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AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS UNION ADOPTS PLATFORM ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

Recognize Dignity of Labor and Precedence of Human Rights Over Property Following Heated Debate; Rabbis and Laymen Clash Over Social Justice Program Termed Expression of Prophetic Judaism; Proposal to Open Membership in Reform Congregations to Working People Rejected; Problems of Youth and Needs of Jewish Education Considered; Adopt Plan to Solve Union's Financial Difficulties

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cleveland, Jan. 20.—The attitude of Reform Judaism toward labor and social justice was formulated at the thirtieth biennial convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, following a long and heated discussion of the subject.

Six principles were established in the platform adopted by the convention. The platform, which recognizes the dignity of labor and that "human rights must take precedence over the rights of property," states:

"The recognition of the principle of mutual service through the performance of economic function as of first importance to our social philosophy.

"The recognition of the dignity of labor and the realization of society's

dependence upon the efforts of the toiler.

"That human rights take precedence over the rights of property.

"That a man's labor is his very life, and constitutes his primary service to society; it is not a commodity to be bought or sold in the market.

"The recognition of the duty on the part of employer and employe alike to exercise in the adjustment of their own interests a due regard for the paramount rights of society.

"The duty of the synagogue and its pulpit to speak courageously on human rights as part of its prophetic function."

A seventh proposal which would open membership in Reform congregations to workmen, was rejected.

It was further recommended that: "first, the committee on social justice become a permanent committee of the union; second, that due consideration be given to the establishment of a department of social action whose business shall be to secure a consensus of economic opinion on industrial and economic questions and to study them from a Jewish point of view and to keep the synagogues of the Union informed as to the development of

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JACOB WASSERMANN, NOTED GERMAN JEWISH NOVELIST, SAILS FOR U. S. JANUARY 28

Invited Here by Unnamed Banker; Decline of West Is Fantasy, He Says
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Jan. 20.—The talk about the decline of western civilization, stimulated by Spengler's book, and the "Yellow peril" is nothing but fantasy, declared Jacob Wassermann, well known German Jewish author, in commenting on the relations between the United States and Europe prior to his departure for the United States.

Herr Wassermann, in an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, stated that he and Mrs. Wassermann are leaving for New York on January 28 on a Hamburg-American liner. His journey to America is the result of an invitation extended to him by a blind American banker, Herr Wassermann declared. The name of the banker was not disclosed.

The novelist will spend about six months in the United States. He will visit Chicago, San Francisco, Hollywood and Pasadena, for the purpose of studying American life and collecting impressions for his literary work. He will also make a study of the negro question in the United States.

"I am happy with the results of the translations of six of my works into English which have been published in America, and particularly with the reception of "Christian Wahnschaffe" (called "The World's Illusion" in the English translation) which has revolutionized the American reading public. I understand that some wealthy men in the United States have, as a result of

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JEWISH FARMERS IN POLAND BAD OFF, SOCIETY IS TOLD

Inform Organizations Abroad of Plans to Promote Agricultural Work
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 20.—Further consideration of the plan to promote Jewish agricultural work in Poland was taken up at a meeting of the Tor, the newly formed society for promoting this work in Poland. H. D. Naumberg, Polish Jewish writer, presided.

A report submitted showed that the position of the Jewish farmers in the districts of Czenstochowa and Grochow is very unfavorable. The meeting decided to take measures to help these farmers. It decided also to negotiate with the Jewish land owners in the district of Warsaw, to permit the students in the agricultural courses, to obtain practical experience on their farms.

The Executive also decided to officially notify the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Jewish Colonization Association, the Jewish Relief Organization of London, of the establishment of the Tor.

GRUENBAUM TO LEAVE FOR U. S. FEBRUARY 9

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 20.—Deputy Dr. Isaac Gruenbaum, former president of the Club of Jewish Deputies, will leave for the United States on February 9.

The purpose of Deputy Gruenbaum's journey is to address the session of the American Jewish Congress which will take place in Washington on February 20th.

NULLIFICATION OF CZARISTIC LIMITATIONS OF JEWS' CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS URGED IN POLISH SENATE

Jewish Senator, Before Meeting of Budget Commission, Points to Brandeis and Reading in Convincing Argument

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 20.—The accomplishments of Louis D. Brandeis, American Jewish jurist, member of the United States Supreme Court, as well as the career of the Marquis of Reading in the British government were cited in a Polish Senate Commission as arguments for the abolition of the legal disabilities against the Jews dating back to Czarist times.

The argument was made by Senator Ringel at a meeting of the Budget Commission of the Senate when the budget of the Ministry of Justice was considered. The Senator pointed out that the Ministry has remained passive in the task entrusted to it to carry out the nullification of the Czaristic laws limiting the constitutional rights of the Jewish population.

In Galicia, there remain in force the Austrian language limitations of 1846. Jewish attorneys cannot be admitted to state office in Galicia, notwithstanding the fact that there are many well known jurists among them, he stated.

LUCIEN WOLF IS HONORED ON SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 20.—Lucien Wolf, well known Anglo-Jewish historian and secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, celebrated his seventieth birthday today.

A dinner was given in his honor by the Jewish Historical Society of which Mr. Wolf is President.

HOUSE DEFEATS KLAN MEASURE TO MAKE FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS INELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION TO CONGRESS

Proposal to Amend Constitution Defeated Following Vigorous Fight by New York Congressman

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 20.—A resolution to amend the United States Constitution, whereby only native born American citizens would be eligible for election to the Senate and House of Representatives was defeated in the House Judiciary Committee.

The defeat came as a result of a motion introduced by Congressman Nathan D. Perlman, member of the Committee. Congressman Perlman, who carried on a vigorous fight against the proposal, pointed out many illustrious members

of Congress who were of foreign birth. It was stated that the measure barring foreign born citizens from membership in the House and Senate was inspired by the Ku Klux Klan.

BISHOP AND RABBI WILL OFFICIATE AT FUNERAL OF LEE KOHNS, PHILANTHROPIST

A bishop and a rabbi will officiate at the funeral services for the late Lee Kohns who died on Tuesday.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, it was announced, will conduct services this morning at the home of the late philanthropist.

Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, will officiate at the service at the grave. The body of Mr. Kohns will be buried in the cemetery of the congregation of Temple Beth-El in Cypress Hills, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The pallbearers will be Frederick P. Bellamy, W. J. L. Banham, Charles L. Bernheimer, Lewis Sayre Burrard, Charles E. Finlay, Samuel Greenbaum, Dr. Alfred Hess, James W. Hyde, Chester S. Lord, Isaac Marcossion, Frank Melville, Jr., Louis E. Pierson, Dr. B. Sachs, Jesse Isidor Straus, Roger Straus, Charles Strauss and Donald W. Whitmore.

STATESMAN ADVOCATES ARBITRATION COURT FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, Jan. 20.—The proposal that a special court of arbitration be formed by the League of Nations for the purpose of considering the conflict between the national minorities and their respective governments is being advocated by M. de Monzie, well known French statesman and former Minister of Education.

M. de Monzie advocates this idea in a series of articles which he published in the press on the Congresses of the national minorities held in recent years. "So far the congresses of the national minorities in 1925 and 1926 have done nothing to solve the minorities problem," he writes.

FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SYRIA TO VISIT PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 20.—M. Ponsot, French High Commissioner of Syria, will visit Palestine shortly, it was learned here today.

M. Ponsot is expected to arrive in Jerusalem on January 25. He will be the guest of Lord Plumer at the Government House for two days.

tion can properly deal with it. The schools maintained are in Poland, Russia, Roumania, Lithuania and Latvia.

The number of applicants is greater than can be provided for with the facilities available.

LABOR DEPARTMENT STAYS DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST JEWISH STUDENT

Taught Hebrew and Played Violin for Pay; Earned Money While Studying
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 20.—A stay of the deportation proceedings against Bernard Schlugasser, 28, a student at Butler University, was ordered yesterday at the Labor Department, as a result of a special appeal made by the faculty of Butler University at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—Butler University authorities and civic leaders, aided by Indianapolis newspapers, are investigating to determine whether any means exist of preventing deportation from the United States of Bernard Schlugasser, who until Tuesday afternoon was a student at Butler.

Schlugasser, a native of Lithuania, is on his way to New York in charge of immigration officials. His deportation was ordered when it was learned he had been tutoring in Hebrew and playing his violin for pay. This, it was explained, is in violation of regulations prohibiting an alien student receiving remuneration for work while in America.

Postmaster General New, Senators Watson and Robinson and the American Civil Liberties Union have been asked to help.

PALESTINE Z. O. EXECUTIVE HAS HIGH HOPES FOR N. Y. CAMPAIGN UNDER ROSALSKY

The headquarters of the United Palestine Appeal in New York City made public yesterday a cable from the Palestine Zionist Executive welcoming the inauguration of the New York drive for \$2,500,000 under the chairmanship of Judge Otto A. Rosalsky.

"The unity and enthusiasm for Palestine on the part of the largest Jewish community of the world strengthens us and convinces us that the new enterprises which we have started for this year will be carried out. Please convey our heartiest congratulations to New York Jewry. We hope for the success of your endeavor," the cable read.

\$125,000 FUND FOR LONDON PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED BY BARON

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 20.—An endowment fund of £25,000 for the new pathological institute of the London Hospital was established by Bernard Baron, famous Anglo-Jewish philanthropist, it was announced today.

The endowment will enable the new department to acquire up-to-date equipment and insure complete continuity of the research work.

GRAVEDIGGERS IN JEWISH CEMETERIES GO ON STRIKE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Czernowitz, Jan. 20.—A strike of gravediggers in the Jewish cemeteries here was proclaimed. The strike was called due to the refusal of the Kehillah to consider the demand of the gravediggers for an increase in wages.

ORT PUBLISHES SURVEY OF WORK IN EASTERN EUROPE

Permanent Body Necessary to Cope with Problem, Is Contention

A survey of its trade and technical school activities in Russia, Poland, Roumania and Lithuania, has just been completed by the Ort, the American branch announces.

During the year 1926, the period of the survey, over 6,000 children and adults were taught twenty-four trades, with those of ladies' tailoring, locksmiths and mechanics, and carpenters and joiners leading in popularity among the pupils. Courses last from three months to one year. Listed among the industrial endeavors of the Society is an orphan apprentice system, directed by visiting patrons who see to the literacy needs of the children, and enforce proper treatment at the hands of artisans to whom the orphans are apprenticed.

Following is a tabulation of the trade classes and the number in attendance: Ladies' Tailors, 1,61; Locksmiths and Mechanics, 1,291; Carpenters and Joiners, 473; Seamstresses, 389; Men Tailors, 351; Knitters, 266; Milliners, 206; Office Clerks, 196; Bootmakers, 145; Electro-Technicians, 140; Draughtsmen, 137; Weavers, 116; Automobile Mechanics, 47; Watchmakers, 47; Opticians, 47; Molders, 42; Ironworkers, 42; Furriers, 34; Metal Polishers, 28; Bee Masters (Honey), 26; Technical Professions, 24; Jewelers, 22; Photographers, 14; Painters, 14; Lithographers, 13; Compositors, 13; Upholsterers, 12; Hairdressers, 12; Orphan apprentices, 504.

During the year three thousand children were taught trades in the professional schools while the classes for adults accommodated slightly over twenty-five hundred.

The report is released by the American branch in connection with its efforts to establish a permanent body in America. It points out that it will be necessary to substantially increase the number of schools and provide facilities for many additional thousands of pupils, in order to cope with the need for technical training and trade education. This work is, according to the statement of the Ort, permanent in its nature and only a permanent organiza-

CLAIM IMMIGRATION LAWS ARE BENEFICIAL TO FOREIGN NATIONS

This View Presented by Immigration Commissioner Hull; Trevor, Expert on National Origins Plan, Gives House Committee Reasons for Its Adoption

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 20.—American immigration laws are not purely selfish measures to protect the interests of America alone, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, said in an address he delivered before the League of Women Voters in Washington, in which he discussed the enforcement of the immigration laws.

"The fact is," said Mr. Hull, "that the efforts of American citizens, as exemplified by the restrictive immigration policy to preserve the institutions for which the Government stands, and to maintain its standards of wages and prosperity, have benefited not only Europe but also the world at large."

Pointing out that present-day immigration is less than one-fourth of that of 1907, Commissioner General Hull said it would be impossible to say accurately what would have been the number seeking admission in the absence of restrictions. "Indeed," he said. "I think that steamship companies, American consular officers, and others in touch with the situation since the war, would readily testify that economic conditions would have literally precipitated upon us a flood of immigration from Europe, had it not been prevented by our limiting legislation."

Commissioner General Hull declared in part:

"The General Immigration Act of 1917 represents the thought of the country at large upon the classes of aliens regarded as dangerous to our national welfare. Classes of criminal and immoral classes, aliens who are likely to become public charges, physically or mentally afflicted, vagrants, beggars, and such classes are specified in such definite terms that inspectors are able to determine readily the qualifications of alien applicants; and the traveling public and transportation interests are placed on strict notice that these classes of alien passengers may not be accepted for transportation to our ports.

"The quota law of 1924 goes even further and says that aliens who have

qualified may come only in prescribed numbers, which means roughly that 164,000 alien natives of the Old World may be admitted yearly. At this point let me introduce a thought which I believe worthy of earnest consideration.

"In addition to the 164,000 quota immigrants who may be admitted annually, the law permits the entry of an unlimited number of natives of countries of the Western Hemisphere, the net result of which was that in 1925, the first year of operation under the new law, the startling total of 175,865 natives of non-quota countries was admitted and in 1925 a total of 151,454 such immigrants entered for permanent residence. Since the first quota law in 1921 approximately 900,000 natives of non-quota countries have been admitted, whereas, if quotas were fixed for those countries, only something over 100,000 might have entered for permanent residence during that period. Natives of adjoining territory furnish a very considerable proportion of these totals. For example, in 1925 Mexican immigrant aliens numbered 32,378 and 42,638 were admitted in 1926 in contrast to 1,557 who might be admitted annually if a quota were established for that country.

"I have emphasized many times that by restricting the immigration of natives of certain Old World countries that have contributed so much to our national origin, while at the same time admitting an unlimited number of natives of countries of this hemisphere, a great injustice is being done. My opinion is that if it is a good thing for us, as a nation, to limit the number of alien peoples that may settle among us permanently, it is just as good in one direction as another. Immigration statistics show that while Congress limited immigration from the Old World to 164,000 annually, the total of immigrants admitted is more than twice that number for each year of operation under the Act of 1924.

"Of course, if Congress had this situation in view in passing the law, I have no quarrel with the result, but it seems to me more American and more equitable that the limiting acts be en-

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KEREN HAYESOD RECEIPTS INCREASE; AMERICA SENDS \$122,500 DURING DECEMBER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 20.—A marked increase in the receipts of the Keren Hayesod, the Palestine Foundation Fund, in the last six months was announced by the headquarters of the Fund here.

For the month of December the receipts of the Fund amounted to £48,409. The increase in the last six months is especially marked when compared with the receipts of the corresponding months in previous years.

During December the amount of £24,500 was received from the United States, £10,000 from South Africa, £3,000 from Germany, £2,800 from the Dominion of Canada, £1,750 from Roumania and £1,260 from Poland.

SOLOMON FRIEDMAN LEAVES \$1,044,000 TO JEWISH CHARITIES, DETAILS OF WILL DISCLOSE

Bequests aggregating \$1,044,000 are made to Jewish charitable institutions in the will of Solomon Friedman, filed in the Surrogates' Office Wednesday. The largest amount goes to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of which the testator was trustee. The provision for this institution is \$25,000 outright and \$750,000 upon the death of Mr. Friedman's widow, Mrs. Amelia G. Friedman.

Mr. Friedman was a retired cotton goods merchant and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of several clubs. He was a supporter of many philanthropies. He died on January 2.

Mr. Friedman left an estate estimated at \$2,000,000, but uncertain of the extent of his fortune, he stipulated in his will that in case his estate was less than \$1,250,000 the charitable bequests and some others were to be revoked, although he made other provisions for the public institutions to be effective upon the death of Mrs. Friedman.

The public benefactions of Mr. Friedman, besides those for the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, are Hebrew Orphan Asylum, \$5,000 and \$50,000 on the death of Mrs. Friedman; Convalescent Home for Hebrew Children, \$5,000 and \$50,000 on the death of Mrs. Friedman; Beth-El Sisterhood, \$5,000 and \$50,000 on the death of Mrs. Friedman; Montefiore Hospital, \$5,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$7,500; Temple Rodolph Shalom, \$2,000, and Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service, \$2,500.

Home for Hebrew Infants, \$5,000, and Hospital for Joint Diseases, \$5,000. The last three institutions also are to receive an additional \$5,000 each on the death of the testator's widow. Mr. Friedman bequeathed to his brother, Arthur L. Friedman, \$50,000, and \$40,000 each to his sisters, Mrs. Carrie Stern, Mrs. Jennie Schoolherr, Miss Henrietta Friedman, Mrs. Esther Levy and Mrs. Florence F. Meyers.

He also created a trust of \$60,000 for his sister, Miss Henrietta Friedman. All these provisions for his brother and sisters with the exception of those for Miss Friedman, were to be annulled along with the charitable bequests in case the value of the estate fell below \$1,250,000.

The residuary estate is left in trust for Mrs. Friedman, and upon her death, Mr. Friedman provided, twenty other Jewish philanthropic and welfare institutions and societies are to receive \$5,000 each and two others \$10,000 each.

Announcement was made by the medical staff of the Northwestern General Hospital in Philadelphia, Pa., that Dr. David W. Kramer was appointed Chief of the Department of Metabolic Diseases. Dr. Kramer has for many years engaged in research studies in the field of metabolic diseases, particularly diabetes. He was chief of the first Diabetic Clinic in Philadelphia at the Polyclinic Hospital in 1915. During the World War he served overseas with the American forces. He is Associate in Clinical Medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Associate of the Medical Staff at the Jewish Hospital, and Chief of the Diabetic Clinic Jewish Hospital.

JEWISH ACTORS OF N. Y. FETE HABIMA PLAYERS

A reception in honor of the Habima players was given by the actors of the Jewish theatres in New York City on Wednesday night. Sigmund Weintraub presided. Abraham Teitelbaum welcomed the Habima on behalf of the Jewish actors of New York. He expressed the hope for a closer relationship between the Jewish actors in Europe and the United States.

Naum Zemach replied on behalf of the Habima. He stated that both the Yiddish and Hebrew theatres are branches of the same tree and should not be affected by the fight between the Hebraists and the Yiddishists.

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"COLLECTIVE RECEIPT" OF ASSISTANCE ASKED BY WARSAW LABOR UNION (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Jan. 20.—"Collective receipt" of emergency assistance for members of labor unions was introduced in the Jewish community in Warsaw.

A delegation of the Jewish trade unions appeared before the Kehillah executive, asking that coal tickets distributed by the Kehillah to unemployed be turned over to the union for distribution. Last year the Kehillah distributed these tickets to individual applicants.

At the hearing, a member of the labor delegation, a tailor, Baruch Stein, 26 years old, fainted. It was learned that he had not eaten for several days.

AGED RABBI OF KOLBERG DIES (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Rabbi Salomon Goldschmidt, rabbi of Kolberg, died at the age of 90. He was head of the Jewish community of Kolberg for the last 60 years.

Jacob Wassermann, German Jewish Author, Sails for U. S. Jan. 28

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reading my book, given away their wealth for philanthropic purposes," Herr Wassermann declared.

"The relation between the United States and Europe at present reminds one of the constellation which existed between Rome and Greece seventeen hundred years ago. I hope that this situation will not lead it to the catastrophe of Europe. All the theories about the decline of the west or the swamping of Europe by Asia and the yellow peril are nothing but fantasies," he declared.

The new home of the Yeshivah Yavne, at 500 Dahill Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be dedicated on Sunday.

The Yeshivah Yavne was founded three years ago. The new building can accommodate 500 students.

There are 200 students at the Yeshivah it was stated. Rabbis Nathan and Jacob Shapiro are in charge of the school.

TREVOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN PLAN EXPERT, GIVES HOUSE COMMITTEE HIS VIEWS

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forced evenly against all alien peoples. It is not fair to the countries of this continent, for in some cases it robs them of their very best people, and it is not fair to the countries of the Old World because it is a discrimination against their people who, in their crowded condition, desire to come to this country and are prevented from so doing by fixed numerical restrictions.

"One of the chief arguments advanced for not applying quotas to our adjoining countries is that we need the cheap labor for our industrial life, but this argument is not sound. We have demonstrated that cheap labor is not necessary to industry and that this same cheap labor is undermining our future civilization. Cheap labor never makes for good citizenship, and it is not doing so today.

"The future civilization of our country depends on the slavery of the elements and the binding of them to man's service through the development of machinery. We must see to it that every American citizen receives the benefit, by protecting him from competition with the cheap labor of an alien people."

Washington, Jan. 20.—A supplementary appropriation of \$500,000 for the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, is asked by the President in a letter sent to Congress.

H. M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, in a letter accompanying the President's states that the estimate is "to provide additional facilities to prevent the unlawful entry of aliens into the United States. Despite the liberalization of the appropriations for enforcement of the laws regulating immigration, the number of unlawful entries is increasing, until the situation is becoming acute," he states.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Testimony favoring retention of the national origins provision in the Immigration Act of 1924 was given on January 19 before the Committee on Immigration of the House when John B. Trevor of New York City appeared before the Committee. In the World War Mr. Trevor was in charge of the Army Intelligence Service for the district of New York City.

Mr. Trevor told the committee he had made a study of restrictive immigration for more than 20 years. The purpose of such restrictive immigration, he said, should be three-fold: 1. To maintain the standard of living in the United States; 2. To maintain racial solidarity; and 3. To preserve democracy in the Government.

"It is inevitable that any arbitrary census date which might be taken upon which to base immigration," Mr. Trevor said, "will be to an extent discriminatory." In referring to the opposition of certain organizations of foreign-born persons to the national origins provision, he said the interests of the U. S., rather than of other countries or peoples should be consid-

CORNERSTONE OF JERUSALEM COMMERCIAL CENTRE LAID, AFTER FIVE YEAR EFFORT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, Dec. 20.—The cornerstone of the Jerusalem Commercial Centre on the Mamillah Road was laid in the presence of representatives of the Deputy District Commissioner, the various Communities and Moslem, Jewish and Christian merchants.

Dr. J. Thon, Managing Director of the Palestine Land Development Company, opened the proceedings, outlining the origin and development of the Commercial Centre idea. Five years ago, he said, prominent merchants of Jerusalem who realized the necessity of transferring trade from the inadequate unhealthy lanes of the Old City into the new part of Jerusalem, asked his Company to purchase the site of the Centre. A strong spirit of cooperation had developed among the merchants of Jerusalem with the result that all the three Communities would be represented in the centre. Jerusalem is the only city in Palestine where there was only one Chamber of Commerce.

Economic depression, disagreements among the merchants and other obstacles prevented the immediate realization of the plans. At last successful negotiations had been concluded between the Commercial Centre Company and the authorities for the opening of a new road from the Post Office to the railroad station via the new Centre.

The participation of A. Pierce, the Canadian industrialist who advanced a loan of £214,000 to the Centre, and of the Zionist Executive which guaranteed the loan of sixty per cent of the cost of opening the road to the station, had made the new centre possible.

Mr. Shelley, the President of the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce, explained the importance of the Centre in the development of a strong commercial life in Jerusalem.

Mr. Pierce urged the necessity of (Continued on Page 8)

ered. It has been pointed out previously to the committee that lack of available data made it difficult to fix equitably the quotas of different races which would be admitted on the basis of the national origin of residents of the country since 1790. Mr. Trevor contended that in the different calculations which had been made by different individuals and organizations the percentages of different races making up the population in 1790 is practically the same in all calculations.

Mr. Trevor stated that he favored immigration on the basis of national origins in order to preclude race grouping in this country. Before the passage of the restrictive Immigration Act, he said, "a point of saturation had been reached where the races were keeping within their own units in the large centers of population."

It was urged by Mr. Trevor that the national origins provision be not now repealed, because he contended, a systematic basis had been fixed for determining the quotas under this provision.

AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS UNION ADOPTS PLATFORM ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

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thought and activity in the field of social justice."

Dr. Louis Wolsey presented the report for the Committee on Social Justice. In the preamble to the report signed by Henry Morgenthau, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Marcus Aaron, Dr. Samuel Goldenson, Karl Pritz, Milfred Stern, and Dr. Wolsey, the present system of society was described and the conditions of workmen analyzed. The preamble calls attention to the economic sufferings of the workman, and refers to the program of social justice adopted at the St. Louis Convention of the Union in 1925. Dr. Wolsey presented seven proposals as a part of the activities of the Union.

The debate lasted six hours. Amendments and substitute motions were put forward by many of the delegates. The controversy became almost a struggle between capital and labor. On the one side were almost all the rabbis and the layman, Marcus Aaron, one who signed the report and on the other laymen. Adolph S. Ochs of New York, Meier Steinbrink, of Brooklyn, Mr. Meitzer of Bridgeport, Mr. Weir of Buffalo, Aaron Strauss of Baltimore and Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark were among those who criticized the proposals. Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, supporter of the Committee's report, contended that by rejecting the proposals "we prove that justice can merely be preached and not executed." Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati stated: "We must remove the suspicion that Reform Judaism is a religion of the rich man." Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson of Pittsburgh stated, "We are with labor, because justice is on its side."

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver urged the adoption of the proposals, with certain amendments which he presented.

Adolph S. Ochs stated that he represents what he termed "capitalism". He asked that careful consideration be given to this matter and urged that the proposals should not be adopted at this convention. Mr. Steinbrink and Mr. Meitzer pleaded not to involve religion in economics.

Rabbi Keller of Cincinnati, Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman of Toronto, Rabbi Ephraim Frish of San Antonio, Texas, Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman of Hartford and others emphasized that religion is not abstract and has to do with every aspect of life, especially economic, where injustice can be committed more easily than in any other field. These speakers urged the adoption of the report.

Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman, a young Rabbi of Toronto, charged that a Reform rabbi could not espouse the cause of labor from his pulpit if he hoped to keep his position in the synagogue.

"I was with a congregation," he exclaimed, "where I expressed the views of the dispossessed, the poor and the disinherited. I paid for my views, but I am proud I paid."

So incensed were the rabbis by these

remarks that they voted to expunge them from the records. Dr. Isserman was applauded when he finished, however, and several delegates commended him for his courage.

Rabbi Foster was the only rabbi who strongly opposed the adoption of the proposals. His motion to refer the report for further study was defeated by a large majority, after the explanation of Rabbi Wolsey and Mr. Aaron that all the accusations and fears of radicalism and the possibility that this may lead to a split in the Union were unjustified because the proposals are merely the expression of Prophetic Judaism.

The adoption of the proposals, with some modifications, followed. The proposal concerning labor membership in the Congregations, which was rejected, read: "The duty of the synagogue is to assure the workman a welcome to its membership and administration." The proposals were voted on seriatim.

The evening session was devoted to a further discussion of the Perpetuation of Judaism. Roger W. Straus of New York, president of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, presided. Dr. Samson Benderly of New York, called attention to the present critical condition of Jewish education and presented suggestions of how to solve the problem. He stressed the need of money and organization for the one million young men and women, the youth of tomorrow. "Not only the home, the synagogue, and the school, but other forces must work toward making American Judaism more spiritual. Palestine is a great and valuable factor in the survival of American Judaism," he said.

A. L. Sachar of the Illinois State University spoke on "Approaching the Jewish Student."

Rabbi Silver, who closed the discussion, censured the laymen and women for not being sufficiently interested in education and Judaism. "Judaism," he said, "should not be a matter of conventions, but of daily life." He strongly criticized the attitude of parents who do not send their children to religious schools and for their opposition to Hebrew and for expelling to find sensations in rabbinical sermons.

Mr. Straus spoke on the "Mind of the Youth." "The Catholic Church has for centuries said in effect 'Give us the child until he is five years old and we do not fear but that he will be a Catholic forever,' he declared.

"This observation has been approved by modern psychology which says that a child's character is largely formed in its earliest years. Although this is undoubtedly a fact, nevertheless usually the mind of a youth goes through certain definite stages in its attitude towards religion. At first it absorbs the religion of the home either from the home, or if there is nothing there it nevertheless conjures up from its environment a something, if nothing else a fear-complex with its superstitions just as primitive people did. Next we often find a stage of indifference,

sometimes either hand-in-hand or followed by a stage of skepticism or positive disbelief. If there is no positive home education in the background or no strong impulse in environment the mind of the youth usually remains set in this stage and we have the man or woman, either indifferent or unbelieving.

If, however, the background of the home is there, or the environment of strong religious idealism presented, the mind of youth goes beyond these stages and a philosophy of life is developed which is distinctly religious. Therefore, as I see it, our problem is first of all in the home, and next amongst the youths themselves," he declared.

"A great number of Jewish young men and women are apparently indifferent. I say, apparently, because more and more I find that although often youth seems to be indifferent at first there is a yearning for some philosophy that is not purely materialistic, and if our religion is properly presented it secures whole-hearted adherence; but sometimes because Judaism is not properly presented turns to isms. The presentation is often more difficult because frequently there is a distinct resistance due to the fact that youth feels Judaism is old and shapeworn. The fact that Judaism is old but that in its fundamentals it is always modern is unfortunately not appreciated.

"Therefore, the problem so far as the mind of the youth and its attitude to Judaism is concerned seems to devolve itself to: first, home influence, second, education: because a lack of knowledge develops indifference or hostility, or both.

"The solution is far beyond my ken, but of one thing I am certain and that is that many youths will be held to Judaism or won back to it by education not only through the religious school, not only by the pulpit nor in any other one way, but by using these any every other means of reaching the youth. The Men's Club is one of the newer ways and it can and does much good, but it is only one of many means. All of these means must be multiplied, changed, modernized. There is no criticism intended of the Rabbinate nor of the Reform ritual when I say that it seems to me that in a large measure youth's lack of interest in Judaism is because of its manner of presentation. All of us are not constituted the same way; to some the purely intellectual appeal is the greatest, some are more swayed by the emotional appeal, some by oratory, art or music. Modern life is varied and complex. Youth, and the more elderly as well, are accustomed to seek in this world that side of life which most readily tends to appeal to the particular individual. Our religion is all inclusive and when young men or women say that Judaism does not appeal to them it does not mean that Judaism is at fault—it means that the method of presentation has failed. Why should we limit this appeal, let us provide the variations, not necessarily all at one time, but at different times and places," he said. "The Reform movement was a step in this direction, let us

(Continued on Page 8)

DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

[The purpose of the Digest is informative: Preference is given to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

The Problem of Reform Judaism in America

The belief that the difficulty encountered by Reform Judaism in America lies in its having lost contact with the masses and the conviction that spiritually Reform has become dependent on East European or Orthodox Jews are voiced in the "Day" and the "Jewish Morning Journal" of Wednesday, in editorial comments on the conference of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in Cleveland.

The "Jewish Morning Journal," which is an orthodox paper, referring to the financial crisis facing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, remarks: "Our own opinion is that Reform Judaism has seen its best days and that it will continue to weaken in the future, even if its income were to rise no matter how high. The truth is that spiritually Reform has become almost entirely dependent on Eastern Judaism, that is, on the sources of Orthodoxy. Polish and Lithuanian Jewish students fill the Hebrew Union College and the Seminary, 'landsleit' of our Yeshiva students occupy the pulpits in the largest Reform Temples. They have even dragged the much hated Zionism into the temples and they are drawn to orthodoxy more than they would dare to admit.

"The East-European Jew sticks to his idealism when he becomes rich and he makes bigger sacrifices than the Western Jew, who is wealthier. In London Bernard Baron, a Russian cigarette maker from New York, is teaching the Rothschilds and the Montagues how to render charity. In New York Russian Jewish 'builders' are teaching the German American Jews how to build institutes for higher Jewish education."

The "Day" expresses its view thus: "Seventy-five years ago, when the first Reform rabbis came over here from Germany, they were able to bring into being a movement: which, in the spiritual sense, bore a revolutionary character. Wise and Lillenthal and Kohler represented the torch bearers of a new idea which attracted the German-Jewish masses who had just immigrated here. The contact with the Jewish masses lent the Reform movement life and energy: Reform was an actual problem then. But in the course of the past quarter century a change has taken place in the character of the Reform movement in America. Instead of going ahead further along the lines of the masses' needs it has stopped, and has become the interest of a small group of well-to-do German Jews. It has lost contact with the masses. Temple Judaism is an atrophied Judaism and Reform has been unable in recent years to free itself from this state," the paper says.

The "Jewish Daily News," orthodox organ, in yesterday's issue, directs an attack on Rabbi Philipson, who, according

ing to the paper, is alleged to have said in his address before the Cleveland convention, that "Titus the Cruel" performed a good deed by destroying the Temple and dispersing the Jewish people to all the corners of the world, for "by doing that he broke down the walls of the narrow scope of Jewish life." The paper heads its editorial, "Titus the Cruel, in Cleveland" and charges Dr. Philipson with anti-Jewish sentiments.

Comment on the convention of the Jewish Reform leaders in Cleveland is contained in the "Cleveland Press" of Jan. 19, wherein we read:

"The deliberations show that the reform Jews of America are bending their efforts to the things which make for peace, good will and happiness in America and the world. Here are some of the things that they are doing:

"Calling upon President Coolidge to avoid war with Mexico and Nicaragua and to settle the difficulties with those countries by peaceful methods. Affirming their belief that all laws, including the prohibition law, must be obeyed. Calling upon the civilized world to protest the ill-treatment of Jews in Roumania. Making plans to keep the youth religious. Making plans to increase good will between Christian and Jew through mutual understanding.

"These things show that the Jews of America are doing their best for the future of the nation."

The Changing East Side

That New York's East Side can no longer be classed with the world's great slums, that it constitutes "the finest consumer market of high-grade products in America" and that improvements such as contemplated by philanthropists are now already in rapid progress in this section, are the facts gleaned from an article which will appear in the "American Mercury" for February from the pen of Zelda F. Popkin who writes on "The Changing East Side." We read:

"While from their office-buildings uptown certain philanthropists still fill the newspapers with news of a venture by which all the tenements of the East Side are to be torn down and replaced by model dwellings, a change is taking place down there which makes all the clamor sound a little silly. In 1916, 542,061 persons lived in the narrow streets south of Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery. But in 1924 there were only 416,108 inhabitants in the district, and this year the estimate generally agreed upon runs between 300,000 and 350,000. As it declines in numbers the East Side rises in aspiration. An individual householder cannot hire a plumber today for love or money. The gentlemen of that profession are rushed to the limit of their union working hours with the installation of bathtubs. Into kitchens where for years a scabrous washtub sufficed for a whole family's ablutions, into little hall closets, into corners that

are darkness leading into dark, go new white porcelain tubs. And these tubs are not put in for the storage of coal, but to forestall the departure of the tenants.

"The exodus of population and the installation of modern improvements are, however, only minor paragraphs in the story of the changing East Side. Of far greater significance is its altered character and outlook. The old spirit of self-sacrificing idealism is dead. It sickened with the Armistice. It died with the election of Calvin Coolidge. It was buried when the nails were hammered into the coffin of its symbol and hero, Meyer London. Before the war, if you wanted to get information about the East Side, you went to the social service agencies and studied their poverty surveys. Today you go to the advertising agencies. A daily newspaper which recently made a survey on behalf of its advertisers decided that the new East Side presented the "finest consumer market of high-grade products in America."

"It would be decidedly inaccurate to say or imply that there is no longer any poverty on the East Side—no families living below the actual minimum of subsistence. No population group of more than 300,000 could be without its share of dependents. But it may be said with assurance that there are not enough persons living below the subsistence minimum in the district to justify classifying it any longer with the world's great slums."

"Times" on the Late Lee Kohns

The late Lee Kohns, observes the N. Y. "Times," was "a citizen of the type which Pericles praised as the ideal." The paper adds:

"Though he attended assiduously and successfully to private business, he took an active interest in public affairs. Suggested for office more than once, he served his city and his country only as a private citizen, but with a public spirit as disinterested and devoted as that of any official.

"He came of that distinguished Straus stock which has made such varied and beneficent contribution to the betterment of this city and of other parts of the world. His mother was a sister of the brothers Straus, Oscar, Nathan and Isidor. He thus had fine example in their public-mindedness and far-seeing philanthropy which did not stop at the bounds of our city or our continent."

The struggle between conservative and radical elements for control of the needle trades unions in New York resulted in a fight between groups of right and left wing garment workers about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning at Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

After about ten minutes fighting, many of the fifty men who participated on both sides were badly beaten. Four detectives of the Industrial Society came on the scene in the garment district, fired several shots in the air. Seven were arrested by the detectives.

Four of the arrested were held in \$500 bail each by Magistrate Alexander Brough in Jefferson Market Court for a hearing on Friday. Two were held in \$250 bail each for a hearing on Monday. One was released in custody of his counsel pending a hearing on Monday.

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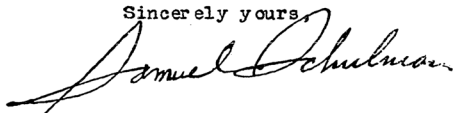
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(Continued from Page 5)

in this same spirit have some of our best minds, some of the men and women who have in the affairs of the world, either in business, medicine, politics, etc., shown their ability to judge their fellow man, join with our rabbis and lay leaders, and make a study of how our methods of interpretation can be widened and made more varied and effective. Judaism is not backward in its religious and ethical ideas—if it is backward at all it is I repeat only in its form and methods of presentation, and to correct this we must have first the will, second the intelligence and third the spirit of co-operation, so that all existing forces may work together.

"The age of materialism is passing and youth is, after its post-war debauch, returning to Idealism—it is returning not with the false feverish activity of war but with the slow steady, tolerant pace of peace. In this return Judaism has taken a part, but it has not taken the spiritual leadership which its traditional position demands.

"Let us re-dedicate ourselves to the spirit of Judaism and by so doing lead others to follow," Mr. Straus concluded.

Cleveland, Jan. 17.—Sacramental wine was held unnecessary for the observance of Jewish holy days, and the support of Reform Judaism in the enforcement of the Volstead Act was pledged before the convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations when Ludwig Vogelstein of New York, chairman of the Executive Board of the Union, declared:

"Our highest aim has been to do all in our power to aid in the upholding of the Constitution of the United States and we therefore want to go on record as unalterably opposed to any practice which tends to undermine it. Sacramental wine is not essential to the practice of Judaism."

Cleveland, Jan. 20.—A plan how to remedy the present financial situation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was unanimously adopted by the convention. The resolution as offered by the Ways and Means Committee was unanimously adopted. The resolution read:

"Reports submitted by various Committees indicate that a serious crisis exists in the financial affairs of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

"During the year just passed only one-half the funds necessary to conduct even a limited program were received from the Union's membership. This resulted in the necessity of using up surplus funds, a very bad practice, as well as going into bank and borrowing to pay current expenses.

"The alarming state of affairs is a serious indictment on not only the Congregation Membership but on Reform American Jewry as a whole.

"It is obvious that in order to avoid a break down of the present work and progress of the Union, immediate intensive effort must be put forth to re-

CORNERSTONE OF JERUSALEM COMMERCIAL CENTRE LAID

(Continued from Page 4)

making Jerusalem a world tourist centre.

A representative of the Centre read the scroll which is to be laid in the cornerstone and thanked the Palestine Land Development Company and others who had made the realization of the Centre possible.

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Cust representing the Deputy District Commissioner, Dr. Ruppin and others were honored with the task of laying the first stones.

Fire partially destroyed the interior of the Anshe Chesed Synagogue in Linden, N. J., causing several thousand dollars damage. The fire raged for three hours before it was extinguished. Much of the damage was done to the front part of the synagogue. The auditorium and social room were damaged by smoke and water. The cause has not been determined.

As a result of the fire the congregation will have to worship temporarily in other quarters.

awaken the interest of every member Congregation, its Rabbis and presidents and Trustees, to the vital financial requirements of the Union and to that end we beg leave to recommend the following plan:

"That the month of March 1927, be designated by the Board of Finance to make intimate personal contacts thru Union Board members, zone chairmen or their representatives, with every member congregation, its president and rabbi.

"That the Central Conference of American Rabbis request the pulpits of their members to cooperate wholeheartedly with the efforts of the zone chairmen to obtain full quotas from all congregations.

"That all delegates to this Council pledge themselves to urge their Congregations to promptly pay their quota by making known to their constituents the enlarged work the Union is doing and the necessity of liberal financial support to carry on.

"That the presidents of congregations who meet here on Wednesday be pledged to do their sacred duty by promptly paying their congregation's quota into the treasury of the Union and

"That the Brotherhoods emphasize through their membership to their respective congregations the Union's immediate financial requirements."

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EMPLOYMENT—OFFICE FOR JEWISH IMMIGRANTS IS OPENED IN URUGUAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Montevideo, Dec. 25.—The representatives of the Hias, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society of America, and the Emigdirekt, the United Jewish Emigration Committee in Uruguay have opened an Emigrants' Protection Office to secure employment for the Jewish immigrants to Uruguay. The office will have its headquarters in the town of Peisandu.

The Emigrants' Protection Office is the first of its kind in South America. The few emigrant aid societies in the Argentine and Brazil are of a charitable character and are not in a position to give any adequate help to the newly-arrived Jewish immigrants. The Emigrants' Protection Office of the Hias and the Emigdirekt has already approached local chilled meat factories and it is expected that a large number of Jewish immigrants will find employment at these factories.

Similar emigrant protection offices will be opened in the other South American States.

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