

St. Louis
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Re. File
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BARON DE HIRSCH CENTENARY TRIBUTE BY ICA PRESIDENT SIR LEON-
ARD COHEN AT LONDON MEETING OF ICA COUNCIL: SIMULTANEOUS
CELEBRATION OF FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ICA: A MAN
PASSIONATELY DEVOTED TO JUDAISM.

London, Dec. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

We are celebrating to-day at the same time the fortieth anniversary of our Society and the centenary of Baron de Hirsch, who was born on the 9th. December, 1831, Sir Leonard L. Cohen, the President of the Jewish Colonisation Association (Ica), began his presidential address, in opening here to-day the meeting of the Council of the Ica. Telegrams of greeting for this occasion have been received from all parts of the world, and were read out to the meeting.

In paying tribute to that great man, Sir Leonard went on, I wish first of all in a few words to recall to your memory the important part that our illustrious founder played in the history of Judaism and in its philanthropic development. He was passionately devoted to Judaism. The many travels he undertook throughout his life in Central and Eastern Europe and the time he spent amongst its inhabitants added if possible to the affection he bore to his unfortunate co-religionists. He gave generously to existing charities. Very soon he realised the necessity that efforts in charitable directions should be co-ordinated. Simultaneous action was necessary everywhere, for misery confronted the Jews all over the world, in Galicia, Russia, also in the United States of America, in Canada and in Palestine. From 1837, the year his son died, he devoted himself to constructive work. He founded the "Stiftung" in Vienna, which saved so many children from ignorance, the Baron de Hirsch Fund in New York, with which we have collaborated so long. Finally he achieved the creation in Russia itself of a vast enterprise of education and rehabilitation. He did not allow himself to be rebuffed by difficulties and finally he founded in 1891 the Jewish Colonisation Association.

Ica Has Existed More Than A Generation: Has Survived Misfortunes Of War And Upheavals Of Europe: A Few Glorious Memories - Work In Argentine Brazil Palestine Russia And Canada: We Have Assisted Settlement Of Great And Prosperous Jewish Communities And Organised And Regulated Emigration Helping Hundreds Of Thousands Of Men To Found Home In New World: I Firmly Believe Years Which Have Elapsed Have Yielded Ample Proof Our Association Has Accomplished What Founder Expected Of It.

Our Association has existed more than a generation, Sir Leonard proceeded. It has survived the misfortunes of the war and the upheavals of Europe. The time has come to cast an eye backwards over what has been accomplished, though I cannot recount in detail the work of the last 40 years. The little book we publish on the occasion of the centenary of our founder tells of our labours and their results.

You will allow your President, however, he said, to recall to you a few glorious memories - our work in Argentine, in Brazil, in Palestine, in Russia and in Canada, where we brought into being the projects of Maurice de Hirsch by creating not only vast agricultural colonies, but an agricultural population, tillers of the soil. We have assisted the settlement of great and prosperous Jewish communities; we have organised and regulated emigration, first of all at the time of the pogroms, and again after the war, thus helping hundreds of thousands of men to found a home in the New World. We have been the means of giving the unfortunate in the East of Europe a livelihood.

Our work which is so productive, has been assisted during the last few years by the co-operation of our friends in America; the support we have lent to Jewish primary schools, both lay and religious in Europe and America, and our various activities have had the object of alleviating suffering and creating new hope.

I firmly believe, Sir Leonard said, that the years which have elapsed have yielded ample proof that our Association has accomplished what was expected of it by our Founder.

Celebration Of Two Anniversaries Comes At Moment When Ica Passing Through Difficult Times Sir Leonard Says: Year Closing With Economic Crisis: Need Never More Urgent Yet Becoming More Difficult To Meet Needs: Ica Must Therefore Effect Reductions To Enable Work To Continue: Sir Leonard Refers To Criticisms In Certain Papers Recently Reflecting On Ica's Capacity To Carry Activities To Successful Issues And Expresses Hope He Has Dispelled Misgivings They Aroused.

And now, Sir Leonard went on, I would say to you a word about our undertakings of the moment, and the methods we are adopting towards meeting our most pressing needs.

Fate has willed, he said, that at the moment of celebrating the two anniversaries I have just recalled to you, our Association is passing through very difficult times. In fact the year is closing with a general economic crisis. The trouble has attacked all the countries where we happened to have developed our activities, and consequently at the same time our activities in those countries are feeling its effects.

In Europe itself, the economic situation of those we help is a tragic one; you cannot overlook the misery which exists in Poland, in Bessarabia, our difficulties in Russia, the obstacles to emigration.

Never has the work founded by the Baron de Hirsch confronted responsibilities more grave, or necessities more urgent. Unfortunately, it becomes more and more difficult to meet these crying needs. It is therefore in the direction of the strictest economy that we may hope to find some resources to enable our work to continue, in spheres where we have obvious responsibilities.

The moment has come, he said, to examine all our undertakings, and to see where we can effect certain reductions in expenditure in fields which are not absolutely our own - that of the teaching of religion, and in another sphere which is more within our scope - that of professional teaching.

Education, the development of intelligence, is so much a point of honour with us, that all Jewish institutions began in the 19th. century by creating schools. Our Association was not lacking and at the same time that it founded colonies, it undertook the education of the children. In Europe itself it created a net-work of schools in Russia and in Roumania, and thanks to the Association our co-religionists of the latter country possess to-day an admirable type of modern scholar. The very real progress of education has allowed us to annul subsidies to primary schools. There remain moral and traditional religious teaching to which so many Jews remain attached, and which has seemed to us indispensable to the children of our colonies as it is to the children of immigrants from overseas.

We Have To-day Prosperous Communities In Our Countries Of Colonisation Where our Work Is Accomplished And We Can Cease Our Disbursements To Synagogues And Schools: They Will Not Shut Their Doors: Men Whom We Gave Opportunity Are Now In Position To Support Them.

But we have communities, Sir Leonard went on to explain, often prosperous, which have arisen in these countries, where colonisation has been in progress. We greatly pride ourselves on the thought that a generation of Jews has thus established itself, whilst we have given them the means to preserve their ideal and their faith. The work is accomplished to-day; we can cease our disbursements to those synagogues and schools which will not shut their doors, as the men to whom we gave an opportunity are in a position to support them.

You know, he said, with what foresight we have acted in the Argentine, where our religious classes, respected by all and rich in traditions, will, we hope, be a landmark of the work initiated by our Association. For one year more we continue to play a part, but a very reduced one, towards its upkeep. In future, it will be independent.

Our course of action will be the same in Uruguay, in Brazil and in Canada. We are following a similar line in the realm of professional instruction. At the date of the birth of our Association nothing perhaps was more necessary than to train Jewish workmen and Jewish artisans. We have undertaken to diminish the number of "Luftmenschen", unfortunate ne'er-do-wells unsuited to specialised work. In Central and Eastern Europe the means were absolutely lacking to teach children a trade; everything was against it - the frequent ill-will of the authorities, the misery of the parents, absence of Jewish patrons capable of training good apprentices. It was our task to attempt to fill the void; everywhere we helped to institute professional training, we opened workshops, which have given and are giving immense assistance.

We have indeed changed the atmosphere by creating qualified Jewish workmen, technicians who are able to transmit their knowledge to the rising generation. And now "les patronages" which we have founded have made so much progress, that the moment has come when they can replace in a certain degree the professional schools.

We Have Fulfilled Our Role Of Pioneers: Thanks To Spirit We Have Aroused Jewish Masses Are Capable To-day Of Understanding Their Duty And Interest: Communities Will Support Institutions We Have Founded: We Shall Be Able To Pursue Our Work In Other Fields.

Whether it is a question of primary schools, instruction both moral and religious, all kinds of institutions, these enterprises are useful, necessary and indispensable. In creating them, we have fulfilled our role of pioneers. Thanks to the spirit which we have aroused, the Jewish masses are capable to-day of understanding their duty as well as their interest - the Communities will support the institutions we have founded in their midst. And the final result of our programme of foresight and economy will be to allow us to pursue our work in other fields.

Our Association, appealed to from all parts of the world, cannot confine itself to one enterprise, Sir Leonard declared. As in the Argentine, we try to help newcomers to installations on our vacant lands, instead of always favouring the same families, and we have to keep before us the needs of new circumstances as they arise. Without that we could never have been able to settle during the last few years thousands of families to work on Russian land. Without new ideas, we could never have achieved the acquisition in Poland, Bessarabia, in Bukovina of new land upon which a Jewish agricultural population is arising to develop the land with the success with which you are familiar.

I have been told, Sir Leonard said, that recently criticisms have appeared in some Eastern European newspapers and elsewhere of these activities, and that inferences have been drawn reflecting on our competence and capacity to carry them to a successful issue. I hope that the brief sketch I have given you of our work will dispel any misgivings, which the articles referred to may have aroused. It is not for me to question the wisdom or opportuneness of such criticisms, but at least I may be permitted to say that they are not helpful in the times we are traversing.

The circumstances, Gentlemen, he concluded, are difficult, but we shall learn to conquer them. Everyone must do his duty. In overcoming these difficulties, we shall find our encouragement. May the foundation of Baron de Hirsch be worthy of its founder.

LORD READING LEAVES LONDON FOR PALESTINE: VISIT UNDERTAKEN ON BEHALF OF PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF WHICH HE IS CHAIRMAN.

London, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Lord and Lady Reading left London on the P. and O. Express this afternoon for Palestine.

Lord Reading's visit is being undertaken on behalf of the Palestine Electric Corporation, of which he is Chairman. The Company, it is stated, has of late been making considerable extensions to its plant, and it is understood that the new Jordan works at present in course of construction will be completed next year. The Company already owns Power Stations at Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Lake Tiberias, which are at present in operation.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT DEPRECATES FALSE ACCUSATIONS MADE AT
JERUSALEM MOSLEM CONFERENCE AGAINST ITALIAN GOVERNMENT:
OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED EXPLAINING DEPORTATION OF
EGYPTIAN EXECUTIVE MEMBER.

Jerusalem, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An official communique issued here this evening explaining the action of the Government in deporting Abdul Rachman Bey Azzam, a Deputy of the Egyptian Parliament, and a member of the Executive of the Moslem World Conference, which has just concluded here, states that the Government has learned that speeches were delivered during the Moslem Conference which might have had a disturbing effect on Palestine, while one, referring to the speech by Abdul Rachman Bey Azzam, attacking the Italian Government for the manner in which it suppressed the Senussi revolt in Tripoli, made false accusations against a foreign Power.

The Palestine Government deprecates these utterances, the communique says, and takes the earliest opportunity of publicly notifying its condemnation of the statements made regarding Italian action in Tripoli. It deplores the fact that unfounded accusations against a friendly Power should be made on Palestine soil.

The report that Shaukat Ali, the Indian Moslem leader, has refused to serve on the Executive of the Moslem World Conference, is confirmed in a reliable quarter to-day.

FOR FIRST TIME EMEK JESREEL APPEALS TO JEWISH PEOPLE: WE HAVE
STRUCK ROOT IN SOIL OF OUR LAND SAYS APPEAL SIGNED BY
REPRESENTATIVES OF EMEK JEWISH SETTLEMENTS: HUGE TRACTS
OF EMEK STILL AWAITING CULTIVATION WHICH WILL THROW OPEN
GATES FOR INCREASED IMMIGRATION: JEWISH PEOPLE HAS COME
TO TURNING POINT: PEOPLE PINING IN MISERY BECAUSE THEY
HAVE NO GROUND UNDER FEET: HERE LAND IS SPREAD OUT BEFORE
US OFFERING LIVELIHOOD TO TENS AND PERHAPS HUNDREDS OF
THOUSANDS OF JEWS.

Jerusalem, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

For the first time the Emek Jesreel itself appeals to the Jewish people, says an appeal issued by representatives of the Jewish settlements in the Emek, Ain Harod, Balfouria, Dagania, Merhavia, Ramat David, and the rest, and the leaders of the Jewish labour movement there, including Mr. Joseph Baratz and Mrs. Chana Maisel-Shohat.

The Keren Hayesod, our financial instrument, the appeal says, has laid the foundations for the workers' settlements, on Jewish National Fund land, in the Emek Jesreel and in the Jordan Valley. The soil which had lain barren ever since we were driven from our country, has been fructified by the hands of the workers and the sacrifices of our people. Ten years have elapsed since the redemption of the Emek Jesreel was started, and twenty years since that of the Jordan Valley was taken in hand. We have succeeded in cultivating waste places, in drying swamps, in tapping wells, and, at long last, in eating our bread in the sweat of our brows.

We have struck root in the soil of our land to which we are attached by unbreakable ties. It took almost super-human strength to overcome the obstacles in our path, both internal and external, and to achieve what we have actually achieved. This strength was drawn from the deep and abiding faith that we are laying a firm, nay an eternal foundation for our people, which has been a prey to persecution and torture, bereft of land and home.

We have tried to pave the way for agricultural colonisation, to create economic and social forms akin to the spirit of our people, which is seeking redemption through the building up of Eretz Israel. The land is waiting for its sons. Vast are the powers slumbering in our people and vast the strength hidden in the soil. The people will redeem the land and the land will redeem the people. Wide stretches of land are in our possession. Thousands of people are yearning and straining to be allowed to come and till them. Huge tracts of the Emek are still awaiting cultivation. The lands of Shephela and of Wadi Havereth call out for the thousands of hands needed to render them fertile. This pioneering work will throw open the gates for increased immigration.

The Jewish people has come to a turning-point, the appeal goes on. Our masses are perishing for lack of an anchorage. The life of the individual Jew is losing its meaning, the people as a whole are pining away in misery and want because they have no ground under their feet. They yearn for and demand the chance to come and settle in Eretz Israel. We must consolidate our work. Dangers abound. But the greatest of these is apathy and the waste of every single hour which might be devoted to constructive effort.

After ten years of unceasing toil in the Emek Jesreel and twenty years in the Jordan Valley, the appeal concludes, we see in the midst of our daily work the land spread out before us, the land which offers a livelihood to tens and, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of Jews. It is waiting for its sons and builders. We call upon the Jewish people: Strengthen the hands of those working out our salvation! Increase your sacrifices for the Keren Hayesod, the people's fund! Facilitate immigration! Return our people to its land!

JEWISH HEALTH WORK IN PALESTINE RECEIVES 13,000 DOLLARS FROM AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A sum of 13,000 dollars has been raised here for the Jewish health work in Palestine at a 20 dollar a plate luncheon arranged to-day by the Hadassah Women's Zionist Organisation of America.

A budget of 350,000 dollars to carry out its programme of health work in Palestine was adopted by the Hadassah at its last Conference held in New York a month ago, with 300 delegates present. The 350,000 dollar budget, it was stated, represents a reduction of almost 100,000 dollars in the annual budget of the Hadassah, but the cut which is made necessary by the general depression, will not, however, it was added, affect the high medical standard maintained by the Hadassah.

A plan was presented to the Conference to authorise the transfer of the health work of the Hadassah to the organised Jewish Community in Palestine. The consummation of this plan, however, is to be delayed until the Jewish Community is able to assume a definite financial responsibility for budgeting this health work. The gradual release from the curative activities will enable the Hadassah to extend its work in preventive medicine, it was stated.

HEAD OF JEW SUSS'S STATE LAUDS JEWS AT CENTENARY GATHERING OF
JEWISH COMMUNITIES FEDERATION AND DECLARES STATE WILL
CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THEIR WORK: FESTIVAL OF WURTEMBERG
JEWRY.

Berlin, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency),

Herr Bolz, the President of the State of Wurtemberg (where Jew Suss - Joseph Suss Oppenheimer - was executed in 1738 after being Privy Councillor of Finance to the State), assured the Jews of the State of the goodwill of the State authorities and praised the moral qualities of the Jewish population, when he attended the centenary meeting of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Wurtemberg held at Stuttgart, the capital, to-day. He paid a tribute to the industry of the Jews and the value of their work to the State and the country, and assured them that the State would continue to support the Jewish Communities and assist their work.

Many important officials of the Wurtemberg State and representatives of the Federations of Jewish Communities in all parts of Germany were present at the celebration.

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Wurtemberg enjoys considerable powers of autonomy and has for some years had the right of being governed by a Jewish head elected by itself, instead of a State-appointed Christian head, as was the case until a few decades ago. Ministerial Councillor Hirsch, a member of the Jewish Agency Council, is the present head of the Wurtemberg Federation of Jewish Communities.

HITLER AND CUZA WILL BE HEADS OF GERMAN AND ROUMANIAN STATES:
HITLERIST STUDENT DELEGATION COMES FROM GERMANY TO ATTEND
CUZIST STUDENT CONFERENCE IN ROUMANIA: TRANSYLVANIAN METRO-
POLITAN HONORARY PRESIDENT OF CONFERENCE AND DELEGATES
GREETED BY MAYOR AND PREFECT.

Bucharest, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A special delegation of Hitlerist students came from Germany to attend the Conference of the Christian Students' League of Roumania, attended by about 4,000 delegates and visitors from all the University towns of the country, which has just been held at Sibiu (Hermannstadt), in the Province of Transylvania.

The Hitlerist students were led by Carl Motz, who in his speech predicted that very soon Germany would be governed by Hitler and Roumania by Cuza.

The Conference was preceded by a special service in the Cathedral of Sibiu, conducted by the Metropolitan Balan, the head of the Church in Transylvania, who was afterwards elected Honorary President of the Conference. After the service the students filed past the representatives of the State and Church.

The Mayor of the town, Dr. Goris, the Garrison Commandant, Colonel Paraianu, and the representatives of the professors and teachers of the Sibiu district, as well as representatives of the Cuzist League and of various student bodies delivered speeches of greeting.

The President of the Conference, the student Tanasescu, welcomed the leader of the Hitlerist delegation, Carl Motz, as the representative of Hitler and amid great applause from the gathering thanked them for coming from Germany to help them in Roumania in working out a solution of the vital problems of the Roumanian students.

A banquet was held in the evening, at which the Metropolitan Balan, Mayor Goris and General Vasilescu Christea, the Prefect of the Department, who is the Honorary President of the Fascist Organisation "Fratia de Cruce", delivered speeches.

The President of the Conference, Tanasescu, assured the Prefect that there would be complete order during the Conference.

Karl Motz proposed the toast of friendship between the German and the Roumanian people. The Roumanian people are fighting the same fight as Hitler in Germany, he said, and he urged the Roumanian students to engage in the same kind of activity as the National Socialists in Germany, to hasten the coming of the Cuza Government in Roumania, as there was soon going to be a Hitler Government in Germany.

Messages of greeting were sent by the Conference to Cuza and Hitler.

On the second day of the Conference Carl Motz again addressed the delegates, inviting the Roumanian students to send a delegation to the Conference of the German students which will be held in Hamburg in the new year. At the close of his speech he was congratulated by Professor Cornelia Codreanu, the father of Zelea Codreanu.

The "Cuventul" states that the Conference has not passed without some disturbances. A student has slapped the Investigating Judge of Sibiu, M. Popescu, it says, because he was conducting an investigation against two students, who had committed a breach of the peace. It is not known at the moment, it says, what was the nature of the breach of the peace.

ROUMANIAN DEMOCRATIC PRESS PROTESTS AGAINST HITLERIST DELEGATION COMING TO ROUMANIA: WHAT "LITTLE ENTENTE COUNTRIES SAY?"

Bucharest, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Democratic newspapers protest against the Hitlerist delegation being permitted to attend the student Conference in Sibiu, complaining that it may give rise to dissatisfaction in the countries of the Little Entente, that representatives of a Party which is planning a war of revenge against France, and stands for the revision of the Peace Treaties and of the frontiers, should be officially received by Roumanian official representatives.

The German Embassy also resents the official reception given to the Hitlerists, it is claimed.

PROFESSOR JORGA SAYS INDIVIDUALITY OF ROUMANIAN MINORITIES MUST BE RECOGNISED AND RESPECTED: OPPOSES SUGGESTION FOR ABOLITION OF MINORITIES DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED BY HIS GOVERNMENT.

Bucharest, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A discussion on the minorities in Roumania took place in the Chamber to-day on a motion put by Deputy Serdici, of the Lupu Party, that the Under-Secretariat of State for Minorities created by the Jorga Government should be abolished. It was a misfortune, Deputy Serdici said, that Minorities Statutes had been forced on 16 European States by the Peace Treaties. It was wrong to give privileges to the minorities.

"What privileges?" Deputy Dr. Diamant, one of the Jewish Party Deputies, interjected.

"The privilege of being allowed to sit here", Deputy Robu, one of the Cuzist Deputies, replied.

"I have the same right to sit here as you have", Deputy Diamant retorted.

"Yes, in Palestine, or in Uganda, but not here", Deputy Robu rejoined. "Here, too", said Dr. Diamant.

The Under-Secretariat for Minorities ought to be abolished, Deputy Serdici went on, because it had done nothing to improve the relations between the minorities and the majority nation, and its maintenance was a very costly business.

The Prime Minister, Professor Jorga, contended that the Under-Secretariat for Minorities had done very valuable services, especially in the new Provinces, where they had to deal with Minorities like the Saxons and the Hungarians, who had long been resident in those places. (No mention of the Jews was made by the Premier).

The individuality of the Minorities must be recognised and respected, he went on. Among us, too, Professor Jorga cried, turning to the benches of the majority, there are many of us whose ancestors were not Roumanians. The Roumanian cause is very badly served by those who create tension, he concluded. It is not a question of toleration, but of the recognition of facts, and it would not be to the advantage of the Roumanian people to ignore these facts.

ANTISEMITISM IN SOVIET WORKS.

Moscow, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency);

Another case of factory antisemitism is reported from the town of Bobruisk, in White Russia, where the notorious Barshay case occurred in 1928, which stirred the country at the time because of the revelations about the inhuman treatment of a Jewish girl worker named Barshay by her non-Jewish fellow-workers.

A worker named Wasiliev, employed in the Bobruisk timber combine, trapped a Jewish worker named Palaies in the drying chamber of the veneer department, in which the heat is kept at 65° Centigrade. When the Jewish worker put out his hand to unbolt the door Wasiliev hacked off his fingers with a hatchet. Five hours later Palaies was found in the drying chamber unconscious.

The Communist Party cell of the Trade Union immediately called a special meeting at which a resolution was adopted demanding that the court should inflict severe punishment on Wasiliev.

The Yiddish daily "Oktyabr", of Minsk, the organ of the Jewish Communists of White Russia, reports a number of antisemitic manifestations in the Minsk machine-building works, Communar, and declares that there are a number of Communists among those who are infected with antisemitism. There are over 1,000 workers in the Communar, it says, 565 White Russians, 304 Jews, 33 Russians, and 23 Poles. The rest belong to various nationalities. The workers have for a long time been grumbling that Jewish workers are being placed in responsible positions and that Russians are being passed over. One of the leaders of the antisemitic movement was a Russian worker named Shtshegolev, who is a member of the Minsk Communist Party Control Committee, the supreme Party organ in the city.

Another worker named Pitkewitch, also a Communist, sent a report to the City Party-Committee, accusing the Jews of being always on the look-out for cushy jobs. The Jews are not able to do good work, he wrote, but they are being sent to the classes to be trained as specialists. Why are funds provided for this purpose for one nation, and not for us Russians, he asked.

The Investigating Committee has found, the "Oktyabr" says, that the works are saturated with chauvinism and antisemitism. The "Oktyabr" accuses the Communist Party and the trade union organisations in the works of failure to conduct an enlightenment campaign for internationalisation and demands that the antisemites should be treated as counter-revolutionaries and expelled from the Party.

LOST ORIGINAL OF MAIMONIDES' THIRD PART OF "GUIDE TO PERPLEXED"
WRITTEN IN ARABIC RECOVERED AND PRESENTED TO JEWISH
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The lost original of Maimonides' third part of the "Guide to the Perplexed", written in Arabic, has been recovered and presented to the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, by Mrs. Nathan Miller, together with two other valuable manuscripts of unrecorded religious poems written in Spain in the 16th. century.

Dr. Cyrus Adler, the President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, speaking in 1929 at the Founders' Day gathering at Dropsie College for Hebrew Learning, of which he is also President, urged that the 800th. anniversary of the birth of Maimonides, which will occur in 1935, should be celebrated by the publication of a critical edition of his works, including many which are so far unpublished.

In 1935, the 800th. anniversary of the birth of Maimonides will occur, Dr. Adler said. This man, born in Cordova and who died in Cairo, was the greatest mind produced by the Jews in the Middle Ages and probably one of the two greatest minds in the Middle Ages. He was a physician, a philosopher, a legalist, an astronomer; he had all the learning of his predecessors and powerfully added to that knowledge, and withal was a statesman and the guide of all the Jews of his time. His fame was not confined to the Jewish people. An Arab poet celebrated his medical knowledge in verse.

It is astonishing, Dr. Adler said further, that to this very day some of his manuscripts remain unpublished. This past summer I ascertained through Professor George Sarton of Harvard, author of "The Introduction to the History of Science", published by the Carnegie Institute, that there are a number of medical manuscripts of Maimonides found in Cairo, one of them, I believe, upon the diseases of the eye, as yet unpublished. The original Arabic text of the greatest Jewish philosophic work of the Middle Ages, "The Guide to the Perplexed", was published in Paris by S. Munk in 1856. This is not a critical text according to modern standards and is long since out of print. The Commentary to the Mishnah by Maimonides has never been well edited.

I have thought that this man who is known as the Second Moses should be enshrined in literature for all time by a worthy critical edition of all his works, those already published and those hitherto unpublished, and that the 800th. anniversary of his birth in 1935 should be the occasion when this publication begins. It would require a company of scholars in various parts of the world who know Arabic and the Jewish law, who know Arabic and philosophy, who know Arabic and medicine. Dr. Skoss, of this Faculty, has furnished me with a rough estimate of the number of volumes which would be required for the editing of these texts alone: Hebrew, Mishna, Torah, four volumes; Arabic, Commentary on the Mishna, 6 volumes; Sefer ha-Miswot, 1 volume; Dalalat al-Hairin (Moreh Nebukim), 1 volume; Letters and Responsa, 1 volume; Small Treatises, 1 volume; and Medical Works and Astronomy, about 4 or 5 volumes.

I wonder, Dr. Adler concluded whether this thought will commend itself to scholars in this and other countries; whether they can form a body which will take up such a huge task and see it through, and whether, if the scholars are ready to do it, a foundation or individual men who have a love for learning will support what I know is a vast undertaking.

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