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17th Zionist Congress to Meet February 5 at Place as Yet Undecided; Actions Committee Names Political Commission of 5 with Full Voting Powers to Work with Z. O. Executive

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 10.—February 5th was set as the opening day for the forthcoming 17th World Zionist Congress by the Zionist Actions Committee at the conclusion of its emergency meeting called to consider the future policy of the Zionist Organization and its leadership in view of the crisis created by the British White Paper. The Actions Committee, which has been in session for five days, did not decide on the place where the Congress, which bids fair to be the most important in a generation, will be held.

The Actions Committee also decided upon the creation of a special political committee of five which is to have full voting powers with the members of the World Zionist Executive. The five members of this new committee will be Leo Motzkin, chairman of the Actions Committee, Nahum Goldmann, leader of the German Radical Zionists, a representative of the Jewish National Council of Palestine, an American member, who it is rumored will be Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, and Dr. M. D. Eder of Palestine.

No Radical Changes

In view of the indefiniteness of the political situation and the absence of the American members of the Committee, who were in constant touch with the sessions by telephone and cable, no radical changes of any kind were adopted. The political commission appointed to collaborate with the Zionist Executive was opposed by the Revisionists who voted against it as an expression of non-confidence in the Weizmann regime. The moderates supporting the commission explained that it was created in order to unite with the opposition to the Weizmann regime to enable the campaign of the Keren Hayesod, the chief financial instrument of the Jewish Agency, to be conducted this winter with as little friction as possible.

It is understood that Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who resigned the presidency of

the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency more than a fortnight ago as a protest against the new British policy, is somewhat dissatisfied with the political commission because he considered the present Zionist Executive of 12 persons sufficiently large to deal with the situation.

Weizmann Willing to Continue

Before the decision to establish the commission was taken Dr. Weizmann announced that he was willing to continue. (Continued on Page 3)

Jews Here and in Britain Celebrate Armistice Day

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 10.—Armistice Sunday was celebrated here yesterday by 3,000 Jewish war veterans from all parts of the Kingdom who paraded past the Cenotaph in Whitehall and laid a wreath in the form of the shield of David. Chief Rabbi Hertz read a prayer and the war veterans's chaplain, Rabbi Gollop, recited the prayer for the dead. The marchers were led by Lt. L. Keyser and Private Jack White, wearers of the Victoria Cross.

The ceremony at the Cenotaph was followed by annual reunion of the Jewish soldiers at which General Sir Ian Hamilton was the guest of honor. General Hamilton recalled that the first Zion Mule Corps of 500 Jewish volunteers headed by Colonel Patterson had done great service to Britain at the Dardanelles. If he were a Jewish millionaire, General Hamilton said, he would put Joseph Trumpeldor's statue at Helles with the arm pointing to Jerusalem.

In this country the Jewish War Veterans will participate in services at the Eternal Light today at Madison Square. In the evening exercises will be held at the Jewish Community Center in Jersey City incidental to the presentation of new colors to Post No. 10.

In Washington, Rabbi Edward N. Calisch of Richmond will preside at the ceremonies at the grave of the Unknown Soldier and will deliver the address in behalf of the seven welfare organizations who sponsor that service. Rabbi Calisch, a member of the Army and Navy committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, will represent the Board at the services.

Thousands of members of Jewish community centers will observe Armistice Day in services suggested by the Jewish Welfare Board. In various pulpits sermons will be preached on the historical attitude of the Jews toward universal peace.

Jewish Council May Turn Down Immigration Certificates; Hebrew Press Favors Rejection

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 10.—Neither the Jewish National Council nor the Hebrew press is satisfied with the British government's announcement that the High Commissioner of Palestine has been instructed to release 1,500 certificates for Jewish immigration under the labor schedule. Whether the Jewish community will reject the certificates will be decided at a meeting of the Council tomorrow.

The Hebrew press has definitely taken a stand against the certificates and demands the complete withdrawal of the White Paper. Until the White Paper is withdrawn and radical changes made in the administration's policy the Jews should not cooperate with Britain and the certificates should be returned, the Doar Hayom urges.

The same paper remarks that "a small number of certificates to be issued shortly is immaterial" and insists that the "fight must continue until the White Paper is withdrawn and the regime now bent on preventing the reconstitution of the Jewish National Home is converted into a regime assisting in the (Continued on Page 8)

Bira Bidjan Lacks Laborers, Medical Facilities, Dwellings

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 10.—The lack of dwelling places and a shortage of labor as well as inadequate medical facilities are sorely felt in Bira Bidjan, Far Eastern Republic, according to a report made today by the secretary of the Ozet, the society for settling the Jews on the land. Bira Bidjan is the site of the proposed Jewish Republic.

The report shows that even the four existing Soviet collectives lack sufficient laborers for their successful development. Although the prospects are good for agriculturists and artisans in the future much work and some time must elapse before further immigration on a large scale is possible, the Ozet's report says.

Police Official, Jew, to Hold Office Despite Nazi's Protest

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The official Prussian news agency today issued a statement declaring that Dr. Isidor Weiss, vice-commissioner of police of Berlin, had not committed illegal acts and that he would remain in office. The National Socialists have been loudly demanding Dr. Weiss's removal because he is a Jew. They have also accused him of having been a party to illegal business transactions.

Anti-Semites Capture Eight Seats in Austrian Election

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vienna, Nov. 10.—Eight seats in the Nationalrat, the lower house of the Austrian parliament, were captured by the Heimwehr, Austria's private nationalist militia which is inclined toward anti-Semitism, in yesterday's elections. This is the first time that the Heimwehr has had direct representation in the Nationalrat.

Dr. Robert Stricker, leader of the Radical Zionists, who ran on an independent ticket, was defeated.

24th Meeting of American Jewish Committee Assails Britain's Palestine Policy and Hears Reports of Anti-Semitism's Growth in Germany; Waldman Recounts Jewish Conditions in Roumania

With detailed reports before it of the spread of "modern anti-Semitism" in various countries of Europe, the American Jewish Committee devoted the greater part of its 24th annual meeting to a discussion of means to prevent a new world-wide growth of Jewish persecution. The report of the Executive Committee, read at the morning session of the meeting, which was held all day Sunday, Nov. 9, at the Hotel Astor, contained but few complaints of overt evidence of anti-Jewish prejudice in the United States. But reports of conditions in Poland, Russia, Roumania and Germany, were filled with descriptions throwing light on the serious situation there. The report was read by Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the committee.

Morris D. Waldman, secretary of the Committee, who was sent abroad last summer to make a study of conditions of Jewries in Europe, supplemented the Executive Committee's reading with a report of his own observations, in which he pictured vividly the unchecked tide of anti-Semitism in Roumania, and the amazing open anti-Semitic campaign being carried on by the National Socialist party in civilized Germany.

The meeting, which was composed of 60 members from various parts of the United States, and in addition to them, 17 representatives of other Jewish national organizations, also concerned itself with the Palestine question. A vigorous resolution protesting the White Paper was unanimously passed. The American Jewish Committee pledged its whole-hearted cooperation to the Jewish Agency in any efforts it may make to bring about a change of policy.

Protest British Plan

The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, at a special meeting held on April 28, 1918, the American Jewish Committee adopted a resolution expressing profound appreciation of the Balfour Declaration regarding Palestine, pledging cooperation to those who, attracted by religious or historic associations, shall seek to establish in Palestine a center for Judaism, for the propagation of our faith, for the pursuit of science and art in a Jewish environment, and for the rehabilitation of the land; and

"Whereas, on March 1, 1929, the American Jewish Committee joined with other bodies in submitting to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, a memorial asking 'that the Peace Conference recognize the aspirations and historic claims of the Jewish People in regard to Palestine,' and 'that such action be taken by the (Peace) Conference as shall vest the sovereign possession of Palestine in such League of Nations as may be formed and that the government thereof be entrusted to Great Britain as the mandatory or trustee of the League; and

"Whereas, on April 24, 1920, the Su-

preme Allied Council meeting at San Remo, did indeed agree to entrust the mandate of Palestine to Great Britain, and on July 22, 1922, the Council of the League of Nations defined the terms of the mandate, stipulating that, in recognition of the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine, the Mandatory was to be responsible for placing that country under 'such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home,' and providing that 'an appropriate Jewish Agency shall be recognized as a public body for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the administration of Palestine in such economic, social and other matters as may affect the establishment of the Jewish National home and the interests of the Jewish population in Palestine; and,

"Whereas, in August, 1929, an extended Jewish Agency representative of all the elements of the Jewish people interested in the development of a Jewish home in Palestine was organized, and

"Whereas, officers of the Jewish Agency have recently resigned in protest against the new policy in respect to Palestine announced by the British Government on October 20, 1930, which these officers unite in regarding as an unjustified attack on Jewish work in Palestine, and a land and immigration policy calculated to arrest the further development and the Jewish National Home; now, therefore, be it

Profound Disappointment

"Resolved, that the American Jewish Committee in annual meeting assembled, joins with these officers of the Jewish Agency in expressing its profound disappointment with the new policy of the British Government as enunciated in the White Paper of October 20, 1930; a policy which the committee deems to have no basis in either the Balfour Declaration or the Mandate and to be a fallacious interpretation of these two charters underlying the trusteeship of Great Britain on behalf of the League of Nations; and, be it further

"Resolved, that the American Jewish Committee express its confidence in the sense of justice and fairness of the people of Great Britain, and its hope that the British Government will revise its present policy as respects Palestine so as to bring it into full harmony with the spirit of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate; and, be it further

"Resolved, that the American Jewish Committee offer its whole-hearted cooperation to the Jewish Agency in any efforts it may take to bring about such a change of policy."

In discussing the evidence of discrimination against Jews seeking employment, said to be prevalent in the United States, the Executive Committee in its report said that it had begun a study of such discrimination. Other

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Jewish Leaders Join Growing Drive to Fight Unemployment

While Jewish leaders were joining with Protestant and Catholic spokesmen in planning a meeting in Washington for January 26th and 27th to organize a common drive to assist in the campaign against unemployment, 20 prominent New York Jews were named to a committee of 100, headed by former Governor Smith, to coordinate and aid the work of all unemployment relief activities in the city.

The committee, known as the Welfare Council Coordinating Committee, and sponsored by the Welfare Council, includes the following Jews:

Ralph Jonas, of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Philip Klein, of the Training School for Jewish Social Work, Dr. Samuel Kohs, executive director of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, Edgar Levy, a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Social Service Association, Sam A. Lewisohn, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Ida L. Oppenheimer, secretary of the Lower East Side Community Council, Mrs. Joseph H. Proskauer, chairman of the Housing section of the Welfare Council, Samuel Rabinovitch, executive director of the United Jewish Aid Societies of Brooklyn, Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, Dudley Sicher, president of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Jesse Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., Arthur Hays Sulzberger, vice-president of the New York Times, Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Co., Frances Taussig, executive director of the Jewish Social Service Association, Lillian D. Wald, chairman of the executive committee of the Henry Street Settlement and Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the board of directors of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

Mandates Body to Take No Action Now on White Paper

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Geneva, Nov. 10.—The present moment is inopportune to take any action on the British government's White Paper on Palestine, the Mandates Commission has officially decided, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned today. The official communique issued on the Commission's sessions does not mention the Palestine discussion at all, which is understood to have been very brief.

No mention is made of the Commission's decision on the request of the Zionist Executive that the Palestine question be made the subject of immediate discussion. It is learned too that the Commission considers it inadvisable to issue at this time any reply to the British government's sharply worded observations on the Commission's conclusions at its extraordinary Palestine session last June.

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tinue at the head of the Zionist movement, despite his resignation, in cooperation with the present Executive. This had been interpreted as meaning that he is determined not to accept the political committee on which the opposition to the Weizmann regime insisted. Throughout the sessions of the Actions Committee, Dr. Weizmann and his administration had been subjected to bitter verbal attacks.

On the other hand, defenders of the Weizmann regime had appealed to the opposition not to accept Dr. Weizmann's resignation as that would be interpreted as the failure of his administration. Defenders of his administration, including Judge Julian W. Mack, honorary chairman of the Zionist Organization of America, who said he also voiced the opinion of Judge Louis D. Brandeis, urged that Dr. Weizmann's resignation be not accepted because such action would result in the loss to Zionism of many influential friends outside of the movement.

While the resolutions of the Actions Committee have not yet been made public it is understood that they condemn the Passfield White Paper and endorse the decision of the Jewish National Council of Palestine not to participate in the proposed legislative council.

Plan for Middle-Class Settlement

The closing session heard cables read from Dr. Werner Senator, treasurer of the Jewish Agency, and Dr. Arthur Ruppin, a member of the Palestine Zionist Executive, outlining a scheme for the settlement of 5,000 middle class families in Palestine on land owned by the Jewish National Fund with the assistance of the Keren Hayesod. This, together with another proposal for the settlement of 1,000 families of the

middle class within a year, was referred to the consideration, particularly as to ways and means, of a special committee which is remaining in London for that purpose.

The Actions Committee, however, approved in principle the encouragement of middle class settlement in Palestine and asked the Zionist Executive to devise ways and means of drawing in private capital to Palestine and to submit a plan on this to the Zionist Congress. The Committee also appealed to the friends of Zionism in America not to postpone the Keren Hayesod campaign later than the first part of January.

S. L. Zitron, Hebrew, Yiddish Writer, Dead

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Vilna, Nov. 10.—Samuel Leib Zitron, noted Hebrew and Yiddish writer, is dead here three weeks after he had celebrated his seventieth birthday. Born of a family prominently identified with both business and Jewish scholarship, his talents led him towards scholarship. When he entered the Volozhiner rabbinical seminary at the age of 13 he was the youngest of a class of 300.

At the age of 16 he was a student at the rabbinical seminary in Breslau and it was at this time that his first articles appeared in the Hamagid, famous Hebrew periodical. In 1882 he became a teacher of Hebrew in Prostken. A year later he went to Minsk where he joined the staff of the Hamagid and also contributed to the Haschachar. In 1884 he made the first Hebrew translation of Leo Pinsker's "Auto-Emancipation".

In the following year he came to Warsaw but left that city for Vilna where he joined the Hazman. He began his Yiddish writing in 1915. Since then he had been a frequent contributor to the Jewish Folksblatt, the Jewish Library and other papers as well as the author of innumerable pamphlets and brochures.

Einstein Honored by Swiss Institute of Technology

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zurich, Nov. 10.—Dr. Albert Einstein was honored with an honorary degree here by the Swiss Institute of Technology in connection with that institution's celebration of its 75th anniversary. The Institute is particularly proud that not only were some of Professor Einstein's pre-war lectures delivered here but that he also obtained some of his technical education at the Institute.

The degree of honoris causa was conferred upon Dr. Einstein, who was present, in recognition of his scientific achievements and in grateful remembrance of his services to Switzerland and to the Swiss Institute of Technology.

American Jewry Continues Its Protests Against White Paper

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

St. Louis, Nov. 10.—Five thousand Jews filled Moolah Temple to capacity and several others clamored in vain for entrance last night when St. Louis Jewry voiced its united protest against the new British policy in Palestine. Governor Henry S. Caulfield, who flew by plane to attend, declared that the new policy was a repudiation of the Balfour Declaration.

Addressing one of the largest meetings ever held here, Governor Caulfield expressed the hope that the English people, responding to public opinion, will demand of their government the withdrawal of the White Paper. Mayor Victor J. Miller urged the Jews to carry on the work and declared that the British government cannot long endure and maintain the support of its people if it attempts to stand for a repudiation of a trust which has been sanctioned by all nations.

Other speakers were Rabbi Henry Raphael Cohen of Dallas, Rabbis Julius Gordon, Samuel Thurman, and Abraham Halpern; Leon Gellman, editor of the Jewish Record; Hon. Nathan Frank, Rev. Ashby Jones, Prof. Gustave Klausner, M. J. Slonim, presiding officer and Mendel Fisher. Rabbi Samuel Sale read the resolutions calling upon the British people to repudiate the White Paper.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—Winnipeg Jews joined world Jewry last night in a protest against the British White Paper. Fifteen hundred people filled the Winnipeg Theatre. The speakers included A. A. Heaps, Labor member of the Canadian parliament.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Akron, O., Nov. 10.—One thousand Jews of this city protested the new British policy in Palestine. The speakers were William Hopkins, former city manager of Cleveland; Gedaliah Bublick, national president of the Mizrahi; Isaac Carmel of Cleveland, and Rabbi David Alexander and Samuel Sibulkin.

Other protest meetings were held in Schenectady, N. Y., and Louisville, Ky. A protest gathering is scheduled for Portland, Ore., on November 20. A protest resolution was adopted at Temple Beth El of Utica on Friday night.

3 Jews Win Decorations from Polish Government

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

- Warsaw, Nov. 10.—Three Jews today received decorations from the Polish government in connection with the celebrations marking the twelfth anniversary of Polish independence. The three Jews honored are Dr. Joshua Gottlieb, president of the Jewish Journalists Association, Zionist leader and one of the editors of the Haint, Cecelia Klaffen, a communal worker of Lemberg, and Dr. Joseph Steinberg, a Cracow physician.

Police Ban Revisionist Meeting in Tel Aviv

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Tel Aviv, Nov. 10.—The British police today prohibited a protest meeting under the auspices of the Zionist Revisionists scheduled to be held at the Beth Am because the sponsors refused to deposit \$250 in addition to a written guarantee of personal responsibility for any possible disturbances. The meeting, which had drawn a crowd of several thousand, was to protest against the new British policy in Palestine.

A detachment of armed British constables stood ready to aid the local police force in dealing with the crowd in case it refused to disperse.

The sponsors of the meetings are waiting with considerable curiosity to see if the police will demand a similar guarantee in connection with a meeting on Tuesday in Haifa under the auspices of the Moslem Society. The purpose of the meeting in Haifa is to "enlighten the public on the political and economic situation".

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Sees "Transparent Subterfuge" in Lake Placid Club's Plan for Easement; to Press Charge

A reply to the statement of Dr. Melvil Dewey, founder of the Lake Placid Club and a member of the commission named by Governor Roosevelt to supervise preparations for the State Olympic Games, was made on Sunday by David Mossesohn, editor of the Jewish Tribune, whose national council has sent Governor Roosevelt a protest against the awarding by the State of New York of a contract for a bobsled run to be built on property of the Lake Placid Club at a cost of \$60,000. The protest was made on the ground that the Lake Placid Club has always barred Jews from membership.

Dr. Dewey had declared that the club had been willing to deed the land for the bobsled run to the State, but since under a Court of Appeals ruling the use of the land for the Winter Olympic Games of 1932 would have been forbidden, the club gave an easement to the state. In his reply Mr. Mossesohn says:

"Obviously, the easement plan is a transparent subterfuge. There is little or no likelihood that the State of New York will be further concerned with the bobsled run after the Olympic games, and the club authorities know full well that this sham easement will unquestionably lapse. This means that the Lake Placid Club will have the advantage for years to come of an elaborate bobsled run built for it through the use of State funds and serving as an enduring enhancement of the club's properties."

Mark Eisner of the law firm of Olvany, Eisner and Donnelly will represent the national council of the Jewish Tribune before state authorities and at budget hearings before Governor Roosevelt "to prevent an improper use of State funds and to seek recovery of such funds as may have already been expended without legal warrant" in connection with the preparations for the Olympic games at Lake Placid in 1932.

24th Meeting of American Jewish Committee Assails Britain's Palestine Policy and Hears Reports of Anti-Semitism's Growth in Germany; Waldman Recounts Jewish Conditions in Roumania

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Jewish bodies are assisting in gathering evidence of cases where Jews are refused employment simply because they are Jews.

The Executive Committee stated that an accurate study of such a tendency is difficult, as "often the discrimination is practiced in subtle ways." Particular efforts are being made to eliminate such discrimination in employment agencies, and especially in cases where employment upon public works, or employment by public or semi-public bodies, is concerned.

"While recognizing that the situation in respect of employment discrimination is serious, the Committee does not regard it with pessimism," says the report. "The facts already at hand appear to indicate that the Jews are not only being absorbed within the American economic structure, but have also done a great deal in the direction of strengthening and expanding that structure itself."

It is pointed out that in New York City, where half the Jews in the United States live, the Jews, though comprising 29.56% of the population, comprise 34.13% or more than their share of the membership in the fifty labor unions from which statistics were taken. Jews no longer are confined to commercial occupations, as was largely true of their immigrant parents, but are included in such manual work as food preparation and distribution, clothing, leather, building, printing, amusement, jewelry, and ornament trades. There are also 75,000 Jewish farmers in America, it was pointed out.

Social Prejudice

In regard to social anti-Jewish prejudice, the Committee reported that its investigation showed 19 states to have laws prohibiting the denial of accommodations at places of public resort and by common carriers to persons on account of their religion or race. The Committee is making efforts, it was announced, to have such legislation included in the remaining 27 states.

The Executive Committee called attention to the action of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board in recently adopting a resolution deprecating as un-American, prejudicial, and opposed to the promotion of the best feeling among all citizens toward each other of the practice of advertising real estate for sale in a manner which casts reflection upon any race or creed.

The meeting then gave its attention to reports of the situation abroad.

Mr. Waldman stated that, after spending ten days of his visit in Roumania during the early part of his visit, he had found conditions so appalling that he had decided to come back for a more extended study at the close of his trip. He concluded that the persecution of Jews, manifested in riots, burning of houses, beatings of Jews on trains, and violence at universities, was traceable to the seriously unstable economic conditions of Roumania.

University students were allowed to pursue their persecutions, which, when not overlooked by the government, were characterized as "the healthy outgrowth of exuberant youth!"

Acuteness of Roumanian Situation

The Executive Committee, in its report, also emphasized the acuteness of the situation in Roumania. "Mal-treatment of Jews on railroad trains has become a favorite sport," it was said. "In one case, where a Jew pulled the emergency cord, to be saved from such persecution, he was arrested and fined for pulling the cord."

The report discussed the situation of Jews in Poland, where anti-Semitism is not so strong a menace as the economic reorganization of the country, which, by eliminating the middleman, has withdrawn the means of livelihood from a huge number of Jews. Worse, "there is boycotting of Jews through racial discrimination; and the taxation system, designated so that the fiscal burden falls most heavily upon the urban population, terribly emburdens the Jews, who live mostly in the cities."

"Certain Czaristic restrictions," says the report, "are still in force in Poland. Jews are discriminated against in the matter of bank credits, and are not admitted to administrative positions. Though they pay 40% of the taxes while constituting only 11% of the population, they are forced to maintain institutions of learning at their own cost."

In Russia, the committee reports, "religious persecution seems to have abated for the time being." As religious education is still illegal and possible only where the teacher sits with three or fewer pupils, the rabbis and Jewish teachers are "in a state of abject misery and degradation."

Mr. Waldman, in discussing the situation in Roumania, said, "It must not be imagined from these occurrences of the past year (referring to riots and burnings) that the government as a whole consciously encouraged anti-Semitic propaganda and excesses. Nor should it be thought that the Roumanian people as a whole have been in sympathy with them. On the contrary, the Roumanian press has continuously decried them and urged the government to take severe measures against them. The trouble was that the government regarded them for a long time as merely sporadic and unimportant occurrences and was averse to strong measures because, in contradistinction to the more despotic preceding government, it was averse to do anything which might appear as subversive of freedom of speech and assembly."

Guilt Lies in Leniency

"The guilt of the government lies in its leniency, in its persistent policy of underestimating the dangerous effects of anti-Semitic agitation and propaganda which by its own laws it could have and should have effectually suppressed, its failure to punish the mal-

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Arabs Disturbed at Reports Government Likely to Modify Its New Palestine Policy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 10.—The Palestine Arabs are seriously disturbed because of the possibility that the British government will shortly modify its Palestine policy, as outlined in the Passfield White Paper, in deference to the protests to the Jews, says a message that the Arab Executive today requested High Commissioner Chancellor to transmit to London.

The message expresses the opinion that the government's policy as it now stands does not differ from the Churchill White Paper of 1922 except that it shows a firmer intention to safeguard the interests of the Arabs and to rectify previous wrongs. A government retreat owing to pressure from the Jews would be an undesirable example to the Arabs, the Arab Executive hints.

The English edition of the Arab daily, the *Falastin*, takes a similar stand in warning Great Britain not to shift from its announced policy in order not to give the Arabs a lead because "in Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and India extremist forces exist urging other than constitutional methods."

Meanwhile it is understood that High Commissioner Chancellor has told the Arab Executive that he did not believe that any statements subsequent to the White Paper to be made by the government would contradict that document nor did he believe that the White Paper was susceptible of modification.

New Jewish Student Youth Movement Launched Here

The League of the Jewish Youth, sponsored by the Bureau of Jewish Education of New York, held its first membership rally and entertainment last week, at the Theresa Kaufmann Auditorium of the new Y. M. H. A.

This rally marked the launching of the League as a new movement of the Jewish student youth of New York. For the present the benefits of this organization will be extended to those enrolled in the Hebrew secondary schools, as well as the older students of the more progressive Hebrew schools of New York. Later, it is hoped the movement will extend to include the entire Jewish student population.

Judah Lapson, for many years an active leader in Jewish youth movements in this country and now director of the league, addressed the rally and outlined the aims of the league as follows:

"The League of the Jewish Youth aims to become the bridge between the growing new generation and the greater Jewish community in all its phases of organized endeavor. The League will aim to inculcate in its members a spirit of Jewish mindedness and a realization of the role they are destined to play in building up the life of our people. The League requires its members to continue the study and absorption of an ever-increasing knowledge of the Jewish people, its history and its aspirations for the future."

White Paper Product of British Cabinet, Passfield Says; New Statement to Clarify Misunderstandings But Jews Can Buy Land as Before; Expropriation of Arabs Will Not Be Permitted

Denying that he was the author of the White Paper on Palestine, which he declared was the product of the entire British Cabinet, Lord Passfield, British Secretary for the Colonies, announces in an interview with Harry Rogoff, assistant editor of the *Jewish Forward*, who is now in London, and J. L. Fine, London correspondent of the *Forward*, that the British government will not issue any new statement regarding the White Paper, but that all misunderstandings with regard to it will be clarified in a statement which the government will soon make in parliament. Rogoff's interview with Lord Passfield appears in Sunday's *Forward*.

Regarding Jewish land purchase in Palestine in the future, the British Colonial Secretary declared in the interview that Jews will be able to buy land just as before, but that the government will not permit the expropriation of Arabs who till the soil. He also declared that the government will not make any changes with regard to its immigration policy, stating thereby that immigration was suspended last May only for economic reasons.

With regard to Jewish immigration, Lord Passfield declared that the White Paper has been misinterpreted in this respect. He pointed out that the 1,500 chaltutzim certificates have just been issued purposely to prove that the government has not changed its policy toward Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Opposed to Histadruth

Lord Passfield also admitted frankly in his interview with the *Forward* representative that he is opposed to the Palestine Jewish labor federation, the Histadruth. Expressing the belief that the Jewish labor unions in Palestine were not labor unions but Zionist organizations, the British Secretary for the Colonies attacked the Histadruth for excluding Arabs from its affiliated unions.

With regard to Lord Passfield's statement that he was not the author of the White Paper, Mr. Rogoff says:

"During our conversation Passfield made the astonishing statement that he did not edit the White Paper on Palestine. 'This is not my document,' he said, 'but a document of the Cabinet. I am only technically responsible for it, as Minister for the Colonies.' Passfield made this statement as an apology for the fact that the White Paper made a worse impression upon the Jews than he, Passfield, would have desired, and for the fact that the White Paper is not as clear on many points as he himself is."

"Passfield's statement that the White Paper is not his work seemed comical to us, since the Cabinet had stated that it had nothing to do with it, and threw the entire responsibility for it upon Lord Passfield. It seems as if every one wishes to throw off from himself responsibility for the White Paper and no one wants to admit that it is his work."

On the question of Jewish land pur-

chase, which Lord Passfield declared will not be restricted in the future, Mr. Rogoff states:

"Lord Passfield admitted that the Jews in Palestine have always provided for the Arabs who lost their land. He even admitted that in many cases the Jews made it possible for the Arabs to make a better livelihood on a smaller parcel of land. But, he said, the Arab very often squanders all the money which he got from the Jews and remains penniless and landless. Such Arabs, he said, become dangerous, and the government intends to see that such cases should not occur in the future."

"The government will therefore interfere only in such cases where Jews will buy land and Arabs will thereby lose their land," said Lord Passfield, adding: "I have spoken very often with the most prominent local Zionist leaders and they are very satisfied with this attitude. If the White Paper contained only this, the Zionists would have no complaint. The Zionist leaders told me that the Jews have always provided for the Arabs who lost their land and will continue to do so with the greatest pleasure."

"Here Passfield spoke about the plans of the government to prepare land

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South African Moslems Urge Arabs to Be Steadfast in Fight on Zionism; Press Angry

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 10.—The Moslems of South Africa telegraphed to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem today urging him and his followers to be steadfast in their opposition to Zionism, and simultaneously cabled the Colonial Office not "to submit to Jewish propaganda and to continue justice to the Arabs," according to a report in *Al-Jamea Al Arabia*, organ of the Mufti's faction.

Meanwhile the Arab press scores the Arab Executive for its inactivity in view of the present situation, especially because of a warning from Jamal Hussein, the Arabs' representative in London, that the protests of the Jews were taking effect. Al Yarmouk says that the situation is desperate and predicts that any change in the White Paper must favor the Jews "causing exacerbation to Moslem feelings and endangering security."

The *Falastin* deplors the Arabs' "ineptitude" and compares it with the activity of the Jews. The paper discusses the failure of other Moslem countries to speak out in favor of the Palestine Arabs, pointing out that "Egypt has its own troubles, Iraq is engrossed in a battle with imperialism, Syria is waiting the return of its High Commissioner, the Transjordanian legislature is occupied with immediate problems and the governments of the Hedjaz and Nedj are unconcerned with the misfortunes of the Palestine Arabs." The *Falastin* concludes by saying that "it is shameful that Jewry is able to influence Britain where the Arabs fail."

24th Meeting of American Jewish Committee Assails Britain's Palestine Policy and Hears Reports of Anti-Semitism's Growth in Germany; Waldman Recounts Jewish Conditions in Roumania

(Continued from Page 4)

factors, in its wholly mistaken interpretation of democratic principles and procedure, and not the least in continuing a policy of legislative evasions and administrative acts of discrimination against its Jewish citizens which only tend to emphasize the traditional feeling of the population at large that the Jews are still to be regarded as aliens of an inferior civic status.

"The guilt of the government rests also in its persistent policy to minimize the complaints, sometimes even to attenuate or deny the facts, and worse than this, to accuse its Jewish population of disloyalty because they appeal for intervention or assistance from their fellow-Jews in other parts of the world.

"Because of the instability of Roumanian governments they have been sensitive to every current of dissatisfaction within as well as outside the country. So long as anti-Jewish outbreaks were sporadic and of comparatively wild effect and so long as discriminations remained subtle and difficult of indictment before the League of Nations, the government avoided taking strict measures with the student bodies, the thoughtless and exuberant instruments of the anti-Semitic agitators, because the students are, so to speak, the darlings of the people.

"Only when the situation began to assume the aspect of international scandal, to threaten countrywide anarchy, to evoke the dissatisfaction of its new King, did it finally take necessary measures.

Jewish Question Not Chief Problem

"The voluminous reports in the Jewish press should not give us the impression that the Jewish question is the chief problem with which the government is dealing. To the government it is a minor, even though a vexatious problem. Roumania has the larger task of welding together its various populations into a united, if not homogenous, Roumanian citizenry. That includes the Bulgarians in the Dobruja, the Russians in Bessarabia, the Ruthenians in Bukovina, and the Hungarians in Transylvania, the smaller groups of German Saxons in Transylvania and the Jugo Slavs in the Banat, as well as the Jews scattered all over the country.

"I carried away the impression that Roumania, though suffering a serious economic setback together with the rest of the world, is earnestly endeavoring to set its house in order and enjoy the prospect of becoming one of the most progressive, if not the best governed countries of Europe. And it is fatuous to believe that the Jews of the world and of Roumania are not eager for Roumania's prosperity. Roumania's one million Jews, constituting little over five per cent of the population, can readily be absorbed into the economic life of the country without disadvantage to the non-Jewish population; on the contrary, to their great advantage.

"Though at present anti-Jewish demonstrations have been suppressed,

the causes of your Committee's continuing its interest have not been entirely removed. Full citizenship has not yet been accorded to all the Jewish population. A satisfactory community organization law has not yet been enacted. Adequate support of the Jewish communities and schools have not been made. Nor has complete justice been done with regard to Jewish teachers. Discrimination in the field of financial credits has not yet been removed. In short, the rights of the Jewish population under the minorities treaties and the guarantee of the League of Nations are still in a measure only paper rights."

"It is in Germany, however, where the situation is the basis for genuine consternation," said Mr. Waldman. "The anti-Semitic movement in Germany, in my opinion, is cause for greater anxiety than the anti-Jewish manifestations in Eastern European countries. The phenomenal gains of the National Socialist Party in the recent elections, far in excess of what was even anticipated at the end of August, when I left Berlin, threaten to throw the balance of political power in the hands of a group whose ruthlessness is matched only by its organizing ability.

"The situation in Germany differs in character from that in countries further east. First, unlike the other countries, Germany has entered into no treaties dealing with minorities rights; secondly, the present federal government has in no way abetted or encouraged anti-Jewish agitation. On the contrary, it has taken severe measures to repress all such demonstrations and has taken all steps legally possible to restrain anti-Jewish propaganda. In spite of this, anti-Semitic agitation assumed alarming proportions within the past year, and in most brutal and offensive forms. Though the economic burdens under which the German people have been suffering have fertilized the soil for this propaganda and a return to prosperity is likely to diminish its effect substantially, the situation is fraught with great danger not only to the Jewish people in Germany, but to the Jews of the whole world.

Avoid Unbalanced Perspective

"Again we must be careful to avoid an unbalanced perspective. Hitlerism comprehends much more than anti-Semitism. Not every member of the National Socialist party is an anti-Semite. Nevertheless, anti-Semitism is an essential and important element in its philosophy. Moreover, there are many enemies of the Jews in other parties, especially in the Hugenberg National Party. The danger of Hitlerist and Hugenberg nationalism rests in the fact that while raising national issues involving the repudiation of the Versailles treaty and reparation payments, which evoke the sympathy and support of great numbers of Germans outside of these two parties, it insidiously identifies the Jewish people in general and Jewish

(Continued on Page 5)

Einstein Praised, Criticized for Article Defining His Creed

The article by Prof. Albert Einstein in the New York Times Magazine of last Sunday on "Religion and Science" is calling forth praise as well as criticism among leading thinkers and religious leaders in this country. Sermons on Einstein's creed were already preached on Sunday by Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, who criticized Dr. Einstein for overlooking the "overtones of sin" in his search after truth, and by Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof of Chicago, who in a sermon at the Free Synagogue in New York praised Einstein for having a mystic view of the universe in contrast to the anti-religious view which "looks upon the world as a clearly understood machine in which every 'riddle' is either solved or on the way to solution."

Dr. Einstein's article is summarized in an editorial in Monday's New York Times as follows:

"Among the sermons preached yesterday may be reckoned the article by Albert Einstein in the New York Times on 'Religion and Science.' He describes the 'religion of fear' among primitive peoples—fear of hunger, of wild animals, of illness and death—showing itself in deeds and sacrifices intended to secure the protecting favor of an anthropomorphic divinity. Next came the religion which has its source in the social feelings of human beings—in the longing for guidance, love, comfort by a Providence who protects, decides, rewards and punishes.

"To these two forms the scientist Einstein adds a third, which exceptionally gifted individuals may attain, though traces of it are found in some who have never made researches in the universe, as the Psalmist David, who saw the heavens declaring the glory of God and the firmament showing forth his handiwork. Einstein calls this the 'cosmic religious sense,' which comes of contemplating the 'nobility and marvelous order revealed in nature and the world of thought.' It involves no God made in man's image, but none the less recognizes an Ancient of Days, an antecedent power that set all things in motion and developed living, sentient beings."

Rosenbach Gives \$20,000 for Fellowship at Pennsylvania U.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president of the American Historical Society, editor, bibliographer and collector, has given \$20,000 to the University of Pennsylvania for the establishment of an honorary fellowship in bibliography, it was announced here yesterday by Provost Penniman. An appointment to the fellowship will be made in the near future.

The fellowship is said to be the first in its field at any university in the United States.

Dr. Rosenbach was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of bachelor of science in 1898 and three years later received the degree of doctor of philosophy. The honorary degree of doctor of fine arts was conferred upon him in 1927.

White Paper Product of British Cabinet, Passfield Says; New Statement to Clarify Misunderstandings But Jews Can Buy Land as Before; Expropriation of Arabs Will Not Be Permitted

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for agricultural purposes. The government intends to conduct the work on a large scale. He admitted that at present the plans are not yet definite and clear. It is not known as yet when the work will commence, on how large a scale it will be and how much it will cost. He, Passfield, doesn't know how the necessary sums will be raised. The London government will aid in the work, but to what extent it will help he cannot say definitely.

"After the work of improving parcels of land has been accomplished, Lord Passfield continued, the first concern of the government will be the Arabs who are landless. But this shouldn't worry the Jews, since the number of such landless Arabs is very small, altogether less than thirty thousand. When this is accomplished, Jews and Arabs will receive equal treatment in the purchase of land.

"We asked him whether the land would then be distributed equally among the two peoples according to their respective numbers. Passfield smiled and answered that this wouldn't satisfy the Jews. One could understand that he meant that Jews would be able to buy more land in proportion to their numbers in the country."

Lord Passfield's attack on the Histadruth is described by Mr. Rogoff as follows:

"He stated openly that he is against the Histadruth, that he prefers the old type of Palestinian Jewish colonists, the Palestinian Jews of before the war, the 'pious Jew,' as Passfield expressed it. He doesn't like the new type of Jewish colonist which the Histadruth is bringing into the country.

"We dwelt at length on this point. We pointed out that Socialists and labor leaders should be more satisfied with the type of new Jewish immigrants, since the latter are Socialists and trade-unionists who have come to Palestine to live in accordance with their Socialist ideals.

Opposes Zionist Immigrant

"Passfield emphasized strongly that he is not opposed to the new immigrants because they are Socialists and trade-unionists. He is only opposed to them because they are Zionists and do not live in harmony with the Arabs. He stated that the Jewish labor unions in Palestine are not really trade unions, but Zionist organizations, and that the Arabs cannot therefore enter them.

"When I heard Passfield speak so heatedly on this subject I was amazed. I couldn't understand how such famous Socialists as Emil Vandervelde, MacDonald, Mrs. Snowden, who were in Palestine and themselves saw the work of the Histadruth, came back enthusiastic over the Jewish labor unions there, while Passfield, who was never there, hasn't one good word for the Histadruth.

"Passfield dwelt at length upon the question of Jews excluding Arab workers. He spoke of this in a firm tone. We showed him that Arab

workers are excluded only from such Jewish undertakings as are being financed by Jewish funds. Fine called his attention to an article in the Manchester Guardian. The writer of that article said that to ask of the Jews to hire Arabs for such undertakings means asking them to be superhuman. I said that Russia could be taken as an example; there the government is allowing the Jews to utilize Jewish funds only for Jews. Passfield didn't agree with all this, but kept stubbornly to his view.

"It was a great disappointment for us, both what Passfield had said about the Histadruth and the tone in which he spoke. He complained that the Jews demand more privileges than the Arabs by demanding better wages. I asked him why the government of Palestine never adopted any labor laws. To this Passfield replied that something was done in this respect before the occurrences of August, 1929, but that since then nothing more could be done for the Palestine workers."

In conclusion Mr. Rogoff states in his cable that London Zionist leaders regard this interview with Lord Passfield, which though originally planned to last half an hour, was prolonged to an hour and a quarter, as the most important statement made by the Colonial Secretary since the issuance of the White Paper.

Jew to Head Immigration Body If Democrats Control Congress

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Washington, Nov. 10.—Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York will become chairman of the House Immigration Committee under the rule of seniority succession, in case the Democrats are able to organize the next House of Representatives and elect their own speaker and committee chairmen. Mr. Dickstein is known for his opposition to the present restrictive immigration law.

Wahlberg, Brith Abraham Executive, Dies Suddenly

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—William Wahlberg, president of the Pennsylvania lodge and third deputy grand master of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, died here suddenly today. He was also treasurer of the Hungarian Synagogue and a former president of the Brith Sholom Lodge No. 1.

Rockefeller Foundation Spent \$51,489 in Palestine in 17 Years

The Rockefeller Foundation has spent a total of \$51,489.69 for investigations of the malaria sickness in Palestine between the years 1913 and 1930 according to the annual report of the Foundation which has just been issued. The largest sums, \$10,572.80 and \$12,369.77, were expended during 1923 and 1924 respectively.

Brooklyn Federation Dinner Raises \$75,000 for Charity

Close to 1,500 persons, including leaders in philanthropic and communal affairs of Brooklyn and Manhattan Jewry, paid \$50 each to attend the Sixth Annual Dinner and Ball of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities Sunday night, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel St. George. The affair netted the Federation approximately \$75,000 which will be applied toward rounding out the budgetary allotments of \$850,000 voted to its twenty-five affiliated societies at the beginning of the year.

Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May, chairman of the Dinner and Ball Committee, in his opening address of welcome, expressed the thanks of the Committee and of the Federation to all those present for their cooperation in helping to make the affair a success and urged all present to continue their support of the Federation, which is the Jewish Community Chest of Brooklyn.

Nathan D. Shapiro, president of Federation, in the principal address of the evening, pointed to the increased demands for free service which are being made upon Federation institutions and urged a greater measure of support for Federation on the part of the Jewish community of Brooklyn.

Mr. Shapiro expressed regret that the proposed merger between the Brooklyn and Manhattan Federation did not materialize and expressed the hope that the amalgamation, which has been recommended by a committee of communal leaders in both boroughs, will become a reality in the not too distant future. He also announced that the million dollar offer made by Ralph Jonas to help bring about the merger had been extended until January 1st, 1931.

Asch's "The Mother" Picked by Jewish Book Club

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Chicago, Nov. 10.—"The Mother," a novel of Jewish life by Sholom Asch, famous Yiddish writer, translated into English, has been chosen as the first selection of the Jewish Book Club, according to an announcement by G. George Fox, chairman of the board of judges. The Jewish Book Club, of which Felix M. Warburg is one of the sponsors, has been organized on a membership and non-profit-making basis and sends its members one outstanding book of Jewish interest every month at an average cost considerably less than the usual retail price of these books.

"The Mother" in its English translation, which was made by Nathan Asch, contains an introduction by Ludwig Lewisohn, who says of the author and his book:

"It is high time that the undisputed master of Yiddish literature be known and appreciated in the English-speaking world. We know him by one play, 'The God of Vengeance.' He is a novelist of the stature of Knut Hamsun—the epic poet of his folk. 'The Mother' is a narrative of profound beauty and significance, significant for Jewry, significant for America."

24th Meeting of American Jewish Committee Assails Britain's Palestine Policy and Hears Reports of Anti-Semitism's Growth in Germany; Waldman Recounts Jewish Conditions in Roumania

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citizens of Germany in particular with Germany's enemies.

"Jews are being accused by the Hitlerites of being responsible for the War, for the defeat of Germany, for the Treaty of Versailles, as well as for the Young Plan. The Jew is the scapegoat. Hitlerism without anti-Semitism would not be our concern as Jews. Under such circumstances, it would be a matter for the German people to deal with, and for such other nations whose interests are involved in the effect upon them of Germany's failure to meet its war obligations. But when a political party of any country, with prospects of holding the balance of power, threatens to deprive the Jews of their property and of their rights of citizenship, to subject them to all manner of economic repression, to eliminate them from public service and public honors, in short, degrade them to an inferior economic and political status, the world is confronted with the boldest and most ruthless manifestation of anti-Semitism ever shown in any country.

Hid Discriminations

"Even Roumania before the War felt obliged to hide its discriminations behind the subterfuge that the Jews were not citizens. And today there are no legislative discriminations against Jews in Roumania, virtually only evasions of the law, and there is no political party which professes anti-Semitism except the Christian National Party which has one representative, Cuza. Nor are there parties in any other country who openly profess anti-Semitism. In other words, it has been left to this highly civilized country of Germany to make a political issue of what Painleve recently characterized as barbarism, and Gorky has called 'this disgusting filth of anti-Semitism.'

"Social ostracism is humiliating, but can be tolerated by a people who are conscious of their own worth. That exists in other so-called enlightened countries, but the incorporation of medieval persecutory measures in the program of a political party is a shocking defiance of the decencies of modern civilization and a black shadow upon democracy.

"Albert Einstein who has raised the curtain upon the unknown wonders of the universe, or to use Bernard Shaw's words, has actually created a new universe, Heinrich Heine whose immortal poetry has become part of the folk music of the Germanic race, Albert Ballin, whose genius helped his country to build a merchant marine that enabled it to conquer many of the markets of the world, Walter Rathenau who not only established the huge organization which alone made it possible for Germany to hold out with raw materials to the end of the War, but whose various efforts for a self-respecting yet reasonable solution of the reparations problem strengthened Germany's position before the world—these men who brought undying glory to Germany and the countless others who have in more modest ways

contributed to German civilization in every direction have been branded by these bigots as unassimilable aliens, and it is sought to legislate them out of German life and memory, and out of the German territory for the protection of which many thousands of its Jewish citizens, far in excess of their proportion in the population, readily gave up their lives.

"And we cannot overlook the dangerous augury for the future in the impregnation of the seeds of anti-Semitism upon a receptive and impressionable youth. The situation furnishes cause for anxiety to all Jews, even those who have seen no reason for identification with Jewish affairs. Even baptized Jews are not exempt from the Hakenkreuzler objective of hate."

The following officers were re-elected for the American Jewish Committee: President, Cyrus Adler; Vice-Presidents, Judge Irving Lehman and Julius Rosenwald. Judge Horace Stern of Philadelphia was elected chairman of the Executive Committee. Samuel D. Leidesdorf of New York was elected treasurer to succeed the late Col. Isaac M. Ullman of New Haven.

In addition to the officers, the following were elected members of the Executive Committee: James H. Becker of Chicago, David M. Bressler of New York, Leo M. Brown of Mobile, Fred N. Butzel of Detroit, Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of New York, James Davis of Chicago, Judge Abram I. Elkus of New York, Judge Eli Frank of Baltimore, Henry Itleson of New York, Louis E. Kirstein of Boston, Max J. Kohler of New York, Lt. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Judge Irving Lehman of New York, James Marshall of New York, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau of Cambridge, Lewis L. Strauss of New York, Sol. M. Stroock of New York, Cyrus L. Sulzberger of New York, Felix M. Warburg of New York, and Morris Wolf of Philadelphia.

Ratskesky Foundation Gives \$10,000 to Charity Groups

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Boston, Nov. 10.—The sum of \$10,000 is being distributed to Jewish and non-Jewish charitable groups in this city as an annual donation from the A. C. Ratskesky Foundation, established by A. C. Ratskesky, American minister to Czechoslovakia who is now visiting his home city. The amount is to be divided among 43 different institutions.

Rename Alliance Reading Room for Judge Samuel Greenbaum

The reference library and the reading room of the Educational Alliance will be renamed the Judge Samuel Greenbaum Reading Room and Reference Library in memory of the late Judge Samuel Greenbaum, the trustees of the Alliance decided yesterday. Judge Greenbaum, who died in August, was one of the founders of the Alliance.

Jewish Council May Turn Down Immigration Certificates; Hebrew Press Favors Rejection

(Continued from Page 1)

colonization of the Jews returning to their home."

The Haaretz is apprehensive of "unimportant concessions" and fears that Premier MacDonald "will repeat his former acts of breaking the barrel and yet trying to preserve the wine." The paper hopes that the Zionist leaders will not accept "partial pacification, interpretations or amendments for no concessions flowing out of the latest document are acceptable."

Although characterizing the certificates as "charity" and terming the government's action in releasing them "a pitiful spectacle of the heads of the government disavowing responsibility for the reversal of the Mandate and all piously avowing adherence," the Davar says nothing about rejecting the certificates. The Davar also warns against the consequences of the government's "endless and faltering explanations which are producing excitement in both Arab and Jewish camps." The paper hints that the government's postponement of a definite statement to the Arabs against resorting to violence "borders on a political crime the responsibility for which falls on the governments in London and Jerusalem."

Rabbi Bookstaber Named to Pa. Unemployment Commission

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Philip D. Bookstaber is the only Jew appointed to the commission for unemployment of Pennsylvania, just named by governor-elect Gifford Pinchot. Rabbi Bookstaber, who is active in social welfare work in this city, is a former social worker. He has served as an expert agent in the United States Department of Labor.

San Antonio Ponders Religious Instruction in Public Schools

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 10.—A plan to introduce courses in religious education for which credit would be given is now being considered by the local board of education. The project is being sponsored by the Ministerial Alliance of San Antonio. The plan proposes that each pupil receive training in the religion specified by his parents and the courses be given by instructors meeting the requirements of all parties to the agreement.

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