

## LEAGUE COMMISSION PROCEEDS WITH EXAMINATION OF PALESTINE REPORTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, June 30.—The examination of the Palestine reports was continued by the Permanent Mandates Commission at its session yesterday. Sir John Shuckburgh, British delegate to the session, continued to answer questions of the various members of the Commission concerning Palestine affairs.

Among the questions raised were the application of the Palestine Citizenship Ordinance, the standard of wages of Jewish and Arab workers in Palestine, the status of the labor organization and the purposes for which the Palestine government loan of \$4,500,000 is to be used. The Commission also began the examination of the petition submitted by the Palestine Arab Executive.

## ORDERS TO PROTECT JEWISH CEMETERIES FROM VANDALS ARE ISSUED IN GERMANY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 30.—Assurance that the Jewish cemeteries in German towns will be guarded against the attacks of vandals were given by the governments of several states in the Republic.

The steps were taken by the state governments following an appeal of the Central Verein Deutschen Buerger des Juedischen Glaubens. In reply to this communication, the governments of Prussia, Bavaria and other states notified the Verein that they have issued ordinances to guard the cemeteries and to mete exemplary punishment to those found guilty of the acts of vandalism.

## DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN IS HAILED IN BERLIN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 30.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, was received in audience by Chancellor Marx yesterday.

In the evening a huge reception was held in honor of Dr. Weizmann at the Herrenhaus. Tremendous crowds came to listen to the Zionist leader and it was necessary to call out the police to keep order. An overflow meeting was held. At both meetings Weizmann was given enthusiastic ovations.

## DR. LEE FRANKEL CONFERS WITH LEADERS OF MIZRACHI

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 30.—Dr. Lee K. Frankel conferred with leaders of the Mizrachi Zionist Organization prior to his departure for the United States.

He inspected the activities of the organization in the fields of education, colonization and religious work.

## NEW ROUMANIAN PREMIER ISSUES MANIFESTO GUARANTEERING RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

States He Has Honest Intention to Promote Good Will; Liberals' Agreement with Jewish Leaders Holds Promise of Better Understanding; Groups in New Provinces Proceed on Different Line

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, June 30.—Respect for the rights of the minorities, including the Jewish population in Roumania, was assured by the Bratianu government as a result of an agreement reached between the Liberal Party and the Union of Roumanian Jews headed by Dr. William Fielderman.

In a manifesto issued by Bratianu, the Prime Minister refers to the question of the national minorities and declares that the Liberals base their governmental policy on the democratic principles which have been introduced into the constitution. The Liberals will honestly fulfill the natural rights due to the citizens of the minorities and will seek through a policy of brotherhood to solidarize the minorities with the interests of the Roumanian state. The

manifesto also promises the creation of the necessary conditions for the normal life and development of the minorities in Roumania.

Notwithstanding the change in the government, following the fall of the Stirley government, the agreement between the Union of Roumanian Jews and the Liberal Party remains in force. In a manifesto issued by the Union to the population, the leaders of the Union refer to the King's message and to the promise of the Liberals to fulfill the demands of the minorities. The Jewish population throughout Roumania is urged in the manifesto to vote at the parliament and senate elections for the Liberal list, which includes seven Jewish candidates.

In Transylvania and in Bessarabia the national Jewish parties are concluding blocs with the Tzaranists, the Roumanian Peasants Party. In Bukowina a different policy was adopted by the leaders of the Jewish party. A minorities bloc is being created there with the participation of the Jewish leaders, Meyer Ebner and Klueger.

## ALEPH ZADIK ALEPH OPENS CONVENTION IN DES MOINES, IOWA

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Des Moines, Ia., June 30.—The Fourth Annual Convention of the Order Aleph Zadik Aleph, junior organization of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith opened here yesterday. Jacob M. Finkelstein, Grand Aleph Godal, presented his annual message to the delegates.

Governor John Hammill of Iowa, delivered the principal address at a banquet last night. Sam Beber, president of the Synagogue Advisory Council and Joe Slate of Des Moines, addressed the first session.

Robert Lappen, incoming president of District No. 6 of the I. O. B. B., was toastmaster at the dinner. Julius Cohen of Chattanooga, Joseph Herbach of Philadelphia, Alvin Goldstein of Washington, Hyman Wolf of St. Louis, David Selvar of Chicago, Jacob Finkelstein of Lincoln and Philip Klutznick of Omaha, were among the speakers.

## DUESSELDORF TO ERECT MONUMENT TO HEINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 30.—Heinrich Heine, the German Jewish poet who was denied recognition during the reign of Wilhelm II, will be honored by his native town, Duesseldorf.

The government of the city where Heine was born has decided to erect a monument to the poet. A contest for a design for the monument was announced by the city.

## SCHNEURSON, FAMOUS CHASSIDIC LEADER, IS RELEASED BY SOVIET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, June 30.—Rabbi Schneurson, known as the Lubawitscher rebbe, the leader of the Chabbd Chassidic school, was released from imprisonment, according to despatches received here from Leningrad.

The Chassidic leader was arrested on the charge that he collected funds for the maintenance of a Yeshiva. The despatch states that following his release he was placed under the supervision of the Ogpu, the political police of the Soviet government.

## M. M. USSISCHKIN, HEAD OF J.N.F. ARRIVES IN CANADA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, June 30.—M. M. Ussischkin, director of the Jewish National Fund, arrived in Quebec on Monday on the steamer Alauina.

Rabbi J. L. Zlotnik, executive director of the Canadian Zionist Federation and a committee headed by Maurice Pollack, were at the pier to greet him.

Accompanied by Rabbi Zlotnik, Mr. Ussischkin went to Ottawa where a banquet was arranged in his honor. At the banquet the campaign of the Ke'en

(Continued on Page 3)

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**ROUMANIA WILL NOW****ADMIT JACOB LANDAU**

Washington Minister Assures J. T. A.  
Director of Free Entry; Expresses  
Regret for Constanza Incident

George Cretziano, Roumanian Minister at Washington, has informed Jacob Landau, managing director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and "Jewish Daily Bulletin," who was recently held at Constanza by Roumanian port officials and permitted to enter the country only after intervention on the part of United States government representatives, will be permitted to enter Roumania freely to study Jewish conditions there.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Landau, the Roumanian Minister states that he has instructed the Roumanian Consul in New York to issue the necessary visa to Mr. Landau. The Minister has asked the Roumanian government to grant Mr. Landau all facilities, expressing the opinion that "such visits can only help to dispel the clouds of misapprehension that seem to obscure the Jewish public opinion in this country, as regards the situation in Roumania at the present moment."

In a previous letter to Mr. Landau dated June 17, the Roumanian Minister expressed his regrets at the Constanza incident. In writing to Mr. Landau then, Mr. Cretziano stated:

"It was most unfortunate, and the very fact that the Government took the necessary steps to correct it proves that, in all probability, it was due to misinformation on the part of the Port Authorities."

Colonel Michael Friedsam, president of the Altman Foundation, announced that the Foundation is prepared to give \$1 to the Art Department of New York University for every donation of a similar amount received by the university. This offer is good to the extent of \$30,000 a year for five years, making a total of possible contributions from the Foundation of \$150,000 by June 1, 1932.

This contribution, added to those already made, will make a grand total of \$245,000, given by the Altman Foundation toward the furtherance of art, Mr. Friedsam announced.

**OTTO H. KAHN SEEKS****\$50,000 FUND FOR HABIMA****Plan Palestine Home to Preserve Unique Hebrew Troupe**

An appeal for \$50,000 to help establish the Moscow Hebrew theatre Habima in Palestine was issued by a committee headed by Otto H. Kahn.

The committee has already raised \$20,000 and the present sum sought is intended as a fund to keep the Habima movement alive during the next two years, in view of the fact that the home planned for the Habima in Palestine will not be ready before that time.

A representative of the committee will be sent to Palestine in the near future to select a site for the Habima theatre and to inquire into conditions in connection with this project.

In an appeal issued to a selected group, signed by Otto H. Kahn, chairman, Maurice Wertheim, vice-chairman and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, the unique character of the Habima theatre is emphasized and the necessity of its preservation is urged.

"We know of your interest in rare achievement and feel that the curious situation of some famous wanderers will appeal to you," the appeal reads. "Because these are years of transition, it has seemed well to a few of us to attempt to preserve a unique artistic situation that it may bring into the future the value of a great tradition. We speak of the Habima Theatre of Moscow, the extraordinary Hebrew theatre whose artistry places it in the forefront of world producers and players.

"The Habima Theatre is unique in its preservation of an ancient tongue in all its purity and is noted for the individual creative capacities of its players, their original style, unusual intensity of artistic expression, and the harmony of their rhythms in songs and dances. It is unique, too, in that it is homeless and is wandering from one country to another, arousing enthusiasm everywhere, having roots nowhere.

"The distinction of the Habima players was long recognized and appreciated in Russia. Since the shifting of Russian destinies, the critics and publics of Paris, Berlin, Vienna and New York have witnessed their performances and thrilled to them. But, for the preservation of its tradition and the continuance of its artistic aims, for study and for development, the Habima Theatre must cease to make a circuit of world capitals and establish itself in a soil in which it can securely flourish. The Habima players and their friends consider that Palestine is the natural stage for their future. It is the only community in which Hebrew is a living language and there would, therefore, be instinctive harmony and understanding between the audience and the players. The traditions of Palestine would be a mighty source of inspiration for new creations," the appeal states.

The other members of the Committee are Edward L. Bernays, secretary, Henry Alsbeg, Feodor Chaliapin, Moty Eitingon, George S. Hellman, Samuel Lamport, Sam A. Lewisohn, Judge Julian Mack, Elias Rockmore, James N. Rosenberg and Solomon Poliakoff, managing director.

**DECIDE TO ORGANIZE LOAN SOCIETY FOR MEXICAN JEWS****I.O.B.A. and Emergency Committee Cooperate in Mexico Work**

The organization of a permanent loan society in Mexico City in order to assist the Jews settled in that city and in other parts of the Republic of Mexico, was authorized at a joint meeting of representatives of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith and the Emergency Committee for Jewish Refugees held here on Monday at the Hotel Astor. The loan society is to be organized with the participation of representatives of the Jewish population of Mexico, and the necessary steps to bring the society into being are to be taken by Dr. Boris D. Bogen, executive secretary of the I. O. B. B., with the cooperation of Joseph L. Weinberger, director of the B'nai B'rith Mexican Bureau.

The formal vote on the question, taken after a protracted discussion of the Mexican Jewish situation participated in by Louis Marshall, David M. Bressler, and B. C. Vladek, representing the Emergency Committee and Mr. Archibald Marx, of New Orleans, Rabbi Martin Zielonka of El Paso, and Joshua L. Kantrowitz of New York, representing the I. O. B. B., authorized Dr. Bogen to draw on the Emergency Committee's funds allocated for refugee work in Mexico. It was made clear that the joint work conducted in Mexico by the Emergency Committee and the B'nai B'rith which began in July, 1926, with funds supplied by both organizations, would terminate in July, 1928. After that period, whatever still remains to be done in order to help the Jewish newcomers in Mexico to get on a sound financial footing, will be done solely by the B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Weinberger's report at the joint conference itemized the various activities that have been carried on in Mexico and in which the Emergency Committee has been participating for the past year. The newly arriving immigrants were given shelter and immediate relief while they were acclimatizing and otherwise adjusting themselves to their new life, medical aid was extended, and still is being extended to them, language and citizenship courses were established, and above all loans were, and still are being advanced to them to enable them to do into business.

The loans and their repayment are regarded as a sort of barometer of the progress of the newcomers. In 1924, \$1,101 was loaned out, and \$129 repaid; in 1925, \$7,959 was loaned out and \$3,309 repaid; in 1926, the loans totalled \$22,965 and the repayments \$11,005. For the current year \$7,436 has been loaned and \$4,196 repaid. This makes a total of \$39,462 loaned out against which the payments have been \$18,641. Of the balance \$11,398 is considered good, and the loss is expected to be about 24 per cent.

Between 300 and 400 Jewish families are established in Mexico City, making a decent living, "a far better living," says Mr. Weinberger, "than they made in Europe." Numbers of Jews have settled in various Mexican cities, and many of them have progressed suffi-

## MARSHALL ANSWERS WISE'S INCONSISTENCY CHARGE IN MINORITY RIGHTS QUESTION

**Tells Story of First American Jewish Congress and Why He Opposed It; Was Never Against Minority Rights; Important Documents in Question Were Drafted by President of American Jewish Committee; Single Word Constituted Difference**

The charge of inconsistency in his attitude toward the question of minority rights is refuted by Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee, in a statement which will appear today in this week's issue of the "Jewish Tribune."

The statement of Mr. Marshall also corrects the allegations concerning the procedure at the Philadelphia session of the first American Jewish Congress in which the American Jewish Committee participated. This statement is a reply to the statement of Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, which was issued recently in connection with the controversy between Dr. Wise and Mr. Marshall over the proposed Conference on Jewish Rights which is to be held this August in Zurich.

Mr. Marshall's statement reads: "My attention has been called to a statement attributed to Dr. Stephen S. Wise with respect to my attitude toward the Minority Rights Treaties. However distasteful any controversy of a personal nature may be, historic accuracy demands that a strange misconception shall not pass unnoticed.

"Doctor Wise, after remarking that the joint deliberations of the members of the Committee of Jewish Delegations which met in Paris 'did much to make possible the enactment of the Minority Rights Treaties,' to which at the proper time I may have something to say as illustrative of my attitude toward conferences, continues:

"Neither can Mr. Marshall fail to remember that he was long opposed to the Congress which ultimately he came to attend and to represent, nor that he was strongly antagonistic to Minority Rights, the cause of which he came ultimately to espouse."

"The apparent purpose is to charge

ciently to warrant bringing their relatives over. There is no thought now of crossing the Rio Grande. In fact, as Rabbi Zielonka stated at the conference, some who did go on to the United States have returned to Mexico because they see better opportunities there.

From 1924 to the end of the current year \$86,565.09 has been allocated for Jewish work in Mexico, \$25,000 by the Emergency Committee and the rest by the I. O. B. B. For 1928 the budget is estimated at \$55,000, of which the Emergency Committee will supply \$25,000 to be used for loans only. The balance of the budget will be furnished by the I. O. B. B. making possible the continuance of the present major welfare work.

The participation of the Emergency Committee for Jewish Refugees in the work in Mexico is due largely to the survey of the country made by Dr. Maurice Hexter in 1925 for that body.

me with inconsistency, which, if true, would matter little, and with opposition to Minority Rights, which, if true, would matter much. It is true that I am opposed to a Jewish Congress, especially at the time when it was first broached. That was several years before the Congress convened. I had reason to believe that if at that time a Congress had met, it would have been disastrous in its results. It would have placed the Jewish people in a false light and would have inflicted lasting injury. After the United States had come into the war and the scene had shifted, to enable the Jews of America to present a united front and on the condition that no Congress should convene until after the cessation of hostilities, the American Jewish Committee and other organizations, acting on my advice agreed to participate in the Congress. That was, however, I repeat, on conditions carefully formulated. In the meantime the American Jewish Committee gave intensive study to the problems affecting the Jews which were likely to receive attention at the Peace Conference, and drafted a document in which its views on minority rights were set forth.

"Immediately after the armistice, the Jewish Congress convened at Philadelphia in 1918. Doctor Wise was not present and therefore can have no personal knowledge of what transpired there. I was present there and came solely because of my desire for unity.

"This brings me to the second assertion, that I was at one time 'strongly antagonistic to Minority Rights.' The fact that during the greater part of my life I had continuously fought for them seems to have been overlooked. The very suggestion is absurd. Let me come to the proceedings of the Jewish Congress of December, 1918. I was not in the counsels of its promoters and therefore was kept in the dark with respect to its plans. I was merely one of a small minority unallied with the Zionist Organization, whose members were numerically predominant. After considerable oratory it was decided to appoint either nine committees of seven members each or seven committees of nine members each to consider the respective needs of the Jews of Poland, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Russia and other countries, each committee being characteristically limited to the consideration of Jewish conditions in a single country. I was made a member of the Committee on Russia. Foreseeing that nothing but ineptitude could result from such an impossible method of procedure, I returned to New York. After a day I was summoned back and learned that all of these committees were at sea and that none of them had suggested a single idea.

"It was urged to take matters in hand. To that end I invited all of the members of all of these committees, some

sixty in number, to meet together, and to my surprise they selected me as chairman. To calm their perturbation, I presented for consideration the plan elaborated by the American Jewish Committee and, stranger still, it was unanimously adopted by the committee with a single amendment. The proposed project referred to civil, political and religious rights. The majority of the consolidated committee desired in addition a guaranty of 'national' rights. To them I had always objected as I did in committee, but having participated in the Congress I felt bound by the action of the majority and by the terms of any mandate issuing from it. I reported the resolutions as adopted, which with the exception of a single word, represented the labors of that supposedly undemocratic body, the American Jewish Committee, and just think of it, they were unanimously adopted. Subsequently a delegation was selected to represent the Congress in Paris. My 'friends' anxious to 'punish' and humiliate me, as they had fatuously striven to do for more than two years by keeping me off the delegation, forgetting to my great amusement, that the American Jewish Committee was still alive, or possibly remembering it, made me 'also' one of the delegates.

"When President Wilson returned for a brief sojourn in Washington at the beginning of March, 1919, two memorials were presented to him at a conference held at the White House. They were signed by Judge Mack, Doctor Wise and myself. One related to 'Minority Rights' and the other to Palestine. Mirabile dictu every word of both documents was written by me.

"Doctor Wise was not in Paris during the meetings of the Committee of Jewish Delegations and has no personal knowledge of its proceedings. If he or anybody else desires to obtain a picture of its deliberations they may possibly be enlightened. If 'gradual processes of education wrought any change' in me, it was not with respect to Minority Rights, because from boyhood up my parents endowed me with a deep-seated and unalterable passion for their attainment and protection. Such education as has come to me in the course of the passing years has, however, strengthened the conviction, much as I love mankind, that there are subjects which cannot be determined in town meeting or by means of a plebiscite."

### M. M. Ussischkin Arrives in Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

Hayesod was inaugurated. A. J. Freiman, president of the Canadian Zionist Federation, presided. Mr. Ussischkin spoke of the present situation in Palestine and outlined the task now facing the Jewish National Fund. Ten thousand dollars were contributed at the banquet.

Mr. Ussischkin is now the guest of A. J. Freiman at Meach Lake, near Ottawa. He will leave on July 6 for Winnipeg to attend the convention of the Canadian Zionist Federation which opens on July 10.

## LONDON JEWISH BOARD TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

London, June 15.—An optimistic view of the Jewish situation in Eastern Europe is taken in the 1926 report of the Board of Jewish Deputies.

Outside Roumania, the report states, the improvement in the situation of the Jews, noted in last year's report, has continued. In Poland there has been great economic suffering, due mainly to the serious trade depression which has reigned in that country, and which has affected the Jews more severely than the rest of the population because of their concentration in the towns and their overwhelming employment in mercantile pursuits. Politically, however, the work of conciliation, inaugurated in 1925 by Count Skrzynski, has been continued by the present Government, and although all the Jewish grievances have not yet been met, very substantial progress has been made towards a solution of the Jewish question. In this happy evolution the Joint Foreign Committee has played a useful part.

Even in Hungary, where for years past the outlook has been almost as gloomy as in Roumania, the past year has been marked by a subsidence of conflict and persecution. While it is true that no legislative steps have been taken to repeal or amend the Numerus Clausus Law, and that the old quotas of Jewish students under the Law are still maintained, its oppressive character has been diminished by a circular of the Minister of Public Instruction suppressing a former Circular under which the Jews were treated as a nationality in the sense of the Numerus Clausus, and not as a religious community. This is a distinct triumph for the Case represented to the League of Nations by the Joint Foreign Committee. It opens a way for the total exemption of the Jews from the operation of the Numerus Clausus, and there can be little doubt that this will be recognized officially with the subsidence of the anti-Semitic passions which gave rise to the Law. In these circumstances the Joint Foreign Committee has not pressed its advantage, but it will not fail to renew its campaign in Geneva should the necessity arise.

Among the minor questions which have engaged the attention of the Committee, the report mentions the Disabilities of the Jews in Persia, and the threatened anti-Shechita Legislation in Norway. The action of the Committee on both these questions, it says, was completely successful. In the one case satisfactory assurances were received from the Persian Government, and in the other the threatened legislation was withdrawn.

Samuel Blumenfeld was elected president of the New York Chapter of Avukah, Student Zionist Organization of America. S. Juretsky was chosen vice-president; Rose Mazell, secretary; and Dr. Morris Dreyfus, treasurer.

Rabbi Alexander Lyons, of the Eighth Avenue Temple, Brooklyn, N. Y., sailed yesterday on the President Roosevelt for Europe.

## AMERICAN PROFESSOR LECTURES AT HEERWEN UNIVERSITY ON SINAI TABLETS

Prof. Lake Lectures on "Origins of Christianity" at Institute of Jewish Studies

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency Mail Service)

Jerusalem, June 9.—The recently discovered fragments of the Sinai tablets on Mount Serabit were the subject of a lecture by Prof. Robert Blake of Harvard University at the Institute of Chemistry of the Hebrew University. The subject of his lecture was "Proto-Semitic Inscriptions from Serabit in Sinai."

The discovery of the fragments of the mysterious "Sinai inscriptions," which have puzzled archaeologists for years, was the reward of painstaking work and a difficult journey into the interior of the Sinai peninsula by Professors Lake and Blake. The professors, members of the Harvard-Michigan Expedition, had great difficulty in reaching Mount Serabit, which is eleven days' camel ride from the coast and is in an almost inaccessible part of the region.

After taking the important find to Cairo, where the inscriptions were deposited in the museum, the Professors set to work in an attempt to decipher them. Dr. Butin, director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, likewise is engaged in deciphering the inscriptions.

The missing link between the language of pictures—hieroglyphics—and the language of letters—the alphabet—may lie in an interpretation of the so-called "Moses inscription," as the Sinai inscriptions on stone slabs are known.

The Sinai slabs originally were found in 1906 by Sir Flinders Petrie, the noted British archaeologist, but were not deciphered until 1916, when Professor Alan Gardiner, the noted British authority, deciphered one word, "ba alat," which means "mistress." In 1923, the German archaeologist, Professor Grimme, gave out a complete translation of the slabs, saying they referred to the finding of Moses in the bullrushes. Both Professor Gardiner and Petrie, however, declared that Professor Grimme had misunderstood scratchings on the slabs for letters and that the translation had no scientific value.

Archaeologists say that one word "ba alat," shows that the people of the Sinai Peninsula turned hieroglyphics or word pictures into a sort of alphabet. This is considered of great significance because from these people, the Phoenicians, or Aramaics, may have derived their alphabet, which they passed on to the Greeks, from whom was eventually derived the alphabet in use today.

Prof. Lake lectured last week at the Institute of Jewish Studies on "The Origins of Christianity."

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## RAISE \$10,000 MORE FOR CREDIT PLAN OF ORT

Judge Edward Lazansky was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the St. George Hotel, arranged by the American Ort.

Congressman Emanuel Celler presided at the meeting and the speakers were: Dr. David Lvovitch, European representative of Ort; Judge Jacob Panken, Judge of the Municipal Court and chairman of the Ort; Judge Algernon I. Nova, Judge of the Court of General Sessions; Dr. Henry Moskowitz, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ort and Judge Edward Lazansky, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

At the luncheon, Brooklyn undertook to raise the sum of \$40,000 toward the \$100,000 Ort Credit Corporation. The Chairman of the Subscription Committee is Judge Algernon I. Nova, assisted by Senator Philip Kleinfeld, Hugh Grant Straus, Levi Rokeach, Harry Peyster, Bernard Bloch, Morris Saltzman, Israel Matz, Louis Boudin and Alexander Dolowitz and M. Michtom. The first subscription was made by Judge Mitchell May and a total of \$10,000 was subscribed at the luncheon.

Dr. Lvovitch, who is in America on behalf of the European Ort, referred in his address to Judge Lazansky as one of the initiators of the Ort credit plan. Dr. Lvovitch praised the report of Felix M. Warburg on conditions in Europe. In his thoroughgoing and excellent report on conditions in Europe, Mr. Warburg stressed the fact that the progress made in the work was remarkable and its charitable aspect is almost eliminated, the colonists having started in many instances to repay the monies advanced to them," he said.

## YOUNG MAN—27, single, de-

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