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RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE AND CONGRESS SOUGHT

Resolution to This Effect Adopted at Atlantic City Session; Body Hears Report on Discrimination in Employment and Education; Committees to Survey Condition; Plea for Jewish University Made

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Atlantic City, May 20—A joint conference of the American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee was proposed in a resolution adopted at the second day session of the convention of the American Jewish Congress. The resolution recommends the appointment of a Joint Committee "which Committee shall arrange for an early conference of representatives of the American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee to the end that sorely needed unity of action with respect to Jewish problems may be effected and present and potential causes of discord in Jewish life be thus averted."

B. Shelvin of the "Jewish Morning Journal," in supporting the resolution pointed out that there had existed a parallel situation in England with the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Jewish Deputies, both working independently in foreign affairs. The two organizations, he said, had effected an agreement creating the Joint Foreign Committee which now more effectively deals with foreign issues than either had been able to do independently.

Another resolution which was adopted put the Congress on record as "emphatically opposing any change or revision of the calendar which shall in

any way affect the fixity of the Jewish Sabbath." Opposition to this resolution was voiced by Mr. Dingol, one of the Labor representatives who declared that the Congress, not being a religious body was not warranted in dealing with this question. A warm discussion was aroused in which delegates, answering Mr. Dingol, contended that the American Jewish Congress while not a religious organization stood for Jewish rights. From that point of view it was permissible for the Congress to take a stand on this question.

Another delegate declared that the proposed change of calendar could be attacked from economic grounds as well, contending that the "thirteen month calendar meant added hardship to the poor in that it meant thirteen payments of rent instead of the current twelve per year." The resolution condemning the change of calendar was adopted by a large majority.

Two resolutions dealing with the question of discrimination were adopted.

(Continued on Page 8)

COMZET ANNOUNCES REHABILITATION PLAN FOR DECLASSED JEWS

To Spend 9,000,000 Roubles to Settle 11,000 Jewish Families on Tobacco, Poultry and Vegetable Farms (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 20—Eleven thousand Jewish families in the Ukraine will be engaged during the coming five years on tobacco plantations and poultry and vegetable farms, according to the plan of the Comzet, Government Department for Jewish Land Settlement.

Nine million roubles will be assigned for this purpose. Fifteen thousand hectares in the neighborhood of the small towns will be allotted, thus enabling declassified Jews to enter productive work without leaving their old homes.

WITHDRAW ORDER TO REPORT "PRAVDA" CORRESPONDENT

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 20—The deportation order issued by the Prussian government against Gregory Grossman, correspondent of the Moscow "Pravda" was withdrawn.

The correspondent submitted proof of his innocence of the charges of exaggeration in reporting the May Day events.

BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE TO SUBSTITUTE NATIONAL ORIGINS BY NEW QUOTAS

Would Drastically Cut Immigration Quotas of East Europe; Senator Steack of Iowa, Author of Bill; British Quota Cut in Half; Germany Most Favored Country

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., May 20—A new angle was given to the pending National Origins controversy when Senator Daniel F. Steack, Democrat, of Iowa, introduced a bill to substitute an entirely new quota plan in place of the National Origins clause. The bill would limit the total amount of quota immigration to 100,000 per year and aims chiefly to cut down the quotas to which Great Britain would be entitled under the National Origins clause so as to equalize it in proportion with the quotas of Germany and Ireland and the Norwegian countries, which are vigorously opposing the National Origins plan on the ground of unfair discrimination in favor of England.

At the same time Senator Steack's bill radically cuts the quotas of East European countries. The Polish quota would be cut from the present 5,982 to 1,200; Russia from 2,248 to 1,000; Lithuania from 344 to 100, Roumania from 603 to 200, Latvia from 140 to 90. In comparison with the proposed National Origins quotas, Senator Steack's bill cuts the British quota more than half, from 73,039 to 34,050, while that of

Germany is increased from 23,428 to 25,000.

Under the National Origins plan the East European countries would fare better than under the Steack plan. Thus the National Origins plan gives Russia 4,781 whereas Steack's 1,000; Poland 4,978, whereas Steack 1,200. The National Origins plan will allow a much larger number of Jews to enter than Senator Steack's proposed amendment.

In a statement to the Jewish Daily Bulletin correspondent, Senator Steack explained that while he had consulted both the present 1890 census figures under the existing law and the National Origins figures, his own quotas are purely arbitrary on the basis of trying to reach a better equalization between the countries of so-called older immigration. He admitted he had been motivated in formulating his figures by a desire to give preference to those countries which had sent the bulk of early immigrants, who had laid the foundation of American colonization, the so-called Nordic immigration. He said he was of German origin.

(Continued on Page 8)

COURT CONFISCATES

BUDAPEST EDITION 'WHO'S WHO IN HUNGARIAN JEWRY'

Describing Magyar as of Jewish Origin Is Labeled; 6,700 Copies Seized

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, May 20—Six thousand seven hundred copies of the first edition of the Hungarian Jewish Biographical Dictionary, a sort of who's who in Hungarian Jewry, was seized by the police as the result of a decision rendered by the Budapest court.

The court ruled in the complaint of Professor Wessly of the University of Fuenfkirchen, who was included in the who's who and described as an Hungarian Christian of Jewish origin. Prof. Wessly as many others of the nobility and of social standing in Hungarian society, complained against the editors, who asserted that they were either of Jewish origin or baptized Jews. The court ruled that describing a Magyar as a former Jew is libel. Prof. Wessly is a Christian and a member of nobility.

The publishers have appealed to a higher court against the confiscation order.

NATIONAL FUND BOXES CLUE TO DISCOVERY OF MURDER- ERS OF JEWISH FAMILY

Pin Murder of Jewish Tailor and Family on Peasant When J.N.F. Boxes Found in His Possession
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Lemberg, May 20—Two Jewish National Fund boxes led to the discovery of the murderers of a Jewish family. The crime was committed last year in the village Uhanov, when the Jewish tailor Mordecai Hanz, his wife and son, were found killed. The police, after long investigation, were unable to discover the murderers and the matter was dropped.

Now, the Jewish hotel proprietor, Judenber, came to the police and told that on the night of the murder he saw the peasant, Jan Kshatkovsky and his sister, hiding near the house of the Jewish tailor. Judenber did not inform the police earlier because of threats made against him by Kshatkovsky, but he was unable to keep the secret longer.

Upon investigation the police were inclined to doubt Judenber, because no proof could be found. However, just as they were giving up the search, two blue boxes, like those placed in many Jewish homes for collections for the Jewish National Home, were found in Kshatkovsky's possession. The numbers on the boxes were checked with the Jewish National Fund office here and it ascertained that these boxes had belonged to Hanz, the murdered Jewish tailor. Kshatkovsky was arrested and his trial is expected soon.

SEE GOOD PROSPECTS FOR JEWISH COLONISTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 20—Improved climatic conditions have brought new optimism to the Jewish colonists in the Cherson, Nikolopol, Gudzypole and Nikolaev regions where the Jewish Colonization Association and the Agropoint aid the colonies.

In a statement issued today by the Jewish Colonization Association, it is declared that notwithstanding the difficulties, the colonists will finish reseeded the fields by the beginning of June. Although this is a month too late the crop prospect is good. The colonists are laboring from early morning until late at night. They are receiving assistance from the government, the Agropoint and the Ica.

CHIEF RABBI LEADS STUDENT GROUP TO PREMIER

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, May 20—Chief Rabbi Dr. Nissimovici headed a delegation of Jewish students which was received by Prime Minister Minciu on Friday. The delegation asked the head of the government to come to the aid of the Jewish students by increasing the state subvention to their dormitory. The students are suffering financially, they declared. The Prime Minister again assured the delegation that the matter will be solved satisfactorily.

RUSSIAN PALE METHOD OF SETTLEMENT INTRODUCED IN HUNGARY

Court Order Prohibits Settlement of Jews in Village

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Budapest, May 20—The method of the Russian Pale of Settlement, restricting the right of residence for Jews, has been introduced in Hungary.

By an order of the district judge, Jews were prohibited from settling in the township Kunmadaras. The prohibition is directed also against those who marry into families who are natives of Kunmadaras.

Hungarian Jewish leaders vigorously protested against the district judge's order, which is contrary to law. In representations made to the Ministry of the Interior.

An interesting development is reported in the Hungarian Jewish press. The Minister of Commerce, Hermann, was approached by the Jewish community of Szongrad to postpone the weekly market day from Saturdays to another day. The Minister refused the petition, but in doing so he assumed the role of a champion of the Jewish religion. There is no need for postponing the market day since the majority of the Jews in Szongrad keep their stores open on the Sabbath and, too, Jewish merchants from other centers will not come to the Szongrad market day since it is impossible to obtain Kosher food there, he stated.

FURTHER EXTENT OF IWIA FIRE REVEALED

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 20—Further details of the fire in Iwta, near Lida, are reported here.

The fire destroyed the market-place, the main street of the town, which was mainly inhabited by Jews. The suburbs were not affected. Four synagogues, the Jewish peoples' bank, a Zionist high school, the Tarbut school, the post office and police headquarters were destroyed. Israel Kagan, local resident, died of heart failure. Jacob Goldschmidt, a driver, was seriously injured. Many received slight injuries.

Loss of livestock burned in the fire was also reported.

62 IMMIGRANTS ENTERED PALESTINE IN MARCH

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 20—During the month of March 452 immigrants including 375 Jews entered the country according to the figures made public today.

Over the same period, emigration numbered 236, including 155 Jews.

ZIONIST ANNUAL REPORT READY FOR LEAGUE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 20—The annual report of the Zionist Executive was presented today to Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner.

The report was submitted for presentation to the League of Nations in accordance with the rules of procedure.

RIGHT ELEMENT GAINING IN JEWISH COLONIES COM- PLAINS COMMUNIST PAPER

Nationalist Tendencies Growing Among Jews and Anti-Semitism Among Russians, "Emes" Finds

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, May 20—"Not one second without our influence" is the slogan urged by the "Emes," Communist Yiddish daily, emphasizing the necessity of intensifying Communist propaganda among the Jewish colonists. The paper declares that Right and nationalist tendencies are gaining ground in the colonies.

Anti-Semitism among the Russian workers and nationalist tendencies among the Jews were observant by a special commission sent by the "Emes" to visit textile factories in Klinzi, Briansk District.

The commission reported that in the Lenin Textile Factory the anti-Semitic administration of the factory urged a secret boycott against the Jewish workers, making the stay of the Jewish workers impossible. At a meeting of the workers a speaker publicly denounced the Jews saying they always traded and never worked and exploited the Russian workers.

The commission stated that the growth of anti-Semitism results in an intensification of nationalist feeling among the Jewish workers.

MIZRACHI COUNCIL TO MEET AFTER ZIONIST CONGRESS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 20—A meeting of the Supreme Council of the Mizrahi, Orthodox Zionist Organization, will be held in Zurich in August, following the Zionist Congress. Announcement to this effect was made here.

Warsaw, May 20—Deputy H. Farbstein, president of the Warsaw Kehillah, has assumed the chairmanship of the Mizrahi Fund Campaign, launched in Poland.

7th DOMINION SOCIETY FORMED IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, May 20—A society to propagate the principle of the Seventh Dominion League, that Palestine eventually become the Seventh Dominion within the British Empire, was constituted here.

Vladimir Jabotinsky, head of the League of Zionist Revisionists, was named president of the Society.

HIAS OPENS \$100,000 CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN

Nathan Sweeney was named chairman of the Brooklyn Committee which will be in charge of the drive for \$100,000 for the work of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, to be conducted in that borough. Joseph I. Aaron is treasurer.

Brooklyn's quota of \$100,000 is part of the \$2,000,000 campaign inaugurated by the Hias.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS IN CONVENTION DECIDES TO CONTINUE ITS WORK

Bernard S. Deutsch, New York Lawyer, to Succeed Dr. Stephen S. Wise as President; "To Be or Not to Be" Question Discussed at Executive Session; Subscribe \$12,000 Toward Annual Budget
(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Atlantic City, May 20—Eleven years after the adjournment of the first meeting of the American Jewish Congress, held in Philadelphia, December, 1918, at which time the groups participating in the Congress were divided on the question whether the body was to be of a permanent character, the American Jewish Congress at its bi-annual meeting in session here again faced the problem: "to be or not to be."

The question assumed particular interest following the announcement made by Dr. Stephen S. Wise in his presidential message that he will not accept re-election. The future of the body was thoroughly discussed, it is understood, in an executive session of the Executive Committee held Saturday night prior to the opening session. The name of Bernard S. Deutsch, chairman of the Bronx County Bar Association, and for some time a member of the administrative committee of the American Jewish Congress, was put forward as the likely successor of Dr. Wise. Dr. Wise, it was intimated, would accept the honorary presidency of the body.

About 200 delegates representing fraternal orders, Zionists groups and delegates at large are attending the delegates. The reading by Dr. Wise of his presidential message evoked no comment at the first two sessions Sunday afternoon and evening, but it was related that in the executive session on Saturday night sharp disagreement with Dr. Wise's policy on several points, including that of the Jewish Agency, was voiced by some members of the committee. In his message the president also touched upon the Massena attempt at transplanting the ritual murder charge to American soil. In speaking of this incident, Dr. Wise drew the attention of the delegates to the presence in the audience of Rabbi Berel Brennglass of Massena, whom he praised as a courageous Jewish spiritual leader, who acted with dignity and decision in a trying moment. The Rabbi of Massena was warmly applauded by the audience.

Dr. Wise was chosen chairman of the convention, while Max Silverstein, president of the Independent Order B'nai Abraham, Judge Gustave Hartman, Prof. Fineman, Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Abraham Goldberg, Rabbi B. L. Levinthal and Mrs. Archibald Silverman were chosen vice-chairmen. Martin O. Levy of Philadelphia and Dr. S. Bernstein of New York were named secretaries. The committee on committees, headed by Max Silverstein, suggested a list of committees, including one on problems affecting American Jewry, which was adopted. Bernard S. Deutsch was chosen chairman of the committee on resolutions.

A message of greeting was received from Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the Zionist Executive, who declared that

the existence of the American Jewish Congress is essential for the general Jewish cause. He expressed the view that the work of protecting Jewish rights and in particular the rights guaranteed in the minority treaties is a duty incumbent not on one group alone. He recalled that he was privileged to aid this work in the formative period of securing the international guarantees. A message was also read from the Hadasah, women's Zionist organization. Rabbi Shapiro of Atlantic City welcomed the delegates in a Hebrew address.

Heinrich Sliosberg, Russian Jewish leader, formerly of St. Petersburg, who now on a visit to this country, addressed the session declaring his belief in the usefulness of the American Jewish Congress. It is a fallacy, he stated, to be afraid of the charge of internationalism in the work to protect the rights of the Jewish populations. The anti-Semites have long been organized internationally. While certain groups and outstanding individuals in the United States have always had at heart the Jewish problems of the day and have sought to protect the rights of Jews wherever they were endangered and to seek ameliorative measures when need existed, the knowledge that the Jewish masses as such are organized to strengthen and to extend this work is a source of gratification and encouragement to those groups of Jewry in Eastern Europe and elsewhere which are not as fortunately situated as is the Jewry of America, he stated.

Dr. Gottlieb Describes Polish Jewish Situation

Dr. Joshua Gottlieb, president of the Jewish Writers' and Journalists' Association of Warsaw and vice-president of the Warsaw Kehillah, submitted an exhaustive report of conditions existing in Poland today, with special reference to their effect on the Jewish population.

"The Jews of Poland are, and consider themselves, as they wish to be considered by others, loyal and faithful citizens of the Republic of Poland," Dr. Gottlieb said. "They know and believe that the prosperity and well-being of the Republic will ultimately mean the prosperity and well-being also of Polish Jewry. The difference, however, between the Jewry of Poland and the Jewry of the United States lies in the fact that the Jews of Poland consider themselves and in international law are recognized as a national minority which wishes to preserve its own institutions of a cultural and religious nature. The relations between the Poles and the Jews will become more and more normal inasmuch as the recognition of this principle will advance. Being a national minority, the Jews of Poland are not in any way

weakened in their patriotism and devotion to the country.

"The present government, as all the cabinets which were in power since the May revolution, is free from anti-Semitism as a policy. Whereas in the previous governments there were men who sought to realize their anti-Semitic planks through government ordinance or legislation, the governments which came into existence under the influence of Marshal Pilsudski have not striven toward this end. However, the actual effect on the situation of the Jews in Poland has been but insignificant. The government," he said, "has not displayed enough determination to counteract the influences of those elements which make anti-Semitism their main policy in the life of the country; nor has the government taken the initiative to inaugurate measures which would ameliorate the economic plight of Polish Jewry, which is the greatest sufferer in the general economic trouble of the country." Dr. Gottlieb declared, relating in detail how the Jewish population being mainly urban and middle class, merchants and artisans, is hampered by the crisis and is overburdened with taxation, even though the charge is not made that these circumstances are the result of an anti-Jewish policy.

Dr. Irving Fineman, who visited Rumania and Hungary about a year ago reported on conditions as the Jewish students in those countries as he observed them at that time. His conclusion was that the Jewish students organizations in Rumania should be aided by the erection of new dormitories or improvement in their present ones and by encouraging cooperation between them so as to strengthen their morale in their struggle for safety during studies and civic equality.

A spirited discussion was expected to result from the report submitted by Rabbi Solomon Goldman of Cleveland on conditions in Russia which he observed when he visited that country last summer. Rabbi Goldman described the persecutions carried on by the Yevsektzia, Jewish section of the Communist party, against the Jewish religion, Zionists and the Hebrew language.

The amount of \$12,000 was raised in response to an appeal by Dr. Wise at the afternoon and evening sessions. The contributions ranged from \$10 to \$1,000. Bernard G. Richards, Executive Secretary of the Congress, submitted the annual report of the administrative committee, containing a review of the activities of the past year, including a report of the work of the Council for the Rights of Jewish minorities, through its office in Geneva.

Yevsektzia, Russian Jewry's Most Dangerous Foe

Speaking of the Yevsektzia, Rabbi Goldman declared:

"Their first step has been to turn the Jew into a Yid. The Yevseks congratulate themselves on this master stroke. Perform this metamorphosis, they triumphantly argue, and some three thousand years of Hebrew experience are set adrift on a river of Lethe. He-

(Continued on Page 6)

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BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL
FUND REACHES \$2,100,000

Contributions totaling \$2,100,000 for the Beth Israel Hospital fund were presented to Paul Singer, recently elected president of the hospital, at a testimonial dinner rendered him by the directors and friends of Beth Israel, Sunday night at the Hotel Commodore. More than 2,000 guests were present. Acting Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor James J. Walker and David A. Brown were the speakers. Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, presided.

The contributions received reduced the indebtedness of the hospital to \$1,400,000.

Mayor Walker characterized the institution as one of the finest in the world, representing the most advanced thought in hospitalization work. He praised the efforts of Mr. Singer and the board of directors and declared that without the philanthropic work done by the Jews of New York the city would be infinitely poorer.

A testimonial was addressed to Mr. Singer by the directors of the hospital.

It was announced that of the contributions presented last night \$1,000,000 was given by the directors and \$1,000,000 by the guests at the dinner.

A message of congratulation was received from President Hoover.

The contributions of the directors included \$50,000 each from Abe N. Adelson, Julius and Isidore Blauner, Joseph Durs, H. Fischel (SSL), Max Goldstein, Bernard K. Marcus, S. R. Rosoff, Reuben Sadowsky, Jacob Sperber and Saul Singer.

Meyer Vessel gave \$30,000, Louis Adler \$25,000, each by the following: Max Aaronson, Samuel N. Brimberg, Abe Brickner, S. B. Cassidy, Joshua L. Cowen, Abraham Gevin, Isaac Gilman, Jacob Granovitz, Julius Schwartz, Benjamin Titman, Max Weinstein, Philip Weinstein and Mor-

PART PLAYED BY LABOR
IN THE REBUILDING OF
PALESTINE EXTOLLED

Chairman of National Executive of
British Labor Party Tells of
Sympathy for Movement
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 20—"We watched with great sympathy the Jewish efforts to re-establish a home for themselves and try to develop a Jewish state. We are interested in the establishment of a Jewish home and a Jewish state as we indicated when difficulties arose with regard to the acceptance of the Palestine Mandate." This was the statement made by Herbert Morrison, Chairman of the National Executive of the Labor Party at a reception of the Boale Zion, Zionist Labor Party, to Professor Tawney, economist, on his return from a visit to Palestine.

Describing the difficulties encountered, Prof. Tawney stated he regards the achievements in Palestine as remarkable. "If any one ten years ago would have foretold the present achievements they would have been regarded as Utopian. The Jewish settlement in Palestine is the first large piece of social colonization whose experience will hold a lesson for all such experiments," he declared.

Professor Selig Brodetsky of the London Zionist Executive, outlined the part the labor movement had taken in the actual building of Palestine.

Palestinian workers, he said, fight for the advancement of Palestine and, unlike labor in other countries, they are endeavoring to secure increased immigration.

A fund of \$35,000, to be known as the Emil and Fannie Wedeles Fund for the Study and Investigation of Diseases of the Heart and Circulation was given to the Michael Reese Hospital by Mrs. Fannie Wedeles of Chicago, in memory of her husband, Emil Wedeles, the hospital announced.

Nahum Sokolow, Chairman of the Zionist Executive, who is visiting the United States, has been elected member of the Jewish Academy of Arts and Science, it was announced.

ris White; I. Milken \$20,000; \$15,000 each from William W. Cohen, Joseph Ravitch, and Edward Rubin; \$10,000 each from Morris Asinof, Maurice Bandier, Jos. C. Brownstone, William Fischman, Arnold Gottlieb, Nathan Marcus, Maurice Rentner, I. H. Rosenthal, J. J. Schmuckler, Benjamin Shapiro and Aaron Smith; \$6,000 from Charles H. Silver; \$5,000 each from Mortimer I. Davis, Samuel Kamlet, Arnold Herrmann, I. D. Karpas, and S. C. Lampert; and \$1,000 each from Otto A. Rossitsky and Joseph Zelenko.

Contributions from guests included \$50,000 from Frederick Brown, \$25,000 each from Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox, S. H. Golding, Ralph Jonas, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Altman Foundation; and \$10,000 each from Joseph P. Day, Eugene B. Kline, Joseph Lebling, S. W. Strauss, William S. Sussman, and Samuel Ungesleider.

ORTHODOX WOMEN IN
POLAND ORGANIZE TO
COMBAT MODERN DRESS.

Women's Group, Known as B'nith Israel, Auxiliary of Agudath Israel,
Holds First Annual Session
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 20—Under the auspices of the Orthodox Jewish organization, Agudath Israel, a women's auxiliary to spread the Orthodox influence among Jewish women was formed and is now holding its first annual session in Lodz.

The organization is to be known as the B'nith Agudath. The convention will be in session for three days. In the papers and addresses delivered, the point of view of Orthodox Jewish women was formulated and measures were considered for combating the influence of modernist European literature on Jewish womanhood and the fad for modern dress. Other social and economic problems of Jewish women were also discussed.

COLUMBIA TO GIVE
COURSE IN RELIGIONS

A course in religion, to be taught by representatives of various faiths and describing every great type of religion, will be an experiment tried next fall at St. Stephen's College of Columbia University, at Annandale, it was announced by Dr. Bernard Iddings Bell, warden of the college.

The course, it is stated, will be the first attempt in an American college to give a course in religion which officially represents all religions and which is taught by men of different faiths. Co-operating with Dr. Bell will be the Rev. Father Clifford, of Columbia, representing the Roman Catholic Church; the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, representing Protestants; and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, representing Judaism. The course is a development of the orientation course in religion given at Annandale for the last five years as a required study for freshmen.

ATTACKS PLAN FOR JEWISH
UNIVERSITY IN NEW YORK

Opposition to the establishment of a Jewish University in New York was expressed by Jacob Katz, rabbi of the Montefiore Congregation, the Bronx, in his sermon Sunday.

"Would that no necessity for such a proposal in this country had ever been found," said Dr. Katz. "I, for one, would want to see all men of all denominations bonded in the brotherhood of Washington's ideal that the country have a national university."

A Jewish University, said Dr. Katz, is not a bad cause, but it is not a good cause. "I would rather think of this proposal as dying in its infancy and warning in its demise non-Jews in America that they have not been living up to American ideals."

If you are pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin," tell your friends to subscribe.

UNITE JEWISH EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN U.S. PROPOSAL AT UNITED SYNAGOGUE CONVENTION

Seek Inclusion of Hebrew as Elective Subject in High Schools; Synagogue Gains Ground in Modern Jewish Life Through Adoption of Modern Methods, Symposium Brings Out; Nathan Levy to Succeed S. Herbert Golden as President; Acting Governor Lehman Speaker at Banquet

Announcement that Nathan Levy will succeed S. Herbert Golden as president of the United Synagogue of America and that more than \$175,000 has been raised toward the \$500,000 set as the sum needed by the organization to carry out its expansion program for the next three years was made yesterday at the seventeenth annual convention of the organization now in session at the Astor Hotel.

At the banquet which marked the end of the first day's session Sunday night, more than \$25,000 was subscribed to the campaign following addresses by Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Rabbi Elias Margolis of Mt. Vernon, Michael Stavitsky of Newark and Professor Israel Davidson of the Jewish Theological Seminary. Lewis Goldberg of Boston, president of the New England branch, presided at the dinner.

Among the largest individual contributions announced were those of \$3,000 by Lieutenant Governor Lehman, J. M. Hirschorn, Joseph Durst and Nathan Levy and \$2,000 by Felix M. Warburg and Louis Marshall. Organizations and groups contributing more than \$1,000 were Emanuel Synagogue, Hartford, \$7,500; Indianapolis Community, \$3,000; Humboldt Boulevard Congregation, Chicago, \$3,000; Utica Community, \$2,000 and Temple Beth-El, Harrisburg, \$1,500.

The third session yesterday morning was devoted to a discussion of the part played in Jewish communal life by the Men's Club of the United Synagogue. Edward C. Weinrib, president of the Men's Club of Emanuel Synagogue of Mount Vernon, and provisional chairman of the Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue, declared for the expansion of Men's Club activities to the end that the void between the synagogue and the youth be bridged.

"We care so much of a 'Back to the Synagogue' movement," said Mr. Weinrib. "While I look with favor on a 'Back to the Synagogue' movement, I am strong, however, for a movement to keep our young men and women from getting out."

"Whatever be the aims and purposes of Men's Club, affiliated with the synagogue, the hope that they will serve to keep our men and women in close contact with the religious life and culture of the synagogue is ample justification for their existence, and therefore deserves the unstinted support of us all."

The convention opened Sunday morning with 800 delegates present representing 450 of the 700 congregations affiliated with the United Synagogue of America.

S. Herbert Golden, president of the organization for the past two years, presided at the meeting which was begun with a prayer by Rabbi Jeremiah Bernan.

Reviews Work of the Year

Mr. Golden's report, which contained

his decision to withdraw as president of the organization, recommended a united Jewish educational program on the part of the various religious groups in the community.

"There are at the present time a number of educational groups, some working through the Conservative element, others through the Orthodox and still others through the Reform movement," Mr. Golden stated. "Taking them all combined they have thus far been able to reach only a small percentage of the Jewish children of this great city. What are the others doing? This great percentage of Jewish boys and girls are receiving no education—because each group is working independently, without a united Jewish educational program."

Mr. Golden reviewed the work of the organization, declaring that "Our organization has been helpful in innumerable ways to synagogue and communities by supplying rabbis, teachers, speakers and cantors, text books and curricula. By its Placement Committee, Teachers' Registry and Cantors' Registry, it has brought together Rabbis and congregations, teachers and schools, cantors and synagogues. Through its prayer books it has gone far to standardize and improve the synagogue service. Its curricula and text books have been of tremendous help to teachers and pupils."

"The Friday night stories of the Women's Leagues have brought into many a Jewish home a refreshing breath of Jewish sentiment, while the 'Three Pillars' of the latter organization have proven a boon to the women who have found in it an excellent guide on the path of Jewish duty."

"Equally useful have been our Bible Classes and lecture bureaus, our manuals of various kinds, our organ, The United Synagogue Recorder, our Festival Celebrations and Holiday Calendars, our Conventions and Regional Conferences, our Young People's Services, our radio programs. All these enterprises and others have served to disseminate a knowledge of and respect for Judaism, Sabbath observance, religious education and synagogue attendance."

Other speakers at the opening session were Hyman J. Reit, president of the New York branch; Mrs. Eva Levy, president of the New York Branch of the Women's League; Professor Alexander Marx of the Jewish Theological Seminary; Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, president of the Young Women's League, and Henry Landau, president of the Young People's League.

Mr. Reit urged upon the convention the adoption of resolutions recommending the education departments of the various city and state governments to include Hebrew as an elective subject in all free public and high schools.

"Hebrew is a living language," said Mr. Reit. "It is classical and real.

Why, then, should it not be incumbent upon the authorities of this great democratic nation to place this language on a par with Latin, Greek and other tongues in all our free public and high schools? Such action would have a tremendous effect upon the community at large. It will create a better understanding between Jew and Gentile. It will weld a closer bond between school and synagogue, and will bring the children to the parents and the parents to the children."

Official action on Mr. Reit's proposal is to be taken today when the Committee on Resolutions submits its report.

In his annual report, Rabbi Samuel M. Cohen, Executive Director, urged that the United Synagogue in its future activities address itself largely to the tasks of strengthening the educational activities of its congregations and educating its congregations to the ways in which they can best function to radiate Jewish life and strength.

The Sunday afternoon session was devoted mainly to a symposium on the position of the synagogue in modern Jewish life. Papers were read by Rabbi Morris Silverman, Rabbi Herman Hailpern, Mrs. Israel Davidson and Rabbi Adolph Colbenz. Other speakers were Hon. Sol. Bloom and Rabbi I. H. Levinthal.

"It has been found that the synagogue is taking on the functions of the community Hebrew school," said Rabbi Cohen. "Many of the institutions established originally for young people. The club is becoming a part of synagogue life. The American Jewish people are beginning to realize the importance of integrating their social, educational, and religious activities. They are developing a central institution from which there can come the inspiration and the strength for Jewish living."

"The synagogue of today differs radically from the old type ghetto. The ghetto endeavored to preserve Judaism and the Jewish people by separating them, at least physically, from the world in which they lived. The United Synagogue congregation helps to preserve our faith by giving our people the moral strength and spiritual vigor that enables them to maintain their Judaism in the heart of the world. Nay, more, it enables them to derive from the world and from the world's progress elements that enrich our own spiritual life. The United Synagogue utilizes modern discoveries in the fields of psychology, pedagogy, and physical sciences to strengthen and refine our own educational methods and programs."

Acting Gov. Lehman Deplores Lack of Religious Education

Declaring that religion is losing its hold upon the younger generation, Lieutenant-Governor Lehman in his address at the Sunday night dinner urged the United Synagogue on to renewed efforts to win young men and women back to the synagogue.

"While we are thankful for our material prosperity, there is no use denying that we have lost our hold on

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J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Religious Issue Splits Eastern Star Order in New Jersey; Jewish Women Object to Ritual Involving Christian Symbol; Lose Fight

By Our Newark Correspondent

Newark, N. J., May 20.—Ranks of the Order of the Eastern Star in New Jersey are torn by discussion over a religious issue, because the fifty-ninth annual session of the Grand Chapter, held at Atlantic City, refused to adopt a recommendation sought by spokesmen for the society's 10,000 or more Jewish members in this state. The recommendation would have made optional a certain part of the ritual that now is mandatory. This part calls for recognition of the Christian symbol of the Star of Bethlehem.

Refusal of the state body to heed their requests keeps the Jewish members in the position of professing something contrary to their religious teachings and beliefs, spokesmen for the Jewish members contend. As a result, there is agitation for a withdrawal of the many predominantly Jewish chapters from the State Grand Chapter, with a view toward affiliating with the New York Grand Chapter which, it is understood, makes the disputed section of the ritual optional.

The recommendation to change the ritual was made at last year's convention in Trenton. It is understood, and was tabled for further consideration. It was studied by a Grand Lodge committee and re-introduced at Atlantic City last week. Mrs. Elizabeth Littlefield of Irvington, retiring grand matron, being its sponsor this time.

Mrs. Littlefield is not Jewish but favored the recommendation on behalf of the Jewish members. According to reports, the recommendation also had the sanction of the retiring grand patron, grand attorney and other Grand Chapter officers. Nevertheless, it was decisively voted down. When asked about the matter, Mrs. Littlefield, like other officers, refused to comment.

The convention at Atlantic City closed Thursday, but several men and women leaders in the order are still apparently trying to smooth over the ill-feeling aroused by the session at which the recommendation was turned down.

In some quarters the statement is made privately that the session was stormy and that several members of non-Jewish chapters sharply assailed the Jewish groups and invited them to quit the order if they were not satisfied with present conditions.

It is said more than three hundred Jewish delegates and perhaps as many non-voting sympathizers with them, marched out of the convention hall when the recommendation was defeated. Subsequently, according to reports, one Jewish woman appointed to a position of high honor in the councils of the new administration declined to serve.

It is likely that leaders among the Jewish members will issue a call for a general meeting of representatives of Jewish chapters. Such a meeting,

which probably would be held at some central point, would decide whether the disaffected chapters should be advised to surrender charters in the New Jersey Grand Chapter as a prelude to possible affiliation with the New York body.

Though the question is of vital importance to the order, none of the officials or other members is willing to be quoted in connection with any phase of the controversy. The Eastern Star, a secret society, maintains the attitude that what takes place within the order should not be divulged.

Mrs. Rose Meyerhoff of Palisades Park, who as the new grand matron is head of the order in this state, was emphatic in her refusal to discuss the situation. She remarked curtly:

"I have absolutely nothing to say about the matter. The subject is of no concern to the public and I don't want to have anything about it put in the papers. If anything at all is said about the matter, it is entirely without authority."

The situation is complicated by the fact that the New Jersey Grand Chapter is supreme in its jurisdiction and owes allegiance to no national body. Unlike many state groups it is not affiliated with the General Grand Chapter and so no appeal to a higher authority is possible for dissenters from the policies of the New Jersey body.

Most of the members of the Eastern Star are women, but many men belong to it. Though popularly considered a women's branch of Masonry, the Eastern Star has no connection with the Masonic fraternity in this state. Its own eligibility rules require of women members a relationship to a Mason and for its men members the Masonic qualification exists.

The name Eastern Star refers to the Star of Bethlehem, symbol of Christendom, the five "points" of the star being Ada, Ruth, Esther, Martha (wife of Lazarus) and Electa. The question at issue now seems whether the order, with this name and background, is definitely Christian.

As far as can be ascertained, the ritual of the order in New Jersey always has contained the reference to the Star of Bethlehem and Jewish women in subscribing to it hitherto have made a mental reservation on this point. The informant went on to say that this part of the ritual does not apply to all members of the order, but only to those who hold office.

Probably that is why it is the predominantly Jewish chapters that are agitated over the situation, since they are staffed almost entirely by Jews, whereas most of the officers of the other chapters are Christians. Nevertheless, it is felt that on this issue all the Jewish members, regardless of the alignment of the individual chapter, will

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AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS DECIDES TO GO ON WITH WORK

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brew must not continue even as a dead language. It is a thorn in their sides. This oriental language is surcharged with more potentiality for national renaissance than a million living Jews. It is in this language that some fundamental truths were uttered—a Bible was composed. It is even rumored that much of the inspiration of Marx and Lenin and their disciples is directly traceable to this language and its literature. In moments of forgetfulness even a commissar of education of a communistic state will quote from it. How then can the Jews disappear from the face of the earth and the minds of men if even Bolsheviki persist in quoting his Bible? The only remedy is to divest the Jew of his heritage, cut the past from under him, urge the Yevseks. And as their most immediate step they introduce the Yid. Yids did not write the Bible and have nothing to do with it. The language of the Yids too is being thoroughly cleansed of its Hebraic cobwebs. The most grotesque spelling has been introduced into the Yiddish language to efface all resemblance to Hebrew. Innocent Russians are assured that Hebrew is counter-revolutionary—a statement which caused Lenin to remark sarcastically that he thought only men could be counter-revolutionary.

The Synagogue is, of course, another Hebraic institution. Some of the members of the Yevseks, being former Yeshiva bachurim, could not fail to evaluate properly the paramouncy of the synagogue in any program of Jewish self-preservation. At any rate it is a storehouse of too many memories and antedates Yiddish by millennia. The Jewish commissar therefore quite logically directs his attention also to this institution. He has converted many a synagogue into a workingman's club. It is not true, what seems to be the impression of many American Jews, that it was done at the request of the Russian government. The government may not allow religious instruction of children, but it in no way interferes with the management of existing churches, provided they are not guilty of counter-revolutionary or monarchistic machinations. Stalin knows that he has nothing to fear from the synagogue. While the writer was visiting Moscow, the Yevseks were making every effort to convert the main synagogue there into a club. Leading figures in the government were shocked at this display of Yiddish "hutzpah". One of them declared that it was an insult to the memory of the distinguished Rabbi Mazo, who had occupied the pulpit of that particular synagogue for well-nigh forty years.

Here, then, is the danger that lurks within. The leadership of Russian Jewry, for the first time in its history, has passed into the hands of men who are plotting its disintegration. Unwittingly American Israel has helped to strengthen the prestige of these willful, spiteful, arrogant men. The leaders of the Joint Distribution Comm-

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AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS IN CONVENTION DECIDES TO CONTINUE ITS WORK

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tee were constrained to negotiate with them since they are the ones officially recognized by the government. Thus a great American Jewish effort is reflecting credit on the Yevsek—the Jew's most dangerous foe.

"Visiting Russian Jewry is a painful experience. One turns away from it in despair. This community was the backbone of Jewish movements and aspirations. In the short span of sixty years, Russian Jewry not only made the restoration of Palestine possible but also enriched our culture with a great literature written in two languages. Today the Zionist is either pining away in prison or singing the 'Hatikvah' at an underground meeting, while the literary offerings consist mainly of communist propaganda in a mutilated Yiddish.

"It is sad to reflect that Russia's otherwise idealistic Jewish youth have been estranged from Judaism by means of malicious and skillful propaganda. Together with all Russians they have been taught to believe that the civilized world suddenly leaped into existence on the eve of the October Revolution. All that preceded was darkness and barbarism. Judaism, particularly, it is pointed out, is a bourgeois, intellectual tradition, which offers little to the proletariat. Our whole glorious experience, our struggle for social justice, our patient suffering for ideals is concealed from our youth. Our national failures, our accumulated superstitions and obsolete practices are exposed.

"Russian Jewish children are apt pupils. What then will happen to Judaism when these pupils will become teachers! World Jewry would do well to think and act," Dr. Goldman concluded.

B. G. Richards Reports for Administrative Committee

The report of the administrative committee, as submitted by Mr. Richards, in dealing with conditions in the United States, enunciated in detail the Massena incident. On other manifestations of racial prejudice, the report stated:

"Various manifestations of anti-Semitism have been dealt with by the Administrative Committee. This included the appearance of books and magazine articles against which we felt called upon to protest. Among other instances, the Publication Department of the D. A. R. was issuing a pamphlet which was based on the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, and which was being distributed even after the discontinuance of Mr. Ford's campaign. The circulation of this literature formed part of the basis of the opposition to the Administration of the D. A. R. led by Mrs. Helen Tufts Bailie, and other Liberal minded women.

"Another flagrant violation of the spirit of tolerance and fair play came in the form of a book published by an erstwhile liberal, Morrison I. Swift of Boston. His work called 'The Evil Re-

ligion Does' contains a vicious attack on Judaism and the Jews, and hence furnished the ground for a protest from our Administrative Committee.

Discriminatory Encyclopedia Article Withdrawn

"I. Kahanowitz of Greenburg, Pa. wrote to us apropos of the forthcoming new or 12th Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, recalling that the 11th Edition contained an offensive article on the Jews in Poland and several other misleading references, which were the subject of our correspondence with the Board of Jewish Deputies in London in 1922. We now wrote again to the Editor of the American edition and to Mr. Lucien Wolf, Secretary of the Joint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association in London. The following letter, dated March 28, 1929, from Mr. Wolf indicates that a satisfactory solution of this question has been brought about.

"With reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo on the subject of offensive references to the Jews in an article on Poland in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, I am happy to be able to inform you that those passages are not being reproduced in the new edition. The article has been completely re-written, and there is now nothing in it to which we could take exception. I have not seen the article myself, but this is the effect of a report I have received from our Press Committee.

"The production by William DeMille of the lurid and sensational moving picture 'Kings of Kings', emphasizing anew, certain discredited assumptions calculated to arouse bitter feeling against the Jews, was made the subject of a strong protest demanding a complete withdrawal of the picture, by our President, Dr. Wise, who devoted much time to this matter in correspondence with Rabbi Louis I. Newman of San Francisco, an Honorary Vice-President of the Congress, who was among the first to denounce this theatrical appeal to prejudice and superstition. Unfortunately some Jews unworthy of the name, took part in the production of the picture, and certain representatives of our people, well-meaning but misguided and obsessed by a spirit of compromise, attempted to condone or accept slight modification in the presentation. This made the task of dealing with the matter all the more difficult. However, sufficient was done to make the attitude of self-respecting Jews known and to serve notice that such performances will not easily be perpetrated upon an enlightened public.

In addition to Dr. Newman, valuable cooperation was given to us in the matter by Rabbis Solomon Goldman and Barnett R. Brickner of Cleveland, Mr. M. J. Slonim of St. Louis, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, New York, Rabbi Max Drob of the Rabbinical Assembly of America.

Part in Kings County Hospital Affair
In the matter of the charge of ill-treatment accorded to physicians in the Kings County Hospital, which occurred

in the month of June, 1927, the following correspondence was exchanged. Dr. Wise wrote to Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare on June 21.

"I would be much more gravely disturbed about the situation in the Kings County Hospital, if I did not feel confident that you would handle this matter with vigor, wisdom and justice.

"I was sorely tempted to make a statement about it, because there seems to be an intolerable invasion of the dignity and personality of Jewish physicians, but I leave it to you to act as a gentleman, an American and a public official in relation to the matter, not for the sake of punishing the lawbreaker, but to serve notice that such un-American conduct will not be tolerated in this great city of ours."

"Commissioner Coler replied the following day: 'The enclosure, which is self-explanatory, expresses my innermost feelings. Be assured that I will not tolerate an invasion of the dignity of Jewish physicians, and will see that anyone found guilty of such an invasion will be fittingly punished.'

"The enclosure was a letter to Dr. George David Stewart, dated April 1, 1927, from Commissioner Coler: 'I was very glad, indeed, that you called to my attention Dr. —'s statement, as I cannot understand why he should feel "Put out" at my so-called interference with the appointment of interns. The fact is I did interfere, inasmuch as year after year no Jewish interns were appointed by the Intern Committee of Kings County Hospital. There was naturally some Jewish complaint, and every time I brought up the matter, one reason or another that seemed plausible was given by the Committee.

"Two years ago, after realizing that at least 70% of the medical graduates in the City were of the Jewish faith, it seemed to me illogical to believe that year after year could go by and no Jewish graduate seeking internship at Kings County Hospital was eligible. Last year one was put on, and this year I insisted that at least three should be named. However, they named only 8 out of 12 physicians and sent the Superintendent to me to confer on the other 4, which I did and I believe that the four we conferred upon will be equal to any of the 8 which were named directly by the board.

"I had no desire whatever to determine as to who should be interne, but was forced to do this for the protection of the Administration and the Department. I could not afford to be charged with and to be proven guilty of racial or religious discrimination. Neither in the Bellevue and Allied system nor in any of the other hospitals of this Department did we meet with and settle this question."

"The matter was subsequently followed up by a special committee consisting of Carl Sherman, Max Silverstein, David L. Podell, and Louis Lande.

"The death of an American soldier of the Jewish faith, Max Silverman of Brooklyn, in the local military prison

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SEEK RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN JEWISH COM- MITTEE AND THE CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

The first resolution applying to the colleges and universities declared that there appeared to be hindrances in some of the educational institutions of the country towards discrimination against Jewish students. The resolution concluded with the recommendation that a commission should be appointed by the president of the Congress to make a survey of the problems involved with suitable recommendations for action.

The second resolution of the same type dealt with discrimination in the economic life. This, too, provided for the appointment of a Commission to make a survey of the situation. Supporting this resolution, H. J. Smith, of the Electrical Workers Association declared that serious discriminatory practices prevail as to Jews in the building industry in New York City.

Another resolution presented by Jacob L. Warkow, delegate of the United Emergency Committee for the Relief of Jews in Bessarabia called upon American Jewry to support the various relief drives. In connection with that resolution, a special appeal was made in behalf of Bessarabian Jews. It was requested that all contributions to this fund be sent in care of the Congress.

The final resolution adopted at the morning session gave the endorsement of the Congress to the Haym Salomon Memorial project and called upon all affiliated organizations to lend aid to the project of a memorial to the Jewish patriot of the revolution.

Nathan D. Perlman, in his address, attacked the present policy of immigration as being un-American. Mr. Perlman also voiced an appeal for the humanizing of the existing immigration statutes.

"The National Origins Plan of the Immigration Act of 1924 violates American ideals," said Congressman Perlman, "and is contrary to the principles upon which our country is founded. This creates a class distinction. The proponent of the National Origins Plan would have it appear that there is a Nordic superiority and that America belongs to the Nordics. The establishment of a National Origins Plan would lead to the establishment in America of the so-called Nordic superiority class and an inferior class, those who were not born in Northern Europe or cannot trace their ancestry back to the Nordics. It is necessary to enlighten the American people to the end that the propaganda of Nordic superiority may not further, by a legislative enactment or otherwise, deliver this country to one group. America belongs to all of its people and irrespective of race, creed or color, America was made great as it is today by all of the immigrants that entered our shores since the birth of America.

"We favor further, humanizing of the Immigration Law so that dependent parents of American citizens and all husbands of American citizens may come immediately to this country, irrespective of quotas. We favor further, legalizing the stay of aliens who

BILL IN SENATE TO SUBSTITUTE "ORIGINS" BY NEW QUOTAS

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The Senator said that there is a growing demand to stop immigration altogether and that his bill represents a compromise which might stave off a complete stoppage of immigration. He added that the figures proposed by his amendment are not necessarily final, but are offered to furnish a basis for discussion. Senator Steck also said that he has consulted a number of other Senators and intends to push his amendment as a solution of the pending National Origins controversy.

Washington, May 20—Representative John W. Cable, Republican, of Ohio, will introduce into the House today a bill to prohibit the employment of aliens on public works and non-residents of a state on public works within the state, the Congressman announced. The requirements of the proposed act would be waived only in an "extraordinary emergency."

The bill carries a penalty of \$100 a day for each workman illegally employed, but would not apply to contracts made prior to its approval.

"Contractors are required by this new bill, not only to employ local labor living in the state in which the work is carried on, but also to employ Americans only," Mr. Cable declared.

Criticism of the report of the United States States Chamber of Commerce immigration committee recommending repeal of the National Origins restrictive quota basis was made by Chairman Reed of the Senate Immigration Committee, in a letter to William Butterworth, president of the Chamber, made public by the Senator.

entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924."

A plea for the establishment of a Jewish university in America was voiced at the morning session in a paper submitted by Rabbi Louis I. Newman of San Francisco. In Rabbi Newman's absence, the paper was read by Max Rhoads, Avukah president.

"I believe," wrote Dr. Newman, "that a university should be founded by Jews open to all students regardless of race and creed and maintained by Jewish endowment. This should be a liberal college, teaching the humanities and as necessary, in time a university for the professions. The location should be preferably in Westchester County. Within the past decade the Jewish student enrollment at Eastern colleges has increased tremendously.

While Jews are scattering themselves more and more in the non-metropolitan universities, nevertheless concentration of nearly two to three million in New York City and nearly three million on the Atlantic seaboard makes the foundation of a Jewish university both necessary and beneficial."

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AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS DECIDES TO GO ON WITH WORK

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at Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California, who was shot by a guard under apparently peculiar circumstances, was the subject of correspondence with the Jewish Community Kehillah of Los Angeles, Dr. George Eisler, Executive Director, which in turn took the matter up with the authorities. The case was subsequently referred to Louis Lande, a member of our Administrative Committee, who, in this and other matters, has generously and devotedly acted as counsel to the Committee. The matter here referred to is still under investigation."

The report also disclosed that the American Jewish Congress, through Mr. Richards, protested to Morris Gest against the production of the Passion Play. The communication of protest was never acknowledged by Mr. Gest.

On the work of the Council for the Rights of Jewish Minorities, the report stated that the Secretariat of the League of Nations was formally notified of the formation of the Council in Zurich and the opening of its headquarters in Geneva.

URGE UNION OF JEWISH EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN U. S.

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spiritual values," the speaker declared. "The younger generation is not antagonistic to religion—it is merely indifferent. If the synagogue is to regain its hold on our children, it must give them three things.

"First, it must give them a knowledge of the history and philosophy of Judaism; second, it must give the children a feeling of pride in that history and the service of Judaism to civilization; third, it must convince the young people that one is a better American by being a good Jew."

Lieutenant-Governor Lehman congratulated the United Synagogue on what has already been accomplished by the organization. He said that the primary obligations of parents to their children are to provide them with proper recreational facilities and supervision and a thorough religious education.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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act together. They comprise about 20 per cent. of the total state enrollment of approximately 50,000 members.

The Jewish chapters are among the strongest and most active in the state. One, Golden Link, of this city, is the largest in New Jersey, with a membership of more than 1,000. Rainbow Chapter, also of this city, has more than 500 members.

Other Jewish chapters in Essex County are Divinity and Triluminar of this city, Edgemont of Montclair and Felicity of East Orange. Additional chapters mainly of the Jewish faith are to be found in Elizabeth, Atlantic City, Asbury Park, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson and other populous centers.