

Vol. VI. Price 4 Cents.

Friday, May 31, 1929.

Entered as 2nd Class Matter at Post Office, Long Island City, New York. No. 1378.

PRINCIPLES PROCLAIMED AT FETES SHOULD BE APPLIED TO DAILY LIFE, ROUMANIA TOLD

**Deputy Fisher Reminds Government
of Unfilled Promises**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, May 29—The principle of equality of the citizens of Roumania proclaimed last week during the greater Roumanian celebrations at Alba Julia must be applied in the daily life of the country, in relation to the minorities and the Jewish population.

This argument was made by Deputy Theodore Fisher who delivered an address in Parliament on the Jewish question when the school question was debated. He reminded the Government of its promises in regard to the Jewish school question in Roumania. These promises, he said, have not been fulfilled yet. He asked that the Government restore the public rights to the Jewish schools, that these schools in which Roumanian language and literature are taught be given state subsidies on an equal basis with similar schools and that Jewish pupils attending public schools be freed from duties which involve violation of the Sabbath.

PLAN WORLD FEDERATION OF JEWISH ARTISANS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 29—A plan to create a world federation of Jewish artisans was approved and the frame work of the organization laid at what was termed a world conference of Jewish artisans just concluded at Beuthen, Upper Silesia.

Wilhelm Marcus, of Berlin, was chosen president of the organization and Herr Wolff of Berlin, Chaim Rasser of Warsaw, and Harold Levy of Prague, Vice-Presidents. The organization is to have its headquarters in Berlin. The federations of Jewish artisans in Germany, Poland, Belgium, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Roumania and Palestine, announced their intention to join the new organization which will seek to create better and greater facilities for Jewish artisans through the establishment of credit institutions and means for better equipment and training the artisans' class. A central Jewish artisans' bank, and a central office for the purchase and distribution of tools and raw materials are contemplated. An exchange of information on the methods of work is to be a part of the service to be rendered by the new organization.

The new president, Herr Marcus, declared that his organization does not intend to compete with the Ott, which is engaged in similar work, but rather to cooperate with it.

FRANCHISE OF FOREIGN JEWS IN GERMAN JEWISH AFFAIRS IS DISPUTED

**Prussia Refuses to Legalize Status of
German Jewish Federation Because
It Gives Vote to Unnaturalized Jews**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 29—The disputed franchise of East European Jews who reside in Germany without being German citizens again came up for discussion at the session of the Council of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia.

The statement was made that the Prussian Government refuses to legalize the status of the Federation because of the provision in its Constitution granting the right of vote to unnaturalized Jews. Some of the members of the Council asked that the provision be amended to comply with the demand of the Government. Dr. Alfred Klee, a member of the Council, declared in behalf of the Zionists that his party would rather forego the approval of the Government than to agree to disfranchise in Jewish communal affairs the East European Jews residing in Prussia.

Dr. Ismar Freund expressed his belief that the government is at present inclined to agree to the participation of the unnaturalized Jews in the Federation's administration. He advised undertaking new negotiations with the Government.

CHARGE PARENTS WITH DISLOYALTY TO STATE BE- CAUSE CHILDREN STRIKE

**Pupils of Tarbut School Strike When
Language of Instruction Changed
from Hebrew to Polish**
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 29—Visiting the sins of children upon their fathers is apparently the principle of the school authorities in Baranowicz, Poland, who instituted proceedings against local Jewish citizens on the charge of disloyalty to the state.

The citizens are the fathers of pupils in the Tarbut School who went on strike when the language of instruction was changed from Hebrew to Polish.

The change was decided upon by some members of the committee responsible for the maintenance of the high school with the view of securing for it public rights which were denied it because of the employment of Hebrew as the language of instruction. When the change was effected the Nationalist element among the pupils protested and declared a strike.

SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONISTS ENDORSE EXTENSION OF THE JEWISH AGENCY

**Vote £70,000 for Land Purchase in
Palestine**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Johannesburg, South Africa, May 29—A resolution declaring their adherence to the policy of extending the Jewish Agency to include Zionists and non-Zionists was passed at the 12th annual convention of the South African Zionist Federation, just concluded at Bloemfontein. Over 150 delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. The conference was greeted by the administrator of the Free State and by the Jewish Mayor of Bloemfontein. High Zionist sentiment was manifested in the proceedings which resulted in the reelection to the office of President of Mr. Abrahams. A fund of 70,000 pounds sterling, to be paid within three years to the Jewish National Fund, was voted for the purpose of purchasing land in Palestine in the name of South African Jews. An appeal was also made for funds to aid Zionist prisoners in Russia. Four hundred pounds were raised within a few minutes in response to the appeal.

Much comment was provoked by the appearance at the convention of Reuben Brainin, Hebrew writer of New York, who is now on a visit to this country in the interests of the Russian Colonization Fund. The South African Zionists are not in sympathy with this mission and he was not invited to attend the Zionist conference. He sat in the audience without being asked to address the convention.

APPOINTED HEAD OF CRACOW LAW SCHOOL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Cracow, May 29—Professor Tauben Schlag, of the law department of the University of Cracow, was chosen Dean of the Law School of the University.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES JEWISH LABOR UNION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, May 29—The Jewish labor union of leather workers was ordered closed today by the government.

It was charged that the union was in control of the Left Wingers.

WARBURGS AND ADLERS SAIL FOR UNITED STATES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 29—Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and Dr. and Mrs. Cyrus Adler and their daughter Sarah sailed this morning on the Olympic, returning to the United States.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except
Saturday and Jewish high holidays

the **JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.**

Address All Mail to

Executive and Editorial Office:

611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Publication Office:

316 Bridge Plaza South, L. I. City, N. Y.
Jacob Landau President
Samuel Biensstock Treasurer
John Simons Secretary
William S. Spiegelman Editor

Vol. VI. Friday, May 31, 1929. No. 1378.

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency
New York 611 Broadway
London 24 High Holborn
Paris 34 Rue de Provence
Berlin Eisenstrasse 2
Warsaw Ulica Aleje Jerozolimski Nr. 16
Jerusalem Hasolel Bldg.

Subscription Rates

	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	5.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

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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DONATES \$3,000,000 ART COLLECTION AS NUCLEUS FOR PALESTINE JEWISH MUSEUM

Gift Made as Token of British-Jewish Friendship

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, May 29.—A Jewish art collection valued at 600,000 pounds, which is to form the basis of a Jewish museum, was presented to the Palestine government by Moses S. Salomon of London. In making the presentation, Mr. Salomon announced it as a token of friendship between the British and Jewish nations, and in recognition of Britain's part in reestablishing Palestine as a home for the Jews.

Mr. Salomon, who is an ardent believer in the seventh dominion idea stipulates, in making his \$3,000,000 gift, he declared in an interview with a correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, that the collection shall remain in Palestine so long as that country is under the British flag.

In the collection is a Sefer Torah, encrusted with gold, dating from the fourth century, said to be the oldest of its kind extant. Some of the pieces were made before the Christian era and many belong to early centuries of the Christian era.

Salomon, who was born in Brest-Litovsk and studied at the Yeshivah there, states he is proud of his Jewish lineage.

The collection which he presented is now housed in a special room at the newly opened International Art Gallery which Salomon owns. The Gallery itself is an impressive temple of art designed in the Jewish style. The Jewish motif is repeated both in its inner and outer decoration. Ornaments in bronze repeating the Biblical and cabalistic symbols are found in the gallery. Salomon states the theory that Jews possess no art, no style and no monumental treasures of which they can be proud of has no foundation, and that the art collection which he has presented is proof to the contrary.

SEEK GREATER ENFORCEMENT OF KASHRUTH LAW IN NEW YORK CITY

To Call Conference to Formulate Plan; \$150,000,000 Kosher Foodstuffs Sold Annually

A conference of Jewish laymen and Rabbis to formulate a plan whereby the Kosher laws may be more strictly enforced in New York City will be called in the course of the next two weeks by a Provisional Committee formed on Tuesday following a conference with Thomas F. Dwyer, Commissioner of the Department of Markets, which is charged with the enforcement of the Kosher law.

The conference was attended by eight rabbis and six representatives of Jewish organizations, including the Union of Orthodox Congregations, the Union of Chassidic Rabbis, the Assembly of Orthodox Rabbis, the Rabbinical Board of New York and the Kashruth Organization of New York State.

An investigation carried on by the Kashruth Organization, a recently formed body, headed by S. A. Israel as president, disclosed that there is a violation of the Kosher food law in 50% of the establishments in the Kosher food industry in New York, which has a market turnover of \$150,000,000 per year.

There are in New York City 10,000 supposedly Kosher butchers and 2,000 kosher delicatessen stores. The staff of the Markets Commission, which consists of five inspectors under the direction of Homer Welsh, despite its earnest efforts, is physically incapable of covering so large a group efficiently, it was stated.

There is a promiscuous issuing of Kosher labels on the part of so-called Rabbis, Commissioner Dwyer declared at the conference. In order to cope with the situation, he suggested that the city be zoned off and that recognized local Rabbis supervise the district. He asked that a list of authorized Rabbis be submitted to him so that that department can have some means of checking up the authenticity of the Kashruth labels issued.

The ultimate decision as to how the enforcement of the Kashruth law is to be carried out, was, however, left by the Commissioner to the Jewish community. It will be the purpose of the conference to discuss ways and means.

Benjamin Koenigsberg was named temporary chairman of the Provisional Committee and Harold Gologor, secretary.

State Senator Henry Kleinfeld and Assemblyman Samuel Mandelbaum attended the conference.

National, State and city officials sent messages of congratulations to Adolph Lewinson, philanthropist and patron of the arts, in honor of whose eightieth birthday a dinner was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Tuesday evening.

Messages were received from President Hoover, Attorney General Clegg, Governor Roosevelt, former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor Walker. Members of the club spoke informally.

RACE DISCRIMINATION PREVENTS UNION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN STUDENTS

German Education Minister Refuses Sanction, as "Only Aryans" May Belong to Austrian Bodies

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, May 29.—The practice of race discrimination has now developed into an obstacle preventing the union between the Austrian and the German student organizations.

Professor Hugelmann, vice-president of the Vienna Bundesrat, is now on a visit here for the purpose of negotiating with the Prussian Minister of Education, Becker, concerning better methods of cooperation between the Austrian and German student organizations.

It is reported on good authority that the Minister of Education, categorically declined to permit the Austrian organization to remain within the German student federation as long as it will not give up its practice of race discrimination. According to the provisions of the Austrian student organization "only Aryans" may belong.

TO RAISE \$150,000 FOR I.O.B.B. ORPHAN HOME

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Allentown, Pa., May 29.—A pledge to raise \$150,000 for the B'nai B'rith Orphans Home at Erie, Pa., to make possible the needed expansion to amply care for the increasing needs of the institution, was made by the delegates of District No. 3 at the closing session of the 23rd Annual Convention here.

Lodges in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia will participate in the campaign which will start soon.

Members of the Board of Governors were elected as follows: Henry Miller, Philadelphia; Abe Levine, New Castle, Pa.; W. J. Untermyer, Newark, N. J.; Abraham Wernick, Philadelphia; Joseph Handler, Wilmington, Del.; Albert Schlossberg, Huntingtown, W. Va.; Leon Tolchok, Pittsburgh and I. W. Jacobs, Pittsburgh.

The following delegates were elected to the constitution Grand Lodge, which meets every five years: Judge Josiah Cohen, Pittsburgh; Marcus Feuerwanger, New Castle, Pa.; Frederick Lutz, Newark, N. J.; Judge Joseph Kun, Harry S. Platosky, Joseph W. Salus and Jacob Singer, of Philadelphia; Isadore Rosenthal, Lancaster; Morris Schaffner, and Isadore Sobel, Erie, Pa.; A. L. Solomon, Pittsburgh and Leon B. Stein, Wheeling, W. Va. Lancaster and New Castle extended invitations to the convention for 1930 and a selection will be made at some future date.

The Senate by a vote of 48 to 29 Tuesday defeated the Sackett amendment which would have barred aliens from the coming census enumeration.

The Sackett amendment which had the backing of the Ku Klux Klan, the Anti-Slavery League and kindred organizations, was part of a campaign to prevent the alien from wielding any sort of influence in the United States.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Usefulness of Temple Centers Seriously Questioned in Cleveland Decision to Abandon Social Activities

Action of Rabbi Abba Hillel's Temple, First to Organize Institutional Synagogue, of Nationwide Interest

By Our Cleveland Correspondent

Cleveland, May 27—A decision of nationwide interest is the one reached at the annual meeting of "The Temple" which is one of the largest liberal congregations outside of New York, in regard to the social activities within the synagogue. The Temple, of which Abba Hillel Silver is Rabbi, has decided to abolish the extra-pulpit activities which have no direct relation to the synagogue and religious services. The Temple was the first to establish the so-called institutional synagogue about thirty-five years ago. After a study of the Temple Centers in Cleveland and throughout the United States, a Committee of the congregation arrived at the conclusion which was submitted to the annual meeting. The Temple has a membership of 1,500.

The reasons leading up to the decision were described as follows:

The traditional point of view has been that the Synagogue is essentially a place of worship, religious inspiration and religious education. Only occasionally was the Synagogue used for public gatherings, of unusual moment. This... point... of... view... still... prevails throughout Europe and in most of the Synagogues of the United States.

Recently there has developed in the United States the idea of the Temple Center. The philosophy back of the Center is this: the whole of Jewish life ought to be integrated around the Synagogue. The social life of the Jew ought not to be separated from his religious life. Under the auspices of the Synagogue the individual ought to find full opportunities for his cultural, social, recreational and religious needs. It was also thought that by attracting the young people to the Synagogue precincts through social and recreational activities, they would then be won over to the specific religious program of the Synagogue.

Thus many of the larger Temples of this country equipped themselves with recreational halls, gymnasiums, dining halls, ball rooms and theatrical apparatus. In fact the social club was combined with the Synagogue; and the varied activities of the social club such as dancing classes, card parties, musical comedies and many other purely secular activities were introduced.

The Temple Center has now been in existence long enough to enable us to take stock of its contribution to the life of the Synagogue. In fact such surveys have been made. The findings have not at all justified the early enthusiastic claims which were made for the Temple Center.

In the larger congregations the Center does not seem to attract the members of the Temple families. It appeals largely to the unaffiliated Jews of the community—principally those

within the immediate vicinity of the Temple. While this in itself is not undesirable, the fact remains that the Temple Center is not a Temple Center but a neighborhood settlement. It does not serve the families which are affiliated with the Temple and who should be the primary concern of any Temple.

2. Many members of liberal congregations belong to social clubs of their own and the Temple can not compete with these clubs in the realm of entertainment and recreation. At best it can urge upon them additional social activities for which they have no need.

3. The crowding of many secular activities into the life of a congregation frequently causes men to lose sight of the real purposes of a religious institution. The voice of the Synagogue is drowned out in the midst of the tumult and noise of many activities which can be carried on as well, if not better, elsewhere.

4. The hope that young people would be attracted to worship and religious study through the magnetism of dances, plays, athletics and parties has not been realized. Young people are in the habit of selecting the things for which they care most. If they are interested in entertainments, they will come to them and if they are interested in the service, the sermon or the study group, they will attend them. The appeal of the Synagogue is not heightened through the bait of amusement.

5. It has not been found possible successfully to transform the large congregation into a congregational club house wherein all ages and groups will meet for their social intercourse. Our large metropolitan Temples no longer represent homogeneous social groups. Rather they reflect all the social strata in a community. While these elements will meet in religious service, in the religious school and in other educational activities, it has been found extremely difficult to have them meet in purely social gatherings. As a result most of these social gatherings in the larger Temples are attended by representatives of only one or two groups in the congregation and not at all of the entire congregational family. This has a tendency to emphasize distinctions and separateness within a congregation rather than the hoped-for fellowship.

The time, money and energy expended in carrying on an extensive Center program are inordinately great and are a heavy tax upon the Rabbis of a congregation. Many Temples have sought to solve their problem by engaging the services of a director of Temple activities. Such an office, how-

(Continued on Page 9)

SIX TICKETS COMPETE IN ZIONIST DELEGATES ELECTIONS IN U. S.

40 Representatives to World Congress to Be Chosen June 9

Six tickets, representing all shades of opinion in the Zionist movement, will compete in the elections of the delegates to the forthcoming World Zionist Congress in Zurich, Switzerland. The election, which is the first in many years in the Zionist movement in America, will be held on Sunday, June 9. About 90 delegates are to be chosen to represent the American Zionist constituency. Every Jew who pays the shekel, a fee of fifty cents, or any one who is a member of any Zionist organization or society is entitled to vote. In previous years no elections of delegates were held because the various parties within the Zionist movement in the United States agreed on a joint list. This year the election must be held because of the unwillingness of some of the labor groups to agree to a joint ticket. The tickets to be voted upon were published on an election ballot.

Ticket No. 1 contains the list of candidates of the Zionist Organization of America; ticket No. 2 that of the Mizrahi, orthodox Zionist Organization of America; ticket No. 3, that of the Hitachduth-Zeire-Zion Labor Party of America; ticket No. 4, the candidates representing the Jewish Socialist Labor party, Poale Zion of America; ticket No. 5, that of the Zionist-Revisionists; ticket No. 6, that of the American Zionist opposition group, designated on the ballot as "Herzl Zionists."

The administration list contains 124 names and is headed by Louis Lipsky, Morris Rothenberg, Mrs. Edward Jacobs, Judge William M. Lewis, Max Shulman, of Chicago, Mrs. Rose Halpern, Brooklyn, Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Elihu D. Stone, Rabbi A. H. Silver, Abraham Goldberg, Jacob Fishman, Mrs. Irma L. Lindheim, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Dr. A. Coralnik, and others.

The Mizrahi list contains 93 names and is headed by Gedaliah Biblick, Rabbi Wolf Gold, Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Rabbi Israel Rosenberg and Dr. Bernard Revel.

The Hitachduth list contains 41 names and is headed by Dr. Chaim Arlesoroff and Chaim Greenberg of New York, and Dr. Martin Buber of Berlin.

The Poale Zion list contains 60 names and is headed by Berel Locker, New York.

The Zionist-Revisionist list contains 16 names and is headed by Vladimir Jabotinsky of Jerusalem, Mordecai Janviss of New York and Dr. S. E. Soskin of London.

The list of the "Herzl Zionists" contains 25 names and is headed by Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore, Jacob De Haas of New York, Abraham Tulin of New York, Israel B. Brodie of Baltimore, Robert Szold and Samuel J. Rosensohn of New York; and others.

In a statement issued by Morris Rothenberg, acting president of the

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SIX TICKETS COMPETE IN ZIONIST DELEGATES ELECTIONS IN U. S.

(Continued from Page 3)

Zionist Organization of America, all American Zionists are urged to vote for the list of delegates presented by the Zionist Organization of America, because "this list is composed exclusively of men and women favoring the Jewish Agency, and who will use all their efforts at Zurich to promote the unity of all forces in Jewry, for Palestine."

The General Shkel Board has issued instructions for information to all voters, and for the Election Boards of each local Zionist group, who will conduct the elections. These instructions read as follows:

"1. Each local Election Board shall consist of members of all Zionist parties if such parties are in existence in the particular city. At the polling station at least one representative of each party or electoral group which has submitted a nomination list, shall sit on the Committee on Election Day, Sunday, June 9th, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M."

"2. Each voter shall be requested to identify himself as one who is entitled to vote. The presentation of a Shkel receipt for 1929, or a membership card for 1929 of any Zionist party whose membership dues include the payment of the Shkel, shall be deemed sufficient proof of the right to vote. Membership cards issued by parties whose membership dues do not include the payment of the Shkel shall also be recognized by the Election Board if said membership card has been marked by the local representative of the particular party that the Shkel has been paid. After the voter has cast his vote, his Shkel receipt or membership card shall be stamped: 'Voted.'

"3. Each voter shall be registered before casting his vote, his name, address, number of Shkel or membership card being taken down. A copy of the list of names of all voters shall be forwarded to the Central Election Board for the U. S. A., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

"4. The election returns (printed forms for which will be forwarded to all local Election Boards) shall indicate the exact number of votes cast for each party, and signed by all officers of the local Election Board. The returns, properly sealed, shall then be forwarded to the Central Election Board in New York and are to be mailed not later than three days after Election Day."

"5. Each local Election Board shall make public in a proper way the place and date of the elections. Protest against any election must be in the hands of the Central Election Board not later than June 23rd. Complaints received by the Central Election Board after that date will not be considered."

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies announced plans for a membership extension program so the Jewish charities bodies in New York might have a member in every Jewish home. Following a meeting of the organization at the Hotel Pennsylvania, it is hoped to increase the Federation membership from 31,000 to 60,000.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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ever, does not absolve the Rabbis of all responsibility for the activities which go on in the congregation and he is constrained to devote much time and thought to them—thought and time which should be devoted to his specific religious functions and to his studies. In many congregations the Rabbi has been forced to become a practical manager instead of a religious guide and teacher.

These considerations and others lead us to the conclusion that the Temple should in the future devote itself exclusively to the role which it alone can perform in a community, namely as a House of Prayer and a House of Religious Study.

Jewish community life has reached a point where it should be departmentalized. Not every worthy Jewish activity needs to be carried on under the roof of the Synagogue. There is room in a well organized Jewish community for Community Centers, Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Young Women's Hebrew Associations, Jewish Theatre Guilds, Jewish Art Leagues, Jewish Social Clubs, etc., etc. The Synagogue ought to concentrate upon those basic community needs which have from its inception been its particular province—religious inspiration and religious education. Whatever energizes the Synagogue can command ought to be applied to the development of its educational system, to the improvement of its educational curriculum, to the elevation of the standard of its religious instructors, to the extension of its educational field, so as to include not alone the religious education of children and youths but also of adults.

The congregation should likewise apply itself to the ennoblement of its religious service and to the task of applying collectively and individually the prophetic message of the Synagogue to the life of the community as a whole and the individual members thereof.

Whatever extra-pulpit lectures are held in the Temple building should have a direct bearing upon these fundamental purposes of the Synagogue. There already exist in every large community sufficient agencies—forums, noon-day meetings, evening courses at colleges, etc., for the discussion of secular subjects. The religious institution dissipates its energies when it duplicates the work of these agencies.

All in all, the Temple should aim to express its essential genius and not to cater to the varied and conflicting tastes of its membership. It should devote itself to quality rather than to quantity. It means nothing to Judaism or to the life of a Jewish community if the precincts of a Temple are crowded with people coming for entertainments which can be supplied to them as well, if not better, in the theatre, moving picture places, dance halls, social clubs, etc. A few souls inspired in the Temple to seek the higher things of life, a few Jews taught loyalty to the sacred ideals of Israel, a few men sent out into the community as representatives of the best in Jewish life, are a greater triumph by far for the Syna-

MIGRANTS FROM RUSSIA RELATIVES OF KIN ABROAD

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

Moscow, May 9.—Emigration from the Soviet Union is limited almost entirely to the emigration of near relatives—wives and children going to join their husbands and fathers, and parents going to join their children, states an interview with the Director of the Emigration Department of the Ica (Jewish Colonization Association) Heifetz, which appears in the Yiddish Communist central organ "Emes." The object of the Ica's Emigration Department, he declares, is to give information to intending emigrants regarding the formalities required before they can leave the Soviet Union, and can be admitted to the countries of immigration. The Department will also give information to the population at large concerning the conditions in the countries of immigration, and what the immigrants may expect there. This is necessary, because there are still many people who imagine that they are going to have a fine time abroad and have no idea of the difficulties and the hardships which they are going to encounter.

In addition to the two offices which are being opened in Minsk and Charkoff, there will be correspondents' stations in Kiev, Odessa, Zhitomir, Vinitsa, Proskurov and Mohilev-Podolsk. All information relating to emigration will be obtainable in these places. The immigration quota of the United States of America, he continues, is very small, and barely provides for the admission of near relatives. In most other countries, like the Argentine, Australia and South Africa, permits must first be obtained from the local Immigration Department, which is possible only for persons who have close friends in the country who will stand security for them. Canada admits only agricultural workers, and there is no need of an advance permit, but Jews are not admitted there at all. Visas without advance permits are issued only by the Consuls of Mexico, Uruguay, Cuba and Panama, but the conditions in these countries are very bad. The main opening is agriculture, under very difficult conditions. People who have trachoma, tuberculosis or other serious diseases are not admitted. As an illustration of the "great opportunities" which await immigrants in these countries, the "Emes" concludes, Heifetz showed several letters just received from Montevideo in Uruguay from the citizens Breina Akerman and her daughter, Samuel Schwartz, Jacob Misel, and Moses Garfinkle, all pleading for permission to return to the Soviet Union, because the conditions are so bad and there is no opening for employment.

CORRECTION

Through a typographical error the sub-head in the Rosika Schwimmer story in Wednesday's "Bulletin" which should have read "Pacifist Has No Sense of Nationalism" appeared as "Pacifism Has No Signs of Nationalism."

gogue than multitudes who may have been receiving entertainment and amusement within its halls.