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JEWISH STUDENTS ISSUE CHALLENGES FOR THIRTY MORE DUELS IN BUDAPEST

Success of Jewish Student Duelists
Creates Panic among anti-Semites
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Nov. 7.—Thirty more challenges were issued by Jewish students of the University of Budapest to members of the anti-Semitic organization Turul, which arranged the anti-Semitic manifestations when the intention of the Hungarian government to modify the numerus clausus law became known.

A duel in Hungary is usually fought with sabres. Some of the duels between the Jewish and Hungarian students will be fought with firearms. The bravery of the Jewish students and the success which attended them has caused a panicky atmosphere among the anti-Semites.

DEMAND REORGANIZATION OF KEHILLAHs IN POLISH TOWNS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 7.—Reorganization of the Jewish Kehillahs in the Polish towns: the extension of their rights and the secularization of their character, was demanded in a memorandum, submitted to the Polish Minister of Education and Religion by the Jewish National Council, a Zionist representative body of Warsaw.

The memorandum also demands the granting of suffrage to Jewish women in the Kehillahs. A proposal of particular interest is the one asking that the number of the members of the Religious Council, the central body provided for in the communities' statute, be extended to seventy-one, corresponding with the number of the ancient Jewish tribunal, the Sanhedrin. The memorandum points out that the Religious Council created by Napoleon for the Jews of France also consisted of seventy-one members.

LUBAWITCHER REBBE'S SECRETARIES BANISHED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Nov. 7.—The former secretaries of the Lubawitcher Rebbe, Liberman and Morosov, have been banished to Siberia; a message received here says.

Liberman was arrested with the Lubawitcher Rebbe and banished with him to Tambov. He has now been sent to Siberia, together with Morosov, who is reported to be gravely ill. The Lubawitcher Rebbe was released by the Soviet authorities after energetic representations had been made on his behalf. He is now resident in Riga.

N. Y. FEDERATION BEGINS ITS CAMPAIGN; \$3,429,290 SUBSCRIBED AT DINNER

Judge Horace Stern is Guest of Honor
at Dinner

Judge Horace Stern of the Superior Court, Philadelphia, honorary president of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities was the guest of honor at a dinner in the Hotel Pennsylvania inaugurating the campaign for the 1927 requirements of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York.

Sol M. Strock, president of the Federation, announced that \$3,429,290 had already been secured in recurring annual subscriptions.

In his address Judge Stern said: "Charity has run through every page of our history and through every century of Jewish history at every turn and every change of fate. Jews give charity as a tradition of their culture. The great stream of Jewish life has always given outlet for Jewish service to the needy. Federation's work raises the level of all Jews in New York City. We have a collective responsibility which is discharged through Federation."

Mayor Walker said the city of New York owes a debt of gratitude to the
(Continued on page 4)

SCHWARTZBARD TRIAL BAR TO MINORITIES' UNITY IN POLAND, UKRAINIANS SAY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 7.—Rumors to the effect that the Ukrainians in Poland will support the proposal that all national minorities in the Republic of Poland join to form one bloc during the forthcoming parliamentary elections were dispelled in a statement issued to the press by Ukrainian leaders.

Previous press reports, stated that all groups of the national minorities are eager to repeat their action during the last parliamentary elections, expecting that they would return at least one hundred deputies to the new Sejm. In their statement the Ukrainian leaders deny that such a possibility exists now, pointing out that there is a divergence of opinion within the Jewish parties and adding that a bloc between the Ukrainians and Jews is not possible now because of the Schwartzbard trial.

A report from Cracow to the Polish Telegraphic Agency states that Petlura memorial meetings were arranged by the Ukrainian Students Organization in the Greek Orthodox church and in Copernicus Hall at the University of Cracow.

PROHIBIT SIGHTSEEING AT WAILING WALL DURING PRAYER- ER, JERUSALEM JEWS DEMAND

Request Same Privilege as is Accorded
to Other Religions

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 7.—A petition directed to the High Commissioner of Palestine by pious Jewish worshippers at the Western Wall of the Temple, known as the Wailing Wall, asks that the application of the generally accepted rules with regard to sightseeing at the Holy Places in Jerusalem also be enforced at the Wall.

The Jewish worshippers requested that the Jerusalem police be directed to prohibit sightseers from visiting the Wall during the hour of prayer on Friday night and Saturday. The complaint is voiced that many of the spectators who often come in large numbers during the hour of prayer display an irreverent attitude which is offensive to the religious susceptibilities of the Jewish worshippers. The Holy Places of worship belonging to the other creeds are not open for sightseeing during prayers.

HERZSTEIN LEAVES \$600,000 TO CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITIES

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—The will of Dr. Morris Herzstein, one of the best known physicians in the West, has just been filed for probate.

Of the \$1,000,000 estate he bequeaths \$100,000 for a chair of biology at Stanford University and a residuary fund estimated at \$500,000 to the University of California for a similar purpose. His office nurse is left \$100,000.

JEWISH JURIST ELECTED TO JUGOSLAVIAN PARLIAMENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Belgrade, Nov. 7.—The first Jewish representative in the Yugoslavian parliament took his seat in the House of Representatives.

Schnmayer Demajo, Belgrade attorney and active in Jewish communal affairs, is the first Jew to be elected to parliament.

WORKS AGAINST REVISION OF NUMERUS CLAUSUS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, Nov. 7.—The Nationalist Federation Tesz, of which the Arch-Duke Franz Joseph is President, is organizing a movement throughout the country to protest against the government's plan to revise the Numerus Clausus Law.

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WILL ATTEMPT TO STOP CIVIL-
IZATION MOVEMENT IN POLAND

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw Nov. 7.—An extraordinary conference to consider ways and means of saving the Jewish government in Poland now threatened with extinction because of the legal limitations on immigration to Palestine, will be called here this week, following urgent representations made by the leaders of the movement of the Jewish Organization of Poland.

Representatives of the Jewish Organization in the Republic will also attempt to secure permission for several limited numbers of Jews to enter Palestine.

The plan of the Jewish movement in Poland was recently brought to the attention of Polish Congress when a delegation of young men and women who were trained for home work in Palestine appeared before the Palestine Immigration Bureau there declaring that because of the cessation of the Jewish immigration scores of young men and women with high received three years' training for their Palestine work now are compelled to remain in their training camps making it impossible for them to find employment for accommodation to be furnished. This situation, it continued, would nullify the complete extinction of the movement. The Immigration Bureau for granted the demand that the Polish government in Poland should accept at least 200 immigrants in accordance with the decision of the Fifteenth Jewish Congress to proceed to Palestine.

This number was invited to come to the country by the labor concentration.

KNOWLEDGE OF PRESENT-JEW

JEWISH LIFE IS REALITY
DR. MORDECAI KAPLAN SAYS

Voices of Jewish Telegraphic Agency Service

A knowledge of the facts of Jewish life today, through the medium of a news service like that of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, is as imperative as the duty of maintaining the traditional observances in Jewish life is the commission of the "J. A. Review," published by the Society for the Advancement of Judaism.

Commenting on the results of the Schwarzbard trial, Dr. Mordecai A. Kaplan, spiritual leader of the society writes:

"The unprecedented quest with which the Jews in the Schwarzbard trial arrived at the nation's verdict of 'Not guilty' indicates that the evidence of Palestine's implication in the wholesale massacre of the Ukrainian Jews in 1914-1920 must have been overwhelming. What a sinister light this trial throws upon our position in the world! We must a self-accused blood avenger look to into his hands to strike down the malignant at whose and thousands of innocent Jewish lives were destroyed—of which number learn of the gruesome horrors that took place in Ukraine."

"Where were all our Jewish agencies, when we sat at the table of expiating the acts of violence that we committed against our people when Ukraine was receiving refugees and workers from the French government and enjoying French hospitality? Of course, when Schwarzbard killed Palestine, these agencies were not in a position to offer financial aid to Schwarzbard or to make provision that he should be a fair trial. That would have been a dangerous thing to do, for it would have been interpreted as sanctioning his half-racial deed as a people's vengeance. But on the other hand, it was not necessary to go to the other extreme as did the American Jewish Committee, of so merely disavowing Schwarzbard's act and even implying that it would be wrong on the part of anyone even to offer an official sympathy to aid him in his self-defense. Such backward backward was altogether unavailing."

"At the bottom of this defenseless position in which we Jews find ourselves in the world is the lack of information about what is going on in the world today. We must therefore not only repeated that an instrument like the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which the Jewish Daily Bulletin was, be preferred to that, for each an effective, by its every word and corner of world Jewry. With the growing diversity of interests and ideas among the Jews themselves, the duty of keeping in

WILSON BUREAU CAMPAIGN

FOR BROOKS HOSPITAL, BOSTON

A campaign to raise a million dollars to complete and furnish the new Brooks Hospital at Fulton Avenue and 19th Street, the Bronx, was launched Sunday when the cornerstone was laid at ceremonies attended by about 1,000 persons.

Pledges in excess of \$500,000 were made before the ceremonies began.

A flag, the gift of the National Conference of Jews and Christians in appreciation of the sixteen years' anniversary work accomplished by the hospital, was presented by the Rev. Samuel McKim Calvert, a representative of the conference. It was accepted by Samuel Schiff, first vice-president of the hospital.

Mayor Walker addressed the gathering, praising the work of the hospital. Other speakers were Samuel McKim Calvert, Alexander Selkin, Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Gibbs and Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Dean of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. The campaign was launched by David A. Brown of Detroit.

Alexander Schiff, President of the hospital, officiated at the cornerstone laying.

The building which is more than half finished will be eight stories high. The total cost is estimated at \$2,000,000, half of which has been paid.

POLISH AGRICULTURE OUT TO
IMPROVE JEWISH SALESMEN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Posen, Nov. 7.—A resolution pledging all Polish merchants in the province of Posen to boycott the wares offered by Jewish travelling salesmen was adopted at the conference of the Federation of Polish Merchants which closed its session here. The Federation has its membership in Posen and in Pomerania.

This decision is directed mainly against the salesmen of the Jewish firms in Congress Poland and urges that preference be given the representatives of Polish Christian firms.

DR. EISEN, ARABIA LEADER

ARRIVES IN JERUSALEM

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 7.—Dr. Feisal Kaim, president of the Arabah Israel, international Arab organization, arrived here today.

It was stated that Dr. Feisal's visit to Palestine is in connection with the decisions arrived at by the Arabah leaders at their recent conference in Cairo, Poland.

much with what is going on among the rest of the Jews throughout the world is coming to be no less imperative than the duty of maintaining the traditional observances in Jewish life. An interest in the Jewish present is no less essential to being a Jew than loyalty to the Jewish past."

ESTABLISHMENT OF YIDDISH CHAIR AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY SEEN AS RAPPROCHMENT BETWEEN HEBRAISTS AND YIDDISHISTS

Men of Letters Gather at 'Day' Celebration; Dr. Judah L. Magnes Defines Tasks of New Department

The establishment of a chair for the study of the Yiddish language and literature at the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus was viewed as the first step in the rapprochement between the Hebraists and the Yiddishists, at the dinner given Sunday night by David Shapiro, publisher of "The Day" in honor of Dr. Judah L. Magnes, who accepted the chair in behalf of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew University. The occasion marked the thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of "The Day."

The gathering which consisted of men prominent in Hebrew and Yiddish letters and leaders of Jewish journalism in the United States applauded the idea of establishing a Yiddish chair at the Hebrew University and Mr. Shapiro, publisher of "The Day" for making this possible. Dr. S. Margoshes, editor of "The Day," who acted as toastmaster, described the event as a "day of realization of two dreams which were thought impossible a short while ago." Reuben Brainin, who spoke in Hebrew, and David Pinski who spoke in Yiddish, addressed the audience on the significance of the events. Alfred W. Norek, president of the American Jewish Publishing Corporation introduced the toastmaster. An interesting musical program was presented in which Chaim Katilansky and Abraham Elstein participated. Z. H. Rubinstein, city editor of "The Day" presided during this part of the program.

Irving Altman, treasurer of "The Day" presented a check of \$10,000 from Mr. Shapiro to Dr. Magnes, opening the \$100,000 fund for the establishment of the chair.

Dr. Magnes began his address in Hebrew, proceeded to Yiddish and concluded in English. In addition to defining the attitude of the Hebrew University toward the study of the Yiddish language and literature, Dr. Magnes spoke at length on the work of the Hebrew University in general and in particular on the work of the Talmudic Department and the Institute of Physics and Mathematics, leaving a deep impression with the audience. Concerning the Yiddish chair Dr. Magnes said:

"When the Institute of Jewish Studies of the Hebrew University was established in the summer of 1924 it was conceived as a center of learning in Judaism—in the Jewish religion, Hebrew and cognate languages, Jewish literature, history, law, philosophy, institutions and life, and the study of Palestine.

"In the three years of the life of the Institute, the field of Jewish studies

has been divided into eight departments: Bible, Talmud, History, Literature, Philosophy, Palestine research and archaeology, the Hebrew and Aramaic languages and the Madda Ha'am what is above characterized as the "Institutions and Life" of the Jewish people.

"In all of the branches beginnings have been made. It is safe to say that the Institute already contains the largest faculty in Jewish studies of any school of Jewish higher learning.

"In the Madda Ha'am a beginning was made by courses by Dr. Arthur Ruppin on Changes in the Social Structure of the Jewish People during the 19th Century, and this year he is to give courses on statistics of the Jews.

"We are now to celebrate the establishment of a Chair in the Yiddish Language and Literature, and whereas the Yiddish language contains a great deal in the different aspects of Jewish studies enumerated above, it is to my mind under the general heading of Madda Ha'am, the study of the Institutions and Life of the Jewish People that this chair rightly belongs.

"When the University was inaugurated formally in April, 1925, a telegram was received from The Day asking if a Chair in the Yiddish Language and Literature would be acceptable. After consultation with some of my associates, an affirmative answer was sent. Since then this problem has been discussed at meetings of the Academic Staff of the Institute of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem, and when I have the honor of accepting this offer on the part of the Day, it is with the full concurrence of the Academic Staff of the Institute in Jerusalem.

"I have been asked the question here and I am confident the question will be asked in Palestine why the Hebrew University is desirous of having a Chair of the Yiddish language and literature.

"It should be a sufficient answer to say that the Yiddish is the spoken and written language of a large part of the Jewish people today and that it has been the language of large numbers of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe for many centuries. This fact alone should make Yiddish an interesting and important subject of study in any university. That it has not thus far been accorded its proper place in any university shows again how greatly the materials and documents of Jewish culture have been neglected by scholarship. It is true that the Yiddish has served Germanic scholarship in the elucidation of words and of construction in Middle High German that, with-

out the Yiddish, would remain in darkness. Even in this narrower field the Yiddish has by no means been exploited. But the Hebrew University wishes to make the Yiddish language and literature into a University discipline not from the point of view of Germanic scholarship alone, but rather because in the Yiddish is documented a considerable part of Jewish life and culture over several centuries and in many lands.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding," Dr. Magnes continued, "I would say at once that the Hebrew University in Jerusalem is what its name implies: Hebrew. There is of course no question with us of Yiddish or any language displacing the Hebrew as the language of instruction or as the chief source of Jewish life and thought. Those who are invited to the Yiddish department will have to know Hebrew and to lecture in Hebrew. But this does not in any way detract from the importance of Yiddish as a source of the highest importance in the study of Jewish history and literature. Indeed, I would say that for the social history of the Jews in Poland and Russia for at least five centuries up to the present day it is altogether indispensable, and I am sure that the soul of the bulk of the living Jewish people today can hardly be understood unless one seeks its interpretation in the wit and wisdom of Yiddish speech and in the Yiddish literature of the past century.

"Let me take but one example of what I mean. The great French Semitist Renan was a passionate admirer of the Hebrew Prophets, and no one has written more eloquently about the majesty of their preaching and about their matchless pronouncements in individual righteousness and social justice. But in his characterization of the Hebrews he declared they had no sense of humor, and if I am not mistaken, he said that the descendants of the prophets, the Jews of his own day, were also without humor. Whatever may have been true of the Hebrews of old, but a slight acquaintance with the Yiddish speaking Jews, with Yiddish folk-lore, with Yiddish literature would convince anyone that there is an enormous store of keen wit and of humor, both raucous and deep. Is this not natural? The Jews' wits have been sharpened for centuries by the necessity of earning a living under most adverse circumstances. They have had to observe the peculiarities and the weakness and the strong points of a hostile world, and they have had to learn through hard blows a philosophy of patience and wisdom and long-suffering humor. They have had to be master psychologists and their ability to read character has led them to characterize most deftly their own foibles and make-

(Continued on page 4)

YIDDISH CHAIR AT YEBREW UNIVERSITY SIGN OF EB- BRANT-YIDDISHIST ANITY

(Continued from page 2)

up, as well as the mental and bodily characteristics of others. How witty and wise are the old saws contained in the bulky volume of Ben-Sion called "Yiddishke Fiklersaren." Or take the first wisdom in that delightful collection called "Fiklimes un Mandlen." How pointed and precise and picturesque is the humor and humor is but one window through which one can get a glimpse of the Jewish soul.

"The use of Yiddish documents is greatly to be desired in writing the social history of the Jews in Eastern Europe. Chomrow has begun to utilize such sources in his new history. Our historiography has been for the most part an account of Jewish literature and Jewish martyrdom. It is true that the Jews have been astoundingly fruitful in a literary way even under adverse conditions, and there is perhaps no comparable record of martyrdom in mankind's annals. But in order to get a real insight into the Jewish people's life and history it is necessary to know a great deal more than we do about the relationship of the Jew to his environment—socially, politically, religiously, and what is of equal importance, the social and political structure of the Jewish community itself, and what is of greatest importance how the average Jew lived, what he thought, what was his mental and spiritual make-up, how he moved and had his being.

"Now the Yiddish is a folk-tongue, and in both the Yiddish documents of the remote past and the literature of the present there is a store-house of material which historians of the people and of the people's soul will need to exploit. It must be the task of the University to assemble this material thoroughly and systematically. I hope that in addition to books and manuscripts, it will be possible to assemble in the course of time a great museum containing objects expressive of the life of the Yiddish-speaking Jews through many centuries and many countries.

"The Hebrew University is dedicated to learning, to scholarship, and this alone would be sufficient to accord the study of the Yiddish language and literature its place in the university's program. But the University is interested in more than this. In lifting Yiddish into the ranks of University subjects, it raises the dignity and prestige of the Jewish people in its own eyes and in the eyes of the world. I know that the content for Yiddish is not as great as it used to be either among Jews or elsewhere. For it is all too great even now. For myself I must say that when I read or hear Yiddish or hear a good Yiddish speaker, it always makes the deepest impression on me as an origi-

mal, creative, rich, vigorous, expressive language. This rich Yiddish usually has a considerable Yiddish mixture and its syntax and construction are quite its own. I must confess that the more modern Yiddish has not the same appeal to me. It seems to be losing too much of its Hebrew elements, and its structure is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from modern German. But I do not at all pretend to any expertness, and it is enough for me to know that the Jewish mind is expressing itself creatively in this language.

"It is good for Yiddish to become a University discipline and to be studied in scholarly, scientific fashion. It is also good for the university thus to be brought into closer contact with the living language of a large section of the living people. Universities run the danger of being too much separated from life. The Hebrew University must gladly seek contact with every living source of Judaism," Dr. Magnes concluded.

DR. WEIZMANN IS EXPECTED IN ROCHELLE NOVEMBER 20

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Nov. 7.—Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, is expected to arrive here on November 20. A large reception is being arranged in his honor by a committee composed of representatives of all Jewish organizations.

The president of the Zionist Organization will be received by the members of the Romanian government. The conference of Romanian Zionists will take place here on December 4, following which Dr. Weizmann will tour the country.

The Balfour Declaration anniversary celebration was postponed until December 2 in order that Dr. Weizmann might be present.

CATHOLICS GIVE \$25,000 FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

Victims of the earthquake in Palestine and students and orphans elsewhere in Europe and the Near East will receive a total of \$25,000, it was announced by Joseph F. Moore, general secretary of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association. The money is to come from contributions.

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, Vice-President of Georgetown University, was quoted in the announcement as declaring that Pope Pius XI has "expressed his profound thanks for the generous help given by American Catholics" to alleviate suffering abroad.

Atkins-Matter—Jews Not Knew It

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FUNERAL SERVICES FOR FRED LAVANBURG TODAY

Frederick L. Lavanburg, New York manufacturer and philanthropist, died Sunday morning. He was 64 years old. Mr. Lavanburg's benefactions to the poor in the past six months are said to have totaled \$1,500,000.

Mr. Lavanburg created the Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation, contributed to it \$25,000 and commenced to build a 100-family apartment house at 124-12 Madison Street, New York. The building, not quite completed, is six stories in height. The rental will accommodate families of low income, who will pay the cost of upkeep. There will be no return on the investment, according to announced plans.

Another of Mr. Lavanburg's philanthropies was a fund for aiding needy nurses, distributed among nine hospitals. Nurses in need of money were enabled to borrow from this fund without interest. He founded the Edmund Lavanburg Home for Immigrant Girls.

Funeral services will be held this morning. Dr. Samuel Schickman will officiate. Burial will be in Cypress Hills, L. I.

Federation Launches Campaign (Continued from page 1)

Jewish Community for having established the Federation. "By the present city budget the allotment per inmate in the day institutions has been increased from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

"We will also provide that every inch of tenement slums be eradicated in New York in the course of the next few years. I do not know of any agency that has done as much in as dignified and efficient way as your Federation."

Mortimer L. Schiff, who presided, reviewed the plan which has covered \$50,000 of donations into additional recurring annual subscriptions. "I believe all subscribers to the Federation ought to consider themselves bound to make an annual donation instead of an occasional gift," he said. Bernard K. Marcus urged the enlistment of younger men in Federation's work. Eddie Cannon, a former ward of Federation, told of the financial profession's interest and efforts.

Sol M. Brody said that the subscribers to the Federation now number 32,000. During the 10 years of Federation's existence there has been spent on the work of the 11 institutions the sum of \$7,450,742 of which Federation has contributed \$38,667,648.

Within the Woman's Branch of the Jewish Education Association, will be held a new and most charming annual Jewish Bilingual Schools of the upper West Side at the Olympia Theatre this morning, as a showing of "The David the Shepherd," an international Bilingual motion picture. Dr. David Goldfarb of Congregation Beth Teshuvah will introduce the scenes as the film is shown. Mrs. Charles Cohen will lead the children in singing Hebrew songs. The program will be reviewed by Jewish and other localities.