

Einstein Says Arabs Should Aid Jewish Resettlement as Help to Arab Nationalism

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28.—The Arabs should help the Jews to resettle Palestine, for the Jews can promote Arab nationalism in the Mid-East, says Dr. Albert Einstein in a letter to the English edition of the Arab paper "Felestin." Dr. Einstein's letter is a reply to the "Felestin's" rejoinder to Dr. Einstein's article in the "Manchester Guardian."

Dr. Einstein says: "You appear to doubt that the Jews want the friendship of the Palestine Arabs, but a man like myself, who believes that the future of mankind is based on mutual good understanding among all the nations and that aggressive nationalism is bound to collapse, is able to visualize the future wherein a peaceful effort will obtain between the two people who consider Palestine their country."

"The powerful Arab people should appreciate the necessity for Israel's return to his National Home in the ancient Jewish land and by combined efforts to help settle a greater number of Jews. I am convinced that the sparks of life springing up in the Arab countries will be greatly helped by friendship with the Jews. I abhor a discussion of the events of August because they revealed the nature of man in its lowest form and because the reasons underlying the clash made a rapprochement difficult for the present, but it is bound to come sooner or later."

Austrian Human Rights League Protests Halsmann Case Verdict

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Jan. 28.—The Austrian Human Rights League has published a strong protest on behalf of general human rights against the Halsmann verdict, "because of numerous important and impartial personalities, including thousands of Aryans, who are convinced that Halsmann is not guilty, and secondly because the system of justice that enables such a terrible verdict is shocking to the entire population, particularly the attitude of the Supreme Court, because it did not consider the question of guilt itself, whereas a sense of justice in every right-thinking person longed for a repeal of the sentence by the highest tribunal. Free from any religious or partial orientations, the League is deeply shaken at the imposed martyrdom upon an apparently innocent person due to bad laws. If such cases are possible, then primary human rights are seriously endangered."

The League appeals to all concerned to give Halsmann his freedom through a pardon and not to wait for a retrial.

Strong Pleas for Adoption of Bills to Alleviate Hardships of Immigration Law Made by Dr. Stephen Wise, Max Kohler and Bernard Deutsch at Hearings of House Committee

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Jan. 28.—A strong plea for the adoption of Congressman Dickinson's six bills for alleviation of the hardships of the present immigration law was made yesterday at the hearing on the bills before the House Immigration Committee, by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Bernard Deutsch, on behalf of the American Jewish Congress, Max J. Kohler for the American Jewish Committee, ex-Congressman Perlman, Grand Master of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, Congressman Celler, and Dr. S. Margoshes, editor of "The Day."

Rabbi Wise in his appeal, which left a deep impression on the Committee, said: "We earnestly importune you to pass this proposed legislation, which does not contravene the underlying policy of restriction that you have set up. We appear before you to ask you, upon whom responsibility rests, to temper justice with understanding. We are not applying to you for charity nor in a low sense for pity or for favors, but to correct and cancel those inequities which fall so hard on those

persons whom they effect."

During the course of his address to the Committee, Dr. Wise made several striking statements and was once interrupted by a member of the Committee, who asked whether he objected to a cross-examination. To this he replied "no, I am not afraid of a cross-examination. The Jewish people are accustomed to bear crosses." The high point of his speech was reached when he diverted from a specific discussion of the bills before the Committee to make a bitter attack against the general growing hostility toward the foreign born, illustrated by the prevalent use of the term "alien" instead of "foreigner," formerly employed.

"I am foreign born myself," he said, "and I indignantly resent being considered an alien. I warn you members of this Committee and your associates that you have been enacting into law a lamentable spirit of inhospitality. There has been too much talk about aliens being lawbreakers. You have no right to deal with the foreign born as if they belong to the criminal classes."

Referring to the bill to admit refugees of 1924 granted visas but later refused admission because of the enactment of the new immigration law, Rabbi Wise said that the consuls' visa under the seal of the United States was a national obligation which cannot be annulled by retroactive legislation. He also made a vigorous reply.

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Arab Bootblack Freed of Murder Charge in Haifa

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28.—The district court at Haifa acquitted today the Arab bootblack charged with the murder of Abraham Avigdor during the riots in Haifa, August 29. The man was freed for lack of evidence and also because of a belated examination of witnesses.

Ahad Ha'Am's Son Gets Award on Anniversary of Father's Death

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28.—Today being the third anniversary of the death of Ahad Ha'Am (Asher Ginsburg), Zionist leader and Hebrew writer, the Hebrew University announced that a fellowship in philosophy awarded by Ha'Am's friends and admirers has been given to his son, S. Ginsberg, who will carry on research in ethics at the University of London.

Emergency Fund Allocates \$250,000 for Residences

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28.—The Palestine Emergency Fund has allocated \$250,000 for residential quarters in Jerusalem and Haifa.

Open Hearing on Collective Punishments for Safed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28.—The hearing on the collective punishments for Safed starts today. It is believed that the punishment will be imposed on the entire city, with the exception of the Jewish quarter.

Rihani Admits Error in Saying Arabs Are Barred from Hebrew University

An apology from Ameen Rihani, prominent Syrian-American author and lecturer and leader of Arab nationalism in this country, in which Mr. Rihani admits that he was in error in stating at a recent lecture that the Hebrew University at Jerusalem does not permit Arabs to enroll, was received this week by Solomon Lowenstein, chairman of the office committee of the American Advisory Committee of the Hebrew University, after Mr. Lowenstein, in a letter to Mr. Rihani, called his attention to this error.

"During 1928-29, an Arab post-graduate worked in the Department of General Chemistry," wrote Mr. Lowenstein to Mr. Rihani, quoting from a letter he had received recently from the Assistant Registrar of the University. "In the Bio-Chemistry Department arrangement was made for three Arab students from the American University at Beirut, one of them a Palestine government scholar. These were pharmacists who were not registered as students, but made use of the facilities of our laboratories and library. During the summer, Dr. Weizmann examined an Arab candidate for the English matriculation examinations in chemistry at the request of the government. Registration in all the departments of the University is open to men and women without distinction as to race, religion or nationality."

In his answer to Mr. Lowenstein, Mr. Rihani says:

"Yes, it was a misunderstanding on my part regarding the enrollment of Arabic students at the Hebrew University, and I was glad to receive your letter containing the correct information."

COL. ISAAC M. ULLMAN DIES IN NEW HAVEN

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

New Haven, Jan. 28.—Isaac Morris Ullman, one of the outstanding Jews of Connecticut, died here today after an illness of three months. Col. Ullman, who was a native of New Haven, was long active in local political circles and was formerly a member of the Board of Education. He was prominent in New Haven Jewish philanthropic affairs and was well known as treasurer of the American Jewish Committee. Col. Ullman was 69 years old.

First Jewish Fraternity at Lafayette College Recognized

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Easton, Pa., Jan. 28.—Full recognition of the Towers fraternity at Lafayette College, composed of Jewish students, has been granted by the college authorities, and the fraternity will be fully represented in the student council, the college publications, etc.

Jewish students at Lafayette have in recent years taken an active part in all college activities. There are at present more than 100 Jews at Lafayette, the majority from New York City.

German Jewry Excited As Bavarian Landtag Votes on Anti-Schechita Law

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Tremendous excitement and tension prevails among German Jewry as the Bavarian parliament is voting on a law which in effect is a ban of schechita. At Nuremberg, the assembled Bavarian Union of Jewish Communities and Rabbinical Conference has addressed a resolution of protest to the Parliament.

The resolution declares that "we, as legal representatives of Bavarian Jewry protest against the degradation of the Jewish religion, the stifling of conscience and the infringing of our constitutional rights as citizens. We expect that the parliament in adopting the bill making stunning compulsory before killing an animal, will make an exception for schechita, which is in no way animal torture."

"Nevertheless, the Jews are trying to find a method of stunning that will be acceptable to the Jewish ritual. We trust that the Bavarian state will protect the freedom of conscience, and considering the present time of distress will not push aside a part of the population, but will unite with them for the benefit of the Fatherland."

Judge Stern Indicts Jewry of Philadelphia for Failure of Charity Federation's Drive

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—The two weeks campaign of the Federation of Jewish Charities for \$1,750,000 closed last night, \$400,000 short of its goal. Campaign leaders attributed the shortage to the stock market crash. Announcement that a deficit drive would be made in the Spring for the \$400,000 lacking was met by a scathing indictment of the Jewish community by Judge Horace Stern, chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee and a leader of Philadelphia Jewry.

"It is incredible," the judge declared, "that the Jews of Philadelphia should fail to take care of their sick and their needy. Never in the 30 years of the Federation has such an admission been made. Regardless of the stock market crash or the real estate market, there are resources in the Jewish fortunes of this city that easily would yield this sum. I don't care how the money is gotten. It must be gotten. It could be done by taking a group of four or five rich Philadelphia Jews into a room and demanding it of them. They would never miss it."

Judge Stern said that if the Federation is forced to admit defeat, it would be better to return to the days when there was no Federation.

Tax Towns for Expenses of Delegates

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28.—The Arab Executive proposes to impose on "all towns and villages a tax to raise the \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the London delegation."

Soviet Plans to Expel All Former Jewish Traders from Collective Farm Land

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 28.—Definite information as to who should be expelled from the Jewish collective farms was announced today by the White Russian Agrarian department. It states that all belongings, including money, of those to be expelled, will be confiscated and will be included as part of the collective's capital.

Those to be expelled will include all those who are farmers but still carry on trade, those whose family members trade, those ex-traders who once employed help, everybody who agitates against collectivization, everybody who sells farm products to private traders and not to cooperatives.

With the help of the Ozet, the society for settling the Jews on the land, the government will conduct during February a thorough investigation in the Jewish colonies to establish the social status of each Jewish farmer and also his past by having him fill out a questionnaire. If his answers are unsatisfactory he will be expelled but will have the right to appeal to a higher authority.

There is no doubt but that the investigation will result in hundreds of Jewish farmers being expelled from the collectives because most of them are former traders. Reporting the opposition of Jewish farmers to collectivization, the Communist paper "Oktia-bre," says that the Jews argue that collectivization will lead to total assimilation and abolition of religion.

The announcement does not affect the colonies under the control of the J. D. C.

Chassidic Factions Battle in Czecho-Slovakian Town

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Jan. 28.—A bloody street fight between two factions of Chassidim took place yesterday in Munkacs, Czechoslovakia, after an individual, who appears to have been hired for that purpose, spat upon and insulted Rabbi Spira as the latter was on his way to the "mikvah." The fight continued until the police came upon the scene and restored order.

New fights, however, are feared, as the entire Jewish population of Munkacs seems to be thoroughly aroused and the hatred between the two Chassidic factions has reached its highest point.

ORDER REORGANIZATION OF LENINGRAD OZET

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 28.—The Central Committee of the Ozet in Moscow proclaims today that the Leningrad Ozel is "a total failure" because it is not sufficiently internationalized, since it has few non-Jews as members. The Central Committee orders a reorganization of the Leningrad Ozel, with new elections set for February 25.

Strong Pleas for Adoption of Bills to Alleviate Hardships of Immigration Law by Dr. Wise, Max Kohler, Bernard Deutsch

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to a member of the Committee who said that America has no obligation to unite families of immigrants who had abandoned them in Europe.

"That is untrue," he said. "These heads of families did not abandon their families in coming here, but came here first to make a home so they could follow." In greeting Rabbi Wise, Chairman Johnson remarked "no hearing regarding immigration legislation would be complete without you, Dr. Wise." Johnson also expressed the Committee's sympathy and regret at the death of Louis Marshall, who had always appeared at immigration hearings.

Max J. Kohler made a valuable statement in support of the bills from a legal standpoint, giving his opinion as based on expert knowledge from long familiarity with immigration cases and legislation. Congressman Johnson referred to his statement appreciatively and suggested to Congressman Dickstein that he avail himself of Mr. Kohler's assistance in preparing the testimony on the hearing for publication, Johnson having appointed Mr. Dickstein chairman of the sub-committee for this purpose.

Assistant Secretary of Labor W. W. Husband, who appeared for Secretary of Labor Davis, objected to only two bills; one for extending the legalizing status of aliens who entered unlawfully from June 3, 1920 to July 1, 1924, basing his opposition on the ground that such a large number of aliens entered unlawfully subsequent to June 3, 1921 with deliberate intent, that the Labor Department doubts the wisdom of extending complete forgiveness to these aliens at this time. Mr. Husband pointed out that they cannot be deported anyhow if they have been in America for five years, but that is no reason for giving them the privilege of becoming citizens, too.

Mr. Husband also objected to the bill to allow a temporary visitor to change his status to a permanent one. He left the impression with the Committee that the Labor Department favored the other bills, except that he proposed an amendment that parents 60 years of age or over of American citizens be exempted from the quota, instead of no age restriction. The amendment, however, does not apply to widows. Mr. Husband also suggested that the privilege of reapplying for admission by a deported alien should be extended only to those deported prior to March 4, 1929.

John Farr Simmons, chief visa officer of the State Department, endeavored to influence the Committee against the refugee bills, giving information to minimize the urgency of this bill. He said that the original 15,000 refugees are now reduced to 2,000, most of whom are Russians, and he predicted that these soon could be taken care of by an increase in the Russian quota under the national ori-

gins plan now in force, from 2,248 annually to 2,784. This increase, he said, furnished a reasonable expectation that there would soon again be available numbers in the Russia quota for refugee holders of visas.

Congressman Dickstein took issue with this statement and also with Simmons's denial that the refugees included a considerable number of Poles and Roumanians. Simmons declared that 2,000,000 applications for visas have been applied for under the present law, 70 percent of which are from Southern and Eastern Europe, and he informed the Committee that the Consular Service was experiencing the greatest difficulty with applicants for temporary visas, whose actual intent through this means was to circumvent the law and remain in America permanently.

Former Congressman Perlman answered the objection that additional Russian Communists would enter America through the exception of parents by declaring that if any of these older people ever had any regard for Communism, which was doubtful, this is now changed to hatred for the Soviet on account of religious persecution, and they appreciate by comparison this country's democratic government.

In addition to the aforementioned Jewish representatives, there were also present at the hearings Morris D. Waldman, secretary of the American Jewish Committee, Isadore Herschfeld, Washington representative of the Hias, Max L. Hollander, Grand Secretary, and Isadore Apfel, counsel of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham.

Jewish Immigrants in France Anxious to Become French Citizens; Jewish Paris Now Giving to International Causes

By I. Schechtman

Paris, Jan 12—Tens of thousands of foreign Jews have settled in France during the past quarter of a century. No one has as yet counted accurately the number of the Jewish immigrants. It is, however, very great, and has changed entirely the face of French Jewry. The life of French Jewry is becoming more and more influenced by the new elements, who have come especially from Eastern Europe.

Until recently, the vast majority of the East European Jewish immigrants in France was satisfied to retain its former citizenship. Even those who have been living here for the last 25-30 years were satisfied to remain foreigners. Only a small percentage of them became naturalized Frenchmen.

There were various reasons for this. On the one hand, the French laws with regard to the naturalization of foreigners were, until 1926, very severe and backward. Like almost all modern nations, France didn't wish to open the doors of citizenship for alien elements, so that even the foreigner who desired greatly to become a

Arabic Paper Says Jews of Palestine Are As Drop of Water in Arab Sea

Declaring that the Jews in Palestine are like a drop of water in the large Arab sea," the Arabic newspaper, "Sowt Ashaab," calls on Dr. Magnes to tell his people to wake up.

The editorial reads:

"You say, Dr. Magnes, that the Hebrew University is the center of civilization and science. We do not doubt it. But when you say that the University is beneficial to the Arabs of Palestine, we take leave to doubt the truth of that. The advantage of the University to the Arab is limited by its National interests. The language is Hebrew. Its tendency is Jewish.

"If the Jewish people really desire to establish a spiritual home in Palestine they must put aside the desire to dominate the policy of the country. They must publicly declare that so long as Arabs own the country and are the majority in the country, they have a right to rule the country. We shall not oppose your spiritual home. We do not oppose the entrance of an intelligent and educated group into this country enjoying what others enjoy. But you will prove an obstacle to our progress if you give us orders and keep British bayonets to protect you. Under those circumstances an understanding is impossible. Know then, that you are a drop of water in the large Arab sea. Arabs surround you on every side. The Arabs are strong—you will never destroy them. The Desert Land of Arabia is behind them. They fear you not.

"Tell your people, O Dr. Magnes, to wake up. Our silence has lead you into a false slumber."

French citizen, had many difficulties in attaining this.

On the other hand, the Jews, until recently, would show very little desire to become French citizens. They still felt themselves too much bound up with the countries from which they emigrated; they would often regard their stay in France as merely temporary; the traditional Jewish fear of military service also played an important role—as foreigners they would not have to serve in the army.

During the last few years, the situation has changed considerably. Two years ago, the French parliament passed a new naturalization law which made it much easier to obtain French citizenship, so that now 80,000 foreigners, instead of the former 10,000, are each year becoming French citizens.

Naturalization is now easier, and the attitude towards it on the part of the Jewish immigrants has also changed materially. Consequently there is now a great mass movement in favor of naturalization. To "become a French-

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Hadassah Treated More Arabs Than Jews from 1924 to 1928

Interesting figures for the four years from 1924 to 1928, showing the proportion of persons treated at Hadassah institutions according to religion, have been compiled by the Hadassah Medical Organization and sent here.

In Hebron, where so many Jews were killed and wounded last summer, more than 50 percent of the patients of the Hadassah dispensary were non-Jews. Poor Arabs received free treatment over a period of years. When at one time Hadassah decided to transfer its physician to another port, the Arab press protested.

In 1929, from January to July, 916 Arabs were treated in the dispensary as against 691 Jews. The riots occurred in August.

In all of the Hadassah institutions, as is well known, all creeds are received and given the same quality of attention. Among those places where the Hadassah clinics treated a considerable number of non-Jewish patients, in addition to Hebron, were Givath Ada, from 30 to 50 percent; Metullah, 30 percent; Ilonia (Sedjera), 30 percent, and Benjamina, 25 percent.

South Bend Temple Marks Its 25th Anniversary

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 28—Temple Beth El, South Bend's only reform congregation, celebrated its 25th anniversary recently, with Dr. Abraham Cronbach, first rabbi of the temple when it was organized in 1905, as the principal speaker. Max Adler, president of the congregation, spoke about the early years of the temple, and recalled that it was founded by a group of 25 at a time when South Bend had only one other congregation, the Sons of Israel.

Points Out How Palestine Government Discriminated Against Jews in Road Building and Non-Employment of Jewish Labor

How the Palestine Government has discriminated against the Jews when it came to building roads and employing Jewish labor, is shown by S. Ettingen, lecturer on road and railway engineering at the Jewish Technical College at Haifa, in a recent article in the "Palestine and Near East Magazine" on the record of the Public Works Department in the country.

The writer draws up a heavy bill of charges against the government on the score of discriminating against the Jewish population. The history of the building of the Jaffa-Petach Tikvah road is retold. The colony exports over a fifth of the total orange crop of Palestine, yet its demand for an eleven km. road to connect it with the port of Jaffa was persistently neglected. When at last a consent was obtained, a project was put forward on the part of the government to deviate from the trace of the existing shortcut route, running through a chain of Jewish settlements and an area of intensive plantation development, so as to let the road pass through villages with a negligible population and traffic. The plan was defeated, but on another occasion, when the government was persuaded, again after much delay, to continue the road from Petach Tikvah northward, a renewed attempt was made to map the road so as to leave out all the new settlements of the South Sharon block, in spite of their expanding orange groves and steadily increasing traffic.

It will be no matter of surprise, says Mr. Ettingen, if, when it comes to continuing the road into Samaria, a similar deviation is tried in regard to the Jewish colonies of that district. In Hedera, another important center of orange growing, the Jewish colonists were even refused permission to build a road at their own expense to connect the colony with the nearby railway station. It was only under pressure of unemployment that the long-sought authorization was given.

The main grievance, however, says Mr. Ettingen, bears on the non-employment of Jewish labor. The figures quoted here refute the allegations made by Arab counsel before the Inquiry commission to the effect that the Government has been squandering money on providing work for the Jewish unemployed. It was only in 1920-1921 that the amount of work done with Jewish labor was 37.5 percent of the total. In 1922-23 it was 4.6 percent; in 1924, 6.2 percent; in 1925, 1.7 percent; in 1926, nil. In 1927-8, the pressure of distress among the unemployed and the understanding shown by the then High Commissioner, Lord Plumer, led to a change in policy. Works then allotted to Jewish labor came to 15.7 percent—still below the percentage of the Jewish population. With the disappearance of unemployment in 1929, there was a relapse to the former practice.

Thus, continues the writer, during the years of depression, 1926-1928,

132,000 pounds were spent on works where Jewish labor was employed. Only about a third of this amount went directly to the workers in the form of wages, the rest covering the cost of materials, transport, administration, etc. But even the gross amount is by one-third less than the Jewish contribution to the revenue through the motor traffic. The average share of Jewish labor in public works for the years 1920-1928 is only 9 percent. The ratio of Jewish population to the total is over 19 percent. The Jewish contribution to the revenue is about 45 percent, while it is estimated that 60 percent of the permanent wage earners in Palestine are Jewish.

"Neither understanding nor interest has been shown by the Public Works Department in the welfare and labor conditions of workers employed by it," says Mr. Ettingen. "On the contrary, it may be said that the Department allows impossible working conditions to prevail and that it has led the way to a decrease in wages already very low. The contention that an increased standard of wages will entail a ruinous increase of cost does not hold. Were normal wages paid, the total expenditure would be increased by only 5-10 percent, but the general improvement in the wage standard of the country which this would involve, and the improvement in the standard of living, would indirectly more than compensate the treasury."

Jews of Ohio to Organize for Fight on Bible Reading Bill

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Columbus, O., Jan. 28—Local Jews will have to organize themselves again this year to fight the Bible bill, which, though defeated in the Ohio Legislature last year, will again be introduced there at this session. This was the statement made by E. J. Schanfarber, prominent Jewish attorney of Columbus, during an address made at the Brotherhood meeting of the Agudath Achim orthodox congregation, at which Governor Myers Y. Cooper was the principal speaker.

The bill, which would entail the reading of the Bible in the public schools, was defeated last year in the Ohio Legislature as a result of the fight waged against it by numerous prominent Jews of this city, led by Representatives Joseph Erlich of Cleveland and Harry Berman of Cincinnati.

Play Contest Sponsored by Community Center League

A one-act play-writing contest open to amateur and professional playwrights is being sponsored by the Metropolitan League of Jewish Community Associations. The first prize is the Charlotte Blumenthal Memorial Award of \$100. While the range of subjects is not limited, special consideration will be given to plays having themes of a Jewish nature. Contest closes April 1.

"COURRIER ISRAELITE" PRESENTS "BALANCE SHEET OF 1929" WITH REGARD TO ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S TREATMENT OF JEWS

In a long article entitled "The Balance Sheet of 1929" the Roumanian "Courrier Israelite" of January 1, presents facts and more facts to show that the "government has annulled the civic equality of the Roumanian Jews, recognized by the constitution and the laws, through the law of cults, and the law of cooperatives as well as through a series of illegal orders and statutes which ignore the elementary rights of the Roumanian Jews. It has revived and encouraged anti-Semitic disturbances and abuses by official authorization and the sanctioning of students' associations, dissolved by the former government, and by its permanent passivity toward anti-Semitic instigation. It has denied all promises made to the Roumanian Jews, thereby impairing their status insofar as their relations to the State and to their co-religionists is concerned, and furthermore insofar as their religious, educational and beneficial associations are concerned."

"The Balance Sheet of 1929"

The year 1929 was to be, according to the promises of a Government just called to power, the beginning of a new era—for the Jews as well. To what extent were the expectations and hopes—germinated and encouraged by the promises made—justified?

The events that took place under this Government will answer this question more precisely than any commentary. We shall, therefore, draw up a balance sheet of facts. Here they are in their chronological order, without comment. Actions speak louder than words. Our readers know the facts. We only want to refresh their memories.

For the sake of charity, we shall group the facts in two chapters; the precise acts of the Government against the Jews, and the anti-Semitic disturbances closely connected with the Government's attitude. And to facilitate an objective judgment, we shall include in our sum total the last two months of 1928; November and December, the beginning of the reign of the present regime.

In such manner, we shall arrive not only at the statement for the closing year, but at the integral and objective aspect of the administration.

Government's Attitude Toward Jews

November 1928—A few days after coming into power, several members of the Government visited the students' mess halls and promised their support toward the fulfillment of their claims. In turn a delegation of students visited the Ministry of the Interior. This exchange of visits resulted in the granting of a number of demands formulated by the "Student Center" and the "Union of Christian Students." The Government ordered the reopening of the halls of these two organizations closed by the Bratianu Government after the abuses of Oradea Mare, Cluj, etc. The measure was

taken by the new Government, in spite of the University's advice.

Dr. Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, submitted to Prime Minister Maniu memorandum No. 11485, dated November 14, 1928, by which the Government's attention

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Herodian Sarcophagi Found on Mt. Scopus

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Jan. 28—A number of sarcophagi of the Herodian period of architecture, with Greek and Hebrew inscriptions, and several pieces of pottery dating from before the destruction of the second Temple, were discovered today in a cave on Mt. Scopus by Arab laborers excavating for the foundations of a building near the Hebrew University. One inscription mentions Haniah Ben Teradion, a noted teacher and martyr of the third Tannaic generation. The antiquities department of the Hebrew University has been entrusted with further work on the discoveries, which were found not far from a cave where other tombs had previously been unearthed.

Jewish Immigrants in France Anxious to Become French Citizens

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man," as the Jewish immigrants say, is now the style in France. One imitates the other. It has become almost a disgrace not to apply for naturalization. The French government offices are simply loaded with Jewish applications for naturalization. Lawyers who attend to naturalization matters are doing a wonderful business. Children don't give their parents any rest and refuse to listen to any sort of excuse—they want to "become Frenchmen."

And real Frenchmen at that. Not only according to their citizenship, to their legal status, but also according to their names. If one's name is Rabinowitch or Frankel or Yahnison, it is rather difficult to enter French life. The Frenchmen don't like German-sounding or Slavic-sounding names. So you will notice among the new citizens of France a great desire to get new family-names together with their new citizenship. Some of them are sincerely convinced that through the adoption of French citizenship and French patronyms they will become one hundred percent Frenchmen. Some do not go so far in their hopes, but are convinced of the practical value to them of adopting French names.

As yet it isn't so easy. The French laws in this regard are not very liberal. But the French deputy, Charles Lampert, who is an ardent protagonist of the naturalization of foreigners and who put through the new naturalization law, has now also introduced in parliament a bill making it easier for

Young Judeans to Observe the Jewish Arbor Day

Young Judea clubs and councils throughout the country are making elaborate preparations for the observance of Jewish Arbor Day, also known as Chamisho Osor B'Shevat, during the week of February 9. Public celebrations will be held by all groups, more especially in the larger Jewish communities.

The principal celebration will take place in the city of New York, at the Washington Irving High School auditorium, Wednesday afternoon, February 12, in which several thousand Young Judeans are expected to participate.

Among the speakers at the rally will be Dr. Israel Goldstein, rabbi of Temple B'nai Jeshurun, and president of national Young Judea, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, vice-president of national Young Judea, and Samuel J. Borowsky, executive chairman of Young Judea.

The national office of Young Judea has issued a special program dealing with Chamisho Osor B'Shevat, which is now widely observed because of its connection with revived Jewish life in Palestine. On this festival the Jewish youth of Palestine engages in the planting of new trees, which is encouraged and made possible by a special fund of the Jewish National Fund.

the naturalized foreigners to change their patronymics.

Jewish Paris has now come to the point where it is beginning to contribute for international Jewish purposes. Until now Paris was known to the Jewish world as a "city that gives no money for general Jewish purposes."

There were two reasons for this "misrliness" on the part of Jewish Paris. On the one hand the "native" French Jews were too far removed from Jewish interests. For a French Jew, Judaism would begin and end with his "Alliance Israelite Universelle." After paying his membership dues to the "Alliance," he would feel that he had done his full duty towards world Jewry.

The Jewish immigrant from abroad on the other hand has until now felt too insecure in his economic and social situation to think about Jewish communal matters. He had too many worries about making a living and was therefore deaf to all communal matters.

Both of these reasons are now vanishing. The "natives" are getting accustomed to Jewish appeals from abroad and the immigrants are gradually establishing a more firm foothold for themselves in France. As a result Jewish communal activities are getting a new lease of life in Paris and comparatively large sums of money, undreamed of a few years ago, are being raised for Jewish purposes.

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was drawn to new anti-Semitic demonstrations in Moldavia, Bessarabia and Bukovina. The memorandum laid stress on the articles of law prohibiting such agitation.

December 1928—The meetings called by the Union of Roumanian Jews in Bucharest, Jassy and Kishineff were hindered by mobs led by district captains of the National-Peasant party.

The Regency received Dr. Filderman, who protested against anti-Semitic demonstrations, the re-instatement of anti-Semitic student associations and the abrogation of the right of Jewish citizens to meet.

The Government granted the "National Union of Christian Students," the exclusive right to represent all students before the Ministries, to carry out social and cultural activities in cities and villages, and to edit a newspaper subsidized by the Government, etc.

The Government approved the celebration of December 10th by the Christian students, thus officially endorsing the day which marks the beginning of the fight for the exclusion of Jews from schools and from the activities in public life.

The senate of the University drew the Government's attention to the fact that the "Union of Christian Students" and the "Student's Center," dissolved by the former Government, had no authorization to function. The Government refused to consider the measures already sanctioned by them.

At a meeting of the "majorities" C. Stere demanded that a representative of the "minorities" be also elected in the office of the House of Representatives. Minister Vaida rejected the proposal in the name of the Government.

The Government demanded and obtained resignations in blank from the members of Parliament. The resignations in blank of Jewish members elected on the Government ticket were also demanded, but met with their refusal.

January 1929—Dr. Filderman, at a meeting with Minister Vlad, demanded the penalty for a priest of the Buzen district, guilty of anti-Semitic aggression. Minister Vlad promised an inquiry. No penalty was imposed on the culprit.

In a speech before the House of Representatives, Minister Vlad explained the reason for the agreement with the "Zionists" by saying:

"So that we may not be obliged to send coded and straight cablegrams of excuses to New York, London or the Jewish Alliance." On January 16th it was again Mr. Vlad who, before the House, revived the old dictum of: "Hit my Jew and I will hit yours."

Representatives of the Union of Roumanian Jews presented a memorandum demanding the modification of the law governing naturalization. Minister Gr. Iulian promised.

The Ministry of Cults changed the statutes governing the organization of the Mosaic Cult without consulting its representatives. The new statute constitutes a great handicap to the organization of the Mosaic Cult. While the old statute recognized the community's true character of religious, cultural and social mentor of the Jewish population, the new statute annuls—contrary to the provisions of the law voted under the Liberals—the possibility of organizing unified communities.

The Government refused to pay the 3,000,000 Lei quota allowed to the Mosaic Cult of Bessarabia for 1928. Representatives of the United Roumanian Jews demanded payment in a request filed with the Ministries of Cults and Finances. The Ministry of Finance reaffirmed its decision of withholding payment, on the ground that it was an item which should have been charged to last year's budget.

February 1929—The Ministry of Health barred Jewish doctors from becoming the head doctors of rural districts. The newspaper, "Adevarul," in its issue of February 9th, protested against this exceptional measure and announced that members of the Parliament would bring the question up in session.

Committees of Jewish communities in various localities were dissolved by local authorities. Protests addressed to the Government were of no avail.

March 1929—The new Dean of the University, Prof. N. Iorga, drew the Government's attention to the fact that, although dissolved, the "Student Center" functioned. Mr. Iorga demanded enforcement of the law, but the Government refused to act.

The new law of Cooperatives abolished the "Jewish Union of Cooperatives." The Jewish Cooperative Associations were deprived of the privileges accorded by the law and their status quo, provided by the old law, abolished. The newspaper "Adevarul," protested, in its issue of March 23rd, against the attempt to destroy the Jewish Cooperative Associations and showed that the law was reactionary and selective. The reason invoked by Mr. Raducanu was that . . . Jewish cooperatives dispose of cheaper credits and could buy up the peasant's lands!

April 1929—The Government refused to punish the culprits of Briceni. "Adevarul," in its issue of April 10th, wrote:

"We spoke at the time about the disgrace of Briceni. We showed by means of uncontested facts how some official persons indulged in the sadistic pleasure of subjecting to medical examinations young girls who were returning from a party. We evinced strongly the wretchedness of this affair and the necessity of an immediate expiation. Such a disgrace should not have gone uncondemned for even twenty-four hours." Many twenty-four hours passed and the culprits, governmental employees, were not indicted.

It was discovered that among the anti-Semitic transgressors of Cluj there was one, Ioan Bindea, a police captain. The Ministry of Interior appointed an Inspector General and a Director from that Ministry to undertake an investigation into the Jewish community of Bucharest and its institutions. The reason for the investigation was not kept secret. It was openly shown that the Government desired the dissolution of the community's committees elected by the vote of the Jewish population of Bucharest. The Government wanted to appoint its adherents at the head of these committees.

Dr. W. Filderman, president of the Roumanian Jews, and Zelter Sarateanu protested to Dr. Vlad, Minister of Cults, against the utter disregard of the most elementary rights of the Mosaic Cult. The Minister of Interior, as a result of this protest, annulled the order for the investigation. All Jewish organizations in Bucharest protested. It was decided to call a meeting of all Jewish communities in the country, and resolved to fight against the blow dealt to the autonomy of Jewish communities. Mr. Filderman declared, on April 10th, in a plenary session of the Bucharest Community, the following:

"A while ago we were considered aliens in the country of our birth. Even our most elementary rights were contested. But it never before occurred that the State should deny the autonomy of our cult. This is now being tried."

Jewish Community Committees were dissolved in various places by local authorities, who assumed the right to appoint provisional commissions without consulting the Jewish population. The leaders of the Union of Roumanian Jews and the federation of communities protested.

May 1929—Mr. Schaffer, our collaborator, was sued by A. C. Cuza on account of a notice published in the "Courier Israelite," and was condemned by a jury in the Tribunal of Tulcea to pay 30,000 Lei damages.

On the occasion of the celebration of "Zina Eroiler" (Hero's Day) Archbishop Ghenadie of Bucharest asked the Jewish clergy to withdraw. He said: "Either we officiate or you do. It makes a bad impression on the Christians. You should step down." The matter was brought to the attention of the Government, but no steps were taken. In reply to an interpellation Dr. Vlad, the Minister of Cults, asked that the matter be submitted to the Synod.

Minister Costachescu replied to his interpellators, the German deputies, that the Alba Iulia resolution is not a law or the platform of the Government, but a distant ideal.

The Government gave assistance to the needy of Bessarabia, the Jews being excluded. Excepting the help received from the Red Cross, to which Jews also contribute, the needy received no other help but that offered by their institutions and the sum of 1,000,000 Lei of the rightfully-due larger

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quota of subvention allotted to the Mosaic Cult. Questioned as to the injustice done to the needy Jews, the Government justified its attitude by saying that the Jews received help from their private organizations.

June 1929—The Union of Roumanian Jews celebrated the 10th anniversary of their emancipation. Divine services were held in the Carol Temple. The Royal Court and Regency were represented. Members of all political parties who have been in power since the war were present. The present Government alone was not represented by a Minister.

The newspapers printed the bill governing the modifications of the law of cults. It provides for the division of the Jewish Community into an infinite number of religious communities. It stipulates the subsidy for only one community of a given rite in each locality.

Representatives of the Union of Roumanian Jews and the federation of communities in the Old Kingdom took the initiative to combine in a single Jewish move to fight against the new bill. The campaign against Dr. Vlad's bill resulted in all institutions and organizations of the Mosaic Cult in the Old Kingdom and the other provinces joining hands. On June 26th a congress called by the Federation of Communities of the Old Kingdom was held, and a motion voted to energetically protest against the meddling of the laymen in the affairs of the Mosaic Cult, i.e., the announced modification.

Authorized representatives of the Jewish populations appeared before the Regency, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Cults. Documented memoranda were filed, protesting against the repudiation and nullification of the Mosaic Cult's rights accorded by the Constitution and other laws. It was proven that the new bill would strike heavily at our religious, cultural and charitable institutions. The daily press condemned the Government's initiative to modify, in spite of the Jewish population's will, the regime heretofore applied to the Mosaic Cult.

July 1929—Dr. Vlad's bill was sent to Parliament. The representatives of all the minorities and the opposition protested against the bill. In the Senate, Chief Rabbi Dr. I. Niemrower, the representative of the Mosaic Cult, made an impressive and corroborative speech and was often interrupted by members of the majority. The signal for interruptions was given by Minister Vlad himself, who defended his bill by questionable methods. In the House the bill was opposed by the Independent Jewish Deputies elected on the Government's ticket by the National-Peasant Jewish Deputies and Deputies of the minorities. Some Besarabian Deputies condemned Dr. Vlad's bill.

Prime Minister Maniu gave decisive support by personally interceding with

the members of the majority whenever the bill seemed endangered. Premier Maniu forced the passage of the bill and allowed the acceptance of only one amendment proposed by Deputy Emil D. Fagure, which provided that the Government be consulted before the final drawing up of the law.

August 1929—The Government authorized a meeting of the Christian students at Putna, Bukovina.

The press protested against the Ministry of Health who, on general grounds, ordered the closing of the offices of Jewish dentists. The press emphasized that the measure was visibly anti-Semitic.

The governmental press in the Ardeal, headed by "Patria" and "Chemarea," published articles which, in essence and tenure, resembled the customary anti-Semitic literature.

The Government accorded free passage on the railroads to the students attending the Putna meeting. Outsiders (non-students), were also to participate at the meeting. The Congress of the students held this year in Oltenia, at Slatina, and which terminated with a proclamation of adhering to the anti-Semitic principles of the "National Union of Christian Students" was brought to light on this occasion.

The press drew attention that the stands in stations and trains were exclusively let to agents of the anti-Semitic leagues.

September 1929—The Government took no measures for the preservation of order during and after the Congress of Putna, which was authorized, subsidized and organized by it. The authorities tendered an official welcome to the congressionists. They were greeted in the name of the Government, housed and feted by the local authorities.

All efforts expended by the press headed by "Neamul Romanesc" (Prof. Iorga's paper) to elucidate the role of Mr. Tazlaeanu, undersecretary at the Ministry of the Interior, were futile. The Government refused to issue an explanation, although the press, beyond any doubt, proved that the secretary of Mr. Vaida had directly participated in the excesses made possible by the Congress of Putna. Endeavors to secure compensation for the victims of these anti-Semitic aggressions were in vain. The Government refused, contrary to declarations made in the beginning, to accord them any compensation.

"Chemarea," a paper of the National Peasant Party of Cluj, published a series of articles against the Jews. The same paper sided with the Arabs, who perpetrated the slaughtering of the Jews in Palestine. "Dreptatea," the Government's paper, defended the Government by stating that it could not have foreseen these excesses.

The entire press protested against the abuses of the Putna Congress. The Government was accused of not

having taken any measures to prevent disturbances, and for not having issued any order for the protection of the citizens attacked by the students. "Dreptatea," in an article published September 26, answered these accusations by mentioning: "The congenial mania of exaggeration of which Jews, be they citizens of this or of other countries, suffer." The same paper, after affirming that the Government could not provide a special bodyguard for every traveling Jew, inquired: "Does it not suffice that the Government has energetically disapproved these intolerable manifestations and that it has taken measures to punish the culprits?" The newspaper could not, however, mention any case where punishment was inflicted. "Chemarea," the Government's paper in Cluj, also attacked the Jews on the ground that they exaggerate. "Dreptatea," as well as "Chemarea" failed even to mention the abuses committed by Mr. Cuza's students.

Under pressure of the press's protests, the Minister of Interior ordered an investigation of the excesses committed in Putna. Mr. Macelaru, of the General Surete, investigated. The result of the investigation: the aggressors were innocent victims. The victims were the guilty ones. None of the aggressors were called to answer any charges.

"Adevarul" wrote the following regarding Mr. Macelaru's investigation: "It is evident that Mr. Macelaru's investigations and observations have a particular flavor. We believe that the latter struck a right note when he candidly affirmed that the students thought the Jews on the Cernowitz train responsible for the fact that the inscription on Eminescu's statue in Putna was effaced by them. It is, furthermore, peculiar to know the zeal of the inspector in identifying the victims who did not care to give their addresses, while he does not mention anything about his efforts to learn the names of the students who had committed the barbarisms. The inspector could only learn the name of one student in theology. And yet he maintained that the students admitted that they attacked the stores in Dornesti because of the merchants' lack of deference." The quoted newspaper inquires: "Could the investigator not have asked information from Mr. Tazlaeanu, Mr. Vaida's assistant secretary, who participated at the Congress?"

The Ministry of Public Instruction announced through a communique which appeared in Toulouse that some Jewish students did not pay for their lodgings. The Ministry decided that the "Union of Roumanian Jews" was responsible for these reproachful acts. Our newspaper answered befittingly to this "diversion" essayed by the Government after the Putna Congress. In a comeback, "Dreptatea" announced that the intervention ordered by the Ministry of Instructions would no longer take place.

"Lupta," of September 25, announced

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that the Ministry of War recently issued an order for aliens (inclusive of Jews) to be no longer allowed to work in chanceries. The quoted paper protested against this measure and wrote: "The soldier who wears the uniform of the country and serves under the Roumanian flag cannot and must not be considered an alien."

The Ministry of Cults approved, without consulting the Mosaic Cult, the functioning of synagogues during the Jewish fall holidays in houses of amusement: theatres, vaudeville and movie houses. The representatives of temples and synagogues, as well as the Rabbinical Advisory Committee and the Jewish Community of Bucharest protested in motions addressed to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Cults against the ridicule of the Mosaic Cult. All protests were in vain. The press protested against the Government's measures.

The Ministry of Cults published the text of a telegram which the Congress of Orthodox Jews of Vienna is supposed to have addressed to Dr. Vlad, congratulating him on the modification of the Law of Cults. Our newspaper proved that this telegram did not emanate from the Bureau of the Congress but from a Rabbi in this country, an agent of Mr. Vaida.

The Minister of Instruction ordered the Jewish schools to replace the Jewish teachers with Christian teachers, in spite of the fact that these schools were subsidized by the Jewish communities. At the same time, the Ministry of Instruction imposed the reduction of the number of hours in the Hebrew language because of the statutes of the law of private education voted under the Bratianu Government, in which the Hebrew language is set down as a foreign language. On the same grounds, it is prohibitive for Jewish schools to teach another foreign language: as for example, the German language, which was taught for ten consecutive years in the Jewish schools.

The Ministry of Cults ordered that the subsidy accorded through the budget to the Mosaic Cult be distributed individually to each community. This measure helps the Ministry to evade the payment of the provisions of the budget. A great majority of the Jewish communities were deprived of their quota.

October 1929—The "Monitorul Oficial" of the District of Brasov of October 1st published a notice by which the Ministry of Interior praised Mr. Tazlaonu and called him "arch defender." Finally, an indirect explanation of the official role Mr. Tazlaonu played in connection with the Congress and disturbances of Putna.

The Government published in the foreign press a communique denying the news regarding the anti-Semitic disturbances after the Putna Congress. Here is the text of this com-

muniqué: "The rumors published by some paper regarding the anti-Semitic disturbances in Roumania are entirely false. These disturbances consisted only of a scandal provoked by five students who molested a number of travelers in a train. The authorities have decided to take severe steps to prevent such manifestations." On the one hand, the representatives of the same government declared at Geneva that: "The Roumanian Government will punish the culprits with all severity." In other words, on the one hand the occurrences are denied, and on the other hand the assurance given that "the culprits will be punished."

The Jewish medical students of Jassy could not pass their examinations because of lack of Jewish corpses which were necessary, since the University decided—in order to satisfy the demands of the Christian students—that the Jews could only dissect Jewish corpses. The same measures were applied by the Faculty of Cluj. Interventions were made at the Ministry of Instruction to curb these illegalities.

November 1929—The National Union of Christian Students agreed to convoke the general student Congress in Craiova. On the agenda was: "Numerus clausus," the political orientation of students, etc. The Government approved the Congress, in spite of the fact that what happened after the Congress of Putna was still fresh in our memories. The Government accorded the Christian students again subsidies, free fare and lodging. Assurances were given that measures would be taken to preserve order.

"Vorwärts" a paper of Cornaui, published the following circular letter received by all Prefects of the 8th division:

"At the instance of the R. M. S. (Monopolies of the Roumanian State) the Military Staff-Office has approved that in the future the sale of gunpowder for hunting shall be made by all dealers in the capitals of districts with the exception of the minorities." This paper added the following: "More than a year has passed since the admittance of this decree. The communique is now distributed to all dealers during a time when in all reunions and festivities the friendly attitude of the Government towards the minorities is praised."

The message for the opening of the Parliamentary session does not mention anything regarding the minorities problem. Not a single word regarding the promised modification of the naturalization law. The minorities and the Jewish Deputies reveal in the Senate and the House this symptomatic lack in the message.

December 1929—The Congress of the Christian Students was held during December 1-2-3 at Craiova. The authorities greeted the Congress in the name of the Government, couched in terms of approbation. At the open-

ing, as well as the close of the Congress, the representatives of the authorities expressed their satisfaction at the holding of the Congress, at the resolutions adopted and the attitude of the Congress. The Congress decided, among other things, to formulate demands in order to realize the exclusion of Jews from superior schools and other branches of public life.

Deputy Landau demanded in the House an explanation from the Government regarding its official participation in the Congress. He demanded on this occasion that the Government clarify its attitude toward the Jewish population of the country.

Minister N. Costachescu answered in the name of the Government. He declared that at the Student Congresses the purpose was to attain a sound and mature understanding of citizenship. He added that the money advanced by the Government to the Christian Students is money given by their parents. In surprisingly violent terms, Minister Costachescu defended the Christian Student body even in its extremist manifestations, saying that these manifestations are the outgrowth of the inherent exuberance and temperament of the youth. This buoyancy brings credit to the student, Minister Costachescu asserted. "We should be pleased and thankful to see this outburst of life and energy in our youth."

The Government approved anew the celebration of December 10th, through meetings and manifestations by the associations of Christian students. Mr. Iorga let it be known that the authorization for the Congress of Craiova, as well as for the celebration of December 10th, was granted without the University being consulted, even in spite of it.

An interpellation was made in the lower House regarding the students' anti-Semitic disturbances in Jassy, Cluj and Temisoara. Messrs. Madgearu and Costachescu answered. Both answers gave assurances that the guilty persons would be punished. Neither Minister was in a position to cite a sentence imposed on the culprits, although the discussions were held one week after the perpetration of the anti-Semitic excesses.

The Government requested Mr. Nahu Sokolow, who was in the country, to forego his visit to Jassy, inasmuch as it could not guarantee that order would be maintained on account of the students' anti-Semitic agitations. Mr. Sokolow renounced his visit to Jassy. The press unanimously condemns the Government, which again failed to take measures to prevent disturbances and punish the guilty.

REIT NAMED MAGISTRATE

Hyman J. Reit, New York attorney, president of Temple B'nai Israel Shearith Judah, chairman of the Zionist Roll Call and president of the New York City branch of the United Synagogue of America, has been appointed a magistrate by Mayor James J. Walker.