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Jewish Agency Meeting Opens With Adler Advocating Tri-Partite Understanding Between Jews, Arabs and Britain; Pays Tribute to Weizmann; Condemns Rumors Jews Seek to Regain Mosque Area

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BASLE, July 14—The creation of a tri-partite understanding between Arabs, Jews and the British government in Palestine was advocated here this evening by Dr. Cyrus Adler, acting-chairman of the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in the inaugural address at the opening of the first meeting of the Council since it was organized at Zurich in August 1929.

Opposed to the exciting scenes which took place an hour earlier in the same hall, when Nahum Sokolow was elected president of the World Zionist Organization, a holiday spirit prevailed in Mustermesse Hall when the Council opened its session. Men and women in evening clothes listened attentively to the report of Dr. Adler.

Next to Dr. Adler sat Mr. Sokolow and nearby were Menahem Mendel Ussishkin and other Zionist and non-Zionist leaders. Dr. Weizmann, retiring president of the Zionist Organization and of the Agency, was not present. Herzl's picture still hung over the tribune exactly as it was two weeks ago when the opening session of the Zionist Congress convened.

Vito Castanini, director of the Mandate section of the League of Nations, Dr. A. J. Hos, representing the city of Basle and Alderman Solly Meyer on behalf of the Union of Jewish Communities in Switzerland brought greetings to the gathering.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Adler pointed out that he was acting as chairman because since the Council came into being, Louis Marshall, who was the first chairman, had died, as had Lord Melchett, who together with Dr. Adler, was named joint-chairman upon the death of Mr. Marshall. In the course of the opening session memorial addresses in memory of Mr. Marshall and Lord Melchett were delivered.

Stressing the absence of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish

Agency, who was to have reported on the political developments of the last two years, Dr. Adler lauded the services of the Zionist leader, and in behalf of the Agency expressed to him "deep gratitude for his two years of devotion, statesmanship and high achievement". This praise of Dr. Weizmann was all the more striking in view of the fact that only two days earlier the Zionist Congress had adopted a resolution criticizing his leadership.

Lauds Weizmann's Service

Dr. Adler explicitly stated that the Jewish Agency fully shares with Dr. Weizmann the responsibility for the result of the negotiations between the Jewish Agency and the British government as embodied in the MacDonald letter which was issued as an official interpretation of the White Paper of October 1930. At the time of its publication the White Paper aroused worldwide Jewish protest. Dr. Adler characterizes the Premier's letter as "an extraordinarily gracious retraction on the part of a great nation of what we all considered a serious offence".

At the same time Dr. Adler did not

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Cuza Attacks Minister For Participation in Ort Center Dedication

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BUCHAREST, July 14—During a debate in the Rumanian parliament yesterday on agriculture, Professor Alexander Cuza, anti-Semitic leader, criticized the minister of commerce and agriculture, M. Manoilescu, for participating in a banquet given here last week in honor of the leader of the Ort organization, Dr. Aaron Singalowsky.

To this Manoilescu replied on behalf of the government that the Ort is performing an important social work which no government can consider unfavorably. At this point Professor Cuza interrupted the Minister, saying that through his action Manoilescu had created a critical situation. In reply Professor Cuza was told that he may express his opinions privately, but that there is no prospect of the parliament supporting him in this regard.

The banquet for Dr. Singalowsky was given on the occasion of the opening of a new Ort center in Bucharest. Besides Manoilescu, a number of other representatives of the government were present. They all praised the Ort as an organization that renders helpful service not only to Roumanian Jewry, but to Roumania in general.

Congress Elects Nahum Sokolow President of World Zionist Organization; Coalition Executive Without Revisionists to Be Named; MacDonald Letter Accepted With Reservations

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BASLE, July 14—Exactly two weeks after the 17th World Zionist Congress began its deliberations in Mustermesse Hall, the Congress tonight elected Nahum Sokolow, the 70-year old veteran of the Zionist movement, president of the World Zionist Organization as the successor to the retiring leader, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who had been at the helm of the Zionist Organization for the past 14 years.

The issue of the future leadership of the Zionist movement, which overshadowed all other questions that faced the Congress, finally came to a head when Dr. Sokolow, who has been chairman of the Zionist Executive since 1920 was chosen to lead the movement, with which he has been associated for nearly 40 years, by a vote of 118 to 48.

Before the steering submitted Mr. Sokolow's name for the presidency a resolution was adopted which will result in the election of a coalition Executive excluding the Revisionists. The new Executive will be elected late tonight after the opening meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency is concluded.

The Congress also elected a new

Actions Committee consisting of 58 members. The Committee includes Dr. Weizmann, the retiring president of the Zionist Organization, Dr. Leo Motzkin, chairman of the old Actions Committee, Menahem Mendel Ussishkin, president of the Jewish National Fund, all as co-opted members with the voting right, and Isaac Naiditch, Schmarya Levin, and Victor Jacobson, as co-opted members without the voting right.

Mr. Sokolow was supported by the entire Revisionist delegation, which had been most bitterly critical of Dr. Weizmann's administration, by the Mizrahi, (Orthodox Zionists), and the American delegates representing the Brandeis wing of the Zionist Organization of America. In this group was also included Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The Laborites, Dr. Weizmann's staunchest supporters, and the German delegation voted against Mr. Sokolow. The group headed by Louis Lipsky, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, and the British delegation under the leadership of Dr. M. D. Eder who fought a losing battle

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Hitler's Organ Suspended For Insulting Minister

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 14—The Voelkischer Beobachter, Adolf Hitler's personal organ, was suspended by the Munich police today for three weeks. The suspension is the result of the paper's virulent attacks on the German government in connection with the Hoover moratorium plan and the publication of an allegation that Karl Severing, Prussian minister of the interior, was heading an organized massacre of Hitlerites by Communists.

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hesitate to point to the fact that "without a sympathetic governmental administration, without an administration in Palestine which is prepared, not merely as a matter of grudging duty, but because of the very joy which would come in the rehabilitation of this land, sacred to three great faiths . . . all the implications of the Mandate can be frustrated".

Criticizes Arab Attitude

Referring to the attitude of the Arabs, he criticized their formal non-recognition of the Mandate while fully sharing in the advantages derived from the presence of the Mandatory government and "from the economic, social and health development which was rendered possible by the influx of Jewish labor, Jewish capital and Jewish ideals".

The attitude of the Jews, he pointed out, has throughout been clear and consistent adding that they "belong in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. The Jewish National Home is internationally guaranteed. Our position is legally recognized and within this framework we are striving to develop in the Holy Land the moral, social and intellectual ideals of the Jewish people. It is not in our power nor is it in our hearts to dispossess people that lived on the soil for a great length of years".

Alluding to the question of the Wailing Wall, Dr. Adler, who was the author of the memorandum submitted by the Jews to the Wailing Wall Commission, and who is president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, condemned the recurring rumors spread in Palestine that the Jews desire to regain the sacred area in which is included the Mosque of Omar.

On the contrary, Dr. Adler said, "while objection may be made to what I am about to say, as an actual fact I believe that if the Moslem world would offer the site back to the Jewish people to rebuild the temple and restore the sacrifices that the Jewish people would not accept this offer".

Asks Adherence to Wall Verdict

In so far as the verdict of the Wailing Wall Commission itself was concerned, he expressed the hope that the Commission's conclusions would find general adherence by all concerned. He added, however, that he did not profess complete satisfaction with the report, taking particular exception to the prohibition of the blowing of the Shofar (ram's horn) on days when its use is a positive command.

Referring to the internal difficulties among the various groups working for the upbuilding of Palestine, Dr. Adler appealed for a "moratorium to our parties, our disagreements and our academic discussions", adding that "what we need today is not division but cooperation".

Going over the problems of the Agency in the two years of its existence, Dr. Adler paid tribute to Felix M. Warburg, Oscar Wasserman, director of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, and Baron

Edmond de Rothschild for having come to the aid of the Agency at the most critical moment.

The full text of Dr. Adler's address follows:

The duty of calling to order this second meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency devolves upon me by reason of two calamities which have befallen us. At your first session, you selected as Chairman of this Council, Louis Marshall, and as co-Chairman, Lord Melchett. Both of these distinguished men have been called to the Yeshivah Shel Ma'alah, the Academy on High. Their services and their memories will be recalled to you a little later in the session, but I could not even open the meeting without referring to my own sense of loss, which I know is felt in the hearts of all of you. It is as a purely temporary and unworthy successor of these two distinguished men that I now stand before you.

When the Constitution of the Jewish Agency was signed on the 14th day of August, 1929, at the neighboring city of Zurich, no one was under the illusion that this newly created enlarged Agency was being launched on a tranquil sea, but the hope was strong that something was being done that would redound not only to the benefit of Palestine, but would ultimately knit together into a new and rejuvenated body the scattered members of the House of Israel. The representative gathering of two years ago led even the unenthusiastic to hope that many men and women of varying opinions would unite in the upbuilding in the Holy Land of a national home for the Jewish people. That such a union would not take place by the mere signing of a document was obvious. It was realized that patient spade work in various parts of the world was necessary to reconcile differences of opinion and bring united support.

Hardly had the members of that assemblage dispersed to their homes than there came the news of riots and massacres; and, instead of being able to devote themselves to constructive work, their energies were directed to binding up wounds; the emergency fund was created and the generous, voluntary and instantaneous response to this appeal was something that while it has been forgotten in many quarters, should be recalled as having evidenced the best instinct of the Jewish people everywhere.

Developments After Riots

The disturbances of August, 1929, had in their wake other grave developments. There was the report of the Shaw Commission, which came at the end of March, 1930, just as the Administrative Committee was sitting in London; this was followed by the investigation of Sir John Hope Simpson; his report and the White Paper; the resignation of the President of the

Agency, Dr. Weizmann, and of the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, Mr. Warburg; the further conversations regarding the White Paper; the letter of the Prime Minister to Dr. Weizmann and the conversations concerning the details of the proposed Development Plan.

These weighty matters so absorbed the attention and energies of all those closely in touch with the work of the Agency, that what should have been the main work of the Jewish Agency in the beginning, its own organization and planning for constructive work in Palestine, had to be put off. I trust that in the next two years we shall be granted that peace of mind to carry on the work of organizing the Jewish Agency which was denied us during the years now drawing to a close.

Economic problems, and particularly those connected with fund-raising and the budget, have necessarily given us great concern.

From the beginning there was a misunderstanding with regard to the budget. It was in the minds of many, and I thought it a definite agreement, that the enlarged Agency should take over and become responsible as of January 1, 1930, but since the fiscal and budgetary year of the Executive based upon previous practice began, say Rosh ha Shanah, about the first of October, there was a budgetary hiatus of three months which has never been filled.

Agency Obligations Increased

The Agency had to carry over obligations of \$2,500,000 and these past two lean years, in spite of economies in many directions, have added over another million thereto, so that provision must be made for the amortization of this obligation.

A report will be presented in behalf of the chairman of the budget and finance committee on the finances of the Agency, and such plans as have been proposed for the improvement of our financial position and for the conduct of our affairs in the immediate future will be laid before you.

Had he been able to be present, Dr. Wasserman may not have alluded to the fact that he and Felix M. Warburg, in a time of great stress, obligated themselves for a large loan which mitigated for a time the very great difficulties which the Executive in Palestine had to encounter. I am sure that we are all deeply grateful to these gentlemen as well as to the Nestor of Palestine work, Baron Edmond Rothschild for his aid rendered at a critical moment. In Mr. Warburg's absence I can say what I could not say in his presence,—that despite the fact that, and for reasons known to all of you, he is not present and has decided that he is unable to take any further part in the administrative committee, he nevertheless has agreed to remain a member of the Council, and from personal knowledge I can give you assurance that his interest in the work of the Agency and upbuilding of the Holy Land remains unabated so long as the

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Agency abides by the policies upon which it was founded.

Morris Rothenberg, who has served as head of the various campaigns for funds during the past two years, has recently published a statement which indicates that within the past two years there has come by way of current funds and funds for investment from America, for all Palestinian work, a total of \$7,331,253.12. As his statement is available I shall not take up your time with the details, although they are of great interest.

\$2,000,000 for Hebrew University

In addition thereto the amount of capital subscribed either for endowment funds for building, to the Hebrew University, during the past five years, totalled another \$2,000,000.

The collections for the ordinary purposes of the Jewish Agency, made through the Keren Hayesod in countries other than America, were proportionately better than those in America, the decrease in these countries being about 25 percent of previous years, a very handsome showing in the face of great difficulties.

It ought to be said that the general depression which overtook the greater part of the world affected Palestine later than almost any other country. Proportionately there was less unemployment than existed elsewhere. The export of oranges increased and the prices obtained were better. The thousand families plan, which I regret to say, is not in actual operation as yet, has made decided progress, and there have been no bank failures.

Aside from other important economic progress, the development of the harbor of Haifa, the prospective carrying of an oil pipeline to that port, the actual beginning of work on the Dead Sea concession would anywhere be regarded as economic achievements of first importance, and it is to be hoped in spite of the lamentable break of a dam in the hydro-electric power plant that it will be soon under way and with the proper precaution utilize the water power of the country for the benefit of all inhabitants.

Although these things are not my metier, I think I may say that it was in the minds of all of us that so far as the Agency was concerned the continuation of the great enterprise in Palestine should be placed upon a sound economic basis and not upon an eleemosynary basis. It would not be good for the work, even if it were prospering, that it should rest upon the shoulders of a few men. I have recently read with interest the proposal made of a great popular annual membership of the Jewish Agency without reference as to whether one were Zionist or non-Zionist or what kind of Zionist or non-Zionist one might happen to be. While I am not sure that the proposal for a million

able, and some persons might be able and willing to pay more than that sum annually, this idea is correct and I urge its favorable consideration upon the proper bodies so that there may be a reasonable certainty with regard to budget and income.

It is sound enough to make a budget based upon actual needs if one has the taxing power and can enforce it, but up to this time the work in Palestine has depended upon the voluntary gifts of the Jewish people. These varied with the times and the temper of the people, so that the budget was not really a budget but a pious hope, an inspiration, if you choose. Even a person not a financier can readily recognize the insecurity of this plan.

Would Create Revolving Fund

With the exception of monies which must be regarded as in the nature of a *fond perdu*, all monies collected should be used as investment, returnable and repayable and creating a revolving fund by which more and more work can be done. If this plan is not carried out, then in the last analysis we shall be deluding ourselves with the idea that we are creating an independent population in Palestine. If constant and growing support must be provided in behalf of a considerable population—a population which it is hoped will be gradually on the increase and we can not count on the return of the capital and its reapplication, then the population cannot fairly be characterized as self-supporting.

We have now reached a Jewish population in Palestine of somewhere between 160,000 and 175,000, more than one-half the size of that of the British Isles. Such a population ought, and I have no doubt will, gradually through its own strength take over these duties and functions which any community may be expected to do for themselves, and I refer particularly to education and health. It is a hopeful sign that the transference of the educational system and the health work to the Yishub is being seriously undertaken.

Urges Unity as Keynote

We and Palestine are not alone in disappointments during these two years. The greatest nations on the face of the earth suffered vicissitudes. Maybe we can take a lesson from them. We may not be able to declare a moratorium, such as has recently become fashionable, though I daresay, the treasury would welcome this device, but we might at least declare a moratorium to our parties, our disagreements and our academic discussions, and learn that what we need today, is not division but cooperation. This should be our keynote. If we are unable to cooperate with each other how can we expect the world or any part of it to cooperate with us.

It is but natural that our operations

revealed certain weaknesses which require correction. I refer specifically to overlapping activities as between the Agency, the Zionist Organization and the Vaad Leumi in the name of the Yishub.

Let us be perfectly clear on this subject. There was never any thought in the organization of the Agency that the Zionist Organization should disband. On the contrary it was and is very desirable that it should grow and strengthen itself, but when it comes to the conduct of the affairs of the Agency then the Zionist Organization ought to be satisfied with the representation that it has to the Jewish Agency so that there can be complete unity of action.

In the partnership of the Agency, the advantages were on the side of the Zionist Organization. They were well organized; 50 per cent of all delegates were appointed by them; they had the advantages of discipline and could meet in advance of meetings of the Council or of the Administrative Committee and decide upon the policy which they would support. As against this, the non-Zionists came in without organization, mostly as individuals, and the likelihood of the Zionist policy prevailing was strong, if not overwhelming. We advocate no change in this proportionate status. But we maintain that this ought fully to satisfy the Zionist aspirations. Instead we have witnessed a waste of energy, a duplication of work, and confusion in the minds of those who were carrying on the very heavy work in London by reasons of the contrariety of advice and since none of these things can be done without expenditure, the employment of funds for purposes of organization and travel when Palestine was desperately in need.

Add to this the further confusion arising from the independent action by the Vaad Leumi at times, independent of the offices of the Agency, independent of the Executives,—action which has resulted on several occasions in the presentation of separate memoranda and reports to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, and you see that we can not continue on this basis without courting dissension. In view of all the difficulties to be encountered on the outside, it would be lamentable if we didn't consolidate our ranks and avoid the need of expending precious energy to compose dissensions within.

Lauds Weizmann Leadership

I expected that the political aspects of the Jewish Agency's work would be presented by Dr. Weizmann. He has elected not to do so for reasons which no one in this company requires explaining and which I daresay, will ere long, be the cause of profound regret to a section of the Jewish people. In behalf of the Jewish Agency, I express to him our deep gratitude for his two years of devotion, statesmanship and high achievement.

I am sure that in the future, which I am chary of forecasting, all those devoted to the cause of Palestine, will

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Abe Cahan, Alexander Harkavy Feted by Jews of Berlin

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 14—A reception, at which leading Jews of Berlin were present, was given here yesterday for Abe Cahan, editor of the New York Chicago Jewish Daily Forward, and Alexander Harkavy, noted Jewish philologist of America. The reception was given by the Sholom Aleichem Club, and was held in the home of Jacob Leschinsky, Yiddish publicist.

Mr. Cahan spoke on America, describing the achievement of American Jews in trade, industry and culture, and said that the part played by American Jews in the development of an American culture is still great, in spite of the economic crisis, anti-Semitism and the stoppage of immigration.

Dr. Tscharikower greeted the American guests. Among those present were Prof. Simeon Dubnow, noted Jewish historian; Dr. Julius Bruzku, and other Jewish leaders, who discussed the danger of a decline of Polish Jewry, if the Pilsudski policy in the event of the continuation of the systematic barring of Polish Jews from the economic life and the education of the country, in order to create a great Polish middle class is effected.

Rabbi Schachtel Named To Aid Rabbi Stern

Rabbi Hyman Judah Schachtel, of Buffalo, has been called to West End Synagogue, New York, as assistant rabbi to Dr. Nathan Stern. Rabbi Schachtel, a son of the late Rev. Bernard Schachtel, who for seventeen years was cantor of Temple Beth El, Buffalo, was graduated several weeks ago from Hebrew Union College, where he won a prize essay contest with his essay on "Mendelssohn's Apologia for Judaism." He formerly served as rabbi in Danville, Ill. and

Pioneer Philadelphia Zionist Who Made Fortune in Manufacture Of Teeth Is Palestine's Largest Individual Jewish Landowner

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM—A census of American Jews in Palestine would show people who came unobtrusively and remained inconspicuous but have contributed more than their mite. If the total contribution nowise measures up to the numerical and money power of American Jewry in the pre-crash days it is not to be reckoned up against those who are here.

"Palestine is still the only land where Jews are safe with body, soul and property," Dr. Weizmann was heard to say recently, notwithstanding the White Paper debacle. On the face of it though paradoxical, the statement is nevertheless true. Even the disaster of August, 1929, has not blotted out the light for most Jews who have come here from America.

Tel Aviv is the home of the majority of American Jews, including the many who own plots in the Sharon Plain where the golden orange is cultivated. Veritable commuters between Jaffa and New York, a great many have become, but probably the best known, both here and in America, is Samuel S. Bloom. An old Philadelphia Zionist, he has made between 1909 and 1930 as many return trips as the War, his age, strength and his numerous interests permitted.

Largest Individual Landowner

Today Mr. Bloom is perhaps the largest individual Jewish landowner in Palestine. Like a patriarch of old, his family has been divided by accident or design into two parts, three in Tel Aviv. The children in the States follow a flourishing artificial tooth business which the father successfully conducted for years until he withdrew from it in 1914. The younger children, whom he brought here in 1926, he set up in the same business in Tel Aviv after making it a going concern—"The American Porcelain Tooth Company, Successors to S. S. Bloom."

He himself found better use for his liquid capital than even producing what was for Palestine an unheard of article, and employing scores of Jewish workmen. He has put his hands to as much land as his capital could reach.

How the man of more than sixty-five, who arrived in America a penniless "yeshiva-bocher" nearly half a century ago, has managed to do this is an epic of American Zionism.

First Arrived in 1909

In 1909 he first came to spy out the land, and five years later sold his tooth factory to a trust, receiving a quarter of a million dollars for a business for which another concern, which held out longer, eventually received twelve million. With his late wife and two of the children he re-visited Palestine in the spring of 1914, a contract in hand from the tooth trust to take all he could manufacture at ten percent over factory cost, up to thirty million teeth a year. If not for the war, Palestine,

the biggest factory in the world, employing perhaps a thousand people.

Fleeing war-threatened Palestine, he left in the Jerusalem bank what money he had brought for investigations, true to the good old Jewish tradition that whatever happens the Holy Land must not be made poorer by anyone leaving it. He thought, like many, the war would be an international unpleasantness of short duration, waited on an unsettled footing in America five years for it to be over, came back as soon as possible after the Armistice with the intention of manufacturing teeth.

Nearly Quit Palestine

Conditions were still unsettled, it looked as if labor would be too high, and after reconnoitering, Mr. Bloom returned to the United States, leaving orders for three large houses to be built in a new and sandy section of Tel Aviv with the money left on deposit in the bank when the war broke out. The houses, it is true, cost three times the original figure, and in 1922 he came back to see how they were getting on. Contracting typhoid, he returned on recovery to America, and "almost swore" he was through with Palestine.

But he was not. Life in America failed to suit or soothe the Lithuanian yeshiva-bocher, turned tooth and real-estate magnate. He could not mix with the crowd. Two years later he was in Palestine, for good, with his late wife and the three younger children. Disappointed in the house-building adventure in Tel Aviv he followed an atavistic call. He set about preparing moulds, scraped around for material and built furnaces for a tooth factory. Workmen had to be trained in the mysteries of an intricate business and for a while the manufacturer paid his labor for teeth he had to throw out. The factory's output is now growing, a son and son-in-law operate it without their father's help, and with more capital, many more workers could be employed than the hundred who now work in the factory.

Bought First Land in 1928

But Mr. Bloom would put no more money in teeth. He wanted land. With a well-known Sephardic Jew from Jerusalem, he bought in May, 1928, the first 2,000 dunams for something like \$100,000. The area had belonged to a Sheikh, one of the poor landless Arabs who still owns an orange grove of 600 dunams which he can make blossom like the rose by judiciously applying Mr. Bloom's money. He next bought 4,000 dunams near Tulkarem, also from a family of land-poor effendis, and then turned to Karkour, where he bought 4,500 dunams of which a third is suitable for orange growing. Excluding 750 dunams near Gaza, which he bought as an investment for his children, his latest and most promising purchase is an orange grove acquired from an Arab near the Chassidic col-

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recognize his great services rendered over these many years. It is not my purpose to elaborate on these, because enough, and maybe too much, has already been said on the subject. I wish to say most explicitly, that the conferences which were held by Dr. Weizmann and his associates with the committee of the British cabinet, after the protests which followed the issuance of the White Paper, were undertaken with the full knowledge of his colleagues of the Agency in America. We were in constant communication by telephone, cable and mail, and we fully share with him the responsibility for the result as embodied in the letter of the Prime Minister, which I for my part, consider an extraordinarily gracious retraction on the part of a great nation, of what we all considered a serious offense.

National Home Defined

It seems to me too, that we must get into a clear frame of mind with regard to the working out of the National Home under the Mandate. There has been a great deal of discussion as to what the National Home really is. I do not propose a new definition. It is defined in the White Paper of 1922, and the definition was accepted at that time by the Zionist Organization. It reads as follows:

"When it is asked what is meant by the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, it may be answered that it is not the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the inhabitants of Palestine as a whole, but the further development of the existing Jewish community, with the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world, in order that it may become a center in which the Jewish people as a whole may take, on grounds of religion and race, an interest and a pride. But in order that this community should have the best prospect of free development and provide a full opportunity for the Jewish people to display its capacities, it is essential that it should know that it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. That is the reason why it is necessary that the existence of a Jewish National Home in Palestine should be internationally guaranteed, and that it should be formally recognized to rest upon ancient historic connection."

Norman Bentwich, attorney-general of Palestine, has described it more briefly: "a national home connotes a territory in which a people, without receiving the rights of political sovereignty, has, nevertheless a recognized legal position and receives the opportunity of developing its moral, social and intellectual ideals."

These definitions are implicit in the Mandate. The agreement to create the constitution of the Jewish Agency employed as its preamble and as its basis the Balfour Declaration and the terms

the power of either party to this agreement to revise the preamble or the terms of the constitution based upon it without formal action contemplated either for revision of the constitution or termination of the agreement. Any other course would be a breach of covenant.

Urges Tri-Partite Agreement

The fact is that there are three parties vitally concerned; the British government, the Arab people and the Jewish people, with the League of Nations exercising a supervisory guardianship over the execution of the Mandate. It is necessary that these three parties shall arrive at and maintain an understanding—otherwise the land will not prosper and we shall have recurring irritation, if no worse.

Now the situation, as it seems to me, and I am speaking only for myself, is somewhat as follows: this land was during the Great War conquered by the British. Under the laws of war, they might have, had they so chosen, annexed it as their property and made it a crown colony or a dominion or any other thing that they would have deemed desirable. They expressly disavowed during the War the intention of doing this and instead thereof to do another thing which was laid down in the Balfour Declaration and afterward incorporated into the Mandate. Since we are all supposed to be realists in these days, it ought to be perfectly clear that the British did not conquer Palestine for the sake of the Arabs nor for that matter for the sake of the Jews. They conquered it from the Turks as a necessary part of allied military operations, in the interest of the Allied cause and of the British Empire. Later, in conjunction with the Allied and Associated Powers, they undertook to fulfil the obligation implied in the Balfour Declaration, through the medium of public international law as described in the document known as the Mandate.

Sympathetic Administration Essential

However, without a sympathetic governmental administration, without an administration in Palestine which is prepared, not merely as a matter of grudging duty but because of the very joy which would come in the rehabilitation of this land, sacred to three great faiths, to carry through these plans, all the implications of the Mandate can be frustrated.

The Arabs have steadily assumed a formal attitude of non-recognition of this Mandate, in effect of the Government under which they are now living, though securing all advantages to be derived from the presence of the Government, as from the economic, social and health development which was rendered possible by the influx of Jewish labor, Jewish capital and Jewish ideals.

Jews Would Dispose of No One

consistent. We belong in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. The Jewish National Home is internationally guaranteed. Our position is legally recognized and within this framework, we are striving to develop in the Holy Land the moral, social, and intellectual ideals of the Jewish people. I am not in our power nor is it in our hands to dispossess people that lived on the soil for a great length of years.

I recognize that misunderstanding might have been obviated if academic assumptions on the part of the Jewish people with regard to land holding and labor had been viewed as matters of practice rather than of principle. It might be well worth our while to examine this possibility. The Jewish people have suffered so much from the injustice of the world that they can be relied upon to see that no even a semblance of injustice be done to others. Zion is to be redeemed with justice. *Zion be-mishpat tipash.*

These considerations have bearing also on the recent agitation for the development of self-governing institutions in Palestine. If this problem be approached in the proper spirit, if as a condition precedent it be recognized that a mutual understanding between Jews and Arabs be reached, I would have no fear that we shall lose thereby. Although the enthusiasm about parliamentary government in some quarters of the globe has rather waned before the apparent efficiency of the dictator, we who come from democratic lands have not abandoned our deep-rooted conviction in the justice and political wisdom of self-government. When under the Commissionership of Sir Herbert Samuel some form of self-government was proposed, the Jewish Agency (then the Zionist Organization) was prepared to accept it, and the Arabs refused. If new propositions to the same effect are made now, I hope that the Jews will not put themselves in the position of unconditional refusal. Once it is admitted by all concerned that we Jews belong in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance, the matter of numbers—though of high importance—is nevertheless secondary.

Asks Adherence to Wall Verdict

I will now revert to the Kotel Maaravi which furnished the pretext, even though it was not the cause, of riots two years ago. For many years there has centered about it irritation and difficulties. The British Government, with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, appointed a Commission to determine the rights and claims of Moslems and Jews in connection therewith. The Report of this Commission was published a few weeks since. In the main point the decision handed down by the Commission conforms to the Brief prepared on behalf of the Jewish Agency and I express the hope that the conclusions of the Commission will find general adherence by all concerned. No claim of property right in the Wall was made on our behalf. Our claim was for free access for devotions, and this claim has

Jewish Agency Meeting Opens With Adler Advocating Tri-Partite Understanding Between Jews, Arabs and Britain; Pays Tribute to Weizmann; Condemns Rumors Jews Seek to Regain Mosque Area

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been substantially recognized. I do not possess complete satisfaction with the report. There are limitations placed upon the service including the prohibition of the blowing of the Shofar on days when its use is a positive command. I recognize, however, that the Commission had a difficult and, what I doubt seemed at times, a bewildering task and that it was not in the minds of the members to control Jewish ceremonial, but to find an equitable solution consistent with the promotion of peace.

In this connection I feel it a duty to allude to the Temple Area itself, fraught as the subject is with difficulty. The holy cities of Islam are Mecca and Medina. It is to Mecca that the faithful Mohammedan turns in prayer. It is thither that the pilgrimages are made. Yet the Mosque of Omar is a place of great sanctity to the Moslem world. As for us, though we will always sorrow at the destruction of the Temple, it was destroyed by the Romans centuries before Islam was born. Islam is in no way responsible for the destruction of the Beth ha Mikdash and we harbor no feelings against the Moslems that it is they who possess the ancient site. While objection may be made to what I am about to say, as an actual fact I believe that if the Moslem world would offer the site back to the Jewish people, to rebuild the Temple and restore the sacrifices, that the Jewish people would not accept this offer. Some things have happened in the two thousand years since the destruction of the Temple and one of them is that the Jewish people will never resume the sacrificial ritual of their ancestors of thousands of years ago. Prayers have taken the place of bullocks *ush-shalemah farim sefatenu*. There can be no desire on the part of the Jewish people in any way to disturb the Mosque erected on the ancient Temple site and nothing but ignorance or malice causes dangerous rumors to the contrary.

As for the business before the Assembly, I shall ask the Council to consider such matters as have been regularly referred to it by the Officers and by the Administrative Committee. As I see it, from the point of view of organization, there is a necessity for the adoption of certain By-Laws to interpret the Constitution. At the request of the American Provisional Committee proposals to this end have been prepared by the executives and will be laid before such Committee as you desire to have appointed to consider this matter.

The subject of the budget, which involves both matters relating to Income and Expenditure, and is also vitally concerned in debt-funding; matters concerning the relation of the Jewish Agency both to the British Government and to the Palestine Govern-

ment, the relationship of the Agency to the World Zionist Organization and to the Vaad Leumi all require your attention.

Relations to Non-Affiliated Groups

There are questions involving the relationship of the Agency to bodies working in and for Palestine, not directly affiliated with the Agency, but nevertheless within the scope of its general interests, for all bodies that are engaged in the upbuilding of Palestine,—economically, socially, educationally and religiously,—are of concern to us. I name such institutions as the Keren Kayemet, the Pica, the Palestine Economic Corporation and the Hebrew University.

It might be advisable that special committees or commissions on these subjects, or such others as the Council may desire, be appointed to consider and advise the Council as to how they can most usefully proceed in the various interesting, though difficult, tasks before us.

I pray and I hope that grace shall be granted to us that we may see our duties and obligations as well as our rights, and while maintaining our claim to free settlement in the land as far as the economic possibilities allow, we shall make it known to all men by word and by deed that in this effort we are not as a matter of force, but as a matter of justice desirous of giving all those who were settled on the land equal opportunity for a decent living, for the opportunity to develop and improve their own lives and conditions. And to effect all this we ask the British Government and the Palestine Government to give full faith and credit to the honorableness of our intentions. We ask the Arab people to join us and the British administration in a common endeavor to make the land a fit place in which to live. We ask the world, both Christian and Moslem, to consider that we are a small folk; that we have neither armies nor navies; but that we have a spirit which prompts us from all over the world to help restore the Holy Land to its pristine glory and give an opportunity to as many Jews as the land can absorb to live there without harm or injury to anyone else.

Why should it be so difficult to have this ardent wish recognized? Why should it be so difficult to say to a mighty Empire like Britain or to a mighty religion like Islam: "Much you have derived from us; much have we suffered at your hands; give us back a portion of this small, difficult, but beautiful land which we crave as a great heritage from our distant ancestors who in a spiritual sense at least are your ancestors as well. This is what we ask in the name of religion

Assimilation and Inter-marriage Make Inroads on Swedish Jewry

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

STOCKHOLM.—Together the three Scandinavian countries have a Jewish population of about 12 to 13 thousand souls. Of this number about one-half, or 6,000, live in Sweden. The three important Jewish communities of Sweden are those of Stockholm, the capital, Gothenburg and Malmo.

Malmo is only three hours by boat from Germany and only one hour from Copenhagen, the Danish capital. Out of a general population of about 100,000 Malmo has about 150 Jewish families. This community is the least assimilated of all the Jewish communities of Sweden, since most of the Jews of Malmo immigrated there from Russia and Poland and the present community is only about 25 years old. The term present community is used because old documents in the local "Rathaus," or City Hall, show that as far back as the seventeenth century Jews lived in Malmo and were either assimilated or emigrated to Stockholm or to neighboring Germany.

Of the Jewish spiritual life in Malmo there is little that can be said. There is a beautiful synagogue there in which the prayers are conducted in Orthodox fashion, and this is the only place where the Jews of Malmo meet. The rabbi of Malmo, Dr. Wahlstein, a former student of the Pressburg Yeshiva, complained that the Jewish generation here is growing up without Judaism and is rapidly assimilating. Lately, however, a few Malmo Jews have made serious efforts to establish a Hebrew school, but the community as a whole has not as yet interested itself in the project.

Only a fifteen-minute ride from Malmo brings you to the university city of Lund. There, too, a few dozen Jewish families live, almost all of them from Russia. Judaism there, too, is concentrated in the synagogue, which greatly resembles an Orthodox synagogue of Poland or Galicia. This community has a shochet, who is at the same time a teacher of religion. The Jews here still speak Yiddish, but their children, who have received a Swedish education, migrate to Stockholm, where in 80 cases out of a hundred they become assimilated with the native Swedish Jews, or rather, with the Swedes, since it is in general extremely difficult now to distinguish between a Swede and a Swedish Jew.

Jews Scattered

Besides these two towns, there are other small places in Sweden which boast of a few Jewish families each. The whole Judaism of these Jews in the scattered Swedish towns is bound up in the celebration of the High Holidays. On these occasions they bring from Germany or elsewhere a cantor who can also deliver a sermon and blow the shofar. And this cantor who is "imported" annually is perhaps the only connection that these isolated Jews maintain with Judaism.

The second important Jewish community of Sweden is that of Gothen-

Congress Elects Nahum Sokolow President of World Zionist Organization; Coalition Executive Without Revisionists to Be Named; MacDonald Letter Accepted With Reservations

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for the reelection of Dr. Weizmann, abstained from voting.

Immediately after Mr. Sokolow was declared elected, Berl Locker, of New York, on behalf of the Laborites, declared that the fact that they had not voted for Sokolow should not be interpreted as mistrust of him because they have nothing against him either in principle or personally but they oppose the election of a president before the Zionist Executive is elected. Mr. Locker added that the Laborites cannot vote for a president so long as they are unaware of the program and personnel of the Executive with whom the new president will have to work and of which he forms a part.

Centrists Explain Opposition

In similar terms Kurt Blumenfeld, speaking for the pro-Weizmannists and the General Zionists, stated that they regret that Sokolow had been dragged into such political maneuvers and thus compelled the General Zionists to vote against him not as an individual but as one who is elected before the Executive was chosen. Both Locker and Blumenfeld protested against the Revisionists, they said, with their vote imposed upon the Congress a new procedure of electing the president before electing the Executive.

Following these declarations, Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum of Warsaw, Radical leader, suggested that Sokolow's election be postponed until after the Executive had been elected. This proposal was rejected by a vote of 99 to 65, the other delegates refraining from voting.

When the result of the election was announced, Dr. Robert Stricker, erstwhile Radical turned Revisionist, speaking on behalf of the Revisionists, asserted that they had voted for Sokolow only out of practical motives and simply because they were of the opinion that the leadership must be changed. He emphasized that the future action of the Revisionists depends upon the manner in which the future Executive's activities will develop.

Protests Russian Persecution

Early in the afternoon Rabbi Stephen S. Wise vigorously condemned the persecution of Zionists and the suppression of the Hebrew language and culture in Soviet Russia. The New York Rabbi announced that the American Zionists have initiated a campaign to raise funds for the persecuted Zionists of Russia who have been exiled to Siberia and elsewhere not because they were counter-revolutionaries but because they had sacrificed themselves for the Jewish national ideal.

Following Dr. Wise's address the Congress adopted a resolution protesting against the persecution of Zionists in Russia. The resolution as finally voted included an amendment proposed by the Mizrahi (Orthodox Zionists), to the effect that the Congress protests not only against the persecution of Zionists and Hebrew culture but also

against religious persecution.

The election of Mr. Sokolow to the supreme position in the World Zionist movement, a post which also carries with it the title of president of the Jewish Agency, climaxes a long career of distinguished achievement on behalf of the Jewish people. Born in Poland, Mr. Sokolow is regarded as the virtual founder of modern journalism in the Hebrew language. For many years he was the editor of the Warsaw Hebrew daily, Hazeira, and contributed over a long period of years innumerable articles and essays in a dozen or more languages to Jewish publications throughout the world. He is also considered one of the greatest living Jewish linguists.

The new leader of the World Zionist movement joined the cause almost immediately after Dr. Theodor Herzl, the founder of political Zionism, appeared on the Jewish scene. Mr. Sokolow participated in the first Zionist Congress at Basle in 1897, and now at the 17th Zionist Congress meeting in the same city he received the highest Zionist honor.

Active Since 1897

Since 1897 he has held practically every important office in the Zionist Organization and has played an important role in all major Zionist accomplishments. Together with Dr. Weizmann, he initiated during the World War an energetic political campaign for the inclusion of the Zionist aims in the British war policies and thus helped in the issuance of the Balfour Declaration.

During the peace negotiations at Versailles in 1919 Mr. Sokolow was the president of the Committee of Jewish Delegations. In this capacity he succeeded in having Jewish minority rights in various European countries recognized and included as integral parts of the peace treaty. Through his efforts the governments of the United States, France, Italy, Poland, South Africa and other countries endorsed the Balfour Declaration.

At the conclusion of the first international Zionist Congress held in London in 1920, after a lapse of seven years during the stormy period of the World War, Mr. Sokolow was the only member of the Zionist Executive elected at the eleventh Zionist Congress the last before the War, to remain. He symbolized the continuation of the movement and it was he who carried it through the difficulties of the World catastrophe.

It was this conference which first elected him president of the World Zionist Executive and all Congresses since then have reelected him. At every Congress since the War, with the exception of the present one, Mr. Sokolow had been the opening speaker.

Besides his political and journalistic activities, Mr. Sokolow found time to write numerous books of importance,

the greatest of which is his two-volume "History of Zionism" published in 1919, and in which he endeavored for the first time to give an historic explanation of the evolution of Zionist thought.

The political commission's resolution reporting that Premier MacDonald's letter in explanation of the White Paper of October, 1930, is not a basis for cooperation between the Jewish Agency and the British government but declaring it to be "the basis for further negotiations between the Jewish Agency and the Mandatory government with a view to the effective implementing of the assurances in the letter" was adopted by a large majority Tuesday afternoon.

A minority resolution introduced by the Revisionists, who called for the rejection of the letter as inadequate, was voted down by a vote of 114 to 71. Among those supporting this resolution were Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Abraham Tulin, as well as the Mizrahi delegates. The American delegation was divided, some voting for the political commission's majority report and others abstaining from voting at all.

The text of the resolution as approved by the Congress is as follows:

"The Congress takes note of the British Premier's letter to Dr. Weizmann of February 13 and of his statement as to the authoritative character of this document, and expresses its appreciation of the assurances and definitions in the letter which indicate a desire on the part of the Mandatory government to meet the just demands of the Jewish people.

"At the same time the Congress declares that the letter contains restrictions and principles which afford ground for justified apprehension, and omits any reference to a number of important questions that were dealt with in the White Paper of October, 1930, in a manner endangering the development of the Jewish National Home and unacceptable to the Jewish Agency.

"The Congress regrets to point out that the Palestine government has not yet implemented the assurances contained in the MacDonald letter, as explained in particular in the continuous difficulties attaching to the Jewish purchase of land, Jewish immigration and the employment of Jewish labor on public works. Moreover, the Protection of Tenants Ordinance has been amended in a manner seriously impeding Jewish purchase of land.

"The Congress accordingly regards the Premier's letter as a basis for further negotiations between the Jewish Agency and the Mandatory government with a view to the effective implementing of the assurances in the letter and the carrying out of the justified Jewish demands regarding the questions unsatisfactorily dealt with and those that are still open, and the creation of such conditions as will secure

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the establishment of the Jewish National Home."

Laborite Accuses Government

Prior to the adoption of this resolution, Eliezer Kaplan, Palestine labor leader, accused the Palestine government of exploiting child labor and women by employing them 15 hours a day at a daily wage of 35 cents. Mr. Kaplan's charge was made in the course of his report on behalf of the colonization and labor committee. He emphasized that the Palestine government was bringing in Arab labor from Transjordan for use on public works, while Jewish labor is unemployed. Mr. Kaplan cited numerous instances in which the Palestine government was deliberately discriminating against Jewish labor and eliminating it from employment.

Following his report the Congress approved a resolution to the effect that notwithstanding Premier MacDonald's letter, which obligates the Palestine government to employ Jewish labor proportionately on public works, this obligation and duty has so far not been fulfilled by the Palestine government. By the terms of another resolution the Congress obligated all institutions supported by Zionist funds to observe the principle of the employment of Jewish labor.

Protest Russian Persecution

A resolution protesting against the persecution of Zionists in Russia and a request that the Zionist Executive take all necessary steps to facilitate the immigration into Palestine of those persecuted in Russia because of their Zionist convictions was approved.

A storm of applause greeted Dr. Michael Ringel of East Galicia when he expressed the hope that General Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, High Commissioner designee of Palestine, would bring peaceful development to Palestine and that he would help in the realization of the Jewish National Home, "thus restoring the shattered confidence of the Jewish people in Great Britain."

On Monday evening the Congress was the scene of a new disturbance when a minority resolution, offered by the Revisionists, which stated that the Congress disapproves of the spirit of the renunciation of the national idea by the administration of the Hebrew University and instructed the Zionist Executive to safeguard the national spirit in the University administration was adopted by a vote of 87 to 74.

This resolution was obviously aimed at Dr. Judah L. Magnes, chancellor of the University, whose views on the Palestine question have been bitterly assailed by various Zionist groups. In the course of the vote on this resolution, Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, Palestine Laborite, shouted across the hall that it was a cultural disgrace and a violation of academic freedom. Eliezer Kaplan who was presiding ordered

Dr. Arlosoroff to withdraw his remarks.

The plenary session also voted \$1,350,000 as the income for the next year from the Keren Hayesod, and an expenditure of \$1,800,000, the difference to be made up out of extraordinary income. The expenditure was divided as follows: debts, \$455,000; administration expenses, \$240,000; education, \$285,000; colonization, \$350,000; immigration and labor, \$77,500; health, \$275,000, including \$25,000 for the Workers' Sick Fund compensation; salaries in arrears, \$75,000; religion, \$5,000; and unforeseen expenditures, \$12,500. For the first time the Congress also included in the budget subsidies for small industrial enterprises.

As an outgrowth of Monday's disturbance when the Zionist flag was pulled down by Abraham Lang, chairman of the Basle Revisionist organization, during the scene that resulted from the withdrawal of the Revisionist delegation, the Congress Court sentenced Lang to abstain from all Zionist activities until January 1, 1932.

Shortly after the opening of Monday evening's session, to which the Revisionists returned after their dramatic exit of the previous night, Meer Grossman, British Revisionist leader, read a declaration from the platform. He said "in order to save the prestige of the Congress' tribune and in order to fulfil the mandate of their electors the Revisionists are returning to participate in all activities of the Congress. We shall endeavor to save everything that can be saved for constructive Zionism."

The Revisionist statement, which was received in silence, declared that the Revisionists "will define their attitude toward the factors which at present dominate Zionism at the time which they will find fit." The returning Revisionist delegation was not accompanied by Vladimir Jabotinsky.

Baltimore Jewish Charities Plan Special Fall Fund Drive

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

BALTIMORE, July 14—A campaign for funds for the Associated Jewish Charities will be held beginning November, it was announced today by the board of directors of the organization. Many committees are already at work and others are in the process of formation. A large number of the leaders in the Jewish community have accepted chairmanships of the important committees.

Owing to the depression, the requests for aid are greatly diminishing the funds of the charities organization. During June, it is pointed out, the Jewish Social Service Bureau spent more than \$11,000 on material relief—food, rent, clothes, etc., for 283 families, nearly 1,700 individuals. This is the largest number of relief cases under care in the history of the agency.

Assimilation and Inter-marriage Make Inroads on Swedish Jewry

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burg, or Goteburg, as it is called in Swedish. This is an old community with old-established Swedish Jews who own a beautiful house of worship, but live very little of a Jewish life. Here, too, the most active Jewish element is the immigrant Jews.

Gothenburg is the second largest city in Sweden and has a population of more than a quarter of a million. Nevertheless the number of Jews here is negligible. But what it lacks in quantity, it makes up in quality, since Jews occupy a prominent place in the economic life of Gothenburg.

Of Jewish education there is even less here than in Malmo, assimilation having penetrated to the very marrow of Gothenburg Jews. In speaking of this with one of the leaders of the Jewish community his excuse was, "We are not Orthodox; we are Liberal." Thus he believed that the problem of the education of the young Jewish generation, on which the future existence of the community depends, was solved.

And as an example of what the future holds out for the assimilated Jews of Sweden we can take the little town of Norrkemping, which lies on the road between Gothenburg and Sweden. In that town there is an ancient synagogue, tended by a Gentile sexton, who said that the entire Judaism of these people is limited to celebrating the High Holidays and "Jahrzeit," and that he has to remind these Jews of the days upon which they must celebrate "Jahrzeit" for their dead parents. In a sincere voice the old Swede—a good Christian at that—complained of the way in which the prosperous Jews of Norrkemping have become estranged from Judaism, and, odd as this may sound, said:

"As long as I live I am still on guard to remind them from time to time of their origin. But one doesn't live forever, you know."

60% Mixed Marriage

Stockholm, the largest Jewish community in Sweden, has as its Chief Rabbi Dr. Marcus Ehrenpreis, the famous Jewish scholar and writer, who was born in Galicia and who was for a long time the Chief Rabbi of Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. In a talk with him, he said that there is a veritable epidemic of mixed marriages among the Jews of Stockholm and the rest of Sweden. Nearly sixty percent of Jewish marriages today are mixed marriages, and there seems to be no hope that this large figure will become smaller in the near future.

The Orthodox synagogue of Stockholm is located in a poor quarter of the city. The members of this little congregation are the few Polish Jews who live in Stockholm. The synagogue is supported mainly by two wealthy German-Jewish Orthodox families. If a Jew who comes to Stockholm wishes to eat strictly kosher food, he must get himself invited to some home, since there is no kosher restaurant in the city.