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## SOVIET QUESTIONNAIRE REVEALS ANTI-SEMITISM RIFE IN HIGH SCHOOLS

**Jewish Communists Poison, Jews  
Speculators and Parasites,  
Replies Indicate**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 30.—Jewish Communists are poison to the country, and the Jews are speculators and parasites, is the reply received to a questionnaire distributed among students of the Leningrad high schools by the department of education in an attempt to determine how strong was the anti-Semitic movement among the students. The students were not required to sign a name but merely asked to fill out a number of printed questions, thus being free to express their real sentiments.

Of the 1,500 questionnaires distributed in the adult and Communist Party schools, 800 were returned filled out. Of these, 250 were one hundred percent anti-Semitic in their answers. Eighty came back with pro-Jewish replies, but pointed out what they considered were the defects of the Jews and asked to explain their background for justification.

## MUFTI DENIES HE PLANS TO RESIGN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 30.—The press here has learned that the newspaper representatives will not be admitted to the Mufti's house, where the Inquiry Commission will hear his evidence, but counsel will be present.

The Mufti has denied a report in the Bagdad papers that he intends to resign. He terms the rumor false.

## TO RELIEVE TROOPS IN PALESTINE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Malta, Nov. 30.—The first battalion of the Northampton Regiment, a party of Staffordshires, and a detachment of the Royal Army Medical Corps, have left here for Palestine. Inquiry in official circles in London reveals that the troops dispatched from Malta are not to be regarded as a move toward increasing the Palestine garrison, but as relief for the troops now there.

## FIGHT IN BUBROVNA OVER SYNAGOGUE CONVERSION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 30.—A fight occurred in Bubrovna, White Russia, where the famous Dubrovner talcithim (prayer shawls) are made, when the question of converting three synagogues was introduced at a meeting of artisans. Most of the artisans protested that the proposal was stimulated by a stranger, while the local Jews want to maintain the synagogues.

## SAYS ZIONISTS STIMULATED OUTBREAKS IN ORDER TO RAISE MORE MONEY FOR LAND PURCHASE

**Silley, Arab Counsel, Makes This Charge to Commission; Bases Assertion on  
Statement Made by Ussishkin After Riots; Sachar and Ruppin  
to Be Called as Witnesses in Zionist Case**

**By GERSHON AGRONSKY**

(Staff Correspondent, Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 30.—A new theory as to the cause of the outbreaks was advanced to the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry by Silley, Arab counsel, who asserted that the Zionists had stimulated the disturbances in order to obtain money with which to make additional land purchases in Palestine.

Silley's declaration that this is the stand which the Arabs take and formally present as their case, followed the report of a speech delivered by M. M. Ussishkin, head of the Jewish National Fund, on October 4, in Strasbourg, by Alfred Roch, an orange grower of Jaffa. Called as a witness by the Arab Executive, Mr. Roch asserted he attended the meeting and heard the appeal issued by Mr. Ussishkin, after the outbreaks, which was widely distributed among new land and new men as the answer to recent events in Palestine.

The Commission heard five Arab witnesses yesterday morning. It is expected eight additional witnesses will be called by the Arab Executive before it concludes its case. The Zionist case will open immediately afterward. Harry Sachar and Dr. Arthur Ruppin, members of the Zionist Executive, will be among the witnesses. Whether or not their evidence will be taken in camera is not yet known. There is a feeling here that in view of the sweeping allegations concerning Jewish land purchases made by Farah, the Zionist evidence regarding land purchases should be given in public.

The Commission examined in camera yesterday afternoon, Kirkbride, Acting Chief British Resident at Amman during the outbreaks.

Among the Arab witnesses heard were Farah, agricultural expert, who concluded his testimony; Haj Tewfik Hammad, Moslem elder of Nablus; a Greek cabinetmaker, and Dr. Oscar Chutzing of the German Hospital of Jerusalem.

Dr. Chutzing testified that on August 29 he saw some forty or fifty Jews pursuing a fellahin and that a man picked up a heavy stone and threw it at the head of the prostrate Moslem, who died in the hospital that afternoon.

The cabinetmaker testified that he saw Jews beating Arabs during the football match when the Jewish youth Abraham Mirzachi was wounded. On August 23, the beginning of the riots,

he further stated, he saw Jews gathering on top of the Slonim Building on Jaffa Road, from which they threw stones at the Arab crowd below.

Merriman did not examine these two witnesses, since the true circumstances of the events cited are too well known and uncontested. Preedy, Government counsel, also refrained from examining them.

The assertion of the Moslem Elder of Nablus that there is not a single person in Palestine who does not share his conviction that it is the ambition of the Jews to gain control of the entire country in order to rebuild the Wailing Wall, was badly shaken under cross-examination by Sir Boyd Merriman.

Displaying a keen interest in the political and religious acquaintances of Hammad, Merriman asked him: "Have you discussed your anxieties with the Moslem Supreme Council?" "Yes," answered the witness. "Have you discussed your anxieties with the Grand Mufti?" Merriman continued. Again the answer was in the affirmative. "We are united in our belief on the question," he asserted.

"Did you tell the people of Nablus what you thought the Jews intended to do?" Merriman queried. "No," answered Hammad.

"Have you discussed the Jewish designs on the Mosque with your fellow notables of Nablus?" asked Merriman. "Yes, on many occasions," was the Arab's reply.

"Have you told them what you believe?" (Continued on Page 3)

## WEIZMANN SUMMONS LIPSKY AND MISS SZOLD TO LONDON MEETING Matters of Urgent Political Significance to Be Discussed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 30.—A hurried call has been issued by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Zionist World Organization, to Louis Lipsky and Miss Henrietta Szold, American members of the Zionist World Executive, to proceed immediately to London in order to confer with Dr. Weizmann and other members of the Executive in connection with important political developments.

Dr. Weizmann has cabled urgently to Mr. Lipsky and Miss Szold to leave at the earliest possible moment for London.

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## GIVES \$10,000 FOR DENTAL CLINIC IN PALESTINE

A gift of \$10,000 by Dr. Henry I. Wachtel, a dentist of New York, to Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, will make possible soon the establishment of a dental clinic in the Nathan and Lina Straus Health Center in Jerusalem. It was announced at the National Hadassah office here.

The opening of this clinic, which will be known as the Clara Wachtel Dental Clinic, in memory of Dr. Wachtel's wife, will be a further step in Hadassah's program of preventive medicine in Palestine. The Straus Center, which is the headquarters for this work, contains more than twenty departments.

Part of the Wachtel gift will be used to purchase equipment and the rest will remain as an endowment fund, the interest of which will be used for the maintenance of equipment, purchase of supplies and popular education in oral hygiene. The clinic is expected to serve the needs of the children of Jerusalem.

Dr. Wachtel has long been identified with Zionist work, and he has been especially interested in the health work in the Holy Land. He has been following Hadassah's expansion of preventive work that led up to the centralization of these activities in the Straus Center, which Nathan Straus built for Hadassah.

## JEWISH BIRTH RATE FALLING IN RUSSIA

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 30.—The birth-rate among the Jews in the small towns is decreasing, according to figures based on an official investigation of twelve small towns in the Vinnitsa region. The investigation established the fact that the Jewish population there is 50 percent less than what it was in 1926. Most of the people in that neighborhood are living on money sent them by relatives in the United States. Illiteracy, too, is growing, because the children of former traders are not admitted to the schools.

## REVISIONISTS OPPOSE PARLIAMENT AS OBSTACLE TO JEWISH NATIONAL HOME

World Executive Issues Memorandum Citing Reasons for Opposition  
(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 30.—The League of Zionist Revisionists, in a memorandum issued by its World Executive, expresses its opposition to a Parliament in Palestine on the ground that it would be an obstacle to the establishment of the Jewish National Home.

In the introduction the Revisionists' memorandum points out that Jews all over the world are seriously alarmed at the renewed efforts to establish a legislative body in Palestine and declares that Zionist circles everywhere have always thought of this scheme with almost unanimous aversion. To quote the memo "a small section of Zionists," however, "panic-stricken by the outbreak and misguided by a wrong conception of its causes, seems now to be looking for some compromise which would present a semblance of self-government without affecting the chances of the Jewish National Home; but the overwhelming majority of the Jewish people, now realize more clearly than ever before, that the scheme, in whatever form, cannot at present be reconciled with Zionist aspirations nor with the obligations assumed by Great Britain under the Palestine Mandate."

The memorandum then goes on to discuss the proposition from the three angles.

"It can hardly be affirmed that the establishment of an assembly at the present juncture constitutes an obligation under Article 2 of the Mandate for Palestine. (The Mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home as laid down in the Preamble, to the Mandate, and the development of self-governing institutions.) Where two parallel obligations are imposed, the second one is obviously not to be suffered to hinder the execution of the first. If a certain step in the direction of self-government is likely to endanger the establishment of the Jewish National Home, Article 2 may evidently be quoted only as authority against, not in favor of any such measure.

"Furthermore, the Mandate obviously leaves it to the Mandatory to determine by its own discretion the time when 'self-governing institutions' should be initiated, as well as their kind and scope. The very term 'development' suggests that the principle should be applied gradually. Thus, for instance, municipal institutions can afford the population a healthy ground for training in self-government without raising serious apprehensions as to the other issues involved in the Mandate.

## Legal Aspects and Government Proposals

"Nor can it be admitted that His Majesty's Government is still formally bound to its own previous proposals to establish representative institutions.

All such proposals have since been officially withdrawn in the dispatch of H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies to the High Commissioner of Palestine, dated November 9th, 1923, and worded in its main portion as follows:

"They (H. M. Government) have now made three successive proposals with a view to closer association of Arab community with administration of Palestine, viz.—(1) Establishment of Legislative Council on which Arab would have been represented by ten elected members; (2) Reconstruction of Advisory Council so as to secure effective Arab representation; and (3) Recognition of Arab Agency with functions similar to those assigned to Jewish Agency under terms of Mandate. Towards all these proposals Arabs have adopted the same attitude, viz., refusal to cooperate. His Majesty's Government have been reluctantly driven to conclusion that further efforts on similar lines would be useless and they have accordingly decided not to repeat the attempt." (Palestine. Proposed Formation of an Arab Agency. Correspondence with the High Commissioner for Palestine. Cmd. 1989, Nov. 1923).

"The above dispatch, embodied in a White Paper on November 1923, evidently cancels any statement to the contrary that may be contained in any White Paper previously published.

"His Majesty's Government, accordingly, appear, both legally and morally, to have a free hand in dealing with this particular question.

"This point of view seems to be fully shared by the Government, who assesses the utterances of the High Commissioner in his proclamation after the outbreak, as well as the declaration made in Geneva by the British delegate (Miss Bondfield) to the recent meeting of the Sixth Commission of the League of Nations.

## Assembly as Obstacle to National Home's Progress

"Apprehensions concerning the Assembly scheme centre around the 'elected section' which, under the present condition, is anticipated to have an overwhelming Arab majority. One may hope that the bulk of Palestine's native inhabitant will eventually realize the benefits accruing to them through the immigration of Jews. Yet it would be useless, in the light of recent events, to ignore the presence among the Arabs of an anti-Zionist fraction whose influence, so far, has always been paramount. There is no telling which of these two tendencies is destined ultimately to determine the elected members of the Assembly, and for how long. Experience, however, clearly discourages any sanguine forecasts for the years to come; and in the most probable case of the elected Arabs' belonging to the anti-Zionist fraction, the Assembly would inevitably become a powerful instrument for obstructing the progress of what is the essence of the Jewish National Home—the Jewish immigration and settlement."

"Against such obstruction, no pre-

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# SAYS ZIONISTS STIMULATED OUTBREAKS IN ORDER TO RAISE MORE MONEY FOR LAND PURCHASE

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lieve?" Merriman persisted.

"Sometimes I told them. Sometimes they told me 'we have the same information.'" Hammad stated.

"When did you begin to think the Jews had designs on encroaching on the Wailing Wall?" Merriman wanted to know.

"I had the same feeling before the war, but it increased with the issuance of the Balfour Declaration," asserted Hammad.

"Was a letter from anybody in Jerusalem circulated in Nablus calling for the people to congregate in Jerusalem on August 23?" asked Merriman.

"I never heard of the letter," was the answer of the witness.

"Not even from the Mufti?" queried Merriman.

"No letter was distributed; but I heard of proceedings against the person possessing a forged letter," said Hammad.

Merriman reminded the Commissioners that regardless of whether or not such a letter was circulated, the District Officer of Nablus had testified on the witness stand that about one hundred and fifty young Moslems, referring to them as rowdies, who normally had not the price of carfare, proceeded to Jerusalem for the Prophet's birthday.

Farah, the agricultural expert summoned by the Arab Executive, continued his testimony yesterday morning. Farah asserted that all contracts with the Zionist land agents were made by the poorest of the Arab sheiks, who were induced to submit to sale of their property by financial considerations.

He cited the case of the village of Subieh, where the government paid seven hundred pounds as compensation, of which the "weak-willed" sheik received two hundred and seventy pounds, while the rest of the tribe was unable to raise forty pounds to pay a lawyer to fight their case. Farah failed to mention the remarkable fact that the Arab Executive is full of lawyers.

During the afternoon session, a series of Arab witnesses and one Jewish witness took the stand. Abdul Raschid, who had earlier in the day introduced the Mizrahs, the Jewish wall decorations, was recalled. In his cross-examination, Merriman brought out the fact that the witness had had a photo-engraving of one of the pictures made and reproduced in an Arab paper, but had eliminated portions of it. These portions included biblical quotations and the name of a rabbi who died before the World War, thus showing that the picture was old and harmless.

Merriman called in Emil Pokovsky, a Jewish printer, who testified that he had made the photo-engraving and that it had been finished on September 25, 1928, which was before Yom Kippur. He said that he would not have omit-

ted any portions of it unless so ordered by the customer.

The next witnesses were Mohammed Kadamani and Haj Deeh, who testified to having seen at a Jewish procession at the Wailing Wall, a Jew carrying an iron rod and saying, "Tomorrow we will carry rifles." Merriman did no cross-examining, apparently treating the testimony contemptuously.

Ibrahim Shihadeh, the next witness, a resident of Lifta, testified that he lived near the football field, the scene of a fight on August 17. When questioned by Maughanham, the witness said that he left his work at the Rothschild hospital on the afternoon of August 17, and as he returned home he saw a crowd of Jews, so he locked the door. Knowing Hebrew, he said he heard them say that they would kill him. The witness said that he was saved by Lees, "the man with the monocle," who took him to Lifta in an automobile, where he had remained ever since.

In cross-examining Shihadeh, Merriman got from him the statement that he had remained in the house the entire day and night of the 23rd and 24th of August. "Did you know of the disturbances?" asked Merriman. "I knew 'nothing of them,'" replied the witness. At this, everyone, including the Commissioners, burst into laughter at the thought of anyone in Lifta not knowing about the disturbances. Shihadeh was followed on the stand by another resident of Lifta, who also lives near the football field. He testified that he had been stabbed three times by Jews who broke into his house. His wife and children, he said, were saved by a Jewish neighbor, whom the Jews beat up when he tried to save the witness. He said that he had spent four days in the hospital and then returned to Lifta, because his house near the football field had been looted and burned. He told of remaining in Lifta during the 23rd and 24th, and he said he had heard of the disturbances.

## FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR MAX HERZBERG

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Nov. 30.—Funeral services were held here today for Max Herzberg, for twenty-five years associated with philanthropic and charitable movements in local Jewish circles. He was for more than a score of years president of the United Hebrew Charities, and an officer of the Federation of Jewish Philosophical Societies founded largely through his efforts. Mr. Herzberg, who was sixty-three years old, was an attorney, and connected with the University of Pennsylvania Law School in an advisory capacity. He was unmarried and is survived by six brother and sisters, all younger.

## SAYS BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO PROTECT PALESTINE EVEN THOUGH NO ZIONISM

Herbert Sidebotham Issues Critical Survey of Present Situation

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 30.—A critical and historical view of the present situation, entitled "British Policy and the Palestine Mandate," has just been completed by Herbert Sidebotham, spokesman for Lloyd George when the Balfour Declaration was issued, and long an outstanding champion of the Jewish cause in Palestine. Addressed primarily to members of Parliament, Mr. Sidebotham's memorandum tries not to apportion the blame for the recent events in Palestine, but rather to define the rights and privileges of British trusteeship in that country and the conditions of its successful discharge.

After briefly tracing the historical steps that brought Great Britain into Palestine, Mr. Sidebotham examines the provisions of the Palestine Mandate. He concludes that the trust is one not only for resident Jews, but for all Jewry, and therefore there can be no question of merely balancing the claims of the resident Jews and resident Arabs against each other.

In a chapter called, aptly enough, "Seed Time," Mr. Sidebotham remarks that "reaction in men's minds after the War inclined them to compromise with opposition, and the delays in the Palestine settlement confirmed that tendency." Sir Herbert Samuel, the first High Commissioner, was under its influence, and perhaps misread the Arab character, which may be one reason why successive attempts at compromise had the opposite effect from what was intended.

He briefly discusses the incidents at the Wailing Wall which he claims were the prelude rather than the real cause of the Arab rising against the Jews. Nevertheless, it is his belief that England need not be disturbed about the exaggerated difficulties of maintaining order in Palestine. The problem, says Mr. Sidebotham, is not military, but purely one of police. "Not only was the police force too few in numbers, but its composition was too Moslem. This is a mistake that can be easily remedied, for there is no lack of loyal supporters of law and order, nor are there ever isolated cities of Jews incapable of self-defense. The administration took undue risks, which it need not have taken and must not take again. Rightly handled, the problem of internal order is manageable without assistance from outside."

Mr. Sidebotham lays quite effectively the bogey of Palestine as a burden to the British tax-payer. He proves that the only achievement of the administration there has been in finance, and that even this has been done at the cost of leaving to the Zionists all the initiative in the progressive development of the country. It is not true that the British tax-payer pays for Zionism, says Mr. Sidebotham. On the contrary, the balance of the ac-

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## REVISIONISTS OPPOSE PARLIAMENT AS OBSTACLE TO JEWISH NATIONAL HOME

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cautionary measure in the constitution of the proposed Assembly would be of any positive avail:

"a) It would be useless to require from the Arab organizations a 'recognition,' silent or even explicit, of the Balfour Declaration. In politics it is a usual manoeuvre to accord to principle some form of lip-service in order afterwards to fight it on points of restrictive interpretation.

"b) Equally useless would prove the exclusion of matters 'concerning immigration of Jews' from the statutory powers of the Assembly. The absorbing capacity of a country is least of all determined by regulations directly affecting the admission of immigrants. Such capacity (insofar as it can be influenced by legislation) depends mainly on conditions of a more general character: laws governing the transfer of lands, protection of industries, taxation facilities, etc. These laws would in any case remain within the Assembly's legislative or advisory competence and they can easily be so framed as to hamper the progress of the new settler; more readily so in Palestine where, characteristically, the Jewish immigrants create new branches of economic activity.

"c) As to the partly advisory character of the proposed Assembly, or the presence of official members counterbalancing the elected element, neither feature would prove an effective safeguard against obstruction. Representative institutions of this kind are not created for the purpose of constantly overriding the elected section: on the contrary, the main purpose of the scheme is to concentrate the local population. The logic of this purpose must unavoidably handicap the Government in passing through the Assembly, or carrying out in practice, measures objected to by the majority of elected representatives; in other words—measures intended to help Jewish colonization.

"It might be contended by incurable optimists that the above apprehensions, based on the assumption of an anti-Zionist bias, would prove futile if, among the Arab electors, the pro-Zionist section should prevail. While hoping that such may be the case some day, one should avoid reliance on sanguine anticipations hitherto always belied by experience. Yet, in any case, the Mandatory's obligation to further the establishment of the Jewish National Home should be kept above all such empiricism, optimistic or otherwise. Great Britain has accepted the Mandate of her free will: its execution cannot be subordinated to the chances of elections held in an Oriental atmosphere of excitement and uncertainty.

### Probable Effect on Jewish-Arab Relations

"It is futile to expect that the introduction of self-governing institutions would contribute towards improving Jewish-Arab relations. It is, on the

contrary, obvious that the effect would be just the opposite in both imaginable cases: if the competence of the Assembly were restricted by clauses rendering it powerless to control Jewish immigration, the Arabs would protest; if, on the other hand, the Assembly were enabled to pass legislation affecting, directly or indirectly, the immigration and settlement of Jews, it would be the Jews who would clamor against Arab ill-will.

"Furthermore, the granting of such a measure on the morrow (even a 'morrow' extended to last a few years) after a murderous outbreak would inevitably be interpreted by the Arabs as a result of that outbreak, and would root in their minds the conviction that this is the most effective method of pressing their demands on the Government. Should the scheme receive, in addition, some semblance of Jewish support as suggested by the section mentioned in the beginning of this Memorandum, the Arabs would naturally conclude that murder and looting are an efficient way to force not only the British Government, but also the Jews, into a gradual abandonment of their Zionist aspirations. Both these inevitable and logical inferences would increase in great measure the prestige of the extreme wing of the Arab population and would ensure the continuance of their dominance.

"A situation conducive to a gradual improvement of Jewish-Arab relations cannot be created by the introduction of institutions obviously destined to foster, crystallize, and concentrate mutual recrimination. An improvement can come only as a result of a firm attitude calculated to convince the Arab population that the Jewish National Home policy, and especially the active encouragement of Jewish immigration, is the guiding principle of the administration, a principle from which it will never depart. Such an attitude, expressed both in words and deeds, is the only means to discourage the extremist section among the Arabs and to strengthen the influence of their moderate circles—circles willing to negotiate with the Zionists on the basis of an unequivocal acceptance of the right of the Jews to immigrate into Palestine to the limits of the country's capacity for absorption, developed by the unrestricted action of Jewish effort and capital. In order to exercise such an influence, the British Government and its representative in Palestine should retain the complete fullness of legislative and administrative power.

"Objection to the scheme here discussed and opposed does, of course, not imply any disrespect towards the self-government principle. But, however valuable the principle, it is only fair to demand that its application to a country intended to absorb immigrants should be so timed as not to interfere with the main purpose of the Mandate."

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## SAYS BRITAIN WOULD HAVE TO PROTECT PALESTINE EVEN THOUGH NO ZIONISM

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count is heavily on the other side, since Jewry all over the world is subscribing heavily for work which, but for Zionism, would have to be paid for by Great Britain.

In conclusion, Mr. Sidebotham makes the interesting statement that even if there were no Zionism, Great Britain would have to protect Palestine, for it is necessary to the safety of the Suez Canal. He points out that Great Britain is exceedingly lucky to have concluded an alliance with Zionism that is so advantageous to British interests. "It is impossible to put any limit on the success that the Jew may perform as mediator between East and West, and we, if we are wise, may be the beneficiaries," he declares.

## PRESENT RODIN MUSEUM TO PHILADELPHIA

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30.—Presentation to the city today of the Rodin Museum, by the widow of Jules E. Mastbaum, developed into a remarkable and magnificent tribute to the late philanthropist and theatre magnate, founder of the Stanley Company of America.

The institution, an architectural gem gracing the Parkway, not far from the city's notable art museum, contains priceless works of the great French sculptor.

A distinguished gathering was present, and international importance was lent the event by the presence of M. Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States. He extolled the virtues of the donor and, as a surprise climax, presented the widow, Mrs. Emma Gimbel Mastbaum, with a high prize of honor, the Cross of the Chevalier Legion of Honor of France. With Mrs. Mastbaum were her daughter, Louise, Margery and Elizabeth.

Mayor James I. Walker of New York and Mayor Harry A. Mackey of Philadelphia were among the other speakers. The latter, in accepting the museum from Mrs. Mastbaum and Morris Wolf, co-executor of the Mastbaum estate, who presided, said in part:

"Jules E. Mastbaum did much for his city and country which will stand as permanent tributes. Whatever he touched, was elevated and enriched. Under his inspiring leadership, theatre music became symphony orchestras, and he contributed advanced art for the masses. Philadelphia accepts this gift, and while saddened by the death of her eminent citizen still rejoices at the privilege of having known him. The world today is richer because he lived. It will be our honor, our responsibility and our privilege to keep and maintain this edifice as one more sacred shrine of liberty, of charity, of free opportunity to the people of the United States."