

INDEPENDENT ORDER
B'NAI B'RITH

PROCEEDINGS



TWELFTH
GENERAL CONVENTION
APRIL TWENTIETH TO TWENTY-THIRD
NINETEEN TWENTY-FIVE

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWELFTH GENERAL CONVENTION

OF THE

CONSTITUTION GRAND LODGE

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

HELD IN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

APRIL 20th. to 23rd, 1925

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONSTITUTION GRAND LODGE I. O. B. B.

HON. ALFRED M. COHEN, <i>President</i>	Electric Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
DR. BORIS D. BOGEN, <i>Secretary</i>	Electric Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
ADOLPH KRAUS, <i>Ex-President</i>	East End Apartment Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES HARTMAN.....	238 William St., New York City
LOUIS W. OSTERWEIS, <i>Pres. Dist. No. 1</i>	Fifth Ave. Bldg., 200 Fifth Ave., New York City
SIDNEY G. KUSWORM.....	Reibold Bldg., Dayton, Ohio
RABBI SAMUEL MAYERBERG, <i>Pres. Dist. No. 2</i>	430 Kenwood Ave., Dayton, Ohio
HON. JACOB SINGER, <i>Treasurer</i>	1218 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
LEON B. STEIN, <i>Pres. District No. 3</i>	18 Maple Ave., Wheeling, W. Va.
LUCIUS L. SOLOMONS, <i>1st Vice Pres.</i>	Cal. Commercial Union Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
MAURICE L. RAPHELD, <i>Pres. District No. 4</i>	City Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
HENRY A. ALEXANDER.....	Fourth Natl. Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
SIDNEY J. STERN, <i>Pres. Dist. No. 5</i>	Banner Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.
HENRY MONSKY.....	Omaha Natl. Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
JULIUS M. KAHN, <i>Pres. Dist. No. 6</i>	1103 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
ARCHIBALD A. MARX, <i>2nd Vice Pres.</i>	829 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
LEOPOLD STRAUSS, <i>Pres. Dist. No. 7</i>	First Natl. Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.

COURT OF APPEALS

JACOB B. KLEIN, *Chief Justice*,
164 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Dist. No. 1—	LOUIS FABRICANT.....	150 Nassau St., New York City
" " 2—	KARL M. VETSBURG.....	Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
" " 3—	RABBI ISADOR ROSENTHAL.....	N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.
" " 4—	JUDGE GEORGE SAMUELS.....	Easton Bldg., Oakland, Cal.
" " 5—	HENRY A. ALEXANDER.....	Fourth National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
" " 6—	SIGMUND LIVINGSTON.....	Bloomington, Ill.
" " 7—	RALPH J. SCHWARZ.....	Canal Commercial Bldg., New Orleans, La.
" " 11—	VICTOR F. NAGGIAR.....	B. P. 520, Alexandria, Egypt

SECRETARIES OF DISTRICT GRAND LODGES

Dist. No. 1—	MAX LEVY.....	1819 Broadway, New York City
" " 2—	LEONARD H. FREIBERG.....	707 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
" " 3—	JOSEPH HERBACH.....	709 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.
" " 4—	RICHARD E. GUTSTADT.....	149 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.
" " 5—	EDWIN L. LEVY.....	P. O. Box 170, Richmond, Va.
" " 6—	HIRAM D. FRANKEL.....	1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
" " 7—	MYRON M. GOLDMAN.....	212 Whitney Central Bldg., New Orleans, La.
" " 8—	DR. ALFRED GOLDSCHMIDT.....	Kleiststr. 12, W. 62, Berlin, Germany
" " 9—	DR. S. BUCOV.....	Boulevard Pache 11, Bucharest, Roumania
" " 10—	DR. E. WIESMEYER.....	Weinberge, Nerudova 18, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia
" " 11—	DR. YAKIR BEHAR.....	11 Rue Minaret, Pera, Constantinople, Turkey
" " 12—	DIRECTOR ALEXANDER HECHT.....	Franz Josefstrasse 27, Perchtoldsdorf, Austria
" " 13—	DR. FILIP LANDAU.....	Karmelicka 8, Krakau, Poland
" " 14—	I. KARNIEL.....	Jerusalem, Palestine
" " 15—	J. H. TAYLOR.....	21 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey, London, England

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith

Twelfth General Convention

FIRST DAY

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

April 20, 1925, 10 A. M.

The Twelfth General Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith was called to order at the above time and place by the President of the Order, Brother Adolf Kraus.

Brother Rabbi Doctor Jonah B. Wise offered the invocation.

Brother Leon L. Lewis of Chicago was appointed to act as Secretary of the Convention and Brother A. B. Weil of Jacksonville, Fla., was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Brother Sol Levitan was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Moved and adopted that the President appoint a committee to pass upon the credentials of the delegates. The following were appointed: Benjamin J. Samuels, Chairman; Gus. M. Greenebaum, Julius M. Kahn.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Atlantic City, April 20, 1925.

To the Constitution Grand Lodge of the I. O. B. B.

Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the credentials of delegates from all of the Districts of the Order and find the following to be duly accredited delegates to this convention:

DISTRICT NO. 1

Bertram M. Aufmesser, Jacob Caplan, Louis Fabricant, Henry M. Goldfogle, Charles Hartman, Adolph Hirsch, Julius Ilch, Joshua Kantrowitz, Jacob B. Klein, Henry Lasker, Louis Lorence, Nathan H. Friedman, Horace R. Cohen, Ely Rosenberg, David Ruslander, Joseph H. Ullman, Joseph Rosenzweig.

DISTRICT NO. 2

Alfred A. Benesch, Louis J. Borinstein, Ira Ciralsky, Alfred M. Cohen, Wm. Feder, Lou M. Frank, Leonard H. Freiberg, Arthur F. Friedman, Samuel Hassenbusch, Sol S. Kiser, Sidney G. Kusworm, Harry Levinson, Emil Mayer, Harry H. Mayer, Max E. Meisel, Joseph Michaels, Wm. Ornstein, Samuel Rich, Samuel Rosenfeld, I. L. Rypins, E. J. Schanfarber, Phil Schier, Harry Simon, Joseph Stampfer, Karl N. Vetsburg.

DISTRICT NO. 3

Josiah Cohen, Marcus Feuchtwanger, Joseph Herbach, Frederick Jay, Joseph L. Kun, M. S. Meyerhoff, Harry S. Platowsky, Dr. B. S. Pollack, Isador Rosenthal, Joseph W. Salus, Jacob Singer, Isador Sobel, L. B. Stein.

DISTRICT NO. 4

Samuel Edelstein, Richard E. Gutstadt, Dr. Samuel Koch, Morris Levy, Sig. Lipman, Barnett E. Marks, Milton Meyer, Emanuel Rosenberg, George Samuels, Bernard Silverstein, Lucius L. Solomons, Jonah B. Wise, Harry K. Wolff, Leon I. Diamond, Gus H. Pollack, Morris Schneider, Simon Shapiro.

DISTRICT NO. 5

Henry A. Alexander, Clarence M. Lehman, Julius I. Peyser, A. B. Weil.

DISTRICT NO. 6

H. I. Davis, Hiram D. Frankel, Adolph Freund, Gus M. Greenebaum, Julius M. Kahn, Adolf Kraus, Harry A. Kraus, Harry Lapidus, Sam. J. Leon, Sol. Levitan, Sig Livingston, Gus Leovinger, Sidney Lyon, Eugene Mannheimer, A. F. Mecklenberger, Henry Monsky, Chas. D. Oreckovsky, B. J. Samuels, Benj. Samuels, H. Samuel, H. M. Seligman, Leo Reitman, A. D. Wiener, Arnold Wolff.

DISTRICT NO. 7

E. R. Bernstein, Abram Brill, Henry Cohen, W. H. Fineschriber, A. B. Freyer, Myron M. Goldman, J. K. Hexter, Maurice Hirsch, E. W. Leipziger, Chas. F. Moritz, A. B. Rhine, D. B. Samuel, Sam. Schloss, S. J. Westheimer, Martin Zielonka.

DISTRICT NO. 8

Jacob Alter, Leo Baeck, Samuel S. Mayerberg, Stephen S. Wise.

DISTRICT NO. 9

J. J. Friedland, William Sultan.

DISTRICT NO. 10

A. B. Frey, Edwin J. Goodhart, Samuel Zucker.

DISTRICT NO. 11

Yakir Behar, Fred Bernstein, Marcus M. Sperber.

DISTRICT NO. 13

Bernard Ginsburg.

DISTRICT NO. 14

David Yellin.

Fraternally submitted,

BENJAMIN J. SAMUELS, Chairman,
GUS M. GREENEBAUM,
JULIUS M. KAHN.

Moved by Brother Benjamin J. Samuels that the report of the committee be adopted. Motion carried.

The Secretary was ordered to call the roll of delegates and the following responded:

DISTRICT NO. 1

Bertram M. Aufsesser, Jacob Caplan, Louis Fabricant, Henry M. Goldfogle, Charles Hartman, Adolph Hirsch, Julius Illeh, Joshua Kantrowitz, Jacob B. Klein, Henry Lasker, Louis Lorence, Nathan H. Friedman,

Horace R. Cohen, Ely Rosenberg, David Ruslander,
Joseph H. Ullman, Joseph Rosenzweig.

DISTRICT NO. 2

Alfred A. Benesch, Louis J. Borinstein, Ira Ciralsky,
Alfred M. Cohen, Wm. Feder, Lou M. Frank, Leonard
H. Freiberg, Arthur F. Friedman, Samuel Hassen-
busch, Sol. S. Kiser, Sidney G. Kusworm, Harry Levi-
son, Emil Mayer, Harry H. Mayer, Max E. Meisel,
Joseph Michaels, Wm. Ornstein, Samuel Rich, Samuel
Rosenfeld, I. L. Rypins, E. J. Schanfarber, Phil Schier,
Harry Simon, Joseph Stampfer, Karl N. Vetsburg.

DISTRICT NO. 3

Josiah Cohen, Marcus Feuchtwanger, Joseph Her-
bach, Frederick Jay, Joseph L. Kun, M. S. Meyer-
hoff, Harry S. Platowsky, Dr. B. S. Pollack, Isador
Rosenthal, Joseph W. Salus, Jacob Singer, Isador
Sobel, L. B. Stein.

DISTRICT NO. 4

Samuel Edelstein, Richard E. Gutstadt, Dr. Samuel
Koch, Morris Levy, Sig. Lipman, Barnett E. Marks,
Milton Meyer, Emanuel Rosenberg, George Samuels,
Bernard Silverstein, Lucius L. Solomons, Jonah B.
Wise, Harry K. Wolff, Leon I. Diamond, Gus H. Pol-
lack, Morris Schneider, Simon Shapiro.

DISTRICT NO. 5

Henry A. Alexander, Clarence M. Lehman, Julius I.
Peyser, A. B. Weil.

DISTRICT NO. 6

H. I. Davis, Hiram D. Frankel, Adolph Freund, Gus
M. Greenebaum, Julius M. Kahn, Adolf Kraus, Harry

A. Kraus, Harry Lapidus, Sam. J. Leon, Sol Levitan, Sig Livingston, Gus Leovinger, Sidney Lyon, Eugene Mannheimer, A. F. Mecklenberger, Henry Monsky, Chas. D. Oreckovsky, B. J. Samuels, Benj. Samuels, H. Samuel, H. M. Seligman, Leo Reitman, A. D. Wiener, Arnold Wolff.

DISTRICT NO. 7

E. R. Bernstein, Abram Brill, Henry Cohen, W. H. Fineschriber, A. B. Freyer, Myron M. Goldman, J. K. Hexter, Maurice Hirsch, E. W. Leipziger, Chas. F. Moritz, A. B. Rhine, D. B. Samuel, Sam Schloss, S. J. Westheimer, Martin Zielonka.

DISTRICT NO. 8

Jacob Alter, Leo Baeck, Samuel S. Mayerberg, Stephen S. Wise.

DISTRICT NO. 9

J. J. Friedland, William Sultan.

DISTRICT NO. 10

A. B. Frey, Edwin J. Goodhart, Samuel Zucker.

DISTRICT NO. 11

Yakir Behar, Fred Bernstein, Marcus M. Sperber.

DISTRICT NO. 13

Bernard Ginsburg.

DISTRICT NO. 14

David Yellin.

The convention was thereupon declared open for the transaction of business.

Moved and carried that a committee be appointed to prepare and submit rules for the government of the Convention. The following were appointed: A. B. Frey, Chairman; Hiram D. Frankel, Joseph W. Salus, Betram M. Aufsesser.

Brother Adolf Kraus submitted his Message, which, by his request, was read by Brother Sigmund Livingston, excepting the Introduction and the recommendations and concluding portions, which were read by the President himself.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

INTRODUCTION

It is now twenty years since you first elected me your President. We were then in the throes of shaking off the incubus of endowment insurance and many among our leaders thought that the agonies of the moment would result in the rapid disintegration of the Order. Our membership in America had been dropping rapidly—in 1905 it was barely 18,000, and less than 10,000 in Europe.

We now number close on 80,000. Our lodges have multiplied nearly two-fold and four new District Grand Lodges in foreign countries are coalescing the Jewish elements of farflung lands. The record of the Order is writ in the pages of history of many countries. I claim no personal credit for what has been accomplished, or for what is now developing; that credit should go to the loyal and tireless men who gave us their support, who gave not only of their wealth, but of their time and physical energy and who have revived the Order from its moribund state in 1905, have nursed it through sickness and guided its steps, until today it is stronger than ever before—an institution recognized and revered in scores of lands. I am not often given to prophecy, but I foresee for our Order a steady growth and development undreamed of by me and my contemporaries of 1905. Each year has put us that much further forward—no backward step has been taken. Long after all of us now present have passed to our eternal rest, the Order will go on from

strength to strength, multiplying its beneficences, ever striding forward under the banner of service and justice towards the loftiest conception of Jewish manhood and Jewish obligations. Mistakes have been made by us, but we have learned from them fully as much as we have learned from our successes. With ripe experience, we can march on into the future, confident of doing good to mankind. The next generation of our American Jewish youth will come to manhood under conditions hitherto but slightly known in America. To meet these changing conditions, we must find and train leaders who will assume large responsibilities, who will take up the burdens, however heavy they may be—"men of strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands," in the words of the poet—"tall men, suncrowned, who live above the fog in public duty and private thinking."

PART I

The major portion of my message of 1920 was devoted to a record of the war years. During the preceding five years the trend of most of our international and national activities was naturally dictated by the stirring events and extraordinary needs of the war and readjustment period. The past five years have been years of slow reconstruction in foreign lands with consequent responsibilities for us, but happily a gradually diminishing responsibility. A record of how we have met some of these responsibilities will be of interest.

From a reliable source in the city of Posen I received a letter informing me of a strong anti-Semitic agitation then being carried on by the Polish press, resulting in the boycotting of Jewish merchants, which forced a number of them to quit business and emigrate to German territory, and creating a general fear that pogroms would soon follow if the press did not cease its attacks. Accordingly, on June 22, 1923, I wrote to the Polish Envoy in Washington as follows:

"The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith is an international Jewish fraternal organization of eighty years' standing, with lodges throughout America and in many European and Asiatic countries. Several of these lodges are located in Poland. They have been hoping for and striving toward the establishment of better relations between the Jews and non-Jews of Poland. I am convinced that the Polish Government and the better elements among the Polish non-Jewish citizens are doing everything in their power to prevent injustice toward the Polish Jews. I know that you will not misunderstand me however, if I take the liberty of calling to your

attention, certain circumstances which have been reported to me from what appear to be authentic sources, so that you may, if you deem it politic, inform your government of the anxiety which we feel as a result, and express to your government our hope that it may be able to take effective measures to alleviate these conditions.

"Specifically my information is that the Jews in the province and city of Posen are subject to bitter political as well as business oppression and physical violence that force many to emigrate and compel the disposition of real and personal estates at great sacrifices; that those who are unable to flee are now being daily attacked by the press; and that they are driven out of their homes and stores under the pretext of having concocted treasonable plans. Even a beautiful lodge building which was erected and furnished by the members of our organization in Posen has been taken from them. The Jews who once prospered in the city of Posen are now poor and in need. The oppression and discrimination to which they have been subjected is such that today they are in danger of not being able to support their own humanitarian institutions and are threatened that any suspension of business on the part of such institutions will result in their seizure. In Kosten the synagogue was taken from the Jews of that city, converted into a public kitchen and the Jews prohibited from entering.

"I can readily understand that these harassing and cruel actions are merely the expression of an intense nationalism on the part of some Poles who are reacting from the sudden shaking off of the oppressive power of three conquering nations. I believe that the intense spirit of nationalism, which in so many European countries has taken the form of anti-Semitic agitation and oppression, is gradually spending its force and the more reasonable and conservative elements are reasserting themselves. I feel certain that the Polish Government is anxious to stem the unbridled passions of those who express their new-found liberty in terms of oppression of minorities in their midst, and that the condition of

the Jews in Poland, as time goes on, will gradually improve. At the same time no one who has watched the development of public opinion can ignore the fact that anti-Semitic excesses of this type will persist and the resumption of friendly relations thereby will be greatly retarded unless the irresponsible agitators are made to understand by the Polish Government in most unmistakable terms that their conduct, though expressed in terms of patriotism is in fact the negation of patriotism.

"Please do not understand that I think Poland is peculiar in this respect. The same intense nationalism expressing itself in the same way through press agitation and from the rostrum, has exhibited itself even in America, and today as you no doubt know, there has been rapidly developed in this land, which has been founded upon principles of religious freedom and cordial relations between the many peoples that make up its citizenry, a spirit of hatred on the part of a portion of Protestants against Catholics. There is a close parallel between the methods by which that unjust discrimination against American citizens of the Catholic faith has been evolved and the methods which have been used in Poland by some of the less scrupulous organs of public opinion to create a religious and racial schism between Jews and Catholics in your country. In America the agitation of the Ku Klux Klan which has been denounced by leading citizens in our land, which has been attacked by various State Governments, has nevertheless succeeded in arousing so much hatred and misunderstanding that it will take many years to undo the evil that has been done. Our leading publicists in America have emphasized over and over again the great danger to America and its institutions resulting from such unprincipled agitation and an informed public opinion will surely put a stop to a campaign of hatred which if left uninterfered with, might result in complete disruption and international disgrace.

"My principal reason for writing to you as above is to express to you my conviction that the growth of a better feeling between the Jews and non-Jews of Poland, which I have no doubt the Government is anxious

to attain, can be effectively furthered if the public press could be persuaded to see that national and civic righteousness is a matter for interdenominational endeavor and that true patriotism is best exemplified by efforts toward mutual understanding rather than by studied efforts to arouse racial and religious antipathy.

"In such an effort I can assure you, Sir, that our co-religionists in Poland will by their loyalty to the Government lend complete co-operation.

Very respectfully yours,"

ADOLF KRAUS.

On June 28th, the following reply to the foregoing letter was received:

"Dear Mr. Kraus:

"I wish to acknowledge your letter of June 22nd, in which you request that I inform my Government of the anxiety which the members of your organization feel over various allegations of oppression of Jews in Poland.

"I shall acquaint the Polish Government with the nature of your protest and the charges made therein of discrimination against Jews.

"With your expression of sincere hope that the growth of a better feeling between Jews and non-Jews in Poland may be furthered, it, of course, goes without saying that I am in accord. However, I cannot for one moment admit that the allegations of Jewish persecution in Posen which you have accepted as well founded can be based upon fact. If you will permit me, I would like to quote a paragraph or two of the Constitution of Poland;

"ARTICLE 95 says: The Republic of Poland guarantees on its territory to all, without distinction of extraction, nationality, language, race, or religion, full protection of life, liberty and property.

"ARTICLE 96 says: All citizens are equal before the law.

"ARTICLE 99 says: The Republic of Poland recognizes all property, whether belonging personally to indi-

vidual citizens or collectively to associations of citizens, institutions, self-government organizations, and the State itself, as one of the most important bases of social organizations and legal order, and guarantees to all citizens, institutions, and associations, protection of their property, permitting only in cases provided by a statute the abolition or limitation of property, whether personal or collective, for reasons of higher utility against compensation.

"To assume that the acts of oppression which you recount can be true is to ignore completely the fact that courts of law are functioning normally throughout Poland into which any citizen may enter on equal terms and obtain redress of any injury committed against him by public official or private citizen.

"It might seem superfluous at this time for me to venture the suggestion that you examine most carefully into the sources of your information on reported instances of Jewish oppression in Poland. Nevertheless, I feel justified in offering it in view of the conviction with which you give what seems to me an inconceivable interpretation to incidents affecting the Jews in Posen.

"I entirely agree with your statement that true patriotism is best exemplified by efforts toward mutual understanding rather than by efforts to arouse racial antipathy.

"I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

WLADYSLAW WROBLEWSKI.

Minister of Poland."

To this letter I replied as follows:

"Am in receipt of your letter of June 28th in reply to mine of June 22nd. Am pleased that you will acquaint your Government with the contents of our communication.

"At the same time I fear that I may not have made myself entirely clear. It was not my intention in writing you, to stress the various alleged acts of oppression mentioned therein, but rather to suggest that mutual

understanding could be effectually furthered if that section of the press of Poland which interprets its intense nationalism in terms of anti-Semitism could be made some means to realize that such tactics were likely to defeat the efforts of the Government toward securing a better mutual understanding. Had I not been convinced that the Polish Government intends to be just to my co-religionists and that it fully realizes that an informed and conciliatory public opinion is a necessary concomitant to a just interpretation of existing laws and guarantees, I would not have presumed to present to you my own conclusions of the inconsistency of the attitude of those Polish journals, which, while professing the truest and deepest patriotism, are at the same time in a most short-sighted manner stirring up internal hatred and dissension."

In September following, I received a report from Poland to the effect that the press had stopped its attacks and that our co-religionists were hopeful of the future.

The Executive Committee member of Poland in his report to this Convention just received writes: "The anti-Semitic wave which, after the world's war, swept over nearly all countries, did not spare the Jews of Poland. The condition in Poland in this regard was probably not worse than in other lands. The waves of hatred are now visibly calmer for the Government of our country is doing all that it can to stop excesses and is trying to be just to the Jews, according to the Constitution and laws. This success is surely due, in part, to the correspondence which the President of the Order carried on in the year, 1923 with our minister in Washington."

In February, 1924, I received a letter from Bulgaria, from which I quote the following:

"For a few weeks, the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization has been demanding from the Sofia Jewish

population a compulsory contribution of thirty millions of levas, threatening to put many of our notables to death in case this amount is not obtained shortly.

"The Macedonian cause for itself deserves our full sympathy, but the way actually used for getting the money cannot be approved of as regards humanism and morality."

"It is a serious matter and energetic intervention by wire is needed. Can you help us?"

Thereupon the following correspondence followed:

Chicago, Illinois,
February 21, 1924.

"Your Excellency:

"In a report received from Sofia dated January 24th, I am advised that the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization is demanding compulsory contribution of thirty million levas from Bulgarian citizens of the Jewish faith living in Sofia, and is threatening, unless that amount is paid promptly, to assassinate those who are most prominent in the community. We have no other information authenticating the above report but assume that you are in a position to ascertain the facts and advise us whether the information is reliable. If there is any basis in fact for this report, I know that the Bulgarian Government, which has always stood pre-eminent among the liberal Governments of the world, will do everything that can be done to prevent the commission of such a crime.

"I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours

ADOLF KRAUS."

"Honorable Stephan Panaretoff,

"Envoy Extraordinary of Bulgaria, Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

"Royal Bulgarian Legation,

Washington, D. C., February 25, 1924.

"To the Hon. President, Independent Order B'nai B'rith,
1228 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear President:

"I acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of the 21st instant in regard to a report that has reached you from

Sofia that the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization is demanding compulsory contributions of thirty millions levas from the Bulgarian citizens of the Jewish faith living in Sofia. A few days ago I received a similar communication from Mr. Landau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in the city of New York, and I have cabled to my government for information. As soon as I get a reply, I will not fail to communicate it to you.

"I need not tell you how surprised and grieved I feel to hear that your co-religionists in Bulgaria have been exposed to any molestation, if the alleged reports prove to be true. I am sure that the Bulgarian Government, which has always protected and treated on equal footing with the Bulgarians our Jewish fellow-countrymen, strongly disapproves of the reported action of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization and will do what may lie in its power to give them the necessary protection.

Yours very truly,

S. PANARETOFF."

* * * * *

"Chicago, Illinois, February 29, 1924.

"Your Excellency:

"I very much appreciate your kind letter of February 25th, in reply to mine of the 21st instant. I was and am confident that the Government of your country will do its best to protect all of its subject irrespective of creed.

"I thank you also for your kind promise to let me hear from you after you have heard from your Government.

"I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,

ADOLF KRAUS."

"Honorable Stephan Panarettoff, Washington, D. C.

"Royal Bulgarian Legation.

* * * * *

April 9, 1924.

"Mr. Adolf Kraus,
Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.
Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Sir:

"Illness has prevented my writing to you sooner; but you must have already seen from press dispatches the measures the Bulgarian Government has taken in regard to the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and curbing its activities. Dr. Jacob Landau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has informed me that he has received telegraphic advices that the Jewish citizens have been partly reimbursed for the money which was extorted from them. You may be assured that the Bulgarian Government will make no discrimination in the protection it can afford to its subjects, no matter to what race or religion they may belong.

Yours faithfully,

S. PANARETOFF."

On August 1, 1924, I received from District Grand Lodge No. 11, the following letter:

"Honorable Adolf Kraus, Grand President, •
Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

"Dear Beloved Grand President:

"It is our agreeable duty to inform you that at the session of the second General Assembly of the lodges of the District of the Orient, it being informed of your effective intervention with the Bulgarian authorities in the United States in favor of our co-religionists in Bulgaria, it adopted, amid the greatest enthusiasm, warmest congratulations.

"The General Assembly directed us to express to you its admiration and gratitude of your noble efforts towards triumph in the holy cause of human suffering.

"Please accept, dear Brother President, our homage and fraternal devotion.

J. NIEGO, President."

Early in 1923 the Soviet Government of Russia began the persecution of Roman Catholic priests. On April 15th, the Chicago Tribune published from its foreign correspondent a lengthy dispatch which was in part as follows:

"The Pope is considering making an appeal to all civilized nations to compel the Soviet Government to desist in its war against the Christians. A prominent Vatican personage questioned concerning the Pope's attitude, made the following declaration to the 'Tribune':

"It is reported that some of Soviet leaders intend to indict the Pope and condemn. It is the belief of some Soviet leaders that sooner or later Italy will turn Bolshevik and that the Bolsheviks will be able to execute the death sentence against the Christians, especially Catholics."

"The Pope feels that the inspiration to this war is carried on by Israelites and he requests that the Israelites of the more enlightened countries, such as Italy and America, who live happily side by side with Catholics, use their influence to show their co-religionists the madness of their acts in persecuting the servants of Christianity.

"The Pope, it is learned, is uneasy over the recent events in Russia and thinks co-operative action by representatives of all religions is 'necessary and useful' in order to defend religious freedom."

On April 16th, I sent to the Pope the following cable:

"His Holiness Pope Pius XI,
Vatican, Rome.

"Permit me to quote verbatim from a news item in the Chicago Tribune sent by its Rome correspondent who in commenting upon the Russian Bolshevik war against religious bodies especially Catholics says:

"The Pope feels that the inspiration for this war is furnished by Israelites and he requests that the Israelites of the more enlightened nations such as Italy and

America who live happily side by side with Catholics use their influence to show their co-religionists the madness of their acts in persecuting the servants of Christianity.'

"It is unbelievable that your Holiness made the alleged statements. If, however, those statements remain uncontradicted, it will be construed by some as a declaration against Jews by your Holiness, which I am confident is contrary to your earnest desire to promote peace and good will for all mankind.

ADOLF KRAUS."

On May 9th following, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency published the following:

"Rome, May 9—(Jewish Telegraphic Agency): After exhaustive inquiries the Jewish Telegraphic Agency is in position to state authoritatively that Vatican circles deny categorically the recent American report that the Pope considers Russian Jews directly or indirectly responsible for the persecution of Catholic prelates in Russia."

When the disarmament Conference was announced, I sent the following telegram to President Harding:

"Mr. President:

"The historical moment now approaching in Washington has once again stirred in Jewish hearts the desire to seek peace and pursue it. The Order over which I have the honor to preside and all its members representing nearly one hundred thousand Jewish families, will watch with anxious hearts the progress which will be made in carrying out the noble aims which inspired you to call the Conference for Limitation of Armaments. We extend to you our hopes and prayers, that through the Conference a means may be found to bring within our lifetime the day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and peace shall reign supreme upon earth.

"Wars and the consequence of wars have weighed more heavily upon the Jews in all lands than they have upon those of other faiths. In common with those of

other creeds they have given all to the lands under whose protecting flags they live. Patriotism, heroism and self-sacrifice, faith and devotion have been characteristic of the Jewish people of every land in the same degree as they have been characteristic of citizens of other faiths. The poisonous aftermath of war—its hatreds and passions, its miseries, murders and lies, have been visited upon them in far greater measure. A people with this historical background has a long emotional memory and through the centuries has prayed with fervent hearts for the dawn of that day which the present Conference seems to portend.

“May God be with you in your deliberations and guide you.

Very respectfully,

ADOLF KRAUS.”

On the same day the following reply was received from the President's Secretary:

“My Dear Mr. Kraus:

“The President has received your telegram and he asks to thank you and all concerned for it. He wishes you to know that he is grateful for and heartened by this expression of approbation and assurance of confidence.

“Sincerely yours,

GEO. B. CHRISTIAN, JR.

Secretary to the President.”

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATIONS

The subject of religious education of Jewish youths attending American Colleges and universities has been a much debated one in recent years. An examination of the reports of the annual proceedings of the Central Conference of American Rabbis for the past twenty-seven years shows that at each annual conference the matter was given serious thought and consideration and various plans projected. However, up until the establishment of the Hillel Foundation at the University of Illinois in the fall of 1923, no serious attempt had been made in the history of American Jewry to provide systematic religious contact for American college students of the Jewish faith.

A large measure of credit for the initial establishment at the University of Illinois is due to our lodge brethren in Champaign, Illinois, who for years used every effort to establish a resident rabbi on the campus and who finally, during the year 1923, raised from among the Jewish residents of Champaign and a few of our co-religionists in Chicago, sufficient funds to justify the calling of a rabbi to take charge of the student work at Illinois. During the school year 1923-1924 this work at the University of Illinois, under the direction of Rabbi Benjamin Frankel demonstrated its practicability and its value. The funds for its continued maintenance and extension into other schools were lacking. There was no organization behind the movement, although the Union of American Hebrew Congregations had endorsed it and had contributed \$1,000 toward the Foundation's \$12,000 budget.

Realizing that the institution could not develop and could not extend into other schools unless and until the movement was adopted by some national Jewish organization, Rabbi Frankel early in 1924 came to our office in Chicago and asked the Order to investigate the general problem of Jewish education in colleges and to consider seriously the matter of adopting a program of religious education for students as part of the work of the Order.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in April, 1924, a memorandum was presented by the Secretary, reporting certain conferences held with leaders in American Jewish life with a view to ascertaining whether participation by the Order in this line of activity would meet with general approval. The report and a further investigation subsequently made indicated that the Order, in view of its neutrality on the subject of religion and the breadth of its platform, was in a better position to undertake this type of work than any other American Jewish organization.

After a careful consideration of the whole problem, the Executive Committee at that meeting directed that the University Foundation work be undertaken as part of the work of the Order: that funds be provided for the maintenance of the Foundation at the University of Illinois during the school year 1924-1925, and that a similar Foundation, to be known as the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, be established at the University of Wisconsin for one year commencing September, 1924, as a further experiment. In recommending the establishment of the Foundation at the University of Wisconsin, the Committee had in mind the very different conditions existing in Madison as compared with those existing at Champaign. At Champaign there was a considerable Jewish population, keenly alive to the

necessity of an institution such as the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation. In Madison, on the other hand, there was only a small community and 400 Jewish students, with practically no contact with the local Jewish families, who, themselves, had no organized Jewish communal activities.

The Executive Committee believed that the experiences of the Foundations in two such varying places would be a great help in demonstrating its usefulness and would be informative as to methods to be followed in other communities. To carry on the work, the Executive Committee created a commission which is known as the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission, which is appointed by the President of the Order, and which is directly responsible for the two Foundations thus far established. This committee has presented a report embodying the reports of the directors of the Foundations at the University of Illinois and at the University of Wisconsin, which will be submitted to the Convention at the proper time.

I have watched the development of the work at these two Foundations during the past year with very deep interest. There are close to 400 Jewish students at each of these institutions. I have come to the conclusion that the Order could find no better, no more satisfactory, no more valuable endeavor than that in which it is now engaged. I believe that foundations such as those now existing at the University of Illinois and at the University of Wisconsin should be extended into all universities and schools for higher education, in which suitable provision is not made for Jewish students, to encourage the cultivation of their Judaism. Logically and naturally most of the leaders of the future will come from the classrooms of higher educational institutions. Shall these leaders who are Jews

lead as Jews proud of their heritage or shall they lead without a thought that they are Jews? Shall they go forth from the colleges and universities ignorant of and even ashamed of their religion and ancestry, when they might go forth as Jews proud of their heritage, because during the formative period of their lives they have been made acquainted with the long history of the Jews and the priceless treasures of Judaism?

The Jewish student is, as a rule, only passively Jewish. He is not sure of his Jewish leaning. When he enters the University and finds what he interprets as anti-Semitism, he ducks his head in the sand like an ostrich and thinks he has solved the problem. Immigration has closed our doors. They are not likely to be reopened for many years to come. The Jewish leaders of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow will be American-born. It is part of our responsibility to help in their training if we Jews of America are to produce a generation of leaders. If we of the B'nai B'rith are to insure our own future as an organization progressively and intelligently led, the attitude of the average Jewish student as above set forth must be overcome. The work thus far done by the Order through its college foundations, to my mind, indicates an effective means of overcoming that attitude.

When a Jewish student enters either of the institutions above mentioned, he is immediately brought into contact with an organization that represents him on the campus. He openly makes the declaration, "I am a Jew," by affiliating himself with the organization, and as time goes on, if he makes a name for himself on the campus, the respect that he receives is reflected on all of his co-religionists and on the Foundation.

Every other denomination has for years been extending to the students of their respective denomina-

tions during their college years the opportunity for religious affiliation. Only the Jewish students were neglected; so neglected, in fact, that at the University of Illinois, Professor Chauncey C. Baldwin repeatedly called the attention of American Jewry to that neglect, and an Episcopalian educational leader at the University of Wisconsin, a friend of the Jew and sincerely interested in the problem, in urging the establishment of some Jewish religious endeavor at that school, stated "that if it weren't for their Yiddish ponem, the Jewish students here wouldn't know that they were plain Goyische heathen."

At both schools we are now trying to train the student so that in later life he may assume intelligent leadership, for after all interest in Jewish life comes only when responsibilities are realized. We find an overpowering interest in Jewish life chiefly because the burden has been placed on our shoulders, and the interest grows with responsibility. Likewise with the Jewish student who, when he finds the burdens placed on his shoulders, finds his interest grows; he wants to know something about his people and their life.

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations are organized in such a way that the responsibility is placed on the shoulders of the student. Everything is done by the student. At each Foundation there are six standing committees. A committee on religious education, which is in effect the Student Board of Directors of the religious congregation. One of its purposes is that of demonstrating to Jewish students the need for religious education. Last year this committee at the Foundation at the University of Illinois made a survey of the student body to determine some idea of the religious feelings of Jewish students at the University, based on about 300 questionnaires filled out by the students.

The committee also sponsors various study groups which are being conducted by the Director of the Foundation and members of the University faculty. There is also a social welfare committee; a committee on open forum; a publication and publicity committee, and a Menorah committee. The latter is an outgrowth of the local chapter of the Menorah Society, which conducts the Menorah Club of the Foundation, and which requires of every applicant for membership the reading of a paper showing original research work in some problem of Jewish interest. The chairmen and sub-chairmen of these various committees constitute the student council, which is constantly considering methods of improving the Foundation's work.

This year the Foundation at the University of Illinois was able to provide special courses in "The History of Judaism," "Social Ideals of Judaism" and "Jewish Ethics," for which the University is giving full University credit toward a college degree. These courses are given directly under the auspices of the Foundation and the instructor, Dr. Moses Jung, a graduate of the University of London and a Doctor of Philosophy from Dropsie College, is a member of our Foundation staff. Each student registered in these courses is required to do standard University preparation work for each class.

But even better, in my opinion, than classroom instruction is the self-instruction which the students are constantly assimilating in their committee work. During the first year it was with difficulty that enough students could be secured to fill sixty-eight committee positions. That the Foundation has captured the attention and interest of the student body is evident from the fact that at the beginning of the current school year there were three applicants from among the stu-

dents for every committee position and the committees had to be materially enlarged. In these committees the students are grappling with every phase of the so-called Jewish problem and are trying to understand it. This, to my mind, is the best method of education.

Both at Madison and at Champaign the Foundation provides religious services each week, both reform and orthodox. Before the advent of the Foundation at Illinois, student attendance at religious services on Sunday was less than sixty. Last year at Illinois, the average attendance was close to two hundred at every service, and thus far this year the average attendance has been over 200. At Madison, though there the Foundation has been operating only a few months, the attendance at both orthodox and reform services has been gradually but surely increasing each week. At the holiday services last fall, it was impossible to provide accommodations for all the students who wished to attend services; a striking contrast to conditions in former years, when it was the rule rather than the exception for the Jewish student to attend classes on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

One of the interesting developments of the Foundation at Champaign is the training course for religious school teachers, which after two years' work gives the student a splendid preparation for teaching in religious schools.

The various reports that will be submitted will go into all these matters in further detail than it is possible for me to present in this message. But before passing to another subject, I wish to state my conviction that if we adhere to the program mapped out and establish and extend the religious foundation work as rapidly as circumstances will permit into other schools where the greatest necessity exists, then within

a few years the religious work so conducted by the Order will be universally recognized as one of the most powerful influences in American Jewish life. I believe that it will do more toward alleviating anti-Semitism, toward developing a fine class of Jews than we could do in any other way. It is a field of work which the Order can undertake with lasting benefit to American Jewry. Though different in one sense from the Americanization and Anti-Defamation work which we are doing, it is, nevertheless, in direct line with them.

I recommend that the Convention give most careful consideration to this phase of our activity and that steps be taken to extend the work to other schools as rapidly as circumstances and our resources will justify.

MEXICO

For the first time in Mexican history an outgoing President has stepped out of office and gracefully welcomed his successor. For the first time a change of administration has taken place in Mexican history without a revolution. This fact is of great significance to all those who have been looking forward to the day when Mexico will begin to show signs of industrial and commercial development. To those of our co-religionists from foreign lands who have been seeking some land to which to immigrate where there is a chance of gaining a livelihood for themselves and their families, this fact is of especial importance. For some years past, the B'nai B'rith has been closely and deeply interested in the general problem of Jewish immigration to Mexico. The matter was first brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Order officially by Rabbi Martin Zielonka of El Paso, Texas, now Vice-President of District Grand Lodge No. 7,

who, in 1921, was sent by the Jewish community of El Paso to New York to secure the assistance of certain national Jewish organizations. His negotiations with these Jewish organizations were unproductive of any encouragement. He then presented the matter to the convention of District Grand Lodge No. 7 at Dallas, and that convention instructed Bro. Archibald A. Marx, a member of the Executive Committee from that District, to urge that the Executive Committee of the Order investigate the Mexican situation and take such action as might be necessary. At its Washington meeting in 1921, the Executive Committee instructed Bro. Marx and Rabbi Zielonka to go to Mexico, investigate the situation and present a report. The resolution of District Grand Lodge No. 7, which requested a survey and the establishment of such agencies as would provide for the proper distribution of immigrants in Mexico, was based upon a very serious situation which had arisen on the border, owing to the efforts of certain smuggling rings to bring Jewish immigrants into the United States in violation of immigration laws by way of Mexico. Early in December, 1922, I learned that a new industry was started in Mexico by certain unscrupulous persons who made it their business to form the acquaintance of immigrants to Mexico and represent to them that for a certain sum of money (usually all the immigrant had, which fact had been ascertained in advance), they would have them admitted to citizenship in Mexico, and then upon the basis of their Mexican citizenship would obtain passports enabling them to enter the United States. Such immigrants as were willing to part with their money for the promised privilege found, when they attempted to cross the border, that the passports had been forged, and they were of course not permitted to enter the

United States. My attention was called to the case of two families composed of eight people who paid 1,100 pesos, all the money they had, for such forged passports. A few days later several persons who paid 700 pesos each for similar passports shared the same fate. Our co-religionists in Monterey furnished them with sufficient money to send them back to Mexico City.

On December 11, 1922, I wrote to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Mexico at Washington as follows:

"I ask permission to call your attention to a complaint which has reached me that there are certain parties in Mexico who sell forged Mexican passports to immigrants who desire to enter the United States; which passports set forth that the bearers are Mexican citizens. When they attempt to cross the border, they are sent back by United States authorities.

"I am sure that if the attention of the Mexican Government is called to this, that Government will try to catch the perpetrators of such frauds and punish them.

"I, therefore, am taking the liberty to address this letter to you. I have the honor to be

Very respectfully yours,"

On December 15, 1922, he answered as follows:

"I am in receipt of your letter of December 11, 1922, by which you are good enough to call my attention to the fraudulent issuance by certain unauthorized parties of forged Mexican passports to emigrants who desire to enter into the United States.

"I am immediately referring the matter to the appropriate authorities of my Government so that adequate action may be taken, and I should very much appreciate your furnishing me with concrete information as to the case which has been brought to your attention.

"It is unnecessary to say that any information that

may be kindly furnished to me will be treated as entirely confidential.

"Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

MANUEL C. TELLEZ,

Charge d'Affaires ad interim."

On January 19, 1923, he again wrote as follows:

"With further reference to your letter of December 11, 1922, I take pleasure in informing you that I have received a communication from my Foreign Office by which I am advised that the proper authorities of Mexico have undertaken the prosecution of the parties responsible for selling forged Mexican passports."

Through the co-operation of the B'nai B'rith communities in El Paso, Laredo and other border points, the illicit smuggling of Jewish immigrants across the border was brought to a stop.

Various appropriations were made for assistance of the B'nai B'rith communities at border cities in providing for the immigrants who were stranded at Mexican cities on the border, and in many instances railroad tickets were provided for them so they could return to Mexico City, where there was at least a chance of securing employment. In all instances, every possible effort was made to convince those who were illegally attempting entry into the United States, that not only no assistance would be tendered them in that respect, but that every possible effort would be made to apprehend them. They were warned also that any effort to smuggle themselves across the border would result in their arrest, and after arrest they would be deported not to Mexico but to the country from which they had originally come.

In this connection it is interesting to note also that in May, 1921, a report reached us that owing to in-

creased immigration to Mexico, the Government of that country intended to deport such immigrants as might, in the judgment of officials in charge, become a burden to the country. I wrote to the Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Washington, assuring him that our organization would aid the Jewish immigrants to become self-sustaining and prayed that they might be given an opportunity to prove by their industry and law-abiding conduct that, instead of becoming a burden, they would be desirable citizens and a valuable asset to the country. He answered, on May 24th, that a translation of my letter had been transmitted to the appropriate authority of his Government for its consideration, and stated that no foreigner is deported from Mexico without substantial reasons warranting such action, and that no religious or racial prejudice prevailed in Mexico. Three years have gone by since and we have not heard of any deportations from that country.

A report submitted by Bro. Marx and Rabbi Zielonka in 1922 indicated that the immigration was increasing gradually, and finally, after a full investigation and survey, which was made in 1923 by Rabbi Zielonka and Dr. Leff of El Paso, Texas, the Executive Committee, at its meeting in April, 1924, appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the purpose of establishing a bureau in the City of Mexico in charge of a competent supervisor, to conduct and expand the work theretofore carried on by the Order during the preceding three years in assisting our needy co-religionists immigrating to Mexico to establish themselves there permanently.

We were fortunate in securing the services of Bro. J. L. Weinberger, who, for many years, had been in business at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and who, as our unpaid B'nai B'rith representative, had, prior to his employ-

ment, been for quite some time meeting all boats at Vera Cruz and assisting Jewish immigrants in complying with the requirements of the Mexican immigration office, advising them and assisting them financially in getting a start. The B'nai B'rith Bureau in Mexico City was officially opened in September, 1924, and the work conducted by the Bureau has aroused wide interest throughout the country. The immigration, which at the time the Bureau was established amounted to about 200 per month, was substantially increased as a result of the interview given out by President-elect, Calles, in which he welcomed Jewish immigrants to Mexico, and I feared an immediate influx, which would be so large in volume as to make it impossible for the country, in its then state of industrial collapse, to absorb. An interview with me was sent to the press, which was evidently published in almost every Jewish paper throughout the United States and Europe and even in South America. It is possible that the very wide circulation given to this statement prevented what might have been a calamitous situation, as other reports received by me indicated that thousands, especially in Eastern Europe, upon hearing President-elect Calles' invitation, immediately began making preparations for emigration to Mexico.

The reports received by us from our Mexican Bureau are voluminous and indicate that the Bureau is doing splendid work. These reports will of course be submitted to the Committee on Immigration to Mexico which will be appointed at this convention. The membership generally has been advised of the details of the Mexican work by various articles that have appeared during the past few months in the B'nai B'rith Magazine. It is probably sufficient for me to state here that the Bureau is devoting itself: First—

to attending to the material necessities of the immigrants by giving them food and a place to sleep, but most of all by procuring for them a way to get these things for themselves. Thus far, the employment branch of the work has been the most important, since it has the grave charge of finding work for the immigrants in their trades and professions and keeping them from becoming peddlers and small merchants. The employment bureau has thus far succeeded in placing tailors, carpenters, shoemakers, electricians, mechanics, dentists and many other industrial workers, and the statistics gathered at the Bureau have proven that the majority of those now coming to Mexico are men with some technical or agricultural skill. Others have been given small credits to purchase tools and equipment to establish themselves in small industries. Secondarily, the Bureau is concentrating on the Mexicanization of the immigrants. It is educating them to the possibilities of Mexico as a permanent home and is definitely discouraging by indirection those who, in coming to Mexico, regard it as merely a stepping-stone to the United States. As part of this program, classes in Spanish have been established at the B'nai B'rith Building. They are being taught the laws and customs of the country, and in this work the Bureau is being encouraged by the Government, which is anxious and willing to bring in new blood to give an impulse to the old.

By January 1st of this year, the immigration to Mexico had increased from about 200 a month to nearly 400 a month, and reports received by us from various points indicate that there are thousands who have already secured visas for Mexico and who may soon be on their way.

Most of these immigrants are not from among those

who are stranded in European ports. They are coming directly from their home countries. I do not anticipate any sudden inrush of thousands, which was feared and opposed by part of the Mexican press. The fact that we are trying to aid the immigrants in Mexico to become self-sustaining should not be treated as a general invitation for others to go there. For, while I recognize that the present Mexican government can be trusted to protect all inhabitants in that land according to its power, yet I should discourage for the present at least, large immigration to that land. Economic conditions there are very bad. Furthermore, Mexico, like Spain, has the distinction of having been a land of inquisition. Jews forced, owing to persecution, to leave their native homes are not rushing to Spain, although that country has invited them to come. They should no more rush to Mexico. While I do not fear any immediate danger, no man can foretell what will happen if a larger immigration should go there than can be taken care of.

I recommend that a further effort be made to organize and coalesce the various native Jewish groups in Mexico, so as to provide and organize units upon which at least a portion of the burden can eventually be shifted. There is need in Mexico and there will be increasing need for the development of special industries and agricultural colonies before Mexico can become a center for any large Jewish immigration.

I further recommend that we definitely go on record as pledging ourselves to continue the work that we have started in Mexico and expanding it as circumstances may require, and that, if necessary, we make a national appeal for funds to be used in fostering industries there.

Before closing this section of my Message, I wish to state that the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society voluntarily appropriated \$1,000 to assist the B'nai B'rith in its Mexican work.

B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE

It is now nearly forty years since the Order first established an official organ. The Menorah Monthly, which had been founded by our distinguished deceased brother, Benjamin Peixotto, as the official organ of the Order in 1886, was supplanted at the beginning of my administration in 1905 by the B'nai B'rith News. The magazine has always been published for the furtherance of our mission of uniting Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests and those of humanity, and of defending the good name of the Jew. Only secondarily has it been published for the purely selfish purpose of exploiting our own accomplishments. The major portion of the magazine has always been devoted to the publication of articles of general Jewish interest. But conditions have changed. The standards of our reading public are higher than formerly. They demand good typography, illustrations, attractiveness. We found that the magazine as published up to September, 1923, was not being read, and we attributed that fact primarily to the unattractive manner in which the reading matter was presented. We realized that the material published in our magazine, however well it might be written, would receive scant consideration if we did not conform to modern standards of publication. Furthermore, the growth of anti-Semitism in America made it essential, in our opinion, that the Order utilize its mouthpiece as effectively as our circumstances would permit. We had been spending tens of thousands of dollars for distribution of educational literature among non-Jews, prior

to the amalgamation of the offices of Secretary of the Anti-Defamation League and Secretary of the Order, and neglecting the great possibilities for work in that field of activity through our own magazine. We were submitting articles to other magazines for distribution among non-Jews in an effort to secure better mutual understanding and regard between Jews and non-Jews and sometimes buying up many thousand copies of such editions for widespread distribution. We found this method unsatisfactory and expensive and fell back on our best auxiliary; namely, our own magazine. We changed the format, improved the typography and proceeded to publish the magazine in more attractive form. We had in mind not merely the providing of a publication which our own members would read, but one which could be used for supplementary distribution on a wide scale in the educational program of the Anti-Defamation League. Fraternal news would be of no interest to such readers, and so we published the articles of purely fraternal interest in a supplement and encouraged each District to publish, with our help, a similar supplement. Three of the American Districts; namely, Districts No. 2, 3 and 7, are now publishing their own monthly bulletins. Most of the European Districts are also publishing their own journals.

Naturally the physical improvement in the printing of the magazine, and the new policy of publishing only original articles increased the cost, but not beyond the fifty cents which each member pays as his subscription to the magazine. Finally, we reached the point where no further improvement could be made in the magazine and in its contents without exceeding the fifty cents per member which we received. At the April, 1924, meeting of the Executive Com-

mittee, I was therefore directed to place the magazine, if possible, on an advertising basis, with the understanding that the magazine will publish only so-called national advertisements and only the highest class or type of this kind of advertising. The resolution of the Executive Committee also provided that the net receipts from advertising should be used primarily for the improvement of the magazine itself and for the extension of its circulation. During the summer months, careful analysis was made of our circulation with a view to determining its value to national advertisers. The result of that analysis showed that four out of every five of our subscribers were business or professional men, an average which cannot be exceeded by any other publication of general circulation published in America. In the opinion of various advertising experts whom we consulted, the magazine was a legitimate and proper medium for national advertising, and upon their advice we applied for membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations. That Audit Bureau is maintained by the principal national advertisers and publications for the purpose of auditing circulation records and providing national advertisers with an accurate and truthful report on the circulation of every magazine or paper that becomes a member of the Bureau. From a practicable point of view, membership in the Bureau is absolutely essential to the securing of national advertising. To our surprise, protest was made against our becoming a member by the publisher of a Jewish-English weekly, who took the position that the magazine was not entitled to membership in the Audit Bureau because, as he alleged, it was a free publication. He also attempted to stir up opposition to the policy of the Order in publishing the magazine and in accepting adver-

tisements by communicating with the editors of all the Jewish-English papers published in America, and requesting their reaction. Only a few of these papers gave him any encouragement, and only one wrote to me objecting to our policy. The publisher referred to came to Chicago January 12, 1925, to attend the meeting of the directors of the Audit Bureau, was heard and answered by Secretary Lewis. The Board dismissed the protest and opened a way for our becoming a member as soon as an audit of our circulation can be made. An advertising manager has been placed in the field on a commission basis with instructions to take only full page advertisements of the better type of nationally advertised products on an annual contract basis. The results thus far achieved are eminently satisfactory and I believe that the eventual results will justify and prove the wisdom of the Executive Committee in adopting the change of policy.

In October of 1924 the name of the magazine was changed from the "B'nai B'rith News" to the "B'nai B'rith Magazine," and if I am to judge by the numerous letters and inquiries received at the publication office, the Magazine is now being widely read by the members and is creating interest in matters of Jewish import, on a rather wide scale, among non-Jews throughout the country. In this connection, it should be stated that the Anti-Defamation League subscribes for approximately 7,500 copies of the Magazine, which are sent to all Governors, members of Congress, to college and university libraries and to public libraries.

Some of the articles published in the Magazine during the past year have been highly praised as real contributions to a better understanding between ourselves and our Christian neighbors. In one instance, for example, a public librarian in an eastern city asked

us to reprint in pamphlet form one of the articles, and stated that he wished to purchase 500 for distribution among his Christian friends. This librarian was himself a Christian. In another instance, a professor at the University of Wisconsin asked us for permission to use editorial material from our columns for a text book of modern prose which he was writing for use in high-school and college oratorical and declamatory work, and a Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago stated that, realizing our Magazine is a source of valuable information, he asked for our co-operation in a study being made under the direction of the Committee on Social Research of the University of the Jewish community in Chicago.

We have made no efforts to secure subscriptions from non-members to the Magazine, beyond stating that non-members can subscribe to the Magazine at the rate of \$1.00 per year. However, for several months past, almost every mail brings one or more unsolicited subscriptions, in most instances from non-Jews, many of whom write that their curiosity has been aroused by the slanderous attacks made upon our people, and therefore wish to know what the Jew has to say about himself.

I believe that in publishing an educational magazine, the Order is fulfilling one of its most important functions, but, of course, in the last analysis, that is only my personal opinion, and your directions are of course law. If you do not think that the publication of the Magazine along the lines that we have been publishing it is a proper, legitimate function for the Order, and if you do not believe that we should publish such a Magazine, it is for you to say so and your directions will be carried out. In this connection I should state, however, that in the January and succeeding issues,

the members were notified that any one **not** wishing to receive the Magazine could obtain a refund of the fifty cents which he was being charged for it by applying to the editorial office. It is significant to note that up to the present time not a single request for a refund has been made by any member of the Order.

AMERICANIZATION

Brother Sidney G. Kusworm, the Director of Americanization, has submitted a report which will be presented in due course. The work which he has put into operation among many of our lodges includes the teaching of English, civics and American history to the foreign born; impressing the adult immigrant with the necessity of attending the public schools especially provided for immigrants; aiding and assisting the immigrant in applying for and taking out naturalization papers; co-operating with existing Americanization agencies in the various cities, and initiating Americanization work in centers where no adequate facilities exist.

In this work the Order is taking an active and progressive part in aiding Jewish immigrants to become American citizens. It is demonstrating its patriotism by concrete service to the nation.

WAR ORPHANS

The War Orphan program of the Order is now almost four years old and is already on its way toward liquidation. The original program was for the financial adoption of one thousand orphans at an annual cost of \$100,000. About six hundred children were adopted, each child to be supported by the adopting lodge until he reached the age of fourteen. Today only 360 of these children are less than fourteen years

of age and the corresponding reduction in the pledges made by those lodges and grand lodges which took part in the War Orphan program, will make it annually easier to provide the decreasing sums that will be needed until the War Orphan program has been completely liquidated. The children we have adopted are located in Poland, Germany, Austria Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Turkey, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries. Personal contact with the orphans is being maintained by regular correspondence between the orphans or members of the Order abroad who have been appointed as guardians of the orphan children in their respective communities and the American benefactors.

The Secretary has provided each adopting lodge with a brochure containing photographs of the children when originally adopted and the latest photographs received from the children, together with the original and translation of their letters and letters from their local guardians—a sort of before and after effect—which has seldom failed to keep alive the interest of the American lodges in their foreign wards.

IMMIGRATION

No citizen at any time has the right to decide what laws he shall obey and what laws he shall not obey. To assume that responsibility is to usurp to that degree the functions of government and to substitute anarchy in its place.

Specifically, no American citizen has the right to evade or frustrate the operation of the present Immigration Law—no matter how sincerely he may disagree with its expediency or justice or how strongly he may wish for or even believe in its eventual repeal. We must condemn all such efforts as subversive of the

principles of government. We emphatically uphold the efforts of Secretary James J. Davis, of the United States Department of Labor, to put an end to the unlawful smuggling of aliens across our borders, and, although we believe that the cases of such smuggling are now comparatively rare, we unreservedly condemn them. It is not enough, however, that we merely condemn the violation of the law. We should, in addition, take the positive stand that it is the explicit duty of all citizens to give the proper authorities all possible co-operation in enforcing the law.

While thus urging unqualified obedience to the law, we are not precluded from expressing the belief that its provisions should be modified so as to remove the unnecessary harshness and injustice which have apparently attended its enforcement.

President Coolidge, in his annual message to Congress on December 3rd, said: - - - "I should like to see the administrative features of this law rendered a little more humane for the purpose of permitting those already here a greater latitude in securing admission of members of their own families."

Secretary Davis, in the annual report of the Department of Labor, stated: "We should proceed to humanize our immigration laws wherever that is possible. Our laws should not operate to keep members of families apart."

Senator Johnson, the author of the Immigration Law, himself stated that, although he was definitely opposed to lifting the immigration bars, he did favor admitting relatives of citizens.

The New York Times, in an editorial on January 7th, said: "A clear moral obligation exists on the part of the Government of the United States to make an

exception in the case of these detained aliens. There is justice in the petition of the House Committee on Immigration that aliens granted passport visas to enter this country under the old immigration law, which expired last summer, but who failed to come in before the new law went into effect, should now be admitted. . . ."

To remedy the defects in the present Immigration Law pointed out by both public officials and the press, a number of resolutions and bills have been introduced into Congress.

Congressman Perlman of New York has introduced a joint resolution providing that: "All aliens whose passports were properly visaed prior to July 1, 1924, shall, if otherwise admissible, be permitted to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants under the Immigration Act of 1924." A similar resolution was presented to the Senate by Senator Copeland of the same state.

Congressman Treadway of Massachusetts incorporated Secretary Davis' suggestions into a bill, placing in the preferential quota parents, husbands, wives and unmarried minor children of aliens residing in the United States who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

A bill presented by Congressman Perlman would exempt from the quota wives, husbands, children, parents, brothers and sisters of citizens and of declarants who were admitted prior to July 1, 1924.

Congressman La Guardia of New York, in an even more liberal bill, provides for the admission of the relatives, not only of citizens, but of all aliens who have lived here for three years and who have declared their intention of becoming citizens.

Congressman Dickstein of New York favors exempting from the quota wives and children of rabbis admitted into this country before July 1st, as the present law exempts only wives and children of rabbis admitted after that date.

All such measures as these which tend to remove the misfortunes at present suffered by stranded refugees and to humanize the operation of the present law should receive our endorsement. Other measures, which, by enrolling all foreigners, would, in my opinion, saddle on this country the espionage and passport systems of Europe, we should condemn.

We may even go further and express our frank opposition to the fallacious theory of race inequality on which the Johnson Immigration Act is based, together with the hope that the present act be replaced by one founded on principles which are more in accord both with the facts of science and with the spirit of our government.

In this connection, it is notable that the most important gathering of sociologists of the year, meeting in Chicago, expressed it as the consensus of scientific opinion that there is no evidence that one race is inherently superior to another. One great newspaper, the Chicago Daily News, said editorially: "It is highly encouraging, as some speakers at the Chicago session of the sociologists pointed out, that great men of the past have sprung from every race and from every condition of life. This historic truth should tend to relieve the anxiety, for example, of the self-conscious so-called Nordics and all others who feel that intellectually, morally or otherwise they are the chosen people. Humanity ordinarily is sound wherever a cross-section of it is subjected to careful scrutiny, save where it has been debauched by perverted philoso-

phies or has been left to wallow in morasses of ignorance."

We have no quarrel with the idea that our Government has the moral as well as legal right to restrict its immigrants both as to numbers and as to character. Our sole objection to the present law rests on the fact that discrimination between races, instead of between individuals, forms the chief basis for selection. We reject the doctrine that—other factors of physique, morality, education or what you please being equal—a "Nordic" individual invariably makes a better American citizen than an "Alpine" or a "Mediterranean" individual. We believe that we should pick our American citizens from the most worthy individuals, regardless of race. Would not the selection of immigrants according to such individual tests automatically admit larger number of members of the superior races anyway—and in exact proportion to their superiority—did such superiority exist?

I recommend that we reiterate our obligation to obey scrupulously the letter of the present Immigration Law, at the same time urging its speedy repeal in favor of a measure embodying more accurately the unbiased findings of science.

PROHIBITION AND SACRAMENTAL WINE

Many believe that the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act is un-American and should be repealed or at least amended. Whatever our individual opinion may be, as an organization we are in favor of the enforcement of the law. The act provides that wine may be procured for sacramental purposes upon the presentation of a certificate issued by a Rabbi. The wine needed for sacramental purposes is of such an insignificant amount that even the strictest prohibi-

tionists would probably not have criticized that part of the act if strictly obeyed.

It is now charged, and probably with some truth, that under that act wine has been secured in some cases not for sacramental purposes, but for profit. I think it is safe to say that more than ninety per cent of the Rabbis are citizens who believe that the voice of the people is the voice of God and therefore must be obeyed. But there are **schochets** (butchers) who are called Rabbis, for in any congregation, no matter how small, any one of its members may be elected as a Rabbi. Under such circumstances is it a wonder that a "Rabbi," so called, can be found who will be very liberal issuing certificates.

The Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary has announced its opinion that unfermented wine may be used in the Jewish ritual. The Central Conference of American Rabbis has petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to revoke the regulation which permits Rabbis to certify to applications made by Jews for sacramental wine.

I believe these sentiments of the Rabbinical Assembly and of the Conference should be accepted as authoritative representation of the opinions held by the great majority of American citizens of Jewish faith. We must assume that those who believe in the use of wine for religious purposes will welcome any strict governmental rule which will make it dangerous for any one to attempt an abuse of the privilege. The so-called Rabbis who make a business of dealing in certificates are a disgrace to us. Perhaps if one or more would have to do involuntary service in some institution it might serve as a salutary lesson.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

It is now almost twelve years since the organization of the Anti-Defamation League of the Order. Brother Sigmund Livingston, who has been Chairman of the League since its inception, will present a report which will contain a more detailed account of the League's activities than can be presented at this time. There has been no change in the League's program of vigilance, but there has been a progressive development in its appreciation of fundamental root concepts of prejudice and a better understanding of the relative values of various methods of approach toward the eradication of those concepts. Until about two years ago, the chief emphasis was placed on the preparation and distribution of literature. This was the obvious method of approach and in the absence of a better one it had its value and, I believe, an important one. Most of the funds that have been used have gone for printed matter. During the past year, comparatively little has been devoted to literature and still, in my opinion, the League has during that period done the most important and valuable work in its history and is on the eve of even greater accomplishments. I refer to the close working contact that has been established between the League and the Committee on Good Will between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. A Chicago office of the Federal Council Committee has been opened and the Secretary of that Committee, the Rev. Mr. John W. Herring, and Brother Lewis, the Secretary of the Anti-Defamation League, have for many months past been working in the closest co-operation and harmony. In my message of 1920, I stated that in my opinion the root of hatred of the Jew is to be found in the current distorted story of the cruci-

fixion. I confess that I saw little hope through our own efforts of reaching the root, except in certain outward manifestations such as motion picture films and newspaper versions, in which field we have been successful to an astonishing degree. Many of you may have felt that the hope that some day a **modus operandi** could be achieved, in this most delicate of all undertakings, was an evanescent one. Others had faith in the fundamental justice of our position and in the fair-mindedness of certain sections of our Christian neighbors; and so for five years we have been striving quietly and by almost imperceptible stages towards the goal which has now been reached where the representative organization of all the important Protestant denominations in America, representing more than twenty million congregants, has created the Christian counterpart of our League and instructed its Secretary to co-operate and work in conjunction with ours towards the fulfilment of our common aims and purposes. Our own voice raised in protest or in defense is as a whisper in a hurricane compared to the tonal echoes of our combined cry for tolerance, mutual understanding and good-will.

Let us strive to make ourselves worthy of that co-operation. Let every Jew realize that he must by his own acts refute his enemies even before they assail him. Many of us are suffering from what the new school of psychologists describe as "inferiority complexes" and many of our acts in our daily lives are dictated by a "defense mechanism." An evil from the point of view of mental therapeutics, it is said, but in my opinion not an unmixed evil; for until we have achieved the goal of complete sanctuary it is a restraining and regulating influence on those who are tempted to transgress the bounds of moral rectitude.

Would that every Jew realized that he must be not merely as moral and as upright as the average non-Jew, but more moral and more upright. Then and then only will the world come to recognize that to be a true Jew is to embody the loftiest conceptions of humanity.

PART II

STATE OF THE ORDER

(For specific information regarding the conditions of the various Districts, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of the members of the Executive Committee.)

District No. 1: There has been an increase in the membership of this District of 460 since 1920. The membership on January 1st of this year was 8,298. Fully half of the entire Jewish population in America is in New York City and it might be observed by the completely uninformed who arrive at their naive concepts by superficial examination that our largest numerical strength should normally be in that city. That it is not, is no reflection on the leaders of that District who have, I am sure, done their best and as well as any one else could do under the circumstances. The fact is obvious to anyone informed of conditions in New York City, that the same methods and the same efforts that have made the lodges so strong in other sections of the country are not adequate to cope with the unusual circumstances prevailing in New York City. The Executive Committee at its last meeting directed that a survey be made in New York City by an expert in membership organization work and the report of that survey will be submitted to you later.

On the whole, the District is prosperous and its activities well conducted. The Home for Aged and Infirm at Yonkers, N. Y., is a well-managed institution.

Since our last meeting 25 new lodges have been installed. It is largely due to the efforts of Brother Hartman and his able co-workers that the District has

been able to maintain itself on the present level of efficiency.

District No. 2: This District shows a net gain of 2,955 since our last meeting and now has 12,421 members. No call addressed to it has gone unheeded. The District has been especially fortunate in the type of leadership it has developed. Since our last Convention, the office of President has been filled by such men as Brothers Rosenfeld, Schanfarber, Friedman, Cohen and Benesch, each of whom has carried to a higher and higher level the various activities of that District. It was the only District that raised its full quota for the Anti-Defamation League. Together with District No. 6 it has raised \$350,000 for the construction of a B'nai B'rith Infirmary Building at the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. Its Executive Committee member, Brother Sidney Kusworm, has accepted the burden of acting as National Director of Americanization and has at great personal sacrifice, supervised the important work carried on by that department. District No. 2 and District No. 6 are also joint partners in the support of the Cleveland Orphan Home, which is universally regarded as one of the most important Jewish institutions in America. A bi-monthly publication, "The Mirror," has been published since 1923 as a District Supplement to the B'nai B'rith Magazine.

Since 1920, 12 new lodges have been instituted in the District.

District No. 3: The membership in this District has increased from 4,527 in 1920 to 6,251 at the beginning of this year.

The District maintains and supports the Orphanage and Home for Friendless Children at Erie, Pa. It also

publishes a splendid monthly magazine under the editorship of Secretary Herbach.

The various lodges have been especially active in Anti-Defamation work under the able leadership of Brother Berkowitz. Special mention should be made of the important assistance rendered by Wilmington Lodge in the matter of the proposed filming of Papini's "Life of Christ."

Through the untiring enthusiasm of Brother Platowsky, who has just retired as President after two years of service in that office, the membership of the District has been placed on a sounder basis than at any time in its history.

District No. 4: This District has shown consistent and steady progress since last we met. The membership has increased from 4,552 in 1920 to 8,476 on January 1st of this year, an increase of 86%. The most remarkable progress has taken place in Los Angeles, where the lodge has jumped from 512 members five years ago to over 2,000 at the present time. It is the second largest lodge in the Order and the first from the point of view of prosperity. The lodge has kept pace with the rapid growth of the city. It has recently dedicated a beautiful building which belongs to the lodge and houses its many activities. Several other lodges in this District own their own buildings, notably in San Francisco, Salt Lake City and Portland. The B'nai B'rith Social Center in the latter city is a model of its kind.

District No. 5: This District has shown strength in its weakness. In other words, though small in total membership, it is making the most of its possibilities. Under the able leadership of Brothers Lehman and Alexander, the District reached a membership of 1,773

on the first of this year, as compared with 1,169 at our last session. The banner lodge of this District is that in Washington, which has been doing excellent work. The District supports the Home for Orphans at Atlanta.

District No. 6: This district has maintained its record as one of the most active in the Order. The membership on January 1st of this year was 12,116, a gain of 3,109 since our last session.

The four Chicago lodges have a membership of close to 5,000; 26 new lodges have been instituted; notable among them, Chicago Lodge, of which Brother Lewis is the President. This lodge started only a year ago with 30 members drawn from the older lodges. Today it has well over 600 and is growing steadily. There are many other strong and very active lodges in this District.

The District maintains the Jewish Free Employment Bureau of Chicago, the B'nai B'rith Boys' Clubs, several summer camps, and, with District No. 2, the Cleveland Orphan Home. It also contributes annually to the B'nai B'rith Libraries in several state universities. During the past year, the District raised \$150,000 for the B'nai B'rith Infirmary Building of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

District No. 7: This District shows a gain of 1,153 since our last session. Its membership on January 1st of this year was 7,461. Territorially it is the largest District in the Order and with its 89 lodges it serves the Jewish needs of almost every Jewish community throughout its territory. Eleven new lodges have been instituted and are functioning efficiently.

District No. 7 is the chief support of the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital at Hot Springs. It also is an

important factor in the support and maintenance of the Touro Infirmary and the Home for Widows and Orphans, both at New Orleans. The District is now engaged under the leadership of Brother Haas in raising a large fund for the establishment of a Home for the Aged in Memphis, Tenn. The lodges located in Texan border cities have done excellent work in connection with the various Mexican immigration problems. District No. 7 commenced recently the publication of its own monthly publication.

DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES

At the present writing reports have arrived from only one or two of the foreign Districts. We will have the pleasure, during the convention of meeting distinguished representatives from Districts No. 8, No. 11 and No. 14, and hearing from them personally on the state of the Order in those Districts.

MEMBERSHIP AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES

The membership of the Order on January 1, 1920, was in the American Districts 40,931 and in the other Districts 13,091. In the European lodges under the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee, there were 1,349 members. The total membership of the Order was 55,371.

On January 1, 1925, the membership of the American Districts was 56,796; European Districts, 21,450; lodges under the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee, 729; total, 78,975.

Since January 1st of this year, there has been a further estimated increase of about 1,000.

It will be noted, therefore, that the American Districts have gained about 18,000 members since last we

met. In the preceding five-year period, the membership increased 14,000. In the past ten years we have more than doubled our membership in America, where our total has risen from 27,000 in 1915 to about 58,000 in 1925.

In the foreign Districts where local conditions dictate a different principle in membership propaganda, there has been an increase in the past five years of about 7,000. Most of this increase abroad has resulted from the establishment of lodges in new centers.

Since the last convention we have instituted 157 lodges of which 116 are in the American districts.

Three new District Grand Lodges have been instituted; District No. 12 for the Austrian Lodges, which formerly were part of District No. 10; District No. 13, comprising the lodges of Poland, except those in Upper Silesia which have chosen to remain under the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee; and District No. 14, which has been formed out of the lodges in Palestine which formerly were under District No. 11.

FINANCES

Complete financial reports will be submitted to you during the course of the Convention. The Order's funds have been conservatively administered. The administration expense has been kept down to a minimum. During the past year, only 31 cents out of the \$2.50 received from each member was spent for administrative overhead expense. Actually, we have only \$1.50 per member for the national and international activities of the Order, for 50 cents per member goes into the Emergency Relief Fund and 50 cents represents each member's subscription to the B'nai B'rith Magazine. During the past year the Order has under-

taken two very important new activities; namely the Mexican Bureau and the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations. It is obvious that the development of these new activities cannot be provided for out of our annual per capita tax. In fact, to maintain them out of our normal income, would soon wipe out our surplus, unless we could economize in other directions. Our members are constantly being appealed to by other organizations for financial support. Our lodge personnel is an important and indispensable factor in the drives of every national Jewish organization. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, a sub-committee was appointed to consider ways and means of utilizing this personnel for the financing of a prospective wide development of certain phases of our work. If we expect to grow and develop, we must do things in a bigger way. We cannot do it with our normal income, but if we will but realize and take full advantage of our own activities of our tremendous latent strength, there is no limit to our achievements in the struggle against ignorance and suffering.

THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Under the chairmanship of Brother Edward Schanfarber in District No. 2 and Brother Harry H. Lapidus of District No. 6, a special fund of \$350,000 has been raised for the construction of a new B'nai B'rith Infirmary Building at the Hospital. The very considerable publicity given to this project in the B'nai B'rith Magazine was an important factor in the collection of this fund. The Hospital is in excellent financial condition and for the first time showed a surplus in 1924. The institution enjoys a very high standing in its special field and its research department is becoming internationally known.

Many members of the Order have been active in the work of the Hospital and it is in a large measure due to these men that the success of the institution is to be attributed.

THE LEO N. LEVI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

It is now about ten years since this Hospital was established by District No. 7 as a memorial to our great leader of former days. A report showing the good work which it has done and its present needs will be submitted to you during the course of our sessions. The welfare of this institution should be very close to our hearts.

TREASURER'S OFFICE

Brother Jacob Singer has been devoting a very considerable amount of personal attention to the duties and responsibilities of his office. All the current funds of the Order are deposited in the name of the Order in the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, and all securities are in safety deposit boxes there. The War Orphan Fund is kept in a separate account at the Broad Street Trust Company of Philadelphia. Checks against both of these accounts are signed jointly by the President, Treasurer and Secretary.

All checks and other sums received are indorsed and forwarded in their original form to the Treasurer for deposit. As a matter of convenience for the meeting of current obligations, an administrative fund is maintained in the Union Trust Company of Chicago. The checks on this fund, which is never in excess of \$5,000, are drawn by me as President of the Executive Committee. The current funds of the Anti-Defamation League are deposited in the Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, checks on which are

signed by me as President of the Order. The major funds of the League are invested in bonds which are in custody of the Treasurer of the Order.

Heretofore we have had the various funds audited at irregular intervals, and we had no regular fiscal year for our finances. Commencing in 1923, a fiscal year was established corresponding to the calendar year and audits since then have been made as of December 31 of 1923 and 1924. This system continued over a number of years will be of inestimable benefit in the scientific working out of annual budgets for our various activities.

NECROLOGY

"Brethren, we are all sailing home; and by and by, when we are not thinking of it, some shadowy thing (men call it death), at midnight, will pass by, and will call us by name, and will say, 'I have a message for you from home; God wants you; Heaven waits for you.'"

Since last we met, the "Message from Home" was delivered to many of our members. Among those who heard and heeded and followed the beckoning shadow were:

Simon Wolf, ex-President of the Order; an author, a statesman, a lover of mankind.

Philip Stein, President of the Convention of the Order in 1885; member of the Executive Committee for eighteen years; a loyal, ardent member of the Order.

Alexander B. Seelenfreund, the untiring, faithful Secretary of the Order for eighteen years.

Samuel Fleischman, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

District No. 1: Morris Adler, Colonel Harry Cutler, Jacob H. Schiff, Max Rothschild, Charles H. Shapiro, Henry Duschnes, Samuel Dorf, Edward Lauterbach, Isidore B. Schmidt, M. Minzesheimer.

District No. 2: Dr. Gotthard Deutsch, Henry Rauh, Baruch Mahler.

District No. 3: Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Louis Goldsmit, Jacob Miller, Abraham Schaffner, Sigmund Platowsky, Rev. Wm. Armhold.

District No. 4: Edmund Tauszky, Isaac Swett, M. H. Wascerwitz, Edward I. Wolfe, Abraham Jonas, Joseph Rothschild, Dr. Martin A. Meyer.

District No. 5: Charles Hutzler, Max Cohen, Rabbi Louis Bernstein, Rabbi S. Mendelsohn, Emanuel Sternberger, Rabbi Louis Stern.

District No. 6: Israel Cowen, Martin Emerich, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi S. N. Deinard, Benj. Braun, Samuel Folz.

District No. 7: David Weil, Joseph Kohn, Solomon Marx, S. L. Lee, Louis J. Adler, Joseph Hirsch, Sigmund Haas, E. M. Kahn, Julius Arky, N. J. Meyer, Sam Sanger, Gus D. Levy, Chas. G. Levi, Dr. Wm. Kohlmann, Ben Holzman, J. M. Friedman, Sidney H. March, Rabbi Isidore Lewenthal, Jonas Alltmont, Samuel Ullman, A. Frenkel.

District No. 8: Adolf Apfel, Dr. Abraham Hirsch, Prof. Dr. Marcus Brann, Samuel Weile, Geh. Just. Rat Isidor Friedmann, Jonas Ettlinger, Univers. Prof. Dr. Albert Albu, Rabb. Dr. Ferdinand Rosenthal, Dr. Paul Horovitz, Just. Rat Paul Simon Sussman, Isidor Linden-

thal, Rabb. Dr. Salomon Hochfeld, Louis Ladewig, Dr. Joseph Kander, Prof. Dr. Leopold Landau, Rabb. Dr. N. A. Nobel, Prof. Dr. Lassar-Cohn, Rabb. Prof. Dr. Philipp Bloch, Max Aschner, Just. Rat Oskar Hirsch, Prof. Dr. Alfred Feilchenfeld, Rabb. Dr. Leopold Rosenack, Oberkirchenrat Dr. Theodor Kroner, Dr. Max Rosenberg, Geh. Just. Rat. Dr. Eugen Fuchs, Dr. Alfred Cohn, Eugen Lichtenstein, Ernst Blumenthal, Heinrich Rosenthal.

District No. 9: Dr. H. Burstin, Dr. Armand Erdreich, Avram Jancu, Dr. M. Beck, Adolph Solomon.

District No. 10: Dr. Rudolph Bloch, Dr. Emil Spiegel, Dr. Theodor Sonnenschein, Ludwig Schulhof, Marcus Joss, Dr. Max Loebel, Dr. Moritz Hoenig, Dr. Wilhelm Fleischer, Dr. Sigmund Burger, Prof. Dr. Viktor Guttmann, Prof. Dr. Isidor Pollak, Dr. Friedrich Pirak, Ignaz Fantl, Dr. Wilhelm Rosenfeld, Hugo Heller, Dr. Gustav Hammerschlag.

District No. 11: Moshe Elstein, Dr. Manfred Benaroya, Edgard Snares.

District No. 12: Prof. Dr. Adam Politzer, Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Jerusalem, Prof. Dr. Leopold Koenigstein, Prof. Dr. Josef Jerusalem, Isidor Kaufmann, David Kohn.

District No. 13: Dr. Hermann Hirsch, Dr. Ludwig Gruder, Samuel von Horwitz.

Lodges under jurisdiction of Executive Committee: Dr. E. Wormser, Basel Lodge; Dr. Carl Loewensperg, Augustin Keller Lodge; Just John, Carl Levysohn, Hartwig Cohn, A. M. Metz, Fr. E. Salomon, Denmark Lodge.

While we recall to mind with love and appreciation the names of members of our Order who worked

faithfully for the welfare of mankind, we would join with our fellow citizens in recalling the names of two men—recorded now in the annals of the nation's treasured memories—both of them leaders of a great nation, lovers of justice, and advocates of equal rights for all citizens, regardless of creed, both of them in their lives led on by the vision of a comity of nations at peace through justice:—Woodrow Wilson, the 27th President and Warren G. Harding, the 28th President of the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) I recommend that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes in the Ritual as it may deem proper.

(2) Our Ritual does not seem to be satisfactory to Districts outside of the United States. I recommend that such Districts be authorized to establish such a ritual as they may agree upon, and if they cannot agree, then that each of such Districts be permitted to adopt such a ritual as will be in accordance with the laws of their land, and that such ritual be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval.

(3) I recommend that each District outside of the United States be required to levy a small annual tax upon its members, the tax so collected to form a special fund so as to provide means whereby each of such Districts may send at least one of its members as a delegate to the conventions of the Order.

(4) Under the present law, Districts outside of the United States have the right to elect their delegates from the first seven Districts, but not more than one from any one District. I suggest that the law be amended so that each District outside of the United States may elect only one delegate from among the

American members as its representative at Constitution Grand Lodge sessions.

(5) Such rapid changes in world's affairs have taken place in the last five years and may continue to do so that I am inclined to the opinion that it is best to amend the constitution so that the convention of the Order shall meet, instead of every five years, every four years, or every three years.

(6) When each lodge appointed one delegate to the Constitution Grand Lodges and several hundred delegates attended, we found that the Convention was unwieldy and that there was more oratory than action. If we will act wisely, it may well be that our membership before next we meet will be at least double of what it is now. Therefore, a representation on the present basis will again become not only unwieldy but unduly expensive. I therefore recommend that the membership of the convention be limited to say not to exceed 100, each district to be entitled to a proportionate representation according to its membership on December 31st preceding the date of the convention.

(7) As now organized, each District outside of the United States is entitled to one representative on the Executive Committee. The men so selected are in most instances the outstanding leaders in the Jewish life of their respective districts. Unfortunately they are never able to attend our Executive Committee meetings. As a result, Districts 8 to 14 are unrepresented at such meetings. I, therefore, recommend that each foreign member of the Executive Committee be authorized to nominate some member of the Order in America as his personal representative and that such nominations be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval; the member so appointed to exercise in a representative capacity all the privileges and rights

that the foreign member would enjoy were he personally present at the Executive Committee sessions. I believe that if this recommendation is adopted by the Convention, that it will result in a much closer and more intimate relationship between our overseas members and ourselves. The representative so appointed from each District should be one who would be in a position to make an annual visit to the District for which he is acting; he should be ready also to assume the task of regular correspondence with the overseas member of the Executive Committee and the headquarters office of the Order on all matters affecting the welfare of the District. Such a representative should also be eligible as a delegate at our Constitution Grand Lodge sessions if the District he represents should so direct.

(8) Shall women be called on to aid us in our work, and if yes, in what capacity? The proverbs suggest to us the task of the woman. She "stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy." "She openeth her mouth with wisdom and the law of kindness is on her tongue;" "she looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." In the Talmud we read:

"Through the merit of the righteous women were the Jews delivered from the bondage of Egypt."

and in Ecclesiasticus—

"Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be double. A virtuous woman rejoiceth her husband and he shall fulfill the years of his life in peace. A good wife is a good portion which shall be given in the portion of them that fear the Lord."

Such is the tradition of motherhood in Israel. That tradition can best be fulfilled through our Order. By practicing charity, by educating the children, by help-

ing the needy and by preserving the fair name of the Jew, will "her children rise up and call her blessed." Through the efforts of the mothers in Israel, will the B'nai B'rith—the children, not alone the sons, but the children of the covenant—rise up and call her blessed.

I was born and raised in the country which established the first university of central Europe, and which, therefore, surely may be classed among the civilized countries. I often saw the farmer come from his village to the city with a small wagon to market the products of his field. To the wagon were harnessed his wife and a big dog. The farmer walked behind the wagon smoking his pipe. While writing this, the thought comes to my mind, "I wonder what would happen to a farmer in this country if he, in like manner, were to come to town to sell his vegetables?"

While our forefathers, centuries ago, respected woman, it took the people of other lands centuries to accord to woman the fair treatment which she always was and is entitled to. In no land have woman's rights been so fully recognized as in the United States. The laws give her absolute equality. She can be elected to the highest office in the land. Two states have elected a woman Governor. Women not only serve as Jurors, but they have been elected Judges.

To relieve distress, to defend against unwarranted and unjust attacks upon us, in short, to work for the uplift of mankind and the brotherhood of man takes time. Men have to work; women have more leisure time. Much of the work necessary they can do not only as well as men, but better, and so I asked District Grand Lodges 8 to 14 how the admission of women to our organization would affect them in their Districts. I am free to admit that the idea was not enthusiastically received. I hope I am not too far

ahead of my time. Possibly I am. I recommend to the Districts that have no women auxiliary lodges to establish such lodges. To avoid dissatisfaction in foreign districts, I do not recommend to this convention the passage of a law to admit women to membership in the lodges; but I do recommend that it enact a law providing that every District shall have the right to enact, by two-thirds majority, a law to admit women to membership, and women so admitted shall have the right to visit lodges in such Districts as have a similar law in force. It is possible that not a single District will adopt such a law before we meet again, but changes have taken place so rapidly in the last few years, that, as old as I am, I expect to live long enough to see one or more Districts adopt such a law. In our effort to pave the way for the day when the Order will be universally recognized, women can be of great help to us.

CONCLUSION

In my message of 1910, I said:

“Brightly, more luminous, the future glows with promise for our Order. It cannot fail of glorious achievement, for it is the incarnation of a spirit, which after long struggle with the baser passions of men, is emerging triumphant from the conflict and swiftly now it is rushing through the world and teaching all men to own its sway—the spirit of the brotherhood of men.”

A short four years after the message was written came the World War with its awful destruction of life and property; its terrible consequences in human suffering; its train of consuming hatreds which instead of diminishing seem to gather intensity as time goes on. It would seem almost as if the Spirit of the Brotherhood of Man has fled affrighted from a hopeless world. But the angry waves continue to beat upon the shore

long after the storm at sea has passed. So it may be also that after the fearful storm of war that has swept the world of men we are witnesses merely of the time required for the passions aroused by it to subside. Is it not possible—nay, even probable—that out of that fierce conflict in which civilization itself was involved, have come better understandings, a broader sympathy for the legitimate hopes and aspirations of both nations and individuals; a greater tolerance of the differences that naturally exist among men and among peoples in matters of faith and religion; a more general willingness to extend to all others the right which every man desires for himself—to worship his Creator in his own way and after the manner of his people; a more general recognition of the fact that the heart of mankind is much the same the world over in its strivings and yearnings for better things, for a higher development; and a better spirit of co-operation both among men and among nations in their separate efforts to uplift themselves and mankind. How else can God's purposes be fulfilled?

And, after all, may not the disaster of the great World War have served a deeper purpose than we are able now to perceive in clearing away from the mental and moral vision of mankind, the clouds of doubt and suspicion, to make a brighter day for the coming of the Spirit of the Brotherhood of Man.

It is of the human heart to hope. And so, in what must in nature be the closing years of a somewhat active life with its many hopes and its many disappointments, I hope. And so I believe.

ADOLF KRAUS.

The reading of the Message was followed by lengthy applause and the rising of the delegates.

A recess was taken by the Convention until 2:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The President introduced Dr. Leo Baeck, president of District Grand Lodge No. 14 of Germany and Chief Rabbi of Germany, who addressed the Convention.

Brother A. B. Frey as Chairman of the Committee on Rules submitted the following report:

REPORT ON THE COMMITTEE ON RULES

Atlantic City, April 20, 1925.

To the Members of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. B.

Sirs and Brothers:

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the Convention.

(1) The proceedings of the Convention shall be opened each day with prayer.

(2) The Convention shall open each morning at 10:00 o'clock.

(3) Resolutions shall be presented in writing by the mover thereof.

(4) All written propositions shall be presented to the secretary to be numbered by him in the order received and to be referred to the appropriate standing committee.

(5) Any delegate present, including the Presiding officer who refuses to vote when a vote is taken shall, unless excused by the convention, be counted as having voted in the affirmative. If the vote be a tie, the motion shall be declared lost.

(6) The Presiding Officer shall appoint all Com-

mittees, except when otherwise directed by the Convention.

(7) It shall not be deemed improper for the Presiding Officer to appoint a member other than the mover of a resolution as chairman of the committee provided for by such resolution.

(8) After the vote of any proposition is announced by the presiding officer three members may call for a division which shall be held forthwith by a rising vote. The secretary shall count those voting for and against the proposition and the Chair shall announce the result.

If then any number of delegates from three different Districts demand the vote by ayes and nays it shall so be taken in which event the roll shall be called by the Secretary of all the delegates, using therefore the District delegation lists and the votes shall be recorded and the result announced by the chair.

(9) A motion to reconsider must be made on the same day that the vote is taken, or on the next ensuing day, and the proposition to reconsider may be made only once and then only by a member who voted with the prevailing side.

(10) No member shall speak more than once on any question nor exceeding ten minutes, except by leave of the Convention. A motion to extend the time or for permission to speak again shall not be debatable.

(11) A member desiring to speak shall rise and address the Presiding Officer as "Brother President." And upon being recognized by the chair such member shall then state his name, home city, and district he is representing at this Convention.

(12) Points of order shall be decided by the Presiding Officer and shall not be debatable, but the deci-

sion of the chair shall be subject to an appeal to the Convention. A member may appeal from any decision of the chair, and the question of such appeal shall be stated in such form: Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained? During the discussion of and until the decision on the appeal, the presiding officer from whom the appeal is taken shall vacate the chair but before so doing he shall designate the Vice-President or some other member of the Executive Committee of the Order to preside. Appellant may discuss the grounds of his appeal and the presiding Officer whose decision is appealed from may reply thereto. No one else may speak on the appeal. The question shall be determined by a majority vote.

(13) The following shall be deemed privileged questions not subject to debate, and shall have precedence in order in which they are stated: (a) to adjourn; (b) to lay on the table; (c) to postpone indefinitely; (d) the previous question.

A motion to refer to a committee shall be deemed a substitute motion and shall be subject to debate.

(14) When a motion for the previous question has been made all debate shall cease and the Presiding Officer shall immediately ask, "Shall the previous question be now put?" and if carried by a majority, the Presiding Officer shall then put (1) any other privileged motion; (2) the substitutes in the reverse order and if such be not carried then (3) an amendment to an amendment; (4) an amendment to an original motion; (5) the original question provided however, that the Chairman of any standing committee whose report is under consideration, or any one member designated by him in his place may close the debate on its report, ten minutes being allowed for such purpose

notwithstanding that the previous question has been ordered.

(15) There shall be but one amendment allowed to the main motion and but one amendment to the amendment.

Substitute motions may be offered to a motion after amendments thereto have been offered, but such substitutes shall not be subject to further amendment.

(16) Any member may call for the reading of papers referred to in the subject under consideration; but no paper shall be re-read more than once without leave of the Convention.

(17) Forty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(18) All petitions and resolutions after having been read shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention, be referred by the Chair to the proper standing committee without debate.

(19) The election of officers shall be the first order of business at the Thursday afternoon session.

(20) The following standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Convention; each to consist of not more than eleven members:

- a. Committee on State of the Order.
- b. Committee on Constitution.
- c. Committee on Americanization.
- d. Committee on Anti-Defamation League.
- e. Committee on B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation
- f. Committee on Mexican Bureau.
- g. Committee on Resolutions.
- h. Committee on Charitable Institutions.
- i. Committee on Finances and Expenses of Delegates.

- j. Committee on Ritual.
- k. Committee on Necrology.
- l. Committee on B'nai B'rith Magazine.
- m. Committee on Social Service.
- n. Committee on President's Message, the duties of which committee shall be to assign the several subjects contained in the message to the appropriate committee.

(21) The Constitution Grand Lodge shall not resolve itself into committee of the whole.

(22) The Convention may by a majority go at any time into executive session and during such session none but delegates shall be permitted to attend.

(23) A member who has discussed a pending question shall not be permitted while holding the floor, either during or at the end of his discussion, to move the previous question, to move to lay on the table, or to postpone indefinitely.

(24) Matters of order not specifically provided for by these rules shall be determined according to parliamentary usage as embodied in Robert's Rules of Order.

(25) Unless a member attends each day of the sessions of the Convention and until its final adjournment, he shall not be entitled to receive payment of his expenses, unless his absence is excused by the Convention.

(26) All propositions for changes of or amendments to the constitution, and all matters falling within the province of any standing committee, shall be presented to the Convention not later than the adjournment of the Wednesday morning session, unless received by consent of at least two-thirds of the delegates present.

(27) These rules shall not be suspended, repealed or changed except by a two-thirds vote of the members present; provided that Rule Two may be changed by a majority vote.

Fraternally submitted,

A. B. FREY, Chairman,
HIRAM D. FRANKEL,
JOSEPH W. SALUS,
BERTRAM F. AUFSESSER.

Brother Frey moved that the report be adopted.
Motion carried.

APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE ORDER

Charles Hartman, Chairman, Louis Lorence, Carl M. Vetsburg, Phil. Schaier, Leon B. Stein, Leon I. Diamond, Clarence M. Lehman, Myron M. Goldman, Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, Dr. David Yellin.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

Jacob Singer, Chairman, Jacob B. Klein, Leonard H. Freiberg, Max E. Meisel, Judge George Samuels, Benjamin Samuels, Henry Monsky, Judge D. B. Samuels, Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck.

COMMITTEE ON AMERICANIZATION

H. A. Alexander, Chairman, Henry M. Goldfogle, Sidney G. Kusworm, Leon B. Stein, Samuel Edelstein, Gustavus Loevinger, Harry Kraus, Maurice Hirsch, J. J. Friedland, C. D. Oreckovsky, Joshua Kantrowitz.

COMMITTEE ON ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Albert F. Mecklenberger, Chairman, Horace R. Cohen, Alfred M. Cohen, B. S. Pollack, Harry K. Wolff,

A. B. Frey, Sigmund Livingston, Rabbi Abram Brill,
A. D. Weiner.

COMMITTEE ON B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATIONS

Sigmund Livingston, Chairman, David Ruslander,
Alfred A. Benesch, Edward J. Schanfarber, Isador
Rosenthal, Leo Reitman, Sam J. Leon, Rabbi Henry
Cohen, Fred Bernstein.

COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN BUREAU

Rabbi Martin A. Zielonka, Chairman, Julius Illch,
Wm. Feder, Samuel Zucker, Frederick Jay, Barnett S.
Marks, Dr. H. I. Davis, Adolph Freund, Bernard Gins-
berg, Julius I. Peyser, Sig. Lipman.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Samuel Rosenfeld, Chairman, Joseph Rosenzweig,
Harry Levison, Judge Josiah Cohen, Emanuel Rosen-
berg, Hiram D. Frankel, Sam Schloss, Judge A. B. Frey,
Marcus M. Sperber, Nathan Friedman, Julius M. Kahn.

COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Sol. S. Kiser, Chairman, Jacob Caplan, Lou M.
Frank, Jacob Alter, M. S. Meyerhoff, Bernard Silver-
stein, B. J. Samuels, Rabbi Emil W. Leipziger, Harry
S. Platowsky, H. M. Seligman, Gus M. Pollack.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

J. K. Hexter, Chairman, Joseph H. Ullman, Louis
J. Borinstein, William Ornstein, Joseph Salus, Morris
Levy, Harry Lapidus, Isadore Sobel, Charles F.
Moritz.

COMMITTEE ON RITUAL

Richard E. Gutstadt, Chairman, Henry Lasker, Ira
Ciralsky, Harry Simon, Joseph Michaels, Sidney Lyon,
E. R. Bernstein, Edwin J. Goodhart, Bertram Aufsesser,
Dr. David Yellin, Dr. Yakir Behar.

COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Chairman, Ely Rosenberg, I. L. Rypins, Samuel Koch, Arnold Wolff, S. J. Westheimer, Samuel Hassenbuch, Samuel Rich, Sig. Lipman, Joseph Stampfer.

COMMITTEE ON B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE

Lucius L. Solomons, Chairman, Adolph Hirsch, Rabbi Harry H. Meyer, Joseph Herbach, Rabbi Herbert J. Samuel, Gus M. Greenebaum, Rabbi W. H. Fineschreiber, Emil Mayer, Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg.

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICE

Harry K. Wolff, Chairman, Emil W. Leipziger, Gus Loevinger, Harry Simon, Joseph Ullman, Isador Sobel, H. A. Alexander.

COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Joseph L. Kun, Chairman, Louis Fabricant, Marcus Feuchtwanger, A. B. Weil, Henry Monsky, Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer, Rabbi A. B. Rhine, Milton Meyer, Arthur F. Friedman, William Sultan.

The President introduced Dr. Yakir Behar of Constantinople, Secretary of District No. 11, who addressed the Convention expressing the greetings and gratitude of his brethren to the American lodges. He told of the activities of his organization which consist principally of the education of the younger generation.

Dr. Leon Bramson, European Delegate of the ORT Association was introduced by the President and addressed the Convention.

On invitation of the President, Brother Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise addressed the convention.

The Convention recessed until 10:30 A. M. the following day.

SECOND DAY

MORNING SESSION

Tuesday, April 21, 1925.

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 A. M. Tuesday, April 21, 1925. The President occupied the chair.

Brother Dr. Leo Baeck offered prayer.

The President requested the First Vice-President to take the gavel.

Brother Joseph L. Kun, as Chairman of the Committee on President's Message, presented the following preliminary report:

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Atlantic City, N. J.,

April 20, 1925.

To the Constitution Grand Lodge, Independent Order
B'nai B'rith:

Your Committee on President's Message, begs leave to submit the following preliminary report and assigns the various subjects touched upon in the President's Message to the following standing committees for their consideration and report:

TO THE COMMITTEE ON HILLEL FOUNDATION
Pages 28-35—Entitled "B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation."

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN BUREAU
Pages 35-43—Entitled "Mexico."

TO THE COMMITTEE ON B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE
Pages 43-48—Entitled "B'nai B'rith Magazine."

TO THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICANIZATION
Page 48—Entitled “Americanization.”

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS
Pages 49-53—Entitled “Immigration.”
Pages 53-54—Entitled “Prohibition and Sacramental
Wine.”

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE
Pages 48-49—Entitled “War Orphans.”
Pages 63-64—Entitled “Finances.”
Pages 65-66—Entitled “Treasurer’s Office.”

TO THE COMMITTEE ON ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Pages 55-57—Entitled “Anti-Defamation League.”

TO THE COMMITTEE ON STATE OF THE ORDER
Pages 58-62—Entitled “State of the Order.”
Page 69—Recommendation No. 3.
Pages 71-73—Recommendation No. 8.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
Page 64—Entitled “The National Jewish Hospital for
Consumptives.”
Page 65—Entitled “The Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospi-
tal.”

TO THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY
Pages 66-69—Entitled “Necrology.”

TO THE COMMITTEE ON RITUALS
Page 69—Recommendations Nos. 1 and 2.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION
Pages 69-71—Recommendations Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Fraternally submitted,
Joseph L. Kun, Temporary Chairman,
A. B. Rhine,
Henry Monsky,
Wm. Sultan.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report be received and approved.

Vice-President Lucius L. Solomons read the report of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission as follows:

REPORT OF THE B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION COMMISSION

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission was authorized at the April, 1924, meeting of the Executive Committee of the Order. Following that meeting, President Kraus appointed a commission consisting of the following: Adolf Kraus, Chairman ex-officio; Rabbi Louis L. Mann, Vice-Chairman; Judge Harry M. Fisher, Sigmund Livingston, Rabbi Benjamin Frankel, Julius H. Meyer, Israel Shrimsky, Isaac Kuhn, and Leon L. Lewis, Secretary.

At the opening session of the Commission a budget was worked out covering various phases of the Foundation activity at the University of Illinois, and a tentative budget adopted for the proposed Foundation at the University of Wisconsin. A Committee was appointed to go to Madison to make the necessary preliminary arrangements, and to find proper housing facilities. Rabbi Solomon Landman was appointed as Director.

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

On September 1, 1924, the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at the University of Wisconsin began its activities. Even before the quarters of the Foundation were fully equipped, the Foundation began to function, when, on Saturday afternoon, September 27th, a reception for the students was tendered by the Director

and his wife. From that day forward, the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation has been trying to meet the needs of the Jewish students of the University of Wisconsin in every possible direction.

The Commission selected Madison as the locus for the second Foundation primarily because it was deemed desirable to determine the measure of success which would attend an enterprise of this character in a University town where the local Jewry was not well organized communally. It was believed that an experiment under these conditions would guarantee the most successful results for future Foundations in cities where the local Jewry was well established in the communal sense. Furthermore, it was deemed desirable to establish the second Foundation at a point comparatively close to Chicago so that the Commission could keep in close touch with its development and direct its policies.

THE QUARTERS OF THE FOUNDATION

The quarters of the Hillel Foundation at the University of Wisconsin are situated in the heart of the Student District, on the second floor of the two-story building occupied by the University Co-operative Company, the official store of the University.

The quarters consist of a general lounge, equipped with comfortable club furniture, lamps, writing desk, table for magazines, etc. There is a parlor for women students, beautifully and comfortably equipped, also. An auditorium, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty is used for religious services, for dances and similar entertainments, and as a theatre on occasion—the stage having been equipped for that purpose. Leading from the lounge, through hallways, are three class-rooms (used also as committee and meeting

rooms), a writing room for men, a kitchen, a cloak room, a store room, and the office of the Director. The Foundation is open every day in the week, from half-past eight in the morning until ten o'clock in the evening (and later as the occasion demands).

ORGANIZATION

There are five main Committees of the Foundation, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of which compose the "Student Council," which is the governing body of the Foundation. The Student Council acts as the Executive Committee, which arranges, and is responsible for all functions of the Foundation.

The work of the Foundation is actually done through five main committees: (1) the Religious Committee; (2) the Menorah (or Education) Committee; (3) the Social Committee; (4) the Social Welfare Committee; (5) the Publicity Committee. All committees, including the Student Council, meet at stated times, once each two weeks.

THE COMMITTEES

The Religious Committee has charge of the Religious Services. Orthodox services are conducted on Friday evening; Reform services, on Sunday nights. One night each month is given over to an Open Forum. The policy in the open forum is to have a speaker from out of the city, who presents a topic of religious or general Jewish interest, with authority, and which is then discussed from the floor. The forum speaker delivers his address immediately after the close of the regular Sunday evening Religious Service. At the other Sunday evening services, the sermon is preached by the Director of the Foundation. Music is furnished at the services by a choir of twelve voices, all of whom

are students, under the direction of Mr. Abraham Baron, a resident of Madison.

The Menorah Committee has charge of the educational work in the Foundation. This committee was originally called the Education Committee. In the course of the year, the Wisconsin University Menorah Society amalgamated itself completely with the Foundation, and the name was changed to "Menorah Committee." Under this committee are conducted the bi-weekly meetings—one program of which is participated in entirely by students, the other of which takes the form of an address on a Jewish subject by a member of the Faculty of the University or some other qualified speaker, which is followed by a discussion. The Menorah Committee also has charge of the organization of study classes: one in Philosophy of Religion, led by the Director of the Foundation; a second in Early Hebrew History, at first conducted by the Director, but with the coming of the second semester, disbanded in favor of a course given in the Semitics Department of the University covering the same ground, in "Jewish History and Literature" by Dr. Zelson, who is a Jew. Practically all of those who had taken the course in the Foundation are now enrolled in the above-named class in the University. A third activity of the old Education Committee was a discussion group in Jewish Literature, which had been led by Dr. H. C. Berkowitz, of the University Faculty. Under the program of reorganization mentioned above, this group becomes a regular committee activity; the student program once a month is moderated by Dr. Berkowitz. It differs from the original group only in that its meetings are open to the entire student body. The Menorah Committee also participates in the Open Forum arrangements, in that the forums are

arranged for by a joint committee of this committee and the Religious Committee.

The Social Committee arranges and supervises all social affairs in the Foundation. These consist of Dances, Mixers, Musicales, Smokers for the men, Teas, and Open Houses, Reception, etc. The Social Committee also conducts, as a branch of its activities, the **Hillel Players**. The Hillel Players is an organization within the Foundation for the study of and production of Jewish Dramatic Literature, having a membership at present of thirty-six, each of whom is chosen for membership after a try-out before the Production Committee.

The Social Welfare Committee is responsible for the quarters of the Foundation. Under their direction, a number of students are assigned as "hosts and hostesses" on certain nights of each month. These welcome those who come up to the Foundation, look after their comfort and amusement—games of various kinds, providing them also with magazines, writing materials, etc. The Social Welfare Committee also acts as a clearing agency in the matters of rooming houses, employment, student loans, and all matters concerning the welfare of the students, when similar agencies of the University cannot handle the cases. This committee also has on file a list of students who are willing to teach in a religious school for the benefit of the Madison Community. The Social Welfare Committee also organizes entertainments for the inmates of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Mendota, and the Disabled Veterans Hospital (government) in the same place.

The Publicity Committee looks after the publicity of the Foundation—announcements in the Daily Cardinal

(the University daily paper), the local press, the B'nai B'rith Magazine, the Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle (Milwaukee)—and special articles and news reports. It also looks after the sending of special announcements to the students of affairs of the Foundation. Recently, the Publicity Committee undertook two Foundation publications: (1) "Hillel-O-Grams," issued once a month. This is a mimeographed sheet of three to four pages, giving complete announcements of forthcoming affairs in the Foundation; news of students and alumni; editorials, etc. (2) "The Hillel Review," issued also once a month. This is a printed four-page newspaper, reviewing events of the past month in the Foundation; announcing forthcoming events; giving general news of interest to Jewish students; containing timely editorials and news of the Jewish students and alumni of the University. The Hillel Review is mailed not only to the students, but also to their parents and to the alumni of the University. It contains items of interest to these latter two elements of its public. It is the official publication of the Foundation at Wisconsin, and its organ of propaganda.

FRUITS

Though the Foundation has been functioning at Wisconsin only seven months, it is not too early to evaluate its results (to a limited degree) and its possibilities.

The B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation was greeted with a three-fold chorus: General curiosity; indifference, and opposition. On the part of a few students, it was greeted with favor. It was looked upon generally as an experiment. Most of the students were content with merely watching it. Fortunately, a few were interested in seeing it succeed. There was no organized

sentiment at first toward the Foundation, one way or another.

In the first place, there were the fraternities. One fraternity was favorable to the idea. Another mildly interested. One, mildly opposed,—indifferent, at best. One, strenuously opposed. The one sorority was mildly interested. So much for the organized groups. On the campus were other organizations of Jewish students: the Menorah Society. The other, the Palestine Builders, an organization of men students, devoted to Palestine and its development—with its own interests, its own educational and social program, its own fellowship.

The Menorah Society was invited to hold its meetings at the Foundation. Its Executive Committee was made the Education Committee of the Foundation and its members presented a plan for amalgamation which has worked out to everybody's satisfaction. The good will of the Palestine Builders and the Junior Hadassah was also secured when it was made clear that the Foundation was a B'nai B'rith institution and was, therefor, committed to no specific "ism." Many of their members attend the Orthodox services at the Foundation.

To a very large degree, at the present time, the indifference is being converted into interest, the opposition is beginning to break down; while the interest at first evidenced is undoubtedly increased. This is very apparent in the social functions held in the Foundation, where the Social Committee sees to it that the students intermingle freely, and do not clique together along lines of fraternity affiliation or social strata. The slogan of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Wisconsin, "Let's meet at Hillel" is beginning to mean something. And socially, one of the great possibilities

of the Foundation idea—that of bringing all types of Jews together to a better understanding each of the other—is being realized.

There are three general classes amongst the Jewish students at the University, namely, those students of Reform parents; those of Orthodox, and a large group of Jewish boys and girls from the small cities and towns of the state, where there are one, two or three families, and who have had absolutely no experience in communal life or organization, and to whom religious services are absolutely new, foreign and strange. They come from almost every state in the Union. Most of them of course from Milwaukee and Wisconsin towns and cities, in some of which are synagogues that hold services only on the high holidays; but in most of which, there are very few Jewish families. This latter class comes to the University absolutely ignorant of Judaism—in no sense Jewish, except by virtue of their descent.

Out of these varying and differing types of Jewish students, the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Wisconsin is attempting to mold a group socially united, religiously interested, and Jewishly informed and alert, with the ultimate end of developing them into leaders in the Jewish life of the communities in which they will live after they leave the University.

Figures do not mean much; but already there are more students attending religious services than ever before at Wisconsin; the Menorah activities attract more students in its open meetings and classes than have ever attended; the social affairs bring more Jewish students together and with greater frequency into sympathetic social contact than ever before; the Publicity Committee reminds them more often than they

have ever been reminded of the fact that they are part of a Jewish body; they have talked over their peculiar problems—whether religious, secular, or personal, more frequently with the Director of the Foundation than with anybody else in all their lives.

In summarizing a recent report to the Commission, Rabbi Landman stated: "The Hillel Foundation at the University of Wisconsin is firmly established as a part of the Jewish students' life. It will play an increasingly larger part in the Jewish student life each year of its existence."

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Contrasted with the above, which is the result of only seven months' work, the following statement of operations at the Foundation at the University of Illinois is, in the opinion of the Commission, indicative of what may normally be expected at Madison after it has had behind it another year of activity.

The Foundation at the University of Illinois, with a record of almost two years' activity, is now growing out of the experimental into the demonstrated cycle of its existence. Its activities have by this time already affected a generation of University students. As it has reacted on one generation it will react on others.

"Traditions have been established," says the Director in a recent report. "It is as much a custom for students to engage in Foundation activities," says Rabbi Frankel in that report, "as it is for them to engage in general campus activities. As a matter of fact, Foundation work is considered a campus activity, both on the part of the student and on the part of the unofficial University. That the students regard the Foundation as a campus activity is manifested in

the desire to work on committees, to accept with joy the publicity which follows in the train of Foundation work. To 'make' a Foundation committee, or a play or a debating team is an accomplishment and is accepted as a distinct value as values go in the student life. An office in the Student Council of the Foundation is regarded by the general University community and consequently by the Jewish constituency as much a glory and honor as an office in any other general student organization."

The non-Jewish community has accepted the Foundation as an integral part of the religious work on the campus. The Director and Professor of Religious Education are consulted on all general religious and religious education problems on the campus. Considerable co-operation between the various religious denominations prevails. The Student Council of the Foundation is invited to a tea given by the Student Council of the Wesley Foundation: they are invited to a social evening by the cabinets of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. These courtesies are of course reciprocated by the Council of the B'nai B'rith Foundation. The all University Service for the first time in the history of the University invites a Rabbi to deliver an address. In short, the Foundation is regarded as a representative organization of the Jewish group.

ACTIVITIES

The Foundation has closely adhered to its original policy of a tri-part function. To regulate the Social and Social Welfare activities; to direct and supply the religious needs; to stimulate and offer religious education for the Jewish student body. So that the Foundation might function properly it was necessary to maintain a proper balance of these three activities. This

has been done most successfully during the current school year.

In promoting the social activities much care is exercised in the type and in the degree of social activities to prevent the Foundation from deteriorating into a social club. Social activities as an end in **themselves** have not been encouraged. Always with a view of bringing about a better relationship between the various groups on the campus, always with a thought of strengthening the Jewish consciousness has the Foundation arranged its many social functions, teas for the women, smokers for the men, receptions, mixers, dramatics, stunt shows, dances and musicales. All were aimed as breaking down the social barriers and making the Jewish students feel at home in the University. Important has been the social activities but it has not been the predominant activity of the Foundation.

Many times the Social Welfare Committee with a definite problem in mind, recommends various types of social functions to the Social Committee so that the purpose of bringing about a better relationship between the various groups on the campus might be served. The Social Welfare Committee also visits the sick and remembers them with flowers, they attempt to meet and solve all general student welfare problems. A typical example of its interest is its present consideration of the employment situation with regard to students graduating from the University. It seems, to the consternation of the committee, that there is a definite problem to be met. The committee has discovered that Jewish men graduating from the University have a great deal of difficulty in being placed in positions which their University training have fitted them for; Jewish as well as the non-Jewish employers are very often prejudiced against Jewish students.

The committee may not solve the problem, but it has given it serious consideration and is now drawing up recommendations and suggestions. Similar problems of student welfare are handled by the committee.

The Foundation this year as well as in the first year of its existence attempted to convey to the student mind the idea that the Foundation is distinctly a religious institution. The Religious Education Committee considered very carefully the problem of attracting students to the synagogue. It sought to estimate the efficacy of religious services as they are being conducted. It discussed the advisability of a change in services. The recommendations were made to the Director, who incorporated the suggestions in his religious service. In addition to Reform services on Sunday morning Orthodox services are held each Friday night and Saturday morning at the Foundation under the direction of Dr. Moses Jung, the professor of Religious Education at the Foundation.

The Foundation's greatest work is its work of Jewish education. Through its Open Forum which is held once a month, and to which are brought speakers of prominence to address the Jewish student body, through its discussion and its Hebrew class, through its cultural group, the Menorah Committee, through its formal classes, through its printed bulletin, published by the Publication and Publicity Committee, bi-weekly, the Foundation attempts to build up a knowledge of Jewish religion and cultural values.

Informal discussion groups were held on Sunday afternoons with an attendance of from twenty to thirty. Each Sunday afternoon fifteen students met to study Hebrew. Every other Sunday evening papers were presented before the Menorah group by students of the University.

There are more applicants for papers than there are dates to be filled. An average attendance of seventy-five heard these papers read during the year.

The Bulletin issued by the Publication and Publicity Committee of the Foundation carries to every Jewish student on the campus not only the news of the Foundation but also carries reports of speakers, "stories" of the Open Forum and the class room, comment on important activities of the Order, a column on Jewish current events and book reviews on current Jewish books. The work is done entirely by students.

Perhaps the greatest progress this year has been in the formal classes where students study Jewish religion, Jewish history and Jewish culture, systematically and for University credit. The University authorities visited the classes during the year and accredited them. Twenty-seven Jewish students received credit for work in the Foundation the first semester and thirty-one are registered this semester. The students are doing University standard work in Jewish fields. They prepare the work as they would for a University class, they write papers, tests and final examinations even as in other University courses. The value of such work can hardly be overestimated. Jewish students in the most formative period of their intellectual life, in a serious mood, study carefully the religion and culture of their people. For all practical purposes, the B'nai B'rith has developed a school of Judaism on the campus at the University.

In concluding his report to the Commission, Rabbi Frankel, the Director, states: "In harmony with the original policy of the Foundation we have sought to train young people for lay-leadership. We have given an average of two hundred students religious services. Each week an average of eighty have re-

ceived inspiration and instruction from the Jewish cultural work done by the Menorah Committee. Sixty students have received intensive religious instruction in the formal classes. Seventy students are actively at work on the committees meeting for an hour at least once a week at the Foundation. Of these seventy, fifteen are members of the Student Council, thus making more intensive the executive training of the group who make up the Council. The social programs have attracted perhaps every one of the three hundred and seventy students on the campus. Many students have been reached by all of the activities, more by a few of the activities and all of them by some one or more of the activities.

The students have demonstrated a heightened Jewish consciousness by their reaction to the first Hillel drive which is now in process. A drive is being made for an emergency loan fund for indigent Jewish students. Thus far \$1,150.00 have been raised, an average of almost three dollars per student. When one realizes that many of the students are working their way through school, one may well take this sum as an evidence of good will toward the Foundation and of a decidedly increased Jewish interest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission recommends that the program of activity undertaken by the Order in establishing these Foundations be continued and expanded. It realizes that the program is capable of indefinite expansion, but believes that such expansion should be slow and gradual and that it should be confined in its initial stages to those schools which have large bodies of Jewish students located in cities where a careful survey reveals the necessity for such work. The Commission,

therefore, recommends that the Order, if it should decide to continue and extend this work, establish during the next five years two new Foundations each year, and that the plan of organization which has been found successful thus far be followed in such new Foundations as may be established.

The Commission also believes that as time goes on, State organizations should be formed, under the direction of the Commission, for the purpose of maintaining an interest in the Foundation among the Jewish citizens of the State, especially those who are parents of students, or who are themselves alumni of the institutions; and that as an experiment to determine the feasibility of such a plan, the Commission be authorized to organize a B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Sponsors' Association in the State of Illinois and in the State of Wisconsin, the details of the plan to be worked out by the Commission and approved by the Executive Committee of the Order, before it is put into effect.

The Commission believes that as time goes on the interest aroused through such an Association will result in the creation of building funds to establish the various Foundations in permanent homes, and therefore, recommends that the Commission authorize the incorporation of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission under such conditions as the Executive Committee may deem proper.

The Commission realizes that a bold statement of facts such as it contained in this report cannot convey to the delegates a full picture of the necessity and value of this type of endeavor and therefore has taken the liberty of asking the Committee on Arrangements to place Rabbi Benj. M. Frankel, the Director of the

B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, on the Convention program.

Respectfully submitted,
B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission,
Leon L. Lewis, Secretary.

Brother Bernard Silverstein moved that the report of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission be referred to the Committee on Hillel Foundations. Motion carried.

The Chairman introduced Brother Rabbi Benjamin M. Frankel, who in an address supplemented the report of the B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation Commission.

The Vice-President called for the report of the Anti-Defamation League. The Chairman, Brother Sigmund Livingston then read the report:

REPORT OF THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

To the Officers and Members of the Twelfth Quinquennial Convention:

Since the last convention, our esteemed brother, Judge Philip Stein, passed away. He was a member of the Governing Board. In this work, like all other work undertaken by him, he was zealous, and never shirked a duty. It was only on rare occasions that he ever missed a meeting of the Board. His judicial temperament, his calm reasoning, and his keen appreciation of facts, made him an invaluable member of the Managing Board.

Our esteemed brother, A. B. Seelenfreund, another member of the Governing Board, has also entered eternal rest. His earnestness and enthusiasm in the work, his clear reasoning power, made his services of incalculable value.

I also desire to express my gratitude for services rendered by the other members of the Governing Board, who at great personal sacrifice, have labored at the council table for many years—Brothers President Adolf Kraus, Dr. A. D. Weiner, Israel Shrimski, Julius H. Meyer, Dr. Gerson B. Levi, Dr. Felix Levy, Mrs. Israel Cowan, and Judge Hugo Pam.

Very frequently questions of great importance, requiring skill, tact, and diplomacy, had to be solved. Frequently matters of greatest delicacy had to be determined. The Governing Board has fulfilled these tasks most admirably.

It is now my purpose to lay before you my impression concerning this work.

The combating of defamation against the Jew was quite effectively done by the League up to the close of the World War. We knew full well that it would be impossible to eradicate all defamation, but we did arrest the spread of defamation. Nearly every day something along these lines was accomplished. The defamation by newspapers throughout the country, in describing offenders against the law, as belonging to a particular sect, was checked. The caricature of Jew in motion pictures was stopped. Scurrilous attacks in magazines and books were corrected. The libel or slander by the unthoughtful was repeatedly retracted. As a whole, the work was effective and encouraging.

Since the World War, we are face to face with an entirely different situation. Whether this is the fruition caused by the brutality of war, and whether the bitterness of war has returned the public mind to the dark ages of class antagonism and fanaticism, or whether there is a counter-mental revolution as far as apper-

tains to morals and ethics must be left to the diagnostician of public opinion.

The epidemic of class hatred is now world-wide. It seems as if an attempt is being made to fan into flames the embers of the Dark Ages. In almost every country we have seen organizations spring up, which assume that they represent the patriotic element of its citizenry, and that their belief is the predominating belief, and should be believed by all the subjects of their land. It is their belief that there has been too much liberty guaranteed, and that true advancement lies in retracing the steps of advancement.

Being led by irresponsible leaders, and fired by fanatic zeal, they attempt to exercise the functions of government; to them the end justifies the means, and consequently their laws are lawlessness.

It is true that a small percentage of the whole population is enlisted in such organizations. Yet their power is not to be minimized because it is the organized power of a minority, which often is stronger than an unorganized majority.

The aspiration of such antagonistic organizations are quite incongruous to the impartial observer. Thus, we have in Italy and Hungary these organizations who express an avowed enmity against all Masons and Jews. They charge that the Masonic fraternity and the Jews, the world over, have conspired to rule the world;—that they jointly carry on their nefarious program within the inner circles of the various governments of the world. In America we have an organization whose express purpose is to fight the Catholic and the Jew, and this organization was unquestionably originated and its membership largely enrolled from members of the Masonic order. Such inconsistent

thoughts of world movement clearly typify the storm-tossed thought of the world which has completely upset the equilibrium of calm reason and judgment.

To further analyze the present conditions would extend this report unduly, and it is entirely unnecessary, as you appreciate the conditions as they exist as fully as I do.

The question to be decided is how are these conditions to be met. Is it wise and prudent to do nothing, hoping that the storm of antagonism will pass, and that it will soon spend its fury, or shall it be met with proper measures? The first course is the easy way; we can go on in our accustomed way with the hope that these organized antagonisms, being founded upon fallacies and fictions, will soon crumble of their own weight; we can even indulge in the dream that the poison which is being ministered to the mind, will seek its natural antidote, and that it will leave no scars. There are many who hold to this opinion. There are, however, others who believe that these antagonisms should be fought in a manly and effective way. Every truth which is smothered in this world injures not only the intended victim, but endangers the progress of humankind. Every antagonism founded upon a fallacy can be successfully fought by the most unerring weapon in human conflict—truth. No generation has the right to permit the poison of falsehood to saturate the mind with the hope that future generations or posterity will meet and correct the evil caused thereby. We of today owe to the children of tomorrow the duty as far as lies in our power, to keep the forum of public opinion impartial.

In this country we find an unmistakable encouragement in the fact that everywhere the public is eager

to hear and learn concerning the Jew. At almost every public gathering devoted to the spread of knowledge, such as public forums, luncheon clubs, chatauquas, and similar organizations, there is a pronounced interest taken whenever the subject of the Jew is discussed. In fact, these avenues are not only open to us, but they are solicitous to learn about the Jew. The general ignorance concerning the Jew is quite astonishing. In general, even men of education and culture know very little concerning the Jew. This fact could be illustrated quite convincingly in many ways. I am confirmed in the belief that if this year's graduating classes in the universities of this country were requested to answer these inquiries—name a pre-eminent Jewish scientist, name a pre-eminent Jewish hero in the late World War, name a Jewish artist, name a pre-eminent Jewish writer, the non-Jewish students would be baffled and if any one of these inquiries were answered, it would be the rare exception. If, however, this same student body were asked—name a Jewish character in fiction, the answer would almost universally be—Shylock.

If such is the condition concerning the appreciation of the Jew, if this typifies the general knowledge concerning the Jew of today, can there be any wonder why the scurrilous attacks and defamation of the Jew find a receptive public mind?

Unquestionably the most effective method of conveying the truth is by speakers in these agencies of public thought. Printed matter is absorbed by comparatively few. This method has been utilized by the League to some extent, and while it has its value, which is not to be minimized, it is, however, my opinion that the work can be more effectively accomplished by speakers of the right calibre.

If speakers sent through the country to appear before the student bodies of the country, the public forums, the chautauquas, the luncheon clubs, and many other agencies of like character, were to discuss subjects of this character, the Jew of today in literature, science, and art; the Jew as a creative and economical factor in this country; the Jew as a patriot and citizen, can anyone question the reaction of the audience and the effectiveness of such truth carrying instruction.

To discuss further the various paramount truths to the public by this method, of which the general public is now ignorant, and its effectiveness, would extend this report beyond proper limits. I will, however, utilize one illustration to typify what effect could be produced.

There is an impression, and there always has been, that the Jew in the great conflicts of this country, has not measured up to the general standard. General Pershing in France invited to his headquarters in Paris a soldier to tell him that he "was the best and the bravest soldier that he has seen during his long military career," this soldier was Sam Draben, a Jew, an immigrant Jew from Russia. An officer asked for a volunteer in the battle of Forges Woods, to go into the face of heavy barrage to capture an enemy machine gun, Gumbertz, a Jew, went out and captured the gun and nine of the crew. Upon the battlefield of Argonne, though his right arm was shattered by a machine gun bullet, a single soldier advanced in the German line and with empty pistols, scattered the machine gun crew and brought back the crew as prisoners, and that this man was one Kaufman, a Jew. Upon the battlefield of Grand Pre, a meek, private soldier volunteered to go from a place of safety and

shelter to rescue a comrade, crawling through heavy machine gun fire, returning safely and then starting out again upon the same mission with water for the wounded soldier, this was Salszon, a Jew; each of these three men received the highest distinction awarded by the United States Government, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

There were only seventy-eight Congressional Medals of Honor bestowed by this country upon heroes of the World War, three of these were bestowed upon Jewish soldiers; one hundred and fifty American Jews received the Distinguished Service Cross, France awarded the rare Medaille Militaire to four American Jews, and the Croix de Guerre upon one hundred seventy-four American Jews; there were eleven thousand commissioned officers in army, navy and marine of Jewish faith, including a Rear Admiral and Brigadier General; there were two hundred and fifty thousand men of Jewish faith in service in the American army, and the casualty to Jewish boys in the American service was sixteen thousand, including three thousand five hundred fatalities, in the famous 77th Regiment which fought in the Argonne to which the Lost Battalion belonged, fifty per cent of the roll were Jewish, and Colonel Whittesley who served with the 77th Division, passed one of the greatest encomiums upon one Abraham Krotoshinsky, a private, for his pluck, and unsurpassed bravery.

Every indictment against the Jew can be met with like effectiveness by men of proper ability and force.

To do this work properly means a large expenditure of money. The resources of the League were entirely inadequate to even attempt such a program. There are two questions which confront us:—first,

shall the League undertake this program; second, providing the funds necessary.

It is my opinion that the work can be done effectively if proper funds are provided, and that the same should be undertaken in part in co-operation with the Committee of Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches, which is referred to in the President's message and also in the report of Mr. Lewis, the Secretary of the League.

In closing I desire to express my appreciation and gratitude to the many brothers scattered throughout this country who have assisted the League in the performance of its duty.

Respectfully submitted,

SIGMUND LIVINGSTON,

Chairman.

Brother Leon L. Lewis, Secretary of the Anti-Defamation League, thereupon presented the following report:

To the Chairman, Anti-Defamation League:

During the five-year period since the last Convention of the Order, many articles and piecemeal reports of the various activities of the League have been published either in the Magazine or in Executive Committee bulletins. In addition, at almost every District Grand Lodge Convention during that period, verbal reports have been submitted to the delegates by those who were familiar with the work that was being done. The undersigned has also personally attended and addressed many District Conventions on the subject, and a general resume of the problems confronting the League and the methods adopted in countering the anti-Semitic movement in America was published in

pamphlet form and given wide distribution throughout the Order as part of the Order's propaganda booklet series. There would be very little object therefore in repeating here what has been told so often before, and I will therefore confine myself in this report to a brief sketch of some of the developments in the program of activity of the League.

No period in the history of American Jewry has been fraught with so much anxiety for our people as has that which has elapsed since the Cleveland Convention. Five years ago there was no multimillionaire prodigally pouring his wealth into the crucible of hate; there was no Ku Klux Klan of national proportions; there was no widespread attempt at the rationalizing of prejudice against the Jew. To be sure there was an anti-radical movement which sometimes expressed itself in terms of anti-Semitism, there was the beginning of an anti-alien movement which in a few quarters was aimed directly at the Jew, and there was of course the ever-present inheritance of religious prejudice which was, however, no more accentuated than usual. When the storm first broke there were symptoms of panic in certain quarters, wild schemes for reprisals, in others, and everywhere a marked increase in Jewish group consciousness.

When the Dearborn Independent attacks commenced in June, 1920, the Executive Committee was holding its annual meeting in Chicago. The news that a man whom many of us had come to think of with some degree of respect and admiration had commenced the most vicious anti-Semitic attacks ever published in the English language, seemed unbelievable. Rabbi Leo M. Frankel of Detroit had for many years been the representative of the League in that city and a message brought him to Chicago the following day.

His account of the interview he had with the Detroit millionaire, the latter's temporary wavering, the malign influences brought to bear, his reaction to the flood of denunciatory telegrams sent from all parts of the country and the final rebuff, showed all too clearly that the ordinary methods of appeals to reason and justice would be of no avail. A dignified letter asking for a conference was sent forward. No acknowledgment or reply of any sort was ever vouchsafed. Within a few weeks extensive investigation disclosed that the anti-Semitic campaign of the Dearborn Independent was deliberately planned and a sufficient amount of evidence was secured to prove that the publisher had the willing co-operation not merely of foreign anti-Jewish organizations but of many groups in America. The anti-aliens and the anti-radicals were not slow in linking up their propaganda with his, and the Ku Klux Klan fattened on the fear psychoses which this intensive and widespread propaganda aroused.

The information so secured was given to the League confidentially and its source was not disclosed. Most of it has since been published in various magazines and newspapers and played a powerful part in arousing liberal public opinion against the menace of internecine conflict towards which the propaganda seemed to be preparing the way. The financial means at the command of the League to combat the foul flood of lies and slanders were pitifully small. What could we hope to accomplish when week after week, month after month and year after year, scores of millions of copies of the Dearborn Independent were going into city homes and farm houses throughout the length and breadth of the land, alleging that the Jew was to blame for this and that and the other thing, and that

to cure the ills of mankind all that was necessary was to eliminate the Jew. To maintain a calm and dignified front in the face of the cowardly and vicious attacks made against us was in itself an ordeal.

The League therefore concentrated its efforts in attempting to develop a sound public opinion, through a direct appeal to the leaders of thought in America. One of the most cherished possessions of the League is the file of original pronouncements signed by a hundred and sixteen of the most liberal American citizens of the Christian faith which were combined and published as the Spargo Protest. Another is the manuscript of the famous Taft article on Anti-Semitism in America which was published by the League and distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies throughout the country. Many other articles, books and interviews were published, sometimes by the League, more often by others who proffered their aid, and though the flood of propaganda directed against us continued unabated and even increased in virulence, the reaction on the part of the real leaders of public opinion in America who pleaded for a cessation of hatred and the application of American standards of tolerance and fair dealing became more and more apparent. Throughout the League avoided as much as possible the temptation to engage in polemics. Many facts which though discreditable to those who were attacking us bore but little relation to the subject matter and which would not have proved or disproved the accuracy of the charges brought against us, were not exposed. Throughout, the Governing Board was consistently opposed to any form of reprisal. To report in detail on the many investigations, conferences, negotiations and discussions which took place while the defense program was developing and taking shape would

be neither desirable nor of special interest at this late date. Suffice it to say that one result was a temporary abatement of the attack which though later resumed lost most of its original enthusiasm. From that day in the early part of 1923 until a month or two ago, it was our policy to ignore this propaganda so far as any public utterance on the subject was concerned. A recent development, however, has compelled us once more to take cognizance of the Dearborn Independent. This was the attempt made during the past month to secure hundreds of thousands of school children throughout the land as circulation agents for the paper by offering bribes to public schools and parent-teacher associations. The promptness and good will shown by responsible school officials in putting an immediate stop to this when called to their notice by our representatives and the lodges has been gratifying and shows clearly how thoroughly discredited the anti-Semitic propaganda had become, at least in official quarters.

During the three years that the propaganda was most intense, other forces were also working to bring forth fruit from the seeds of hatred that were being planted. The anti-aliens, those who had developed during the war a hatred complex, sought some other outlet for their paranoiac tendencies, the anti-radicals egged on by so-called 100 per cent American societies and the foreign conspirator, seeking justification in the eyes of Americans for past crimes, were scurrying around the country helping to feed the flame. Professional propagandists found easy money in giving lectures before clubs and associations of business men. As time went on these too found that their hearers were not so gullible as they at first appeared, that they were not ready to see a Bolshevik in every Jew,

and extravagant stories of Jewish attempts at world domination were not listened to with the avidity which first welcomed them.

No sooner was one problem solved than another rose. The Ku Klux Klan, however, was directed not alone against the Jew but against the millions of Catholic citizens. American Jewry was pictured in the Klan papers and journals and by its organization spellbinders as a menace to the country and the B'nai B'rith as its militant body ready to arm itself at the word of command from the "Elders of Zion." But the Klan's power for evil was stopped when it entered politics, and it is safe to predict that it will follow the same down grade which brought the Know Nothings and the A. P. A. to a state of innocuous desuetude. I venture to make this prediction because for the past several months we have been engaged in an intensive survey of the political influence exercised by the Klan in the last political campaign. Questionnaires were sent out to more than 2,000 cities and towns and the replies are now being collated and summarized in the office of the League. These show that the organization has been much less influential than the press reports would seem to indicate and that its influence in any one community never seems to last over a very long period. The better element of American citizenry also seems to be rapidly withdrawing.

The League made its final reply to the Klan about a year ago in answer to the anti-Semitic charges in the Evans Indianapolis address. A hundred thousand copies were distributed and the answer was reprinted and editorially commented on in scores of papers. About the same time fifty thousand copies of the Evans-Zangwill debate published in the Chicago Daily News were distributed throughout the country. Since

then the Klan, too, has been largely ignored so far as any official utterance is concerned. You will find but little references to it in the files of the B'nai B'rith Magazine of the past year.

Our limited space in the magazine is devoted to constructive educational material and if it is glanced through by only ten people in each of the seven thousand libraries for which the League has subscribed, it is helping seventy thousand people monthly to gain some insight into the facts of Jewish life and achievement. Today the magazine is received by public libraries in every city in America and in nearly every town with a population of 1,000 and over. Every college and university library also receives one or two copies and the names of many leaders of public opinion are on the mailing list. Many club libraries also receive the magazine and hundreds of non-Jews have without solicitation sent in their subscriptions.

Much of the accumulation of years of research is being used in the preparation of matter for the magazine. The office of the League has almost from its inception in 1913 been engaged in collecting and disseminating data and statistics. In its library are most of the recent books printed in English, German or French bearing upon Jewish subjects. In addition the League has been fortunate in being made the depository of a large part of the classified historical data which was gathered by the late Professor Gotthard Deutsch of the Hebrew Union College. All Jewish magazines and newspapers published in the United States and many foreign papers are received regularly and pertinent data appearing therein is classified and filed for future use. Many current secular magazines and papers published in English, French or German are also received and digested regularly.

From time to time specific surveys and investigations have been undertaken. One of these which disclosed surprising results was a study of the text books used in Christian Sabbath schools and parochial schools. Particular attention was paid to the manner in which the Crucifixion story was recounted to the children. Those who may be tempted to assert that the traditional method of teaching the Crucifixion story in certain denominations is but a slight factor in twentieth century anti-Semitism have not reckoned with the effect on the child and adolescent of statements containing strong anti-Jewish bias published in a very large number of these text books. The words "bad Jews" and "wicked Jews" appear with astounding frequency in texts of one denomination. In other denominations, a greater degree of tolerance is evident. Some reject entirely Jewish culpability for the Crucifixion and the illogical corollaries derived therefrom. But even these too often add thoughts such as the following taken from a text book which is widely used: "The great crime of the Jews consisted not in the crucifixion of Jesus, which was the work of the local ecclesiastical faction in Jerusalem rather than the deed of the nation, but in their persistent determination not to sacrifice their pre-eminence, in their bitter unwillingness to share special privileges with all men. This brought them into conflict with the living God who had designed to concentrate attention on them for a time in order that through them he might ultimately more effectively bless all nations. The penalty they had paid is known to all the world. They expect to have the whole earth for themselves (Romans 4:13) but as a nation they have no foot of it. It is the lesson of the ages writ large: that he that will not share shall not have." Again there are others which though con-

demning the Jews in the Crucifixion story, are eminently tolerant and fair towards Jewish doctrines and teachings. Only a few emphasize the fact that Jesus was himself a Jew. It was a pleasure to note that in one denomination the texts prepared for the younger children are entirely free from any accusations or mis-statements against the Jews. On the whole there is much ground for improvement but apparently the situation is not as hopeless as some may think. There are many specific instances not only of tolerance for the Jew, but also of a fair-minded refusal to place a guilt for which history gives no authentic foundation. With such a basis already established, and in the light of the success which has met the efforts of the League in rectifying the press and film versions of the story when Papini's *Life of Christ* became so popular, it does not seem impossible that something may be accomplished in the broader field. In fact some results have already been achieved by personal conference and discussion with some ministers and laymen who are beginning to realize that there is a duty incumbent on them to take the initiative in their own way in this field of endeavor.

Another survey which yielded very interesting results was a study of the Christian denominational press. It showed that these journals on the whole were fair and just in their comment on the Jew and Judaism, that they are nearly all unsparing in their denunciation of the Klan and that there is likewise enlightened opinion in regard to the theory of so-called Nordic superiority. Several of the journals have republished articles from the *B'nai B'rith Magazine*. The proposal has been made for an exchange editor between our magazine and one of the more prominent Protestant journals, with a view to bringing about a more thorough mutual understanding. This suggestion is akin

to the exchange of theological professors which is one of the proposals of the Federal Council Committee on Good Will with which the League is co-operating.

The vigilance work of the League which has during the past twelve years been brought almost to the point of routine has gone on with unabated vigor. There are literally hundreds of cases which might be reported on were such a proceeding deemed necessary or desirable. Perhaps a clearer impression of the every-day work of the League can best be gained by inserting at this point a digest from the minutes of the last meeting of the Governing Board held on April 8th. Among the matters considered and acted on at that meeting were the following:

(1) The application of the Anti-Defamation Committee of Montreal Lodge for approval of the institution of **libel proceedings against "La Croix,"** a viciously anti-Semitic paper published in French, which for several months has been carrying on a campaign to drive all Jewish merchants out of that city by stirring up the public to boycott and violence. The **approval was given,** and legal assistance and advice offered. An **appropriation was also made** subject to the approval of the President of the Order.

(2) The results of the warning sent out by the League in reference to the attempt of the **Dearborn Independent** to enlist the public schools of the country in their **circulation campaign,** by offering bribes of motion picture projection machines and so-called educational films, were also reported on. The reports received at the League's office showed that the attempt had been made in several widely scattered points and that in several cases the timely protests entered by lodges or representatives of the Order were instrumental in nipping the plan in the bud.

(3) The details of the program adopted at a previous meeting for **co-operation** with the **Federal Council Committee** were reported on and the action taken thus far approved. In this connection the Secretary reported a further representative of the Federal Council Committee had come to Chicago to direct the work in the Middle West in co-operation with Mr. Herring and Secretary of the Committee on Good Will and that the contact between his office and that of the League was constant and mutually helpful. The Secretary also reported that together with Mr. Herring he had had a conference with the President of a Western University who would probably join the staff later in the year as Director of a Speaker's Bureau.

(4) Reports of investigations of charges brought against the **Premier Taxicab Company** were also submitted. These charges which had been given wide publicity and which were of such a character as to demand our attention were found to be **apparently groundless** and the Secretary was instructed to so advise any further inquirers.

(5) With reference to the **Chicago Motion Picture Ordinance**, the Secretary reported that efforts to emasculate the ordinance had been stopped, that the better elements in the community had been aroused through the work of a committee consisting of representatives of various civic organizations, of which committee he was a member and had at one time been chairman, and that at the direction of the President of the Order, he had also taken the matter up with the Mayor of the city.

(6) Several **miscellaneous complaints** where **magazines, house organs, etc.**, had published defamatory stories or articles were reported on. In all of these cases the editors had a ready explanation and **tendered**

apologies with promises to be more **careful in the future**. One of these cases involved the official organ of the Woodmen of the World published in Omaha. The Secretary reported that on receiving the complaint of a story in the March issue, he had not waited for the Board meeting because it was necessary to reach the editor before the April issue containing the second installment went to press, that he had wired to Brother Wm. Holzman, the League representative in Omaha, that the latter had immediately called on the editor and with him had gone over the manuscript of the succeeding installments. The explanation given by the editor showed the necessity of constantly following up every case of this kind in order that stories involving Jewish characters might be more carefully examined. Brother Holzman also reported on several other matters which had been handled satisfactorily from the Omaha office.

(7) Correspondence with **Athens, Greece**, was also presented containing reports of a virulent **anti-Semitic campaign** carried on by one of the **Greek newspapers** and asking for material on which to base an answer to the charges. The Secretary reported that he had sent the Athens Lodge a number of pamphlets, books, special articles and various memoranda containing data with which to answer the charges, most of which had to do with the notorious Protocols and atrocities by so-called Jewish Bolsheviki.

(8) A report from the **New York** representative on alleged defamation in a **play** appearing in New York was received and the Secretary instructed to advise the complainant that no action would be taken, as the act complained of was a characterization, and not a caricaturization involving insinuations of a defamatory type.

(9) The Secretary also reported that he had received numerous requests for the **reprinting of certain articles appearing in the magazine**. That in one case a public librarian of an eastern city (a non-Jew) had asked for 500 reprints of Dr. Blau's article on the "Christ of Christianity vs. the Christianity of Christ" for distribution among his non-Jewish friends. The Secretary was instructed to have such reprints made as seemed to be justified by the demand, and to thank Dr. Blau for the permission granted by him to re-print his articles.

(10) A manuscript of several hundred pages dealing with Anti-Semitism in the United States was submitted and referred to a sub-committee for further report as to the advisability of co-operating with the author in its publication.

(11) A letter from the Chancellor of the Menorah Society offering a co-operative plan for wider distribution of the Menorah Journal in public libraries was considered and action thereon ordered deferred until after the Convention.

(12) Reports of investigations made at South Haven and Bangor, Michigan of complaints brought by Jewish citizens of those towns were received and ordered filed. The Secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks to Brother Mayer at Lansing for his co-operation in taking the matter up with the State Superintendent of Education.

(13) Various other miscellaneous matters of a similar character were considered, among them several complaints which the Board considered unjustified and therefore ordered filed without action.

The above is typical of the business transacted by the Governing Board at one of its meetings and gives

an insight into the type of work without going on in the office of the League.

During the past five years nearly **two hundred meetings** have been held and the agenda for each meeting contained from five to twenty items. Too much credit cannot be given to the men and women who have given up so much of their time to this work. Several of them have been members of the Board since the inception of the League twelve years ago. One in particular, Dr. A. D. Weiner, has never missed a meeting except on account of illness, in nearly twelve years. Mrs. Israel Cowen representing the National Council of Jewish Women has been especially assiduous in her attendance and her advice and co-operation have been invaluable. Dr. Felix Levy representing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has also been ever ready for service and co-operation.

In addition to the work done by the Governing Board, many of the Lodges maintain Anti-Defamation League Committees which are very active in local work and which submit their reports from time to time to the central office.

The most recent development in the League's program and one which seems to open boundless vistas for constructive endeavor is the work undertaken in co-operation with **The Committee on Good Will between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America**. President Kraus has referred to this matter in some detail in his Message and Dr. Herring has been invited to address the Convention on the subject. I will not therefore attempt to cover the subject in this report, beyond stating that in my opinion everything we have done in the past will sink into insignificance compared with the contribution which our joint endeavor can make towards

bringing about a better and better mutual understanding among thousands now divided by lines of race and creed and class.

Respectfully submitted,

LEON L. LEWIS, Secretary,

Anti-Defamation League.

Both reports were referred, after prolonged discussion, to the Committee on Anti-Defamation League.

Moved that the Convention adjourn until 2:00 P. M. Seconded and passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

President Adolf Kraus called the Convention to order at the appointed time, 2:00 P. M.

The President ordered that the reports of the members of the Executive Committee and of the foreign districts be not read but printed in the report of the Convention. (See appendix.)

Secretary Leon L. Lewis presented the following Financial and Statistical reports together with statements of the Guaranty Audit Co. covering all funds of the Order for the period since the last convention. The reports were referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF SECRETARY LEON L. LEWIS

I beg to submit herewith statistical and financial reports for the five year period since the 1920 Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge. On examining the reports of previous proceedings, I find that the financial reports cover only the year immediately preceding the Convention. It appears that many years ago, the practice of printing the annual report was given up and there has been therefore, no con-

secutive financial history of the Order to turn to, except by searching out original sources of information. I am therefore, submitting herewith the full financial reports for the whole period since the last session of the Constitution Grand Lodge:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AUDITS

- 1—April 1, 1920 to August 5, 1920.
- 2—August 6, 1920 to April 15, 1921.
- 3—April 16, 1921 to March 4, 1922.
- 4—March 5, 1922 to April 24, 1923.
- 5—April 24, 1923 to Dec. 31, 1923.
- 6—Supplementary report, April 24, 1923 to December 31, 1923.
- 7—January 1, 1924 to December 31, 1924.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE FUND

- 8—July 20, 1920 to April 24, 1923.
- 9—April 24, 1923 to December 31, 1923.
- 10—January 1, 1924 to December 31, 1924.

WAR ORPHAN FUND

- 11—May 29, 1921 to March 23, 1922.
- 12—March 24, 1922 to April 24, 1923
- 13—April 24, 1923 to December 31, 1923.
- 14—Supplementary Report, April 24, 1923 to December 31, 1923.
- 15—January 1, 1924 to December 31, 1924.

To reprint all of these reports would mean adding about seventy-five pages of tabulated figures to the Convention proceedings. Instructions as to your pleasure in this connection are requested.

An examination of these audits will give a complete picture of the financial state of the Order during the past five years up to January 1st of this year. In view of the instructions of the Executive Committee to

have all accounts audited as of December 31st of each year, no audit has been made for the period since January 1, 1925. However, inasmuch as several months have elapsed since the January 1st audit was made and as the financial statements therein do not reflect the present condition of the various funds, I beg to submit herewith financial statements showing receipts and disbursements of the various funds from January 1, 1925 to April 1, 1925. The latter date was selected because it made a convenient date immediately prior to this meeting on which to close the books. The period covered by these statements will of course be included in the regular audit for the year 1925.

It will be noted that the auditors in the report submitted in April, 1923, made certain recommendations. These have been complied with. The various Chicago bank accounts in Foreman Brothers Bank, in Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company and in the Community State Bank of Chicago, have been closed and the funds transferred to the Treasurer for deposit in the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia. All excess funds of the Anti-Defamation League have also been transferred to the Treasurer for investment. The amount necessary for current administrative expenses of the Executive Committee has been provided for by the establishment of an administrative fund in Chicago, checks on which are signed by the President of the Order. This action was authorized by the Central Administrative Board and confirmed by the Executive Committee.

Instructions have been sent to all secretaries to make checks payable to the order of Jacob Singer, Treasurer, I. O. B. B. and the original checks or drafts, after being entered in the books, are sent to the Treasurer for deposit in the Girard Trust Company, in

the case of the General Fund, and the Broad Street Trust Company in the case of the War Orphan Fund. All disbursements from the funds of the Executive Committee and from the War Orphan Fund are made by voucher signed by the President, the Treasurer and the Secretary. Disbursements for current expenses of the Anti-Defamation League are made by voucher signed by the President of the Order.

All disbursements from the administrative fund and from the funds in the hands of the Treasurer are verified by receipted bills and invoices or letters of acknowledgment which are filed numerically to correspond with the number of the cancelled checks, thereby making it a quick and simple matter for the auditors to verify every disbursement.

The amounts received are further verified by the original letter of transmittal to the office of the Executive Committee, the letter of transmittal to the Treasurer and the letter of acknowledgment of receipt.

The petty cash fund, which is never larger than twenty dollars at any one time, and which is used for postage, collect telegrams, express and similar small charges, is verified in the same manner, by original bills, statements and invoices.

The audits and reports attached hereto are numerous and voluminous and cover a period of five years. I have, therefore, taken the liberty to analyse them briefly for the general information of the delegates.

GENERAL FUND

The balances in the General Fund as shown in the various audits attached hereto are as follows:

Audit of August 5, 1920	\$ 18,739.26
Audit of April 15, 1921.....	22,036.50
Audit of March 4, 1922.....	50,382.49

Audit of April 24, 1923.....	\$ 72,592.53
Audit of December 31, 1923.....	90,675.54
Audit of December 31, 1924.....	130,167.96

The balance in the General Fund on April 1, 1925 as shown by the financial report attached hereto for the period from January 1, 1925 to April 1, 1925 was \$133,606.03.

There was also due and outstanding on that date on Constitution Grand Lodge dues the sum of \$46,500 **not** included in the above total.

The disbursements from the General Fund for the period from April 1, 1920 to April 24, 1923 amounted to \$264,635.41, or an average for the three years of about \$88,000. The disbursements for the period from April 24, 1923 to April 1, 1925 amounted to \$151,-226.54, or an average of about \$79,000 per year.

An analysis of the disbursements over the five year period shows the following approximate percentage allocations of these disbursements:

B'nai B'rith News.....	25 %
Donations	15
Propaganda	17
Convention and Ex. Com. Mtgs.....	7
Washington Office.....	3
B. B. Hillel Foundations.....	3
Mexican Bureau.....	3
Administrative	27
	100 %

In connection with the latter item of 27 %, it should be stated that for the past two years, the average of the administrative expense has been some \$9,000 less each year than the average for the years 1920 to 1923.

The disbursements in connection with the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations to April 1, 1925 amounted to \$13,948.96 for seven months of operation, an average of \$1,000 per month for each Foundation. As the expenses of operation during the summer months will be less than during the school year, and as the above amount includes cost of equipping the Foundation at the University of Wisconsin, it is certain that the budget of \$22,000 for the two foundations will not be exceeded.

The Executive Committee appropriated last year \$20,000 for the expense of the Mexican Bureau. Up to April 1, \$12,801.18 was disbursed, an average of \$1,830 per month for the seven months of operation. This amount includes the initial expense of furnishing and equipping the B'nai B'rith Building in Mexico City. We have for several months past been spending an average of \$1,500 per month on this basis, the \$20,000 appropriation will not be exceeded for the first year of operation.

EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

The balance on hand in this fund on April 1, 1920 was \$30,554.87. The receipts since that date up to January 1, 1925 amounted to \$128,932.06. The disbursements were \$118,181.98, leaving a balance on hand on the first of January, 1925 of \$41,304.95. Since January 1, the receipts have amounted to \$62.50, and the \$10,000 appropriation to the American Red Cross for the relief of the tornado sufferers in Southern Illinois and Indiana and adjoining states has been disbursed, leaving a balance on April 1, 1925 of \$31,367.45. There is also due and outstanding the sum of \$17,309.25, making the net worth of the Emergency Relief Fund on April 1, 1925, \$48,676.70.

WAR ORPHAN FUND

This fund was established subsequent to the last Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge. The audit shows that the account was started on May 29, 1921. Since that date up to January 1st of this year, there was received for the War Orphan Fund a total of \$165,934.31. The disbursements for the period under review, amount to \$139,530.90. The balance on January 1, 1925, as shown by the auditors' report was \$26,403.41. From January 1st to April 1st of this year, \$7,949.92 was received for the War Orphan Fund. The disbursements since January 1st have amounted to \$22,051.00. Part of this amount was for the last quarter of 1924 and included in these disbursements also are payments up to June 1st for most of the children who have been adopted. In a few instances, further payments are now due for the second quarter of 1925. It is estimated that the balance that must be sent abroad to complete our pledges for the year, 1925, will amount to \$23,375.00. As our balance on April 1st was \$12,302.23, it is evident that additional collections of a little over \$11,000 during the balance of 1925 will meet all of our war orphan obligations for this year. There is no question but that substantially more than the amount required will be collected during the balance of 1925, as negotiations now pending for the collection of sums on pledges outstanding indicate that many pledges that have been considered uncollectable can be realized on to at least a partial extent.

A large number of apparent pledges which were carried on the books, but which were in fact, fictitious assets have had to be charged off, and many compromises have also been effected. On the other hand, there are many lodges that are rigidly adhering to the

pledges which they originally made and their number is sufficient to meet all future obligations for the maintenance of the war orphans and the gradual liquidation of this undertaking.

LOAN FUND

The B'nai B'rith Loan Fund was in process of liquidation at the time of our last Convention. However, there was a balance in this fund, according to the financial report then submitted, of \$64,645.17 as of April 1, 1920. Between that date and the date of the next audit on August 5, 1920, \$23,343.32 was collected and \$81,337.87 disbursed as follows:

Poland and Germany.....	\$40,000.00
Austria	8,000.00
Czecho-Slovakia	4,000.00
Krakau	5,000.00
Roumania	6,000.00
Turkey and Palestine.....	15,000.00
Lemberg	3,000.00
Expense	337.87

Total.....\$81,337.87

The balance on August 5, 1920 was \$6,650.62. Further collections that came in between that date and the date of the next audit on April 15, 1921, amounted to \$10,200.50. The sum of \$5,661.31 was disbursed during that period as follows:

Roumania	\$ 300.00
Vienna	300.00
Czecho-Slovakia	5,000.00
Expense	61.31

Total.....\$5,661.31

During the next period from April 16, 1921 to March 4, 1922, the auditors' report shows neither receipts nor disbursements. Bookkeeping adjustments accounted for the receipts of \$1,010.52 shown on the audit of April 24, 1923; and out of the disbursement of \$815.70 Winnipeg Lodge received \$500 and District Grand Lodge No. 11 received \$315.70. The balance of \$12,083.42 has remained unchanged since that date.

There have been no payments to this Fund since its inception. It should be stated, however, that no effort has been made in that direction, in view of the reduced value of foreign exchanges and the consequent tremendous hardship that would be entailed if repayment in American dollars were to be exacted. To accept repayment in foreign exchange in the amount of such exchange received by the borrower at the time the loans were made, would permit but a very slight return to the original lenders. The only District that has been able to adjust itself to this complicated financial situation is District Grand Lodge No. 10, Czecho-Slovakia. The loan of \$5,000 made to this District in 1920 has been repaid to the District by the borrowers, and that sum is being held by the District subject to our instructions. The suggestion is made by the District that this sum be used in Czecho-Slovakia towards the final liquidation of the War Orphan obligations of the Executive Committee in that District.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, the Secretary was instructed to report on the source of all contributions to the Loan Fund with a view to a redistribution of the \$12,000 balance in that Fund. The present state of the records for the period prior to April 1, 1920, make such a computation impossible.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE FUND

This Fund was authorized at the last meeting of the Constitution Grand Lodge and a financial campaign for \$250,000 was directed. All funds were received and disbursed from the office of the Secretary of the Executive Committee and a report on the Fund is therefore included here rather than in the report on the Anti-Defamation League. On taking charge of the office of Secretary of the Executive Committee, I found that there had been no audit of this Fund at any time and an audit was therefore made as of April 24, 1923 for the period from July 20, 1920, when the Fund was started, to that date. It was found that the receipts for that period amounted to \$132,281.42. The audit made on December 31, 1923, showed additional receipts of \$48,882.52 and during 1924, an additional \$11,430.22 was received, making a total of \$192,594.16.

Disbursements for the thirty-three month period from July 20, 1920, according to the audit of April 24, 1923, amounted to \$82,857.92; the audit of December 31, 1923 shows additional disbursements of \$11,647.74; and during 1924, \$16,172.03 was expended. The balance on January 1, 1925 was \$87,450.42 as shown by the attached audit of December 31, 1924. Since January 1 and up to April 1, 1925, the receipts have amounted to \$2,659.80 and the disbursements to \$7,113.01, of which sum \$2,500 was a contribution to the Committee on Good Will between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The balance on April 1, 1925 was \$82,997.21.

Out of the total of close to \$200,000 collected, the largest sum was received from District Grand Lodge No. 2, which went substantially over its quota. With

one exception, all the other districts made efforts to attain the quotas assigned to them.

An analysis of the disbursements amounting to \$110,667.69 for the five year period ending January 1, 1925 shows that \$35,391.26 was spent for literature; \$9,723.44 for investigations; \$38,892.38 for administrative expense; \$3,206.19 for lectures; \$4,980.11 for postage, mailing and express; \$1,500 in aiding fight against Anti-semitism in Germany; collection expense amounting to \$8,813.87; annual meeting expenses, \$1,108.53; and miscellaneous \$7,061.91. The expense of collection was about 4.6% of the total collected.

PALESTINE HOUSE BUILDING FUND

This Fund was authorized at the 1923 meeting of the Executive Committee, at which time an appropriation of \$25,000 was made out of the Emergency Relief Fund. Only 22 lodges have thus far contributed to the Fund. The total of their contributions is \$3,222.53. District Grand Lodges 2 and 7 have each contributed \$1,000 out of district funds. A contribution of \$2,000 was made by Brother Nathan Straus who visited Jerusalem Lodge and cabled his contribution to the headquarters office from Jerusalem. There is a balance on hand as of April 1, 1925 of \$829.88 which has not been sent to Palestine. Up to the present time the total forwarded to Jerusalem Lodge amounts to \$31,397.65.

MEMBERSHIP STATUS

A careful search of the files in the headquarters office failed to disclose the annual reports of the various districts for 1920, 1921 and 1922. I have, therefore, included in the attached statistical table the condensed information taken from the 1924 re-

ports only. An examination shows, however, that the big spurt in membership activity came during the years of 1920 and 1921, and that during 1922 and 1923 the membership was practically stationary. In fact, there was a slight loss in 1922 and 1923, the figures for those years being 55,797 and 54,991, respectively, as compared with 55,827 at the end of 1921. During 1924, this loss was made up and for the first time since January, 1922, the membership of the American Districts shows a substantial gain. Five of the American Districts added a total of 2,390 to their membership. Two Districts lost a total of 902 members, making the net gain for the year 1,488. There has been a considerable amount of membership activity since the first of this year, especially in the founding of new lodges. Between January 1 and April 1, 1925, 11 charters for new lodges in American Districts were issued and 8 for lodges in other Districts.

There is food for thought however, in an examination of the suspension statistics. The five largest American Districts suspended during the past five years 26,740 members and initiated 42,231. Reinstatements during the same period totaled 6,579 for those five Districts—a net loss from suspensions of over 20,000!

All the District Grand Lodges outside of the United States and the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee show steady growth and development. During the year 1924, these grand lodges and lodges increased their membership from 21,290 on January 1st to 22,179 on December 31, 1924. The largest increase was in District Grand Lodge No. 8 which increased its membership from 14,535 to 14,989.

Many of the annual reports from District Grand Lodges outside of the United States had not been received when this report was prepared and detailed

figures of initiations, suspensions, etc. for the lodges overseas are, therefore, not included in the membership summary table.

The attached summary sheet shows 549 lodges in the Order on January 1, 1925 and a total membership of 78,975.

A record of all lodges and auxiliaries instituted, disbanded or suspended, reinstated, consolidated, and changing names, is attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted,

LEON L. LEWIS,
Secretary.

GENERAL FUND

January 1, 1925, to April 1, 1925

Balance on hand 12/31/24 as per auditor's report.....\$130,167.96

Dues received 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:

D. G. L. No. 1.....	\$4,110.00	
D. G. L. No. 2.....	6,288.00	
D. G. L. No. 3.....	7,395.00	
D. G. L. No. 4.....	4,238.00	
D. G. L. No. 5.....	864.00	
D. G. L. No. 6.....	6,058.00	
D. G. L. No. 7.....	3,598.00	
		32,551.00
B'nai B'rith Magazine.....		1,255.80
B. B. Hillel Foundation, Madison, Rent of Assembly Hall.....		180.00

\$164,154.76

Disbursements 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:

Voucher

No. 342. Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$5,000.00
No. 343. Mexican Bureau.....	1,500.00
No. 344. Mrs. Simon Wolf.....	300.00

No. 345.	Leo N. Levi Mem. Hospital.....	\$1,500.00	
No. 346.	Natl. Jewish Hospital.....	3,000.00	
No. 347.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	163.70	
No. 348.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	169.32	
No. 349.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	37.50	
No. 350.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	68.00	
No. 351.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	165.00	
No. 352.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	166.25	
No. 353.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	306.00	
No. 354.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	130.19	
No. 355.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	48.00	
No. 356.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	40.00	
No. 357.	Exec. Comm. Mtg. Expense.....	45.00	
No. 358.	Greenebaum Sons Bank.....	5,000.00	
No. 359.	Webb-Linn Printing Co.....	5,921.95	
No. 360.	Mexican Bureau.....	1,500.00	
No. 361.	Union Trust Co. of Chicago.....	5,000.00	
No. 362.	Emerg. Rel. Fund Voucher.....		
No. 363.	Mexican Bureau.....	1,500.00	
			\$31,560.91
	Balance in Administrative Fund.....	1,012.18	
			30,548.73
	Balance 4/1/25.....		\$133,606.03

GENERAL FUND (Cont'd)

Balance April 1, 1925.....	\$133,606.03
Dues outstanding—due and unpaid:	
D. G. L. No. 1. 1st and 2nd Quarter.....	\$ 8,298.00
D. G. L. No. 2. 1st and 2nd Quarter.....	12,421.00
D. G. L. No. 3. 1st and 2nd Quarter.....	6,251.00
D. G. L. No. 4. 2nd Quarter.....	4,238.00
D. G. L. No. 5. 1st and 2nd Quarter.....	1,773.00
D. G. L. No. 6. 2nd Quarter.....	6,058.00
D. G. L. No. 7. 1st and 2nd Quarter.....	7,461.00
	46,500.00
(These figures are based on estimated membership as of 3/30/25—complete reports not received.)	
Net worth of General Fund 4/1/25.....	\$180,106.03

EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

January 1, 1925, to April 1, 1925

Balance 12/31/24 as per auditor's report.....	\$41,304.95
Received 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:	
D. G. L. No. 2. Balance due 1924.....	62.50
	<u>\$41,367.45</u>
Disbursements 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:	
American Red Cross for relief of tornado sufferers....	\$10,000.00
	<u>Cash on hand.....\$31,367.45</u>
Dues Outstanding—due and unpaid:	
D. G. L. No. 1. 1st half 1925.....	\$2,074.50
D. G. L. No. 2. 1st half 1925.....	3,105.25
D. G. L. No. 3. All 1924—1st half 1925..	4,673.00
D. G. L. No. 4. 1st half 1925.....	2,119.00
D. G. L. No. 5. 1st half 1925.....	443.25
D. G. L. No. 6. 1st half 1925.....	3,029.00
D. G. L. No. 7. 1st half 1925.....	1,865.25
	<u>17,309.25</u>
Net Worth 4/1/25.....	<u>\$48,676.70</u>

WAR ORPHAN FUND

January 1, 1925 to April 1, 1925

Balance 1/1/25 as per auditor's report.....	\$26,403.41
Received 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:	
D. G. L. No. 1.....	\$1,600.00
D. G. L. No. 2.....	2,275.00
D. G. L. No. 3.....	1,392.69
D. G. L. No. 4.....	300.00
D. G. L. No. 5.....	300.00
D. G. L. No. 6.....	1,707.23
D. G. L. No. 7.....	375.00
	<u>7,949.92</u>
Total	<u>\$34,353.33</u>
Disbursements 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:	
Prague	\$2,600.00
Czernowitz	2,400.00
Constantinople	6,400.00

Berlin	\$7,225.00	
Lemberg	2,400.00	
Krakau	400.00	
Bucharest	400.00	
Bielitz	200.00	
Cables	26.00	
		22,051.00

Balance on hand 4/1/25.....\$12,302.33

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE FUND

January 1, 1925 to April 1, 1925

Balance 1/1/25 as per auditor's report.....\$87,450.42

Receipts 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:

D. G. L. No. 3.....	\$ 939.75	
Kansas City.....	1,695.05	
Miscellaneous	25.00	
		2,659.80

Total\$90,110.22

Disbursements 1/1/25 to 4/1/25..... 7,113.01

Balance on hand 4/1/25.....\$82,997.21

PALESTINE HOUSE BUILDING FUND

Fund Started April, 1923

Receipts:

Executive Committee.....		\$25,000.00
No. 1. Jordan Lodge.....	\$ 25.00	
No. 2. D. G. L. No. 2.....	1,000.00	
Louisville Lodge.....	500.00	
Springfield (Mo.) Lodge.....	103.50	
Sholom Lodge.....	50.00	
No. 3. Wilmington Lodge.....	321.65	
New Castle Lodge.....	270.00	
Bethlehem Lodge.....	75.00	
Williamsport Lodge.....	75.00	
Shenango Valley Lodge.....	50.00	

No. 4.	B. F. Peixotto Lodge.....	\$ 100.00	
	San Jose Lodge.....	100.00	
	Pocatello Lodge.....	50.00	
No. 5.	Beth Israel Lodge.....	61.00	
No. 6.	Jacob H. Schiff Lodge.....	165.00	
	Sioux City Lodge.....	500.00	
	Edmonton Lodge.....	51.00	
	Pontiac Lodge.....	25.00	
No. 7.	D. G. L. No. 7.....	1,000.00	
	Herzl Lodge.....	270.00	
	Fort Smith Lodge.....	100.00	
			4,892.15
	Miscellaneous:		
	Nathan Strauss.....	2,000.00	
	Dr. E. Kaplan.....	5.00	
			2,005.00
	Total		\$31,897.15
	Transmitted to Jerusalem Lodge.....		31,397.65
	Balance on hand 1/1/25.....		499.50
	Receipts 1/1/25 to 4/1/25:		
	No. 3. Erie Lodge.....	194.38	
	Bethlehem Lodge.....	25.00	
	No. 6. Council Bluffs Lodge.....	111.00	
			330.38
	Balance on hand 4/1/25.....	\$	829.88

NET WORTH

April 1, 1925

General Fund.....	\$180,106.03
Emergency Relief Fund.....	48,676.70
Total	\$228,782.73
Special Funds:	
Loan Fund.....	\$12,083.42
Palestine H. B. Fund.....	829.88
War Orphan Fund.....	12,302.33
	25,215.63
Anti-Defamation League Fund.....	82,997.21
Total	\$336,995.57

MEMBERSHIP STATUS
January 1, 1924 to December 31, 1924

DISTRICTS			Grand Lodge Headquarters	No. of Lodges	Membership Jan. 1, 1924	Initiated	Joined by Card	Reinstated	Suspended	Withdrawn	Died	Membership Dec. 31, 1924	Loss	Gain
District No.	1	New York City	66	8721	809	355	380	1366	512	89	8298			423
"	2	Cincinnati	61	11808	1846	65	431	1315	239	120	12421	613		
"	3	Philadelphia	50	6199	451	122		403	80	38	6251	52		
"	4	San Francisco	30	7619	1594	107	150	712	198	85	8476	857		
"	5	Richmond	19	1637	245	5	166	222	46	12	1773	136		
"	6	Chicago	69	11384	2435	47	236	1308	217	57	12116	732		
"	7	New Orleans	89	7940	647	20	76	943	212	67	7461			479
Total American Districts				384	55308	8027	721	1439	6269	1504	468	56796	2390	902
District No.	8	Berlin	92	14535							14989	454		
"	9	Bucharest	10	1360							1427	67		
"	10	Prague	10	1405							1502	97		
"	11	Constantinople	24	1591							1661	20		
"	12	Vienna	5	871							874	3		
"	13	Krakau	7	620							669	49		
"	14	Jerusalem	7	289							328	39		
Total Districts outside of														
United States				155	20671						21450	729		
Lodges under jurisdiction of Executive Committee				10	619						729	110		
Grand Total				549	76598						78975	3229		902

LODGES INSTALLED

No.	Name	Dist.	Location	Date
859	Okmulgee	7	Okmulgee, Okla.....	Mar. 21, 1920
860	Loge Zu Den Drei			
	Ringen	8	Eisenach, Germany..	May 30, 1920
861	Tehia	11	Viddin, Bulgaria....	May 14, 1920
862	Moses Atlass	6	Ashland, Wis.....	June 20, 1920
863	Lorain	2	Lorain, Ohio.....	Aug. 22, 1920
864	Marion	2	Marion, Ohio.....	July 18, 1920
865	Oil City	3	Oil City, Pa.....	May 23, 1920
866	Wynne	7	Wynne, Ark.....	June 20, 1920
868	San Jose	4	San Jose, Cal.....	July 17, 1920
869	Modesto	4	Modesto, Cal.....	July 25, 1920
870	Long Beach	4	Long Beach, Cal....	Sept. 29, 1920
871	Battle Creek.....	6	Battle Creek, Mich..	Oct. 3, 1920
872	Davis	6	Sheboygan, Wis.....	Oct. 3, 1920
873	Tri-Cities	7	Sheffield, Ala.....	Jan. 25, 1921
874	Lowell	1	Lowell, Mass.....	Dec. 12, 1920
875	Schneidemuehl	8	Schneidemuehl	
876	Ohel Moche	11	Tantah, Egypt.....	Feb. 5, 1921
877	Israel Friedlander.....	5	Roanoke, Va.....	Feb. 10, 1921
878	Criterion	3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Feb. 13, 1921
879	Schenectady	1	Schenectady, N. Y..	Feb. 13, 1921
880	Cannonsburg	3	Cannonsburg, Pa....	Jan. 30, 1921
881	Kadimah	2	Springfield, Ohio....	Mar. 6, 1921
882	Hamilton	2	Hamilton, Ohio.....	Mar. 7, 1921
883	Cheyenne	2	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	Feb. 6, 1921
884	Fall River	1	Fall River, Mass....	Mar. 2, 1921
885	Ottawa	1	Ottawa, Canada.....	Feb. 19, 1921
886	Viceroy-Reading	1	Hamilton, Canada..	Feb. 20, 1921
887	Hazelton	3	Hazelton, Pa.....	Apr. 10, 1921
888	Haym Solomon	1	New Bedford, Mass..	Mar. 3, 1921
889	Miami-Florida	5	Miami, Fla.....	Apr. 1, 1921
890	Twin City	1	Lewiston, Maine....	Mar. 6, 1921
891	Lynn	1	Lynn, Mass.....	Mar. 13, 1921
893	Haverhill	1	Haverhill, Mass.....	Apr. 18, 1921
894	Salem	1	Salem, Mass.....	Apr. 17, 1921
895	Eveleth	6	Eveleth, Minn.....	Feb. 27, 1921
896	Lawrence	1	Lawrence, Mass.....	May 4, 1921
897	Middletown	1	Middletown, Conn...	Apr. 18, 1921
898	Rose of New England	1	Norwich, Conn.....	Nov. 20, 1921
899	Pawtucket	1	Pawtucket, R. I.....	Apr. 5, 1921
900	Kokomo	2	Kokomo, Ind.....	May 5, 1921

901	America	2	Hammond, Ind.....	May 1, 1921
902	York	3	York, Pa.....	Apr. 11, 1921
903	Westmoreland	3	Greensburg, Pa.....	May, 1921
904	Michael Jaffe	3	Coatesville, Pa.....	May 15, 1921
905	David Kaufman	3	Elizabeth, N. J.....	May 8, 1921
906	Boaz	3	New Brunswick, N. J.....	.....
			.....	May 17, 1921
907	King Solomon	1	Bath, Maine.....	May 8, 1921
908	Jesaja	8	Munchen, Germany.....	Oct. 30, 1921
909	Bayonne	3	Bayonne, N. J.....	1921
910	Seashore	3	Atlantic City, N. J.....	June 5, 1921
911	Jeremia	8	Stolp, Germany.....	Nov. 6, 1921
912	Akiba Eger	8	Berlin, Germany.....	.....
913	Jacob Herz	8	Nuernberg, Germany.....	.....
			.....	Nov. 20, 1921
914	Loge zu den drei			
	Erzvatern	8	Tilsit, Germany.....	Nov. 13, 1921
915	Camden	3	Camden, N. J.....	Oct. 4, 1921
916	Allentown	3	Allentown, Pa.....	Nov. 7, 1921
917	(Charter issued; not			
	instituted)		Stockholm, Sweden.....	.....
918	Manuel Joel	8	Breslau, Germany.....	Feb. 26, 1922
919	Marcus Horowitz	8	Frankfort a/m Germany.....	.....
			.....	Mar. 5, 1922
920	Bethlehem	3	Bethlehem, Pa.....	Nov. 7, 1921
921	Winston-Salem	5	Winston-Salem, N. C.....	.....
			.....	Apr. 9, 1922
922	Breckenridge	7	Breckenridge, Tex.....	Oct. 30, 1921
923	Johnstown	3	Johnstown, Pa.....	Nov. 7, 1921
924	Shenango Valley	3	Farroll, Pa.....	Dec. 21, 1921
925	Williamsport	3	Williamsport, Pa.....	Dec. 1, 1921
926	Bay Ridge	1	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Jan. 29, 1922
927	Perth Amboy	3	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	Jan. 15, 1922
928	Cape Girardeau	2	Cape Girardeau, Mo.....	.....
			.....	Dec. 18, 1921
929	Ardmore	7	Ardmore, Okla.....	Nov. 7, 1921
930	Julian Hohenberg	7	Talladega, Ala.....	1922
931	Aurora	6	Aurora, Ill.....	Jan. 4, 1922
933	Waukegan	6	Waukegan, Ill.....	Feb. 12, 1922
935	Fort Dodge	6	Fort Dodge, Iowa.....	Mar. 12, 1922
936	Louis Rothberg	3	Plainfield, N. J.....	Jan. 26, 1922

937	Hon. Simon Wolf	3	Chester, Pa.....	Mar. 14, 1922
938	Walker County	7	Jasper, Ala.....	1922
939	M. A. Feldman	6	Joliet, Ill.....	Feb. 23, 1922
940	Makkabi	8	Konstanz, Germany.....	
			.....	Mar. 12, 1922
941	Duisburg	8	Duisburg	
942	Ehrmann	12	Linz, Austria.....	Mar. 25, 1922
943	Utica	1	Utica, N. Y.....	May 28, 1922
944	Robert Preiskol	3	Hamburg, Germany.....	
945	Hollandia	EC	Passaic, N. J.....	Apr. 15, 1922
946	Nehemia Nobel	8	The Hague, Holland.....	
			.....	Mar. 25, 1923
947	Spartanburg	5	Spartanburg, S. C.....	Feb. 5, 1922
948	Portsmouth	5	Portsmouth, Va.....	Apr. 16, 1922
949	Sandusky	2	Sandusky, Ohio.....	June 25, 1922
950	Mt. Clemens.....	6	Mt. Clemens, Mich.....	June 11, 1922
951	Santa Ana	4	Santa Ana, Cal.....	July 18, 1922
952	Braterstwo	13	Warsaw, Poland.....	
953	Walter Rathenau	8	M. Gladbach.....	Oct. 29, 1922
954	Reuchlin	8	Schwedt a/O.....	Nov. 12, 1922
955	Martinsburg	3	Martinsburg, W. Va.....	
			.....	Sept. 18, 1922
957	El Dorado	7	El Dorado, Ark.....	1922
958	Twin Cities	7	Decatur, Ala.....	Sept. 24, 1922
959	Berlin	1	Berlin, N. H.....	Nov. 5, 1922
960	Arizona	4	Phoenix, Ariz.....	Dec. 4, 1922
961	North Adams	1	N. Adams, Mass.....	Jan. 28, 1923
962	Taylor	7	Taylor, Tex.....	1923
963	Moriah	8	Cologne, Germany.....	
964	M. H. R. M. Schiff....	8	Fulda, Germany.....	
965	Jehuda Halevi	8	Berlin, Germany.....	
966	Red River Valley.....	6	Grand Forks, N. D.....	Mar. 11, 1923
967	Bluefield	3	Bluefield, W. Va.....	Apr., 1923
968	Maghen David	11	Mansourah, Egypt.....	June 10, 1923
969	Ribbi Akiva	14	Tiberiade, Palestine.....	
970	Pocatello	4	Pocatello, Idaho.....	May 27, 1923
971	Casper	2	Casper, Wyo.....	May 20, 1923
972	Ashland	2	Ashland, Ky.....	Sept. 16, 1923
973	Belleville	6	Belleville, Ill.....	July 1, 1923
974	Kings County	1	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	June 26, 1923
975	Schwaebische	8	Augsburg, Germany.....	

976	Beth Israel	5	Charlottesville, S. C.....	Nov. 4, 1923
977	Humanitas	13	Przemysl, Poland.....	Mar. 18, 1923
978	Cumberland	5	Cumberland, Md.....	Nov. 14, 1923
979	Adolf Kraus	8	Cottbus, Germany.....	
980	Hacarmel	14	Haifa, Palestine.....	
981	Ausbaffenburg	8	Aschaffenburg	
982	Chicago	6	Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 9, 1924
*983	Decatur	6	Decatur, Ill.....	Feb. 10, 1924
984	Cairo	6	Cairo, Ill.....	Jan. 6, 1924
985	Chaim Weizman	6	Ironwood, Mich.....	Feb. 3, 1924
986	Hilleel	EC	Amsterdam, Holland.....	
				Mar. 16, 1924
987	Lewistown	3	Lewistown, Pa.....	Mar. 10, 1924
988	Veritas	10	Saaz, Czecho-Slovakia.....	1924
989	Woonsocket	1	Woonsocket, R. I.....	Mar. 16, 1924
990	Israel	11	Port Said.....	Feb. 24, 1924
991	Adolphe Cremieux.....	11	Damascus	Mar. 24, 1924
992	Yoshurum	11	Aloppo	Mar. 22, 1924
993	Athens	11	Athens	Mar. 12, 1924
994	Fidos	10	Bratislava	Nov. 16, 1924
995	Hasharon	14	Hodorah Colony, Palestine.....	1924
996	Ostravia	10	Nahrish-Ostrau, Czecho-Slov.	
				1924
998	Judah Touro	1	Newport, R. I.....	Nov. 2, 1924
999	Marinette	6	Marinette, Wis.....	Nov. 3, 1924
1000	Fond du Lac.....	6	Fond du Lac, Wis.....	Nov. 2, 1924
1001	Mason City	6	Mason City, Iowa.....	Nov. 24, 1924
1002	Saul Hutner	2	Marion, Ind.....	Nov. 30, 1924
1003	Bogalusa	7	Bogalusa, La.....	1924
1004	Pasadena	4	Pasadena, Cal.....	Dec. 3, 1924
1005	Quincy Hannibal.....	6	Quincy, Ill.....	Jan. 25, 1925
1006	First Lodge of Scot- land	EC	Edinburgh, Scotland.....	
				Feb. 1, 1925
1007	Chicago Heights	6	Chicago Heights, Ill.....	
				Feb. 8, 1925
1008	Belgrad	11	Bulgaria	1925
1009	Maywood	6	Maywood, Ill.....	Mar. 3, 1925
1010	Irvington	3	Irvington, N. J.....	Apr., 1925
1011	Windsor	1	Windsor, Ont., Can.....	Mar. 15, 1925
1012	London	1	London, Ont., Can.....	Mar. 16, 1925

1013	Kenebec	1	Waterville, Maine.....	1925
1014	Humanitas	10	.....	1925
1015	Davenport	6	Davenport, Iowa.....	Apr. 1, 1925
1016	Rock Island	6	Rock Island, Ill.....	Mar. 31, 1925
1017	Benton Harbor	6	Benton Harbor, Mich.....	1925
1018	Lawndale	6	Chicago, Ill.....	1925

LODGES CONSOLIDATED

Ber Shebba Canaan No. 11 with Manhattan-Washington Lodge No. 19, New York City, under name of Manhattan-Washington Lodge No. 19, January 28, 1920.

Massachusetts Lodge No. 27 with Amos Lodge No. 121, Boston, Mass., under name of Amos Lodge No. 27, December 27, 1920.

Akiba Lodge No. 173 with Progressive Lodge No. 841, New York City, under name of Akiba-Progressive Lodge No. 173, November 3, 1923.

Maccabee Lodge No. 71 with Akiba-Progressive Lodge No. 173, New York City, under name of Maccabee Lodge No. 71, March 29, 1924.

Brooklyn Lodge No. 753 with Bay Ridge Lodge No. 926, Brooklyn, N. Y., under name of Brooklyn Lodge No. 753, January 5, 1924.

Hillel Lodge No. 28 with Brooklyn Lodge No. 753, Brooklyn, N. Y., under name of Brooklyn Lodge No. 753, September 27, 1924.

Maccabee Lodge No. 71 with Mt. Sinai Lodge No. 2, New York City, under name of Mt. Sinai Lodge No. 2, September 27, 1924.

Jericho Lodge No. 44, Saar Sholem Lodge No. 154 and Abr. Lippman Lodge No. 672, Pittsburgh, Pa., under name of Pittsburgh Lodge No. 44.

Freda Largman Lodge No. 805 with Joshua Lodge No. 23, Philadelphia, Pa., under name of Joshua Lodge No. 23, 1920.

Har Moriah Lodge No. 10 with Har Sinai Lodge No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., under name of Har Sinai Lodge No. 8, February 28, 1920.

Hildesheimer Lodge No. 503 with Ranier Lodge No. 627, Seattle, Wash., under name of Hildesheimer Lodge No. 503, November 30, 1922.

Ophir Lodge No. 21, Modin Lodge No. 42, Pacific Lodge 48, Montefiore Lodge No. 51, Golden Gate Lodge No. 129 and Cremieux

Lodge No. 325, all of San Francisco, Cal., under name of San Francisco Lodge No. 21, May 8, 1922.
Okmulgee Lodge No. 859 with Muskogee Lodge No. 628, Muskogee, Okla., under name of Muskogee Lodge No. 628, 1924.

CHANGE OF NAMES OF LODGES

Pawtucket Lodge No. 899 to Henry Friedman Lodge No. 899, Pawtucket, R. I., October, 1923.
Etham Lodge No. 37 to David Lubin Lodge No. 37, Sacramento, Cal., December 12, 1922.
Hildesheimer Lodge No. 503 to Seattle Lodge No. 503, Seattle, Wash., November 30, 1921.
Racine Lodge No. 697 to Kalman Klein Lodge No. 697, Racine, Wis., September 28, 1921.
Ottoman Lodge No. 677 to Acharon Lodge No. 677, Adrianople, Turkey, June 7, 1921.

LODGES DISBANDED AND SUSPENDED

Patchogue Lodge No. 759, Patchogue, L. I., January 28, 1922.
King Solomon Lodge No. 907, Bath, Me., September 16, 1922.
Meriden Lodge No. 848, Meriden, Conn., December 2, 1922.
Lawrence Lodge No. 896, Lawrence, Mass., September 29, 1923.
Newport Lodge No. 820, Newport, Ky., November 21, 1920.
Middletown Lodge No. 804, Middletown, Ohio, July 22, 1923.
Alliance Lodge No. 856, Alliance, Ohio, April 1, 1922.
Montefiore Lodge No. 308, Altoona, Pa., January, 1920.
Morgantown Lodge No. 766, Morgantown, W. Va., March, 1920.
Atlantic Lodge No. 494, Atlantic City, N. J., February, 1921.
Allentown Lodge No. 363, Allentown, Pa., January, 1920.
Criterion Lodge No. 878, Philadelphia, Pa., October, 1922.
David Kaufman Lodge No. 905, Elizabeth, N. J., May, 1922.
Bayonne Lodge No. 909, Bayonne, N. J., May, 1922.
Boaz Lodge No. 906, New Brunswick, N. J., February, 1921.
York Lodge No. 902, York, Pa., June, 1923.
Oil City Lodge No. 865, Oil City, Pa., June, 1923.
Louis Rothberg Lodge No. 926, Plainfield, N. J., November, 1923.
Robert Preiskel Lodge No. 944, Passaic, N. J., November, 1923.
Modesto Lodge No. 869, Modesto, Cal., 1924.
Phoenix Lodge No. 799, Phoenix, Ariz., April 7, 1922.
Miami-Florida Lodge No. 889, Miami, Fla., September 30, 1922.
Norfolk Lodge No. 172, Norfolk, Va., December 31, 1923.

Winston-Salem Lodge No. 921, Winston-Salem, N. C., August 8, 1923.
 Israel Friedlander Lodge No. 877, Roanoke, Va., March 31, 1924.
 Spartanburg Lodge No. 947, Spartanburg, S. C., August 8, 1923.
 Portsmouth Lodge No. 948, Portsmouth, Va., August 8, 1923.
 Migdol Lodge No. 318, Brunswick, Ga., March 31, 1924.
 Dakota Lodge No. 731, Grand Forks, N. D., 1921.
 Mt. Clemens Lodge No. 950, Mt. Clemens, Mich., February, 1924.
 Louis D. Brandeis Lodge No. 833, Regina, Can., April, 1924.
 Superior Lodge No. 775, Marquette, Mich.; April, 1924.
 Tri-City Lodge No. 837, Rock Island, Ill., February 19, 1924.
 Palestine Lodge No. 526, Palestine, Tex., July, 1924.
 Julian Hohenberg Lodge No. 930, Talladega, Ala., October, 1923.
 Yazoo City Lodge No. 829, Yazoo City, Miss., January, 1920.

LODGES REINSTATED

Amos Lodge No. 136, Scranton, Pa.
 Maan Lodge No. 172 reinstated under name of Norfolk Lodge No. 172, Norfolk, Va., June 15, 1921.
 Joseph Lodge No. 76, reinstated under name of Savannah Lodge No. 76, Savannah, Ga., February 4, 1924.
 Cedar Rapids Lodge No. 811, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 20, 1921.
 Sioux City Lodge No. 598, Sioux City, Iowa, April 19, 1921.
 Noah Lodge No. 784, Wichita Falls, Tex., October, 1920.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY LODGES INSTITUTED

No.	Name	Dist.	Location	Date
18	Springfield	1	Springfield, Mass....	Jan. 20, 1921
19	Fraternity	1	New London, Conn.	Jan. 10, 1921
20	Brooklyn	1	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Mar. 17, 1921
21	Manhattan, Washington	1	New York City.....	Apr. 14, 1921
22	Edward Everett.....	1	New York City.....	Apr. 20, 1921
23	Adullam	1	Pittsfield, Mass.....	Apr. 25, 1921
24	Progressive	1	New York City.....	Apr. 26, 1921
25	Amos	1	Boston, Mass.....	May 3, 1921
26	Jordan	1	New York City.....	May 5, 1921
27	Holyoke	1	Holyoke, Mass.....	May 11, 1921
28	Maccabee	1	New York City.....	June 27, 1921
29	New Hampshire.....	1	Manchester, N. H....	June 26, 1921
30	Bradford	3	Bradford, Pa.....	Nov., 1921
31	Esther	4	Billings, Mont.....	Jan. 21, 1922

32	Touro	1	Taunton, Mass.....	Jan. 22, 1922
33	Yonkers City.....	1	Yonkers, N. Y.....	Feb. 27, 1922
34	Montefiore	1	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Apr. 6, 1922
35	Michigan City.....	2	Michigan City, Ind.	Apr. 18, 1923
36	Cheyenne	2	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	Oct. 22, 1922
37	Bellaire	2	Bellaire, Ohio.....	
38	Salem	1	Salem, Mass.....	May 2, 1922
39	Chananiah	1	New York City.....	May 3, 1922
40	Rose of New England....	1	Norwich, Conn.....	May 28, 1922
41	Brockton	1	Brockton, Mass.....	June 7, 1922
42	Beth Horon Aux.....	2	Kansas City, Kans.	Jan. 3, 1923
43	Akiba	1	New York City.....	Nov. 14, 1922
44	Pine Tree.....	1	Bangor, Maine.....	Jan. 14, 1923
45	Jehuda Halevi.....	1	New Britain, Conn.	Jan. 14, 1923
46	Santa Ana.....	4	Santa Ana, Cal.....	Jan. 22, 1923
47	New York-Isaiah.....	1	New York City.....	Mar. 12, 1923
48	B. F. Peixotto.....	4	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	
			.....	Apr. 30, 1923
49.	David Fish.....	6	Chicago, Ill.....	Apr. 16, 1923
50	Adolf Kraus.....	6	Chicago, Ill.....	May 29, 1923
51	Horeb	1	New Haven, Conn.	Apr. 15, 1923
52	Mamre	2	South Bend, Ind....	May 17, 1923
53	Middletown	1	Middletown, Conn.	May 27, 1923
54	M. A. Folman.....	6	Joliet, Ill.....	
55	Omaha	6	Omaha, Neb.....	
56	London	EC	London, England.....	June, 1923
57	Henry Jones-Lebanon....	1	New York City.....	June 14, 1923
58	Israel	1	Portland, Maine.....	July 29, 1923
59	Minot	6	Minot, N. D.....	1923
60	Pisgah	6	Detroit, Mich.....	1923
61	Ramah	6	Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 14, 1923
62	Ottawa	1	Ottawa, Canada.....	Mar. 13, 1924
63	Wichita	2	Wichita, Kans.....	June 18, 1924
64	Har Sinai.....	3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1924
65	Rehoboth	1	New York City.....	Mar. 7, 1925
66	Kenebec	1	Waterville, Maine.....	1925

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY LODGES AMALGAMATED

Maccabee Auxiliary No. 28 with Akiba Auxiliary No. 43, New York, under name of Maccabee Auxiliary No. 28.

AUXILIARY LODGES SUSPENDED AND DISBANDED

Progressive Auxiliary No. 24, New York City, October 28, 1922.

Holyoke Auxiliary No. 27, Holyoke, Mass., October 28, 1922.

Brockton Auxiliary No. 41, Brockton, Mass., April 21, 1924.

Samuel Auxiliary No. 7, Vancouver, B. C.

CHANGE OF NAME OF WOMEN'S AUXILIARY LODGES

Macaabee Auxiliary No. 28, New York, changed to Mt. Sinai Auxiliary No. 2, New York City, September 27, 1924.

Etham Auxiliary No. 15, Sacramento, Cal., to Mary Salomon Auxiliary No. 15, 1922.

Modin-Ophir Auxiliary No. 3 to San Francisco Auxiliary No. 3, San Francisco, Cal., 1922.

Brother Joseph H. Ullman presented the preliminary report of the Committee on Finance which follows:

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Atlantic City, N. J.,

April 22, 1925.

To the Officers and Members of the Constitution Grand
Lodge, I. O. B. B.

Brethren:

Your Committee on Finance begs leave to submit the following preliminary report:

(1) Your Committee on Finance recommends that this Convention allow the delegates a per diem of Twelve Dollars (\$12.00) for the time of their attendance at this Convention while in Atlantic City, N. J., and a per diem of Six Dollars (\$6.00) for the time required to travel from and to their respective homes, and in addition thereto, the actual amounts they have paid and will have to pay for railroad fare and standard lower berth accommodations. In order that the committee may be able to complete its work properly, we ask your approval of this recommendation.

(2) We also ask that all delegates furnish immediately at the adjournment of this morning's session, a written statement, giving their name, residence, actual railroad fare, and standard lower berth accommodation, and time required traveling to and from Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph H. Ullman, Chairman,
Jos. N. Salus,
Harry K. Lapidus,
Wm. Ornstein,
Chas. F. Moritz,
Louis J. Borinstein,
Morris Levy,
J. K. Hexter,
Isidor Sobel.

The President ruled discussion on the Committee's recommendation out of order until the Constitution should be amended.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Rabbi Brother Martin A. Zielonka presented the following report and address on the B'nai B'rith Bureau for work in Mexico:

RABBI MARTIN A. ZIELONKA: Brother President and Brothers: I know how valuable your time is and I know if I started to talk to you on Mexico, I would fill the rest of the afternoon, and in order to safeguard your interests I have reduced to writing what might be called a combination of a report on the work in Mexico and a talk on Mexico.

There are certain very vital questions to be considered. There is one question that I did not touch upon in this report that I believe ought to be considered, and that is the important question so far as migration to the United States or to the adjoining

country is concerned, whether or not it would be wise to move the Department of Immigration from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of State, where it belongs today, since the consuls are to determine entrance into the United States.

Personally, I feel that a great many of our problems on immigration would be solved, or at least lessened, if that action could be taken. The ways and means to accomplish it, however, I don't know—I am simply a rabbi; but I believe there are men present in the council today who might take it up, think it over, and see whether or not we would be in better position if our immigration matters were transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of State.

I want to reiterate before reading this report, some of the things that Dr. Wise emphasized yesterday, and that is our taking up work and sticking to that work to its completion. I am in favor of our using the forces that we have already engaged in the work in Mexico and in increasing those forces until we have really done a large international constructive work.

I know not what the experience of lodges may be, but I know my own experience and that of others in the Southland who have discussed the problem with me.

Stated in the simplest terms our members ask what big construction work is the B'nai B'rith fostering as the B'nai B'rith? If you tell them the story of our orphanages, our old folks' homes, our hospitals, they counter with the reply that these problems would be met, even if the B'nai B'rith did not exist. If you tell them that we have contributed to the work of this organization or that organization and that in times of

emergency we are always among the first to respond, they will tell you that this is good but it is not sufficiently large to captivate the imagination of the people. If you tell them that the B'nai B'rith is a world organization and that by this bond, universal Jewry is served in its moments of stress, you are told this is splendid, but what world service for world Jewry is this world organization doing that by its very magnitude and boldness will force recognition and urge universal Jewry to enroll under its banner.

I want to present such a service to you today, a service that was undertaken when all others refused to do so. It is now in its first stages, but will grow, I am sure, to such proportions that world Jewry will recognize it and we will provide a home and peace to untold numbers of our co-religionists. It is a world service for world Jewry from our world organization and it ought to capture the imagination of our men and women. I refer to the B'nai B'rith work in Mexico.

It will be wise to spend a few moments in presenting a suitable perspective for our work, by learning some facts about Mexico and surveying the history of the Jew in Mexico, for he has a story there, filled with heart throbs.

Mexico extends from the Rio Grande River to Guatemala and British Honduras. Its area is 767,000 square miles, and in order to make these figures more definite, it is twice as large as the combined area of the New England States, New York and Texas. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories and a federal district and the entire population of this vast area according to the census of 1900 was a little over 13,500,000. While the temperature along the lowlands of the coast is often excessively high, and while disease lurked in

this region for many years, the example set by the United States at Vera Cruz has had a most wholesome effect and these diseases are gradually being wiped out so that life is comparatively safe even in these hot lands. But all of Mexico is not oppressively hot. Through the center of the land there runs a high and wide plateau, with numerous mountains on which temperate climates prevail throughout the year. For instance, there are many who believe that Mexico City is very hot during the summer months and yet due to its elevation, 7,415 feet above sea level, the summer temperature reaches as low as 50 degrees and seldom goes above 78 degrees.

Such a large country, with such a climate, and so sparsely settled ought to offer a haven of rest for many of our co-religionists. The land has been investigated by many special committees of national and international organizations and all these have reported unfavorably on the same, except the committee of the B'nai B'rith. The reasons for these unfavorable reports are hard to understand. Religious prejudice is unknown. The Jew is known as a national of the land from which he comes. Business opportunities are there in large numbers. But it takes money to seize these opportunities and we must not allow the question of money to outweigh the life and limb security that our brethren need. Israel Zangwill tells us that Joseph Fels visited President Diaz on behalf of the Jewish Territorial Organization and "he was offered only a concession of Jewish immigration for the general **commercial** development of Mexico" and since they were interested in **territory** and **not commercial development** the matter was dropped. President Diaz knew the needs of his country and since our co-religionists are best fitted for the "commercial development of

Mexico" we ought to help them, and by so doing, help Mexico. Farm development may come later, but at present we ought to be interested in bringing help to the largest number in the quickest way at the smallest expense. And this can be done by fostering the commercial development. And our Jewish refugees are taking advantage of the opportunities, even if the reports of investigating committees are unfavorable. They are entering at the rate of about 400 per month.

And the Jew is not a stranger in Mexico. One hundred and fifteen years before the first Jews settled in New Amsterdam and only forty-seven years after the discovery of America (1539), Francisco Millan and Pedro Ruiz o Hernandex de Albor were "reconciled" in Mexico for Judaism.

The Inquisition was not established in Mexico until 1571, and the first auto-de-fe was celebrated in 1574. Medina begins his volume describing the work of the Inquisition in Mexico with the statement, "There were many trials for faith in America before there was established a tribunal of the Inquisition." The bishops claimed the right to test the faith of people who were under suspicion before the official tribunal was established. That the Inquisition hounded the unbeliever in the new world is evidenced by the fact that the famous tribunal in Toledo averaged 35 cases a year from 1574 to 1600 while the one in Mexico averaged 34 cases a year during the same period.

Let me sketch some facts about this factor of Jewish life in Mexico. It is a story of heroism, that should make us proud of our faith, and it reveals, at the same time, the large number of Jews, open and secret, that settled in that land. From 1574 to 1590 not a year passed but someone was tried for Judaism. Francisco Mattos was a rabbi, teacher and dogmatizer who died

before his trial and was therefore burned in effigy, together with his son, who had fled. A daughter of this family was celebrated as a Hebrew scholar who could recite "the psalms of David and the prayer of Esther in Hebrew" and a brother, Luis de Carvajal, became governor of the province of Nuevo Leon, then deprived of his office, tortured during 1595 and 1596 and in 1596 was burnt, together with his mother and his three sisters. Until the Jew appeared before the tribunal it had great difficulty in meeting its expenses, but as Lea tells us "When the Judaizers commenced to appear among the penitents in the auto-de-fe, the longed for relief derivable from confiscation, fines and penances was at hand." (p. 216.)

From this, it is evident that the Jew was a trader, one who carried with him, fluid assets, and the more of these that were apprehended, the greater was the wealth of the general office.

Perhaps the story that best illustrates this is the story of Tomas Trevina of Sobremonte (1649). His mother had been burnt at Valladolid. Nearly all his kinsmen, as well as those of his wife, were victims of the Inquisition. He had been reconciled in 1625 and when he was arrested a second time, there was no mercy shown to a relapsed apostate. He was kept in prison for five years, denying throughout that period that he was a Jew. Torture had no effect upon his strong will. But when he was notified that he had been found guilty by the Inquisition, then he openly declared himself a Jew, declaring at the same time that he would die as a Jew. In order to silence him, he was taken to the quemadero gagged, yet his confession of faith was audible to those about him. The story goes that a patient mule refused to carry this vile sinner. Six others refused to carry such a burden,

and only when a broken-down, blind horse was found, could he ride to the place of torture. He was placed on the pyre, and when the fire was kindled, he drew the blazing brands toward him with his feet and cried out, "Pile on the wood, how much my money costs me." The last phrase gives us the key to the intense activity of the Inquisition.

Only recently I came across an incident that gives a splendid climax to this story of martyrdom. Leonar Martinez, the fourteen year old daughter of Tomas, was tried by the Inquisition, confessed that her grandmother had taught her Judaism and Jewish prayers and was found guilty of believing "in the law of Moses." Thus, three generations proved their allegiance to their faith.

Now let us turn to modern Mexico. In 1908 the Union of American Hebrew Congregations desired to ascertain facts about the Jews in Mexico and to ascertain if they could help in organizing Jewish life. They commissioned me to go down there. I shall not weary you with details, suffice it to say that the only result of this visit was the organization of a Jewish Relief Society. Let us turn to the B'nai B'rith activities.

In January, 1921, four men came to my office at El Paso. From their appearance and speech, I recognized them as immigrants, exceptionally brilliant specimens with good educations. I ascertained that they had been smuggled across the border, reaching the United States via Vera Cruz and Juarez. The Mexican ports of entry are not ports of entry for European immigrants, so I questioned them and soon learned that they were the fore-runners of a large number that were at European ports, awaiting boats for Vera Cruz. I learned further that there had been perfected a smuggling plan so that immigrants need only have

sufficient funds to assure them of illegal entry into the United States. They only needed an address and an automobile number and these were sufficient identification.

I, then, went to New York to interest the national organization in these problems. I met with the officers of the national organizations, the Industrial Removal Office, the HIAS and the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee. None of these felt the urgency of the call to duty. In April, 1921, I presented the matter to the District Ground Lodge No. 7 assembled at Dallas, Texas, and Archibald A. Marx took the resolution of this meeting to a gathering of the Executive Committee Constitution Grand Lodge meeting at Washington, D. C. They asked Brother Marx and myself to go to Mexico and investigate conditions.

In June, 1921, Mr. A. A. Marx and I went to Mexico City as representatives of the I. O. B. B. I shall not describe the condition of the immigrants. The Jews in Mexico had made several efforts to form organizations to meet the increasing tide of immigration. But each organization lasted but a short time, since it was made up of the members of one national group and therefore the others refused to contribute. There was no unity in effort and we were told that the factions could not be united. The little building of the Monte Sinai Society was the headquarters where a few centavos were given the most needy cases. Every immigrant desired to come to the United States to join some relative. Mexico was only a way station until they could hear from these relatives. Some were peddling neckwear and handkerchiefs and other small articles on the streets; men with trades obtained employment, but due to the fact that they could not speak the lan-

guage of the country, they could earn no more than the meagre wage paid the inefficient native craftsman. I addressed 200 of them in a room of the Monte Sinai. I tried to make clear that they should seek a home in Mexico, that they could not enter the United States until after a lapse of two years because that was the law then, and secondly, they could not enter unless they had genuine passports. We promised them a school, a loan fund for those who desired to start peddling, and a special hospital fund for those who might be sick.

And then we started to do what so many said was impossible, to organize the Jews of Mexico City to meet their problems, to organize them as Jews without reference to their nationality. For a week we sought representative men. We were told that certain individuals were Jews and found out that they were not Jews; we were told that certain men were not Jews and found them to be Jews, anxious and ready to co-operate. We decided that the American Jews should be in control because they were the most dependable and because we might be forced to take up matters with the American Consul or the American Government, and it would be wisest to have Americans in charge of the work. We called a meeting of the representatives of the various groups at the Masonic Temple and after a thorough discussion as to ways and means, these agreed to raise what we felt was sufficient for immediate needs and they elected Dr. Uhlfelder, a former New Yorker and a prominent physician, as president, and Louis Loeb, a relative of the Straus' of New York, as treasurer.

We had gone to Mexico with three objects in view: (1) To try to prevent, as far as it was within our power, the violation of the laws of the United States

by immigrants who were entering Mexico for the sole purpose of smuggling themselves into the United States. (2) To devise ways and means for making worthy immigrants self-supporting and by impressing them with their duty to the land which they were to make their new home, Mexico. (3) To organize the Jews in the various cities of Mexico so that these in turn might assist the immigrant in establishing himself.

In order to carry out these suggestions we agreed to donate to this work the sum of 1,500 pesos a month, provided the Jews of Mexico subscribed 750 pesos a month. Our donation to be used as follows: 300 pesos for a school, 300 pesos for the sick, and 150 pesos for a worker.

We closed our report to the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge with these words: "As loyal Americans and as fervent Jews, we have emphasized at all times the need of upholding the laws of our country and impressing the immigrant with the possibilities of Mexico for the immigrant, and if our advice is followed, Mexico will soon boast of loyal Jewish communities, who have found peace and opportunity in our neighbor to the south." After our next visit in July, 1923, we reported "In another decade, Mexico will boast of many prosperous Jewish communities which have developed through the encouragement and assistance received from the B'nai B'rith." From reports that are brought to me by traveling men who visit the various cities of Mexico, I can say that this prophecy is being realized faster than I thought. Immigrants are found in numerous Mexican cities today.

This work was carried on for two years. But it was not as efficient as it should have been, because we could not get a worker who would be sympathetic

to the immigrant and at the same time knew the possibilities of Mexico from long residence in that land. Besides this, the local committees soon ceased to function and there was dissension among the workers and immigrants in Mexico City. So in July, 1923, I again went down there, this time accompanied by Dr. M. I. Leff, a physician of El Paso.

Again we interviewed the members of the local Jewish community to ascertain what help we could get from them, help not only in dollars and cents but more definite help in personal service to the cause. We discussed the problem of the immigrant with the immigrants and were surprised with the progress that many of these had made in two years. Our investigation established one fact, if the B'nai B'rith desired to do any work in Mexico, it must place a competent man in charge and must set aside a definite sum for a trial period of one year. If this could not be done, then it would be best to retire from the work and let the immigrants shift for themselves. We felt that we could not depend upon the local community but at the same time, we felt that if we undertook the work seriously, then the local community would gradually become interested, and, as its interest increased, it would cooperate.

This suggestion was transmitted to the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge and the same set aside \$20,000.00 for this work. The question now was, where could we get a real worker? At last we decided to ask Mr. J. L. Weinberger, who had done splendid work at Vera Cruz in a private capacity. He has lived in Mexico twenty years; he knew the land and the people. He accepted the task and on invitation met Mr. Marx and myself in New Orleans to lay out plans of work. The plan was submitted to the

Executive Committee, and as accepted by them, consisted of the following—we were to rent a building for headquarters; give medical aid for those suffering from long exposure in Europe; give emergency relief to those who were in need, supply a week's room and lodging for the immigrants in distress while we tried to get in touch with their relatives, and they, in turn, became acclimated; encourage with loans those who had a trade and were anxious to open up small industries; open a school where they could learn Spanish; arrange for the burial of those who died in a strange country and above all else, furnish rooms which they might use as a meeting place and for social purposes.

In June, 1924, Mr. Weinberger came to New Orleans to discuss the carrying out of these objects. We went over each item and arranged a yearly budget for the same and we urged him to emphasize two points: (1) Mexico as a home for the immigrants instead of Mexico as a way station to the United States. (2) Continued effort to interest those Jews who had lived a long time in Mexico in our work and, if possible, obtain their co-operation. Thus far we have not exceeded our budget.

Mr. Weinberger returned to Mexico and rented a twenty room house at 5a Valle de Mina No. 95. This has three large rooms 24 x 16 which are used as dining room, social room and class room, a storage room, a kitchen, tub and shower baths, seven large bed rooms with place for three or four beds in each room and six smaller bed rooms. This house has become the center of Jewish activities in Mexico and all organizations use it as their headquarters. On Sunday afternoons and evenings the average number of visitors to the building is more than one hundred.

Now what has been accomplished? Let us take

only the record of the first two months, since these are usually the critical months of any endeavor. Some look upon the work with suspicion, other seek to hamper it as much as possible. This was especially true of our work since it was the first organized Jewish work in Mexico that was undertaken by an international organization and thus did not depend upon local support. We hope to interest the local community as we prove the need of the work and show results. There was opposition to any work, the opposition even went so far as to try to close the gates of entry.

In the first two months, we gave 840 lodgings and furnished 615 meals. More than 240 adults registered and these were classified under fifty trades and professions. Whenever a man has a trade and is a master mechanic, he is encouraged to open his own shop and thus help in the establishment of industries that Mexico needs. Medical aid was given to 93 immigrants. Let us glance at the work over a larger period. Up to February 15, 1925, we spent for emergency relief 1,773.49 pesos and for meals 682.20 pesos and in the same period we extended loans to the amount of 4,280.20 pesos. In return we received from rentals of the building 340.25 pesos and return loans 807.15 pesos. These figures are not large but they are impressive. They represent dollars and cents, but they cannot represent the service that has been given to the immigrant in finding employment, in talking over their problems of adjustment, in helping the weary and the sick, in opening communication with dear ones in all parts of the world and in answering inquiries from relatives in the United States. But more than all this, is the continued emphasis day in and day out on the thought that Mexico is to be their home and not the United States, that they are to establish themselves,

with our aid where necessary, but never seek to smuggle themselves into the United States.

I have only outlined the work that the B'nai B'rith is doing. We are accepting literally the concession that was offered to Joseph Fels by former President Diaz "for the general commercial development of Mexico." **We are not encouraging immigration to Mexico.** We hope that conditions in Europe will so shape themselves that the Jew will not be forced to emigrate and establish homes in a strange environment, but we feel that we do owe a duty to those who come to Mexico by helping them establish themselves in Mexico and we owe a duty to the Jewry of America that no foundation be given for a statement that Jews are violating our immigration laws in large numbers.

And let us not forget that the Mexico to which the immigrants come is a new Mexico with its face set towards progress and anxious to take its place among the great progressive nations of the world. We must not forget that for the first time in Mexican history, probably with a single exception, and surely the first time in almost half a century, a new president, President Calles, stepped into office when his predecessor, Ex-President Obregon, stepped out of office, without a revolution. This fact should mean much.

I would conclude with statements voluntarily sent us from Mexico City by those who know our work. These commendations alone prove that the task is worth while.

To Rabbi Martin Zielonka, Acting Chairman, B'nai B'rith Work in Mexico:

We wish to express to the B'nai B'rith our sincere appreciation and commendation of the work being done by the Bureau, which the Order has established in this city. The moral as well as material help that the

Bureau is giving to the immigrants cannot be calculated in dollars and cents. You are helping to lay the foundation for a large and prosperous Jewish community that will always remember with gratitude the good that you have done. Be assured of our hearty co-operation.

(Signed) Committee H. Sourasky,
Sam Eisenberg,
Abraham King,
L. Weinstock,
A. Rosenberg, President
Congregation "Nidche
Israel."

Under date of March 16, 1925, Abraham King, who has done much work for the immigrants and whose heart and purse are in the work, writes to me:

"I wish to congratulate you on the work the B'nai B'rith is doing in Mexico. You are actually the first one to come to our rescue and what you have foreseen a few years ago is a reality now. Hundreds of immigrants are arriving and with the aid of the B'nai B'rith are settling and making a living. Mr. Weinberger is doing his duty very well, working hard, and has gained the confidence of the community. I, personally, believe that the job he has is a tremendous one, and if the B'nai B'rith is in a position, I would suggest that you have someone to work in conjunction with Mr. Weinberger and help him cope with the numerous problems that arise daily."

Anita Brenner wrote to the Jewish Daily Bulletin, soon after the work was started, "From the day of its opening, the B'nai B'rith building became a meeting place for the newcomers, for over a thousand young men and boys who belong to no Jewish organization whatsoever."

Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, after a visit to Mexico City in December, 1924, writes: "From my observation in Mexico City, I am confident

that if we succeed in getting the American Jews interested in the situation in Mexico and make it possible to open some modern plants, even on a small scale, we would make a beginning of something very constructive."

The B'nai B'rith has inaugurated this constructive work. Is it not worth while? Is not its very magnitude and boldness such as to capture the imagination of American Jewry and world Jewry, if we will but emphasize it in our lodges and proclaim our task to the world? A new country is opened to our persecuted brethren, a country teeming with possibilities for men of brains and brawn. Here is the challenge of tomorrow for us from our brethren of the house of Israel.

For the time will come when there will be prosperous Jewish communities in Mexico and they will point to the help that the B'nai B'rith gave them in getting a foothold. These will recount the miseries from which they fled and the welcome and guidance that they received from our organization. And should the time come when anti-Semitism should find a place in that land, then these immigrants will refer with pride to 1539, to the story of the martyrdom of Francisco Mil-lan and Pedro Ruiz and prove to the anti-Semites of their day, their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in the Republic of Mexico. Let us carry on the work we have started; let us be the pioneer workers who carry on to success and thus captivate the imagination of world Jewry so that they may help in establishing a new home in a new land for the oldest wanderers for religion's sake.

In conclusion, I hope that we as an organization will continue to carry on in Mexico; that the amount that we set aside during the past year is only a beginning

of the amount that will be spent in furthering this work of giving a home to those who are fleeing from persecution and have nowhere to go.

I furthermore hope that the delegates to this Constitution Grand Lodge will take the message of Mexico back to their own constituents and that through them a fund adequate at all times to meet the needs and the cry of our brethren will come, and when that comes, then we will establish in Mexico not only the five thousand who are now settled in Mexico but they are bringing over to themselves many of their dear ones.

Fortunately, during the past year, due to the change of presidents, there was a change—rather, a depression in Mexico City. Conditions were not very good. The result of that was these young men started out from Mexico City to the various small cities, and they have established themselves in the small cities, and we have various foci in various parts of Mexico today that are going to draw into themselves other Jewish settlements, and I venture to predict in ten or fifteen years, at the most twenty-five, the merchant princes and the leaders of world work along that line are going to be these immigrants whom we are helping in Mexico today.

Brother Maurice D. Rosenberg, Washington representative of the Order, was introduced and briefly addressed the Convention.

Brother Sidney G. Kusworm presented the following report on Americanization:

REPORT ON AMERICANIZATION

I desire to state that I have been constantly in touch with all of the Lodges in the American Districts, as well as the Presidents and Secretaries of the respective districts and the heads of the Americanization

Committees in all of the Districts where there are such committees. Except in the lodges in very large cities and in the smaller lodges where there is no problem, the Americanization work is being satisfactorily done. There seems to be a growing desire on the part of the lodges to heartily support this work. Co-operation has been urged by the head of this department by the district heads, and with few exceptions that co-operation has been and is being given. From the reports which we have, we are safe in saying that during the past year several thousand Jews have been made citizens and taught the principals of democracy. Our program involves not only the making of citizens, but also a comprehensive study of American ideals and purposes.

Amos Lodge No. 136, at Scranton, Pa., reports under date of January 9th, as follows:

"We are having here Americanization activities carried on by an Americanization Society, and our Lodge is co-operating with this body by having a committee consisting of Rabbi B. Heller and myself (Dr. H. J. Oldstein) traveling around throughout this large valley, not only speaking to our co-religionists, but to all clubs, churches and mining organizations where the foreign element predominates, and we are kept busy all the time."

Topeka Lodge No. 698 of Topeka, Kans., reports as follows:

"We have urged all Jewish immigrants to the city who have arrived here within the year to attend the Americanization school. All of these immigrants have enlisted and I am advised, maintain a good record for attendance."

"We have sought all unnaturalized Jewish citizens here and advised them to apply for citizenship papers. The response to this solicitation was unanimous."

Edward Lasker Lodge No. 347 of Tyler, Texas, reports:

"We have been conducting classes for the past year and have helped four aliens become citizens, during the past year."

The Lodge at Spokane, Wash., says in a communication of May 3rd, 1924:

"I thank you for your suggestions and help. I am enclosing a notice of our announcement of Americanization Day held May 1st, 1924, at our Community Center. The hall was packed to overflowing. Camp Fire girls preceded "Miss Columbia," who was beautifully robed and wore the silver crown. She had two train-bearers. Following "Miss Columbia" and her train-bearers were Boy Scouts carrying the United States Flag. As they entered, the audience arose en masse and sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." At the altar they halted and gave the salute to the Flag and all together we pledged allegiance to the United States Flag and sang one verse of "My Country 'Tis of Thee." The flag was placed at the station. Miss Columbia then gave a recitation of "The Ship of State," representing the Constitution and Laws of the Union. I then gave the remarks covering the purpose of the day. The speakers' arrangement was worked out to have one to speak as an Englishman who came to America, one from Germany, one natural born and one as a Russian. The closing prayer "For America" was given by our Rabbi J. K. Levin. We closed with singing a verse of "Star Spangled Banner" and a recitation by Mr. Gradwohl, of the last two verses of the "Star Spangled Banner." Altogether it was an impressive program."

The Lodge at St. Joseph, Mo., said in a communication:

"We have three teachers who are volunteer workers, receiving this year a small compensation. We have had an average enrollment of twenty pupils who come quite regularly every Monday and Thursday evening for an hour and a half session. The pupils are composed of foreigners, this year all Jewish, from the ages of sixteen to forty. Our beginners' class has in it pupils who have come to this country but three or four months ago. We take pupils in this class who cannot speak a word of English and in the space of two or three months they are able to read and write English fairly well. There are two or three who have been with us for the past two years who are to attend a commercial school in this

city next fall. In our two advanced classes we teach English grammar, reading, writing, spelling, geography, some history, and a good deal of civics. Our system of teaching civics is by lectures and reading assignments in the "civic primer" published by the Colonial Dames of America."

The Lodge at Sedalia, Mo., said:

"The Committee did assist very materially two or three of our brothers in taking out their naturalization papers."

The Lodge at South Bend, Ind., reported:

"With reference to our activities during the past year, am pleased to report that the committee has helped a number of aliens to become citizens. They have held one mass meeting to which aliens were invited, and at this meeting the purpose of the Americanization Committee was explained.

In addition to the personal help the committee has been able to give those desiring to become citizens, they have also been instrumental in urging these future citizens to attend evening Americanization classes which are being conducted by the school board in our local High School."

From Pittsburgh, Pa., we have received the following:

"I enclose herewith a pamphlet showing the general Americanization work in this city as prosecuted under the Pittsburgh District Council for Immigrant Education. The Pittsburgh Lodge is represented in this Council and is co-operating in the general program."

Nashville, Tenn., reports as follows:

"We have co-operated with the Council of Jewish Women in Americanization work. The Americanization work in Nashville is organized by the C. of J. W., the lawyers in our organization have co-operated by delivering lectures to the classes, etc."

Samuel J. Rosenheim of Memphis, Tenn., who is Secretary of the Lodge there, said in a recent letter:

"My total registration is twenty-two, with new additions almost weekly; ages of pupils range from 17 to 55; about 25% are females; no barrier as to Creed or Nationality. Of course, our co-religionists predominate. As I understand German and Yiddish, I find it a great aid to my work.

Are the pupils interested? They want the school to remain open throughout the summer, which speaks for itself. Two sessions are held each week—Mondays and Thursdays, from 7:30 to 9:30 P. M. I open promptly, and close strictly at the time designated. My schedule is as follows:

1. Roll Call.
2. Pledge of Allegiance in unison.
3. Salute the Flag.
4. English, reading, writing and spelling; period thirty minutes.
5. Geography, physical description of each state, also mineral and agricultural.
6. U. S. History and patriotic talks.
7. U. S. Government—its plan and system.

For the beginner's class I use the Mother's Primer.

For the advanced class I use the red, and blue back books issued by the Government."

The report of Beth Horon Lodge No. 599 of Kansas City, Kans., recites for example that they have already gotten thirty-five of our co-religionists sufficiently instructed to become naturalized and that there are now six in their school.

Jacksonville, Fla., reports recently:

"The Americanization Committee of our local lodge has already been organized and is now about to adopt a plan for teaching the fundamental principles of our government as a part of its naturalization work.

Kindly also advise me the number of text books that you are in a position to forward to me, in order to help the work along."

Indianapolis, Ind., reports:

"There is a B'nai B'rith Committee and B. B. members have been active in the work. It has been conducted principally by Leo Kominsky who is Vice-President of the Indianapolis Lodge. There have been weekly sessions most of the season with an average attendance of from twenty-five to thirty. Twelve of the pupils who took the work passed at the April examination. At prior examinations, a considerable number passed."

Denver Colo., reported as follows:

"We have been conducting classes at Cheltenham School, Denver. We have helped about eight and are now helping about forty to become citizens and we are working in conjunction with the Americanization Committee of the Colorado Bar Association, the School Board, the Naturalization Bureau and like agencies."

Dallas, Texas, reported as follow:

"We have helped naturalize about twenty citizens this past year, and have about eight more on waiting list."

In Chattanooga, Tenn., Joplin, Mo., and in many other lodges the lodge is co-operating with the Council of Jewish Women and the Y. M. H. A. in Americanization work. These are only a few of the excerpts of reports that we have received and are given to the Committee so that the Committee might be advised as to the great scope of this work.

Respectfully submitted.

G. S. Kusworm,
Chairman.

The Convention adjourned until Wednesday, April 22, 10 a. m.

THIRD DAY

MORNING SESSION

Wednesday, April 22, 1925.

The Convention was called to order at the appointed hour by the President.

Brother Rabbi Henry M. Fisher opened the session with prayer.

On roll call a quorum was found to be present and the Convention proceeded with business.

The Secretary announced that he had received many messages and greetings which he then read. The following lodges and individuals were the senders: Lake Lodge, Gary, Ind.; Abraham Lodge, Bridgeport Toledo Lodge, Toledo; Worcester Lodge, Worcester; Missouri Lodge, St. Louis; Ezekiel Lodge, Newark; Emanuel Lodge, Montgomery; Milton L. Anfenger, Denver, Col.; Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; District Grand Lodge No. 6; Nathan Strauss, New York; Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; Independent Order B'rith Abraham; Archibald Marx, Paris; Charles L. Aarons, Milwaukee; Morris Schaffner, Worms; I. J. Ashheim, San Francisco; Emek Beracha Lodge, Fort Wayne; Haym Solomon Monument Committee; Los Angeles Sanitarium for Consumptives; Abraham Geiger Lodge, Spokane; Portland Lodge, Portland, Ore.; Manhattan Washington Lodge, New York; Denver Sheltering Home; Jacob Trachtenberg, New York; Palestine Lodges.

A telegram from the Child Welfare Committee was referred to the Committee on Social Service, and another in regard to the Jefferson Memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Brother Joseph L. Kun presented the following report of the Committee on the President's Message:

FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Atlantic City, N. J., April 22, 1925.

To the Constitution Grand Lodge:

Brethren:

Your Committee has heretofore submitted its preliminary report referring to the several appropriate committees for consideration of the designated subject matters and various recommendations contained in the President's Message. Your Committee now submits its report on the message as a whole:

The President's Message is a splendid composite report on the activities of our Order during the last five years. Always on the alert, with his ear to the ground the President of the Order has continued his watchfulness, followed by quick and effective action whenever the welfare of our brethren in its varied manifestations may have been involved.

In his brilliant correspondence with foreign governments through their official representatives in this country the President of the Order continued on a high plane the statesmanlike leadership of his preceding terms and those of his distinguished predecessors.

We are certain that the Convention marvels with us that notwithstanding his advancing years the President of the Order has continued his acumen, resourcefulness, sagacity and indefatigability in performing the manifold duties of his high office.

Under the continued able leadership of our President the Order has made great strides forward, the membership having increased from 55,000 to 80,000 in the last five years. The large increase in membership in the European districts is particularly gratifying

as is also the presence at this convention of distinguished delegates from Berlin, Constantinople and Jerusalem.

The routine and customary activities of the Order have of course continued, intensified and more comprehensive than before; but the Order did not hesitate to grapple with new problems affecting the Jewish interests. Outstanding among those were the establishment of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations and the Mexican Immigration Bureau.

There are many illuminating and inspiring passages in the President's Message which your committee feels, and so recommends, should be selected by the Executive Committee for printing and widespread distribution not only among the membership of the Order but among the people at large, more particularly among the student bodies at our institutions of learning throughout the country.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"The distinguished President of the Order, Brother Adolf Kraus, has now rounded out twenty years of noble, sagacious, self-sacrificing service and devotion as the leader of the Order.

The Constitution Grand Lodge records by this resolution its deep and profound appreciation of those invaluable services of Brother Kraus which will ever be a stimulating inspiration to leaders of the Order."

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph L. Kun, Chairman,	Henry Monsky,
Louis Fabricant,	Rabbi A. B. Rhine,
Marcus Fauchtwanger,	Milton Meyer,
A. B. Weil,	Arthur F. Friedman,
Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer,	William Sultan.

The President turned the chair over to Vice-President, Brother Lucius L. Solomons.

Moved that the report of the Committee on President's Message be adopted. Carried by a rising vote.

At this point Brother Adolf Kraus made the following declaration:

Many of you have urged me to again accept reelection, some even have stated that it is my duty to the Order to undertake the work for another term, no matter how arduous the responsibilities might be. For twenty years I have tried to give you the best that is in me. I have been more than repaid in the many friendships I have made here and abroad.

Today I feel my strength is still sufficient to carry the increasing burdens and responsibilities which your President must bear, but I am seventy-five years old and the tomorrows may not be many. When I look back, seventy-five years seems but a single span. When I look forward to the next five years, it seems at my time of life like a century. My family asks me to withdraw my name. I owe a duty to you. I owe a greater duty to that beautiful soul who has been my helpmate for so many years. I have decided, therefore, not to permit my name to be placed in nomination. As a member of the Executive Committee, which office under the constitution a Past President of the Order retains for life, I shall continue to work as long as my strength will permit for the welfare of our Order. My successor, whoever he may be, will have my aid whenever he may call on me.

I wish to thank you for all the extreme kindness that you have shown to me during these many years. In selecting a man for the office of president, select that man who will render the best service. Allow no local prejudices to enter your minds. Your new president must be a man without fear and without reproach. May God help you to choose wisely."

At the conclusion of the address the delegates arose enmasse and in an ovation lasting more than five minutes, and marked by shouts of "Long Live President Kraus," offered tribute to the President.

Brother Joseph L. Kun moved that a special committee be appointed to formulate and present to the Convention a suitable resolution in testimony of the esteem of the body, the committee to consist of one representative from each District of the Order. Seconded.

Brother Sidney Kusworm asked consent to amend to provide "An acknowledgment be made in such manner as the Convention sees fit." Amendment consented to by Brother Kun and seconded.

The motion as amended was unanimously carried.

Brother Jacob Singer submitted the following preliminary report:

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

To the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Independent
Order of B'nai B'rith, in Convention Assembled:
Brethren:

Your Committee on Constitution is advised that consideration of a preliminary report of the Finance Committee, containing a recommendation that certain allowance for expenses of delegates attending this Convention which exceed the maximum now permitted by existing laws, was deferred until the question of amending the present law in this regard could be considered by this committee—we now after due consideration respectfully submit this preliminary report.

We recommend that Section 10 of Article I, Part III, of the Constitution of the Order, now reading as follows:

"The Constitution Grand Lodge shall defray the necessary expense of the representatives attending the meeting of its regular or special sessions, provided that the amount to be paid to any one representative shall not exceed the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, except as otherwise provided in Part II, Article VI, Section Three."

be stricken out, and in lieu thereof a new Section 10 of Article I, Part III, be adopted, to read as follows:

"The Constitution Grand Lodge shall defray the necessary expenses of the representatives attending its regular or special sessions, except as otherwise provided in Section 3, Article VI, Part II."

Respectfully submitted,

Jacob Singer, Chairman,	Henry Monsky,
Jacob B. Klein,	D. B. Samuels,
Leonard H. Freiberg,	Leo Baeck,
Max E. Meisel,	Josiah Cohen,
George Samuels,	Alfred M. Cohen.
Benjamin Samuels,	

A motion was made and adopted to accept the report.

A motion was made and adopted by the unanimous vote of all representatives present to amend the constitution in the particulars recommended in the foregoing report.

Brother Joseph H. Ullman presented the following preliminary report of the Committee on Finance:

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Atlantic City, N. J., April 22, 1925.

To the Officers and Members of the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.

Brethren:

Your Committee on Finance begs leave to submit the following preliminary report:

(1) Your Committee on Finance recommends that this convention allow the delegates a per diem of Twelve Dollars (\$12.00) for the time of their attendance at this Convention while in Atlantic City, N. J., and a per diem of Six Dollars (\$6.00) for the time required to travel from and to their respective homes, and in addition thereto, the actual amounts they have paid and will have to pay for railroad fare and standard lower berth accommodations. In order that the committee may be able to complete its work properly, we ask your approval of this recommendation.

(2) We also ask that all delegates furnish immediately at the adjournment of this morning's session, a written statement, giving their name, residence, actual railroad fare, and standard lower berth accommodation and time required traveling to and from Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph H. Ullman, Chairman,
Joseph H. Salus,
Harry K. Lapidus,
Wm. Ornstein,
Chas. F. Moritz,
Louis J. Borinstein,
Morris Levy,
J. K. Hexter,
Isador Sobel.

Moved that the preliminary report of the Committee on Finance be approved as read. Motion carried.

Vice-President Lucius L. Solomons introduced the Rev. Mr. John W. Herring, Secretary of the Committee on Good Will between Jews and Christians of the

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.
Mr. Herring's address follows:

ADDRESS BY REV. MR. JOHN W. HERRING:

Members of the Order of B'nai B'rith, Mr. President and Mr. Secretary: I don't know whether it is proper to include your secretary among the names that I have mentioned in the acknowledgment, upon my introduction, but my first contact with the B'nai B'rith was in the office of your secretary, Mr. Leon Lewis. I need not say, however, that that first contact was a great and pleasant experience.

We have undertaken a specific task to work out a spirit of co-operation and good-will between the Christian and the Jew, and we are co-operating as a national organization with a second national organization in the carrying out of this task, for the first time in the history of mankind. I refer to that as being significant because not all the "first times" are significant. This "first time" I regard significant because we are engaged for the first time in history in an effort to come together, not for an elimination of differences but for the understanding of one another's respective speech, culture and religious faith; and in order that in that understanding there may come a concord which will enable us to seek for greater gains in our lives than has been possible, through prolonged misunderstanding, in our separation. This "first time" in history is significant because it evidences a new state of mind which has not existed heretofore, in history, as far back as you can go, and which is tending toward a better feeling, which shows evidence of what has been accomplished in the recent past, and which also bears witness to a state of mind that shows a willingness to attempt a great accomplishment. It is not long since men have considered the means for such an effort; it

is not long since men have been willing to undertake such a forward step; therefore I feel very profoundly the significance of this movement. Someone may ask, "Why are you here speaking to me?" Well, in answer to that I am here, I will say, for a number of reasons. Perhaps one of my principal reasons for being here is because of the expression of good-will that our movement presents. Then, there are other reasons. We have a strong instinct for self-preservation. Christianity, at the present time, faces the problem of self-preservation. In the Good Book it tells us a house divided against itself cannot stand. We have with us this problem. A house that is divided against itself, or within itself, cannot stand. A faith that has not within itself that feeling of universal brotherhood cannot stand. And it is because I am interested, even as a very poor Christian, if you will, in the preservation of Christianity, that I am here. There stirs within me the sound of the voices of a hundred thousand Christian people—Christian in a very moderate sense—and it is because of the spirit of American sportsmanship that we desire to recognize our debts, a recognition that has been long, in this case, overdue. We have had an experience in the past of witnessing the struggle for human liberty for all of mankind that has been carried on by the Jew. We have seen that struggle existing all the way from Israel down to the time of the leaders of present Jewry, of the American Jew. And I am safe to say that this struggle for liberty has not been alone theirs, but ours also. I can think of no case in human history where a whole people has learned the lesson so practically and so profoundly as the Jew. There is enough American sportsmanship in me, my brethren, to say that we are going to try to profit and benefit a little bit by that lesson; and the thing that

affects me most is the fact that, in our social civilization the thing that is needed is the spirit of good-will both toward the Christian and the Jew and the Jew toward the Christian. The Jew needs the Christian and the Christian needs the Jew, in a great common spiritual fraternity and forward social effort. To my mind that is the positive accent that can carry us along and can build real fibre into our fraternity—the actual need of the Jew and the Gentile.

One more thing I would like to say, and that is that I am here because of a wrong feeling present between the Jew and the Gentile which causes painfulness on the one hand and guilt on the other. I believe that the most offending crime in human history is the crime of ill-will toward the Jew which has caused so much suffering down through history, during the course of hundreds of years, with one race accusing another race of crucifying its leader which, itself, has been guilty of crucifying that race and, not only is it unfair to say that the Jews have crucified the leader of the Christians but it is also fair to say that the Christians have perpetually crucified the Jews; and, just because the bludgeon of the European fulcrum is not used in this country is no argument for the American Gentile to recognize it. I will now pass on from things negative to things positive.

First of all, our concern is that of mutual respect,—not proselytic, not proselyting the Jew to the Gentile and the Gentile to the Jew. I am aware of the fact that the Jews have been very little guilty of that sin, but the Gentile has been much more guilty of that sin. In any event, we phrase it as “mutual contact.” I feel that we all believe in honest evangelism and in which there is a contact of soul with soul. I believe that that is the only evangelism in which any of us believe;

the evangelism which is broad in every sense and which, in exchange of contact neither side loses. History proves, I think that the spiritual genius of the race can be trusted. Thus again we have the negative thought. We are concerned not with mere wars. I remember when in 1917 and 1918 the record of something was not a record that was segregated to a single group, class or culture. I recall that in spite of all the words that were spoken, a veritable hurricane of them at that time, that in spite of them all there was a friendly fraternal spirit shown. I think that Dr. Wise said yesterday that fair words spoken sounded well at the time but that they are not always followed by as full a performance. Something better is needed than mere expression; more than something said from the tips of our tongues. Then there is this thought, that if we satisfy ourselves with words we will soon run out of them. That doesn't go. Our task is not only words, not only that tolerance which at best is a negative thing, but our great task is the task that calls us to great, constructive forward co-operation. Men who say, "We fraternize as comrades in common undertakings," have entered into a fraternal compact; and that is the ideal that we see. There will be great need for patience in our common effort, that patience which is satisfied to work along fundamental lines. Evils which have been built around us for two thousand years cannot be torn down in a few years nor in a few generations, nor in two centuries. Just how we shall meet this need, or patience, is a problem requiring your study. It is the tearing down and wiping out of these evils, prejudice between groups, that needs to be removed. Naturally, we always sympathize with those that have that urge toward haste. In the little town, in which I have been spending my last few years,

in the Middle West, I suppose that there is not one person in a hundred, in the Protestant community, who has ever stood inside of a Jewish temple, there to learn the Jewish faith. I think I would be fair to say that on the other hand I do not think that there is one in a hundred, in a Jewish group, who has ever been in a Protestant church and to understand that spirit of sincerity that moves in many a church. So, in spite of our proximity we are living at a long distance apart, spiritually; and we cannot undo that situation in a single day. Our task is not simply the obtaining of a pronouncement, national and local, or to take this complex soul of ours, with a wide difference of spiritual understanding, a wide diversion between interests, of each group, to lead people to become poly-lingual nor to be expounders of many arts; but, since the Tower of Babel, if one is to be international, if one is to follow the universal brotherhood of Judaism or Christianity, which profoundly and fundamentally are the same and not to be simply of one tongue—from that viewpoint a man, to be poly-lingual must take time for carrying out of that effort. The thing that I suspect we need is not glorious impatience, but believing patience. One sees this as he sees that which leads toward good-will. I wonder if I would be putting the case strongly if I were to say that there are certain fundamental differences between the Semitic peoples and this hodge-podge of races which presents to us a certain profound difference which has two alternatives, the alternative of prejudice, mutual distrust and mutual dislike, based upon a sense of difference; and a profound appreciation based upon understanding and a proper evolving of those qualities that constitute the difference. To my mind, from my viewpoint, there is coming a great, new movement, a movement that will bring mutual ap-

preciation of the characteristics of the other fellow. There are those who say there is no difference between the Jew and the Gentile. Frankly, I hope they are wrong. I hope that the spirit of culture, the spirit of religion and altruism are expressive of something fundamental in each and all of them. And I hope that along with that real difference there exists a latent power and sense of appreciation and brotherhood that will enable all of us to sit in the great harmony hall of human society and there appreciate the beauty and symmetry and art which in common life show their variety.

I want to say a few words about the specific program upon which Mr. Lewis and our committee and others have been working. We have considered that our chief problem is the problem of bringing people together so that they may come to learn one another. As we view the development of that work we find that human beings develop prejudice in proportion as they develop groups, except as some counter-acting influence comes in to curtail the prejudice which follows the group. So it is with our nationalism. So it is in our family groups. And unless one has a wide love for humankind, his family may do a thing which draws him out of the home, and out of home channels and narrows his life the same as it will do, at times, in matters of religion, the same as a Christian group—and I speak of that because I know it best—draws this attribute to itself and feels that they have found a secret method of salvation; then it becomes guilty of inaccuracies which in the present day are the curse of the words, "love of man." So it is that unless we can develop along the line of loyalty, we shall have the curse from within just as an organization of men, as it increases, to develop men into groups and

prejudices them, at times, in such proportion that while it may bless on the inner side it will sometimes curse us on the outer side; sometimes something said to prejudice the other fellow, and it sometimes comes with that so-called loyalty of a combination, or group attachment. How shall we meet the problem? As I see it, we shall meet the problem not by opposing the common universal human brotherhood, but by coming together in a coalition, that coalition that understands, at first hand, the other man's mind. As I see it we must go definitely, conscientiously and determinedly to the task. I want to tell you in a few words the plan that we are trying to work out, experimentally, in Chicago.

Recently we have called to Chicago a man by the name of Morris who was the pastor of a church in Brookline, Massachusetts. There he established for himself a splendid reputation for bringing together the Knights of Columbus and the Masons in a common fraternity for the study of social problems. He now proposes to set up in Chicago contact between all sorts of groups, representing all sorts of elements, the Knights of Columbus, the B'nai B'rith, the Zionists, arranging for certain nights in the year when each group will meet the members of the other group. So that each group will come to know in the course of the year the different members, fraternally; also to bring together the leaders in the labor movements so that we will come to know what is best in that movement in Chicago and those in the labor movement will come to know those in the other groups. It is a magnificent experience to everybody participating in the exchange, so that the man who is apt to shut himself within his little limited circle will be the one to be mainly benefitted by this new method of modern

life of ours. That, after all, is the main purpose, the monumental purpose. A man who has prejudices has to answer to his own soul, but a man who feels the prejudice of another, has my sympathy and which gives him an inner-resolve that time that often cannot efface. Let me say one or two things along this line of our work. We undertook this work in a national convention, with one or two of our missionaries, for the purpose of co-operation and a better understanding. For instance, when we meet in Washington the gathering has for its topic this co-operation and the spreading of good-will and understanding. We then ask their co-operation in local communities for the establishment of groups which will work to this end in order that the building up of various prejudices shall be combatted, not by force but by persuasion in order to see that there springs up in each local community an influence that will co-operate with our national program. Then we have a special greeting from my committee to the companion group at Palestine, a greeting which is to contain our telegram to Mr. Balfour in Palestine. We hope to place before them the raw materials of understanding and good will.

Just a few weeks ago Professor Hayden, of the University of Chicago, made a visit to the college, and some of the faculty of other colleges. So that, developing along that line, we are seeking for an interchange among college professors.

Then our conference program that I have spoken of already, is in Chicago. The national president is to spend five days in eastern cities speaking to from five hundred to one thousand people each time. In conjunction with him perhaps it will be possible to have a Catholic and Jewish teacher to open the

religious meeting; and at Palestine there is a group, I think, that has a monthly meeting.

Then as to the use of the town meeting. I am impressed with this fact, that in the more superficial ways of living and of life, we have come together. We have come together in our community life which raises money for supporting the needy and in our Chamber of Commerce where we come together under the auspices of certain technical institutes of one character and another; then, why in the name of Heaven is it that the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount, combining with these great principles of social progress and forward efforts, have not brought us together in the field of social justice, that we should not have a town meeting in every one of our cities and making it function under Gentile and Jewish spiritual forces? Why is it that in a joint religious effort this thing cannot be carried out? To my mind the co-operation problem reaches above the dollar and should be part of the fundamental research into our social problem. The Sermon on the Mount is close to social service. We can do it in Chicago. We can make a study of it. In the institutes, under joint auspices such as we are proposing in colleges and in Catholic and Jewish centers, and at Williamstown, for instance, with a dynamic studied effort, we can do it. And in the colleges we can do it.

We are suggesting to several colleges to bring their students together to form a group to study social research and to make a common effort to unite their own spiritual life with the Catholic and Protestant, centering in Chicago a group of its own colleges, centering perhaps with the Benjamin Franklin, in Illinois, and the various colleges operating in our social sphere. When co-operation comes to the plane of the words

of the prophet who says that Israel shall solve its problem in the light of the spirit and will of God, then co-operation will have come to a plane that will commend its praise to us all.

In talking the other day with someone in Washington, on this subject, in the shadow of the White House, it was mentioned that if there was a great national institute which would represent the combined effort of Jew, Protestant and Catholic, under the auspices of the various groups which would cultivate and work out this solution of our social problem, in the name of pan-religion, that then that would be a co-operation worth while. Many people are confirmed as to their misunderstandings. If I, as a Christian—a poor Christian—know that there are leaders in the Jewish group, whether they be reform, conservative or orthodox, but who think as I am trying to think, and you, who represent the various Jewish groups, know that within our Christian groups there are men who are laboring shoulder to shoulder with you in spirit and actually, upon some group problems that you are laboring on, and we know that there is some genius in those groups who have come to know and understand properly the value of understanding one another and we can get together and meet on a common purpose to accomplish that end, we can all then feel that we are working with a unity of purpose the benefit of which will be far reaching.

I cannot say how deeply I appreciate the courtesy of this convention and the pleasure I have had in coming here today, and how profoundly I am impressed by the spirit and mission of your fraternity, and how vastly I hope that your work will carry on, particularly your great work in the colleges. We crave the adding

of your enthusiasm to the enthusiasm of our own groups.

I thank you. (Applause.)

Vice-President Solomons announced the appointment of the following to the Committee on Testimonial to Brother Adolf Kraus: Charles Hartman, Chairman; Alfred A. Benesch, Josiah Cohen, George Samuels, C. M. Lehman, Adolph Freund, Henry Cohen, Dr. Baeck, Wm. Sultan, Judge A. B. Frey, Dr. Yakir Behar, Bernhard Ginsberg, Dr. David Yellin.

Brother Henry Alexander moved that the privilege of the floor be extended to Brother Henry Hurwitz, Chancellor of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association. Motion carried. Brother Hurwitz addressed the Convention.

Brother Henry Monsky presented the report of a special Finance Subcommittee on Appeal appointed by the Executive Committee which follows:

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL APPEAL

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTION GRAND LODGE:

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, special consideration was given the matter of the order's finances with particular reference to the special activities of the order.

It was apparent to the Executive Committee as it is to this convention, that the revenue derived from dues, on the basis of the present membership of the order will be insufficient to carry on the work now sponsored by the order—let alone any expansion of the work or any more intensive activity.

Our present budget of expenditures reflects the following:

1. Emergency Relief Fund.....	\$ 28,400
2. B. B. Magazine at 50c per member.....	28,400
3. Propaganda	17,000
4. Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital.....	6,000
5. National Jewish Hospital.....	6,000
6. Hebrew University Scholarship.....	1,000
7. Washington Office.....	1,500
8. Expense of Executive Committee, Ad- visory Board Meetings and annual aver- age of Convention Expense.....	7,000
9. Administrative Expense.....	18,000
10. Pension	1,200
11. Mexican Bureau.....	20,000
12. B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations.....	25,000
13. Americanization	1,000
	\$160,500

The total dues revenue on the basis of present membership is \$141,700.

The total disbursements as above indicated are \$160,500.

This means an annual deficit of \$17,800, and a consequent exhaustion in a very few years of the present general fund surplus, assuming no expansion of or increase in our present activities and leaving no funds for any new activities.

A proposal was made to the Executive Committee that our dues revenue be utilized only for items No. 1 to No. 10 inclusive, as above listed and numbered; and that all special activities of the order hereinafter named and described and items other than those comprehended, in the above list No. 1 to No. 10 inclusive, should be financed by a special nation wide appeal to the entire Jewish Community, who are, we believe as

intensely interested in these activities as are the members of the Order.

A sub-committee was appointed by the Executive Committee to consider the subject matter and report to the Constitution Grand Lodge.

The Committee respectfully reports that after careful consideration it is of the opinion that the proposed plan for a change in the policy of financing special activities undertaken by the B'NAI B'RITH will prove beneficial in many ways.

It will conserve the dues revenue of the Constitution Grand Lodge for the fixed budget items and will take care of present expending facilities which may become necessary to administer the increasing activities of the B'NAI B'RITH.

It will produce sufficient funds to carry on the work of the order with greater efficiency; with greater satisfaction to the order, with greater benefit to the cause of Israel, with untold glory for all who participate in its great work. This will enable a more rapid extension of the Hillel Foundation and the beneficent results already enjoyed from its establishment will be multiplied many times. It will enable more liberality in our Mexican Immigration work, more generous treatment of the Anti-Defamation League problems and in short, performance and achievement worthy of an Order of the magnitude and importance of the B'nai B'rith.

It will make the Order what it has the right to be, by reason of its long standing, its altruistic purposes, its great strength, its traditional reputation for great service, the outstanding vital Jewish force in the world.

It will not only result in the necessary funds to accomplish the results indicated, but the inevitable,

equally important consequence, will be a revival of interest of all Jews in the work of order because they will become interested in the organization under whose jurisdiction their special activities are carried on. No quantity of propaganda literature or material is nearly so effective in enlisting the interest of the non-member, as the direct financial appeal on behalf of an activity in which that non-member, if he possesses a Jewish consciousness, must necessarily be interested.

The committee will enlarge upon this consideration if discussion is required.

We recommend that the convention endorse and approve the principle of raising all funds necessary for special activities now sponsored by the Order or hereafter undertaken (that is to say, the Mexican Immigration work, the Hillel Foundation, Americanization, and the Anti-Defamation League and the like and excluding the fixed budget items hereinabove enumerated,) by annual financial appeal to the entire Jewish community subject to such qualifications or limitations as the Executive Committee may prescribe, to avoid conflict with conditions or policies of local communities, the Executive Committee to work out plans to carry out these recommendations.

We recommend that such campaigns be prosecuted with proper regard for campaign experience, the Executive Committee appropriating such funds and making such arrangements as shall insure the success of such campaigns.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Henry Monsky, Chairman,
Charles Hartman,
Lucius L. Solomon,
S. G. Kusworm.

After discussion the report was on motion adopted.

Brother Zielonka presented the report of the Committee on Work in Mexico which follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WORK IN MEXICO

To the Officers and Members of the Constitution
Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.:

Your Committee on Work in Mexico begs leave to submit its report with the following recommendations:

We heartily commend our worthy president for the splendid report of the work that has been done in Mexico and for the statesmanlike method in which he handled the questions that were presented to the Mexican Charge D'Affaires at Washington. It is not our aim to encourage immigration to Mexico. We hope that conditions in Europe may soon be such, as to make this migration unnecessary. We found a condition that needed immediate attention and we entered with zeal on the solution of that question. We appreciate the broad statesmanship of the Mexican Government of our day that has kept open the portals to the oppressed of all lands.

We heartily concur in the recommendation of our President that "effort be made to organize and coalesce the various Jewish groups in Mexico, so as to provide and organize units upon which at least a portion of the burden can eventually be shifted" and we recommend to the incoming Executive Committee the carrying out of this project as soon as the person may be found who would be capable of undertaking this task.

We heartily concur in the recommendation that we definitely go on record as pledging ourselves "to continue the work that we have started in Mexico and

expanding it as circumstances may require" and we recommend that this work started by the B'nai B'rith, shall be carried on under the leadership and direction of the B'nai B'rith that this may be done properly, additional funds to be set aside for the coming year to meet the expanding needs of such work; that an assistant director, a trained nurse and such other additions to our working force in Mexico City be provided for, as may be needed, and we repeat that the Executive Committee be **definitely instructed** to carry on this work as a B'nai B'rith undertaking and devise the ways and means for properly financing the same.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin Zielonka, Chairman,
Dr. H. I. Davis,
Sig. Lipman,
Barnett E. Marks,
Simon Shapiro,
Samuel Zucker,
Bernard Ginsberg,
Adolph Freund,
William Feder,
Julius I. Peyser,
Julius Illch,
Fred Jay.

The report on motion was adopted.

A recess was taken until 2:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention was called to order by President Kraus at 2:00 P. M.

The President introduced Dr. Leon Motzkin, Chairman of the Jewish Relief Conference, who appealed for the support of the Order for the work which his

organization is doing to aid needy Jews in Eastern Europe.

Rabbi Eisenstadt of Petrograd was next introduced. He described the suffering and hardships which confront the Jews in Russia.

Dr. Oscar Cohn, former Finance Minister of Germany, was introduced and told of the need for American Jewry to come to the aid of the Jews in Eastern Europe. The members of the delegation were assured by the President that their appeals would be carefully considered.

Brother Henry A. Alexander presented the report of the Committee on Americanization as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AMERICANIZATION

To the Constitution Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Americanization begs to report: We recommend the adoption of that part of the President's message dealing with Americanization; approves the report of Brother Sidney G. Kusworm, Director of Americanization, referred to in the President's report, and recommends the active and aggressive continuation of this work on the lines indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. Alexander, Chairman,	S. Edelstein,
Henry M. Goldfogle,	Leon B. Stein,
Maurice Hirsch,	Charles D. Oreskovsky,
Joshua Kantrowitz,	Gustavus Loevinger.
Jacob J. Friedland,	

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Americanization be adopted. Motion carried.

Brother Sol. S. Kiser presented the report of the Committee on Charitable Institutions as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Atlantic City, N. J., April 22, 1925.

To the Officers and Members of the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., in Convention Assembled.

Brethren:

The committee begs leave to report as follows: The Leo N. Levi Hospital is dedicated to our great Order and bears the name of our great leader, Leo N. Levi, of sainted memory.

It deserves and should receive the support and encouragement of our Grand Lodge and also our subordinate lodges. Each year it is evidencing its usefulness and the Nurses' Home it is maintaining has brought on additional expenditures and greater responsibility on our part.

Therefore, we recommend that an allowance of \$12,000 per annum be made to enable the hospital to continue its great work for humanity.

The National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, Colorado, founded by our Order and maintained largely through the beneficence of its members, continues to be a source of pride to us and a haven of hope to the many who seek and find new life and vigor.

With the additional B'nai B'rith building which has been contributed by Districts No. 2 and No. 6, which will add additional expenditures and greater responsibility on our part, we recommend an allowance of \$12,000 per annum by our Order.

The committee has taken into consideration the fact that the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives of Denver, Colorado, has brought many families to that city, whose children require home care and attention. The Denver Sheltering Home for Jewish Children is filling the want in this direction and this Committee approves and endorses its work and commends it to our members as deserving of financial and moral support and assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Sol S. Kiser, Chairman,

Bernard Silverstein,

Harry S. Platowski,

Henry M. Seligman,

M. S. Meyerhoff,

Emil W. Leipziger,

Jacob Alter,

Gus H. Pollack,

Jacob Caplan,

B. J. Samuels,

Lou M. Frank.

Moved that the portions of the report of the Committee on Charitable Institutions relating to expenditures be referred to the Committee on Finance, and the remainder be approved. Motion carried.

The Convention at this point adjourned to Thursday, April 23, 1925, 10:00 A. M.

FOURTH DAY

MORNING SESSION

Thursday, April 23, 1925.

The convention was called to order at 10:00 A. M. by President Adolf Kraus.

Brother Rabbi Martin Zielonka offered prayer.

The Secretary called the roll.

Brother Samuel Rosenfeld presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions brought before the convention together with names of the committees to which they were assigned for consideration:

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION

Resolution No. 1

In view of the favorable presidential reference to the Joint Commission on Good Will of the Federal Churches of Christ in America and the Central Conference of American Rabbis,

Be It Resolved, By the Constitution Grand Lodge in convention assembled that we heartily endorse and advocate the spirit of the Declaration on Good Will issued by the Joint Commission, as follows:

We of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, as represented in a joint session of their respective Committees on Good Will between Jews and Christians, realizing the necessity for a truer interpretation of Americanism and religion, and in order to advance both on the highest plane of good will and fellowship, herewith declare:

1. The purpose of our committees is to promote mutual understanding and good will in the place of suspicion and ill will in the entire range of our inter-religious and social relationships.

2. Because of our mutual respect for the integrity of each other's religion and our desire that each faith shall enjoy the fullest opportunity for its development and enrichment, these committees have no proselytizing purpose.

3. We endorse the statement of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, made by its Administrative Committee in its resolution of September 22, 1922, declaring that the "Rise of organizations whose members are masked, oath-bound and unknown and whose activities have the effect of arousing religious prejudices and racial antipathies, is fraught with grave consequences to the church and to society at large." To this statement we add our conviction that such organizations violate the fundamental principles and ideals of our country and of religion, and merit our condemnation.

4. We realize further that we best reveal our fellowship by practical co-operation in common tasks, and it is our endeavor to formulate a program by which to realize the high purposes and noble endeavors of mutual good will and helpfulness.

Samuel S. Mayerberg,
Sidney G. Kusworm.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 2

Submitted by District Grand Lodge No. 3:

Whereas, The number of Jewish children in the United States who receive very little, if any, Jewish education is appalling and whereas the Independent

Order B'nai B'rith is vitally interested in inculcating in Jewish children a love for Judaism as well as in directing them to the study of the Hebrew language and the history of the Jewish people, their ideals and traditions,

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That District Grand Lodge No. 3, I. O. B. B., hereby goes on record as favoring the creation of a National Bureau of Jewish Education for the purpose of initiating, improving and expanding the Jewish educational opportunities of the United States, to study in general Jewish educational conditions to work out comprehensive curricula for the different types of Hebrew and religious schools in the United States without conflicting with the autonomy of any particular school and with the understanding that each school may choose any of the curricula submitted.

Be It Further Resolved, That District Grand Lodge No. 3, I. O. B. B., hereby recommends to the Constitution Grand Lodge that it invite representatives of the various synagogues, temples, theological seminaries, Hebrew and religious schools and all other institutions who are interested in Jewish education to a meeting for the purpose of organizing a national bureau of Jewish education.

This resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered submitted to the Constitution Grand Lodge for its consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Leon B. Stein,
Pres. District No. 3.

Referred to Committee on State of the Order.

Resolution No. 3

Be It Resolved, That District Grand Lodge No. 3 in convention assembled place itself on record as being

in full sympathy with the practical work and construction being done in Palestine, which aims to make that, a safe, happy and prosperous place for Jews who desire to live there and recommend to the Constitution Grand Lodge co-operation with such agencies as they in their judgment seem best for that purpose.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted by District No. 3 in convention assembled and is respectfully submitted.

Leon B. Stein,
Pres. District No. 3.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4

Whereas, The Independent Order B'nai B'rith champions Israel's Mission of Peace and loyally supports the ideal of international comity,

Be It Resolved, By the convention assembled, that the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., heartily endorse the idea of the Permanent Court of International Justice as advocated by Presidents Wilson, Harding and Coolidge.

And Be It Further Resolved, That the Independent Order B'nai B'rith earnestly endorses the endeavor of President Coolidge to have the United States of America become a member of the Court and that the President of the United States be informed of our fervent hope and earnest prayer that his ideal may be brought to fruition.

Samuel S. Mayerberg,
Jonah B. Wise,
A. B. Frey,
Karl N. Vetsburg,
M. E. Meisel.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 5

Be It Resolved, That the Executive Committee investigate and report to the next convention on the advisability of paying a salary to the President of the Order.

Gustavus Loevinger,
Albert F. Mecklenberger,
Charles D. Orevkovsky,
Leo Reitman,
Herbert J. Samuel,
Bernard Ginsburg.

Referred to Committee on State of the Order.

Resolution No. 6

Whereas, The spirit of B'nai B'rith fellowship and the better understanding of Jewish religious and cultural problems by Jews as well as non-Jews can be served in the best way only on the basis of correct information with regard to the life of the Jewish communities in various countries;

Whereas, American Jewry has for a long time felt the need of such a medium which would handle efficiently and intelligently the intricate matter of gathering and properly distributing to the Jewish and non-Jewish press reports on Jewish facts in their proper light and perspective;

Whereas, The Jewish Telegraphic Agency and Jewish Daily Bulletin are the only mediums giving such information within twenty-four hours;

Whereas, This work helps to clarify our needs and thereby more effectively deal with Jewish problems.

Be It Resolved, That the Independent Order B'nai B'rith endorses the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and Jewish Daily Bulletin and recommends them to its members.

Sig. Livingston,
Julius I. Peyser,
Henry Monsky.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 7

Be It Resolved, That Article 3 of Part 1 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Every member of the Order must be of the Jewish faith and at least nineteen years old at the time of his application for membership.

S. Edelstein,
District No. 4.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 8

A proposition to amend Section 1, Article 2, Part 3, Constitution Grand Lodge (page 16).

Be It Enacted, That Section 1, Article 2, Part 3, Constitution Grand Lodge be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The Constitution Grand Lodge shall elect one member from each District, who, with the Past Presidents of the Constitution Grand Lodge, oldest in service and not exceeding two in number, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Order, provided that each member of the Executive Committee elected from any District shall be an actual resident thereof; and provided further, that where no accredited resident representative of a foreign District is present at the sessions of the Constitution Grand Lodge at which the election is held, no member of the Executive Com-

mittee shall be elected for such District at said session, but may at any time subsequent thereto be appointed by said District to serve on said Executive Committee for the ensuing term; upon failure of such District to make such appointment at its next regular or special meeting, the same may be made by the Executive Committee.

The Presidents of the American Districts shall by virtue of their office and while holding the same be members of the Executive Committee.

At its first meeting the Executive Committee shall organize by electing a President, a First Vice-President and a Second Vice-President, who shall hold office until the next regular session of the Constitution Grand Lodge.

Jonah B. Wise,
District No. 4.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 9

SEC. II, ART. I, PART II, after amendment shall read as follows:

PART II

District Grand Lodges

Art. 1

Sec. 2. Past Presidents of Lodges—**and such brethren as by the provisions of Art. 3, Part 2, Sec. 1, shall have been elected as representatives** may become members of Grand Lodge in the District in which their lodges are situated on the presentation of a proper certificate from their Lodge and under such regulations as may be enacted by the District Grand Lodge, provided, however, that every Past President elected by his Lodge as a representative thereto shall be a member of District Grand Lodge by virtue of such election.

Art. III.

Sec. 1. Each Lodge shall elect from its Past Presidents (supplemented as hereinafter provided) as many representatives to the Grand Lodge as the laws of the District shall provide; if there is not a sufficient number of Past Presidents or if the full quota do not accept election and qualify then (if the laws of the District so provide) the Lodge may supply the deficiency from the members of the Lodge not Past Presidents, who shall have been such members in good standing for at least five years immediately preceding the date of the election, and these representatives shall transact the business of the grand Lodge.

The balance of the Section to read as now is—

Bernard Silverstein,
Lucius L. Solomons,
District No. 4.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 10

A proposition to amend SECTION 10, ARTICLE 1, PART III—Constitution Grand Lodge. (Page 15.)

Be it enacted that Section 10, Article 1, Part 3, Constitution Grand Lodge be amended to read as follows:

Section 10. The Constitution Grand Lodge shall defray the necessary expense of the representatives attending the meeting of its regular or special sessions, provided that the amount to be paid any one representative shall not exceed the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$350.00), except as otherwise provided in Part II, Article VI, Sec. 3.

Jonah B. Wise,
Bernard Silverstein,
Lucius L. Solomons.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 11

Be it resolved that the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in Convention assembled heartily approves of the establishment of the B'nai B'rith Palestine House-building Fund created by the Executive Committee of the Order for the purpose of building a B'nai B'rith Garden City in the environs of Jerusalem; and that the Convention urges upon the several Grand Lodges and Lodges whole-hearted support of this fund; and it expresses its deep interest in the economic and cultural development of Palestine and its sympathy with the efforts to make Palestine a habitable land for Jews who desire to live there.

Gustavus Loevinger,
Albert F. Mecklenburger,
Harry H. Lapidus,
Julius M. Kahn,
Eugene Mannheimer,
Hiram D. Frankel,
Gus. M. Greenebaum.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12

In regard to a monument to Haym Solomon.

Referred to the Committee on Finance which made no report thereon.

Resolution No. 13

In regard to the proposed I. O. B. B. Building.

Referred to the Committee on Finance which made no report thereon.

Resolution No. 14

Part 2. District Grand Lodges.

Article 3. To be amended to read as follows:

Each Lodge shall elect from its Presidents or from its Financial or Recording Secretaries, who have served a continuous term for five (5) years, if there is a sufficient number in Lodge, as many representatives to the Grand Lodge as the laws of the District shall provide. If there is not a sufficient number, then the Lodge may supply the deficiency from the Past Presidents of other Lodges in the District, and these Representatives shall transact the business of the Grand Lodge.

The President of the Grand Lodge or the Financial or Recording Secretaries whose terms are about to expire and who have completed their terms of service prior to the meeting of the District Grand Lodge, and prior to the issuance of their certificates thereto shall be eligible as representatives to such District Grand Lodge. Each District Grand Lodge shall hold a session at least once in two years.

Samuel Hassenbusch.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 15

Part 1, Article 1, Section 1, of the Constitution is hereby amended as follows:

In the third line after the word Lodges, add "and Auxiliary Lodges"; in the sixth line after the word Order add "or ten sisters of an existing Auxiliary Lodge"; after the word brothers in the seventh line add "or sisters"; after the word Lodge in the tenth line add "or Auxiliary Lodge"; after the word he in the eleventh line add "or she"; after the word he in the twelfth line add "or she"; after the word Lodge in the thirteenth line add "or Auxiliary Lodge"; after the word he in the thirteenth line add "or she"; after the word he in the fourteenth line add "or she"; and after the word his in the fourteenth line add "or her"—so that Section 1 shall read as follows:

Every District Grand Lodge, within its jurisdiction, shall have the power to grant charters for and institute new Lodges and Auxiliary Lodges in a place where, at the time, one or more Lodges exist, on the written application of twenty candidates, who apply for admission into the Order with the petition of ten brothers of the Order or ten sisters of an existing Auxiliary Lodge, who are legally qualified to service in the several offices; such brothers or sisters shall accompany the petition with their cards of withdrawal, or certificate of their good standing in their respective Lodges; but membership of more than one Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge by any one person, shall not be allowed for a longer period than one year, and during such time he or she shall not be required to pay dues to, nor shall he or she be entitled to any pecuniary benefit in the Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge of which he or she is a charter member, unless he or she has ceased to be a member of his or her former Lodge by absolute withdrawal.

Section 2 of the same article is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodge in the first line "or Auxiliary Lodge"; so that Section 2 shall read as follows:

To institute a Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge at a place where none exists at the time, it shall be necessary for not less than twenty persons to submit an application for a charter to the District Grand Lodge. In case any applicants are members of the Order, their cards of withdrawal or certificates of good standing shall accompany the application.

Section 3 of the same article is hereby amended as follows: After the word Lodge in the second line add "or Auxiliary Lodge"; after the word Lodge in line four add "or Auxiliary Lodge"; after word Lodge in

the same line add "Auxiliary Lodge" and after the word Lodge in line seven add "or Auxiliary Lodge"—so that Section 3 shall read as follows:

When a charter is granted for the formation of a new Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge, according to Section 1 of this Article, the District Grand Lodge shall, as soon as practicable, cause such Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge to be installed. If a Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge be instituted according to Section 2 of this Article, the District Grand Lodge shall first cause to be initiated into the Order a sufficient number of petitioners; then organize the Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge, grant dispensations necessary to fill the required offices and deliver the charter.

Section 4 of the same Article is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodge in the first line "and Auxiliary Lodge," so that Section 4 shall read as follows:

Every Lodge and Auxiliary Lodge shall hold at least two meetings at a stated time in each month, except during the month of July and August, one of which may be devoted to the discussion of intellectual subjects and for social entertainments, at which non-members may be admitted, during which no Lodge business shall be transacted. Special meetings may be held in such manner as its By-Laws or the law of the District Grand Lodge shall provide.

Section 5 of the same article is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodge in the first line "and Auxiliary Lodge"—so that Section 5 shall read as follows:

Every Lodge and Auxiliary Lodge is sovereign in its own internal affairs, subject only to such restrictions as are imposed by the organic law of the Order and the laws of its District Grand Lodge.

Part 1, Article VI, of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding the following:

Section 2. Charters for the formation of Auxiliary Lodges may be granted by the District Grand Lodges as is provided in Part 1, Article 1, of the Constitution of the Order.

Section 3. Each Auxiliary Lodge may make its own by-laws not inconsistent with the organic law of the Order and subject to and to become effective only upon the approval of the District Grand Lodge.

Section 4. The purpose of the Auxiliary Lodges shall be stated in their by-laws, and shall be to assist in promoting the purposes set forth in the preamble of the Order—to promote welfare work in their own localities and to co-operate generally with the local Lodges in the activities of the Order.

Section 5. The officers of the Auxiliary Lodges shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Monitor, a Guardian, a Guide and a Sentinel, and such other officers as may be authorized by the District Grand Lodge.

Section 6. No insurance of any kind shall be permitted to be issued by any Auxiliary Lodge.

Section 7. Each Auxiliary Lodge may fix the amount of its own dues, subject, however, to the payment to its District Grand Lodge of such dues and assessments as may be levied by its District Grand Lodge.

Section 8. Each Auxiliary Lodge shall elect from its past Presidents, as many representatives to the Grand Lodge as the laws of the District may from time to time provide. Every such representative shall have the right at its District Grand Lodge Convention to discuss and vote on all matters concerning the work and programs of the Auxiliary Lodges.

Part II, Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution, is hereby amended as follows:

After the word Lodges in line two add "And Auxiliary Lodges"; and after the word Lodges in the fifth line add "or Auxiliary Lodges"—so that Section 1 shall read as follows:

District Grand Lodges shall have jurisdiction over all Lodges and Auxiliary Lodges and the members thereof within the territorial limits assigned to them by the Constitution Grand Lodge, and shall have authority to enact laws for the consolidation of two or more Lodges or Auxiliary Lodges in their District.

Section 2 of the same article is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodges in the first line "and Auxiliary Lodges," so that Section 2 shall read as follows:

Lodges and Auxiliary Lodges shall not receive applications for membership from any person residing without the territorial jurisdiction of the District Grand Lodge in which the Lodge may be situated without the consent of such District Grand Lodge or its General Committee. This shall, however, not affect the status of present members of the Order.

Part II, Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodges in line three "and Auxiliary Lodges," so that Section 2 shall read as follows:

District Grand Lodges shall enact all laws and regulations for their own government, and all general laws for the Lodges and Auxiliary Lodges in their District, not in conflict or inconsistent with the organic law of the Order.

Section 4 of the Same Article is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodges in the ninth line "and

Auxiliary Lodges," so that Section 4 shall read as follows:

There shall be a General Committee of each District Grand Lodge, consisting of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, and such other members of the District Grand Lodge as it may by law provide for. It shall be the duty of such General Committee to carry out and enforce the laws, enactments and resolutions of the District Grand Lodge and of the Constitution Grand Lodge, and the decisions of the District Court and Court of Appeals. They shall have power to create Lodges and Auxiliary Lodges in their District in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

Part III, Article III, Section 4, of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodge in the fifth line "or Auxiliary Lodge," so that Section 4 shall read as follows:

Appeals to the Court of Appeals of the Order from a decision of a District Court may be taken by either party, or by the District Grand Lodge. Appeals from the action of the District Grand Lodge may be taken by two members thereof, or by any Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge within its jurisdiction, or any other District Grand Lodge who may be affected by such action.

Part IV, Article I, Section 2, is hereby amended as follows: After the word Lodge in the first line, add "and Auxiliary Lodge," so that Section 2 will read as follows:

Every Lodge and Auxiliary Lodge is bound to observe, obey and enforce the laws, enactments and resolutions of the Constitution Grand Lodge, its District Grand Lodge, District Court and final decisions of the Court of Appeals, of all questions lawfully submitted to it.

Section 3 of the same Article is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodge in the first line "or Auxiliary Lodge"; and after the word Lodge in the seventh line "or Auxiliary Lodge"—so that Section 3 will read as follows:

If any Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge refuses to obey the laws, enactments, resolutions and decisions stated in the foregoing section, its charter shall be immediately suspended by the General Committee of its District Grand Lodge, and if such refusal be persisted in until the meeting of the District Grand Lodge next following, said District Grand Lodge shall declare the charter of such offending Lodge or Auxiliary Lodge forfeited.

Section 4 of the same Article is hereby amended by adding after the word Lodges in the eleventh line and "Auxiliary Lodges"—so that Section 4 shall read as follows:

If a District Grand Lodge shall refuse or neglect to observe, obey and enforce the laws, enactments and resolutions of the Constitution Grand Lodge, or the final decisions of the Court of Appeals, or if it shall refuse or neglect to put in force the provisions of Section 3 of this Article, the Executive Committee shall suspend the charter of such District Grand Lodge and notify all the other Districts of such suspension and that they shall not recognize any cards of, nor have any communication with, such suspended District Grand Lodge.

And the Lodges and Auxiliary Lodges in the District of such suspended District Grand Lodge which are not derelict or in contempt shall be under the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee, which shall for the time being exercise all the functions of the District Grand Lodge and shall have the right to reinstate such sus-

pending charter at such a time and under such conditions as it may deem advisable.

Henry Lasker,
District No. 1.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 16

Unanimously adopted by the General Committee of D. G. L. No. 6, I. O. B. B. at Chicago, Ill., September 23rd, 1924.

Whereas, It appears to the General Committee of District Grand Lodge No. 6, that there are thousands of Jews in the United States who are living in small communities who desire to affiliate themselves with our order, but who are not situated so as to join a local lodge and in the opinion of the General Committee this presents a problem requiring the earnest consideration of the Order.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That our delegates to the next Constitution Convention at Atlantic City be instructed to bring it to the attention of the C. G. L. for proper consideration.

Submitted by Hiram D. Frankel,
Executive Director D. G. L. No. 6.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 17

Whereas, One of the historic missions of the Order of the B'nai B'rith has been to raise the universal standard of life for the Jew, whether in or out of our fraternity, and more especially to care for Jewish life wherever and whenever there is suffering and deprivation, and

Whereas, The big American relief organizations

which functioned within recent years in extending various forms of relief to the Jews of Central and Eastern Europe, thereby helping to maintain a semblance of normal life have now liquidated and are no longer functioning, and

Whereas, The largest concentrated number of Jews, our Eastern European brethren, under the present immigration laws of America and because of the limited ability of other countries to accommodate them, must find their salvation in Eastern Europe, where they now live and must remain in large numbers, and

Whereas, They who are forced to remain in those countries will find life very difficult unless means are found to train them in those pursuits which are in those lands most highly considered,—agricultural and technical trades, for which the life of the Jew in the past twenty centuries, through no fault of his own, has not properly prepared him, and

Whereas, In this exigency a movement for the reconstruction of Eastern European Jewry along lines of self-dependence and self-help has been developed, through the program and purposes of the ORT Reconstruction Fund, an organization which since 1880 has been working toward the development of industrial and agricultural productivity among the Jews, and

Whereas, The ORT Reconstruction Fund is now maintaining eighty-four trade schools in Central and Eastern Europe in which some seven thousand children are being taught industrial trades and technical arts, and

Whereas, The ORT is also maintaining and developing a system of loans to Jewish artisans and agriculturalists, supplying them with tools, farming imple-

ments, live-stock, seed and building material, thus enabling them to enter productive industries or locate themselves on the fertile soil which through their application will yield them not only a livelihood, but establish a new basis of life for them and forever remove the necessity for repeated applications to American Jews for charity and assistance, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, in convention assembled, express it as our belief that Ort is doing a work which will not only reflect great credit on the Jewish people but which will ultimately greatly ameliorate the conditions of millions of our brethren, and be it further

Resolved, That we give our hearty endorsement to the ORT program and appeal to all members of the I. O. B. B. to lend constructive and sympathetic support to the movement which aims to prevent our people from being pauperized and will make them self-dependent, and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the I. O. B. B. consider rendering every possible assistance to ORT and as a mark of our appreciation of the attempt to establish our people on a constructive basis, the Executive Committee discuss the possibility of finding means to assist them in a constructive way.

Henry Monsky,
Charles Hartman,
Sidney G. Kusworm,
Morris Levy,
Fred Bernstein,
Julius I. Peyser.

Referred to Committee State of the Order.

Resolution No. 18

Whereas, An essential phase of B'nai B'rith doctrine is manifest in the prophetic ideal of justice and

is expressed in the Ritual of the Order by the words "TZEDEK, TZEDEK TIRDOF, Justice, Justice shalt thou pursue"

Be It Resolved, By the Constitution Grand Lodge that a permanent commission on Social Justice be appointed to create a social Justice program which upon approval by the Executive Board shall become the Social Justice Program of the order.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel Mayerberg,
Karl M. Vetsburg,
A. B. Frey,
David Ruslander.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 19

Be it resolved that this Convention favors the paying of a salary to the President of the Order and that the amount thereof, if any, until the next Convention of the Order, be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Order.

Albert F. Mecklenburger,
Gus Loevinger.

Referred to the Committee on State of the Order.

Resolution No. 20

Whereas the B'nai B'rith advocates a better understanding between all men of all creeds and races and expresses it in the sentence, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Be it resolved that the Order create a special day to be observed annually by all Lodges to be known as

Better Understanding Day, the details of its observance to be arranged by the Executive Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel Rosenfeld,
M. E. Meisel,
A. B. Frey,
Sol S. Kiser,
Harry Simon.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 21

Section 3 of Article 4 on page 11 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Section 3. On or before the 1st day of April of each year each District Grand Lodge shall transmit to the Executive Committee of the Order an annual report showing the State of the Order within its jurisdiction as existing on the previous 31st day of December, upon form approved by the Executive Committee, which reports shall be preserved in the archives of the Constitution Grand Lodge. Each District Grand Lodge shall transmit on or before January 21st, April 21st, July 31st and October 21st, the dues payable to the Constitution Grand Lodge, based upon its membership on the previous December 31st. District Grand Lodges shall promptly report to the Secretary of the Executive Committee their respective memberships January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st of each year and thereupon he shall notify the District Secretary of the amount of the respective assessments due the Constitution Grand Lodge.

The per capita tax of Two Dollars per annum beginning and effective as of June 30th, 1920, is payable in quarterly installments in advance. Fifty cents of

said per capita tax shall be appropriated for the printing, publishing, and mailing of the B'nai B'rith Magazine.

Albert F. Mecklenberger,
Arnold Wolff,
Julius M. Kahn.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 22

Whereas, "The Mission of Israel is Peace" and its teachings have ever sought to promulgate its ideal among the nations of the earth,

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith in Convention assembled reasserts its faith in Israel's mission; and offers its good offices and full co-operation to all organized efforts that labor for the attainment of its prophets' ideal when "nations shall beat their swords into plowshares and learn war no more."

B. L. Rypins,
Eugene Mannheimer,
G. Loevinger.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23

In regard the Denver Sheltering Home.

Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions, which made no report thereon.

Resolution No. 24

Resolved that District Grand Lodge No. 5 recommends to the Constitution Grand Lodge an amendment to the Constitution making incumbent Presidents of Lodges ex-officio members of their District Grand Lodges.

Clarence M. Lehman.

Referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 25

District No. 5 presents the following resolution which was duly passed in convention assembled.

Whereas, because of the difficulty in securing from subordinate lodges, large representation at District Grand Lodge Conventions due to the fact that only Past-Presidents are eligible to election as delegates, and do not avail themselves of the privilege, be it resolved,

That District Grand Lodge No. 5, I. O. B. B., recommends to the Constitutional Grand Lodge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution permitting direct representation by lay members of subordinate Lodges on the floor of Grand Lodge Conventions.

Clarence M. Lehman.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 26

By the delegates of the Fifth District:

Resolved that in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, state and municipal legislation requiring the reading of the Bible in the public schools is contrary to the principle of separation of church and state and to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding a state to deny to a citizen the equal protection of the law.

Clarence M. Lehman.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27

In regard to a memorial to Julius Kahn.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 28

Amend Part II, Article 1, Section 2 by adding a new

section to be known as section 3 and which shall read as follows:

All secretaries and treasurers who have served continuously for ten years in their respective Lodges may be invested with the honors of a Past President upon action of the General Committee pursuant to recommendation from the Lodges in which they have served.

Such Past Presidents shall have all the rights associated with the position of Past President.

Richard E. Gutstadt,
Harry K. Wolff,
H. Edelstein,
Jonah B. Wise,
Milton Meyer,
Sig. Lipman,
Gus H. Pollack,
Bernard Silverstein.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Brother Lewis Lorence presented the following report of the Committee on the State of the Order:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE ORDER

April 22, 1925.

To the President and Delegates of the Constitution
Grand Lodge, in Convention Assembled.

Brethren:

Your Committee on "State of the Order" hereby reports as follows:

There has been referred to this committee certain portions of the inspiring message of our President, and several resolutions pertaining to the work and welfare of our Order.

The detailed report of the state and membership of the Order in the various American and foreign dis-

tracts set forth in the message of our President, shows not only a steady, substantial gain in membership, but the greatest numerical increase in the history of the Order. Every district shares in this increase.

The state of the Order in general has been ably and comprehensively covered in the report of our President and elaborated on by the Committee on President's Message. Further comment thereon would be superfluous. Recommendation No. 3 set forth in the message of the President is disapproved on the grounds that it is unnecessary at this time.

Seldom has a more beautiful tribute been paid to womanhood than that contained in Recommendation No. 8 of said message. The committee is of the opinion, however, that it would be unwise to admit women to membership in the Lodges, and hence we cannot concur with such recommendation. We do approve, however, the organization of additional women's auxiliaries.

With reference to the resolutions referred to this committee we report as follows:

Resolution No. 2

We do not approve same because such activity is not within the scope of the work of our Order, and would be an unwarranted interference with the work of other organizations, now devoting their time and efforts solely to such purposes.

Resolution No. 5

We favor referring this resolution to the Executive Committee of the Order.

Resolution No. 17

We approve this resolution.

Resolution No. 19

We disapprove this resolution.

Your Committee recommends that some means should be devised to bring the Executive Committee of the Order in close contact and co-operation with the Lodges and Grand Lodges. The continuous cry of the majority of the Lodges is, "Give us something to do." We believe that the solution of this problem lies with the Executive Committee.

We have every reason to be proud of the present state of our Order and desire to express our appreciation to all of its officers for their zeal in furthering the principles and purposes so beautifully set forth in the preamble to our Constitution.

Respectfully Submitted,

Louis Lorence,
Leon B. Stein,
Myron M. Goldman,
Karl M. Vetburg,
Phil Schier,

Chas. Hartman,
Clarence M. Lehman,
Leon I. Diamond,
Leo Baeck.

(The resolutions referred to in this and following reports are printed on pages 196-219.)

The report of the Committee on Resolutions follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Atlantic City, N. J., April 23, 1925.

To the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B. in Convention Assembled:

BRETHREN:

The undersigned Committee on Resolutions to whom was referred pages 49-53, and pages 53-54 of the President's Message dealing respectively with the subjects of "Immigration" and "Prohibition and Sacra-

mental Wines" and also numerous resolutions hereinafter referred to, begs leave to report as follows:

A-1—IMMIGRATION

We approve, without qualification, the recommendation of the President that our Order declare and record once more our duty and intention to observe and obey scrupulously all the provisions of the present immigration law. We recognize the general principle of government that individual citizens have no right to violate a law with the policy of which they disagree or the justice of which they deny. However, we deprecate the growing tendency in legislation and in other human relations to discriminate between races and between localities of origin and residence, and we disapprove the prevalent propaganda which endeavors to stigmatize the peoples of certain geographical habitations as generally inferior and undesirable. We are opposed both to the provisions and the general policy of the present immigration laws of the United States as being unjust in principle, unnecessarily harsh in administration and discordant with the spirit and fundamentals of our government, and we approve and endorse our President's recommendation that the speedy repeal or modification of the present law on this subject be sought and urged.

2—PROHIBITION AND SACRAMENTAL WINES.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is an integral part of that instrument and as such ought to be obeyed regardless of the judgment of many individuals that the same should be modified or repealed. That Amendment as enacted into statutory law provides exemption for the manufacture and sale of wine for sacramental purposes. We condemn unqualifiedly anyone who assists in or con-

nives at the use of exemption (accorded under the law) for commercial or personal advantage.

B—Res. No. 1—We recommend the adoption of this resolution.

C—Res. No. 11—We recommend the adoption of this resolution which covers the subject matter of Res. No. 3.

D—Res. No. 4—We recommend the adoption of this resolution changed to read as follows:

“Whereas, the Independent Order of B’nai B’rith champions Israel’s Mission of Peace and loyally supports the ideal of International Comity.

Be it resolved by the Convention assembled that the Constitution Grand Lodge I. O. B. B. heartily endorses the idea of the Permanent Court of International Justice in which it is hoped that the United States will participate, and that President Coolidge shall be advised of this action.

E—Res. No. 6—We recommend the adoption of this resolution.

F—Res. No. 18—This resolution being general in terms we recommend that it be referred to the incoming Executive Committee.

G—Res. No. 20—Your Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution.

H—Res. No. 22—The subject matter of this resolution having been covered in Resolution No. 4 your Committee recommends no action be taken thereon.

I—Res. No. 26—The subject matter of this resolution was considered and disposed of by the Convention in Cleveland in 1920 as reported in the printed proceedings thereof in Par. 6 on Page 143 and we recommend the reaffirmation of the action there taken.

J—Res. No. 27—Your Committee although realizing the worthiness of the purpose of this resolution, never-

theless is of the opinion that other prominent members of our order, recently deceased, might be deserving of a similar memorial and therefore deems it advisable at this time to reject the resolution.

K—We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Be it resolved:—

That this Convention senses a deep feeling of gratitude to the men who addressed this assembly and contributed so much to the cultural value of our assembly. We thank the Press for its favors. We are especially appreciative of the address of Rev. John W. Herring who brought us a message of good cheer and hope and whose broad humanitarianism and high purpose in coming before us made us feel the depth of true brotherhood and visioned for us a picture for both Jew and non-Jew filled with hope for a universal feeling of brotherhood. We also deeply appreciate the splendid effort of Bro. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise whose message spelled for us a newer, a greater field for our endeavor to serve humanity and made us feel the true value of world wide vision and expansion into true and solid leadership in Israel.

Samuel Rosenfeld, Chairman,
Joseph Rosenzweig,
Harry Levison,
Emanuel Rosenberg,
Hiram D. Frankel,
Sam Schloss,
Judge A. B. Frey,
Marcus M. Sperber,
Nathan Friedman,
Julius M. Kahn.

THE PRESIDENT: Let us take these up seriatim.
It was moved and carried that the report of the

Resolutions Committee, on President's Message, Topic "Immigration," page 31, be adopted.

The following amendment to the report of the Resolutions Committee, on President's Message, Topic "Sacramental Wines" was offered:

"To amend report of the Committee on Resolutions in reference to resolution on Sacramental Wines by requesting the District Grand Lodges to take the necessary steps to have the various State Legislatures under their supervision adopt such legislation as will enable the law enforcing machinery to co-operate with all religious bodies in protecting them from infamy and scandal.

We feel that the Order B'nai B'rith comprising all elements in Israel, can do this work best and should do it first."

The amendment was discussed and a vote thereon resulted in its defeat. The report of the Resolutions Committee was on motion adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 1, Topic "Good Will" was adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 11, which covers the subject matter of Resolution No. 3, Topic "Palestine" was adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 4, Topic "World Court" was adopted.

The following amendment was offered to the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 6, Topic "Jewish Telegraph Agency, etc."

"Whereas, The Jewish Telegraph Agency and Daily Bulletin have manifested co-operation with our Order," etc.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we extend our thanks to and commend this work of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

The recommendation as thus amended was on motion adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 18, Topic "Social Justice Commission" was adopted.

An amendment was offered to the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 20, Topic "Better Understanding Day" as follows:

"That it be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act."

A vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment. On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee was adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 22, Topic "World Court" was adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 26, Topic "Reading the Bible in the Public Schools" was adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Resolutions Committee on Resolution No. 27, Topic "Monument to the late Hon. Julius Kahn" was adopted.

On motion the report of the Resolutions Committee in its entirety except as amended was adopted.

The President introduced Brother Dr. David Yellin of Jerusalem, President of District No. 14, who presented the greetings of his District to the Convention.

Among other things Brother Yellin said: "It was the B'nai B'rith in Palestine thirty-seven years back that had first introduced Hebrew as the official language in all its proceedings and it was the B'nai B'rith that was coming to the front in establishing a Garden City near Jerusalem." Brother Yellin concluded his speech in Hebrew comparing the B'nai B'rith to a great tree that both gives fruit in its many institutions and shade in its wide-spread influence.

The following resolution was presented and on motion unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Whereas Rabbi Martin Zielonka of El Paso, Texas, has rendered a most distinctive service to our people who sought refuge in the Republic of Mexico and

Whereas his indefatigable effort has brought comfort, peace and solace in the name of the B'nai B'rith to a great number of refugees in that country and

Whereas Rabbi Martin Zielonka has not spared himself in his unceasing efforts to ameliorate the conditions of said refugees

Now therefore be it

Resolved that this Constitution Grand Lodge does hereby give public testimony of its unqualified appreciation of the splendid efforts he has put forth, and in the spirit of recognition of the great depth of obligation to him does hereby tender him our thanks through the medium of a rising vote.

Jonah B. Wise,
Adolph Freund,
Simon Shapiro,
Sig. Lipman,
Lucius L. Solomons,
Alfred M. Cohen,
Harry K. Wolff,
Barnett E. Marks.

Brother Sam J. Leon read the report of the Committee on the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation which follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Constitution
Grand Lodge I. O. B. B.:

BRETHREN: Your Committee on B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION after carefully considering the problems of University students, unanimously approve the action of the Executive Committee in the sponsoring, the creating and the maintenance of HILLEL FOUNDATIONS, and the recommendation in the President's message to extend the work to other universities as expeditiously as possible.

It further approves unanimously the recommendations of the B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION commission:

First: That the foundations be continued and expanded; and that we establish within the next five years, two new foundations each year, and that the plan of organization thus far found successful be followed, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee and as funds are found available for such purpose.

Second: The Committee unanimously agrees with the commission that the State Sponsors Association be formed under the direction of the commission.

Third: The committee concurs in the recommendation of the commission that the B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION be incorporated under such conditions as the Executive Committee may deem advisable.

The Committee notes with particular satisfaction the co-operation between the B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION, and various other organizations doing

work in the Universities, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the various denominational church organizations working on the campuses and especially the Intercollegiate Menorah Society, which has aided in the cultural work in the foundations and is doing cultural work in many Universities where the HILLEL FOUNDATION is not located.

The splendid address of Brother Benjamin Frankel, upon the purposes, work and future of the HILLEL FOUNDATIONS was so clear and convincing, that we deem it unnecessary to extend this report with general commendations of the work of the HILLEL FOUNDATIONS. The address covered all so well and its sentiments were so universally approved that no further encomiums are necessary.

We do however desire to express our appreciation of the splendid work of Brother Benjamin Frankel and the sponsors of the HILLEL FOUNDATION and express the hope that the work of the foundations will ripen into full fruition, and will become an increasing blessing to Jewry and mankind.

Sig. Livingston, Chairman,
S. J. Leon, Secretary,
Leo Reitman,
Fred Bernstein,
E. J. Schanfarber,
Alfred A. Benesch,
Henry Cohen,
Isidore Rosenthal,
David Ruslander.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations be adopted as a whole.

Brother Ruslander stated that when he signed the

report it was his intention and desire that the name should be B'nai B'rith Foundation.

An amendment was offered that the name of the Foundation should be B'nai B'rith Foundation. After discussion a vote was taken on the Amendment and the amendment was defeated, the original motion was adopted.

Brother Albert F. Mecklenburger read the report of the Committee on Anti-Defamation League which follows:

Atlantic City, New Jersey,

April 23rd, 1925.

To the Constitution Grand Lodge I. O. B. B.

BRETHREN:

The history of the Anti-Defamation League now covers a period of twelve years. It is a glorious history. It is a record of real service in the cause of the better understanding of the Jew by our non-Jewish neighbors. It is a record of gratifying accomplishment.

The five years last past have witnessed a most regrettable attempt to organize racial and religious prejudices in our country, which is perhaps but an echo of misunderstandings and persecutions in other lands, following the ravages of War,—regrettable to all seekers after truth, whether Jew or non-Jew. The task before the Anti-Defamation League has in consequence, been multiplied and increased.

Experience has shown, however, that the seekers after truth among our non-Jewish neighbors are legion, and are desirous of learning more about us, our history,

our lives, our aims and ideals. The League, through the publication and dissemination of literature and to a limited degree through speakers provided by it, has carried the banner of light literally to thousands. This work must go on. And as our beloved President Kraus, has pointed out in his message, "the most important and valuable work" in the history of the League has been "the close working contact that has been established between the League and the Committee on Good Will between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America." May that contact be cemented and a real understanding result.

The highest degree of tact and diplomacy has at all times been displayed by the League in handling the many important and delicate matters to which its attention has been devoted. The able and untiring efforts of Brother Sigmund Livingston, who has been the Chairman of the League since its organization, and the intelligent, efficient and faithful service of Brother Leon L. Lewis, as Secretary, have been in large degree responsible for the measure of success, which has been attained. All the men of the Governing Board of the League, however, who by their wise counsel, their untiring attendance upon the duties of the League, their courage and leadership have contributed so much to its effectiveness and progress, are deserving of the highest commendation.

The further continuance of that full measure of co-operation of the part of the members of the Order everywhere in the work of the League, which has heretofore been unstinted, is herewith bespoken. If and when the necessity shall arise for the collection of funds to carry on the work, it is earnestly hoped and

expected that the call will meet with a ready and whole-hearted response.

The reports of the Chairman and of the Secretary of the League are hereby approved and endorsed. While the hope is expressed that cause and occasion for Anti-Defamation Work may rapidly decrease and ultimately disappear, in the meantime it is recommended that the League carry on with its program as outlined in its Chairman's report, with ever increasing vigor and accomplishment.

Respectfully submitted,
Albert F. Mecklenburger, Chairman,
Rabbi Abram Brill.

A. B. Frey,
Harry K. Wolff,
Dr. B. S. Pollack,
Horace R. Cohen,
Alfred M. Cohen.

Moved that the report of the Committee on Anti-Defamation League be adopted. Motion carried.

Rabbi Morris Levy read the report of the Committee on Necrology which follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY BRETHREN:

The list is long of those who have been called to the Yeshibah Shel Maalah—the Academy on High. One by one, and in widely separated places, our brothers have heeded the final summons; and it is only as we contemplate their departure, in quinquennial convocation assembled, that we realize how inexorably and rapidly the Grim Reaper works. The rich and the poor, the young and the old, the strong and the weak, the eminent and the obscure, all alike have joined the innumerable caravan. Death levels all distinctions and makes the whole world kin.

And so in reverence we note the names of our brothers bivouaced in field Elysian, since last this Grand Lodge met. We are grateful that theirs was the will-to-service. We are thankful that many of them were men of significant endowment, and that their abilities were dedicated in reasonable measure to State and Faith. This Grand Lodge would record its appreciation of Simon Wolf, ex-President of the Order, who for more than 40 years kept sleepless vigil at the Nation's Capitol; of Judge Philip Stein, whose splendid ability was at the beck and call of us his brothers continuously for four decades and more; of Emil G. Hirsch, eminent Rabbi, scholarly and eloquent; of Samuel Fleischman, for many years counsel of District No. 1 and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; of Julius Kahn, member of Congress for the State of California for twenty-five years, who as ranking member of the Military Affairs Committee during the war, rendered conspicuously patriotic service, and who, to a degree, was especially resolute in the drafting of an equitable conscription law; of Alexander B. Seelenfreund, whose secretarial ability was dedicated entirely to Ben Brithism for more than eighteen years; and to the Great Unknown, the soldier, who by his sacrifice symbolizes the American love of fair play and makes us proud of the nobility indwelling in every soul.

But though we pay homage to leadership, we cannot fail to recognize that the pyramid is strong as its base is wide. The glory of Ben Brithism lies in the hosts of men earnest, intellectually honest and morally straight, who have subscribed to its principles and who are endeavoring to live them. These are the Aarons and the Hurs who make victory possible by holding up the hands of leadership. Because our departed

brothers were men of this caliber we would inscribe on our records the names of:

District No. 1: Morris Adler, Colonel Harry Cutler, Jacob H. Schiff, Max Rothschild, Charles H. Shapiro, Henry Duschnes, Samuel Dorf, Edward Lauterbach, Isidore B. Schmidt, M. Minzesheimer.

District No. 2: Dr. Gotthard Deutsch, Henry Rauh, Baruch Mahler.

District No. 3: Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Louis Goldsmit, Jacob Miller, Abraham Schaffner, Sigmund Platowsky, Rev. Wm. Armhold.

District No. 4: Edmund Tauszky, Isaac Swett, M. H. Wascerwitz, Edward I. Wolfe, Abraham Jonas, Joseph Rothschild, Dr. Martin A. Meyer.

District No. 5: Charles Hutzler, Max Cohen, Rabbi Louis Bernstein, Rabbi S. Mendelsohn, Emanuel Sternberger, Rabbi Louis Stern.

District No. 6: Israel Cowen, Martin Emerich, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi S. N. Deinard, Benj. Braun, Samuel Folz.

District No. 7: David Weil, Joseph Kohn, Solomon Marx, S. L. Lees, Louis J. Adler, Joseph Hirsch, Sigmund Haas, E. M. Kahn, Julius Arky, N. J. Meyer, Sam Sanger, Gus D. Levy, Chas. G. Levi, Dr. Wm. Kohlmann, Ben Holzman, J. M. Friedman, Sidney H. March, Rabbi Isidore Lewenthal, Jonas Alltmont, Samuel Ullman, A. Frenkel.

District No. 8: Adolf Apfel, Dr. Abraham Hirsch, Prof. Dr. Marcus Brann, Samuel Weile, Geh. Just. Rat Isidor Friedman, Jonas Ettlinger, Univers. Prof. Dr. Albert Albu, Rabb. Dr. Ferdinand Rosenthal, Dr. Paul Horovitz, Just. Rat Paul Simon Sussmann, Isidor Lindenthal, Rabb. Dr. Salomon Hochfeld, Louis Ladewig, Dr. Joseph Kander, Prof. Dr. Leopold Landau, Rabb. Dr. N. A. Nobel, Prof. Dr. Lassar-Cohn, Rabb. Prof. Dr.

Philipp Bloch, Max Aschner, Just. Rat Oskar Hirsch, Prof. Dr. Alfred Feilchenfeld, Rabb. Dr. Leopold Rosenack, Oberkirchenrat Dr. Theodor Kroner, Dr. Max Rosenberg, Geh. Just. Rat. Dr. Eugen Fuchs, Dr. Alfred Cohn, Eugen Lichtenstein, Ernst Blumenthal, Heinrich Rosenthal.

District No. 9: Dr. H. Burstin, Dr. Armand Erdreich, Avram Jancu, Dr. M. Beck, Adolph Solomon.

District No. 10: Dr. Moritz Hammerschlag, Dr. Rudolf Bloch, Dr. Emil Spiegel, Dr. Theodor Sonnenschein, Ludwig Schulhof, Marcus Joss, Dr. Max Loebel, Dr. Moritz Hoenig, Dr. Wilhelm Fleischer, Dr. Sigmund Burger, Prof. Dr. Viktor Guttman, Prof. Dr. Isidor Pollak, Dr. Friedrich Pirak, Ignatz Fantl, Dr. Wilhelm Rosenfeld, Hugo Heller.

District No. 11: Moshe Elstein Dr. Manfred Benaroya, Edgar Snares.

District No. 12: Prof. Dr. Adam Politzer, Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Jerusalem, Prof. Dr. Leopold Koenigstein, Prof. Dr. Josef Jerusalem, Isidor Kaufmann, David Kohn.

District No. 13: Dr. Hermann Hirsch, Dr. Ludwig Gruder, Samuel von Horwitz.

Lodges under jurisdiction of Executive Committee: Dr. E. Wormser, Basel Lodge; Dr. Carl Lowensperg, Augustin Keller Lodge; Jorst Cohn, Carl Levisohn, Hartwig Cohn, A. M. Matz, Jr., E. Solomon, Denmark Lodge.

Our is the conviction that death is only an episode in human unfoldment. Though the mortal body disintegrate, the imperishable soul carries on. What men aspire to be and to do is the measure of their worthi-

ness. The essential selves of men are incarnated forever in the institutions through which they have endeavored to realize the intuitions of their souls. Tsedakah tatsil memaves,—righteousness delivereth from death. We are stimulated to consecrated living by contemplating the lives of our departed brothers. May God have received them in mercy. May their memories abide with us in blessing forever.

Ely Rosenberg, Chairman,
Samuel Hassenbusch,
Samuel Koch,
Sig. Lipman,
Samuel Rich,
I. L. Rypins,
S. J. Westheimer,
Stephen S. Wise,
Arnold Wolff.

The report was adopted by a rising vote and was followed by the recital of Kadish by Brother Rabbi I. L. Rypins.

The Convention took a recess until 2:00 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Vice-President Lucius L. Solomons called the Convention to order and read the report of the Committee on B'nai B'rith Magazine which follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE

To the Constitution Grand Lodge I. O. B. B.

Your Committee to whom was referred the portion of the President's message under the above heading begs leave to report as follows:

Change in Form and Name. We approve and endorse the policy pursued in changing the appear-

ance and habiliments of the magazine as set forth on pages 23, 24 and 25.

CHANGE IN POLICY AND CHARACTER

We likewise approve and commend the innovations in the character of published articles and the introduction of advertising matter as set forth on pages 43-48 of the Message.

A MODEL ISSUE

We particularly commend the April, 1925, number of the Magazine as a pattern of diversified reading matter and orderly arrangement. It sufficiently portrays the widely separated activities of the Order without undue stress and in a manner to make propaganda while preserving the high class literary value and readable character of each article. The broad but delicate distinction between what trained journalists call a news asset and what they characterize as a write-up has been observed most carefully.

This April number with a due sense of proportion has allocated—so to speak—its columns among such departments as:

First: Judaism and Cultural Jewish subjects.

Second: Reviews and Comments on current Jewish events.

Third: B'nai B'rith participation in all religious and patriotic movements affecting American Jewry.

Fourth: Our own agencies and activities. Such as

- (a) Institutions established here.
- (b) Institutions established abroad.
- (c) Americanization work.
- (d) Hillel Foundation.
- (e) Anti-Defamation work.

(f) Mexican Immigration.

(g) Palestinian participation.

Your committee is of opinion that if this same sense of proportion is preserved in the future issues of the Magazine, a high class journal will gradually and in time be added to the list of recognized American periodicals, which in addition thereto can still be the most serviceable among our numerous propaganda agencies.

GREATER CIRCULATION

We recommend that the Editors of the Magazine with the approval of the Executive Committee take all convenient and appropriate steps to create a popular demand for the Magazine by placing it on sale at newstands and otherwise arranging for a wider distribution.

CRITICISM

Your Committee is gratified to be able to report that a careful survey of comments and criticism current among the general membership has disclosed but one deserving of serious attention. This one may be easily conjectured from the recommendation we now make viz.: That following the custom of similar publications the editor-in-chief shall appoint an official correspondent in each District who shall be responsible alike to the Magazine and to his own membership for the publication. Of such a compendium of doings and happenings in B'nai B'rith circles of his district as in his judgment and that of the News Editor may be deemed worthy of dissemination. The purpose of this suggestion is to appease, if possible the disappointment experienced in many sections at the recent cur-

tailment of those items of local news formerly beneath such headlines as e. g. "What our Lodges are Doing."

Our grateful appreciation is due to the many through whose efforts the B'nai B'rith Magazine has been made possible. Our thanks are especially due to Brother Leon L. Lewis through whose untiring labors and broad vision the Magazine has reached its present enviable position of success.

Lucius L. Solomons,
Emil Mays,
Herbert J. Samuel,
Gus M. Greenebaum,
Joseph Herbach,
Harry H. Mayer,
Samuel S. Mayerberg.

Moved that the report of the Committee on B'nai B'rith Magazine be adopted. Motion carried.

Brother Rabbi Henry Cohen presented the report of the Special Committee on Adolf Kraus Resolution.

APPRECIATION OF BROTHER ADOLF KRAUS

An Appreciation of the Honorable Adolf Kraus, President Independent Order B'nai B'rith on his voluntary retirement from office;

Presented at the Twelfth Quinquennial Convention, Atlantic City, N. J., April 23, 1925.

To the undersigned special committee has been accorded the rare privilege of voicing the appreciation of eighty thousand members of our matchless fraternal Order "Sons of the Covenant," thus today making history.

For many years our Brotherhood has realized the effective work accomplished by our President now laying down his staff in the evening of his life and seek-

ing a self-imposed rest. It has well been said, "Blessings brighten as they take their flight." The sacrifices Adolf Kraus has made for our Order appear then more heroic as the sun, in beauteous splendor, wanes upon the western horizon.

For two decades Adolf Kraus has guided the great altruistic movement that has brought blessings to hundreds of thousands of his fellowmen—twenty years of ceaseless and productive life during which the ideal and material standards of the world have changed—twenty years, with their fitful ebb and flow. And now it behooves us to realize that in his voluntary retirement he is magnanimously yielding his statesmanlike guidance, his patient assiduity and above all, his devoted and able generalship. Let us thank God that we do not lose his interest and his active participation in the affairs of the Order, for, God willing, he will be with us in actuality for many years, and in spirit, always.

An immigrant himself, Adolf Kraus has been ever mindful of the duties and privileges of that foster-mother of nations that opened her all-embracing arms to receive him—to the end that his fellow-citizens in the United States of America should think and act as he; his ideals of Americanism having permeated all those with whom he has come in contact by open speech or written word. But the devotion of Adolf Kraus to his adopted country has not lessened his sympathetic understanding of the ideals and aspirations of all progressive peoples. Thus has he exemplified the prophetic conception of the Brotherhood of Man.

No easy task has been his! Not only a sagacious leader when world affairs were comparatively tranquil for our co-religionists, but also a courageous com-

mander in the storm and stress of later days. Standing in the breach when our people have been assailed, rising in righteous wrath when the fell doom of active prejudice has attacked us, vieing with the bravest of all lands to uphold the divine principle of Justice, we know that he has gloriously performed his onerous task—a task, rewarded by the approval of his own conscience and by the grateful acclaim of his fellow-men.

Brother President Adolf Kraus, Patriot, Jew, Philanthropist, Statesman, Husband and Father, your brothers of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, honor themselves in honoring you!

May many years of useful life be yours!

Resolved that the foregoing expression of the appreciation of the officers and members of the I. O. B. B. be spread upon the minutes of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Order, and an engrossed copy be given to the Honorable Adolf Kraus, retiring President.

Charles Hartman,
Alfred Benesch,
Josiah Cohen,
George Samuels,
Clarence Lehman,
Adolph Freund,
Henry Cohen,
Dr. Leo Baeck,
Wm. Sultan,
Judge A. B. Frey,
Dr. Yakir Behar,
Bernhard Ginsburg,
Dr. David Yellin.

Moved and seconded that the resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Grand Lodge of the Order.

Motion unanimously carried by a rising vote accompanied by great applause.

Brother Charles Hartman presented the following supplementary report of the Special Committee on Resolutions:

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

As chairman of the Special Committee on Resolutions it affords me much pleasure to announce that the committee in consonance with the spirit of this important occasion, and in furtherance of the recommendation of the Committee on President's Message, desires to present to the delegates here assembled, the recommendation that the incoming Executive Committee take such action as will show proper appreciation of Brother Kraus' work on behalf of the Order.

Charles Hartman.

Moved and unanimously carried that the report be adopted.

Vice-President Solomons introduced Dr. Abraham Rosenthal representing the Russian OZE Association for the promotion of health and sanitation among the Jews. Dr. Rosenthal urged the consideration of the Order on the work that his organization is doing in improving sanitary and medical conditions among the Jews of Russia and Eastern Europe, and said that lack of funds is preventing work that could check many diseases and save many lives.

Brother Harry K. Wolff presented the report of the Committee on Social Service:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICE

To the Officers and Members of the Constitution Grand Lodge I. O. B. B.

Your Committee to whom was referred the subject matter of social work in our Order, begs leave to report as follows:

After a conference with several of the chairmen representing many of the District Grand Lodges having regularly constituted social service committees and reading some of their reports, we are satisfied that this is a splendid activity and should be encouraged and continued.

We feel, however, that the social service work of all of the several District Grand Lodges should be so co-ordinated as to bring about a unified understanding of the work and a systematizing of their activities. With this in mind we recommend the following:

1. That the incoming President of the Order appoint a Chairman of Social Service for the Order to serve without salary, who shall keep in touch with the District Grand Lodges and encourage and supervise the work, making suggestions and aiding the cause.

2. We further recommend that each District Grand Lodge should have a director of or a separate committee on social service, headed by a District Chairman, who shall annually transmit to the Chairman of the Order, a full report of the activities in his District.

3. We further recommend that said Chairman shall, after receiving the annual report from the Districts, transmit a summary of all of them, to each of said Districts for their information and guidance.

4. We further recommend that at each quinquennial convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge, the

Chairman shall make a full report of the activities in each District Grand Lodge, together with such suggestions and recommendations as he may desire to make for the furtherance of the work.

5. We further recommend that the Executive Committee set aside out of the appropriate fund not to exceed \$250.00, for the purpose of covering the actual expenses of the Chairman in carrying out the work of his office as outlined in this report.

There was also referred to your committee a telegram from the "Child Welfare Committee of American and New York State Commission, requesting the appointment by this Grand Lodge of a delegate to a conference to be held by that organization at New York on May 15th to 20th.

Your committee is of the opinion that while the cause of this organization is indeed a worthy one, yet we do not deem it expedient to send a delegate to the conference as requested, and we therefore recommend that the President of that organization be so advised.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry K. Wolff,
G. Loevinger,
Joseph H. Ullman,
Harry Simon,
H. A. Alexander,
Emil W. Leipziger,
Isidore Sobel.

Moved that the report of the Committee on Social Service be adopted. Motion carried.

Brother Richard E. Gutstadt read the report of the Committee on Ritual:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RITUAL

To the Members of Constitution Grand Lodge,
I. O. B. B.

Worthy Sons and Brothers:

Thoroughly imbued with the simple beauty of our dignified and meaningful ritual, we are loath to suggest any material alteration. A very thorough consideration and discussion, leads the committee, however, to the conclusion that certain eliminations are essential.

The constant flux of Jewish life has in recent years impelled us to a somewhat radical change of policy, one phase of which has been the removal of secrecy and its consequent expression as manifested in the public rendition of initiatory ceremonies.

Fully cognizant of the significance of this policy your committee believes it necessary to alter our ritual as follows: By eliminating the clause on page 34, "Not the crescent, nor the cross is the symbol of universal religion but the seven-fold shining sun of the Menorah" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "as symbolized in the seven-fold shining sun of the Menorah."

Your committee further recommends the elimination from the paragraph on page 33 and 34 by all the text beginning with "The Ancient Kingdoms," etc., and ending with mutations of the years.

This latter recommendation is made after very lengthy and serious debate, and was quite largely influenced by the expression of our European representative whose very lucid and logical exposition compelled the decision of the committee.

Your committee considered at length recommendation No. 2 of the President of the Order authorizing Districts outside the United States to establish such a

ritual as they may agree upon, or failing agreement to establish their own rituals in accordance with the laws of their lands and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. In this connection your committee again concurred in the viewpoint of our European representative, and in the interest of uniformity and expediency recommends that the recommendation be not adopted.

Your committee further recommends that every effort be made to have our Lodges exemplify the ritual in a befitting manner by having the work rendered with the proper instrumental accompaniment and vocal interpolations, which method now prevails in many progressive Lodges.

Your committee further recommends that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes from time to time as in their judgment the occasion requires.

Your committee further recommends that every effort should be made to have subordinate Lodge officers recognize the dignity of our Lodge procedure, and to have them commit the opening and closing charges for rendition without the use of the ritual books.

Your committee also recommends that the rituals of the Women's Auxiliaries should be made uniform.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard E. Gutstadt,
Ernest R. Bernstein,
Henry Lasker,
Bertram M. Aufsesser,
J. M. Michaels,
Harry Simon,
Ira Ciralsky,
Sidney Lyon.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the report. An amendment was offered to eliminate from the report the following paragraph. "Your Committee further recommends that the Executive Committee be authorized to make such changes from time to time as in their judgment the occasion requires." The Committee agreed to the foregoing elimination whereupon the motion to adopt the Committee's report was carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION To the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.

Brethren:

Your Committee on Constitution begs leave to submit the following Supplemental Report:

1. That the proposed amendment submitted by Brother Jonah B. Wise (marked Secretary's No. 10), having reference to the same subject as presented in the preliminary report of your committee and already acted upon by the convention, be not approved.

2. Your committee disapproves recommendation No. 5, made by the President in his Message that the conventions of the Order shall be held every three or four years instead of every five years as now by law provided.

3. Your committee disapproves recommendation No. 6, made by the President in his Message that the membership of the conventions of the Order be so limited as not to exceed one hundred delegates and that each District be entitled to a proportionate representation.

4. Your committee disapproves the amendment submitted by Brother Edelstein (marked Secretary's No. 7), reducing the age of eligibility for membership in the Order from twenty-one years to nineteen years.

5. Your committee disapproves the amendment submitted by Brother Jonah B. Wise (marked Secretary's No. 8), which would provide that the election of the officers of the Order be made by the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge instead of the present method of election by the convention.

6. Your committee recommends the adoption of the amendment submitted by Brothers Bernard Silverstein and Lucius L. Solomons (marked Secretary's No. 9) as follows:

"Amend Part II, Article III, Section I, of the Constitution of the Order, now reading as follows:

"Each Lodge shall elect from its Past Presidents, if there is a sufficient number in the Lodge, as many representatives to the Grand Lodge as the laws of the District shall provide. If there is not a sufficient number, then, the Lodge may supply the deficiency from the Past Presidents of other Lodges in the District and these representatives shall transact the business of the Grand Lodge. The President of a Lodge whose term is about to expire and who completes his term of service prior to the meeting of the District Grand Lodge and prior to the issuance of his certificate thereto, shall be eligible as a representative to such District Grand Lodge. Each District Grand Lodge shall hold a session at least once in two years."

So that same shall read as follows:

"Each Lodge shall elect from its Past Presidents as many representatives to the Grand Lodge as the laws of the District shall provide; and, if there is not a sufficient number of Past Presidents, or if the full quota do not accept and qualify, then (if the laws of the District so provide) the Lodge may supply the deficiency from other members of the Lodge who have

been in good standing for at least five years immediately preceding the day of the election, and the representatives so elected shall transact the business of the Grand Lodge. The President of a Lodge, whose term is about to expire and who completes his term of service prior to the meeting of the District Grand Lodge and prior to the issuance of his Past President's certificate, shall be eligible for election as a representative to such District Grand Lodge. Each District Grand Lodge shall hold a session at least once in two years."

Your committee further recommends that, in order to better effectuate and carry out the intent and purpose of the foregoing recommendation, Section 2 of Article I, Part II, of the Constitution of the Order be amended by striking out all the words thereof after the word "Provided," so that the amended section shall read:

"Past Presidents of Lodges may become members of Grand Lodges in the District in which their Lodges are situated on the presentation of a proper certificate from their Lodge, and under such regulations as may be enacted by the District Grand Lodge."

7. Your committee disapproves and cannot recommend for adoption the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Brother Arnold Wolff and others (marked Secretary's No. 21), to change the time for remittances from District Grand Lodges to the Constitution Grand Lodge and regulating the practice relating thereto.

8. Your committee disapproves and cannot recommend for adoption the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Brother Lehman (marked Secretary's No. 24), making incumbent Presidents of Lodges members of their respective District Grand Lodge virtute officii.

9. Your committee disapproves and cannot recommend for adoption the proposed amendment (marked Secretary's No. 25), submitted by Brother Lehman, to remove and strike out from all existing laws the requirement that Lodges may only elect representatives to their District Grand Lodges from among Past Presidents of the Lodges of the District. Your committee is of the opinion that the intent of the proposed amendment, so far as it is deemed wise, is partially covered in principle in our recommendation No. 6.

10. Your committee disapproves and cannot recommend for adoption the proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted by Brother Richard Gudstadt (marked Secretary's No. 28), the effect of which would be to permit certain officers of Lodges to be invested with the honorary title of Past President. Your committee is of the opinion that our recommendation No. 6 covers in principle the object sought in the proposed amendment to the extent that your committee deem it wise that said principle should be extended.

11. Your committee recommends the repeal of Section I, Article III, Part I, of the Constitution, now reading as follows:

"Every member of the Order must be of the Jewish faith and at least twenty-one years old at the time of his application for membership."

And that in lieu thereof the following be adopted to constitute said Section I, Article III, Part I, of the Constitution, viz:

"Every person applying for membership in the Order must be of the Jewish faith and at least twenty-one years old at the time of his application."

12. Your committee concurs in principle in the recommendation No. 4 of the President contained in the President's Message, page 70 thereof, and reading as follows:

"Under the present law Districts outside of the United States have the right to elect their delegates from the first seven Districts but not more than one from any one District. I suggest that the law be amended so that each District outside of the United States may elect only one delegate from among the American members as its representative at Constitution Grand Lodge sessions."

Your committee therefore recommends the repeal of the present Section V of Article I, Part III, of the Constitution of the Order, reading as follows:

"District Grand Lodges in countries outside of the United States shall be empowered to elect their representatives from among the Past Presidents of Lodges, but not more than one representative shall be so elected from any one District in the United States."

And that in lieu thereof the following be adopted to constitute the new Section V of Article I, Part III, of the Constitution, viz:

"Each District Grand Lodge outside of the United States may elect from nominees by the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge chosen at a meeting thereof duly held, a member of the Order in the United States to represent such District Grand Lodge in the Constitution Grand Lodge."

13. Your committee concurs in principle with recommendation No. 7 of the President contained in the President's Message, relating to the subject of representation of the Grand Lodges outside of the United States in the Executive Committee.

To effectuate the same to the extent that your committee deem it wise and prudent to adopt the principle, your committee recommends the adoption as an amendment to the existing Section I, Article II, Part III, of the Constitution of the Order, entitled "Executive Committee," a new paragraph to be inserted at the end of said section, to read as follows:

"Members of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge, representing District Grand Lodges outside of the United States, may collectively elect from nominees by the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge chosen at a meeting of said committee duly held, one member of the Order in the United States to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge, who shall have all the rights of the other members of the Executive Committee."

14. Your committee cannot recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution submitted by Brother Samuel Hassenbusch (marked Secretary's No. 14), the subject of the proposed amendment being otherwise covered in this report.

15. Your committee has carefully considered several changes in the Constitution as submitted in the proposals of Brother Henry Lasker (marked Secretary's No. 15), having reference to the general subject of women's auxiliary lodges.

The committee is of the opinion that the general subject of auxiliary lodges, not only composed of women, but including as well junior organizations to be composed of boys and girls, should be brought within the power and jurisdiction of District Grand Lodges subject at all times to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge, and, in fur-

therance of this conclusion, your committee recommend that present Section I of Article VI, Part I, of the Constitution, reading as follows:

"There may be established from time to time by District Grand Lodges auxiliary lodges, composed of women, with such rights and powers and under such rules and regulations as the Executive Committee may prescribe" be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the following provision, to be known as Section I, Article VI, Part I, be adopted:

"There may be established from time to time by District Grand Lodges, auxiliary lodges, with such rights, duties, and powers, and under such rules and regulations as the respective District Grand Lodges may prescribe, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge."

Respectfully submitted,

Jacob Singer, Chairman,
Jacob B. Klein,
Leonard H. Freiberg,
Max E. Meisel,
George Samuels,
Benjamin Samuels,
Henry Monsky,
D. B. Samuels,
Leo Baeck,
Josiah Cohen,
Alfred M. Cohen.

The report of the Committee on Constitution was taken up seriatim with the following results: Recommendations One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Twelve were on motion adopted by unanimous vote without change, and thereupon a motion to amend the Constitution as thus recommended was unanimously carried.

Brother Jonah B. Wise offered an amendment to recommendation Eleven to the effect that Section 1, Article III, Part I of the Constitution, which reads that, "Every person applying for membership in the Order must be of Jewish faith and at least twenty-one years old at the time of his application," be supplemented by the following: "Provided, however, that qualified applicants over the age of nineteen years may become members of lodges in such Districts wherein the District Grand Lodge shall by law duly enacted so provide."

On motion the Constitution was amended as proposed by Bro. Wise and was adopted by more than the necessary two-thirds vote.

On motion the report of the Committee on Constitution in its entirety as amended, was unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President Kraus called for nominations for the presidency.

Brother Alfred M. Cohen was nominated by Brother Sidney G. Kusworm.

Brother Lucius Solomons was nominated by Brother Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, but declined the nomination.

Brother Henry Monsky was nominated by Brother Sigmund Livingston.

The nomination of Brother Alfred M. Cohen was seconded by Brother Rabbi Henry Cohen, Brother William Ornstein, and Brother Joseph Rosenzweig.

The vote was taken by ballot according to districts:

DISTRICT	COHEN	MONSKY
1.....	17	
2.....	25	
3.....	8	5
4.....	12	5

DISTRICT	COHEN	MONSKY
5.....	1	3
6.....		24
7.....	15	
8.....		
9.....	1	1
10.....	1	1
11.....		
12.....		
13.....		1
14.....		
	80	40

Before the result of the ballot was announced Brother Henry Monsky moved that the election of Brother Alfred M. Cohen be made unanimous. The motion was carried and President Kraus announced that Brother Alfred M. Cohen was unanimously elected President of the Order.

PRESIDENT KRAUS: I want to say something to you, and yet I hardly know how to say it. In one sense, I am glad that I am retiring. I say I feel somewhat relieved in retiring. In another sense it hurts me to do so, and it hurts me in this way, because of the friendships that have been shown me by the members and which I trust and believe I am going to hold; but it is possible that I will not be as active in the future as I have been in the past, and therefore it is likely that I will see some of them but very seldom. Of course, I feel that keenly.

However, I want to thank you for the very kind and considerate treatment that you have accorded me and for having the indulgence that you have shown me in my shortcomings.

The President requested the President-Elect to come forward. Amidst loud applause the President-Elect approached the President and embraced him. The President pressed a kiss upon the brow of his successor.

The scene was thrilling and many made no attempt to conceal their emotions. The retiring President handed the gavel to his successor and with it a word of encouragement and blessing. President Alfred M. Cohen, responded. He said:
My Brethren:

In deepest humility I ask as did the greatest of Israel's leaders "Who am I" that I should be called to head this great Order of ours? What gifts have I that qualify me to direct the course of these tens of thousands of men banded together in a common cause to banish bigotry within and outside of our fold; to develop and elevate the mental and moral character of the people of our faith; to espouse the rights of our co-religionists when they are assailed—what I ask myself, entitles me to the distinction and makes me equal to the responsibility of this great office, to which you have called me? I fear little, save it be thorough willingness to give myself unreservedly and regardless of personal sacrifice to the service of my people, and I seem to hear the words which emboldened our great leader of old, coming from on High, "Certainly I will be with thee." They enhearten me. I pray for light and strength that I may press to even greater lengths the purposes of our Order. I implore the great Heart of the universe to widen my heart so that I may understand the problems that beset my people, and help in the solution of them.

I count myself fortunate that I shall have a staff on which to lean in the person of the grand old man whose seal of affection has just been pressed on my forehead in your presence. I know I may draw upon him for a wealth of information and experience, and that my drafts will never be returned dishonored. Brother Kraus has laid down the burdens with distinction. If at this moment I cherish one hope above all others, it is, that it may be my fate to retire from the Presidency equally beloved by my brethren.

The tasks lying before us, even those which we now recognize, are numerous and heavy. What will be added thereto time alone can tell. Wherever the Jew has a battle to fight merely because he is a Jew, there the B'nai B'rith will be found as his champion and defender. Nothing that vitally concerns the Jew or Judaism can be alien to our Order.

To accomplish our purposes requires the active co-operation of the entire membership. We may count upon those in official places. There is no doubt about that. But more is necessary. A former President of the Order, well said: "Ours is an army organized to war upon sorrow, ignorance and immorality. It is a service of love, duty and sacrifice."

Ours is an army, remember that. Officers make up but the smallest part of an army. Upon the privates in the ranks depend the extent and efficiency of what we shall accomplish.

I shall call upon the privates no less than upon those jointly with me in command. And none will fail me.

With a heart full of gratitude I accept the office which you have entrusted to my keeping, and with the Psalmist I pray unto our Father in Heaven "Establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it."

Brother Alfred M. Cohen took the chair and called for nominations for the first vice-presidency.

Brother Lucius Solomons was nominated by Brother Richard Gutstadt. Brother Louis Fabricant seconded the nomination of Brother Solomons. Moved that the nominations be closed. Motion carried and Brother Solomon was re-elected by acclamation.

Brother Charles Hartman was nominated for the Second Vice-Presidency by Brother Joshua Kantrowitz.

Brother Archibald Marx was nominated for the same office by Brother Charles F. Moritz.

Moved and carried that the nominations be closed.

The balloting was as follows:

DISTRICT	MARX	HARTMAN
1.....		17
2.....10		15
3.....10		3
4.....		17
5..... 4		
6.....21		3
7.....15		
8.....		
9..... 2		
10..... 2		
11..... 1		1
12.....		
13.....		1
14.....		
	65	57

Brother Hartman moved that the election of Brother Marx be made unanimous. Motion carried. Brother Marx was thereupon declared elected.

President Cohen called for nominations for members of the Executive Committee. The following were nominated by their respective districts:

District 1 Brother Hartman.
District 2 Brother Kusworm.
District 3 Brother Singer.
District 5 Brother Lehman.
District 6 Brother Monsky.
District 8 Brother Baeck.
District 11 Brother Niego.
District 14 Brother Yellin.

Moved that the Secretary cast a ballot for the above nominees. Motion carried.

The President called for nominations for the office of Chief Justice.

Brother Jacob B. Klein was nominated for the Chief Justiceship.

Moved that the nominations be closed. Motion carried and Brother Klein was elected by acclamation.

The following were nominated for their respective districts as Judges in the Court of Appeals:

District 1 Brother Fabricant.
District 2 Brother Vetsburg.
District 3 Brother Rosenthal.
District 4 Brother Samuels.
District 5 Brother Alexander.
District 6 Brother Livingston.
District 7 Brother Schwartz.

Moved that the Secretary cast a ballot for the above nominees. Motion carried.

Brother Joseph H. Ullman presented the report of the Committee on Finance as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the Constitution Grand Lodge, Independent Order
B'nai B'rith:

Your Committee on Finance begs leave to submit its report, with the following recommendation:

1. That the per diem allowance and the expenses of delegates based upon the scale adopted heretofore by this convention be paid.

2. Your committee has had presented to it and has considered a tentative statement in the form of a budget showing probable receipts and estimated disbursements for the coming period. It must be understood that the budget presented in the attached Exhibit A does not provide for any of the special funds, the necessity of which will or may be created by this convention. A sufficient margin between the estimated receipts and expenditures is shown in the budget presented herewith to allow for these items. We recommend the adoption of this budget as far as it covers expenditures that are now ascertainable.

3. The committee recommends that the per capita tax, namely, 50 cents per member for the Emergency Relief Fund, 50 cents per member for the subscription of each member to the B'nai B'rith Magazine and \$1.50 per member for all other purposes remain unchanged.

4. The committee has carefully examined the auditor's fifteen reports submitted to it, together with the statistical and financial report of the Secretary. It has had before it a statement of all receipts and disbursements properly verified and certified to by responsible auditing companies. It believes that the secretary should be highly commended for the system-

atic and business-like manner in which the books and records of the Order have been kept as well as for the conciseness and clarity of the statistical and financial analyses contained in his report.

The auditor's reports show that our funds have been carefully and efficiently handled and that financially the Order is in better condition than at any time in its history.

5. That portion of the President's Message entitled "War Orphans" has been carefully considered by the committee in the light of other information that the committee has had relating to this laudable undertaking of the Order. The program adopted some years ago has been of incalculable service to hundreds of starving, homeless children who during four years past have been fed, clothed and comforted by means of our funds, administered by our brethren in Europe and Asia who have accepted gladly the responsibility of acting as godfathers for these orphan children. Those American Lodges which have made this great undertaking possible by their annual payments for the support of the children adopted by them, are deserving of the highest commendation, and those Lodges whose pledges still remain unfulfilled will no doubt under the system of maintaining contact between the Lodge and the orphan child which has been established in the secretary's office realize and fulfill their obligation and moral responsibility. We recommend that the Executive Committee of the Order in eventuating the War Orphan Program bear in mind the future necessities and requirements of these children and in co-operating with the Grand Lodges outside of the United States lend them, after they have passed the age limit now set by it, such assistance as it may be able to give.

6. The committee adds its own commendation to that contained in the President's Message and recommends that a vote of thanks be extended to Brother Jacob Singer, on whom has fallen the great responsibility of depositing and properly investing the Order's funds.

7. The committee has had before it many letters, telegrams, resolutions and petitions asking for endorsement and support of various organizations and movements. The committee believes that the merits of these various propositions should be given careful consideration and therefore recommends that all such propositions be referred to the Executive Committee of the Order for its consideration and such action as it may deem proper.

8. We recommend that the auditor's reports should not be printed in full in the Proceedings, because if so printed it would take up from fifty to seventy-five pages. We do recommend, however, that a condensed statement be taken from the audits and published in the Proceedings as an exhibit to this report.

9. Your committee further recommends that per diem be figured from Sunday, and if the convention adjourns Thursday five days should be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

Joseph H. Ullman, Chairman,
J. K. Hexter,
Chas. F. Moritz,
Harry H. Lapidus,
Wm. Ornstein,
Louis J. Borinstein,
Morris Levy,
Isador Sobel,
Jos. W. Salus.

EXHIBIT "A"

Estimated income for the next five years based on average estimated membership for that period, of 60,000, not including the Emergency Relief Fund, and the 50 cents paid by each member as his subscription to the B'nai B'rith Magazine, \$450,000.

ESTIMATED BUDGET

The following budget is based on a five-year program and the amounts given are for the whole five-year period:

National Jewish Hospital for	
Consumptives	\$60,000.00
Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital	60,000.00
Other Charities.....	30,000.00
Total Charities.....	\$150,000.00
Administrative Expense.....	120,000.00
Expenses of Executive Committee and Administrative	
Board Meetings.....	15,000.00
Expenses of 1930 Convention	25,000.00
Printing Convention Proceedings	5,000.00
Propaganda	75,000.00
Foreign Propaganda.....	10,000.00
Traveling Expenses.....	10,000.00
Expenses of Washington Office	15,000.00
Total.....	\$425,000.00
Leaving for Contingencies.....	25,000.00
Balance on Hand.....	133,606.00
Estimated Interest.....	20,000.00
Leaving Estimated Surplus.....	178,000.00

Moved that the report of the Committee on Finance be adopted. Motion carried.

Brother Henry Monsky presented the report of the Committee on Junior Auxiliaries as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUNIOR AUXILIARIES

Your committee has had brought to its attention the ritual of Junior B'nai B'rith Auxiliaries in use in District No. 2 and a proposed plan and ritual for like auxiliaries in District Grand Lodge No. 4, which show commendable interest and careful study of the problem of youth's auxiliaries and undoubtedly these plans and rituals contain much, which will be of value in drafting a uniform plan of organization and a uniform ritual for such auxiliaries.

Your committee, however, has been forcefully impressed with the growth and activity of the A. Z. A., a fraternity for Jewish boys, sponsored by certain B'nai B'rith Lodges, but maintained as a separate and distinct organization, from the Lodge. The fraternity was first organized in District Grand Lodge No. 6, sponsored and endorsed by the District and in less than one year, has instituted 13 Chapters in as many cities in Districts No. 2, 6 and 7. Inquiries looking to the establishment of additional Chapters have been received from 25 or more cities spread over the nation.

The growth of this fraternity and the spontaneity with which Chapters have sprung up in the three Districts with others in process of formation, force your committee to conclude that our previous action wherein we approved in principle the idea of a separate junior organization, under the jurisdiction of the Order, was entirely proper and should be reaffirmed. We submit with this report a pamphlet, giving in

greater detail, information relative to the A. Z. A. and the other rituals herein referred to.

We recommend that the Executive Committee reaffirm its approval in principle of a separate junior organization under the jurisdiction of the Order.

We recommend (subject to revision of its ritual, and adoption of a new ritual in which may be included such parts of now existing junior organization or junior auxiliary rituals, as may be deemed advisable) that we endorse and approve by name the A. Z. A., which name we understand has the following significance: The first "A" stands for Aleph which signifies the beginning of all things; the "Z" stands for "Zedaka"; the third letter "A" stands for "Achdus."

We recommend that the organic law of the Order be so changed as to vest in the Executive Committee, the power to create and establish junior organizations, shall prescribe rules and regulations for their government and promulgating rituals for their use.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the Executive Committee and charged with the responsibility of carrying out the recommendation herein made.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry Monsky,
Sidney G. Kusworm.

A motion was made to adopt the report of the Committee. An amendment was offered to eliminate the paragraph endorsing the A. Z. A. The Committee accepted the amendment and thereupon the motion was carried.

The President asked whether any brother had anything to propose before the close of this meeting.

BROTHER ALEXANDER: I move that a vote of thanks on behalf of this convention be extended to Brother Sol Levitan, Sergeant at Arms.

PRESIDENT COHEN: The motion is unanimously adopted.

I have pleasure in extending on behalf of this convention to Brother Levitan its thanks for his efficient service.

The Secretary called the roll.

The convention was closed with prayer by Brother Rabbi Samuel S. Mayerberg.

ADJOURNED

APPENDIX 1
DISTRICT No. 1

March 15, 1925.

Hon. Adolf Kraus,

President, Independent Order B'nai B'rith,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am pleased once more to submit to you my report containing a synopsis of the manifold activities and accomplishments of District No. 1 during the last five years.

While it is true that our District only gained 1,000 members during that period, it has, however, to its credit the institution of 23 new lodges and 25 women's auxiliaries. The six Canadian lodges which form a part of this District are in excellent condition, and the social service activities carried on by almost all of them are a great credit to the Order in particular and Jewry in general. I am looking forward to the spreading of the emblem of the Order into the maritime provinces; the outlook is favorable for lodges to be organized in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The members of the General Committee of this District are ever on the lookout for opportunities to add new links to our great chain and are in hopes of instituting a lodge of our Order in almost every town under the jurisdiction of District No. 1.

The women's auxiliaries are a splendid adjunct to the men's lodges in carrying on all activities, and our District finds the number of women it has enrolled in the last five years an active factor in the work of the B'nai B'rith. It is the hope of the District that every lodge within its boundaries will in the near future have an auxiliary to its credit.

The records of the Executive Committee will show the large number of orphans adopted by the lodges and auxiliaries in this District, and District No. 1 feels justly proud that it has in this instance proved its readiness to co-operate with the other Districts in the United States and Canada to the fullest extent. It also contributed liberally to the B'nai B'rith Loan Fund and is doing similar good work for the raising of funds in the interest of the B'nai B'rith Palestine House Building Fund. The amount expended by the District for benevolent purposes during the five-year period was approximately \$275,000.00.

Our Home for the Aged and Infirm in Yonkers, "The Pride of the District," has, as heretofore, been conducted by the Board of Governors under the leadership of its President, Joshua Kantrowitz, ably assisted by the Women's Auxiliary of the Home, headed by Mrs. J. S. Weiner, in a manner that has called for the praise not only of the members of our Order but of all who visited this wonderful Home.

While the City of New York with its large Jewish population has been the object of considerable criticism on account of its small membership, it has nevertheless been a troublesome problem to the members of the General Committee as well as to the members of the Order in that city. The necessity for extensive propaganda in order to reach a large number of our co-religionists is obvious, and it is our hope that ways and means may be found by the Executive Committee in the near future to the end that a large increase in membership may be obtained.

The Degree Team Prize Contest, an annual event in this District, has tended to stimulate interfraternal visits and an increase in membership in the District outside of New York.

In concluding this, my report, I may state that the District throughout has made a stride forward and has contributed to the welfare of Jewry in numerous and diverse ways. A large number of camps supported wholly or partly by a number of our lodges—Free Loan Associations—inaugurated through the instrumentality of other lodges, have tended to increase the popularity of the B'nai B'rith in this District.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES HARTMAN.

APPENDIX 2

DISTRICT No. 2

April 20, 1925.

District Grand Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B., has shown much progress since the last meeting of the Constitution Grand Lodge. We contributed to the Anti-Defamation League Fund in the last five years \$71,454.51. During the same period we paid to the War Orphans' Fund \$30,833.90.

Our membership at the time of making the last report to this Convention was 10,396. Our membership now is 12,500, being the

largest membership of any of the American Districts. Approximately twelve new lodges have been added to our roster.

Early in June, 1921, a great flood swept over the city of Pueblo, Colorado, carrying with it havoc, destruction and devastation. Our brethren were especially unfortunate in this great catastrophe, due to the fact that the location of most of their places of business were in the district in which the paths of the flood ran. Our worthy President, Adolf Kraus, immediately dispensed \$5,000.00 to our District for emergency relief, which money was distributed by our District. A call went out for funds to the American Districts and the responses from all of the Districts were beautiful and a fund of approximately \$35,000.00 was raised which helped to restore many of our brethren to a sound financial basis. This money is now being repaid to some extent.

Since last we met our District has been holding State Conventions annually. We find these to be a splendid stimulus. Many of the brethren who are not eligible for election as delegates to the District Grand Lodge attend these conventions and receive inspiration therefrom. A definite program is arranged and the chair officers of all of the lodges are especially urged to attend. The attendance to the conventions has been fine and the spirit splendid. Some states that have few lodges combine with sister states and hold the conventions together. Some states that have a great many lodges divide their conventions into a northern district and into a southern district, or an eastern and a western district in order to facilitate the members attending. State Deputies are appointed by the President, whose duty it is to visit all of the lodges in their respective districts. Some states only have one deputy and other states have more than one, depending upon the number of lodges in each state. These visits are especially productive of splendid results. We issue our own paper, *The Mirror*, which is sent out to our members with the B'nai B'rith Magazine.

There seems to be a demand in our District for Junior B'nai B'rith Lodges. We have prepared a ritual which is to be submitted to this convention. Our District feels there is ample opportunity for splendid work along Junior B'nai B'rith lines, taking the boy of comparatively tender years and preparing him for membership in the Order when he reaches his majority.

Our social service work in penal institutions continues. At most of these institutions we hold Sunday services. During the

Passover season we have the Seder Service and the appropriate meal that accompanies it and services are also held on Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur. The President of our District always visits many penal institutions annually and our social service work is well organized. We are getting good results.

In connection with District No. 6 we have raised a sufficient fund for the erection of the I. O. B. B. Infirmary Building of Districts No. 2 and 6, at Denver, Colorado. This is to be a part of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives. The cornerstone will be laid on July 12th of this year.

Ladies' Auxiliaries are being constantly established in our District and are doing fine work.

Our Covenant Endowment Fund has been completely liquidated and all members thereof have been paid their money in full.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a new home is going to be erected for the wards of the Jewish Orphans' Home, which of course as you all know is a child of the B'nai B'rith. The structure is going to be built on the cottage plan and will adequately care for all of the needs of this noble institution. When the call for funds comes our Districts feels that the response will be generous.

During this year a terrible cyclone devastated the city of Lorain, Ohio. A substantial sum was immediately contributed by the Executive Committee through President Kraus, and our District contributed liberally. We were the first in the field and enough money was raised to adequately take care of all of those who needed help. The response was so generous that a refund was made to the lodges which contributed.

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY G. KUSWORM.

APPENDIX 3
DISTRICT No. 4

April 7, 1925.

To Adolf Kraus, Esq.,
President I. O. B. B.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have the honor to submit herewith my quinquennial report for District No. 4:

MEMBERSHIP

A steady increase since my report of five years ago is manifest from the following:

	Total Membership
1920 January 1st.....	4,552
1921 January 1st.....	6,077
1922 January 1st.....	6,577
1923 January 1st.....	6,920
1924 January 1st.....	7,619
1925 January 1st.....	8,411

It will be thus seen that in the period covered by this report the roster has nearly doubled.

NEW LODGES

In the following order strong and active lodges have been established where either none or disbanded ones existed before:

Year	Name	Place
1920—July 17th.....	San Jose No. 868.....	San Jose, Calif.
1920—September 29th..	Long Beach No. 870...	Long Beach, Calif.
1922—July 18th.....	Santa Ana No. 951...	Santa Ana, Calif.
1922—December 4th...	Arizona No. 960.....	Phoenix, Ariz.
1923—May 27th.....	Pocatello No. 970....	Pocatello, Idaho
1924—December 3rd...	Pasadena No. 1004...	Pasadena, Calif.

LEADERSHIP

The growth and spirited activity of our District during the five years covered by this report may be justly attributed to the efficient executive officers under whose administration the work of the lodges and Grand Lodge has gone forward. They are:

Louis M. Mendelson, Fresno, California.

E. Solis-Cohen, Portland, Oregon.

Morris D. Finkelstein, Los Angeles, California.

Edgar C. Levey, San Francisco, California.

Jonah B. Wise, Portland, Oregon.

(All Presidents of the District from 1920 to 1925, inclusive.)
I. J. Aschheim, Executive Secretary continuously since January, 1897, and lastly, our Executive Director, Richard E. Gutstadt, appointed in 1923. As an organizer, missionary, stimulator and general factotum of all forward movements, the accomplishments of Brother Gutstadt, largely experimental at first,

have exceeded the glowing anticipations of the advocates of his election, and more than justified the creation of that office—doubtful at first, but now regarded as indispensable.

ACTIVITIES

Under the stimulus of these progressive leaders, lecture courses have been established in many parts of the District, diversified programs of cultural and social value inaugurated in all fair-sized communities; and participation in and co-operation with all Jewish and general communal agencies; with the result that today the B'nai B'rith throughout the District is recognized as the leading and cementing Jewish force in most local centers. This is particularly true of such communities as Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake, Spokane, Stockton, Fresno, Sacramento, Oakland, Vancouver and San Jose; and it is gradually becoming so in San Francisco, and Seattle, where heretofore apparently inharmoonious elements in the community, more of a social character than otherwise, have retarded our advancement and narrowed our sphere of usefulness.

BUILDING ENTERPRISES

B'nai B'rith buildings, used either exclusively for B'nai B'rith purposes or as Jewish centers in co-operation with other communal bodies, have been established during the last five years in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Jose, Salt Lake and Seattle. In San Francisco and Portland such buildings have been in operation for many years back; and in Los Angeles the old B'nai B'rith building, constructed some 20 years ago, has been long outgrown, and a magnificent new building has recently taken its place. In many other parts of the District similar though smaller building enterprises are under way.

Fraternally yours,

LUCIUS L. SOLOMONS.

APPENDIX 4

DISTRICT No. 5

To the President and Members, Constitution Grand Lodge,
I. O. B. B.

Brethren:

"A short horse is soon curried." My report of the progress and activities of District Grand Lodge No. 5, for the past five years, will be brief as the material is scant. While there has

been no great enthusiasm aroused, the District has gained in membership and usefulness. The territory is rather extensive, the Jewish population comparatively sparse, and but few large cities are included. While the lodges in the few larger cities are doing good work it is a constant struggle to keep alive the lodges in the smaller towns, and this struggle is not always crowned with success. It seems that, with rare exceptions, the District has not been able to enlist the active co-operation of really capable men, that as a whole it does not seem able to maintain a continuity of progress or of growth on its own initiative, while it does respond to objective impulses. The presence and magnetic eloquence of Brother Lucius Solomons struck a spark of enthusiasm during his visit in 1921, but this was permitted to wane.

An opportunity for service was presented to the Grand Lodge at the meeting in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1922, in a petition from Asheville Lodge asking the Grand Lodge to undertake the establishment of a tubercular sanatorium at Asheville. It appears therefore that the Constitution Grand Lodge should consider lending its aid to the District by the inauguration of such measures as will lead to a more effective cultivation of the District's possibilities.

The membership figures for the five years are:

January 1, 1921.....	1,169
January 1, 1922.....	1,768
January 1, 1923.....	1,760
January 1, 1924.....	1,688
January 1, 1925.....	1,787

During the period the District has lost through death a number of its most prominent figures, notable among them being, Brother E. Sternberger, of Greensboro, North Carolina, for a number of years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, a brother of noble spirit and generous deeds; and the Hon. Simon Wolf, one time President of the Order, one of its noblest and most efficient members, whose labors during the many years of a conspicuously useful life had wrought wide-spread good and redounded to the credit of our Order and the honor of Judaism. His memory is for blessing.

Submitted in B. B. L. and H.,

EDWARD A. CALISCH,
Member of Ex. Com. D. G. L. No. 5.

APPENDIX 5

DISTRICT No. 6

Mr. Adolf Kraus,
President, Executive Committee,
Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It becomes my duty, and it is my privilege, as Executive Committee Member from District Grand Lodge No. 6, to submit for your information and consideration, a brief report of the activities and something of the present status of our District.

District Grand Lodge No. 6 has, we believe, during the last five-year period, continued its previous good record, and has endeavored, and we think, with reasonable success, to truly exemplify the principles and teachings of the Order, and to interpret them in a way that is beneficial to the cause of Israel and to the cause of humanity.

This is the first Convention of the Constitution Grand Lodge, since the departure of our beloved and esteemed co-worker, Brother Philip Stein, whose tireless labors for, and intense interest in the Order, and every branch of its activities will cause his influence to remain with us many years after his death. I was reluctant to assume the task and feel hardly equal to the responsibility which was so nobly discharged for so many years by my worthy predecessor.

Another stalwart soldier in our ranks, a giant in intellect, and a true and faithful servant in our cause, has gone to his reward and in his death, the District and Order share a great loss. I refer, of course, to our late Secretary, A. B. Seelenfrund.

MEMBERSHIP

The District is strong and vigorous. It has made substantial gains in membership, and this without disregarding considerations of merit and quality. On January 1, 1920, District Grand Lodge No. 6, had a total membership of 9,024. On January 1, 1925, the membership was 12,116, with a considerable additional number initiated since that date, an increase of approximately 50 per cent for the term. This is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that in 1924, our District engaged in what some of our officers call a "house cleaning," resulting in approximately 2,000 suspensions—a consequent elimination of so-called

"dead timber," and a transformation of the Lodge membership from paper to actual strength. Despite this readjustment, the District is in excellent financial condition.

Six new Lodges were instituted in our District in 1924, and since January 1, 1925, four new lodges, making ten in the sixteen months' period. When the statement is made that our General Committee has exercised every care to guard against the establishment of lodges in communities where their permanency is not reasonably assured, we believe it will be conceded, this is a record achievement.

Much of the credit for the progress, activity and splendid condition of our District, is due, in my opinion, to our present plan of administration. We have a financial secretary, whose duties are to keep the financial records of the District, and of the lodges, collect all revenue and make, or look after all disbursements, and an "Executive Director," who is also "corresponding secretary," to whose efforts, in a large measure, our membership increase, and the vigor of the District are due. We note this for the information of the other Districts.

CULTURAL PROGRAM

Our Executive Director, in co-operation with the Director of Intellectual Advancement of the District, has been preparing and furnishing to all lodges, in the District, a complete cultural program for one meeting a month. These have served to stimulate attendance at meetings and to stimulate thought, activity and interest in and relative to Jewish subjects and causes. Our Executive Director would gladly furnish full and detailed information regarding this very valuable work, upon request.

CLEVELAND JEWISH ORPHAN HOME

It will be of interest to the Convention, that District Grand Lodges Nos. 2 and 6 have united upon a program to build a new home, upon the cottage plan, as distinguished from the present congregate plan. The new home will conform to all modern and approved methods and requirements of child-care, and this splendid institution, with its fine reputation for true and unstinted benevolence, will be enabled, without the handicap of poor physical facilities, to carry on with greater efficiency, its admirable work.

The policy of the Home has also been quite materially changed, to meet the commands of present tendencies in child care work. It will no longer be an orphanage only for children without one or both parents, but it may take in children, who, although not orphans, in the commonly accepted sense, are even more urgently in need of such a home. It will engage also in child placing and in financial subsidy work, to the extent that the same may be found advisable, to augment the work of the institution proper, and to best serve the interests of the child and of society.

OUR PRESIDENT

May I, Brother President, say a word of appreciation of your courtesies to me, as a member of the Executive Committee and express my great esteem and admiration for you, and the valuable services you have rendered the Order. Your tireless labors and great devotion to our cause, I sometimes think, at the expense of your well-being, has been an inspiration to me, and to your co-workers.

The Order, which you have successfully guided and directed for a score of years, must ever be grateful for your great and important part in its history, and in the shaping of its destiny. You have made of it truly, an agency for the promotion of Israel's welfare and an important factor in the uplift of humanity.

In February, 1925, on the occasion of President Kraus' seventy-fifth birthday, a celebration was held, and the "Adolf Kraus Class" is largely responsible for the unusual membership activity in our District during the past few months.

May our President be with us, "ad Maoh Shonah" that we may enjoy the benefit of his experience, his counsel, his good judgment, his statesmanlike leadership and his breadth of vision, all of which redound to the glory of Israel and contribute to the progress of the Order.

RESPONSE TO B'NAI B'RITH APPEALS

We are glad to report that this District contributed most generously to the Loan or Rehabilitation Fund. District Grand Lodge No. 6 contributed approximately one-third of the total raised. Our Grand Lodge adopted 100 orphans, and the lodges of our District 257, making a total contribution of \$35,700. The District has contributed in reasonably proper proportions

to the Anti-Defamation League, but I am sorry to say, we have, like most other Districts, failed to do our share as yet, for the Palestine House Building Fund. This, however, is receiving the attention of the officers and General Committee of the District, at this time, and No. 6 will undoubtedly measure up to its usual standard.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN

The Executive Committee and the Convention will be interested in what we consider a worthy and commendable achievement, by Districts Nos. 2 and 6, during the year 1923-4. District No. 2 raised \$200,000.00, and No. 6 \$150,000.00 for the erection of a much needed new infirmary building at the hospital. This is noted because it illustrates what can be done, if there is but the will to serve and the determination to perform a task fully. It demonstrates what with more intensive work, the financial appeals of the Order will meet with heartier response than heretofore, and it is to my mind, essential that either no funds be requested by the order or that no request go unfulfilled. The potential power of the B'nai B'rith, for the accumulation of funds with which to render with even greater efficiency, its splendid service to Humanity, is without limit, if properly utilized. The success of the Hospital campaign, was due largely to the efforts of two individuals, viz., Brother H. H. Lapidus of District No. 6, and Brother E. J. Schanfarber of District No. 2, both of whom are delegates to this Convention.

District No. 6 contributes to and supports in part, and in some cases, in their entirety, the following benevolent charitable and social or educational causes and institutions: Cleveland Orphans Home, National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital; B'nai B'rith Free Employment Bureau, Boys' Camps, Chicago and Winnipeg, and the social service activities of numerous lodges and institutions of lesser importance than those enumerated.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

The Governing Board of the Anti-Defamation League is largely made up of members of District No. 6, and we are grateful for the privilege of participating so actively in this important branch of the Order's work.

ENDOWMENT

The Order has for many years, been moving away from any program or policy, calculated to be of direct material benefit to its members. It has become more fully altruistic. It aims to serve the cause of Israel rather than an individual member of our group. It is ever becoming more true to its Ritual. "The Recruits are offered no glittering rewards."

We had at the last report to our General Committee, something over 200 endowment members. A plan was worked out whereby distribution of the entire endowment fund was made pro rata, among the endowment members, all but two voluntarily consenting thereto and the endowment membership and fund of D. G. L. No. 6 are now part of our past history.

CONCLUSION

Thus, Mr. President, do we respectfully submit this report, in the hope that your judgment will be, that District No. 6 has acquitted itself honorably of its responsibility; that it has endeavored efficiently and generously to co-operate with your Executive Committee. We have made an honest effort to aid in making that progress, for which the order strives, toward a more "ideal state of mankind" and a "better condition for Israel." May I, on behalf of our District Grand Lodge, assure you of its continued good will and pledge its best efforts in the future for the good of our "cause."

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY MONSKY,
Executive Committee Member,
District Grand Lodge No. 6.

APPENDIX 6

DISTRICT No. 11

Krakow, January 2, 1925.

Mr. Adolf Kraus, President of I. O. B. B., Chicago:

Dear President:

Following the regulations of our Constitution, Part II, Art. VI, Sec. 4, I as a member of the H. W. Executive Committee report, as follows:

The Union of the charitable societies in the Republic Poland was established on January 9, 1924. Dr. Leon Adler President of this Grand Lodge. Vice-Presidents: Brothers Expr. Prof. Eduard Feuerstein of Bielitz, Expr. Prof. Emil Parnass of Lemberg, Prof. Dr. N. Schoor of Warsaw, and Br. Expr. Dr. Samuel Tilles of Krakow.

The Union was started with 6 societies and a total membership of 620 members. On January 18th, 1924, the W. Humanitas of Przemyśl was established. Thus we have in our district at the present moment seven societies forming our Union.

The following are the names of the seven lodges with their membership as of January, 1924, and December 31, 1924:

	Number of Members	
	1924	
	Jan. 1	Dec. 31
1. Amicitia Lodge, Posen (Poznan) Nr. XIII, 358, established September 1st, 1885.....	40	40
2. Humanitary Society B'nai B'rith, formerly Austria Lodge of Bielitz, Nr. XIII, 399.....	97	100
3. Solidarnosc, Cracow, Nr. XIII, 427, established December 7th, 1892.....	172	179
4. Leopold Lodge, Lemberg, Nr. XIII, 482, established October 29th, 1899.....	228	217
5. Rafael Kosch Lodge, Lezno (Lissa) Nr. XIII, 590, established March 19th, 1905.....	17	17
6. Braterstwo Lodge, Warsaw, Nr. XIII, 982, established June 27th, 1922.....	66	83
7. Humanitas, Przemyśl, Nr. XIII, 77, established January 18th, 1924.....	..	33
The total number of those seven societies of our association.....	620	669

Besides these lodges there are in the Republic of Poland two other societies, formerly belonging to District VIII and not yet having joined the Union, viz.

1. Concordia Lodge, Kattowitz, Nr. 340, established January 17th, 1883.....	144	152
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2. Michael Sachs Lodge, Konigshutte (Krolew-
skauta) Nr. 560, established June 14th, 1903. 65 63

Thus the total number of members of all so-
cieties in District XIII is.....829 884

As this number, compared with the number of Jews of this country, is very small, it will be the aim of the General Committee to increase the number of lodges. We are now endeavoring to establish new lodges in Stanislawow, Drohobycz, Czenstochow, Bialystok and Lodz. The General Committee held a meeting in Kracow, on the twenty-sixth of October, 1924, to discuss the questions placed before them by the H. W. Executive Committee.

Considering the general conditions in our district, we are glad to inform you that the lodges of our Union exert a growing attraction and that the quality of the representatives of Judaism here desirous of belonging to us is very good.

Naturally during the first year of our Union's work, we chiefly devoted ourselves to the task of organizing, this however did not deter us from doing our share in general work for Judaism. For instance, in our last meeting of the General Committee we resolved to do our best for the University in Jerusalem so that it should be the duty of the lodges as well as of all their individual members to become members of the Warsaw Society of Friends of Jerusalem University.

We need not tell you that anti-Semitism, infecting the whole world after the great war, reached us, too. But it should be known as true that conditions in this respect are here not worse than in other countries. We see that the hatred is on the decline and that our Government does everything to prevent and stop riots and is willing to treat the Jews, too, according to Law and Constitution.

This success seems to be due, in a considerable part, to the letters which you, dear President, wrote to the Ambassador of Poland in Washington, during 1922.

In general, the Jews of this country try to be of strictest loyalty to our Government. Let us therefore hope, that in course of time there will be better terms for the Jews here not only with the leading politicians, but with the whole autochthonous people. This hope will be more justified, when the great masses

of Polish Jews will, in their manners and customs, have more adapted themselves to Western culture and acquired the national language of our republic. Then, only then, we too shall have the possibility to grow here and to establish more lodges in the Polish District. For, till now, our members came from the already assimilated part of the Polish Jewry, which part is a minority and not a homogeneous element, as far as political convictions are concerned.

But I am full of hope that my future annual reports will not only be more concrete, but also contain more pleasing details. Thus I am respectfully and brotherly yours.

DR. LEON ADER.

REPORT

Report of the XIV District Grand Lodge presented to the Constitution Grand Lodge Convention.

The past five years were a period of reconstruction to the B'nai B'rith of Palestine. The war had destroyed most of the lodges of Palestine. The Jerushalayim Lodge was closed in 1915 by the Turkish military authorities, and after the occupation of Judea by the British army it began to gather together its members and could be reopened with but a limited membership at the end of 1918. The Shaare Zion Lodge of Jaffa as well as the Lodge of Haifa ceased to exist and the Galil Lodge at Safed lost the greatest part of its members, some of whom died, some emigrated and others moved to other Palestinian towns. In 1920 there existed in Palestine in fact only two lodges: the Jerushalayim Lodge in Jerusalem, and the Gilil Lodge in Safed. The year marks in Palestine annals the commencement of the enforcement of the National Home policy. In April, 1920, the British Mandate for Palestine was ratified at San Remo by representatives of the Great Powers and by this fact the up-building of the Jewish National Home in Palestine became an inalienable part of International Law. In the face of such events the B'nai B'rith of Palestine could not continue in their aloofness. They were aware of their duty as B'nai B'rith to participate in that work of far-reaching historical significance pursuant to the noble ideals of the venerable Order of which they were members. To this end the lodges of Palestine which existed in pre-war days had to be reorganized, new lodges had to be established and the number of members had to be enlarged as much as was practicable and possible. The Jerushalayim Lodge took

up the initiative in this work. It reorganized the Shaare Zion Lodge at Jaffa-Tel-Aviv which, as the doorway of Palestine, became an important center of gradually increasing immigration, an increase which called for quick work and first help to the newly arrived settlers. The Galil Lodge at Safed was strengthened and could help in the establishment of the Rabbi Akiva Lodge in Tiberias. The lodge at Haifa was also reorganized under a new name, the Adolf Kraus Lodge at Zichron-Yacob reopened and in the Hedera Colony a new lodge was founded. Since the reorganization of the Palestine Lodges began the question of their subordination was repeatedly discussed. On the one hand the entire political change in the Near East made the dependence of the Lodges of Palestine upon the politically alien and geographically remote center of Constantinople an impracticable thing especially since no close bonds were tied before the war between the District Grand Lodge No. 11 and our lodges, and on the other hand recent events in Palestine made it both desirable and necessary to give our Order a special position of prestige and valor within Palestine itself.

Indeed, some Lodges of Egypt and the Lodges of Bairuth in Syria consented to join the Palestine District. The Executive Committee, wisely conceiving the importance of a B'nai B'rith center within the Jewish center of Jerusalem granted us in 1923 a Charter for Palestine, Egypt and Syria. But the intervention of District Grand Lodge No 11 frustrated the plan of the creation of a prominent center in Jerusalem for the new Orient, and negotiations between Chicago, Constantinople and Jerusalem lead to the foundation of the 14th District of Palestine the Charter of which was received in the summer of 1924. Although the official inception of our District has not yet taken place, the committee is de facto acting since 1923. The representatives of the Palestinian Lodges thus far have met three times in Jerusalem, deliberated on the steps to be taken with a view to bringing about a closer relationship between lodges and extending the scope of their activities and passed resolutions concerning the work of each lodge as well as that of the common Palestine work.

Faithful to the general humanitarian ideals and principles of the Order the lodges strive and labor towards better understanding between Jews and Arabs in order to achieve in this way a peaceful development of the Jewish settlement of Palestine. In the face of the increase of Jewish immigration of Palestine and the crowding of the immigrants in the big towns, but chiefly

in the harbor cities we endeavor to find the means and ways for the preparation, training and equipment of such immigrants as agricultural settlers or for the creation of possibilities of their settling near the towns.

The establishment of the B'nai B'rith Garden City which is to be built up in the near future in the vicinity of Jerusalem, may be regarded as the first step towards the realization of such program.

The B'nai B'rith Lodges are enjoying much respect in all parts of Palestine. May they be able to realize that noble intention and justify the hope of the people by their activities. Every lodge is doing important cultural and philanthropic work, within the confines of its city or colony.

It would not be amiss to refer to some such steps taken by the lodges. The Jerushalayim Lodge founded four years ago an immigrants' hostel which it keeps and maintains with its own means. All poor immigrants or other people who come to Jerusalem, get in this hostel shelter and rest until they find work in this town or elsewhere. Up to this date 5,842 persons of all classes and professions were accommodated cost-free in this institution. The lodge expects to erect during the current year a building of its own for the hostel for which purpose a bequest of two thousand Egyptian pounds had been generously put at its disposal by a charitable co-religionist. In order to help poor people, chiefly immigrants, to establish themselves in Jerusalem and earn their daily bread, the Jerushalayim Lodge created a loan fund which advances small loans to such people up to the amount of twenty Egyptian pounds, without any interest. The capital invested in this loan fund has reached the sum of nearly eight hundred pounds.

The Jewish National Library was founded by the Jerushalayim Lodge in 1892, and reached under its management until the outbreak of the war, a record collection of 32,000 volumes. Lack of means to develop this prominent cultural institution, so as to meet new conditions, has prompted the lodge to hand it over at the end of 1922 to the Zionist organization. The library, united with the newly created University Library, is still accommodated in the building of the lodge and contains 90,000 volumes.

The committee of the library is composed of representatives of the Zionist organization and of our lodge. When the Na-

tional and University Library will have a building of its own, near the University, part of the books will remain in the building of the lodge, which part will continue to serve for city library purposes. The Jerushalayim Lodge, always alive to general Jewish interests, contributes its share in the solution of several social and cultural problems concerning Palestine in general and Jerusalem in particular. For the last three years the lodge has been paying considerable attention to the matter of the building of a B'nai B'rith Garden suburb near Jerusalem. In the city of peace, in the center of Jewish life and religion, the Jerushalayim Lodge desires to embody in a worthy and palpable way the noble ideals of its venerated Order.

The B'nai B'rith Garden suburb bearing the name of the Order's head should show to all people who come to Jerusalem, and Jerusalem with its yearly influx of tens of thousands of tourists and pilgrims from all parts of the world, has become a center of some considerable prominence—what the B'nai B'rith may perform in rendering help to their brethren. The Central Administrative Board of the Order has backed and lent its sympathetic attention to the endeavors of the Jerushalayim Lodge, and at its meeting held on April 22 and 23, 1923, at Pittsburgh it resolved, upon the suggestion of the Jerushalayim Lodge, to create the B'nai B'rith Palestine house-building fund with the object of "granting long term loans to the settlers of the B'nai B'rith Garden Suburb." In order to induce the American lodges and their members to contribute their share to the fund of \$250,000 the Executive Committee appropriated a sum of \$25,000 from the Emergency Fund. It is, however, to be regretted that in spite of the very warm and hearty appeal addressed by the President of the Executive Committee of January, 1924, to all members of the Order, and, also, of the resolution of the Executive Committee's meeting held at Chicago in April, 1924, that an intensive campaign should be made to collect the balance of this fund, each of the members present pledging himself on returning to his District to see to it that the lodges do everything in their power to raise the quotas to be assigned, the results have been up to this date far from encouraging. Relying upon these pledges of the representatives of the American Grand Lodges the committee of the B'nai B'rith Garden Suburb has, in the meantime, concluded the purchasing contract of a large plot of ground in the northwest corner of Jerusalem with a beautiful view to the B'nai B'rith agricultural colony

Motza. Plans and projects of the Garden City will be made during this year so that it would be possible to proceed at the end of the year to the upbuilding of the suburb, provided that the fund would be able to grant at the beginning loans for at least fifty houses, to the amount of \$125,000. The Jerushalayim Lodge trusts that the convention by imposing an obligatory contribution on behalf of the B'nai B'rith Palestine House Building Fund upon each member of our Order, will enable the erecting of the Garden City near Jerusalem, which shall be a splendid and honorable memorial to the benevolence of the B'nai B'rith.

The Shaare-Zion Lodge at Jaffa-Tel-Aviv was reorganized in January, 1919, when the exiles of the evacuated town came back. When immigration to Palestine began in somewhat substantial proportions most of the immigrants coming from the devastated Eastern European countries were without any means. The Shaare-Zion Lodge founded a lombard which help many families in their efforts to establish themselves.

In order to assist the immigrants with advice the lodge established an Information Bureau where brothers who have been living here for many years and have thus become familiar with local conditions, give advice to the middle-class people as to the possibilities of undertakings in this country. The Shaare-Zion Lodge also gives moral and material support to the evening school of the Culture Committee, to the Maginé Massapha, a group for the defense of the Hebrew language, and to the National Council. The Adolf Kraus Lodge in the large Zichron Yacob Colony which is surrounded by a number of smaller colonies was reopened in May, 1923, with 26 members. This lodge whose influence in all walks of life in that District, is not insignificant supports the local library; it has founded an orphans' fund, and is about to establish a loan fund for the use of needy people within the colony.

The Carmel Lodge in Haifa was reorganized—indeed, one may say it was inaugurated—in the summer 1923. The Jewish population of this harbor city, which numbered before the war less than 2,000 souls is now increasing rapidly and counts at present 10,000 souls. This town, the headquarters and terminus of the Palestine Railways and also the harbor of Transjordan and, in future, of Mesopotamia, will develop as a prominent Jewish center, because almost all its hinterland, such as the sea plain of Acce and the Yzroel plain stretching to Beth-Shaan, near the

Jordan, is now in Jewish possession and many Jewish agricultural settlements are growing up on this ground.

The young Carmel Lodge, which has the best chances of a prosperous development, began work by supporting and attending to the orphans of its town, and in July, 1924, it could already lay the foundation stone to an orphanage building in the new Jewish suburb, Hadar-Ha-Carmel, on the slopes of Mount Carmel, with a marvelous view of the town and the sea. A loan of 500 Egyptian pounds received from Mr. Shulman of Boston enabled the lodge to continue the building which will, next spring, be completed. Safed, the most northerly Jewish city of Palestine and until four years ago without communication by highroad with the rest of Palestine, has been for some hundred years the Mecca of old pious Jews from Galicia, Poland, and Whollinia. Its Jewish population, numbering before the war some 8,000 souls, decreased during the war by emigration and death and is still on the decrease. Some of its Jewish residents having removed to the cities in Palestine so that at present it has less than 3,000 Jewish residents. In the same proportion the numbers of the Galil Lodge diminished, although its influence in the Jewish community of Safed is always the same as it was before.

The lodge maintains the only library of Safed, a cultural oasis in a most bigoted environment. The Galil Lodge is represented through its members in several philanthropic and social institutions of that town.

As far back as the summer, 1922, there was founded in Tiberias, situated on the shore of Kinnereth Lake, the Rabbi Akiba Lodge, with twenty members, most of whom belonged to the Galil Lodge and moved from Safed to Tiberias. Owing to its geographical position and to the famous mineral springs in its neighborhood this almost exclusive Jewish city has excellent prospects of flourishing in the near future. The Rabbi Akiba Lodge began its work by founding the Rabbi Akiba Library, which accomplished a prominent task.

One of its members, Bro. Dr. Blinden, bequeathed his properties to the lodge and the institutions of the community of that place. Thus the Rabbi Akiba Lodge will become a factor of considerable influence in Jewish communal life in Tiberias.

The youngest lodge in Palestine is the Sharon Lodge, which was inaugurated in the summer, 1924, in the large Hedera Colony, situated in the fertile Sharon plain and surrounded by a

number of smaller agricultural colonies. It may be expected that this small lodge will also grow and prosper and promote the idea of our beloved Order among our brethren who bring forth bread from the soil, with their own toil and labor.

The membership table of the lodges in the XIV District since the last convention shows a gradual annual increase:

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Jerushalayim Lodge, Jerus....	61	81	82	85	93
Shaare-Zion Lodge, Jaffa, T.-A.	82	86	95	92	92
Adolf Kraus Lodge, Zich-Yacob ..	..	..	..	29	29
Carmel Lodge, Haifa.....	..	..	..	28	40
Galil Lodge, Safed.....	32	30	28	29	25
Rabbi Akiba Lodge, Tiberias..	..	..	26	26	28
Sharon Lodge, Hedera.....	..	..	..	..	21
	175	197	231	289	328

In conclusion I desire to express the hope of our brothers of Palestine that the lodges of our beloved Order may, in future more than before, turn their mind to the wonderful evolution of the Jewish National Home in the land of our ancestors, the success and rapid development of which depends only upon ourselves.

The 14th District is ready to fulfill the task of an emissary of our Order in furthering such support of the unique historical phenomenon of the upbuilding of our **homeland**.

Respectfully submitted,

J. PRESS.

APPENDIX 7

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30, 1926.

Executive Committee,
Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions received, we herewith hand you a **condensed report** of the Executive Committee (Grand Lodge) receipts and disbursements, also Anti-Defamation League receipts and disbursements and also War Orphan Fund receipts and disbursements. This condensed report is from April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924, in accordance with the various audit reports made during that period by the American Audit Co. and the Guaranty Audit Co., both of Chicago, Ill.

Respectfully submitted,

DWYER AND STEIN,
Public Accountants,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONDENSED REPORT

FROM APRIL 1, 1920, TO DECEMBER 31, 1924

B'NAI B'RITH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE GRAND LODGE,
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE AND WAR
ORPHANS' FUND

Balance April 1, 1920.....\$ 154,596.16

Receipts

Dues District Grand Lodge No. 1.....	\$70,322.63
" " " " 2.....	92,776.44
" " " " 3.....	48,027.06
" " " " 4.....	61,489.50
" " " " 5.....	13,361.00
" " " " 6.....	95,337.75
" " " " 7.....	63,081.37

\$ 444,395.75

Emergency Relief Fund

Dues District Grand Lodge No. 1.....	\$19,460.74
" " " " 2.....	28,434.00
" " " " 3.....	7,962.25
" " " " 4.....	16,645.50

Dues District Grand Lodge No. 5.....	\$ 3,320.50	
“ “ “ “ “ 6.....	29,899.00	
“ “ “ “ “ 7.....	20,472.75	
		\$ 126,194.74
Loan Fund.....		34,242.57
Palestine Fund.....		6,076.15
Orphans' Fund.....		117,274.45
Special Fund.....		7,239.98
Interest on Bank Balances and Securities.....		28,024.18
Contributions Anti-Defamation League.....		191,460.94
		\$1,129,504.42

Balances represented as follows:

Executive Committee, Grand Lodge....	\$184,055.83
Anti-Defamation League.....	87,450.42
War Orphans' Fund.....	26,403.41
	\$297,909.66

Disbursements

Emergency Relief Fund.....	\$ 118,181.98
Loan Fund.....	87,814.88
War Orphans' Fund.....	116,059.45
Special Fund.....	14,456.50
Donations	71,161.48
General Expenses.....	33,185.71
Anti-Defamation League.....	123,706.26
Propaganda	74,809.46
B. B. News Magazine.....	69,806.86
Convention Expenses.....	15,696.48
Hillel Foundation.....	7,236.06
Administration Expenses.....	93,082.47
Palestine House Building Fund.....	6,397.65
Total Disbursements.....	\$ 831,595.26
Balance December 31, 1924.....	297,909.66
	\$1,129,504.92

DWYER & STEIN,

Public Accountants,

208 Lyric Theatre Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

APPENDIX 8

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 30, 1926.

Executive Committee,

Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions received we herewith hand you a condensed report from April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924, of the following (6) exhibits, viz.:

Exhibit No. 1—Sources of Loan Fund Receipts

“ “ 2—Loan Fund Disbursements

“ “ 3—Donation Disbursements

“ “ 4—Emergency Relief Disbursements

“ “ 5—Appropriations to War Orphans' Fund

“ “ 6—Recapitulation of Expenses in the Anti-Defamation League

These total figures are from the various audit reports made by the American Audit Co. and the Guarantee Audit Co., both of Chicago, Ill.

Respectfully submitted,

DWYER AND STEIN,

Public Accountants,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Exhibit No. 1

Loan Fund Receipts

April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924

Balance on Hand April 1, 1920.....	\$64,645.17
Receipts April 1, 1920, to August 5, 1920.....	23,343.32
“ August 6, 1920, to April 15, 1921.....	10,200.50
“ April 16, 1921, to March 4, 1922.....	698.79
“ March 5, 1922, to April 24, 1923.....	1,010.52
Total.....	\$99,898.30
Less Disbursements as per Exhibit No. 2.....	\$87,814.88
Balance as per Report of Audit.....	\$12,083.42

Exhibit No. 2

Loan Fund Disbursements

April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924

Poland and Germany.....	\$40,000.00
Austria	8,000.00

Czecho-Slovakia	\$ 9,000.00
Krakau	5,000.00
Roumania	6,300.00
Turkey and Palestine.....	15,315.70
Lemberg	3,000.00
Vienna	300.00
Winnipeg Lodge.....	500.00
Sundry Expenses.....	399.18
Total.....	<u>\$87,814.88</u>

Exhibit No. 3

Donation Disbursements

April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924

National Jewish Hospital, Denver.....	\$25,500.00
Leo N. Levy Hospital, Hot Springs.....	27,500.00
Educational League, Cleveland.....	500.00
Arizona Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	875.00
Infants' Aid Society, Chicago.....	300.00
Immigrant Aid Society.....	100.00
Society Care of the Sick.....	250.00
Lemberg Orphan Home.....	200.00
Japanese Relief.....	1,000.00
University of Jerusalem.....	1,000.00
Academy of Jewish Science.....	2,500.00
Testimonials and Miscellaneous Donations.....	11,436.48
Total.....	<u>\$71,161.48</u>

Exhibit No. 4

Emergency Relief Disbursements

April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924

Vienna	\$ 10,040.00
Germany	28,500.00
Lemberg	2,000.00
Prisoners of War.....	900.00
Brussels	50.00
Mexican Relief.....	3,514.00
Children's Relief.....	2,000.00
European Relief.....	26,171.18

Pueblo Flood Sufferers.....	\$ 5,000.00
Ohio Tornado Sufferers.....	10,000.00
District No. 8.....	2,000.00
Palestine House Building Fund.....	25,000.00
Cable Expenses.....	6.80
Jewish Refugees.....	3,000.00
Total.....	<u>\$118,181.98</u>

Exhibit No. 5

Appropriations to War Orphans' Fund

April 1, 1920, to December 31, 1924

Prague	\$ 13,000.00
Czernowitz	21,022.50
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	158.40
Constantinople	27,300.00
Berlin	31,450.00
Lemberg	26,950.00
Krakau	3,550.00
Vienna	10,600.00
Bucharest	2,800.00
Bielitz	800.00
District Grand Lodge No. 8.....	900.00
Zurich	2,148.50
M. Weill Brull.....	3,367.50
Total.....	<u>\$144,046.90</u>

Exhibit No. 6

Recapitulation of Expenses of the Anti-Defamation League

April 20, 1920, to April 24, 1923—

A. D. Literature and Other Printing.....	\$17,553.21
Books and Magazines.....	8,062.42
Secretary Salary.....	15,949.98
Stenographer Salaries.....	5,465.16
Authors	1,575.00
Investigations	9,023.44
Collection Expenses.....	8,813.87
Postage	3,730.32
Office Rent.....	2,400.50
A. D. L. Germany.....	1,500.00

Lectures	\$ 1,711.10	
Traveling Expenses.....	1,495.00	
Sundry Miscellaneous Expenses.....	13,969.48	
		\$ 91,249.48

April 24, 1923, to December 31, 1923—

Secretary Salary.....	\$ 3,599.99	
Stenographer Salaries.....	3,317.00	
A. D. Literature.....	852.36	
B. B. News Magazine.....	3,600.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	3,878.39	
		\$ 15,247.74

January 1, 1924, to December 31, 1924—

Secretary Salary.....	\$ 4,999.98	
Stenographer Salaries.....	2,512.67	
A. D. Literature.....	2,661.85	
B. B. News Magazine.....	3,600.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	3,434.54	
		\$ 17,209.04

Total.....			\$123,706.26
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