

THE AMERICAN
JEWISH COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT



1939

OBJECTS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

—*Extract from the Charter.*

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

President, CYRUS ADLER

Honorary Vice-President, ABRAM I. ELKUS

Vice-Presidents { IRVING LEHMAN
 { LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

Treasurer, SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Executive Committee

- | | |
|---|---|
| CYRUS ADLER (1940)*
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> | SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| CARL J. AUSTRIAN (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | JAMES MARSHALL (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| GEORGE BACKER (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | LOUIS B. MAYER (1940)
<i>Culver City, Cal.</i> |
| JAMES H. BECKER (1940)
<i>Chicago, Ill.</i> | GEORGE Z. MEDALIE (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| JOHN L. BERNSTEIN (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | LOUIS J. MOSS (1940)
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i> |
| DAVID M. BRESSLER (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | MRS. DAVID DE SOLA POOL (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| FRED M. BUTZEL (1941)
<i>Detroit, Mich.</i> | JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| LEO M. BUTZEL (1942)
<i>Detroit, Mich.</i> | MILTON J. ROSENAU (1941)
<i>Chapel Hill, N. C.</i> |
| JAMES DAVIS (1941)
<i>Chicago, Ill.</i> | JAMES N. ROSENBERG (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| ABRAM I. ELKUS (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| LEON FALK, Jr. (1942)
<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.</i> | WILLIAM ROSENWALD (1942)
<i>Greenwich, Conn.</i> |
| PHILLIP FORMAN (1942)
<i>Trenton, N. J.</i> | MURRAY SEASONGOOD (1942)
<i>Cincinnati, Ohio</i> |
| ELI FRANK (1940)
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i> | JESSE H. STEINHART (1942)
<i>San Francisco, Calif.</i> |
| MRS. M. L. GOLDMAN (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | EDGAR B. STERN (1942)
<i>New Orleans, La.</i> |
| SIMON M. GOLDSMITH (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | HORACE STERN (1940)
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> |
| HAROLD HIRSCH (1941)
<i>Atlanta, Ga.</i> | ROGER W. STRAUS (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| HENRY ITTLESON (1940)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | LEWIS L. STRAUSS (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN (1941)
<i>Boston, Mass.</i> | SOL M. STROOCK (1940) <i>Chairman</i>
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| SIDNEY LANSBURGH (1942)
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i> | WILLIAM B. THALHIMER (1940)
<i>Richmond, Va.</i> |
| ALBERT D. LASKER (1940)
<i>Chicago, Ill.</i> | FREDERICK M. WARBURG (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| EDWARD LAZANSKY (1942)
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i> | SIDNEY J. WEINBERG (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| FRED LAZARUS, Jr. (1941)
<i>Columbus, Ohio</i> | WILLIAM WEISS (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| IRVING LEHMAN (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | JOSEPH WILLEN (1942)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF (1941)
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> | HENRY WINEMAN (1942)
<i>Detroit, Mich.</i> |
| | MORRIS WOLF (1942)
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i> |

Secretary

MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Assistant Secretary

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

Director, Educational Department

SIDNEY WALLACH

386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

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

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 29, 1939

The Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on January 29, 1939. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

Community Representatives

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport: Theodore E. Steiber

Hartford: Isidore Wise

DELAWARE

Wilmington: Aaron Finger

ILLINOIS

Chicago: James H. Becker; Albert D. Lasker

MARYLAND

Baltimore: Sidney Lansburgh

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston: Felix Vorenberg

Somerville: Hyman J. Routtenberg

MICHIGAN

Detroit: David A. Brown

MISSOURI

Kansas City: George Oppenheimer

NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick: Abraham Jelin

Newark: Herbert J. Hannoeh; Michael A. Stavitsky

Plainfield: William Newcorn

Trenton: Phillip Forman

NEW YORK

Albany: Robert C. Poskanzer

New York City: Carl J. Austrian; Morris R. Cohen; William Fischman; Henry S. Hendricks; Stanley M. Isaacs; Henry Ittleton; Joseph J. Klein; Edward Lazansky; Irving Lehman; Samuel M. Levy; William Liebermann; Alexander Marx; Joseph M. Proskauer; James N. Rosenberg; Samuel Schulman; Bernard Semel; Fred M. Stein; Lewis L. Strauss

Syracuse: David M. Holstein

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Cyrus Adler; Jacob Billikopf; Al. Paul Lefton; B. L. Levinthal; Victor Rosewater; Horace Stern

Scranton: A. B. Cohen

Kingston: Reuben H. Levy

WISCONSIN

Madison: S. B. Schein

Members-at-Large

George Backer, New York City; Louis Bamberger, South Orange, N. J.; Solomon Elsner, Hartford, Conn.; Eli Frank, Baltimore, Md.; Edward S. Greenbaum, New York City; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York City; William Rosenwald, New York City

Delegates from Affiliated Organizations

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS: Mrs. Marion M. Miller

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL: Simon M. Goldsmith

HADASSAH: Mrs. David de Sola Pool

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA: S. Dingol, Harry Fischel, Jacob Massel

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH: Max Silverstein

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD: Joseph Rosenzweig

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE:
Solomon Lowenstein

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

ORDER OF UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS: Max E. Greenberg

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS: Benjamin
Koenigsberg, William Weiss

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH
CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Mrs. Herbert S. Gold-
stein

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

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF
AMERICA: John Lewis

There were also present the following Sustaining Mem-
bers and other guests:

Joseph B. Abrahams, New York; Abba Abrams, Brooklyn;
Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia

Paul Baerwald, New York; Mrs. Grace Allen Bangs, New
York; Robert M. Benjamin, New York; H. J. Bern-
heim, New York; Leonard Henly Bernheim, New York;
Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, New York; L. Bressloff, London,
England; Friedrich I. Brodnitz, New York

Philip Chasin, New York; Julius Cohen, South Orange,
N. J.

Saul W. Decker, New York; Walter J. Derenberg, New
York; Henry Dick, Danbury, Conn.

Mrs. Ehrman, San Francisco; Miss Alice R. Emanuel, New
York

Melvin M. Fagen, New York; Samuel B. Finkel, New
York; Ralph E. Fleischer, Brooklyn; Mrs. Sarah Fletcher,
Brooklyn; William Fletcher, Brooklyn; Elisha M. Fried-
man, New York; W. F. Fuerst, New York

Henry J. Gaisman, Hartsdale, N. Y.; A. J. Goldfarb, New York; M. Goldman, New York; Arthur J. Goldsmith, New York; I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York; J. J. Golub, New York; Dorothy Gordon, New York; Rabbi Saul Gordon, Salt Lake City, Utah; Alfred H. Gottlieb, New York; Benjamin Greenberg, New York; Oscar Gruen, New York

Adolph Held, New York; Mrs. Henry S. Hendricks, New York; Edward Herbert, New York; Miss Rose A. Herzog, New York; Samuel A. Herzog, New York; Maurice B. Hexter, New York

A. L. Jaffe, Brooklyn

S. M. Kaney, New York; David Kass, New York; Mrs. Maxwell Kenyon, Lawrence, Long Island; Charles Kline, Allentown, Pa.

Jacob Landau, New York; A. S. Lipschitz, New York; Carl M. Loeb, New York; David Lvovitch, New York

Horace S. Manges, New York; Louis J. Merrell, New York; Louis Minsky, New York; Leon S. Moissieff, New York; Jacob Monsky, New York

Frederick H. Nachman, New York; Mrs. Clarence S. Nathan, New York; Mrs. Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., New York; H. H. Nordlinger, New York

David de Sola Pool, New York

L. M. Rabinowitz, New York; Mrs. Cecilia Razovsky, New York; Charles Reiss, New York; R. B. Resnik, Los Angeles; Harold Riegelman, New York; Victor Riesenfeld, New York; Louis Rittenberg, New York; Jacob Rosenberg, New York; David Rosenblum, New York; Mrs. William Rosenwald, New York; Richard C. Rothschild, Scarsdale, N. Y.; I. Rubinstein, New York

Alexander N. Sack, New York; Joseph Sadoff, Elizabeth, N. J.; Miss Dona Saruya, New York; Miss Eleanor Saymon, New York; Michael Schaap, New York; Daniel Schwartz, New York; David Schwartz, New York; Arthur Seligman, New York; Louis B. Shipper, Trenton, N. J.; Ralph Simon, New York; Henry B. Singer, New

York; John Slawson, New York; Miss Elvira N. Solis, New York; Elias L. Solomon, New York; Rudolph Sonneborn, New York; Fritz M. Stern, New York; Mrs. Horace Stern, Philadelphia; Mrs. DeWitt Stetten, New York; N. I. Stone, New York; Nathan Sweedler, Brooklyn

Samuel Tartalsky, Jersey City, N. J.

Simon Walter, Philadelphia; Max M. Warburg, New York; Norman Winestine, Helena, Montana; Mrs. Wolfe Wolf-
insohn, New York

MORNING SESSION

Letter from Sol M. Stroock

The Assistant Secretary read a letter, addressed to the President of the Committee, from Sol M. Stroock, Chairman of the Executive Committee, regretting his inability to attend the Annual Meeting, owing to convalescence from a recent illness. Upon motion, it was unanimously decided to send a message of appreciation to Mr. Stroock for his inspiring letter.

Presidential Address

Dr. Cyrus Adler delivered an address as President of the American Jewish Committee. (For text of Dr. Adler's address, see p. 649).

Presentation of Annual Report

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee. (For text of Annual Report, see p. 626).

Report of Survey Committee

Mr. Edward S. Greenbaum, Chairman, submitted the report of the Survey Committee. At the present time the Survey Committee consists of Carl J. Austrian, George Backer, Robert M. Benjamin, Alfred L. Bernheim, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Phillip Forman, Arthur J. Goldsmith, Edward S. Greenbaum, Harold K. Guinzburg, Adolph Held, Mrs. Charles E. Heming, Mrs. William de Young Kay, Solomon Lowenstein, Samuel D. Leidesdorf, Victor S. Riesenfeld, David Rosenblum, Samuel I. Rosenman, William Rosenwald, Richard C. Rothschild, Ralph E. Samuel, Roger W. Straus, Lewis L. Strauss, Alan M. Stroock, Paul Felix Warburg, Maurice Wertheim, Joseph Willen, Miss Ethel H. Wise, with Morris D. Waldman, ex-officio, and Sidney Wallach, as director of the Educational Department of the Committee.

Adoption of Annual Report

After discussion, upon motion, the Annual Report was unanimously adopted as read.

Membership-at-Large

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

Report of the Nominating Committee

The President announced that, in pursuance of the usual practice, he had, in advance of this meeting, appointed a committee to nominate successors to the officers and those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire at this meeting and additional members of the Executive Committee. The nominating committee consisted of the following:

George Z. Medalie, New York City, Chairman
 Solomon Elsner, Hartford, Connecticut
 Henry S. Hendricks, New York City
 J. J. Kaplan, Boston, Massachusetts
 Joseph J. Klein, New York City
 Al. Paul Lefton, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark, New Jersey

The Assistant Secretary presented the following report of the nominating committee:

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

Carl J. Austrian, New York City	James N. Rosenberg, New York City
Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh	Samuel I. Rosenman, New York City
Phillip Forman, Trenton	William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.
Sidney Lansburgh, Baltimore	Roger W. Straus, New York City
James Marshall, New York City	Lewis L. Strauss, New York City
Joseph M. Proskauer, New York City	Henry Wineman, Detroit

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

The events of 1938 have roused the world to the realization that civilization itself is in danger, that freedom, justice and truth are threatened by the forces of hatred and savagery. These events have proved to the world that the crisis now facing Jews is but a part of a wider crisis threatening Christians and Jews alike. Today the world is learning that Nazi Germany's persecution of Jews, Catholics and Protestants is an integral part of the Nazi internal and foreign policy. Persecution is being used to whip up sentiment at home and the attempt is made to break down internal unity of nations abroad.

Germany

The seizure of Austria and the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia have already had their tragic effects upon the Jews of those countries. But the equally tragic effect upon the other elements of the population is only now becoming apparent. The Goering decree in April, 1938, requiring the registration of the property of Jews in Germany, was a preliminary to an unparalleled act of outright robbery of a defenseless population. Another atrocity — the expulsion, without prior notice, of thousands of Polish Jews — led to the assassination of a German diplomatic official in Paris by a grief-crazed Jewish lad. This act provided the eagerly awaited pretext for despoiling the Jews of a great part of the property registered under the Goering decree.

The whole civilized world watched with horror the wave of anti-Jewish terror which followed. Violence, arson, looting, destruction and mass arrests occurred all over Greater Germany. Not even synagogues were spared. Scrolls of the Law were desecrated, and rare books burned. At the same time tens of thousands of innocent Jews were herded into concentration camps. In this way, according to Propaganda Minister Goebbels, the German "nation followed its

healthy instincts". News reports however have indicated that the spirit of kindness and Christian charity is not dead among the people of Germany; that many of them were ashamed of these outrages.

Legal repression followed. These decrees, it was evident, were carefully prepared long in advance, in anticipation of just such an opportunity. The billion-mark robbery of the Jews of Germany has been widely publicized, and so has the unconscionable demand that Jews repair the damage done to their own property, and the decree confiscating indemnities paid by insurance companies. There were, however, other measures which are not as well known. The text of these decrees, which appear in full in the current issue of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, published by the Committee, shows a calculated thoroughness. Since January 1, 1939, no Jew in Germany legally owns a shop or is employed in one; no Jew legally works in any skilled artisan's trade; no Jew is legally an owner or even a high official of any commercial or industrial enterprise. The "Aryanization" of German commerce and industry has virtually been completed. Legally, the Jew in Germany has been left to starve.

As in the past, the Government accompanied these ruthless acts with propaganda aiming to justify their excesses. Goebbels, in his statement to the press, dwelt at length on the alleged exorbitant wealth of the German Jews by declaring that their registered property amounted to eight billion marks. According to a subsequent statement of Minister of Economics Funk, their registered wealth at the time of the atrocities amounted to five billion marks. All neutral observers, however, regard this figure as a fantastic exaggeration.

Estimates made by experts show that the sum required to repair the damage, — close to one billion marks, — together with the one-billion mark fine will virtually despoil the Jews of Germany of their entire property. The Nazi leaders, however, persist in their propaganda. Hitler has said in his "Mein Kampf" that a lie, repeated often enough, is eventually taken as a fact.

Meantime, the threats of further reprisals continue. At the height of the atrocities, Propaganda Minister Goebbels

warned the Jews of the United States that if the American press did not stop printing the news of events in Germany, there would be further reprisals.

This threat was capped by another Nazi organ, "Das Schwarze Korps," official publication of the Elite Guards, which announced in its issue of December 1, 1938: "On the day when the Jewish, or Jewish-paid, murder weapon is raised against one of Germany's leading men, there will be no more Jews in Germany! We hope we have spoken plainly enough." In plain language, this means that any attempt on the life of a prominent Nazi, whether made by a Jew or a non-Jew, will be followed by the immediate massacre of all Jews in Germany.

Your Committee has, as in the past, continued to keep the American public informed of the condition of the Jews in Germany. The publications of the Committee supplemented similar endeavors on the part of other organizations and interested persons. One of the most significant of the publications on Nazism which appeared in the United States during the past year is the book entitled, "The German Reich and Americans of German Origin". This study was compiled by fourteen noted Americans, including Henry L. Stimson, Monsignor Ryan, Samuel Seabury, and Felix Frankfurter, and was published by the Oxford University Press. It is a collection of official Nazi documents, speeches, and decrees revealing a definite plan on the part of the German Government to foster and require allegiance to Germany from the eight millions of Americans of German origin.

Italy

In 1927, the Duce of Italy made a public pronouncement in which he said: "Fascism means unity, anti-Semitism, destruction and discord. Fascist anti-Semitism or anti-Semitic Fascism contains, therefore, a gross absurdity. We in Italy find it utterly ridiculous when we hear how the anti-Semites in Germany seek to flourish in the midst of Fascism. We protest with all our energy against Fascism's being compromised in this way. Anti-Semitism is a product of barbarism."

Coincident, however, with Hitler's conquest of Austria and his advance to the Brenner Pass, the official Italian policy toward the Jews as exemplified in this statement underwent a change.

A report on "Fascism and the Problems of Race," issued in July, 1938, by a group of Italian professors who seemed unwilling to have their names made public, provided the first official evidence of the change of policy. This report announced to an astonished world the discovery that "the present Italian population is of Aryan origin and its civilization is Aryan," that "a pure Italian race now exists," and that "the conception of racialism in Italy must be essentially Italian and Aryan-Nordic in trend."

Only a half year has elapsed since this manifesto was issued. In this brief period the government has incorporated into the basic law a series of restrictive edicts providing for the elimination of Jews from the civil, cultural and economic life of the nation. Jews are to be eliminated from the state school system including universities, both as students and as teachers; and ghetto schools are now being established. They are to be eliminated from financial institutions such as insurance companies, banks and stock exchanges. They have been forced out of the army, the navy and the civil service. They have been barred from the Fascist Party, Fascist clubs, and other social institutions. Their activities in business enterprises are to be severely curtailed; they are not to be permitted to own more than fifty hectares (128.5 acres) of land or own or manage enterprises employing more than one hundred persons. They are to be required to turn over land worth over 5,000 lire and urban property worth over 20,000 lire to the state in exchange for government bonds. Furthermore, intermarriage has been forbidden on racial grounds, evoking the protest and indignation of the Vatican.

This legislative barrage has been accompanied by a propaganda campaign of increasing intensity. The prominence given to this propaganda seems to indicate that the government feels it necessary to indoctrinate an unwilling public with the racial dogma imported from Berlin. Apparently it is difficult to convince the more than 45,000,000 Italians that their 57,000 Jewish or half-Jewish fellow-Italians, of

whose difference from themselves they had never been conscious, suddenly constitute a menace to the "pure Aryan" character of the Italian people.

Generally regarded as expressing the real views of the Italian people were the statements by the venerable head of the Catholic Church, Pope Pius XI. Time and again the Pope has condemned anti-Semitism and racialism as inimical to the basic principles of Christianity. His courage, together with the many outspoken declarations of Protestant church leaders, has demonstrated to the world that Christianity is not silent in the face of persecution and falsehood.

The Americans of Italian descent were totally unprepared for this announcement of Italy's espousal of racism. Individual spokesmen for Italian-American groups and editors of Italian-language newspapers were virtually unanimous in deploring this new policy. Responsible leaders among Italian-Americans urged their compatriots not to permit this policy to impair their relations with their Jewish fellow-citizens. At the same time American Jews have stood out vigorously against any attempt to mar their friendly relations with their fellow-Americans of Italian origin.

Czecho-Slovakia

There are many indications that the Jews of the reconstituted Republic of Czecho-Slovakia are being made a scapegoat for the tragedy of the dismemberment of that country. This is especially true in the districts of Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine (formerly known as Carpatho-Ruthenia), which, under their newly-acquired autonomy, are free to manage their internal affairs without control by the central government.

Slovakia is ruled by the Hlinka Autonomists, a party which showed anti-Jewish leanings ever since its inception. Recent events have led the Slovaks to accept the Nazi ideologies, including the racial dogma. The situation of Jews in Carpatho-Ukraine, the third member of the federated republic, is also arousing grave misgivings.

In addition to these political uncertainties there is a serious refugee problem involving the thousands of Jews who

formerly lived in the Sudeten area and who, along with Czechs and democratic Germans, fled to the interior during the Nazi occupation. Although these Jews are citizens, they are being given only temporary asylum and are threatened with eventual deportation. A just and speedy solution of this problem is one of the most urgent tasks facing the government.

It is apparent to all observers that the future of the Jews in Czecho-Slovakia depends largely on the continued independence of the country and the maintenance of its formerly universally respected democracy.

Hungary

During the past five years, the influence of Nazi Germany has increased anti-Semitic agitation in Hungary. As a result the Hungarian Government, ostensibly to prevent a more drastic assault on the rights of its Jewish citizens, introduced in May, 1938, a numerical restriction of 20% against Jews in all walks of life. Currently, there is agitation for the reduction of this percentage norm for Jews to 6% in professions and cultural pursuits, to 12% in private enterprises, and their complete exclusion from responsible positions in the press, theatre and cinema and from all civil service posts. It is also proposed that these restrictions apply not only to Jews, but also to Christians of Jewish descent.

Roumania

In Roumania, the summary dismissal of the notorious Goga Government on February 10, 1938, brought some measure of relief to the Jewish population. Some of the Goga regulations, including the revision of naturalization which will deprive scores of thousands of Jews of the rights of citizenship, still remain on the statute books.

In August, 1938, the government published a new national minorities statute guaranteeing not only equality of rights as citizens but also special privileges for cultural self-development. The Jews, however, have been excluded from its benefits.

On October 29, a royal decree dissolved the anti-Semitic Iron Guard. Despite this, the régime continued to regard the Jews as a separate civil category.

Poland

For many years the Polish Government disavowed any responsibility for the anti-Jewish movement, which it blamed upon the Nationalist opposition. This led to the hope that with economic improvement the Jewish situation would eventually be improved. This situation has unfortunately changed.

The Camp of National Unity, which is the party of the Government, has drawn a definite line of demarcation between the Jewish and non-Jewish populations. In the past three months, projects for anti-Jewish legislation have been propounded in many official quarters.

We are, of course, fully aware of the circumstances which have given rise to the existence of the chronic Jewish situation in Poland. The economic and social problems faced by Poland cannot be minimized. Of the twenty or more million peasants it is estimated that eight million are without land and means of subsistence. Opportunities for employment in the cities are also limited. Unfortunately, instead of resolutely facing the arduous task of a constructive economic development of the country, the Government is meeting these problems by the line of least resistance — a proposal for the mass emigration of Jews. Press dispatches indicate that Polish Jews are being coerced into accepting this policy.

From many points of view the proposal of mass emigration is unsound. If put into effect, it would be harmful to Poland. The Jews are and have been so integral a part of Poland's economic and social life that any program based upon mass emigration is bound to have serious effect upon Poland itself. To emphasize mass emigration is drawing a red herring across the political arena. The only permanent hope is a substantial development in the agricultural and industrial economy of the country.

Happily, the results of the recent municipal elections reveal that the anti-Semitic appeal has left unaffected large

masses of the Polish people. To what extent these elections may influence the course of the Government's policies remains to be seen.

Danzig

The process of the elimination of Jews from the Free City of Danzig, which began with the dissolution of the Catholic Center Party, has been continuing. The fact that Danzig enjoys a special international status under the League of Nations has not prevented the Nazis from carrying out their systematic campaign of boycott and terrorism, and even from applying the Nuremberg Laws.

The atrocities perpetrated in Germany in November also had their repercussions in Danzig. Synagogues were completely destroyed and Jews were the victims of mass arrests. These events were followed by a government order decreeing that the Jews, about 4,000 in number, leave the City. Negotiations have just been completed between the government and the Jewish Community looking toward the speedy emigration of the remaining Jews. According to the terms of the understanding recently announced, the President of the Jewish Community binds himself to evacuate Jews from Danzig by the end of 1939, while the government, on the other hand, will assist his efforts by suspending all rigorous anti-Jewish measures and by permitting Jews to liquidate their effects in a normal manner.

Palestine

The past year in Palestine has witnessed the abandonment of the partition plan, proposed by the Royal Commission in July, 1937, a continued campaign of violence, restraint on the part of the Jewish community, and energetic steps by Great Britain to restore order.

Recognizing the increasing gravity of the situation, the Government finally granted the request of the Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council) to increase the enlistment of Jewish settlers in the defense forces and gave the military a free hand in restoring order. The signing of the Munich Pact intensified the uncertainty and led to the rumor that

Jewish immigration to Palestine might be completely suspended. A wave of protest swept the world. The American Jewish Committee joined with other organizations in a delegation to Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador; and to our Secretary of State. Following this, the immigration schedule for the six months beginning October, provided for the immigration of Jews at the established rate of 12,000 per year.

In November, the Woodhead Commission published its report. The government accompanied its publication with an official announcement that the proposal to create an Arab and a Jewish State was "impracticable" It further declared its intention to call a series of two parallel conferences in London of representatives of Palestine Arabs, neighboring Arab States and the Jewish Agency.

At the last annual meeting the Committee adopted a resolution in opposition to the partition plan. The officers were authorized to take all necessary steps to bring about a just, equitable and workable solution. Accordingly, your Committee cooperated in the preparation and distribution of a book entitled "The Future of Palestine" by Herman L. Weisman, New York attorney. Subsequently, the Committee published three pamphlets discussing the partition of Palestine, two by Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, American member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and one by Dr. Cyrus Adler, co-chairman of the American representatives of the Jewish Agency. These publications evoked much interest among American Jews and undoubtedly contributed to a wider knowledge of the dangers inherent in the partition proposal.

The American Jewish Committee expresses its profound hope that at the forthcoming round table conferences there will be achieved the high purposes of peace and cooperation among all sections of the population. If these conferences are to succeed they must be on a basis of permanent friendly relationship between Arab and Jew.

Latin-American Countries

In May, the three principal South American powers, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, were reported to have agreed on a common policy in combating Nazi influence. Political

agitation and propaganda by Nazi agents and organizations were watched carefully and sometimes forbidden. Short wave radio broadcasts from Germany and Italy, which have done much to influence South American listeners, were countered to some extent by impartial broadcasts from the United States.

Of all events in Latin America during the past year, one of the most encouraging was the Pan-American Conference in Lima, Peru, last December. The Declaration of Lima, adopted unanimously, indicated a growing inter-American solidarity, specifically against religious and racial bigotry.

Refugee Problem

The most important step taken in the past year toward the solution of the refugee problem was the conference at Evian, France, initiated by the United States, of thirty-two governments. The chief of the American delegation, Myron C. Taylor, shares with President Roosevelt the gratitude of all lovers of humanity for their efforts to make the conference a success.

The Evian Conference limited itself to the problem of immigration from Germany and Austria. The discussions were heartening not so much for any immediate concrete achievements as for the expression of human principles on the part of the participating governments. An inter-governmental refugee committee was established, with George Rublee, a distinguished American, as director, authorized to negotiate with Germany for the purpose of enabling prospective emigrants to remove a larger portion of their possessions from Germany than heretofore, and of attempting to find places of refuge.

During recent weeks the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee and the German Government have been attempting to draw up a plan to permit the orderly emigration of Jews and "non-Aryans" with some of their capital. These negotiations are still under way and the nature of the plans under consideration has not yet been made public.

Several facts are noteworthy in connection with the problem of immigration. From 1931 to 1937 the number of emigrants from, has exceeded the number of immigrants to, the United States by 80,000. It is also interesting to note that selective immigration from Germany has in a number of countries proved of direct economic benefit. The contributions of the refugees have been praised by government officials in Belgium, Great Britain and other European countries. On January 26, 1939, Lord Winterton, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, declared that the refugees in Great Britain had established factories which were employing at least 15,000 British workers and had introduced designs, inventions, and processes of the greatest value to British trade. There is every reason to believe that the present immigration to our shores within our legislative restrictions will prove of equally great benefit to our own country.

In Europe, it is encouraging to note that Great Britain and France, as well as several of the smaller democracies are making a sincere effort to find a way of dealing with the refugee problem. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have been especially helpful. Even though they have not permitted refugees to come for permanent residence, they have given them temporary asylum pending the finding of new outlets.

* * * * *

United States

The year 1938 was notable in indicating that the American public had been shocked into a full understanding of what the Nazi dictatorship means. What was originally taken as primarily and perhaps exclusively anti-Semitic in character was finally realized to be a threat to all forces of decency and humanity. Protestants and Catholics as well as Jews; labor and capital; in short, to all those who believe in democracy.

No more striking example of this awakening can be pointed to than the spontaneous resentment that swept the country at the news of the renewed Nazi terror. Not only have Christians been horrified by the cruelties inflicted on

a helpless people but they resent the pernicious theory that a group should be held collectively responsible for the misdeeds of an individual. Numerous resolutions were adopted by public bodies and organizations, a list of which would take up many pages of this report. The American press was particularly outspoken in condemnation of the Nazis and sympathy for their victims. Outstanding leaders protested through the press and in public speeches. The leading German-language newspaper in the United States, the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung und Herold*, denounced the Nazi leaders as "fanatics unworthy to be called Germans"

Responsive to the sentiments of the American people the Department of State on November 14, instructed Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson to return home from Berlin in order to report on the situation in Germany. The Nazi Government immediately retaliated by instructing its Ambassador to come home. The American rebuke was followed next day by a vigorous statement from President Roosevelt, generally considered the most stinging rebuke ever administered by a head of the Government to any great power. He said:

"The news of the past few days from Germany has deeply shocked public opinion in the United States. Such news from any part of the world would inevitably produce a similar reaction among American people in every part of the nation.

"I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth century civilization.

"With a view to gaining a first-hand picture of the situation in Germany I asked the Secretary of State to order our Ambassador in Berlin to return at once for report and consultation."

A statement was issued by the General Jewish Council of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, the B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Labor Committee immediately following the outbreak of Nazi atrocities. The full text of this statement follows:

"The world is aghast at the latest news which has come from Germany. In the hour of their oppression we offer our fellow Jews in Germany the assurance of our deepest sympathy and understanding.

"In the midst of our grief, we derive a measure of solace from the fact that the world has come to realize that this barbarism directed against the Jews is violence against the whole of humanity. This reaction of the entire world is a recognition that we are here confronted with an issue which goes far beyond the persecution and torture of a particular minority, and that today it is civilization itself which is under attack. All Americans — Protestants, Catholics and Jews alike — have reacted to these hideous accounts from abroad as to a national calamity.

"The sympathy expressed by the Dean of Westminster at Armistice Day Services manifests the depth of feeling of the British people, and is symbolic of the sentiment felt and expressed everywhere. This universal sense of sorrow and outrage will continue to make itself felt. Intimidation cannot prevent right-thinking men throughout the world from seeking equal justice for them to whom it is denied.

"The Jew, throughout ages of persecution, has maintained his faith in the God of all mankind. This faith in the sovereignty of eternal justice and the ultimate triumph of eternal truth stands as the common heritage of man. It is our hope that, true to this heritage, the people of this and other countries, having expressed their sense of moral outrage, will join in a determined effort, not alone to save the victims of oppression in lands across the sea, but to preserve the institutions of democracy and the security of our civilization."

The voices of a few demagogues, copying the methods of Minister of Propaganda Goebbels, have disgusted the American people and have been emphatically repudiated by them and by leaders throughout our land. These demagogues and agitators who persisted in their efforts to divide the unity of the American people could find no better weapon than the false charge, borrowed from the Nazi propagandists, of a link between Jews and Communism. Your Committee, along with other responsible Jewish organizations, has on several occasions exposed the falsity of this canard. The facts are accessible to all who seek the truth.

As American citizens we reaffirm our faith in the American way of life and denounce alike the attempted invasion of Nazi, Fascist, and Communist propaganda in our country.

Another instance in recent years of an attempt to foment discord between Jews and non-Jews in the United States is the so-called Benjamin Franklin "prophecy" This invention was completely disproved by leading historians and authorities on Franklin. Statements by such experts were compiled as a special feature of the November, 1938, issue of the *Contemporary Jewish Record*, which was reprinted by the Committee for wide circulation.

The American people, time and again, has shown its continued adherence to the letter and spirit of the Bill of Rights. In January, 1938, forty-eight of the outstanding American book publishers refused to take part in an International Congress of Publishers in Leipzig because "participation in a meeting in Germany, with all the implications of such cooperation, would be a contradiction of the very essence of our function as publishers." In February, Homer L. Chaillaux, of the American Legion, announced a policy of determined opposition to the spread of the German-American Bund, whose "subversive activities . . . endanger the welfare of this nation"

The activities of such good-will organizations as the National Conference of Christians and Jews are receiving the increasing support of millions of Americans. Expressions of opposition to anti-Semitism have come from many religious groups of every denomination, which recognize that an attack upon Jews always precedes an attack on Christianity. Perhaps the most significant development of this kind was the observance of a special day of prayer for victims of persecution, held in churches and synagogues throughout America on November 20.

Your Committee calls attention to the circulation of rumors charging American business firms with un-American practices of prejudice and discrimination. We have felt impelled to investigate these rumors, have promptly and unequivocally denounced such charges, found untrue, and given the widest circulation to our findings. We condemn such irresponsible whispering campaigns.

Among the developments in the internal life of Jews in America of particular interest to the members of our organization has been the establishment of the General Jewish

Council. This new body was created by the common consent of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, and the Jewish Labor Committee after a meeting of representatives of the four organizations held in Pittsburgh on June 13, 1938.

* * * * *

During the past year, it has been found necessary to expand the general office staff of the Committee, in order to cope with the many new tasks, one of which was the launching of a new bi-monthly magazine, the *Contemporary Jewish Record*.

The Committee continues to compile and edit the American Jewish Year Book, which is brought out by the Jewish Publication Society of America. As in past years, the Year Book was edited by Harry Schneiderman, who this year celebrates twenty years as editor and thirty years of association with the Committee.

The duty of counteracting the spread of bigotry in the United States, has continued to be the particular task of a special sub-committee known as the Survey Committee, under whose direction a comprehensive program of educational work is being carried out.

In 1938, as in all of its thirty-two years of existence, the Committee has endeavored to achieve its original purpose, the protection of the civil and religious rights of Jews throughout the world. The present crisis makes the work of the Committee more than ever significant. In the united struggle of all men for the preservation of their noblest principles, the problems of special groups are sometimes lost sight of, sometimes over emphasized. Our efforts to better the situation of Jews abroad and to foster better understanding at home have not been from a narrow sectarian viewpoint. We have been moved by a deep faith in the sacredness of human personality, symbolized and fostered by our religion, indeed by all religion. We have vigorously supported the basic principles of American democracy — freedom of thought and speech and freedom of conscience.

In the present struggle for justice and decency these are the things that we stress — individual liberty, equality

and civil rights, freedom of conscience, mutual respect and understanding. All men should be engaged in a struggle for these ideals. We are encouraged to keep on, in what at times appears an unequal contest, because we are confident that by common effort, by friendly and earnest cooperation, the world can be saved for justice and peace. We are all the more encouraged because in these years of persecution we have seen rallying to the common standards of religion and democracy, Christian and Jew alike, Catholic and Protestant, liberal and conservative, men and women of all races, creeds and shades of opinion. In these we ultimately put our trust.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE REPORT

Necrology

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

Benjamin Alheimer, New York City, April 30, 1938
Adolph Lewisohn, New York City, August 17, 1938
Lawrence Marx, New York City, May 2, 1938
Isidore D. Morrison, New York City, October 2, 1938
Edward A. Silberstein, Duluth, Minnesota, 1938
Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Missouri, March 7, 1938
J. K. Weitzenkorn, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania,
November 19, 1938

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

The Committee also noted with deep regret the death of B. Charney Vladeck, on October 30, 1938. Mr. Vladeck was a member of the Survey Committee and at one time a member of the Executive Committee. A minute expressing the Committee's appreciation for his services and deep sense of loss at his passing was adopted by the Executive Committee.

Executive Committee

In November last, Ralph J. Schwarz, of New Orleans, tendered his resignation as member of the Executive Committee, owing to illness. At its meeting on November 6, 1938, the Executive Committee, upon motion, accepted his resignation with deep regret and elected Edgar B. Stern to fill his unexpired term. The following additional members were also elected at this meeting to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee: Sidney J. Weinberg, New York; Jesse H. Steinhart, San Francisco; and Murray Seasongood, Cincinnati.

Corporate Membership

The Committee takes pleasure in reporting that all the persons elected to Corporate Membership at your last meeting, on January 16, 1938, and whose names appear on pages 70-72 inclusive, of the Thirty-First Annual Report, agreed to serve. At its meeting on November 6, 1938, the Executive Committee elected Mr. Ernest V. Stix of St. Louis, as a Community Representative to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Aaron Waldheim, for the term expiring January, 1941.

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

David M. Bressler, New York City
 Harry Block, St. Joseph, Missouri
 E. S. Halle, Cleveland, Ohio
 Henry S. Hendricks, New York City
 Bernard Horwich, Chicago, Illinois
 Harry Levi, Boston, Mass.
 Sidney Marks, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Michael A. Stavitsky, Newark, N. J.
 Joseph Talamo, Worcester, Mass.
 Philip F. Waterman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

State	City	Nominees
CONNECTICUT	Danbury	Nathan Spiro
GEORGIA	Savannah	Edmund H. Abrahams
INDIANA	Evansville	A. A. Brentano
	Gary	H. B. Rosenbloom
KENTUCKY	Louisville	Fred Levy
LOUISIANA	Shreveport	A. B. Freyer
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston	Felix Vorenberg
	Fall River	Edward Adaskin
	Haverhill	Louis Hartman
	Holyoke	Benjamin Evarts
	Lawrence	Alexander L. Siskind
	Lowell	Maurice Barlofsky

State	City	Nominees	
MASSACHUSETTS	Peabody	Elihu A. Hershenson	
	Quincy	Joseph B. Grossman	
	Somerville	Hyman J. Routtenberg	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Manchester	Edward M. Chase	
NEW JERSEY	Jersey City	Harry Goldowsky	
	Plainfield	William Newcorn	
	South Orange	Julius H. Cohn	
	Trenton	Phillip Forman	
NEW YORK	Binghamton	C. R. Rosenthal	
	Buffalo	Eugene Warner	
	New York City		Carl J. Austrian
			David A. Brown
			Louis Finkelstein
			Leo Gottlieb
			Maurice B. Hexter
			Stanley M. Isaacs
			Joseph J. Klein
			Abraham Krasne
			Arthur M. Lampert
			Samuel M. Levy
			William Lieberman
			James Marshall
			Mitchell May
			George W. Naumburg
			Algernon I. Nova
			Harold Riegelman
			Samuel Schulman
			Bernard Semel
		Alan M. Stroock	
		Nathan Sweedler	
	Mortimer Adler		
	Lewis Lurie		
	D. M. Naftalin		
NORTH DAKOTA	Fargo	Max Freedman	
OHIO	Cleveland Heights	Justin P. Allman	
PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia	Edgar J. Kaufmann	
	Pittsburgh	Samuel Lisman	
VERMONT	Burlington	E. L. Segel	
	Montpelier	David Gideon	
WEST VIRGINIA	Huntington	S. B. Schein	
WISCONSIN	Madison		

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

In the following communities, in which the Committee receives its support from local federations and welfare funds,

the nominations were made by the Boards of those organizations:

State	City	Nominees
ALABAMA	Birmingham	Leo K. Steiner, Sr.
ARKANSAS	Little Rock	Louis B. Siegel
CALIFORNIA	Los Angeles	Harry A. Hollzer
	San Francisco	Jesse H. Steinhart
	Stockton	Fillmore C. Marks
CONNECTICUT	Hartford	William P. Haas
DELAWARE	Wilmington	Aaron Finger
ILLINOIS	Chicago	James H. Becker
		Joseph L. Block
		Samuel A. Goldsmith
		Sol Kline
		Herbert M. Lautmann
INDIANA	Rock Island	Abraham W. Gellman
	Fort Wayne	Nathan L. Salon
LOUISIANA	New Orleans	Edgar B. Stern
MICHIGAN	Detroit	Isadore Levin
		Abraham Srere
MINNESOTA	St. Paul	Milton P. Firestone
MISSOURI	Kansas City	George Oppenheimer
	St. Louis	Ernest W. Stix
	Cincinnati	Samuel Ach
OHIO	Cincinnati	David Philipson
		Isaiah Scheeline
		Reuben H. Levy
PENNSYLVANIA	Altoona	Max H. Nathan
TEXAS	Houston	Leo T. Kreielsheimer
	Seattle	
WASHINGTON	Seattle	

The national organizations which are affiliated with the Committee designated the following delegates for the year 1939:

American Jewish Historical Society, A. S. W. Rosenbach
 Brith Sholom, Louis Levine and Louis I. Gilgor
 Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rabbi Max C. Currick
 Conference Committee of National Jewish Women's Organizations, Mrs. Marion M. Miller
 Free Sons of Israel, Simon M. Goldsmith
 Hadassah, Mrs. David de Sola Pool
 HIAS, Harry Fischel, S. Dingol, Abraham Herman, Samuel A. Telsey, Jacob Massel, Albert Rosenblatt
 Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Samuel Goldstein,

- Max L. Hollander, Max Silverstein, Max F. Wolff
Jewish Welfare Board, Joseph Rosenzweig
- National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein
- National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Mrs. Benjamin S. Spitzer
- Order of the United Hebrew Brothers, Max E. Greenberg
- Progressive Order of the West, Louis Jaffie
- Rabbinical Assembly of Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Dr. Simon Greenberg
- Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Benjamin Koenigsberg and William Weiss
- United Synagogue of America, Louis J. Moss
- Women's Branch, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein and Mrs. Joseph M. Asher
- Women's League, United Synagogue of America, Mrs. David Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel
- Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America, Samuel Ribner

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

- George Backer, New York
Louis Bamberger, Newark
Leo M. Brown, Mobile
Fred M. Butzel, Detroit
Leo M. Butzel, Detroit
Solomon Elsner, Hartford
Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
Leon Falk, Jr., Pittsburgh
Eli Frank, Baltimore
Edward S. Greenbaum, New York
Hiram J. Halle, New York
Herbert J. Hannoeh, Newark
Harold Hirsch, Atlanta
William L. Holzman, Omaha

J. J. Kaplan, Boston
 Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
 Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans
 Charles J. Liebman, New York
 Julian W. Mack, New York
 Louis B. Mayer, Los Angeles
 George Z. Medalie, New York
 Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York
 Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
 Milton J. Rosenau, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
 William Rosenwald, Greenwich, Conn.
 Morris Rothenberg, New York
 Harry Sachs, Colorado Springs
 William B. Thalheimer, Richmond, Va.
 Frederick M. Warburg, New York
 Sidney J. Weinberg, New York
 Joseph Willen, New York
 Henry Wineman, Detroit

American Jewish Year Book

In September, 1938, Volume 40 of the American Jewish Year Book was published by the Jewish Publication Society of America. This volume was compiled, like the previous volumes since 1909, in the offices of the Committee and is the twentieth to be edited by the Assistant Secretary. It contains the following special articles: Felix M. Warburg, by Cyrus Adler; Henry Pereira Mendes, by David de Sola Pool; and Statistics of Jews and Jewish Organizations in the United States — an Historical Review of Ten Censuses, 1850–1937, by H. S. Linfield. The article by Dr. Linfield is preliminary to another, which is expected to be published in Volume 41, and will contain the final report of the Census of Jewish Congregations, conducted during the past three years by Dr. Linfield, in conjunction with the current Decennial Census of Religious Bodies of the United States Bureau of the Census. This work is being done under the supervision and at the cost of the Committee. Volume 40 also contains a Review of the Year

5698, the usual directories, lists and statistics, which were carefully revised and brought up to date, and the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Committee.

Contemporary Jewish Record

In September, 1938, the Committee inaugurated the publication of its new bi-monthly periodical, the *Contemporary Jewish Record*. The *Record* supersedes the various digests and bulletins of information previously issued by the Committee. It includes an objective and systematic day-by-day record of events of Jewish interest, original articles and studies, as well as reprints of articles and documents worthy of preservation. The editors are Morris D. Waldman, Harry Schneiderman, and Sidney Wallach; Abraham G. Duker is managing editor.

Field Service

The Committee was in close touch during 1938 with Jewish communities in every section of the country. Perhaps more than in previous years communities manifested a keen interest in our program and sought advice and guidance in national and communal affairs as well. H. Elihu Rickel personally visited many communities, and not only acquainted them with the work of the Committee, but stimulated interest and activity in its educational projects. As a result, local groups have been and are becoming more closely associated with our efforts and wider program.

The West Coast office of the Committee has been functioning actively under the supervision of William B. Cherin, who is rendering invaluable services to communities in that region. In the Metropolitan area, Rabbi Moses J. S. Abels has brought the message of the Committee to many congregations and religious bodies during the past year.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

By DR. CYRUS ADLER

I am taking the opportunity of addressing the membership of the American Jewish Committee with a full sense of my responsibility and of the grave anxiety we all feel because of the conditions of the Jewish people in many parts of the world.

I should like to separate, if I may for the moment, though they are probably inextricably woven together, the Jewish situation from the political structure of any State with which we have to concern ourselves.

The basic theory on which the Jews of Germany have been ousted from their citizenship and deprived of all human rights is declared to be that the German nation is composed of Aryans, that the Jews form an alien and unassimilable section of the community.

Now I want to say, with great calmness, and fully understanding the meaning of the words, that this theory is an absolute lie. There is no Aryan race. As far as we know there never has been one. There is not a single biologist, or ethnologist, or anthropologist in the world who believes in the Aryan race. There may be a few professors in Germany and Italy who have prostituted themselves to their overlords and signed such a declaration, but it is a shameless lie from beginning to end.

You see I am not quoting from anybody. I am speaking in my own name as I have a right to speak and I am using very direct words because I think the time has come when direct speech is necessary.

If you accept this statement as to the fraudulent character of the theory upon which the Jewish people are being gradually hounded out of one country after another we might rationalize a little together and see if we can understand why this is being done. It is now nearly six years since the Nazi régime has existed in Germany and these six years have gradually revealed the purposes and the intentions of the masters of present-day Germany. First there is the deprivation of professors and medical men — in fact

all professional men — of their posts and an opportunity for a livelihood.

And then came the gradual steps of destruction of business, so-called Aryanization of banks, department stores, shops and factories, which is an untruthful term for robbery. When a man needs money and he has a gun and has no scruples he holds up another man on the street. This is what the great German nation has been doing to the Jewish people. Sometimes they add a little banditry and hold a person for ransom. This I think, soberly stated, is the course of events. When the rape of Austria took place the tempo of all these brutalities was greatly accelerated. In fact the Austrian Nazis, together with the help of their German brothers, accomplished in a month or two what it took the German Nazis five years to accomplish by way of brutality and destruction.

Then there came the most recent event, the killing of a secretary in the German Embassy in Paris by a Polish Jewish boy, seventeen years old. The incident — and one wonders why among the highly efficient Germans a Jewish boy with a pistol in his pocket should have been allowed to wander around the German Embassy — this incident, I say, has been used as a pretext for a well-planned demonstration of savagery, the destruction of property, the imprisonment in concentration camps and jails of many thousands of men, and the imposition upon the whole Jewish community of Germany of the so-called fine of one billion marks, to be paid in four instalments. These destructions of property were carried on throughout the whole of Germany at the same time and without any hindrance from the police until orders were given to stop. It was deliberately planned and arranged, and that it was not simply the blind fury of a mob but the direct orgy of a people is evidenced by the fact that nearly all the synagogues in the Reich were either burned to the ground or partially destroyed. I do not remember in the whole of history any such act of savagery as was thus inspired by the present leaders of the German nation.

It may be said that the time to talk about all this is over and we must endeavor to reconstruct our people somehow. That is true, but I think we ought clearly understand

the nature of the force that is being directed against us and its essentially fraudulent character, for the fight is not against us alone. Even if these brutalities had not taken place, even if the Aryan fraud had not been trotted out, something of the same sort would ultimately have happened in the totalitarian States.

Let me digress here and say that the Nazis did not depend solely upon the Aryan myth. They have endeavored to create another, namely, the Jewish origin of communism. It is well known that the present Soviet State was deliberately fostered by the military heads of Imperial Germany in 1917 in order to break down the Eastern Front, that Lenin and his followers were brought from Switzerland through Germany, into Russia, and given help in setting up a communistic government, and the price thereof was the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, equally shameful to the Germans and to the Soviet. It is this communist lie which Nazi propagandists in the United States are principally using against the Jewish people.

The totalitarian State is not a new conception. It has existed before in the ancient world and in the Far East. It is a conception in which the State is supreme; an individual has the sole duty to serve the State, and this of course involves complete loss of freedom of thought, of freedom of expression and of freedom of religion. So that the issue is a larger one that has to do not alone with this Committee because it pertains to our whole country.

That America will struggle for, and I believe maintain, its system of civilization and that it may sometime again be willing to take the opportunity to spread democratic ideals throughout the world is something for which I strongly hope.

Not being an international lawyer I may be uttering a heresy when I say that I do not subscribe wholly to the theory that no State has a right to interfere in the domestic affairs of another State. This I believe is the simplest formula for what is known as a sovereign State. But sovereign States limit their sovereignty when they make treaties with each other, either bilateral treaties or general pacts. When the United States not only signed but led in the creation of the Briand-Kellogg pact, renouncing war as an

instrument of national policy, we limited our own sovereignty to that extent and so did all the other States that signed the pact, though the result so far for the peace of the world has not been brilliant. I hold that when a nation adopts a domestic policy which results in dislocating the affairs of another nation such a domestic policy becomes a matter of international concern. I am sure you all realize that I have particularly in mind the policies of Germany, of Italy and gradually of other States which force large numbers of people to migrate, create a great mass of refugees, emigrés, stateless people who with the best will find it difficult sometimes to adjust themselves in other States, or whom other States sometimes find it difficult to digest.

A very good example of what I am trying to suggest here is furnished in a remarkable publication recently issued by the Oxford University Press in New York, entitled, "The German Reich and Americans of German Origin." This was sponsored by distinguished scholars and public men and is purely documentary. It indicates that the German Reich proposes to exercise some form of influence or control over Germans everywhere, including the eight million Germans in the United States. Such a proposal and the steps to implement it are plainly a direct attack upon the sovereignty of another nation and of interference in its internal affairs.

I think it ought to be part of the effort of an organization like ours, and I think particularly of our legal friends, to reconsider some of the ancient maxims by which the world could be governed when it was civilized.

I was very much impressed, as I am sure you all were, with the address of the President of the United States, delivered on January 4, at the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. I want to emphasize a few paragraphs because I think they bear directly upon the situation of the Jewish people. Let me quote these paragraphs:

"Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans, now as always. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two — democracy and international good faith.

“Religion, by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbors.

“Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows.

“International good faith, a sister of democracy, springs from the will of civilized nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men.

“In a modern civilization, all three — religion, democracy and international good faith — complement each other.

“Where freedom of religion has been attacked, the attack has come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. And where religion and democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force.”

I have on other occasions pointed out to this Committee and in other places the necessity for the strengthening of our Jewish religious institutions in America, and for the instilling of Jewish education and Judaism in the minds and hearts of our youth and of our older people. If you do not accept the race theory, and we do not, Judaism is first and foremost a religion. And while there may be some who stray away from the fold, nevertheless, it is the principal bond which holds us together and therefore it should be intelligently pursued and fostered among those who are obliged to come to our shores. Men do not live by bread alone. Our synagogues, our schools, our seminaries, our colleges, our religious publications, are I think among the most important activity in which we can engage. Alas, they are often relegated to a second or third or fourth place.

I know that many will not agree with me as to their importance, but in the course of the long years in which I have been living in the world and watching this community, my conviction on this point has grown stronger and stronger. When the seminaries in Breslau and Berlin and Vienna are broken up and their professors and students scattered or placed in concentration camps, our institutions of learning should be given the means to save them. Some time last October, one hundred professors were, to use

the polite phrase of the official publication in Italy, "eliminated" from the universities — one hundred at one time. They covered all fields of learning; I think with one exception they were all old Spanish or Italian Jewish names. What a waste of human material, of training, of scholarship.

This aspect of enforced exodus from various countries, of scholars and rabbis, cantors, teachers, shoctim, has not I think been adequately considered. Yes, there has been an amount of human sympathy offered and some efforts made, but by no means sufficient to alleviate the distress of the individuals concerned. But the matter goes much deeper than that. When a community has no rabbi or teacher the people have no education, no spiritual comfort, and lack the guidance which, in all times, the Jewish people have expected from their scholars and their rabbis. They become not only emigrés and stateless, but there is danger of their being without a spiritual compass.

I know that you men here are aware of the existence of the Committee for Displaced Foreign Scholars, of the Committee for Displaced Physicians, of the Coordinating Committee which tries to do a greater part of the big job, but we have only commenced to touch the surface of that task and I feel it a moral duty to urge upon everyone within my hearing, and everyone who is not, that this should be done in the most effective way, with the greatest speed, with the least red tape. It is a direct challenge to the kindness, generosity and good sense of the Jewish people in America, and that challenge we should meet with the best forces that we can secure.

There are many things that I would wish to talk to you about today. Most of them you will find referred to in the report of the Executive Committee no doubt in a much more accurate fashion than when I am speaking to you in an intimate way.

However, I have said enough — possibly too much — and shall now proceed with regular business of the 32d Annual Meeting of the Committee.

LIST OF CORPORATE MEMBERS BY CLASSES

Class A.—Community Representatives

(According to Plan adopted on December 6, 1931)

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
ALABAMA			
BIRMINGHAM	1	Leo K. Steiner, Sr.	1942
MONTGOMERY	1	Lucien Loeb	1940
ARIZONA			
PHOENIX	1	Barnett E. Marks	1940
ARKANSAS			
LITTLE ROCK	1	Louis B. Siegel	1942
CALIFORNIA			
LONG BEACH	1	Harvey B. Franklin	1941
LOS ANGELES	2	M. J. Finkenstein	1941
		Harry A. Hollzer	1942
		Lester W. Roth	1941
OAKLAND	1	B. L. Mosbacher	1941
PASADENA	1		
SACRAMENTO	1		
SAN DIEGO	1	Jacob Weinberger	1941
SAN FRANCISCO	2	Max C. Sloss	1941
		Jesse H. Steinhart	1942
STOCKTON	1	Fillmore C. Marks	1942
COLORADO			
DENVER	1	Lewis I. Miller	1941
PUEBLO	1	Perry E. Nussbaum	1941
CONNECTICUT			
ANSONIA	1		
BRIDGEPORT	1	Theodore E. Steiber	1940
DANBURY	1	Nathan Spiro	1942
HARTFORD	2	William P. Haas	1942
		Isidore Wise	1940
MERIDEN	1		
NEW BRITAIN	1	Morris D. Saxe	1941
NEW HAVEN	2	William Buxbaum	1941
NEW LONDON	1	Ezekiel Spitz	1941
NORWALK	1		
NORWICH	1	Abner Schwartz	1940
STAMFORD	1	Abraham Wofsey	1941
WATERBURY	1	Philip N. Bernstein	1940

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
DELAWARE			
WILMINGTON	1	Aaron Finger	1942
DIST. OF COLUMBIA			
WASHINGTON	1	Simon Lyon	1940
FLORIDA			
JACKSONVILLE	1	Morton R. Hirschberg	1941
MIAMI	1	D. J. Apte	1941
PENSACOLA	1	J. M. Edrehi	1940
TAMPA	1	Ernest Maas	1941
GEORGIA			
ATLANTA	1	Leonard Haas	1940
SAVANNAH	1	Edmund H. Abrahams	1942
IDAHO			
BOISE	1	Leo J. Falk	1940
ILLINOIS			
CHICAGO	13	James H. Becker	1942
		Joseph L. Block	1942
		Max Epstein	1941
		Samuel A. Goldsmith	1942
		Bernard Horwich	1940
		Sol Kline	1942
		Albert D. Lasker	1940
		Herbert M. Lautmann	1942
		U. S. Schwartz	1941
		Frank L. Sulzberger	1941
EAST ST. LOUIS	1		
OAK PARK	1		
PEORIA	1	Arthur Lehman	1941
ROCK ISLAND (Tri-Cities*)			
WAUKEGAN	1	Abraham W. Gellman	1942
INDIANA			
EVANSVILLE	1	A. A. Brentano	1942
FORT WAYNE	1	Nathan L. Salon	1942
GARY	1	H. B. Rosenbloom	1942
HAMMOND	1		
INDIANAPOLIS	1	J. J. Kiser	1940
SOUTH BEND	1		
TERRE HAUTE	1	Louis Brown	1941

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

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
IOWA			
DAVENPORT (see Rock Island, Ill.)			
DES MOINES	1	Eugene Mannheimer	1940
MASON CITY	1	Sam Raizes	1941
SIoux CITY	1	Adolph M. Davis	1940
KANSAS			
KANSAS CITY	1	Joseph Cohen	1941
KENTUCKY			
LOUISVILLE	2	Fred Levy Charles W. Morris	1942 1941
LOUISIANA			
NEW ORLEANS	1	Edgar B. Stern	1942
SHREVEPORT	1	A. B. Freyer	1942
MAINE			
BANGOR	1	Michael Pilot	1941
PORTLAND	1		
MARYLAND			
BALTIMORE	2	Jacob H. Hollander Sidney Lansburgh	1940 1941
MASSACHUSETTS			
BEVERLY	1		
BOSTON	2	James Solomont Felix Vorenberg	1941 1942
BROCKTON	1	Irving M. Levey	1940
BROOKLINE	1	Harry Levi	1940
CAMBRIDGE	1		
CHELSEA	2	Maurice Tobey	1941
FALL RIVER	1	Edward Adaskin	1942
HAVERHILL	1	Louis Hartman	1942
HOLTYKE	1	Benjamin Evarts	1942
LAWRENCE	1	Alexander L. Siskind	1942
LOWELL	1	Maurice Barlofsky	1942
LYNN	1	Henry Yozell	1940
MALDEN	1	Albert H. Wechsler	1940
NEW BEDFORD	1	C. S. Lipsitt	1940
PEABODY	1	Elihu A. Hershenson	1942
PITTSFIELD	1	George Newman	1940
QUINCY	1	Joseph B. Grossman	1942
REVERE	1		
SALEM	1	Max Goldberg	1941
SOMERVILLE	1	Hyman J. Routtenberg	1942
SPRINGFIELD	1	Harry M. Ehrlich	1940
WINTHROP	1		
WORCESTER	1	Joseph Talamo	1941

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
MICHIGAN			
DETROIT	3	Julian H. Krolik Isadore Levin Abraham Sreere	1941 1942 1942
FLINT	1		
GRAND RAPIDS	1	Philip F. Waterman	1941
HIGHLAND PARK	1		
MINNESOTA			
DULUTH	1		
MINNEAPOLIS	2	Arthur Brin Joseph H. Schanfeld	1941 1940
ST. PAUL	1	Milton P. Firestone	1942
MISSISSIPPI			
VICKSBURG	1	Louis L. Switzer	1941
MISSOURI			
KANSAS CITY	2	Sig. Harzfeld George Oppenheimer	1940 1942
ST. JOSEPH	1	Harry Block	1940
ST. LOUIS	2	Charles M. Rice Ernest W. Stix	1941 1941
MONTANA			
BUTTE	1		
NEBRASKA			
LINCOLN	1	Nathan J. Gold	1940
OMAHA	1	Harry A. Wolf	1940
NEVADA			
RENO	1	Samuel Platt	1940
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
MANCHESTER	1	Edward M. Chase	1942
NEW JERSEY			
ASBURY PARK	1		
ATLANTIC CITY	1	Joseph B. Perskie	1941
BAYONNE	1	Aaron A. Melniker	1941
BLOOMFIELD	1		
CAMDEN	1	Benjamin Natal	1940
EAST ORANGE	1	A. J. Dimond	1941
ELIZABETH	1	Emil Stein	1940
HOBOKEN	1	Julius Lichtenstein	1941
IRVINGTON	1		
JERSEY CITY	1	Harry Goldowsky	1942
LINDEN	1		

STATES AND CITIES	NO.OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
NEW JERSEY			
LONG BRANCH	1		
NEW BRUNSWICK	1	Abraham Jelin	1941
NEWARK	2	Meyer C. Ellenstein Michael A. Stavitsky	1941 1940
ORANGE	1		
PASSAIC	1	Joseph A. Feder	1940
PATERSON	2		
PERTH AMBOY	1	Isaac Alpern	1940
PLAINFIELD	1	William Newcorn	1942
SOUTH ORANGE	1	Julius H. Cohn	1942
TRENTON	1	Phillip Forman	1942
UNION	1		
WEST HOBOKEN	1		
WEST NEW YORK	1		
WOODBINE	1		
NEW MEXICO			
LAS VEGAS	1	Louis C. Ilfeld	1941
NEW YORK			
ALBANY	1	Robert C. Poskanzer	1940
BINGHAMTON	1	C. R. Rosenthal	1942
BUFFALO	2	Joseph L. Fink Eugene Warner Herman Wile	1941 1942 1941
ELMIRA	1	Benjamin F. Levy	1941
FALLSBURGH	1		
GLOVERSVILLE	1		
KINGSTON	1		
LYNBROOK	1		
MONTICELLO	1		
MOUNT VERNON	1		
NEW ROCHELLE	1	Oscar Heyman	1941
NEWBURGH	1	Bertram A. Stroock	1941
NEW YORK CITY	48	Carl J. Austrian Edward L. Bernays David M. Bressler David A. Brown Emanuel Celler Morris R. Cohen Abram I. Elkus Louis Finkelstein Wm. Fischman Norman S. Goetz Samuel H. Goldenson Leo Gottlieb Henry S. Hendricks	1942 1941 1941 1942 1941 1941 1940 1942 1940 1940 1940 1942 1940

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
		Maurice B. Hexter	1942
		David M. Heyman	1941
		Joseph C. Hyman	1941
		Stanley M. Isaacs	1942
		Henry Ittleson	1941
		Maurice J. Karpf	1940
		Joseph J. Klein	1942
		Abraham Krasne	1942
		Arthur K. Kuhn	1941
		Arthur M. Lampport	1942
		Edward Lazansky	1940
		Herbert H. Lehman	1941
		Irving Lehman	1940
		Arthur I. LeVine	1940
		Edgar A. Levy	1940
		Samuel M. Levy	1942
		Wm. Liebermann	1942
		James Marshall	1942
		Alexander Marx	1941
		Mitchell May	1942
		George W. Naumburg	1942
		Algernon I. Nova	1942
		Carl H. Pforzheimer	1940
		Joseph M. Proskauer	1940
		Harold Riegelman	1942
		James N. Rosenberg	1940
		Samuel I. Rosenman	1940
		Walter N. Rothschild	1941
		Samuel Salzman	1941
		Samuel Schulman	1942
		Wolfgang Schwabacher	1940
		Bernard Semel	1942
		Fred M. Stein	1940
		I. M. Stettenheim	1940
		Max D. Steuer	1940
		Hugh Grant Straus	1941
		Roger W. Straus	1941
		Lewis L. Strauss	1940
		Alan M. Stroock	1942
		Sol M. Stroock	1941
		Nathan Sweedler	1942
		Ralph Wolf	1941
NIAGARA FALLS	1	Abba M. Fineberg	1941
PEEKSKILL	1		
POUGHKEEPSIE	1		
ROCHESTER	2	Mortimer Adler	1942
		Henry M. Stern	1941
SCHENECTADY	1	Lewis Lurie	1942

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
SYRACUSE	1	David M. Holstein	1941
TROY	1	Joseph Goodman	1941
UTICA	1	S. Joshua Kohn	1941
WHITE PLAINS	1	P. Irving Grinberg	1940
YONKERS	1	Irving Schneider	1941
NORTH CAROLINA			
GOLDSBORO	1	Lionel Weil	1941
NORTH DAKOTA			
FARGO	1	D. M. Naftalin	1942
OHIO			
AKRON	1	Richard Polsky	1941
CANTON	1	A. M. Luntz	1941
CINCINNATI	2	Samuel Ach	1942
		David Philipson	1942
CLEVELAND	2	Murray Seasingood	1941
		Edward M. Baker	1941
		E. S. Halle	1940
CLEVELAND HEIGHTS	1	Max Freedman	1942
COLUMBUS	1	Fred Lazarus, Jr.	1941
DAYTON	1	Milton C. Stern	1940
TOLEDO	1	Sigmond Sanger	1941
YOUNGSTOWN	1	Herman C. Ritter	1941
OKLAHOMA			
OKLAHOMA CITY	1	S. K. Bernstein	1940
TULSA	1	Nathan Appelman	1940
OREGON			
PORTLAND	1	Max S. Hirsch	1941
PENNSYLVANIA			
ALLENTOWN	1	Morris Senderowitz, Jr.	1940
ALTOONA	1	Isaiah Scheeline	1942
BETHLEHEM	1		
BRADDOCK	1	Malcolm Goldsmith	1941
CHESTER	1	Nathan Speare	1941
EASTON	1		
ERIE	1	Isador Sobel	1941
HARRISBURG	1	Gustav Kaplan	1940
HAZELTON	1	Nat Landau	1941
HOMESTEAD	1		
JOHNSTOWN	1	Nelson A. Elsasser	1940
LANCASTER	1		
McKEESPORT	1	Herman Levine	1941
PHILADELPHIA	11	Cyrus Adler	1941
		Justin P. Allman	1942

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
		Jacob Billikopf	1940
		Joseph L. Kun	1940
		Al. Paul Lefton	1941
		B. L. Levinthal	1940
		Howard A. Loeb	1940
		Victor Rosewater	1940
		Horace Stern	1941
		Morris Wolf	1941
PITTSBURGH	2	William K. Frank	1940
		Edgar J. Kaufmann	1942
POTTSVILLE	1		
READING	1	Sam R. Lurio	1941
SCRANTON	1	A. B. Cohen	1941
UNIONTOWN	1		
WILKES-BARRE	1	Reuben H. Levy	1942
RHODE ISLAND			
PROVIDENCE	2	Max L. Grant	1940
		Archibald Silverman	1940
WOONSOCKET	1	Arthur I. Darman	1941
SOUTH CAROLINA			
CHARLESTON	1	Sidney Rittenberg	1941
SOUTH DAKOTA			
SIoux FALLS	1		
TENNESSEE			
CHATTANOOGA	1	Sidney Marks	1941
KNOXVILLE	1	Ben R. Winick	1941
MEMPHIS	1	Louis Levy	1941
NASHVILLE	1	Nathan Cohn	1941
TEXAS			
BEAUMONT	1	Benjamin Blum	1940
DALLAS	1	Victor H. Hexter	1940
EL PASO	1	Maurice Schwartz	1940
FORT WORTH	1	Sol Brachman	1941
GALVESTON	1	Isaac H. Kempner	1941
HOUSTON	1	Max H. Nathan	1942
SAN ANTONIO	1	Jake Karotkin	1941
WACO	1	Lape I. Efron	1941
UTAH			
SALT LAKE CITY	1	James L. White	1940
VERMONT			
BURLINGTON	1	Samuel Lisman	1942
MONTPELIER	1	E. L. Segel	1942

STATES AND CITIES	NO. OF REP'S	REPRESENTATIVES	TERMS
VIRGINIA			
NEWPORT NEWS	1	Robert D. Binder	1940
NORFOLK	1	Herbert J. Gerst	1940
SPORTSMOUTH	1	Julian M. Blachman	1941
RICHMOND	1	Edward N. Calisch	1940
		Wm. H. Schwarzschild	1941
ROANOKE	1	Morris L. Masinter	1940
WASHINGTON			
SEATTLE	1	Leo T. Kreielsheimer	1942
SPOKANE	1	Joe Rubens	1941
TACOMA	1		
WEST VIRGINIA			
CHARLESTON	1		
HUNTINGTON	1	David Gideon	1942
WHEELING	1	Louis Horkheimer	1940
WISCONSIN			
MADISON	1	S. B. Schein	1942
MILWAUKEE	2	Joseph L. Baron	1941
SHEBOYGAN	1	George Holman	1941
SUPERIOR	1		
WYOMING	1		

Class B.—Delegates from National Jewish Organizations

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, A. S. W. Rosenbach
 B'RITH SHOLOM, Louis Levine, Louis I. Gilgor
 CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS, Max C. Currick
 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, Mrs. Marion M. Miller
 THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL, Simon M. Goldsmith
 HADASSAH, Mrs. David de Sola Pool
 HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Samuel A. Telsey, S. Dingol, Albert Rosenblatt
 INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM, Samuel Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, Max Silverstein, Max F. Wolff
 JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, Joseph Rosenzweig
 NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL WELFARE, Solomon Lowenstein
 NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman and Mrs. Benjamin S. Spitzer

ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS, Max E. Greenberg
 PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST, Louis Jaffie
 RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF
 AMERICA, Simon Greenberg
 UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA, Benjamin
 Koenigsberg and William Weiss
 UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Louis J. Moss
 WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGA-
 TIONS OF AMERICA, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, Mrs. Herbert S. Gold-
 stein
 WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA, Mrs. David
 Kass, Miss Sarah Kussy and Mrs. Samuel Spiegel
 YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA,
 Samuel Ribner

Class C.—Members-at-Large

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