

entered the country between 1917 and 1927. If we assume that these immigrants increased by 2% a year (1% during the year of arrival) their increase amounts to 32,746. In other words, the Jewish immigrants who entered the country during 1918-1927, plus the natural increase among them, may reasonably be assumed to have totalled 356,730 at the end of 1927.

If we now assume that the 3,388,000 Jews who were in the country at the end of 1917, had, during the ten following years a surplus of births over deaths of 1.5% a year, their increase, compounded, would amount to 544,058.

We may summarize our findings as follows:

Total number of Jews in United States, end of 1917.....	3,388,000
Natural increase, 1918 to 1927.....	544,058
Net immigration of Jews, 1918 to 1927.....	323,984
Natural increase of same.....	32,746

Total number of Jews in United States based on this method of computation.....	4,288,788
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The number thus arrived at is somewhat higher than the total obtained on the basis of the canvass made in 1927. The difference is comparatively small, and is probably owing to the estimate accepted in 1917, being too high. As a matter of fact, Dr. Oppenheim tacitly admitted this when he finally settled upon 3,300,000, instead of the total of his state estimates 3,388,000. (SEE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 5679, p. 73.)