

Vol. V. Price 4 Cents

Tuesday, July 24, 1928

Ent. as 2nd Class Matter at Post  
 Office, Long Island City, N. Y. No. 1124

## NEW ADMINISTRATION IN PALESTINE WILL NOT MAKE ANY STARTLING CHANGES Acting High Commissioner Outlines "Go Slow" Policy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 23.—The Palestine administration under the new High Commissioner Sir John Robert Chancellors will not change materially the policy followed by the Government of Lord Plumer, H. C. Luke, Civil Secretary of the government who recently arrived here, declared in an interview with the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here.

Mr. Luke will be acting High Commissioner until the assumption of the High Commissioner by Sir Robert. The new High Commissioner will arrive in Palestine the beginning of November. He was appointed to the post for a period of five years, Mr. Luke stated.

"I did not have the time yet to study the current problems of Palestine. I can say however that no startling changes are to be expected. Our policy will be to go slowly," he stated, adding that he was very happy to return to Palestine where he had spent four years out of his twenty years' career in the Near East. Mr. Luke also related that he met Sir John Robert Chancellors for the first time in London recently and that the new High Commissioner was a charming man.

## RUSSIAN ACADEMY TO HONOR JEWISH SCIENTISTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 23.—A number of Jewish scientists will soon be granted official recognition for their scientific work by the Russian Academy of Science.

It became known today that Leonid Mandelstam, Joseph Kulisher, Abram Deborin, Michael Pergament and others, were presented by the authorities as candidates for life membership in the Russian Academy of Science.

## TO PRESENT PALESTINE LANDSCAPES TO KING GEORGE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel-Aviv, July 23.—Ninety-five famous Palestine landscapes, photographed and artistically finished by Joseph Schweiz, a Tel-Aviv photographer, will be presented to King George V. in a parchment album.

High Commissioner Lord Plumer who is leaving for England on his vacation, will undertake to present the album to King George.

## ZIONIST LEADERSHIP DEMANDS LARGE MAJORITY FOR ACCEPTING JEWISH AGENCY REPORT

Weizmann in Moving Plea Declares Intention of Withdrawing if Report is Rejected; American, English, German and Polish Zionists Support Agency Policy; Recommendations with Some Amendments are Likely to be Accepted Today; Spirited Discussion Shows Thoroughgoing Dissension Among Groups

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, July 23.—Intimating that he will withdraw from the Presidency of the World Zionist Organization in case the General Council, now considering the recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission, rejects its report, Dr. Chaim Weizmann threw the weight of his personal record in the Zionist movement into the discussion which may decide the fate of the Jewish Agency, the medium for cooperation between Zionists and non-Zionists in the upbuilding of Palestine.

Following the two days' discussion on the proposal of the Zionist Executive to accept the report of the Jewish Agency Commission, with a suggestion that some of its recommendations be amended, Dr. Weizmann took the floor late Sunday evening, and in grave, solemn words urged the leaders of the various Zionist factions in Palestine and in Europe "not to destroy the cause".

The proposal of the Zionist Executive to sustain the Jewish Agency Commission's report, has the support of the representatives of the American, German and some of the Polish Zionists. With an apparently small majority for the report, the adherents of the Weizmann Agency policy pressed hard for securing a large majority when the vote is taken, it being repeatedly stated that the Zionist Executive "stands or falls with the Jewish Agency policy".

No session took place on Saturday following the interruption late Friday afternoon on account of the Sabbath. The day was taken up with meetings of the various opposition

## TEL-AVIV SILK FACTORY TO BE REOPENED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel-Aviv, July 23.—Delfiner's silk factory, the first modern silk manufacturing plant in Palestine, closed for some time, will soon be reopened, it was stated today.

The factory, which was erected by the Viennese Jewish manufacturer, Delfiner and closed as a protest against the fiscal policy of the Palestine Government, has been acquired by a group of Jewish business men headed by Mr. M. Nassatissin of London. The factory is to start functioning shortly.

groups who sought to unite to defeat the Weizmann Executive. The Agency party was also in session, seeking to strengthen its ranks and devising methods by which opponents of some particular recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission although in principle for the Agency, may be won over.

Dr. Weizmann's plea bore the character of a heart-to-heart talk with the leaders of the Zionist groups. "For years the charge of treason was brought against me. It was asserted

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## TO FURTHER DECREASE NUMBER OF JEWISH STUDENTS IN HUNGARIAN COLLEGES Is Indirect Result of General Curtailment by Government Ordinance

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, July 23.—The total number of students to be admitted at the next semester into Hungarian universities and colleges is to be curtailed to the extent of thirty percent, according to a new ordinance promulgated by the Hungarian Minister of Education, Count Klebelsberg.

The indirect result of this ordinance will still lessen the number of Jewish students who may be admitted into the universities. Some of the colleges will thus remain without a single Jewish student. Already in the previous year the Hungarian youth has not taken full advantage of the quotas allotted to the various universities. The smaller number of general students admitted reduced the number of Jewish students who would be admitted if the full quota had been exhausted.

In an interview with newspaper representatives, Count Klebelsberg stated that the reason for the new ordinance lies in the fact that the intellectuals who graduate from the colleges find it difficult to obtain employment. Even the fields of commerce and handicrafts are overcrowded. The only way out is to train the youth for manual work. This ordinance affects not only the Jews, but also the Christian population. It is a State necessity, in order to discourage the one-child system, which is spreading even among the middle-class.

## JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except  
Sabbath and Jewish high holidays by the  
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.  
Published Office:  
10 Bridge Plaza South, Long Island City, N. Y.  
Address All Mail to:  
Executive and Editorial Office:  
111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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Vol. V. Tues., July 24, 1928 No. 1124

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin  
New York.....111 Broadway  
London.....144 High Holborn  
Paris.....4, Rue Cardinal Mercier, Paris, VIII  
Berlin.....Elektstrasse 5, Berlin-Halensee  
Warsaw.....Ullica Albie Jermolowska No. 12  
Cantonale.....Hasoel Bldg.  
Cairo.....13, Abou-El-Sebat

Subscription Rates  
U.S. and Canada Foreign  
Per Year.....\$10.00 \$15.00  
Six Months.....5.00 8.00  
Three Months.....2.50 4.00  
Entered as second-class matter July 19, 1927,  
at the Post Office at L. I. City, N. Y., under  
the Act of March 3, 1879.

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## ARGENTINE AND BRAZIL CAN SUPPORT 20,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ANNUALLY

Must be Skilled Mechanics or Willing  
to go on the Land Says  
Hias Commissioner

"Twenty thousand Jewish immigrants can be taken care of annually in Argentina and Brazil. However, these new settlers must either determine to go on the land or be skilled mechanics. Persons having no trade and professional people are not advised to go to South America."

This was the statement made by Mr. Aaron Benjamin, Honorary Secretary of Hias, who has just returned from South America where he spent three months as a member of the delegation sent by Hias, the Jewish Colonization Association and Embrace to study immigration conditions.

The other members of the delegation were Dr. Louis Omgere of the Hias and Dr. Myron Kridin of the Embrace. Mr. Benjamin visited Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay and made a thorough study of Jewish life and conditions in urban centers and in the colonies.

Mr. Benjamin expressed himself very enthusiastically over the progress of the Jewish colonies in Argentina and their co-operative system both in purchasing supplies and in selling their products. He was also very favorably impressed by the co-operative system introduced by the Jewish settlers in Buenos Aires where they have created a half million dollar central building.

"As far as colonization is concerned," Mr. Benjamin said, "the Hias is ready to settle in Argentina 250 families a year.

## J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

## Experts Commission Views Colonization Methods in Zionist Colonies; Changes Recommended

(By our London Correspondent)

London, July 16.—The recommendations of the Jewish Agency Commission which have called forth the greatest criticism among the Zionist Labor circles and the radical Zionists, are those pertaining to the colonization methods employed until now in the Zionist colonies. Particular emphasis was laid on the recommendation against further extending the Kvuvoth system and the insistence upon individual contracts between the settlers and the colonizing agency.

The Findings of Facts by the experts made public in the Commission's report, deal at length with this question. The Zionist settlements, the report states, were of two main types. In the Moschavot Ovdim (Smallholders Settlements) the individual settler farms his own holding though there is a good deal of cooperative purchasing and marketing. In the Kvuvoth (Cooperative Groups) the land is held and farmed by the group as a whole, receipts are pooled, and the principle of corporate ownership is pushed to its furthest limits. In both types of colony the employment of hired labor is ruled out; it is regarded as an axiom that the settler and his family must do everything for themselves.

The relative advantages of various types of settlements is an important question and at the same time very vexing. Viewed from the purely economic angle, there are still insufficient data to determine which particular type of the newer settlements will become self-supporting. Doubtless, at the time of their beginnings the kvuvoth type enabled the colonists organized under this plan to accomplish results comparatively which would have been more difficult under individual initiative. Nothing is more significant in the Jewish colonies than the spirit of sacrifice to an ideal, which has actuated the members. It is an open question, whether without this idealism equal results could have been effected. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to approach the matter from the statistical point of view. Unfortunately, the available figures do not lead to any very definite conclusions, when all relevant circumstances are taken into account. So far as they go, they appear to suggest that the koshav is a more efficient economic instrument than the kvuvoth. Little reliance can, however, be placed on this conclusion for a variety of reasons. It is impressing that sober, sensible men exist who, after long experience, believe most firmly that the kvuvoth organization is unquestionably the best; and it is

evident that men of this type would fit badly—so far as could be foreseen—into any other form of colony. The quantity of this material is not large, but it undoubtedly exists. However, it is evident that grave difficulties, economic and psychological, are inherent in the kvuvoth. In the kvuvoth personal antipathies gradually declare themselves, and circumstances are such that escape is impossible without leaving the colony. The necessity of, approaching the Committee before obtaining permission for relatives to reside in the settlement is found irksome. The women usually dislike the communal conditions; the men are therefore pressed to provide a home where greater privacy and greater personal freedom may be obtained. On the economic side also, having to bear a share of the burden which the lazy or incompetent worker imposes on the community generally causes resentment. There is the temptation on the part of the inefficient to slacken their own efforts. Some dislike any limitation of the hours of labor.

Individual farms offer greater incentive to industry and thrift. They give more freedom to the family to plan its farming operations for the year and to carry out the daily tasks. The variations in the kind of work to be done, the exercise of judgment as to the time of planting and the kinds of crops to plant distinguishes farming from industries where the same operations are performed day after day. The difference between good and poor farmers is much greater than the difference between good and poor workers in factories. Where each family cultivates its own farm, the earning of a livelihood is the stimulus to thought and effort, and the infallible test of fitness.

All these considerations are weighty and sound. The logic of events appears (Continued on page 4)

## TO EXTEND ELECTRIFICATION TO TRANSJORDANIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, July 23.—The Palestine Electric Corporation, which is now erecting its power houses on the banks of the Jordan, is to include in its electrification work also the cities of Transjordan.

Reports in the Transjordanian press state that Mr. Pinchas Rutenberg, who has organized the electric company, is now seeking to obtain a concession for carrying out electrification work in Amman, the capital of Transjordan, in Kerak and in Salt. These points were not included in the original concession.

## ZIONIST LEADERSHIP DEMANDS LARGE MAJORITY FOR ACCEPTING JEWISH AGENCY REPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

that I surrendered the ideals of the Zionist movement to the non-Zionists. Now, after five years of difficult work to carry out the policy of extending the Jewish Agency, I advise you to do as I did," he exclaimed.

Turning to the representatives of the Labor groups who are the most bitter opponents of the Jewish Agency recommendations, Dr. Weizmann exclaimed: "I have entered many compromises so that you may be in a position to remain in accord with your views. The rejection of the Jewish Agency Commission's report will liberate me from the chains of my soul. I am, however, driven by a holy restlessness to continue the work. At this decisive hour, when the vote will decide as to whether our Palestine upbuilding work is to go forward or whether the stagnation of the past six years is to continue, you, my opponents, come forward with dry, legalistic formulae. If you destroy the Jewish Agency, the Jewish masses will destroy you." When interrupted by Isaac Gruenbaum of Warsaw with the exclamation, "Come to Warsaw, Dr. Weizmann," the speaker continued: "For six years I have been bleeding in the trenches of the fund collections. Now, ask the people of the Palestine Foundation Fund whether it can continue this way. If the principle of Jewish labor in Palestine were in any way endangered, I would have broken up the negotiations with the non-Zionists. The fact is however, that the report of the Jewish Agency Commission recognizes the principle of Jewish labor. My desire is to see the creation of a permanent Jewish Agency with representatives from at least six countries. With a small majority however, it will be impossible for me to continue the negotiations. I will ask my non-Zionist friends, who are interested in the Agency project, to accept the decision of the Zionist Congress concerning the creation of a provisional Jewish Agency for a period of three years. Should they reject this condition, I will propose to the Congress to revise it. My last warning to you is: Do not destroy the great cause," Dr. Weizmann declared.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, one of the American Commissioners of the Jewish Agency who arrived here Sunday, conferred with Dr. Weizmann. It was stated that Dr. Frankel will appear on Monday before the Political Commission of the General Council where the question of accepting the Agency report will be discussed.

Nahum Sokolow, Chairman of the Zionist Executive, pleaded for the acceptance of the Jewish Agency report by a large majority of the General Council. "I assure you that the Jewish

National Fund is an institution holy to us as the Holy of Holies. Were I a young man I would myself enter a Kruzhah. We will do everything to guard the political, social, national and cultural foundation of our upbuilding work in Palestine," he stated.

Harry Sacher, member of the Jerusalem Zionist Executive, declared that the Experts' report was a piece of work done in a hurry and the Commission itself does not believe that it is the last word on the subject. The Executive stands or falls with the Jewish Agency, he declared.

Louis Lipsky, President of the Zionist Organization of America, spoke for the acceptance of the report. The Zionist Organization of America has been strengthened after the Pittsburgh convention, he stated. To reject the Jewish Agency report now would be a destructive crime, he stated.

At the Sunday afternoon session, Mr. Goldbloom, speaking in behalf of the Zionist Federation of England, praised the leadership of Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Sokolow and urged that the resolution adopted by the recent convention of English Zionists recommending the adoption of the report with amendments, constitutes the basis for negotiations. On the basis of this resolution, Lord Melchett agreed to become the President of the English Zionist Federation.

Rabbi Meyer Berlin, leader of the Orthodox Zionist Mizrahi Organization, criticized the Agency report, terming it "a spiritual Uganda of the Western notables." He declared however, that with certain safeguards, his group will vote for the adoption of the report.

Meir Grossman, speaking in behalf of the League of Zionist Revisionists, charged that "Weizmann's leadership has degraded Zionism." The Weizmann Executive must go, he exclaimed. The speaker demanded that the General Council be told of the alleged protest of Louis Marshall against the decision of the Zionist Congress calling for the establishment of a provisional Jewish Agency for a limited period of three years.

Mr. J. L. Naiditch defended the Weizmann policy. The speaker declared that he met Mr. Marshall in Paris and discussed with him the Jewish Agency. He was convinced that Mr. Marshall was earnestly and sincerely interested in the upbuilding of Palestine.

Jacob Fishman of New York, speaking for the American Zionists, declared that the future work for Palestine in the United States is closely connected with the Jewish Agency idea. Even the recent Opposition at the Pittsburgh convention asserted that it would, when in power, recognize the

(Continued on page 4)

## CROP IN CRIMEA COLONIES PROVIDES SETTLERS WITH LIVELIHOOD FOR YEAR

### Cherson and Krivoy Rog Districts Face Difficulties

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, July 23.—The wheat and other crops in Crimea are exceptionally good, stated a report issued today by the headquarters of the Agro-joint, the agency of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, directing the settlement work.

Every Jewish colonist in Crimea has sufficient bread for the entire coming year. In some of the Jewish colonies, as for instance in the district of Kolaisky, the colonies can even sell fifty thousand pud of wheat. The colonies in the districts of Cherson and Krivoy Rog are still faced with difficulties.

## EPSTEIN HELPS FOUND LAW RESEARCH INSTITUTE

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Md., July 23.—The name of Jacob Epstein appears among several who have underwritten the cost of three years of the Institute for the Study of Law at the Johns Hopkins University. Establishment of the institute was announced by Dr. Joseph H. Ames, acting president of the University.

The Institute, the first of its kind in this country, will devote itself to research concerning legal problems and their social and economic significance. Financial provisions have been made to support the institute for five years. In the meantime an effort will be made to provide a permanent endowment.

Besides Mr. Epstein, those who have underwritten the cost for three years are Edwin G. Baetger, John W. Garrett and trustees of the university, including Daniel Willard, president of the board; B. Howell Griswold, Jr., chairman of the trustee committee on the foundation of the institute, and Theodore Marburg.

Four of the faculty already have been appointed. They will organize the institute when the University opens in the fall.

Among those consulted concerning the plans for the institute are Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, of New York. Others were Charles E. Hughes, Justice Harlan F. Stone, Elihu Root, Ernest M. Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; Judge R. A. Burch of the Supreme Court of Kansas; Frederic R. Condit, New York; William Draper Lewis, director of the American Law Institute; D. F. Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury; and Carrill T. Bond, chief judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

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**J. D. B. NEWS LETTER**

(Continued from page 2)

appears to be in favor of the Moshav, the kvutza — despite strong official support — is giving way before the moshav. In the struggle between the two, there can be no doubt that the moshav must win, and that it is already winning rapidly. The fluidity of the membership, the constant flux and change in many kvutza, are all against the continuance of the system.

The recovery of the advances made to colonists is the crux of all colonization schemes. Generally speaking, when colonists have been established en masse, recoupment becomes peculiarly hard. It is difficult to apply effective pressure; and effective pressure, over any considerable area, may mean in the last analysis the partial destruction of the work accomplished. One cannot colonize, and then eject — and yet ejection, or the threat of ejection, is often the only effective means to secure repayment which can be resorted to. The important point is that, throughout the work, the whole attitude of the colonizing body, in all their relations with the settlers, should be such as to inculcate the conviction that repayment is expected and will be enforced. Judged by this criterion, the methods hitherto adopted in the Zionist colonies have not been satisfactory. Contracts with the settlers have not yet been signed, and third parties had been permitted to enter into negotiations with the Executive as to the repayment terms. In the colonies, the Palestine Zionist Executive was not looked to as the body which governed and directed the colonization movement. These functions were, to a great extent, in the hands of the Executive of the Federation of Agricultural Workers. The Zionist Executive frequently merely registered their decisions. That was not a situation favorable to the signature of reasonable contracts, or to the enforcement of the measures necessary to secure repayment.

Reference must here be made to the situation created by the principle, which is regarded as axiomatic in the Zionist settlements, that no hired labor should be employed, and that the whole of the work should be done by the settler and his family. Under this policy outside labor is not permitted. It is a source of pride to each colonist that he is cultivating his own farm unaided, excepting such aid as is given by the members of his family. The idealism is beautiful. It seems ungracious to question whether it is practical. Frequently there is more work than can be done by the farmer and his family. To meet this need, farmers are importing "relations," such as cousins, etc., to assist them. In this way, they feel that they are

not violating the fundamental principle of the Moshav. The amount of labor required varies with the different seasons of the year, and periods of stress in a given district come at the same time. Local exchange of labor between farmers in these periods is not possible. Either the farmer must do less than he ought to do in normal periods or he must employ outside help in these periods of extra demand. The practice throughout the world is to employ additional labor during these brief periods. Prohibition against hired labor involves a farm program based on under-employment during the greater part of the year, and places the colonists when they need more help, in a position where the necessary work cannot be done. Another result that follows the rule against outside labor is to exclude from these colonies the Jewish family which earns its living by working for wages. Some of the most efficient and most skillful workers prefer to work for wages, without assuming the risks and responsibilities of farm ownership and management.

**HEALTH COMMISSIONER HARRIS SILENT ON RESIGNATION**

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health, would say nothing further yesterday concerning reports that he had sent his resignation to Mayor Walker. Mr. Walker, who was asked about the matter Saturday evening in San Francisco, highly commended Dr. Harris as a "splendid, efficient and loyal official" whom the city would be sorry to lose, and added that he would not stand in his way if he wished to retire.

When Dr. Harris was shown the report he said that he was much gratified by the Mayor's generous opinion, but that he could say nothing more himself at present.

A rumor that Dr. Harris intends to go to Palestine in connection with some Zionist work was denied by the Health Commissioner.

**RADICAL ANTI-SEMITES FORM NEW AUSTRIAN GROUP**  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, July 21.—An organization "to defend Austria against Judaism" was called into being here for the purpose of fighting not only Jews but even Christians who do not take the program of the anti-Semitic parties seriously.

In an announcement issued by the founders of the new organization it is stated that not even the introduction of a numerous classus limiting the number of Jewish students in all educational and vocational institutions in Austria would satisfy its sponsors. A permanent fight must be waged until "Judaism is driven out of the body politic in Austria."

**ZIONIST LEADERSHIP DEMANDS LARGE MAJORITY ACCEPT AGENCY REPORT**  
(Continued from page 2)

Agency and would continue negotiations. The report of the Experts Commission is not a constitution but an expression of opinion. Even the Kellogg treaty was not adopted when it was proposed. It is therefore desirable that the negotiations be continued and that the prospects for the Jewish Agency budget be strengthened. Eternal strife ruins the movement, he stated.

Mr. Kaplan of Jerusalem, speaking in behalf of the Socialist party Hitachduth urged the rejection of the report which, he stated, was influenced by the "Sacher ideas". Mr. Harry Sacher energetically protested the assertion that he had influenced the members of the Experts Commission during their visit to Palestine.

Dr. Selig Brodetsky of Leeds defended the principles of the Agency Commission's report. The General Council is in duty bound to accept the report, he stated, with the reservations made by the English Federation.

Kurt Blumenfeld, Berlin, argued that the prestige of the Zionist movement demands the acceptance, of the report, which will realize the program of extending the Jewish Agency. "The anti-Zionist front is united, while we alone are split. Witness the World Conference of Liberal Jews which is about to meet in Berlin. We must realize the limits of our own possibilities. The report is not an ultimatum but an experts' opinion, which is subject to changes. Realize the grave importance of the hour and accept the report with a large majority," he appealed.

A sharp clash occurred between Dr. M. Soloveitchik, former Minister of Jewish Affairs in the Lithuanian Government, and Dr. Weizmann. Dr. Soloveitchik asked whether the Zionist Executive has agreed to the report in order to "place the General Council before an accomplished fact". "Dr. Weizmann has already once, without consulting the Executive, written to the British Government concerning a change in the fourth paragraph of Article IV of the Mandate." "This is untrue," Dr. Weizmann interrupted the speaker. "You destroy the Zionist Organization and the Mandate," Dr. Soloveitchik retorted.

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