

PRAGUE JEWISH COMMUNITY DECLARES AGAINST CREMATION

Will Not Bury Ashes in Cemetery Unless Under Compulsion

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, June 19—The official agencies dealing with Jewish burial arrangements in the Czechoslovakian capital went on record as opposing the burial in the Jewish cemetery of the ashes of cremated bodies as contrary to Jewish religious tradition.

At a joint meeting of the Prague Chevra Kadisha, Jewish burial society, and the Kehillah board, a decision was taken that no burial in the cemetery be accorded to such ashes unless and until the authorities demand it. Generally, to provide for such cases the meeting decided to make available a special zone outside the Jewish cemetery, when funds for this purpose will be available.

The action is the result of a controversy between the Kehillah and the authorities. The case arose when the family of a Jewish actor, Oscar Egerer, who was cremated, insisted on burial within the Jewish cemetery and the court ruled that the community has no right to refuse any one of its members "decent burial."

LEON TROTSKY TO APPLY FOR PERMISSION TO ENTER U. S.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Constantinople, June 19—Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet leader, intends to apply to the United States government for permission to enter the country, according to reports current here today.

It was stated that before making formal application to the State Department, Trotsky intends to get in touch with the American Federation of Labor to obtain its consent. He desires, it was declared, to resume publication of the Russian journal, "Novy Mir," which he published in New York in 1914.

In the meantime it was reported here that the Turkish authorities have waived the original time limit on Trotsky's stay in the country and will permit him to settle here permanently.

GERMAN YOUTH REPRESENTED IN AGENCY COMMITTEE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 19—The Federation of German Youth Associations delegated three representatives to the special committee now being formed to name German Jewish representatives on the Council of the Jewish Agency.

The delegates are Rabbi Hahn, Judge Felsenthal and Secretary-General Schwartzschild.

JEWISH SETTLERS HAVE CONSIDERABLE POSSESSIONS IN PALESTINE ORANGE BELT

Await Double Last Year's Orange Crop; Expect to Export 2,500,000 Boxes

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 19—Private Jewish settlers have made considerable progress in developing Palestine's orange belt in recent years, according to figures published in the Palestine press.

In an article in the "Bustanai," Moses Smilansky gives a survey of the orange plantation development. Of the 60,000 dunams purchased by Jews for orange groves, 20,000 have already been planted, in which an amount of \$2,000,000 was invested. The plantations require further investments of \$4,000,000. A present 2,000 Jewish workers are employed in the groves and their number may eventually reach 4,000 or more.

The outlook for this year's crop of oranges is that it will be double last year's, since the groves are blossoming favorably. It is expected that 2,500,000 boxes will be exported this year as compared with 1,300,000 last year. Owing to the expansion in the orange plantations, there is a great shortage of seedlings and prices are soaring.

DECISION TO FORM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN PALESTINE REPORTED

J. T. A. Understands No Such Decision Reached

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 19—That the British government has decided to establish in Palestine a legislative council similar to those functioning in Iraq and Transjordan, is the report of "El Akdam," Jaffa Arab paper, which claims it has this information on good authority.

According to the report, the Palestine legislative council, once proposed by Sir Herbert Samuel, is to consist of 40 members, 30 are to be elected, while 10 are to be appointed by the government. The paper states that the Palestine government is already preparing a law to this effect.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency understands on excellent authority that neither in London nor in Jerusalem was such a decision arrived at. It has reason to state that in English circles no enthusiasm is to be observed for such a proposal.

NORWEGIAN SENATE PASSES ANTI-SCHECHITA BILL

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Oslo, June 19—The Lagthing, the Norwegian Upper House of Parliament, adopted the Anti-Schechita Bill following the action of the Lower House which passed the bill. The vote in the Lagthing was 88 to 21.

CONCORDAT BETWEEN VATICAN AND PRUSSIA DOES NOT AFFECT JEWS

Deals Chiefly with Regulating Relations of Church and State

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 19—The concordat signed recently between the Prussian government and the Vatican is not likely to have any effect on the status of the Jewish population in Prussia.

The concordat deals chiefly with regulating the relations between the church and the state. The term "concordat" was applied in substitution of the term state treaty. The treaty is confined to readjustments arising out of certain territorial changes and deals with the appointment of new bishops and the settlement of money questions. The question of religious training, which called for some uneasiness among the Jewish population in Italy and which was the cause of strong opposition during the negotiations for the Bavarian concordat in 1924 is omitted from the Prussian treaty.

All parties in the Prussian Diet are in favor of ratification, it being understood that the Evangelical church will enjoy similar advantages under the new treaty. The rights of other religious denominations, it is expected, will similarly be extended.

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION SPREADS IN SYRIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Beirut, June 19—An anti-Jewish agitation with Palestine conditions as the background has been started by several Arab newspapers in Syria.

The newspapers carry on what seems to be an organized campaign for boycotting Jewish merchants in Syria as a measure of retaliation for the alleged "dispoiling of the Arabs in Palestine." The Damascus newspaper, "El Sheab," appeals to the Arab youth "to rise in defense of the Arab honor" and to help "our despoiled brethren in Palestine."

TO OBSERVE RATHENAU DEATH ANNIVERSARY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 19—Sunday, June 23, will be the anniversary of the death of Walter Rathenau, German Jewish statesman and Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was murdered by anti-Semites.

The day will be marked by the unveiling of a memorial tablet at the Gruenwald tree which still has the mark of the bullet which slew Rathenau. Public organizations plan appropriate exercises and demonstrations on the occasion.

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ICOR SENDS U. S. EXPERTS TO SURVEY BIRO BIDJAN FOR INDUSTRIAL COLONIZATION

**Renew Talk of Jewish Autonomous
Republic; President of Brigham
Young University Heads Group**

A committee of American experts to survey the possibilities for Jewish colonization in Biro Bidjan, Far Eastern Republic, a part of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, will sail for Russia on the Steamer Majestic Friday, an announcement issued yesterday by the Icor, American Jewish labor organization to further Jewish land settlement in Russia, stated.

The committee is headed by Prof. Franklin S. Harris, President of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, and formerly director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, and is composed of Prof. J. B. Davidson, Professor of Agricultural Engineering at Iowa State College; Benjamin Brown, sales director of the Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association; Dr. Charles Kuntz of the Department of Sociology of Columbia University; D. Talmi, secretary of the Icor, and K. B. Sauls, who will act as secretary of the committee. Mr. Talmi has already arrived in Russia and Dr. Kuntz is in Biro Bidjan making preliminary preparations for the committee.

The committee expects to spend about four months in Russia. They will go directly to Moscow for consultation with Soviet government officials. After a study of the needs of the Jewish population they will proceed to Biro Bidjan to start the investigation which will include an examination of the natural resources, rainfall, nature of the soil, mineral products, timber, fisheries, manufacturing opportunities, transportation facilities and all features which might determine the feasibility

CHRISTIAN FUNERAL RITES FOR SIR MAURICE LOW (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, June 19.—Christian rites will be performed at the funeral of Sir A. Maurice Low, British journalist and American correspondent for the London "Morning Post" for about forty years. Sir Maurice was the author of many books on political and social questions and the recipient of distinctions from many governments and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Sir Maurice was the son of Maximilian Low and a brother of the late Sir Sidney James Low, author and biographer. He was born in London in 1860, was educated at King's College and in Austria. He held an M.A. degree from Dartmouth College.

The announcement of the family that there would be Christian rites at the funeral came as a surprise to many Jewish circles, since there was no public record of Sir Maurice's conversion to Christianity as far as could be ascertained here. He is survived by a son, Philip Low of Los Angeles.

FUNERAL SERVICES TODAY FOR EDGAR J. NATHAN

Funeral services will be held this morning for Edgar J. Nathan, New York attorney, member of the law firm of Cardozo and Nathan, who died Tuesday at his home, 441 West End Avenue, where the services will take place.

Mr. Nathan had been a partner of New York Supreme Court Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo since 1894. He was trustee and vice-president of the Jewish Social Service Association and a director of the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank.

Born in New York January 25, 1860, Edgar J. Nathan was a descendant of Isaac Mendez Seixas, who signed the Non-Importation Agreement in Colonial times, and of the Gomez, Hendricks, Nathan and Seixas families, who settled in New York City in the early part of the eighteenth century. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Seixas, son of Isaac Mendes Seixas, was one of the founders of the New York Stock Exchange in 1792; his grandfather, Seixas Nathan, was one of the signers of its constitution in 1817.

Edgar Nathan was a member of the New York City, State and American bar associations, of the New York County Lawyers Association, and the Lawyers' Club.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sara Solis Nathan, his son, Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., also a lawyer, and two daughters, Emily S. Nathan and Mrs. Henry S. Hendricks.

of the project for colonization. A report will be issued by the committee which is to serve as a guide for future plans. The employment of American methods and machinery to facilitate the work is planned.

According to the laws of the Soviet Union and the provisions of the reso-

(Continued on Page 4)

SCHREIBER'S UNPOPULARITY GROWS IN NEW YORK PRESS

As indications pointing to prearrangement in the flight of Arthur Schreiber, "Yellow Bird" stowaway, grow, an attitude of criticism and disfavor toward the American Jewish youth is manifest in the metropolitan press.

While Schreiber is scheduled to sail this morning for the United States aboard the Leviathan, several metropolitan papers censure him in editorials, for endangering the lives of the plane's crew. His behavior in Paris is likewise described as not proper. Letters sharply criticizing Schreiber have appeared in the "New York Times," the "New York Evening Post" and the "New York Evening World." The "Post" and the "World" take Schreiber to task editorially. Arthur Brisbane, writing in the "New York American," which is publishing Schreiber's story on the flight, declared that Will Rogers would apologize to Schreiber when he learned that Schreiber did not board the plane without the fliers' knowledge.

Prior to sailing on the Leviathan, the terms of the business arrangement between Schreiber and the three fliers were made public by Armeno Lotti, Jr. at a press conference in Paris. By the terms of the contract, 50% of Schreiber's earnings through theatrical, newspaper or other enterprises are to be turned over to Jean Assolant and Rene Le Fevre. The major portion of the 50% will go to the two fliers, while a certain sum will go to widows and orphans of French aviators.

Lotti declared that despite the danger in which Schreiber had placed them, the fliers had no ill feeling against him and that "he will go home sure of the friendship of the three of us."

Schreiber, at the suggestion of Lotti, reiterated that there was no prearrangement in his flight and that none of the fliers had connived with him. He said that he had previously approached Mr. Lotti and had definitely been turned down. He expressed his gratification over the treatment accorded him by the fliers, declaring, "I would gladly turn over to them not just half, but all I may receive. I feel that I owe them a debt which I can never repay."

Several papers carry despatches describing commercial offers made to Schreiber, none of which, however, could be verified.

ROSENWALD GIVES \$325,000 TO WELLESLEY COLLEGE FUND (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Wellesley, Mass., June 19.—A gift of \$325,000 from Julius Rosenwald was announced at the commencement exercises of Wellesley College here. Rosenwald advised President Ellen Fitz Pendleton that he would make the gift, conditional upon an equal amount being raised. This sum has now been met in the semi-centennial fund drive. An endowment of \$10,000 for art training courses was announced from Melis M. Warburg, \$5,000 from Sydney Borg for the Margery and Dorothy Borg Endowment.

CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENT IN GOODWILL
JOINT CONFERENCE FOUND NECESSARY

Central Conference and Federal Council Asked to Consider Other Form of Cooperation; Lacking Authority, Joint Conference on Good-Will Could Draw Prize as Paper Organization. Member Says

That a decision has been taken to seek other forms of cooperation and make other arrangements between the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, composing the present Joint Conference on Good-Will Between Jews and Christians, is disclosed in an editorial published in the Newark "Jewish Chronicle" over the signature of Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark.

Writing under the headline, "We Need Wisdom in Good-Will," Rabbi Foster, who is a member of the Joint Conference, reports that on June 6 at a meeting of the Conference, the following significant resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Recognizing that the Joint Conference on Good-Will Between Jews and Christians as at present constituted lacks the authority to formulate or to inaugurate any independent program of action, it is considered desirable to change the existing arrangement between the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"In changing the present Joint Conference on Good-Will Between Jews and Christians, the members of the committee unequivocally endorse the growing spirit of good-will and pledge themselves as individuals sincerely to further every worthy effort to crush misunderstanding and to promote the friendliest relationships among the different religious groups in our country.

"We recommend that the governing bodies of the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America take under consideration some other form of conference and cooperation."

The background of the developments which led to the adoption of this resolution and the weakness inherent in the situation are presented by Rabbi Foster in the following explanation:

This action was the result of several serious discussions by the committee in an endeavor to reach a clear understanding of the authority, scope and function of the Joint Conference. It was found that while much publicity was given to the existence of the Joint Conference on Good-Will by the proceedings of the Executive Council of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and while much money is reported to have been collected for the work of the Good-Will Conference through agencies responsible to the Federal Council, there was almost nothing of a constructive nature resolved or planned by the Conference itself, and that the representatives of the Central Conference of American Rabbis were concerned. If a connection were ever instituted to

determine the conditions that make up a paper committee, the Joint Conference on Good-Will could easily draw a prize. A great program of activities was proclaimed by the Committee on Good-Will Between Jews and Christians, under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, presumably in cooperation with the Central Conference of American Rabbis, but really the Jewish representative was wholly without authority under the loose form of organization that bound the two groups together.

During the five years of the existence of the Joint Conference, the representatives of the Federal Council were appointed as individuals with no authority to make decisions, pass resolutions or plan action without the sanction of the Federal Council itself, while the representatives of the Central Conference were delegates from their organization. In other words, the Central Conference of American Rabbis as a body had endorsed the good-will movement in cooperation with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, but the latter body had not as an organization committed itself to this cooperative good-will movement.

It was significant also that in three notable instances which called for a quick and decisive stand on the principles of good-will between Jews and Christians, the Joint Conference was absolutely silent, namely, in the Mas-sena blood libel during the last Presidential campaign, in the Kings County Hospital incident of two years ago, and in the presentation of the "King of Kinsers" and the Passion Play.

During the past season the question
(Continued on Page 4)

GEST LOST \$300,000 IN PASSION PLAY PRODUCTION

The scenery and decorations constructed by Morris Gest for his production of the Passion Play were placed on the sidewalk in front of the New York Hippodrome on a dispossession order issued by Judge Wilson at the request of the Hippodrome management. Mr. Gest, it appears, owes the Hippodrome management \$10,000 rent for the period of the Passion Play production, in addition to \$40,000 indebtedness for past productions.

It was stated that Mr. Gest lost \$300,000 in bringing to New York the Passion Play, which evoked the protests of Jewish leaders and which he withdrew two weeks before the end of its scheduled run, to take on a tour throughout the country.

Twenty-three Jewish girls became nurses at the graduation exercises held Tuesday night at Beth Israel Hospital Training School, New York. Dr. Louis I. Harris, former Commissioner of Health; Dr. Louis J. Ladin, Saul Singer, Joseph H. Cohen, Dr. Richard Lewinsohn, Harry Fischel and Dr. E. C. Rubin addressed the graduates.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Jewish Life in Bulgaria Takes on Organized Form

By Our Sofia Correspondent

Sofia, May 24—Under the new regime the Jews, while emancipating themselves, have been anxious to preserve their Jewish character intact. The organization of Bulgarian Jewry is exemplary. All communities, large or small, possess their synagogue and their school. Every community is administered by a communal council, composed of the synagogue and the school committees, which are elected by the body of ratepayers, under the direct control of an official of the Ministry of Justice.

The communal councils are elected for a period of three years, and they in turn elect the Central Consistory of the Bulgarian Jews, which represents Bulgarian Jewry in its relations with the authorities and with Jewish institutions abroad. An executive committee chosen from among its members is in permanent session at Sofia. The present head of the Consistory is Colonel A. Tadjer (retired list), who has the confidence of the Government circles and is held in high esteem by the entire Jewish population.

Working side by side with the Consistory, there is the Department of Education, which, presided over by a member of the Executive of the Consistory, concerns itself with all that has to do with the management of the Jewish schools in Bulgaria.

There are at present 40 schools, 10 of which are kindergartens, 23 primary and 7 advanced primary schools, so-called pro-grammar schools. The Department of Education employs an inspector, who visits all the Jewish schools in Bulgaria. A uniform curriculum has been drawn up for all these schools, a thing unknown in the schools of any other community in the East.

Formerly, Hebrew school books were ordered abroad, but recently an attempt has been made to have books printed here for the use of the schools, under the supervision of the Department of Education. A little book on Jewish History is in the course of preparation. Dr. S. Marcus, professor at the Sofia High School, has been entrusted with its composition.

A subborn campaign has been carried on here, with a view to the adoption of Hebrew as the medium of instruction. The communities of Sofia, Philippopolis and Tatar-Pazardjik have adopted it, but the others have declined to follow suit. Still, Hebrew occupies an important place in instruction, due chiefly to the teachers of Palestine. As the engagement of foreign teachers proved too costly, the Consistory established a special course of pedagogy for training native teachers of Hebrew, and about twenty young teachers have been trained, but with limited acquisitions.

Generally speaking, the instruction given at the Bulgarian schools is very sound, and the Jewish schools follow

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CHANGE OF ARRANGEMENT IN GOOD WILL JOINT CONFERENCE NECESSARY

(Continued from Page 3)

of the missionary activities of the constituent groups of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was discussed. The Jewish members of the Joint Conference asked the Christian members of the Committee on Good-Will as individuals to recommend to such groups the discontinuance of these missionary activities. To this request they voted in the negative. If as individuals they could not discountenance missionary activities by Christians among the Jews, how could the Jewish members of the Joint Conference on Good-Will regard any co-operative endeavor between religious bodies possible since the integrity and preservation of the Jewish religion were not accepted as the basis of good-will?

In this connection, a possible clue to the doubt of the further usefulness of the present form of cooperation may be found in several sentences from the report of 1928 to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America (p. 74) by Drs. Anthony and Clinchy.

"As a committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, however, there are vast possibilities for us to practice the principles of love in our relations with the Jews. Contacts and cooperation with Jewish groups and organizations representing different wings of Hebrew life and thought and varied interests have been open to the committee in almost too great a profusion during the last four years of its activities. It is, however, of the utmost importance that Christianity in America should have some outpost of good-will, such as our committee, seeking understanding and cooperation with the contemporary representatives of the race and religion of which Jesus Himself and the prophets were a part. The very existence of this committee is a testimony of inestimable value to the spirit of Christ and His modern disciples."

Here is an utterance of unusually compelling attention, all the more significant because signed by Dr. Alfred William Anthony and Dr. Everett R. C. Clinchy, the present leaders in the Joint Conference on Good-Will, and we Jews must reckon with it. Let us note that no direct reference is made to missionary activities to break down Jewish loyalty, but in view of the vote not to discourage missionary activities, the statement is not free from the implication that the discussion on good-will, in churches, colleges and clubs, the holding of forums and seminars, the organization of radio messages, etc., under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America are done in the spirit of Jesus to serve Christian ends. Some of the leaders may personally refrain from active service in proselytizing the Jews, but they are not averse to having others follow in the procession to look after such details, Rabbi Foster concludes.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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strictly the program of the Government schools. After passing through the Communal schools, the Jewish children are admitted to the Bulgarian grammar schools. The Jewish schools teach only Hebrew and Bulgarian—no foreign language, and it is perhaps for that reason that many Jewish families send their children to foreign or ecclesiastically governed schools. A great deal of attention is paid in the Jewish Communal schools to the teaching of the Hebrew language and of Jewish History, but religious instruction is neglected, and the new generation is taught in a spirit which has little sympathy for tradition.

The upkeep of the Jewish schools in Bulgaria costs nearly 7 millions levass a year (more than £10,000).

In the matter of religion proper, the Jewish communities in Bulgaria are divided into three main districts, each administered by a religious tribunal (Beth Din). The seats of these tribunals are at Sofia, Rousthouk and Philippopolis. It is the duty of the head of each tribunal, the Av-Beth-Din, to visit regularly the communities of his district.

Six or seven years ago, the Sofia community, wishing to have at its head a fully-qualified Rabbi, sent at its own expense to the Rabbinical Seminary at Breslau a young man who had studied at the Law School, but had no knowledge of Jewish subjects and had not given any time to studying the Bible and the Talmud. After concluding his studies at the Seminary, he was appointed Rabbi to the Sofia Community. Soon after, he decided to introduce certain radical reforms into the marriage customs, and this led to a very bitter controversy in the press. The entire Rabbinical body stood out against the reforms, and the journal "El Judio" started a vigorous campaign against the young Rabbi.

In addition to the three religious tribunals, there is in Bulgaria a kind of religious court of appeal, composed of the members of the three tribunals, meeting at Sofia at fixed intervals and on certain special occasions.

There is a preacher permanently attached to the Consistory, which sends him out on preaching tours in all the Bulgarian communities. The present incumbent is Dr. Semah Rabbiner, a fine orator, who has held his office for the past ten years.

Judeo-Spanish, which was the dominant language among the Jews when the Bulgarian principality was first formed, is becoming steadily losing ground; the rising generation understands and speaks it a little but it is no longer reads it. The masses speak a Judeo-Spanish patois which might with greater accuracy be termed Judeo-Bulgarian.

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ICOR SENDS U. S. EXPERTS TO SURVEY BIRO BIDJAN FOR INDUSTRIAL COLONIZATION

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lution adopted by the Soviet government (adopted March 28, 1928, assigning the territory exclusively for the colonization of the declassified masses of Russian Jews) Biro Bidjan will form, if and when substantially settled by Jews, an autonomous Jewish Republic, says the statement issued by the Icor.

The colonization project in Biro Bidjan has been sponsored in Russia mainly by the Ozet, the society for settling Jews on the land. The Agro-joint, the agency of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, as well as the Jewish Colonization Association have abstained from participating in the plan. During the year 1928 600 settlers were sent to the region under the auspices of the Ozet and, according to Soviet press reports, many have returned and others remaining there face a difficult struggle. The entire project has been discussed pro and con and several opinions, of a contradictory nature have been offered by Soviet bodies as to whether or not the region is suitable for a colonization project. The March 28, 1928 resolution, assigning the territory for Jewish colonization, followed a report rendered by Soviet Commission headed by Prof. Brovick and Dr. Williams, who thought the region was fit for the project.

The present American committee is proceeding to Russia to investigate the merits of this tract of land after an authorization has been granted by the Comzet, governmental department for Jewish land settlement, to the Icor. Dr. Harris stated on his arrival in New York to board the Majestic on Friday.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, June 19.—What the Soviet government expects from the American committee which is to arrive here to survey the Biro Bidjan region was described by Peter Smidovitch, vice president of the Soviet Union, in an interview granted the Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent.

"We expect the expedition to install in Bidjan the latest American technical machinery and a system facilitating the maximum colonization in the minimum time, avoiding the difficulties usually met when colonization is conducted along the ancient and traditional methods of our forefathers. The Soviet government plus American technical aid is what is necessary and also sufficient to upbuild Bidjan on a socialistic basis. This is why we expect American technical assistance from the expedition which will receive everywhere where organized government scientific support, reporting its findings later to the working masses whose aid we consider necessary."

Mr. Smidovitch concluded with words of praise for the Icor. "If Bidjan has succeeded so far in having 1,350 hectares ploughed, as well as a timber factory started, it is due to the fact that last year the Icor contributed \$120,000," he said.