

Vol. VII. Price 4 Cents.

Monday, February 3, 1930.

Entered as 2nd Class Matter
at Post Office, New York, N. Y. No. 1561.

See A. F. of L. to Blame for Bills Seeking to Register All Aliens (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Feb. 1.—There is a widespread opinion here that the American Federation of Labor is responsible for the attempts now being made by immigration restrictionists to have Congress enact into law the bills calling for the registration of foreigners.

There are now two registration bills before the Congress. One was introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana and the other by Congressman Cable of Ohio. Both bills would require immigrants to register annually.

Congressman Aswell's bill is the stricter of the two. According to Aswell's bill an immigrant would have to pay \$100 fine or go to jail for sixty days, or both, if he failed to register. According to this bill, too, if an immigrant did not register for two years in succession he would be deported.

The proponents of registration claim that the chief aim of forced registration is to discover and deport immigrants who have entered America illegally. The immigrant who would have no registration certificate would be deported, unless he could show that he had been living in the country for five years.

Snell Says Differences of Religion in Palestine Are Permanent Disturbing Factor (J. T. A. Mail Service)

London, Jan. 17.—A hint of what the report of the Palestine Commission of Inquiry, soon to be published, may contain, was given this week by Harry Snell, M. P., Labor member of the Commission, in an address before the South London Ethical Society on the subject of "The Faiths and Factions of the Holy Land."

"Palestine," said Mr. Snell, "is a centre of racial and religious conflict, implacable, bitter, unending, disgusting. That is the problem it presents today. The present crisis is not new. It has happened over and over again throughout the centuries. Where you get two races coming together—and you get the impact of the virile westernized international Jewish brain upon the fatalistic primitive Moslem Arab peoples—you are bound to have a situation which is extraordinarily hard upon both races."

"It would be marvelous if difficulties did not occur. And difficulties, as we see them at the moment, may be overcome, but the permanent difficult factor, the factor which would be the basis of division—that is to say the religious separation and faction—that is the permanent disturbing factor which we cannot alter."

German Kehillah in Lively Budget Debate (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A lively debate took place today at the conference of German Kehillahs over the budget. The president of the Kehillah, Kareski, a Zionist, justified the adoption of a budget of twelve million marks, claiming that the Kehillahs must distribute much more charity now, due to the growing economic crisis among the Jews of Germany. Anti-Semitism in Germany, he declared, is uprooting the Jewish middle classes and salaried employees.

Kareski in his speech declared that the German Kehillah is a part of world Jewry, sharing its ideals. The leader of Reform Jewry, Stern, and the Zionist leader, Klee, also proclaimed the unity of world Israel. Klee in his speech asked that the German Kehillahs contribute to the Keren Hayesod campaign.

Named to High Position on Federal Farm Board (Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, Feb. 1.—Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, senior agricultural economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, was named yesterday as assistant chief economist of the Federal Farm Board. He will assume his duties tomorrow as assistant to Dr. Joseph S. Davis, formerly of the food research institute of Leland Stanford University, who is the Board's chief economist.

A member of one of the oldest Jewish families of Virginia, Dr. Ezekiel from 1919 to 1922 was with the Bureau of the Census, working on the census of agriculture. Since 1922 Dr. Ezekiel has been with the division of farm management in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He also has been in charge of cooperative work with the State colleges of agriculture to get the facts as to agricultural outlook before farmers and help them to base their production plans on the probable outlook.

Cooperative Convention Agrees Not to Oust Jews from Artels (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 1.—The convention of cooperatives today decided not to exclude from the cooperative and artisans' cooperatives in the Ukraine and White Russia, former Jewish storekeepers. It was also decided not to liquidate the Jewish loan societies as demanded by the Jewish Communists. Both decisions were adopted after a fight put up by Tichomirov, head of the cooperative movement.

Comzet Seeks to Free Jewish Settlers in Crimea from Land Tax for Another Year (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Feb. 1.—Because of the situation in Crimea, where the Jewish colonists must now pay for the first time a land tax averaging one hundred and fifty roubles to each family, the Comzet, government department for settling the Jews on the land, today applied to the Commissar of Finance for relief for the Jewish colonists from the land tax for another year, and also for the issuance of a law that will permit the Jewish settlers to start paying their land tax not from the fifth, but from the sixth year of settlement.

The Comzet also asks that if the crop is poor during these six years that the tax payment be postponed for a year later for each year of the crop failure.

Great Rise in Inter-marriages in Soviet Russia, Figures Show

The number of inter-marriages between Jews and Gentiles in Soviet Russia is continually increasing. In Great Russia—where the percentage of such inter-marriages is larger than anywhere else in the Soviet Union—27.2 of the Jews who were married in 1927 married non-Jews.

Statistics on this subject were gathered recently by the Economic-Statistical section of the Yiddish Scientific Institute in Berlin and they are published in a recent issue of the Warsaw "Hajnt." These figures show that while the percentage of inter-marriages among Jews in Great Russia in

(Continued on Page 2)

Jewish Painter Making Portrait of President of Chile (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 1.—Dario Rappaport, well-known Vienna Jewish painter, who is now in South America, is drawing a portrait of the Chilean president, whose guest he has been for the past few weeks. After finishing the president's portrait, he will also make a portrait of the president's wife.

\$55,230 Raised for South African Keren Hayesod (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Capetown, Feb. 1.—The opening of the South African Keren Hayesod campaign at a dinner in honor of Lord Melchett, president of the English Zionist Federation, now visiting here, was featured by the raising of \$55,230 within half an hour after the campaign was officially opened.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week
except Saturday and holidays
by the

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN CO.

Executive and Editorial Office

411 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Jacob Landau President
Samuel Bienstock Treasurer
Sylvain Birnbaum Secretary

Vol. VII. Monday, Feb. 3, 1930. No. 1581.

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency

New York 611 Broadway
London 244 High Holborn
Paris 42 Rue Le Peletier
Berlin Eisenzalmstrasse 6
Warsaw Ulica Aleje Jerozolimski Nr. 18
Jerusalem Hasole Bldg.

Subscription Rates

	U.S. and Canada	Foreign
One Year	\$10.00	\$15.00
Six Months	6.00	8.00
One Month	1.00	1.50

Entered as second-class matter Nov. 14, 1929,
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under
the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

Unemployment Situation Increases Hias Shelter's Task

The unemployment situation has resulted in a considerable increase in the number of persons fed and sheltered by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, which maintains the only Jewish free shelter in the city, according to a statement by Isaac L. Asofsky, General Manager. Close to 200 persons are now receiving their meals daily at the institutions. About 100 persons are sheltered nightly. Among those receiving their meals are men coming from the outlying districts of the city looking for work and who either because of lack of means or because they have not additional fare to go back home for a meal, come to the Society to satisfy their hunger.

The Society conducts also a free employment bureau, and although the bureau energetically seeks work for its applicants yet during the past few months it has not been able to place more than four or five applicants a day while the number of applicants is close to 100, whereas formerly the bureau was able to find employment for on the average of 30 a day.

Sternberger Children's Hospital Dedicated in North Carolina

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 1.—The Sternberger Children's Hospital, a fifty-bed institution, donated by Mrs. Blanche Sternberger Benjamin, wife of Edward B. Benjamin, a prominent Jewish lawyer of New Orleans, to the Crippled Children's Commission of Greensboro was dedicated here today. Mrs. Benjamin made the gift in memory of her sister, Miss Emilia Sternberger.

Samuel Rosenstein, Yiddish Actor, Dies in Chicago

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Samuel Rosenstein, well-known Yiddish actor, died here yesterday at the age of 51. He had been suffering from tuberculosis of the kidneys. Arrangements are being made to bring the body to New York, where the funeral will be held.

Rosenstein was engaged this year in Gabel's Public Theatre, New York, but he became so sick in the middle of the season that doctors forbade him to continue playing on the stage and ordered him to go to California to rest. Last Sunday Rosenstein left New York, accompanied by his wife, but on the arrival of their train in Chicago, he felt so badly that he was unable to continue the journey to California and had to be placed in a hospital in Chicago.

During the nearly thirty years that he was on the Yiddish stage in New York, Rosenstein acquired great popularity. He came to New York from Roumania in 1900 and appeared in various operettas and dramas in lower roles, by the side of Thomashefsky, Kessler and other Yiddish stars. During one season he was also actor-manager of a Yiddish theatre in Boston, and recently he played in Chicago.

Rosenstein was born in Jassy, Roumania. His father was an usher in a Roumanian theatre. He was first encouraged to become a Yiddish actor by Abraham Goldfaden, the father of Yiddish drama, in whose play "Moshik's Zeiten" he made his first appearance.

The deceased leaves a wife and two brothers, Leiser and Abraham Rosenstein, both Yiddish actors in this country, and a sister, Rosa Ziegler, a Yiddish actress who is managing a theatre in Roumania.

Great Rise in Inter-marriages in Soviet Russia, Figures Show

(Continued from Page 1)

1925 was only 18.3, it rose to 25 in 1926 and to 27.2 in 1927. This percentage, the figures show, is twice as large as the percentage of mixed marriages among Ukrainians and Germans in Great Russia.

The percentage of Jews in Ukrania and in White Russia who marry Gentiles is much smaller than in Great Russia, but in Ukrania too it is on the increase, having jumped from 3.6 in 1924 to 5.1 in 1927. The percentage of Jewish women in Ukrania who marry Gentile men is somewhat larger than the percentage of Jewish men there who marry Gentile women.

The figures show further that the percentage of divorces in Ukrania among mixed couples was one and a half times as large as the percentage of mixed marriages in 1927. In Great Russia, however, the percentage of divorces among mixed couples in 1926 was smaller than the percentage of mixed marriages that year.

If You Are Pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" Tell Your Friends to Subscribe.

Weizmann's Jena Speech Critiqued by Non-Zionist "Juedisch-Liberale Zeitung"

A sharp criticism of Dr. Weizmann for his speech at the German Zionist convention a month ago, in which he gave the Zionist attitude towards the present Palestinian situation, is contained in a recent editorial in the Berlin "Juedisch-liberale Zeitung," organ of the German Reformed Jews and non-Zionists in its attitude towards Palestine. Says the paper:

"Weizmann declared in his speech: 'The Jewish problem is here with us today in sharper form than ten years ago. The world will realize soon that it cannot be indifferent to the fact that ten millions of Jews are being ground to dust, and that the world, insofar as Jews are concerned, is divided into two parts, one part consisting of those countries where Jews cannot live and the other part consisting of those lands which they are not allowed to enter.'"

"This sentence to our mind is the best proof of the wrong foundation upon which Zionism rests. While the Jews in practically all countries can live, while their lives are more in danger than anywhere else in the Utopia of Zionism, while a successful attempt has been made in those countries in which Jews live in large masses to make them both economically and spiritually productive and after it has been everywhere recognized that Palestine after all the Zionist efforts has only become the home of one percent of Jewry and that 99 percent will in the future too have to live outside of Palestine—after all this we are still being told that only Palestine will save Jews and Judaism from destruction. Were even Weizmann's exaggeration true that we are 'being ground to dust,' it would be impossible to alter the course of world history after two thousand years."

With regard to Weizmann's statement that "Palestine is a national home for the Jewish people and a home for 600,000 Arabs, and the national home of the Arab people can be found in Bagdad and Damascus," the "Juedisch-liberale Zeitung" says:

"To tell the Arabs that their national homes can be found in neighboring countries will only make the Palestine Arabs conscious of the fact that they are deprived of the rights of self-determination possessed by their neighboring fellow-Arabs, to which rights they feel themselves as much entitled."

Psychologists Honor Dr. Adler on His Sixtieth Birthday

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Feb. 1.—In honor of Alfred Adler's sixtieth birthday, the International Association of Individual Psychology held a meeting which was addressed by eminent scientists who praised Adler's contribution to the science of psychology. Adler is now a professor at the Medical Center in New York.

35,000 Dressmakers to Go on Strike Tomorrow

Thirty-five thousand dressmakers will go on strike tomorrow in response to a walk-out call issued by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The strike is an attempt to eliminate the sweat shop and for better working conditions. After a conference with Police Commissioner Whalen it was announced that the police would remain neutral and that pickets will be protected in their civil rights.

According to Mr. Schlesinger there are 2,500 shops in the dress industry whose employes are about 60 per cent girls and women with an annual output of about \$350,000,000. Despite their large production, he said, "the speeding up of the operatives has been accelerated from year to year until the pace is almost unendurable, and the wages pitifully low."

"Seven or eight years ago there were about 1,500 shops and fewer employes," continued Mr. Schlesinger. "As the number of shops has increased the number of employes in each shop has decreased. The smaller units, each struggling to exist, have furnished the industry a problem of first importance. Because of the intense competition, each unit has waged battles against the others to find some way to cut production costs, and the most obvious method has been to attack labor costs and undermine working conditions. The union is determined to put an end to these practices."

Louis L. Schwartz, president of the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers' Association, in a statement yesterday, said he expected the strike to be of short duration as far as his members were concerned, as the inside shop manufacturers were not involved in the dispute between the jobbers and the Union.

Hebrew Parochial School to Hold First Graduation

The Mesivta High School, the first Hebrew Parochial High School in the history of Brooklyn to complete a full four years' course, is celebrating its first graduation this Sunday afternoon at the Young Israel Building. It is the second of its kind in the entire city of New York as well as in the entire country. Prominent men in New York Jewish life will be present to address these pioneer graduates.

The Mesivta High School was established about four years ago under the direction of H. Blickestein, principal, and has developed into a full High School course under the administration of Mr. Weinberger, his assistant. Beginning with a class of about 12, the High School now has a class of about 200, many of whom come from various states in the Union, as well as from Canada. Many of them stay at the dormitories provided by the Institution and are fed in the kitchen at the expense of the Mesivta.

Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum Assails Polish Government for Neglecting Religious and Educational Needs of the Jews

The speech of Deputy I. Gruenbaum with regard to the religious and educational needs of Polish Jewry, delivered at the session of the Parliamentary Budget Committee of January 17, is reported in the Warsaw Yiddish daily, "Hajnt," of Jan. 19, together with the answer to Deputy Gruenbaum made by Minister of Education Chervinski.

"For every 1,000 children of Polish nationality, naturally the whole number has a school in which Polish is the language of instruction; for every 1,000 children of German nationality, 553 have a school in their own language; for every 1,000 Ukrainian children—273; for every 1,000 Lithuanian children—41; for every 1,000 White Russian children—35. But for every 1,000 Jewish children not one has a school where Hebrew or Yiddish is the language of instruction," said Deputy Gruenbaum. Continuing he declared: "From these figures one can only conclude that the Ministry of Education believes that the Jews should be Polonized with the aid of the school. And as a matter of fact the government does maintain a large number of public schools where Polish is the language of instruction and which are intended for Jewish children. The number of Jewish children who visit these schools is about 230,000, that is, about 50 per cent of the whole number of Jewish children of school age. This proves that the elementary schools where Polish is the language of instruction and which are being maintained by the government, do not include all Jewish children of school age. In accordance with its policy to Polonize the Jews the Ministry should have enlarged or broadened this school system. But practically it is different. The number of such schools is getting less, since many of them are being closed and united with other schools. During the past two years, twenty such schools were closed."

Jewish Teachers Dismissed

"At the same time too, Jewish teachers are being dismissed and in their place non-Jews are being employed. Jewish teachers in the public elementary schools that are provided for Jewish children total only 1,889, instead of 4,800, if we should figure one teacher for each 45 children. It is clear, therefore, that nearly 3,000 positions in the elementary schools for Jewish children are occupied by non-Jews, which deprives a part of the Jewish intelligentsia from the opportunities of a career in teaching. When we called attention to this at the last session, we were told that such a condition is entirely normal, since it is in accordance with the principle of equal rights. If the Jews demand for themselves the right to teach in the general schools, there is no reason for not allowing non-Jewish teachers in those schools provided for Jewish children."

Pretext Ousts Jewish Teachers

"This principle would undoubtedly be

just, if the general schools were open to Jewish teachers. As a matter of fact the principle of equal rights serves as an excuse for removing the Jewish teachers and putting in their place non-Jews, even in those schools which are provided for Jewish children. The education of children should be placed in the hands of those teachers who belong to the same nationality as the children. This is a postulate that is questioned by no one, as long as it doesn't, of course, involve the Jews. Besides, the introduction of non-Jewish teachers in the Jewish elementary schools disorganizes them to a great extent, since it makes it impossible to conduct the regular sessions on Sunday, while on Saturday these schools are closed anyway. This results in chaos in those schools."

"But I may be answered that the Jewish children can attend the general schools. I shall not go into details here about the attitude in some of these schools towards Jewish children. I shall not cite the accusations which we get about Jewish children being beaten in those schools, about the anti-Semitic insults from the teachers, about songs like 'Let All the Jews Croak,' which the teachers force the Jewish children to sing."

Few Jews in Government High Schools

"This condition in the elementary schools doesn't harmonize with the idea that Jews should be Polonized and attached culturally to the Polish nation. If besides we will bear in mind that in the government high schools Jews are being taken in very limited numbers, that in the government professional schools there are only a very small number of Jews, that in the technical schools Jews are accepted upon a 12-14 percentage basis, that in the medical schools from 60 to 80 percent of Jewish applications are rejected, at a time when less than 10 percent of non-Jewish applications are rejected—when we will bear all this in mind we will have to doubt whether the government really means to Polonize the Jews and unite them culturally with the Polish people. We must conclude that the intention of the Ministry of Education with regard to Jewish schooling is entirely different."

"Here, too, I want to say that during the past school year changes were made in the attitude towards Jewish students who wish to study abroad, changes that surpass the limit of patience. No more special passes are being given to Jews who wish to go abroad to study." (Minister Chervinski: "The Ministry is not in favor of those trips.") "That's exactly what I mean. Because of that Jewish young men can't get special passes, and not every one of them can pay, every 3 months, 250 zlotys for his passport."

"Why is this barrier created for the Jewish students? You do not like to hear a comparison with Czarist times, but the present condition reminds one

(Continued on Page 4)

Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum Assails Polish Government for Neglecting Religious and Educational Needs of the Jews

(Continued from Page 3)

completely of those days when all the university cities of Central and Western Europe were filled with Jews from Russia who couldn't enter the Russian universities.

"The number of Jewish young people of Poland who are studying abroad has already reached 10,000, and 80 percent of them are studying medicine and technical sciences, that is, courses which they aren't allowed to pursue in Poland. And now the Ministry has thought out a plan to make it even difficult for the Jews to study medicine abroad. What kind of an impression does that make upon the Jewish youth? In the Russian days, one of the reasons that made for the development of revolutionary sentiments among the Jewish youth was undoubtedly the fact that access to the higher schools was barred to it. Among us here today, the same thing is beginning to occur and the results are also the same. The Russian intelligentsia understood it; you, creating the same conditions, do not seem to understand to what this will lead." (Speaker Birko: "Don't speak so irresponsibly and don't frighten us.")

Cannot Speak Calmly of Government's Policy

"Others, though they speak more sharply, you do not interrupt, Mr. Speaker. About things that hurt one cannot speak calmly. I especially cannot speak calmly about it. I am not frightening. I am only calling attention to the results which the policy of the government may bring, and this is my duty as deputy and as citizen.

"I shall now consider those schools where Hebrew or Yiddish is the language of instruction. With regard to these schools, nothing has changed. Just as before, they enjoy no rights and get no government subsidies. The grant of rights to the gymnasias where Hebrew is the language of instruction has stopped with the first three classes. They get subsidies from the Ministry in such small sums that it would seem as if it wishes to make fun of them. I know a school that got 180 zlotys for the entire year. These schools exist only thanks to the help of Jews abroad. The American 'Joint' spends upon them a half million zlotys yearly. If we will add to that the half million that is being spent for the professional schools, we will have the million zlotys which we are demanding constantly of the government without success. Jews abroad take the place of the Polish government when it comes to satisfying our cultural needs—and not only the cultural ones, for that matter—of the Jewish citizenry. Is the Ministry of Education, is the Budget Commission of the Sejm interested that this situation should continue?

Subsidy for Jewish Population

"The subsidy for the religious needs of the Jewish population has remained

the same as before—120,000 zlotys. I must say here again that this sum must be increased; if not, we shall refuse it altogether. The government is continually saying that with regard to our religious demands there is no difference of opinion among us, that we have to fight for our national demands since the government still refuses to recognize us as a nationality, but that as a religion we are recognized. Then why must we always fight for those budget sums to which we are entitled as a religion? We are told that this is because the Jewish Kehillahs have a right to tax their members, and the government is therefore free from the duty of subsidizing the Kehillahs. But that would be true if the Kehillah tax were subtracted from the direct taxes which Jews pay the government. But since the Kehillah tax is an additional tax to the enormously great taxes which Jews pay to keep up the government and its institutions, justice demands that the government should financially aid the poorer Kehillahs. From the 120,000 zlotys provided for Jewish religious purposes the Kehillahs, of course, receive nothing.

"It seems to me that the policy of the Ministry of Education and Religions with regard to Jews, especially with regard to schools, cannot be said to be aiming towards a certain purpose, except when that purpose is to place at every step barriers and hardships before the Jews."

Polish Population Suffering, Too

Answering Deputy Gruenbaum, Minister of Education Chervinski said:

"I wish to say that the representatives of the minorities have spoken about certain aggravating problems as being directed wholly against them, whereas the Polish population, too, in reality suffers from them.

"Deputy Gruenbaum has been storming here about the special passes for students of medicine. But he didn't mention that this order affects in the same degree the Polish students too, since it is issued from motives that are not nationalistic at all. The same is true of the union of Jewish and general schools. I am in favor of that where it leads to a higher type of school. In other cases I am, for personal motives, against it.

"I am interested in the welfare of the schools without regard to the nationality of their pupils."

MARK RUDICH RENAMED CITY MAGISTRATE

Magistrate Mark Rudich of Brooklyn was reappointed for a full ten year term Friday by Mayor Walker, just one day after he was completely exonerated of charges of so-called unethical conduct. A report of the Brooklyn Bar Association's investigating committee found him "honest, capable and fit to occupy the magistrate's bench."

On the Morning of a Busy Day

Anxious to be posted on the Political, Economic and Cultural Development in Jewish life throughout the World—

YOU HAVE NO TIME

To read long dissertations, lengthy editorials, philosophical essays—

YOU WANT NEWS

You want to know what is going on in Palestine, what progress is being made in the relief work for European Jews.

The Jewish Daily Bulletin

Published in English

The smallest, yet most influential newspaper, offers it to you in a **Precise, Accurate, Impartial** manner. No matter what your Party affiliation, Religious Conviction, Cultural Outlook, you want to know

All Facts and All Phases of Jewish Life

THE JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN takes the least of your time because it is the smallest newspaper.

The gist of a unique service gathered daily by Cable, Radio, Wire, from every part of the world, is offered to you in 10 minutes' reading, to your best satisfaction.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

(Not obtainable at newsstands—by subscription only)

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, 611 Broadway, New York.

You may enter my subscription for the Jewish Daily Bulletin for year months*, for which I am enclosing check for \$.....

Name

Address

City State