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JEWISH COLONISTS OPPOSE PLAN TO INTRODUCE THE COLLECTIVE SYSTEM

"Emes" Reports Dissatisfaction of Colonists in Kalinindorf Region
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, June 29—Dissatisfied with the decision to turn the colonies in the Kalinindorf region into collectives is being expressed by the Jewish colonists in the district, the "Emes," Communist Yiddish daily, states.

"The collectives are forced upon us. Let us live in peace," was the statement of an organized group of Jewish peasants in the region, the "Emes" declares. Similar statements were expressed at meetings of the Jewish colonists of Lvovo, Cherson District. "We don't want your favors. What do you want of us? Why drag us into the collectives?"

Reports to the same effect have come in from the colonies, Freileben and Dobroye, Kalinindorf District.

In the meantime, the decision to convert the colonies in the entire Kalinindorf District into collectives is being carried out. The number of Jewish collectives has now reached 347, as compared with 86 last year.

QUANTUM THEORY AUTHOR PAYS EINSTEIN TRIBUTE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, June 29—Professor Albert Einstein's influence on the evolution of the Quantum Theory was emphasized by the author of the theory, Dr. Max Planck, at a meeting of the Physics Society in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Dr. Planck's scientific work.

The guest of honor presented to Dr. Einstein the first cast of a medal created by the society in honor of Dr. Planck.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES TEL AVIV 1929 BUDGET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, June 29—The government approved the 1929 budget for Tel Aviv as drafted following conferences in Jerusalem between Mayor Dizengoff and the District Commissioner, with the participation of Attorney-General Norman Bentwich.

An inclusive tax, replacing separate levies for schools, is one of the features.

LICENSE REVOKED FOR SABBATH VIOLATION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, June 29—The keeper of a soda water stand here was ordered by the court to vacate his premises.

He kept his stand open on Saturday, in violation of his lease which provides that he must close on that day.

PALESTINE RECONSTRUCTION WORK WILL PROCEED MORE RAPIDLY ON LARGER SCALE WHEN AGENCY IS CONSTITUTED, LEAGUE IS INFORMED

Zionist Executive in Memorandum to Permanent Mandates Commission, Reports on Work During 1928; Issues Between Government and Zionists are Few; Palestine Has Emerged from Crisis, Facing New Development

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, July 1—With the constitution of the enlarged Jewish Agency including Zionists and non-Zionists, the work of reconstruction in Palestine, with a view of creating a Jewish National Home there, will proceed more rapidly and on a larger scale than in the past, the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, meeting here annually to review the work of the mandatory governments, was told in the report submitted by the Zionist Executive for the year 1928.

The report was forwarded by the High Commissioner of Palestine to whom it was submitted for transmission to the League Commission by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization. The document is dated May 3, 1929, and summarizes the Zionist and Jewish work of reconstruction in the mandated territory of Palestine. During 1928 the Zionist Organization expended in the country £715,000, exclusive of private capital and of the expenditure of other organizations working in the country, such as the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York and the Jewish Colonization Association.

"Large as are the sums which are already being provided from Jewish sources for the development of Palestine and the establishment of the Jewish National Home, the influx of Jewish capital is likely to be still further increased as a result of the impending enlargement of the Jewish Agency. On the non-Zionist not less than on the Zionist side, it is hoped and expected that the constitution of the Agency on a broader basis will enable the work of reconstruction to proceed more rapidly and on a still larger scale than in the past," the Zionist Executive said in the memorandum.

During the year 1928, 2,178 Jewish immigrants were registered by the Palestine government as new arrivals, as compared with 2,713 in the previous year, but while in 1927, 5,071 Jews emigrated from Palestine, in 1928, 2,167 Jews departed from the country. These figures indicate, the memorandum says, the close of the period of economic depression through which Palestine recently passed and foreshadow a return to more normal conditions. The payment from Zionist funds of unemployment doles was discontinued in April 1928 and a large number of the unemployed were absorbed in the extensive program of public works undertaken or financed by the Zionist Organization

and other Jewish bodies. The report records progress in the development of agricultural colonization and in urban development, a revival of the building activity having been noted. Similar progress is reported in the development of industry, the output of Jewish industries, particularly in Tel Aviv, showing a considerable increase. A distinct improvement in the demand for labor, both in agriculture and in industry, has been felt, particularly the development of the new orange plantations and the government, taking under consideration the prospect of a further improvement, has agreed to reopen Jewish immigration to the country under the labor schedules. Restrictions upon the admittance of dependent relatives have been removed and the more liberal provisions of the regulations of 1926 are again being applied.

Demand Fair Government Allocation of Jobs to Jews

A point raised in the report, indicating an issue between the government and the Zionist Executive, concerns the demand for a fair allocation of jobs to Jewish workers in government public works. The matter had for some time past been the subject of discussion between the government and the Zionist Organization. The question now becomes "one of exceptional importance and urgency," the report says.

From the report it is seen that there are few issues outstanding between the government and the Zionist Executive. The major question, that of state lands for Jewish colonization, extensively dealt with in previous reports to the League Commission, is again referred to. The Zionist Executive again takes up the matter of the Beisan state lands which were given in 1921 to Arabs. It was found that the recipients of this land do not desire to cultivate it and are anxious to sell it. The government waived the requirement that the whole of the transfer price must be paid before the beneficiary is at liberty to dispose of his surplus land.

Reiterate Demand that Article 6 Be Fulfilled

The Zionist Executive states that this statement of policy "cannot be regarded as equivalent to a discharge of the obligations accepted by the government under Article 6 of the Mandate, which requires the Administration of Palestine to encourage, in cooperation with the Jewish Agency, close settle-

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RECONSTRUCTION WORK MORE RAPID WHEN AGENCY IS FORMED

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ment by Jews on the land, including State lands and waste lands not required for public purposes. There is no reason to suppose that the Government itself regards its obligations under this Article as having been fulfilled, and it is hoped that the legislation which has recently been enacted in connection with the fixing of boundaries and the determination of titles will pave the way for the effective application of Article 6 of the Mandate, as well as for the drastic reform of the existing system of land taxation which, by common consent, is urgently needed in the interests of the agricultural development of Palestine."

During the year under review the total purchases of land by Jews in Palestine amounted to \$3,139 dunams valued at £790,125. These figures, however, include purchases from the Palestine Land Development Company and other Jewish vendors. The precise addition made during the year to the area of land in Jewish ownership is not known.

No demand is made for an increase in the grant-in-aid by the Palestine government toward the maintenance of the Hebrew educational system in Palestine. Of the approximately 27,000 Jewish children attending school in Palestine, over 19,000 attend the schools under the control or supervision of the Zionist department of education. The cost of maintenance of the Zionist school system in the financial year 1927-1928 was \$160,000. Toward this sum the government of Palestine gave a grant in aid of £19,033. The Zionist Executive informs the Permanent Mandates Commission that due to the recent promulgation of the draft of an education ordinance projecting the re-

ASK LEAGUE COMMISSION TO POSTPONE WAITING WALL CONSIDERATION

Agudah May Have Palestine Representative on Agency Council

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, June 29—The Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which will consider memoranda submitted on Palestine, was asked to postpone consideration of the Waiting Wall issue in a telegram despatched by the Vaad Leumi, the National Council of Palestine Jews.

The Vaad Leumi asked the postponement in order to afford it an opportunity of submitting additional material.

It is stated here that the Vaad Leumi is considering offering the Agudath Israel, Orthodox world organization, one place among the six on the Jewish Agency Council allotted to Palestine.

ANTI-POGROM LEAGUE PROTESTS LEMBERG EVENTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, June 29—The headquarters of the Anti-Pogrom League despatched a telegram of protest to the Polish Prime Minister against the recent anti-Jewish events in Lemberg.

"We protest energetically against the Lemberg program and demand the suppression and dissolution of the anti-Semitic parties," the telegram read. The League also addressed a message of sympathy to "Der Morgen," Yiddish daily of Lemberg, whose editorial offices were wrecked in the riot.

organization of the entire educational system in Palestine, it has approached the government expressing the hope that nothing will be done "to derogate from the recognized status of the Jewish Agency as the body responsible for the Hebrew system of public education, or to impair the unity or the autonomy of the Hebrew school system which has been built up by the efforts of the Zionist Organization."

Mandates Commission Opens its Sessions in Geneva Today

Geneva, June 29—The agenda of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations which will open its sessions here on Monday, includes under its discussion of the Palestine Mandate, besides the memorandum of the Zionist Organization, the petition of the Agudath Israel, Orthodox world organization, and that of the Vaad Hair, Jerusalem Jewish organization, concerning the organization of the Knesseth Israel under the Palestine Communities Ordinance.

This petition was postponed from the June 1928 session. Up to now, no requests for further postponement have been received.

This will be the sixth time that the Commission will discuss the Palestine Mandate. Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner, will be present to answer questions on the administration. Only once before, in 1924, has the High Commissioner himself appeared before the Commission. Then, Sir Herbert Samuel attended.

TO SEEK COOPERATION BETWEEN JEWISH COM- MITTEE AND CONGRESS

Both Bodies Appoint Committees to Confer in September

A step toward unity between the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress was made with the appointment by the two bodies of special committees consisting of five members each to confer "as to a modus vivendi concerning matter affecting general Jewish interest."

Bernard G. Richards, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, announced yesterday that Louis Marshall, as president of the American Jewish Congress, following correspondence and an interview on the subject, took the step which may bring about a method of cooperation between the two bodies working for the protection of Jewish rights.

The matter was taken up by the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee on June 16. It named as its conferees Louis Marshall, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Justice Irving Lehman, Louis L. Strauss and Morris D. Waldman. The American Jewish Congress, acting through its administrative committee, named the following five conferees: Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Bernard S. Deutsch, Nathan D. Perlman, Baruch Zuckerman and Bernard G. Richards.

The first conference of the two committees, it was understood, will take place some time in September, the day being necessary because of the contemplated absence from this country of a number of members of both committees.

The move to bring about unity between the two organizations was the result of a resolution adopted at the last session of the American Jewish Congress held recently in Atlantic City, in which the American Jewish Congress was urged to appoint a committee which shall arrange for a conference of representatives of the American Jewish Committee and the Congress 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." The resolution stated that "American Jewry has been aroused to a consciousness of the hurtful divisions which exist between the principal organizations dealing with problems vitally affecting Jewish life at home and abroad."

ZIONIST CONVENTION OPENS SESSIONS IN DETROIT

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., June 30—The convention of the Zionist Organization of America opened its sessions here at the Hotel Statler this evening. Delegates from all parts of the country are in attendance.

A full report of the proceedings will appear in succeeding issues of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

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

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

South African Zionists Reiterate Their Opposition to Jewish Colonization Work in Soviet Russia

Issue Statement in Explanation; Visit of Reuben Brainin and Charges Against Him Cause Stir in Distant Community

By Our Johannesburg Correspondent

Johannesburg, June 29—The Zionist Federation of South Africa, in a statement issued by its Executive Council reiterated its opposition to the movement to carry on Jewish colonization work in Soviet Russia, re-echoing the controversy in American Jewish life in 1925. In yesterday's issue of the "Zionist Record," English weekly published here, organ of the Federation, a lengthy statement dealing with the subject was made public. The move was the result of the stir created in South African Jewish communities, re-echoing in Palestine and in other countries, by the visit here of Reuben Brainin, veteran Hebrew writer and Zionist, who came to wage a campaign in the interest of Jewish colonization in Russia. The campaign is being carried on under the name, Reuben Brainin Campaign, and has met with indifference on the part of the Zionist Federation and opposition resulting in charges on the part of individual Zionists. The statement of the Federation reads:

"Owing to statements of various kinds, widely circulated, which incorrectly represent the attitude of the South African Zionist Federation, the executive council finds that the time has arrived to issue an authoritative statement to the Jews of South Africa. From the very birth, some few years ago, of the Russian colonization movement, the Federation declared itself in principle opposed to it. The question arose on several subsequent occasions and in each instance the Federation reaffirmed its attitude. The latest of these occasions was when, some five months ago, it became known that a campaign in aid of this movement was about to be launched in South Africa and that certain South African Jews had invited Reuben Brainin to lead that campaign. On that occasion the attitude of the Federation was defined by the executive as follows:

"(a) It again reaffirmed in principle it is opposed to the Russian colonization movement, but that

"(b) It contemplated no active opposition to the Reuben Brainin campaign.

The years following the Balfour Declaration witnessed a remarkable intensification of the sentiment for the up-building of Palestine as the Jewish National Home. The Jewish masses, and more especially the Jewish youth throughout the world, including Russia, concentrated their thoughts and energies upon this aim, and highest hopes were aroused in the hearts of world Jewry, including Russian Jewry, that the Jewish National aspiration in Palestine would reach complete realization.

The result was that the Russian Soviet authorities saw in the Zionist effort danger to their own anti-nation-

alist ideals and in order to counteract the Jewish nationalistic tendency, especially among the youth, that movement for the settlement of Jews on the land in Russia was initiated. That was the underlying motive there cannot be better evidence than the following statement made in July, 1926, by Kalinin, president of the Russian Soviets, in the course of an article published in the official organ 'Izvestiya': 'There is at present a tendency among Jews to settle in Palestine, and we do not desire that the Jewish masses should leave us in order to become the slaves of British and Jewish capital. For this reason, upon representations and the request of Jewish Communists, we are trying to settle them in our own country.'

That Soviet Russia hates and wars upon the Jewish national spirit is in part fully known, and if any further testimony is needed, it is afforded by the throttling in Russia of Hebrew and Hebrew culture, the suppression of Zionist work, the persecution and imprisonment, torture and banishment of Zionists. These are facts well known to every Jew. They are going on and are reported every day. They called forth weighty, vehement and unanimous protest at the last Zionist Congress in 1927. The position in this regard has not improved since then. Indeed, it has become worse. And in spite of all this, Jewish protagonists of the Russian colonization movement in their appeals and propaganda hold it forth as a Jewish national movement, capable not merely of improving the material position of a number of Russian Jews, but of solving the Jewish problem in its national aspect.

"In all these circumstances the South African Zionist Federation felt it duty bound to express itself in principle opposed to a movement whose primary aim is to paralyze world Jewry's effort for Palestine, while its Russian sponsors are endeavoring to achieve the spiritual annihilation of millions of our brethren in Russia. As soon as we learned of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Brainin and its object, we informed the Zionist headquarters overseas of our opposition in principle to the Russian colonization movement, and this was conveyed to Mr. Brainin. Before he sailed from America he knew, therefore, that we would not support his mission and that the utmost he could expect from us was no active opposition. If he did not convey this information to those here at whose invitation he came, he should have done so, and if he did, then they, as well as we, were fully cognizant of our attitude from the outset.

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RABBIS CONDEMN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY EFFORT AS MENACE TO GOOD-WILL

Express Doubt as to Permanent Value of Present Form of Good-Will at Central Conference Convention (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Mich., June 29—Condemnation of Christian missionary effort which, it was pointed out, is menacing the good-will movement between Christians and Jews, was voiced at yesterday's session of the fortieth annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at the Hotel Statler here.

Following an address by Rabbi Louis J. Kopald of Chicago on the good-will movement, Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark, N. J. expressed doubt on the permanent value of the present form of good-will between the Central Conference of American Rabbis and the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He said that the Christian members of the Committee have definitely refused to recommend to their constituent churches the discontinuance of their missionary activities and stated that the reports of the Federal Council of Churches describe the wonderful possibilities involved in the relationship between Jews and Christians as an outpost of Christianity to modern Israel.

Dr. Joseph Silverman of New York attacked the Good-Will Committee of the Federal Council and called their activities "a subtle form of Christian propaganda." He continued, "So long as Christians fail to admit that the Jews were right for the past eighteen hundred years and insist that they themselves were not wrong, then the good-will movement is doomed to failure and is an attempt on the part of Christian members to proselytize the Jews."

Dr. Isaac Landman of New York, who was the organizer of the Permanent Commission on Better Understanding Between Christians and Jews, defended this movement and pleaded that "men should be human beings first and Jews and Christians afterwards."

It is expected that heated discussion will develop at Sunday morning's session on resolutions which may affect the future existence of the Good-Will Committee of Christians and Jews. Further discussion on missionary efforts in this country is expected on Sunday.

Lively discussion developed at Friday's session on the worth and practicability of the Reform Sunday and religious schools. Rabbi James G. Heller of Cincinnati called the Sunday schools a complete failure and declared that the children are growing up ignorant of things Jewish. Rabbi Silverman blamed the failure of the Sunday schools on the rabbis' inability to bring success to the present system of religious education, while Rabbi Barnett Brickner of Cleveland blamed the failure of the schools on the antiquated theology at present followed and urged that methods of instruction and teaching of Jewish history and religion be brought up to date.

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RABBIS CONDEMN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY EFFORT AS MENACE TO GOOD-WILL

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The system of the present religious schools was defended by Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, director of education of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The discussion on the Reform religious schools developed as a result of a report by Rabbi Jacob R. Pollack, assistant director of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in New York City, who pointed out that whereas the average cost of Jewish education per child in non-Reform schools is \$30 per year, Reform Jews are spending only \$5 per child in their Sunday schools.

Rabbi Pollack told the convention that whereas other Jewish groups were spending \$8,272,623 annually on the education of their children, the Reform Jews were spending only \$507,310 or 5.8% of this amount. He reported the number of children in Reform schools to have grown from 9,599 in 1899 to 48,645 today.

Rabbi Solomon Fineberg of Mount Vernon, New York, deplored the fact that Reform religious schools have been made to appear as a place where one learns fairy tales and urged the re-writing of textbooks and present Biblical material now held to be a myth in such a way that their values would remain unimpaired.

Reporting for the Committee on Church and State, Rabbi Edwin N. Calisch of Richmond, Va., told of the efforts that are being made by Reform rabbis to prevent the passage of sectarian legislation and said that through the intervention of members of the Conference, Bible reading bills were defeated in Wisconsin, Michigan, West Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio.

AVUKAH OPENS SESSIONS IN ANN ARBOR, MICH.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 29—Professor William H. Worrell, past president of the Michigan Academy of Science, in behalf of the University of Michigan welcomed the convention of the Avukah, American student Zionist Federation, which opened its three day sessions here.

"Avukah has come to transform a negative attitude of Judaism into a positive one," declared Professor Worrell. "This negative attitude," he said, "lies in Jewishness being often a feeling of separateness, in being a non-participant in certain activities which go on round about the Jew."

Max Rhoads, National President of Avukah, and James Waterman Wise, Executive Secretary, greeted the fifty delegates who represented Avukah societies in various parts of the country.

In his report of the year's activities, Mr. Wise declared that one of the outstanding achievements was the formation of the Emergency Committee on anti-Semitic Excesses in Europe, the non-sectarian group organized on the initiative of the Avukah.

Two recommendations were made

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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"The Zionist Congress, the supreme Zionist authority, never passed an opinion upon the Russian colonization movement, and every Zionist Federation was, therefore, free to form its own views and take its own line of action. In fact, the Russian colonization movement, as apart from Russia, where it is encouraged for sinister reasons, has only appealed to American Jewry and has elicited no sympathy in any other part of the world.

"The South African Zionist Federation having taken the view it did and opposed the movement in principle, why then, it may be asked, did we not actively oppose it? We were actuated by several motives. The first and overmastering consideration was to avoid any action which might cause dissension or inflict in the ranks of South African Jewry, hitherto thoroughly united, a principle which has guided our actions throughout our whole existence as an organized body; secondly, our decision not to actively oppose the campaign was further influenced by the pact of understanding arrived at in America between Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Marshall; thirdly, in case there might be even the slightest possibility of some Jews in Russia benefiting materially as a result of the campaign, we had not the desire to interfere either with the appeal or its response. For these main reasons we resolved to offer no active opposition to the Brainin campaign. To this attitude we consistently and faithfully adhered, both in spirit and letter. We refrained from publishing anything unfavorable to the campaign, even refrained from giving publicity to a definition of our attitude, in case such publication might have been construed as an act of opposition.

"While the entire Jewish press in Palestine, in London the 'Jewish Chronicle' and the 'Jewish World', as well as the Jewish press in other countries, published attack after attack upon Mr. Brainin and his mission, some in the strongest possible terms, from the moment they knew he was coming to South Africa, and still continue to do so, the 'Zionist Record', our official organ has scrupulously abstained from any such attack, even from quoting attacks published elsewhere. From the moment of Mr. Brainin's arrival, in spite of the repeated representations from Zionist societies and kindred bodies, we instructed them to refrain from any act of opposition. No member of our executive, on any platform, opposed the Brainin campaign.

"Although Mr. Brainin, since his arrival, has given provocative interviews to the South African 'Jewish Chronicle' of Capetown and the 'Afrikaner' of Johannesburg, and while his supporters made numerous provocative

for the coming year: first, the entrance of Avukah into the World Union of Jewish Youth; and second, that steps be taken to form an international student Zionist Federation.

public statements, we haven't made any public rejoinder. In spite, however, of our strict adherence, certain statements have been made and widely circulated which are calculated to provoke our active hostility, causing dissension in the ranks of South African Jewry. We propose to deal here with two of them.

"First, it has been stated that we have not extended to Mr. Brainin due recognition. His Zionist record and his services to modern Hebrew literature are known to and recognized by no one more than by Zionists. Had he come to South Africa for any other purpose than Russian colonization, he would have received our ample recognition, but coming in behalf of a movement which we in principle opposed, knowing well that he made it totally impossible for us to act in any other manner, as to extend official recognition would have been bound to give the false impression that we favored his mission.

"Secondly, the twelfth South African Zionist conference was held at Bloomfontein May 23rd to 26th. It was widely known long beforehand that this would be essentially a business conference and was held at a smaller center for the specific purpose of facilitating its business. Mr. Brainin arrived at Bloomfontein unexpectedly, without previously informing us of his intention. He addressed a letter to the chairman of the conference, requesting to be allowed to address it in refutation of certain rumors. His unexpected arrival and his request to address the conference was an incident which we felt was bound to involve the conference in a declaration of opposition and possibly force us to abandon our consistent attitude. This feeling was conveyed to Mr. Brainin through Mr. Kentridge, member of the Executive, and the columns of the 'Zionist Record' were offered to him for any statement he wished to make. In view of his insistence, his request and the gist of the letter in which it was contained, the chairman conferred in an executive meeting of the committee and with but four dissentients the conference resolved that it could not comply with his request. Mr. Brainin's letter to the chairman was then circulated throughout Bloomfontein. It has also been published in the official bulletin of the Reuben Brainin Campaign, accompanied by a narrative which contained many misstatements of fact.

"In conclusion, we desire to draw attention to the fact that Mr. Brainin came to South Africa on the invitation of local people, some of whom are known to be hostile to the Zionist movement, who are exploiting his name and his visit, as a means of undermining the influence and usefulness of Zionism in South Africa to the serious detriment of the great cause as a whole," the Federation's statement concludes.

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