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Reform of Police Force, Agency Regulation of Immigration, Tax Changes, Grants of State Land to Jews, Improved Labor Laws Asked of British Government in Jewish Agency's Memorandum

Greater Recognition of Jewish Labor, Increased Aid for Jewish Education, Improved Agency Status, Good-Will Measures Between Arabs and Jews and Economic Improvements and Larger Health Budget Urged on Mandatory

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Sept. 25—The demands of the Jewish Agency for Palestine with regard to Palestine are formulated in a 100-page memorandum submitted by the Executive of the Jewish Agency to the British government. Outlining a number of concrete measures which should be taken by the British government in order to insure the development of the Jewish National Home, the memorandum, exclusively obtained by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, is divided into 11 chapters and a final one containing concluding observations.

Under the heading "Defence and Security," the memorandum notes that the events of August, 1929, and the months following "clearly revealed the unsatisfactory state of public security in Palestine and the need for drastic reorganization." Following a detailed survey of the policy pursued by the government with regard to defence and security from 1921 to 1926 in which the "most disturbing feature was the replacement of the Palestine Gendarmerie, which had been half British and fifteen per cent Jewish, by the Trans-Jordanian Frontier Force, which was to all intents and purposes an Arab force," the memorandum goes on to an itemized examination of the government's removal of the sealed armories, its failure to include a larger number of Jews in the Trans-Jordanian Frontier Force and other measures tending to leave the Jewish colonies defenceless.

The Jewish Agency's memorandum then submits that the Jews must not be denied the right to defend themselves and their country, and proceeds to out-

line specific reforms in the policy of defence and security.

Urges Police Reorganization

Among the suggestions made are the reorganization of the Palestine police on the basis of 40 per cent each of Jews and Arabs and 20 per cent British, or else a contingent of 33 per cent each of British, Jews and Arabs, the proportion to be dependent on the total strength of the police force eventually decided upon; an improvement in the moral calibre of the men recruited for the police, the conversion of the Trans-Jordanian Frontier Force into a Palestine Defence Force composed of equal numbers of Jews and Arabs; and the reestablishment of the self-defence measures adopted in the agricultural colonies after the riots of May, 1921.

Other measures advocated in the Jewish Agency's memorandum are the swearing in of a suitable number of inhabitants in Jewish rural and urban settlements as special constables for service in the Palestine Police Force in case of emergency, the supplementing of the Royal Air Force units by a battalion of infantry, the policing of predominantly Jewish districts mainly by Jews, but in places "where there is a weak Jewish minority the Jewish quota in the police should never be allowed to drop below the level at

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Mark Young, New Palestine Secretary, Takes Over Duties

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 25—The members of the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency today met Mark Aitchison Young, the new chief secretary, and until the return of Sir John Chancellor, acting-High Commissioner. Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, treasurer of Palestine, and acting-High Commissioner for the last three months, will now resume his duties as treasurer.

The manner in which Sir Steuart conducted the affairs of the government evoked general satisfaction on the part of all groups owing to his quiet efficiency and his application to the delicate task of reconciling Arabs and Jews, particularly with regard to the Wailing Wall question. Sir John Chancellor is leaving London for Palestine today.

Rosh Hashanah in Palestine Quiet and Without Incidents

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 25—Rosh Hashanah in Palestine passed quietly and without incident. The synagogues throughout the country, but more especially in Jerusalem, were thronged more than in other years, owing probably to the large influx of workers from the country who made pilgrimages to the Wailing Wall and visited the large synagogues in the Old City.

Services at the Wailing Wall were largely uninterrupted despite the prohibition of the blowing of the shofar necessitating the worshippers repairing to the synagogues for the afternoon prayers. For the evening services however, when no shofar blowing is required, services were conducted at the Wall by Rabbi Sonnenfeld, while a small Moslem congregation in the zahweh near the Wall chanted vociferously.

During the evening services two stones were hurled at the worshippers by unknown persons, but fortunately no one was struck by the missiles. The police, who were patrolling all the approaches to the Wall, failed to find the culprits. At the completion of the evening services the streets began to fill with crowds of Jewish promenaders, and the moving picture houses, closed since Monday at sundown, reopened.

Henry Ford Declines to Finance National Socialists

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Munich, Sept. 25—Henry Ford, American automobile magnate, now staying at the Bayerhof Hotel here, today declined to see leaders of the National Socialist Party (Fascists) who called on him in an attempt to get him to support the Hitlerite movement. Repulsed by Mr. Ford, the representatives of Adolf Hitler, National Socialist chieftain, then placed before Mr. Ford's spokesman similar proposals.

Among the suggestions made to Mr. Ford was that he support the Hitlerites to the extent of 20,000,000 marks, a suggestion that Mr. Ford and his representatives categorically refused.

Non-Jews of Borscha Ask Separate Municipality

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Sept. 25—At a meeting of more than one thousand non-Jewish residents of Borscha, the town that was badly damaged by a fire of anti-Semitic origin last July, a demand was made for a municipality apart from the Jewish population. "We do not want to pay taxes where Jews live. We want an administration separate from the Jews," the resolution says, urging that the new non-Jewish municipality be established at Payana, six kilometres from Borscha.

Abuse of Jews and Germans Continues in Prague

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Sept. 25—The anti-Semitic demonstrations in connection with the protest meeting against the German talking pictures continued here yesterday and today, with the Ceske Slovo, the organ of Foreign Minister Benes, abusing Jews and Germans alike. Among the moving picture houses wrecked by the anti-German crowd was the Jewish People's House. A number of Jews were thrown out of the moving picture houses and cafes while the anti-Semites shouted "down with the Jews" and sang Czechoslovakian nationalist songs.

Unidentified Jew Found Dead in Cave in Kidron Valley

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 25.—An unidentified young Jew was found shot to death in a cave near Absalom's Tomb in the Kidron Valley. Divisional police inspector Siegrist said that the man was probably Wishnfsky, a clerk in the office of the Palestine Emergency Fund, who had been missing for about a fortnight. When found he had been dead for about a week. A medical examination conclusively showed that it was a case of suicide.

The Hebrew paper, Davar, however, quoting the person who found the body, says that the position of the body within the cave points to a murder suspicion. Wishnfsky's friends hint that a family tragedy may have been responsible both for his disappearance and his eventual death either at his own hands or by foul play.

Borinstein Heads B'nai B'rith Wider-Scope Commission

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, Sept. 25.—Louis J. Borinstein of Indianapolis, was elected national chairman of the B'nai B'rith Wider Scope Commission at its organization meeting in Cincinnati. Dr. I. W. Rubinow, Cincinnati, was named national director and secretary.

The Wider Scope Commission was created by action of the Thirteenth Quinquennial convention of B'nai B'rith in Cincinnati last April. The Wider Scope Commission fosters and maintains the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, Aleph Zadik Aleph Palestine House-building Fund, B'nai B'rith Work in Mexico, and the Anti-Defamation League.

The Commission went on record as favoring the inclusion of B'nai B'rith Wider Scope campaigns in the general Welfare Fund campaigns for non-local Jewish needs in such communities as operate such funds and voted to urge B'nai B'rith leaders in all communities which have no such Welfare Funds in operation to use their influence in the creation of such joint efforts wherever feasible.

Other members of the Wider Scope Commission are: Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, president of B'nai B'rith; Richard E. Gutstadt, San Francisco; Henry A. Alexander, Atlanta; Joseph Morse, Nashville; Nathan E. Goldstein, Springfield, Mass.; and Judge Joseph L. Kun, Philadelphia.

Praise Beauty of Metal Workers' Building, Planned by Mendelsohn

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, (By Mail).—The architectural beauty of the new headquarters of the German Metal Workers Union, designed by Erich Mendelsohn, famous German-Jewish architect, is universally praised by art critics of Berlin, several of whom declare the building to be a Berlin landmark. Among those who are lavish in their praise of Mendelsohn's work is Adolph Donath of the Berliner Tageblatt. The building, which has recently been completed, is located in the Alten Jacobstrasse.

Suggest Jewish Members of Jerusalem Council Withdraw Resignation Pending New Laws

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Sept. 25.—A suggestion that the Jewish members of the Jerusalem municipal council withdraw their resignation, and pending new regulation which the government is about to introduce, bring their complaints to the central government, was made when Sir Stuart Davis, treasurer of Palestine and acting-High Commissioner, received a delegation from the Jewish town council of Jerusalem.

Expressing astonishment at the government's inaction over the resignation of the Jewish members of the city council "as if the government considered the non-participation of the Jews normal," the deputation pointed out that the government's inaction was responsible for the acute dissatisfaction of the Jews, resulting in such extreme proposals as the plan for a separate Jewish municipality. The indignation among the Jews was intensified on their learning that the government, instead of taking steps to correct conditions that led to the resignation of the Jews, has hastened to accept the resignations and dismissed the whole questions with formal thanks to the members for their services, the deputation said.

The Jewish members of the city council resigned in a body last April because of dissatisfaction with the council's attitude toward the Jews.

Women's Demonstration in Synagogue Demands Aid for Jewish Political Prisoners

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 25.—The women relatives of Jewish political prisoners in the Bialystock prison staged an impromptu demonstration in the large Bialystock synagogue yesterday during the Rosh Hashanah service. Demanding the intervention of the Jewish leader, Rabbi Dr. Rosenmann, the women left the synagogue after they had preventing the blowing of the shofar.

Dr. Rosenmann promised to intervene with the governor on behalf of the 160 Jews among the 400 political prisoners in the Bialystock prison.

Joseph Jaffa, Denver Educator, Dies at 60

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Denver, Sept. 25.—Joseph S. Jaffa, 60, prominent local Jewish attorney and philanthropist, died here this week after being stricken suddenly with a heart attack.

Mr. Jaffa had been on the teaching staff of the Colorado School of Mines for 25 years, and taught a course in mining law at the University of Denver. He was a member of the grievance committee of the Denver Bar Association, a trustee of Temple Emanuel, and for 30 years a director of the National Jewish Hospital.

Gabrilowitsch to Address First Meeting of Detroit Hadassah

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Detroit, Sept. 25.—The Detroit chapter of Hadassah has selected Mrs. Abraham Sere to act as general chairman for the annual \$35 donor luncheon, to be held this year on Dec. 9. Mrs. Henry Leavitt is to be vice-chairman of the committee. What is considered big news is the announcement by Detroit Hadassah that its first meeting of the year, on Wednesday evening, October 8, at Hotel Statler, will be addressed by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, world-famed pianist and conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch has not affiliated himself with Jewish activities, and the only Jewish affairs he has attended were two dinners opening campaigns of the United Palestine Appeal. Mr. Gabrilowitsch recently made a tour of the Orient, and spent a number of weeks in Palestine. In his address before Hadassah he will speak of his experiences and impressions of Palestine. Mr. Gabrilowitsch was deeply impressed with the work of the Jewish settlers in Palestine.

Reform Rabbis for Intelligent Regulation of Birth Control

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Baltimore, Sept. 25.—The commission on social justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis is in favor of the five-day week in American industry and is also for an "intelligent regulation of birth," according to a statement by the commission which is to be read at Reform synagogues throughout the country during the High Holiday period. Dr. Edward I. Esrael, rabbi of the Har Sinai Congregation of this city, is chairman of the commission.

"If our constantly improving machinery with its replacement of human workers is not to produce unemployment before it produces aught else," says the statement, "not only must the number of working days a week be reduced, there must also be a diminution of working hours a day, with corresponding increases of wage rates, enabling all workers to earn sufficiently."

Schulman, Jewish Leader of Polish Socialists, Arrested

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Sept. 25.—A great sensation has been created in Jewish circles here as a result of the sudden arrest of Sigmund Schulman, a Jewish leader of the Polish Socialist Party. He was arrested in suspicion of having participated in the recent activities of the anti-government party for which a score of other anti-government leaders have been arrested, among them Herman Lieberman. Schulman was released until his trial after he agreed not to leave his residence.

Schulman is a brother of Boruch Schulman, a noted Socialist leader, who died in 1906 after he had thrown a bomb at the Czarist officer, M. Konstantinow.

Reform of Police Force, Agency Regulation of Immigration, Tax Changes, Grants of State Land to Jews, Improved Labor Laws Asked of British Government in Jewish Agency's Memorandum

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which it alone would suffice to act as a defensive squad."

In connection with its proposal for converting the Trans-Jordanian Frontier Force into a Palestine Defence Force, the Jewish Agency suggests a revision in the budgetary relations as affecting Trans-Jordan. The memorandum finds it unfair for Palestine to have paid \$1,750,000 for the upkeep of the Force in the three years from April 1, 1926, to December 31, 1928, while Trans-Jordan paid practically nothing.

Asks Agency Control

Jewish immigration into Palestine unrestricted on racial grounds is the fundamental condition of the establishment of the Jewish National Home, the memorandum declares, pointing out that the economic capacity of Palestine to absorb a greater population than it now holds will always depend on the development of its resources. The memorandum finds it equally true that the development of the economic potentialities of the country "depends, above all else, on the influx of Jewish men and money." One condition essential for the success of the Jewish effort, the memorandum declares, is the regulation of Jewish immigration by the authority chiefly responsible for Jewish settlement—the Jewish Agency of Palestine.

"Immigration," the memorandum notes, "stands out as a matter of vital importance among the economic and social matters affecting the establishment of the Jewish National Home, in relation to which the Mandate confers on the Jewish Agency the right to advise and cooperate with the government of Palestine. The immigration machinery as it exists at present, and the place assigned to the Jewish Agency in the control of Jewish immigration, embody that principle and joint responsibility only to a very slight extent," the memorandum points out, and adds that "the present system is not a comprehensive one nor is it free from sources of friction between the government and the Jewish Agency."

Continuing its discussion of the immigration problem, the memorandum explains that insofar as labor immigration is concerned, the Jewish Agency "has been recognized by the Palestine government as a kind of subsidiary body. In the control of immigration of the independent means category the Jewish Agency has no part whatsoever. The functions assumed by the Zionist Organization through its Palestine offices in the various countries and through its Executive in Palestine, with regard to the selection of immigrants and to their securing a footing in the economic life of Palestine, have relieved the Palestine government of dealing directly with the countries of Jewish emigration and of creating an administrative machinery for the selec-

tion of would-be immigrants and for their reception on arrival."

Present System Unsatisfactory

Adding that the Jewish Agency's Palestine Executive submits to the Palestine government its proposals for the issuance of immigration certificates under the Labor Schedule, based on a forecast of employment available during the next six months, and that the High Commissioner does not even advise the Executive of the reasons which may decide him to reduce the numbers proposed by them, the Jewish Agency's memorandum declares that this is "clearly an unsatisfactory way of handling the most vital matter with regard to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home."

Under the plan outlined in the memorandum, the Jewish Agency would be responsible for the control of Jewish immigration. It would exercise this function within the scope of immigration laws and regulations sanctioned by the Palestine government and the government would retain the right of scrutiny as to whether such regulations and laws had been followed in individual cases. The responsibility for the number of immigrants admitted in the different categories would also rest with the Jewish Agency, which would at the same time assume full liability for the immigrants not becoming a charge on the public resources of Palestine.

The Jewish Agency, according to the memorandum, would be prepared to discuss any suggestions as to the financial liability for the immigrants in the event of it being deemed desirable that such liability take the form of financial commitments. The proposed arrangement could be adopted for a limited period, the memorandum suggests, in the event that any apprehension is felt with regard to the working of the proposed plan.

Jewish Immigration Aided Arabs

Noting that the reasons generally advanced for direct government control of immigration do not apply to Palestine, such reasons usually being the desire to prevent immigrants of a lower cultural status from lowering the standards of life in the country they enter, and the aim of the government to avoid a change in the country's racial and national character, the memorandum of the Jewish Agency points out that it "is universally acknowledged that Jewish labor immigration has raised the standards of Arab labor in Palestine," while as to the second point, "the building up of a Jewish National Home and therefore the return of the Jews to Palestine is the very aim of the Mandate," both the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate securing the Arab inhabitants international protection and safeguard-

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New Immigration Policy to Place United States on Strictly Selective Basis

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Washington, Sept. 25—Proposed legislation to put immigration to the United States on a strictly selective basis is now being studied by the government and will be submitted to the next session of Congress, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns. The plan to check the influx of foreign labor, announced recently by President Hoover, has already become effective, but it is now understood that a more comprehensive study of the situation is being made with a view to the adoption of a new immigration policy.

The new plan contemplates that the department of labor will keep the State department informed as to domestic labor conditions. If the need for certain laborers develops they would be given preference over all prospective immigrants of other occupations. At present, aliens who are first file applicants and pass the required tests, are admitted first, but under the new plan the right to immigrate would depend upon the individual's prospects of becoming an economic asset.

Counsuls already have extensive authority over the issuance of visas and this power would be extended so that they could base their judgment of an applicant's qualifications on the economic need of the country as well as on his personal fitness and character. The surplus of labor existing since last December is said to emphasize the need for restrictions against immigration.

"The economic depression is not the underlying reason why a program of selective immigration ought to be adopted," the Washington Post writes in an editorial regarding the plan of selective immigration, advancing the line of reasoning to be expected often from now on. The Post points out that the "invention of new machinery is constantly increasing the productive capacity of the skilled individual workman and decreasing the number of men needed to do the country's rough work. When business returns to normal and the ranks of the unemployed shrink to their usual status there will still be need for a selective immigration system. Under no circumstances is it probable that a great number of workmen will be in demand."

"The administrative machinery ought to be flexible enough to check immigration entirely when unemployment becomes prevalent. In normal times it should be adjusted so that only the type of workmen and artisans needed could enter. Immigration ought to be regulated on the basis of American needs. Unemployment would be negligible at present if similar policies had been adopted when they were presented in Congress several years ago."

European Democracy Under Severe Test Morris Waldman Says; Declares Anti-Semitism Intensified by Economic Distress

Owing to the interest aroused by the abstract of the statement given to a representative of the Jewish Daily Bulletin by Morris D. Waldman, secretary of the American Jewish Committee, upon his return after a four-months' study of economic and political conditions in Eastern European countries, which was published in our issue of September 25th, the editor deems it important to present Mr. Waldman's statement in its entirety.

"Though, in a physical sense, much of what was destroyed during the War has been rebuilt, Europe cannot yet be said to have recovered from its effects. The drastic changes in the map of Europe have resulted in an economic devastation of these countries. The arbitrary cutting off of huge commercial markets, the erection of high tariff barriers out of a desire on the part of every country to develop its own industries and the burdensome taxes required to support excessive military and civil establishments, have produced a state of economic stagnation which has spelled ruin for countless merchants and manufacturers, has caused great suffering among the peasantry and wide-spread unemployment among the industrial populations. The ill-balanced distribution of gold, resulting in a measure from the reparation penalties imposed by the peace terms and the hectic anxiety of Soviet Russia to become economically independent of the world, reflected in her policy of 'dumping' huge quantities of commodities at the cost of starving her own population, are two other important factors contributing to this unsatisfactory situation.

"The defeated countries are profoundly dissatisfied with penalties imposed upon them by the Peace Treaty—crushing monetary obligations in the face of badly limited resources, due largely to the loss of some of their richest territory. Germany is demanding the abolition of the Corridor. Hungary sees its only hope of salvation in the return of her lost provinces. Austria has nearly lost all hope of independent existence and is yearning for annexation to Germany.

Democratic Government

"Democratic government is being severely tested and the struggle is getting to be more and more a tug of war between Fascism and Communism. These two movements are recruiting greater numbers from the moderate (Liberal and Democratic) parties. Germany has for some time failed to secure a Republican majority and the recent elections have formidably increased the power of the reactionaries on the one side and of the Communists on the other. A new Communist uprising in Hungary has only just been nipped in the bud but there is no telling when another effort will be made. Masses of men and women are in a desperate frame of mind. Parliaments have been dissolved in a number of countries and virtual dictatorships have been established.

"So called democratic governments are being unduly influenced by voluntary reactionary bodies, for example, the Heimwehr in Austria, the anti-Semitic

organization in Roumania and the Hitlerites in Germany. The rights of persons belonging to minority groups are being everywhere violated, sometimes flagrantly, more often insidiously, in spite of treaty obligations, constitutional guarantees and the guarantee of the League of Nations, which, in this direction, has proven effective in only a very limited degree.

Restlessness and Discontent

"The transfer of millions of human beings to new states in which they constitute minorities has produced a profound unhappiness, a restlessness and discontent which, in spite of peace pacts and the covenant of the League of Nations, retard the assurances of peace in the world.

"Nationalism in the chauvinistic form in which it has developed since the War, is proving destructive. As a result, the Jewish situation has become more than ever precarious. The unhappiness of the peoples of Europe is finding vent in anti-Semitism. The Jew has again become the scape-goat for the troubles of the world—a renewed crucifixion of the Eternal people. Ignoring the fact that the great mass of Jews are living in the most abject poverty and misery in Russia and bordering countries, self-seeking politicians in these territories are exploiting the bigotry and prejudices of the ages for their own ambitions. Even in Germany, or shall I say especially in Germany, where the Jews, constituting only one half of one per cent of the population, have made notable contributions,—far in excess of their proportion in the population to the development of German civilization in every direction, science, art, literature and government, as well as in finance, commerce and industry,—they are condemned by their enemies as dangerous aliens; and even Christianity is repudiated by these bigots because it is Jewish in origin.

"Anti-Semitism is the chief plank in the platform of the Fascist (National Socialist) party which has made great gains in the recent elections. It is very improbable, however, that the German people as a whole will allow the country to be overwhelmed by the present wave of super-nationalism, whose inundation has been made possible only by the general economic depression. With the return of economic prosperity, class antagonisms and group hatreds are sure to diminish, including this medieval recrudescence of Jew-baiting."

Nominated for State Attorney of County in North Dakota

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 25.—Emanuel Sgutt, Jewish attorney of Fargo, has received the Republican nomination for state's attorney of Cass county. The only Jew running for office on the Republican ticket in North Dakota, he is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and of the Yale Law School.

Dr. A. A. Roback Traces Rise, Growth of Jewish Philosophy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Oxford, England, (By Mail).—A fascinating paper on Jewish Philosophy was read here by Professor A. A. Roback of Harvard University at the recent International Congress of Philosophy. Pointing out that to some it may be questionable whether there ever was a Jewish philosophy or mode of thought, Dr. Roback said that "among British writers, Buckle, Carlyle, and Goldwin Smith may be cited as belittling Jewish intellectual achievement on the ground that the Jews in antiquity were not a reflective people, as were the Greeks and Romans. Yet beginning with Philo in the first century, the foundations were laid for a distinct Jewish trend in that he was referred to as 'the Jew.' To all intents and purposes he was a Greek philosopher, but it cannot be gainsaid that there were many Jewish elements in his neo-Platonic doctrine. In subsequent centuries, when Plato and Aristotle alone shone as the beacon lights on the rather obscure philosophical firmament of the Middle Ages, Jewish philosophy was given an individual place by historians.

Avicenna

"Although it had not become known until recently that Avicenna was no other than the young Hebrew poet Ibn-Gabriel, the long line of Jewish thinkers beginning with Saadia Gaon, in the tenth century, and culminating in Spinoza was deemed worthy of comparison with men like Averroes, Alfarrabi and Avicenna on the one hand and pillars like St. Augustine, Anselm, Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus on the other.

"Here were thinkers of the scope of Ibn-Gabriel, Bahya Ibn Pakuda, Maimonides, Gersonides and Crescas. It was a religious philosophy for the most part, but the Christian philosophers in France, Germany, Italy and England were no less religious in their conceptions. It is conceded on all sides that there was a Jewish philosophy in the Middle Ages.

Jewish Philosophy Disappeared

"With the inauguration of the Modern period, Jewish philosophy seems to have disappeared. But the Jews still remain. When Spinoza's name became associated with the system which he had crystallized, it was the philosophy of the Jew which was condemned at the time. A couple of centuries later he was honored as a Dutch philosopher.

"I have heard the point made that since the Jews ex-communicated Spinoza they cannot now claim him as one of their own. But the Jewish sources in Spinoza's teachings are so patent that a compendium of Jewish philosophy could not but properly include his doctrines. Spinoza was by no means the last Jewish philosopher. In the eighteenth century two of the acutest contemporaries of Kant, according to his own testimony, were Solomon Maimon and Moses Mendelssohn. While it is true that both were influenced by German thought, both derived their first

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ing against any attempt at interference with their national life.

Turning to the economic depression in the Jewish community in the years 1926-1928, the memorandum declares that it affected only Jewish colonization and the Jewish population. The burden of that period of unemployment and the cost of the successful liquidation of that period was borne almost entirely by the Zionist Organization and other Jewish institutions, the memorandum shows, commenting that the depression of 1926-1928 was primarily caused by the irregular influx of private capital, an influx over which the Zionist Organization had no power of control.

From this the Jewish Agency concludes that the need is not for imposing additional restrictions on the entry into Palestine of persons of independent means and of a still closer scrutiny of the Labor Schedule but rather that the movement of Jewish capital and the demand for Jewish labor "being closely connected, should both be made subject to the control of the Jewish Agency." Other immigration reforms suggested by the memorandum are the abolition of immigration fees, particularly for immigrants under the Labor Schedule, and a revision of the right of the High Commissioner to deport immigrants who are not citizens of Palestine.

Millions Invested in Land

As regards the land settlement policy, the memorandum points out that in the last ten years some \$15,000,000 has been invested by the Jewish National Fund and the Keren Hayesod, the Agency's chief financial instrument, in the purchase and improvement of land and the establishment of rural settlements, while the Palestine Jewish Colonization Association during the same period has invested \$7,500,000, many millions of dollars being also invested by these agencies in Palestine before 1919, and by private persons both before and since the war.

Noting that the Palestine government has under review the question of aiding agriculture by way of credit facilities, the Jewish Agency comments on the urgency of the government's program including the reclamation of land instead of leaving the draining of marshes and similar work, which benefit the country as a whole, almost entirely to the institutions concerned with Jewish colonization. It is also suggested that the Palestine administration should aid Jewish land settlement by placing at its disposal an equitable share of the State lands and granting fiscal facilities to the new settlers in the early stages of their establishment.

Pointing out that the Mandate provides that the Palestine government shall encourage the close settlement of Jews on the land, including State

land and waste lands not required for public purposes, the Jewish Agency's memorandum states that thus far Jewish land settlement has received "none of the support from the government to which, on its own merits and by virtue of the Mandate, it is entitled."

Little State Lands to Jews

Showing that the list of lands claimed as State domains comprises an area of some 960,000 dunams and that the Palestine government has a claim to all waste lands which, according to the annual report of 1921, comprised an area of between two and three million dunams, the memorandum explains that 40 per cent of the State lands, for the most part fertile and irrigable, have been reserved for the Arabs and Bedouins, while hardly any of the State lands fit for cultivation have been assigned to Jews. The Jewish Agency then submits a tabulated list of 29 estates, comprising some 440,000 dunams, which, with the exception of the areas cultivated by tenants of long standing, it asks to have transferred on perpetual lease to the Jewish Agency on terms to be agreed upon.

Turning to the problem of agricultural taxation of new settlers, the Jewish Agency's memorandum complains that the Jewish agriculture settlers are allowed none of the exemptions from, or reductions of, taxes which "are almost universally conceded on new settlements," but on the contrary, "Jewish cultivators, particularly the new settlers, are much more heavily taxed than the Arab peasant, partly owing to the obsolete Turkish system of taxation still maintained in Palestine, and partly owing to the new regulations introduced by the British administration."

After tracing the effects of the principal direct taxes, the Tithe, the Land Tax, the Transfer Tax and the Animal Tax, on the position and development of Jewish agriculture, the Jewish Agency submits that the new settler has "a claim to government assistance at least by way of remission of taxes during the initial stage of his settlement," and recommends the following three measures as indispensable in the interests of Jewish agriculture:

Suggests Tax Changes

"Pending the general reassessment of agricultural lands, the Transfer Tax and the Land Tax for land acquired for Jewish rural settlement shall be assessed, not on the purchase price entered in the land registries, but on the assessment of such lands registered in the tabu prior to their acquisition by Jewish institutions or individuals; new agricultural settlers shall be exempted from the payment of both the Land Tax and the Tithe during the period of the establishment of their farm—such a period of establishment not to exceed three years—and for a further

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Goldsmith Assumes Duties as Head of Chicago Charities

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25—Samuel A. Goldsmith, for many years associated with social service work in New York City, tomorrow officially assumes his duties as executive director of the Jewish Charities of Chicago to succeed A. J. Cahn, resigned, Alfred K. Foreman, president of the charities, announced today.

Mr. Goldsmith was born in New York City, where he attended the public schools and New York University. He also attended Harvard and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. For seven years he was field secretary and general secretary of the council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Association and for 14 years executive director of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research. Just before the entrance of the United States into the World War, he organized the Board of Jewish Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, which later became the Jewish Welfare Board.

Harry Lurie, director of the Jewish Social Service Bureau here, resigned shortly after Mr. Goldsmith's appointment, to succeed Mr. Goldsmith in New York.

Young Israel to Work With Board of Education

The Council of Young Israel Employment Bureau in cooperation with the Board of Education has initiated an intensive program of placement, vocational guidance and instruction for young men and women who are Sabbath-observers. Through the efforts of Jesse M. Kleve, director of the Employment Bureau, the Board of Education at a special meeting approved the annexation of the Bureau as a part of the Central Commercial Continuation School and assigned two regular instructors to the Bureau.

Four classes will be held for instruction in stenography, typewriting, book-keeping and filing. Negotiations have also been opened whereby the applicants will be enabled to take courses of instruction in trades which are now operating on a five-day week. It is hoped that this will give them an opportunity to get into fields heretofore not open to Sabbath-observers, and in which the competition will be less keen and the remuneration more satisfactory.

Warburg and Rosenwald Honored by Deutsches Museum

The golden ring of honor of the Deutsches Museum in Munich was presented this week to Felix M. Warburg by Dr. Gustav Heuser, Acting German Consul General on behalf of the Bavarian government. The honor was conferred upon Mr. Warburg in recognition of the services rendered by him to the museum.

A similar honor was conferred last week by the German Consul General in Chicago upon Julius Rosenwald, who had also aided the Deutsche Museum in Munich. The Deutsches Museum represents the achievements of Germany in the fields of invention and artisanship for the past few centuries.

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Oze Leader in Open Letter Criticizes Icor Commission That Probed Bira Bidjan

In an open letter to the Professor Franklin S. Harris, head of the American ICOR Commission to Bira Bidjan, Dr. N. Gergel, a leader of the Oze, the society for safe-guarding the health of the Jews of Eastern Europe, takes Dr. Harris and his fellow commissioners to task for their failure to make any mention in their report of the bad management, lack of planning and other charges levied against the Oze's management of Bira Bidjan. In view of the recent decision of the Soviet government to make of Bira Bidjan an independent administrative unit and not, as had been originally planned, a Jewish Republic, Dr. Gergel's letter is timely.

The letter follows:

Dear Prof. Harris:

When your commission was in Berlin on its way to Russia it called a conference of Jewish communal workers, to which I had the honor to be invited. At this conference, which considered the problems in connection with the intended investigation of Biro-Bidjan, I was firmly convinced that you would conduct your work in an absolutely impartial manner and that you would afterwards present your impressions to the Jewish public with the same impartiality. Thanks to the confidence which your commission inspired during this conference, I take the liberty of addressing the following letter to you.

In the report of the experts' commission you give only a brief consideration to the beginning of the Jewish colonization in Biro-Bidjan and present almost no data with regard to the condition of the Jewish immigrants who settled there during 1928 and 1929. The Jewish public however is very much interested to learn the situation of these pioneers who made the greatest sacrifices to build up the country and is eager to acquaint itself with the work which has been done

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Judaism Will Have to Make Terms with Modern Scientific Knowledge If It Is to Survive in Russia, Rabbi Isserman Reports

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—Judaism, if it is to survive in Russia, will have to make terms with modern scientific knowledge, or is bound to disintegrate, Rabbi Ferdinand Isserman of Temple Israel, declared in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency upon his return from Russia. He was one of 50 prominent Americans who affect public opinion, that recently visited Russia to study the social and economic problems of the country.

Rabbi Isserman favors the immediate recognition of the Soviet Government. He was emphatic in declaring that the official Soviet is fighting anti-Semitism and spoke with great optimism about the future of the Jews in Russia. The attitude of the present government in ridding the country of anti-Semitism was illustrated by the Rabbi with official posters and other government literature in which "anti-Semitism is denounced as reaction."

There is much intermarriage and assimilation among Jews. This must be attributed to the general conditions of the country and the Rabbi believes that it is only a "temporary situation that is bound to change as things are normalized."

"The struggle between the older generation, orthodoxy, and the younger generation has reached an acute stage. The cleavage is irreconcilable. The youth is growing more radical, while the orthodox refuses to compromise. This creates strife and bitterness, threatening the unity of the Jewish family life. Unless some adjustment can be made, it is not necessary to point out, that there will be division and struggle," he said.

Observing a liberalizing movement in Russia that challenges the whole foundation of religion, he pointed out that Judaism is not exempt from this influence, "the four-day week—the present working plan—has broken down the official Sabbath for both Jew and Christian, and unless there is to be a change in the social system, the Jewish Sabbath, as in America, is doomed. This has naturally created hardship among those who wish to observe the Jewish Sabbath."

Favoring the immediate recognition of Russia by the American government, Rabbi Isserman did not hesitate to state, "We must begin to understand the reality of the present Russian situation. To ignore the existence of a powerful government with a huge population having tremendous economic possibilities with advantages to gain by trading with Russia is ludicrous, those of us that had an opportunity to see for ourselves the workings of the present government in Russia concluded that it is time that America recognizes Russia."

Asked whether Trotsky still moulds an influence in Russia, he continued, "Trotsky was not expelled from Russia because he was a Jew. There was a clash within the Communist Party.

While he was a dominant figure under Lenin, Trotsky lost his hold later. He is completely out of the picture. The Communists are political realists, and are not wasting time with him or others who do not harmonize with the present regime."

Russia has a great future in the opinion of the Rabbi. The fact that the government officially is fighting all forms of racial prejudice is an indication that in this respect Russia is advancing more than other European countries. We may or not agree with the new social experiment, but we cannot ignore its existence. He continued, "There is no religious baiting in the sense that it has been described here. The synagogues are not closed." He cited the fact that he had mafir in Moscow and Leningrad. On the other hand he admitted that the government officially is anti-religious, and is far from encouraging religion. The psychological situation is such that the younger Communists still believe that religion and reaction have been responsible for the terrible plight of Russia in the past.

He struck an optimistic note in discussing the economic situation as it affects Jews. "It is to be expected that an adjustment to the change that has revolutionized the social system could not take place over night. The government, however, is friendly and seems to understand that the Jews having been middle class must receive special consideration in the adjustments that they must make. The government is giving employment to large numbers of Jews and one can note the large number of Jewish officials. The rights of Jews are not jeopardized because one is a Jew. As far as I have observed, Jewish life in other countries in Europe, I do not hesitate to state that there is a greater future for the Jews in Russia." He praised the work of the Oze and the Ort in providing tools and in teaching trades to the declassed Jews. He also observed that the government is giving special attention in furthering the efforts to colonize Jews on land. Speaking with praise of the American Jewish share in colonizing Jews in the Crimea, Rabbi Isserman stated that more work along these lines will go a long way to relieve the conditions of Jews in Russia. "Jews will not disappear in Russia. There are changes taking place in the civilization with forms and dogmas changing rapidly, but with a proper appreciation of the existing facts, we can be very hopeful that Jewish life will never become extinct in this country," he said.

Asked what the attitude of the Jewish Communist is to Zionism, Rabbi Isserman concluded, "While I deplore the oppression of Zionists, I found that the feeling among the Jewish younger men in Russia is that it is their first duty to solve their own complex economic problem, and then, to use their own words, 'We will think about Zionism.'"

Reform of Police Force, Agency Regulation of Immigration, Tax Changes, Grants of State Land to Jews, Improved Labor Laws Asked of British Government in Jewish Agency's Memorandum

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five years; reduced tariffs on the Palestinian Railways shall be granted for the transport of building materials, livestock and manure for new agricultural settlements."

Referring to the problem of the protection of tenants and cultivators, the memorandum points out that not until the coming of the Jewish colonizing agencies did the fate of the tenants receive any consideration as the Turkish law offered no protection to tenants, while the Jewish land settlement institutions, by compensating tenants and facilitating their transfer to other land, have established a practice which paved the way for the legislation introduced by the Palestine government which "the Jewish agencies have scrupulously carried out in the spirit as in the letter."

Giving specific examples of how the treatment by the Jewish agencies has enabled the "tenants to improve their position without harm being done to the Arab rural community as a whole," the memorandum explains that "broadly speaking there has been merely a redistribution of the farming population. The density of population in certain Arab rural districts has increased, and the creation of more homogeneous Jewish rural districts facilitated. It is a process conducive to the improvement of large adjacent areas, and to the formation of areas more uniform from the point of view of racial composition, cultural standards and administrative machinery."

Movement Could Aid Process

The memorandum then points out that the Palestine government could render this process more systematic and fruitful and contribute materially to "a radical solution of the problem of the landless fellahen by supplementing the amounts of compensation paid by the Jewish institutions with long term credits, a facility which would enable the tenants to become owners of land elsewhere, in predominantly Arab regions."

Pointing to the fact that the Arab tenants have utilized the money obtained from the sale of land to Jews for paying off their debts or improving their farms or investing it in plantations, installing modern irrigation plants, since they sell only their surplus lands, the memorandum shows that Jewish land settlement and Jewish immigration have further benefited Arab villages and Arab agriculture by providing them with new markets and teaching them new methods, offering employment to thousands of fellahen and improving the hygienic condition of the Arab population by means of the costly reclamation works carried out by the Jewish institutions.

Would Make Room for 50,000 Jews

Showing that it is in the interests of Jews and Arabs alike to effect the transition from the extensive form of cultivation of large areas, "affording but a bare living for a sparse population to that of

intensive cultivation of smaller holdings yielding higher returns and securing human standards of living to a much larger population," the memorandum says that "if the means were provided for the drainage, irrigation and other improvements" on the 1,250,000 dunams in the Coastal Plain and the Upper Jordan Valley, the fellah "who now lives in abject poverty on 100 or more dunams might become a prosperous farmer on an irrigated holding of 10 or 20 dunams, and on an area where now some 20,000 fellahen eke out a miserable existence, room could be provided for an additional 50,000 Jewish settler families."

Declaring that the Jewish colonization can provide these means, the Jewish Agency's memorandum explains that "an Arab peasant possessing 100 dunams, by selling 80 dunams to Jews for a sum of \$1,250 to \$1,500 would acquire the capital he needs for paying his share towards an irrigation installation which would enable him to plant oranges or bananas, or to irrigate his vegetable or forage fields and within a short space of time he could double his income."

While not proposing to suggest legislative or administrative measures, the Jewish Agency submits that it is "the task and duty of the Mandatory Power to recognize the desirability of the development outlined, to extend its assistance to institutions of a public utility character promoting Jewish land settlement on national lines, and at the same time to advise the Arab cultivator on the most suitable methods of intensification."

Outlines Proposed Irrigation Company

In this connection the Jewish Agency suggests the formation, under the Agency's auspices, of a suitably equipped Irrigation and Settlement Company for the "development, on a comprehensive scale, of intensive methods of cultivation on the holdings of fellahen who are willing to exchange part of their land for the irrigation and other improvement schemes carried out by the Company; the Palestine government to supervise that the value of improvements so effected are in proper and economic relation to that of the land disposed of by the peasant, and generally to demand such safeguards as may be deemed necessary in the interests of the rural community as a whole, the surplus land thus concentrated in the hands of the Company to be used for Jewish close settlement."

Touching on the question of Jewish labor on public works, the memorandum charges that the share of Jewish labor on public works is wholly inadequate. Noting that since the establishment of the civil administration the Palestine government has spent millions of pounds on public works, the extent to which Jewish labor finds employment on these works is a matter of paramount importance, the memorandum points out because "the govern-

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Oze Leader in Open Letter Criticizes Icor Commission That Probed Biro-Bidjan

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in Biro-Bidjan during the first one and a half years. But its interest is even increased when reports come in from Biro-Bidjan describing the situation of the Jewish immigrants there as the worst possible. These reports do not come from opponents of Jewish colonization in Biro-Bidjan, but from devoted friends, who regarded it their duty to warn of the danger which threatens the pioneer Jewish settlement in Biro-Bidjan.

Alarming Information

Especially alarming information is brought by the well-known Soviet journalist, W. Fink, who was in Biro-Bidjan together with your commission. In the magazine "Sovetskoye Stroitelstvo" of May 1930, Mr. Fink states that lack of planning, lack of preparation and bad management have brought very unfortunate results and have placed the immigrants in a terrible situation. Mr. Fink writes that "in surroundings of exceptional congestion and dirt there are living together in two-story hovels people who are totally strange to each other—young men, girls, old men, families with several babies" and "that barracks which have been erected to house these immigrants in Biro-Bidjan would be a disgrace even for a jail." In these barracks one is supposed to remain only three days, but in reality one remains there two or three months. Living under such inhuman conditions, the immigrants are eating up the credits which they get for the purpose of building up their farm property. Many of them become beggars. In his article Mr. Fink says distinctly that "many spend their credits, others seek occasional work, others become manual laborers, open restaurants or trade surreptitiously with whatever comes to hand." Many return home or go to Sakhalin. Part of them have settled in twelve communities, "which have been created for 'helpless groups in the God-forsaken Taiga and in the marshes.'" Especially tragic is the situation of the lonely women. "Against their will they begin to traffic in prostitution! Some women go for this purpose to Khabarovsk, but in Tikhonkoe too several Jewish women have during September-October 1929 begun to occupy themselves with prostitution."

Grave Accusations

These and other grave accusations against the "Ozet" management are made by a responsible Soviet journalist in a Soviet journal which appears in Moscow, but in the report of your commission we find no facts about this catastrophic situation. To be sure your report points out that "some of the first immigrants, unfit to bear the hardships of pioneer conditions, couldn't stand them and returned home, spreading false information and a panic with regard to Biro-Bidjan." The words "false information and panic" sound like an accusation against the unhappy Jewish

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SITUATION OF 400,000 JEWS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA NOT AS BRIGHT AS OUTSIDE WORLD BELIEVES; NUMEROUS TROUBLES BESET CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN JEWRY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Sept. 25.—Of all the countries of the "Little Entente," and perhaps of all the countries of Central Europe, Czecho-Slovakia is most praised for its democratic and satisfactory solution of the Jewish problem. If one views superficially the Jewish situation in this country during the year 5690, one finds this general view confirmed and one realizes why this young republic has drawn to itself the sympathy of the outside world.

The past year was distinguished by the fact that it gave the Czecho-Slovakian Jews the opportunity to reap the practical benefits from the law which had been passed giving them equal rights as a minority group. As a consequence of this act they elected two Jews to Parliament, of whom one comes from Bohemia and the other from Slovakia. This apparently great victory, which resulted in the election to Parliament of Dr. Ludwig Singer and Dr. Julius Reisz, is the result of a fight which the Jews have been waging for more than a decade, a fight which included many defeats, since many parties were out to capture the Jewish vote and since a part of the Jewish community itself was opposed to independent Jewish political action.

However there are still several very fundamental Jewish political demands which remain unfulfilled. The most acute among these is the question of a fundamental change in the citizenship laws. This question still hovers like a shadow over the good international repute of Czecho-Slovakia which contains such a large number of minority nationalities within its borders.

As far as the Jews are concerned there still remain 10,000 in Slovakia and Carpatho-Russia who are deprived of citizenship. In spite of all explanations the Ministry of the Interior, which is now ruled by the Agrarian Party, has proved itself hard and unyielding towards these people who are deprived of all the rights of citizens.

In another question too, the governing circles have shown very little understanding and sympathy. In contrast to other countries, Czecho-Slovakia lacks a modern, unified and responsibility-bearing religious law. The new religious law which the Ministry of Cults announced a few months ago is unsatisfactory if only for the reason that it doesn't take into consideration the most important aspect of such legislation, to wit, territorial unity. But besides, it pays absolutely no attention to the question of the voting rights for the Jewish kehillans. In Carpatho-Russia there are communities of 10,000 Jews where only 300 are entitled to vote in the kehillah elections. Such a plutocratic system leads to dire consequences, and under such circumstances it is impossible to raise

the cultural level of the Jews of Carpatho-Russia.

Position Clearer

As a result of the recent parliamentary elections the position of the Jews among the various parties became somewhat clearer. That doesn't mean however that it improved. On the contrary, many of these parties have, now that they are not dependent upon Jewish votes, uncovered their masks and wherever possible carry on an anti-Jewish political agitation. This is especially true of the Agrarian Party which wields great power in Carpatho-Russia and Slovakia, sections which contain dense Jewish populations. The Agrarian press has been carrying on an anti-Jewish agitation, which, though it hasn't taken on so violent a form as in other countries, has served the purpose of poisoning the atmosphere, blaming as it does the Jews for any economic crisis that may come up. That the clerical parties, whether they are German, Czech or Hungarian, do not sympathize with the Jews, is shown by the interesting questions which clerical deputies in parliament put to the Ministers. The "Right" parties too, Fascist and others, cannot resist the temptation of imitating the reactionary parties of other countries and of putting more "pep" into their programs by adopting anti-Semitic slogans.

The anti-Jewish outbreaks in the Czecho-Slovakian higher schools a year ago came as a result of this anti-Jewish agitation by various political parties. The serious attempt which was made to introduce a "numerus clausus" in Czecho-Slovakian higher schools should not be explained only by the economic motives of the students and intelligentsia, but also by the constant agitation of the various reactionary parties. Even the influential Industrial Party of Carpatho-Russia, which not so long ago was catering to the Jewish vote there, has now joined in the anti-Jewish chorus.

Curtailment of Rights

On the other hand one should note that all attempts to curtail Jewish rights in Czecho-Slovakia have been rejected by the greater part of Czecho-Slovakian public opinion. Only in one aspect of this question will the Jewish parliament deputies still have to fight: on the question of the full recognition of Jews as a Nationality. But even now the Jews have achieved much in their struggle for such recognition.

The same motives which led the Czecho-Slovakian Jews to enter politics as a separate group and to elect their own members of parliament are also now beginning to lead them to act in the economic field as a separate entity. One notes in Slovakia and Carpatho-Russia a strong sentiment in favor of the creation of Jewish credit

associations. In Slovakia especially, where a year ago there was no Jewish credit association, there are such societies in ten places. The economic situation of the Jews in Slovakia and Carpatho-Russia is bad. The cooperative tendencies that manifest themselves in the economic life of these places and the inability to export goods because of the high tariffs placed upon them by the neighboring countries have shaken the Jewish economic life to its very foundations. The Joint Distribution Committee has during the past five or six years done pioneer work in Carpatho-Russia, which is now bearing fruit. There is still much work to be done in this respect, however. The promotion of Jewish trade, the industrial education of the Jewish youth—all these are problems which cause a certain anxiety, since their solution is very difficult. But with the help of the Joint Distribution Committee and other philanthropic institutions from abroad and with the proper political action, these problems may eventually be solved. For a long time, however, the question of making the 150,000 Jews of Carpatho-Russia a productive element in society will be a hard nut to crack. The governmental circles in Carpatho-Russia sooner or later will have to realize that without their help, without the erection of trade and industrial schools for Jews, the problem can hardly be solved.

Of especial seriousness is the Jewish cultural situation in Czecho-Slovakia. In the Western part of the Republic the cultural assimilation of the Jews is an inevitable process which has been going on for years. But in the Eastern part the situation is radically different. Here the Czecho-Slovakian government has allowed a highly developed Hebrew school system to go under. Because of lack of funds the number of Hebrew schools there has declined from more than thirty to three or four. The cultural problem of Carpatho-Russian Jewry is a governmental problem. If the government will in the future continue its policy of erecting Czech schools for Jewish children in a Ruthenian environment, the contrast between the Jews and the Ruthenian majority in the district will become ever greater and will lead to conflicts, which might perhaps be of passing help to one political party or another, but which will not be in the interests of the state as a whole, and will surely not be in the interests of the Jews of the country. Equally deplorable is the lack of interest shown by the government towards the cultural problems of Slovakian Jews. Here the Jewish political leaders have innumerable opportunities for creative work.

May Cause Surprise

Perhaps this survey of the Jewish situation in Czecho-Slovakia will cause surprise because of its note of pessimism. But it is self-evident that if one is to judge the Jewish situation in this country, and in any other one as well,

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Reform of Police Force, Agency Regulation of Immigration, Tax Changes, Grants of State Land to Jews, Improved Labor Laws Asked of British Government in Jewish Agency's Memorandum

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ment has never awarded to the Jewish Agency any concession to construct or operate any public works, utilities and services, or to develop natural resources, which the Mandate suggests the government do when the latter does not itself undertake them. Consequently the extent to which Jewish labor is employed on public works depends almost exclusively on the Palestine government and its labor policy."

Citing figures to show that in 1925 the percentage of Jewish labor employed was only 1½% as against 6% in 1922 and that during the five year period from April 1, 1922 to March 31, 1921 but \$160,000, or less than 3% was the share allotted to Jewish labor, the memorandum goes on to show that this condition exists because of the cheap unskilled labor supplied by the Arab population, because of the absence of laws to prevent the exploitation of cheap labor on public works, because of the failure to provide for a minimum wage or working day and the lack of a day of rest or restriction on the employment of women and children. Such practices, the memorandum claims, excludes Jewish labor from employment on the government works and prejudices the economic and financial interests of the country.

Names Three Labor Policy Systems

The Jewish Agency suggests three systems between which the Palestine government can choose in determining its labor policy: the continued encouragement of contractors to seek sweated labor; making the wage rates of organized Jewish labor the minimum wage on public works, thus giving equal opportunities of employment to Jews and Arabs; or the allocation at the beginning of each fiscal year of a definite proportion of public works undertaken by the government under conditions securing the employment of Jewish labor at the standard wage prevalent in the Jewish labor market.

Advocating that for the time being such proportions should be fixed at 50%, but subject to revision in accordance with the number of Jewish laborers in Palestine and the contribution of the Jewish community to the country's revenue and economic resources, the memorandum cites such examples as Jerusalem where Jewish labor has been employed on less than 4% of the public works, though the Jews form 60% of the population, of Haifa, where the Jews form from 40 to 45% of the population, which spent \$27,000 in 1927 on manual and clerical labor without employing any Jewish workmen or clerks, and of Jaffa where \$45,000 were spent on public works in 1928 without employing a single Jew. "The Palestine government," the memorandum emphasizes, "cannot disclaim responsibility for this unjust state of affairs."

Concerning the future economic development of the country the memorandum submits a number of important

recommendations. Among these is the setting up again of a department of commerce and industry (as it existed before the amalgamation with the customs and excise department) under a director conversant with the special needs and requirements of industry and the addition of members from interested groups, including the Jewish Agency, to the various economic boards set up by the government for the purpose of advising it on questions of customs and industry, railway policy, harbors and roads. These committees at present consist entirely of government officials.

Economic Measures Recommended

Other suggestions are the attachment of Palestine trade secretaries to the British consulates-generals in Beirut, Bagdad, Cairo, Teheran and Angora and to the Board of Trade in London, the expenditure connected with such appointments to be borne by the Palestine government, the judicious use of tariffs for the encouragement of industries having a reasonable prospect of establishing themselves on a self-supporting basis; government consideration of the feasibility of a general reduction of freight rates and the introduction of a special freight tariff on goods for export and the adoption by the government of the principle of passive and active improvement of trade as a measure for expanding industrial enterprise.

Further measures proposed are the introduction of such legislative or administrative measures as will permit manufacture and manipulation in bond; the finding of ways and means for reconciling the interests of the Palestine railways and of road transport with a view to ensuring close cooperation between the two services and paying attention to the further development of road traffic; the opening of a motor route between Bagdad and Jerusalem; the linking up of the Palestinian and Syrian railway systems; and the opening of the Customs House during the whole week including Sundays to obviate harm to the economic interests of the Jewish community.

Finding that labor legislation will play a leading role in furthering the general progress of the country, the Jewish Agency's memorandum also contains a number of suggested amendments and supplementary clauses to the existing Workmen's Compensation Ordinance of 1926 and the Industrial Employment of Women and Children Ordinance of 1927.

Wants Labor Laws Improved

The memorandum finds that the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance does not make it binding upon the employer to insure his employees against accidents, and that the Ordinance as it now stands applies only to occupations in which mechanical power is used, leaving unprotected thousands of workers in shops where hand-driven machines are used, as well as those employed in

Dr. A. A. Roback Traces Rise, Growth of Jewish Philosophy

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principles from Maimonides and other Jewish scholastics.

"Perhaps these two offer no difficulties to one who wishes to see a continued existence of Jewish philosophy. It is rather the recent past and contemporary thought which present real problems, for with the exception of Herman Cohen, founder of the Marburg School, there is not, so far as I know, a single one of the most outstanding Jewish philosophers in Germany, France and England who has drawn on Jewish sources or is conscious of a Jewish current in his philosophy."

Turning to the question "When Has Jewish Philosophy Become Extinct," Dr. Roback said, "we must first establish our criterion of what constitutes Jewish philosophy. If the sine qua non is being produced on Jewish territory, there never has been any Jewish philosophy as a systematic discipline. If the condition is the exclusive language of the Jews, the existence of a Jewish philosophy must be denied, for with few exceptions Jewish philosophers wrote in non-Jewish languages.

"There, is however, slowly developing both in Hebrew and Yiddish a philosophical literature not without merit. Kookmal, Moses Hess, Akhad ha'Am, Martin Buber and many others have concerned themselves with the problem of the Jew's place in the world. The growth of a Jewish metaphysics in Hebrew or Yiddish is impeded by the small appeal of these languages for the intellectual world."

Committee to Arbitrate the

Paterson Kosher Meat Dispute

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Paterson, Sept. 25—The bitter controversy over kosher meat supervision now raging here between two opposing factions of orthodox Jewry, has given rise to the formation of a representative arbitration committee. Acting upon the instance of Philip Dimond, state president of the New Jersey Federation of Y. M.-Y. W. H. A.'s and Jacob Fabian, motion picture magnate, both of whom reside here, representatives of leading Jewish organizations met at the Jewish Community Center and selected from among themselves a committee to interview both sides with a view toward arbitration. This committee is comprised of Mr. Fabian, Albert Slater, Samuel Neinken, Max Menein and Jacob Katz. The committee is to report shortly. It is believed that now that outstanding business and professional men have taken a hand in the matter, the controversy will soon be closed.

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First World Congress for Palestine Workers Opens in Berlin Tomorrow; Notable Labor Leaders to Take Part in Discussion

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The World Congress for Palestine Workers will open here on Saturday, Sept. 27. Socialist leaders of many countries will address the Congress, in whose deliberations delegates representing hundreds of thousands of Jewish workers from all over the world who are interested in furthering the labor efforts in Palestine on behalf of the Jewish National Home will participate.

Among the prominent Socialists who have already promised to address the Congress are: Jean Longuet, leader of the French Socialist party and member of the French parliament; Eduard Bernstein, veteran of the German Socialist movement; Louis Pieroux, Belgian Socialist deputy and secretary of the International Socialist Pro-Palestine Committee; M. Sassenbach, General Secretary of the Amsterdam Trade Union International; Franz Saucoy, president of the Czecho-Slovakian Senate and member of the Executive of the Socialist Internationale; and M. Buchinger, leader of the Hungarian Socialists. A representative of the International Labor Bureau of the League of Nations is also expected to address the Congress.

The relation of the Palestine Jewish workers to the Arab workers of that country will be thoroughly discussed at the Congress. Among the other subjects which the Congress will discuss are the Palestine Mandate and the League of Nations, the Jewish immigration problem, the Jewish labor movement, Jewry in Western Europe, Palestine's capacity to absorb immigration, the youth movement and working Palestine and the social structure of the Jewish people, etc.

More than a quarter of a million Jewish workers in the United States will be represented at the World Congress for Working Palestine. The American delegation consists of Abraham Shipplack, well-known Socialist leader and chairman of the Gevekschaften Campaign; Morris Feinstone, vice-chairman of the Gevekschaften Campaign; Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; Meyer Brown, president of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance; Isaac Hemlin, national secretary of the Gevekschaften Campaign; and Leah Brown, leader of the Pioneer Women's Organization.

The Congress is being called by the General Federation of Jewish Laborers in Palestine, or "Histadruth Ha'Ovdin." The Congress will consider concrete plans for organizing on an international scale social, political and economic aid for the varied activities of the "Histadruth" in Palestine. Methods for cooperation between Jewish and Arab workers on the basis of separate national and autonomous trade unions will be considered.

A call to all friends of Jewish labor efforts in Palestine to participate in the

Congress has been signed by a group of noted thinkers and statesmen of Europe and elsewhere. Those who have signed the call include Prof. Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, Lion Feuchtwanger, Arnold Zweig, Max Brod, Simeon Dubnow, Leon Blum, Martin Buber, Chaim Nachman Bialik, Sholom Asch, Eduard Bernstein, Julius Braundthal, Oscar Kahn, W. Latzki-Berthold, Fritz Naphtali, A. B. Klerkammer and Abraham Shipplack.

"Today when the great constructive activity of the Jewish workers in Pal-

estine is being questioned we must more than ever express clearly and unequivocally our interest in its continuation," declares the call. "The debate over the feasibility of the Jewish National Home has been raised anew. The things that have been accomplished up to now have been placed in a false light, aims are wrongly presented, the possibilities and perspectives are not properly estimated and understood. The social-political relations in the Orient threaten the brotherly cooperation of the Jewish and Arabic peoples. The spread of reactionary tendencies in the world means a hard fight for the preservation and spread of the Socialist achievements of the Jewish workers in Palestine."

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agriculture and warehousing who are exposed to dangerous working conditions. The Ordinance also makes no provision for the prevention of accidents by a regular inspection of working conditions.

As for the Ordinance on the Employment of Women and Children, the Jewish Agency notes that no protection is afforded to the working woman during the time of pregnancy, that the Ordinance protects children only up to the age of 12 in industrial establishments and only in a limited number of industries, leaving thousands of children in other occupations unprotected.

Advocating the issuance of a government ordinance fixing an eight-hour day in industry, handicrafts, building, transport and trade, the Jewish Agency's memorandum suggests that pending the enactment of a law for compulsory insurance against sickness and incapacity (based on joint contributions from employers, employees and the government) the government should subsidize the Kupath-Holim (Sick Fund) of the Jewish Federation of Labor, the only institution functioning as a Friendly Benefit Society that insures the workers against sickness. The Agency also urges government protection for the employees, especially those in the government's own works, against arbitrary dismissal for no fault of theirs after years of service.

Sees Discrimination in Trans-Jordan

The memorandum of the Jewish Agency charges that in Trans-Jordan, part of the mandated Palestine area under the supervision of the High Commissioner of Palestine, there exists discrimination against Jews, whether nationals of Palestine or nationals of states that are members of the League of Nations. Pointing out that Palestine proper has had the serious financial burdens of Trans-Jordan to shoulder because Trans-Jordan has been unable to carry them, and that the economic stagnation of that country proves that it would be unable to exist if separated from Palestine proper, the memorandum urges that the only solution for the whole range of questions affecting the future of Palestine and

Trans-Jordan is to pool the resources of the two sections.

The status of the Jewish Agency is then discussed in the memorandum which takes up the definition of the Agency's rights in accordance with Articles 4, 6, and 11 of the Mandate. No clear definition of the status and rights of the Jewish Agency has been arrived at by the Palestine government, the memorandum finds, although "a rather vague administrative practice has developed in the course of time as between the Mandatory and the Jewish Agency and as between the government of Palestine and the Jewish Agency."

Commenting upon the fact that the Mandate imposes upon the Mandatory a positive obligation to recognize the Jewish Agency as a public body, the memorandum urges that the term should be given some legal significance with rights over and above those enjoyed by commercial concerns. The memorandum further sets forth that the Palestine government should recognize the right of the Jewish Agency to advise and cooperate with the government in "matters which may affect the establishment of the Jewish National Home and the interests of the Jewish population of Palestine." The government should therefore seek the advice and cooperation of the Agency before legislation is prepared or administrative action taken, and such advice is not to be rejected, the memorandum adds, "unless for reasons manifestly valid under the Mandate."

Would Improve Agency's Status

Constant and systematic relations between the Agency and the government, the advice and cooperation of the Agency in matters of interest to the Jewish population, and recognition of the Agency as a public body "to assist and take part in the development of the country," are obligations of the government, the memorandum says, adding that the government is also bound to cooperate with the Jewish Agency in settling Jews on the land including State land and waste lands not required for public purposes. To

(Continued on Page 11)

Reform of Police Force, Agency Regulation of Immigration, Tax Changes, Grants of State Land to Jews, Improved Labor Laws Asked of British Government in Jewish Agency's Memorandum

(Continued from Page 10)

this end the Jewish Agency asks that the government should work out, in consultation with the Agency, a comprehensive plan of close settlement by Jews, should assist the Agency in its work of close settlement and should act through the Agency wherever practicable.

As regards the important question of Jewish-Arab relations, the memorandum of the Jewish Agency reiterates the affirmation of the Twelfth Zionist Congress held at Carlsbad in August, 1921, that the Jewish people are determined "to live with the Arab people (in Palestine) on terms of harmony and mutual respect, and together with them to make the common home into a flourishing community, the upbuilding of which may assure to each of its peoples an undisturbed national development."

The memorandum also declares that the considered policy of the Jewish Agency is to aim at an understanding between the Jews and the Arabs and announces the willingness of the Agency to consider suitable proposals that will enable the Jews and Arabs to arrive at an amicable understanding, but such understanding "can only be based upon each side equally recognizing the civil and national rights of the other."

"No agreement endangering the policy of the Jewish National Home can be contemplated," the memorandum states, while the following three fundamentals must be safeguarded:

(a) "The recognition of the historical connection with Palestine of Jews all over the world, as contained in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, must be maintained.

(b) "Jewish immigration and colonization must be free and not subject to any restriction on political grounds, being limited only by the desire and ability of the Jewish people to raise financial means for this purpose, and by the development of Palestine and its power of absorption of new immigrants. No limitation upon the ultimate percentage of Jews in the country can be accepted."

(c) "The Jews in Palestine are to be considered as constituting a united community upon a national basis, on an equal footing with the Arab community of the country, not only as regards language, education and culture, but also as constituting a partner in the political life of the country. Jews in Palestine will never desire to dominate the non-Jewish inhabitants of the country, and will always refuse to be dominated by them."

Discusses Constitutional Changes

On the question of self-governing institutions the Jewish Agency welcomes their possibility and "looks forward with hope to the future, when circumstances in the country will have developed so as to make such constitutional changes possible and desirable." The demand

for self government, however, the memorandum of the Jewish Agency says, is "not based upon a desire to associate the masses of the country with the government" but on the contrary is "circumstanced by the double motive of giving a pseudo-parliamentary basis to the class dominance of the Arab effendis, and a pseudo-popular backing to the opponents of the Jewish National Home and of the Mandate."

The memorandum points out that the problem of self-government in Palestine "cannot be solved before friendly relations are established between Jews and Arabs" and declares that while the Jewish Agency cannot "therefore at the present juncture approve of the setting up of parliamentary institutions in Palestine, it believes that much can be achieved by other means to give the inhabitants of Palestine an increasing share in the government of the country."

Among the measures suggested in the Jewish Agency's memorandum for the government's giving the population a greater share in the government and for bringing about an Arab-Jewish rapprochement are the following: obtain the advice of educated Jews and Arabs on important legislative and executive measures; the extension of the advisory committees with the Jewish and Arab communities having representation; further development of local government in the towns and villages; the government should make clear that all Arabs who live in Palestine and all Jews who desire to make Palestine their home are equally entitled to the rights and privileges of citizenship and that the collective rights of Jews and Arabs are on a similar basis of equality.

Names Aids to Good-Will

Additional proposals are that Hebrew and Arabic should be used in the government services in such a manner as to satisfy the natural rights of Jews and Arabs; the government should encourage the formation of a joint federation of Jewish and Arab manufacturers, joint federations of Jewish and Arab merchants and the combination of Jewish and Arab chambers of commerce where two such chambers exist; cooperative credit societies should be encouraged, Jews and Arabs coming together for mutual help; agricultural unions should be fostered; efforts should be made to see that the greatest possible number of Jewish children learn Arabic and Arab children learn Hebrew, the government to aid this by grants to secondary schools and by giving preference in public appointments to candidates who know both Hebrew and Arabic; the government should aid in bringing Jews and Arabs together, through the trade unions; joint professional associations should be encouraged.

Dissatisfaction with the government's financial aid to the Jewish school system is voiced in the memorandum's discussion on education in which it is stated that the educational institutions

which the Jewish Agency maintains had a budget of \$637,720 for the year 1929-1930, exclusive of a supplementary budget of \$60,750. Estimating that the total expenditure of the Jewish school system was \$875,000, the memorandum points out that the government's grants to Jewish education totalled \$99,550 and adds that the schools of the Jewish Agency cared for 18,250 children, whereas 21,259 pupils receiving instruction in the government's schools warranted an expenditure of \$609,795, indicating that \$28.68 was expended on every non-Jewish child and only \$5.45 was spent per Jewish child.

Jewish Education Not Supported

The memorandum complains that the government's grants are based on the ratio of the Jewish population to the Arab population of the country and not on the number of Jewish children receiving education and notes that the contributions of the government have not even been in accordance with this accepted ratio. The Jewish Agency recommends that the rate of contribution should be determined by fixing a suitable minimum and an additional allocation on the existing basis or "some other method which will take into consideration the Jewish share in the revenue and the number of Jewish children actually receiving education."

The failure of the Palestine government to develop adequate sewerage systems, even in the large cities, the lack of systematic milk and dairy inspection and the absence of adequate provisions for controlling epidemics or for the isolation and care of contagious diseases are listed in the memorandum's discussion on health. Although the mortality rate shows no decrease, the memorandum finds that the government is "steadily reducing its expenditure for health and elementary requirements are neglected."

Charging that the government has made inadequate provisions for insane patients and no provisions for non-Jewish tubercular patients while the Hadassah Hospital at Safed can cope with hardly a third of the Jewish patients, the Jewish Agency's memorandum complains that the Jews have failed to receive a proportionate share of the "inadequate provisions of the department of health." The memorandum recommends an increase of the health budget and facilities for epidemic control and urges a just share of these services for the Jews in order to lighten the burden of the Jewish Agency.

In its concluding observations the memorandum notes the hostile views of certain officials in the Palestine government and in this connection says, "We believe that it lies within the Mandatory's power to alter the atmosphere in which such divergences of view can affect the carrying out of its policy." The necessity for the Mandatory's framing a constructive policy and for indicating clearly to all concerned with putting it into effect that "they must give it loyal support" is stressed in the concluding statement of the Jewish Agency's memorandum.

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Oze Leader in Open Letter Criticizes Icor Commission

(Continued from Page 7)

immigrants, who have returned to their old homes instead of becoming beggars and prostitutes in Biro-Bidjan. Should they really be condemned for this? Haven't the facts which are brought by Mr. Fink justified the despair of these unfortunate people?

Perhaps your commission hasn't seen everything that was seen by Mr. Fink, a native who knows well the Russian language and the Russian conditions. But your commission couldn't have overlooked entirely this terrible tragedy. I therefore wish to express my deep amazement over the total silence maintained in your report with regard to these terrible facts, and will be very grateful to you for a reply in which you will explain the real situation.

N. GERGEL.

Berlin, September 1930.

Numerous Troubles Beset Jews of Czecho-Slovakia

(Continued from Page 8)

he must lay less stress upon the superficial aspect of Jewish equality before the law—which has been granted to the Jews of many other European countries—but upon the real, though often invisible, forces which are influencing and determining the future of the Jewish community. And if one views the Jewish situation in Czecho-Slovakia in this manner, one must say that under the calm surface of this seemingly well situated Jewish community there are tendencies which should be recognized before they become very harmful. One must recognize that these 400,000 Jews of Czech-Slovakia are waging a hard fight for their economic, political and cultural survival, a fight about which the outside world knows perhaps little, but which is nevertheless full of serious problems and deserves earnest consideration.

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