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Thunderstorm Sweeps Through Palestine; Causes Considerable Property Damage

Hashomer Hazair Camp Destroyed;
Electric Poles Uprooted in Tel
Aviv; Executive Rushes Aid

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6—A thunder storm sweeping throughout Palestine caused considerable damage to the Hashomer Hazair camp, situated at Rishon le Zion, last night.

All the tents of the camp were swept away by the storm leaving seventy workers without shelter. Many of them are ill as a result of the exposure suffered.

The Zionist Executive rushed help to the camp today.

The storm caused considerable damage in Tel Aviv as well, uprooting electric poles and plunging the city into darkness.

A theatre performance was suspended when the theatre was suddenly plunged into darkness and a panic-stricken audience rushed home in the dark.

In the area of King Solomon's pools, many houses and other structures were washed away. Crops were destroyed, the vineyards in particular suffering.

Plant of Bund Organ Closed by Authorities

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Oct. 6—The administrative authorities yesterday closed down the printing plant of the "Volks Zeitung," organ of the Bund.

The closing of the plant makes the further appearance of the paper impossible.

No reason was given for the action of the authorities, but it is believed that the closing was due to stringencies imposed by the censor, since the paper in recent weeks has appeared with a striking amount of blank space denoting material elided by the censor.

Jews Attacked by Nazis in Austrian Town

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA, Oct. 6—Jewish pedestrians were attacked today in the town of Krems on the Danube.

A Jewish merchant, Arthur Raphan, was beaten up by his attacker. Jews who sought protection from the local Nazi leader were turned away.

Prof. Dubnov Urges Extension Of Aid to Jews Seeking New Future in Other Lands

Aid to Hias Urged; States Economic
Situation in Eastern Europe
Is Catastrophic

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Professor Simon Dubnov, noted Jewish historian, today sent a cabled message to the Hias urging that its work with American Jewry to provide new ports of entry for the Jewish wanderer, continue.

"The economic situation of Eastern Jewry is catastrophic," Professor Dubnov cabled. "The Jewish emigrant stands helpless and perplexed on the threshold of a few countries to which immigration is still open. It is the duty of American Jewry and the Hias, who have historical merits in the field of helping Jewish emigrants to make a new effort to help the Jewish wanderer in his time of need."

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VILNA, Oct. 6—An appeal to American Jewry to help the work of the
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Jewish Population Increased From 3,000,000 to 16,000,000 In One Hundred Years

Is Result of Reduced Death Rate;
Rapid Development of Jewish
Proletariat Also Noted

Within the last hundred years the Jewish population of the world has increased from three million to nearly sixteen million, Jakob Lestschinsky, Berlin statistician, declares in "The Menorah Journal." Almost a third of the entire Jewish people today, he says, live in the fifteen largest cities of the world.

"What may properly be called World-Jewry arose only during the last century," Mr. Lestschinsky asserts. "Out of a small people of some three millions, the great majority living in South-eastern Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa, and strewn about in innumerable villages and small towns, forming tiny unimportant islands, the Jews have developed, within a period of but a hundred years, into a people of close to sixteen millions and have expanded over the entire world, settling in the countries most advanced industrially, and concentrating in the largest cities."

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New Dreyfus Case Exploded With Arrest of Forgers of Documents For Which Jew Was Arrested

Paris Agog With Arrest of Weiler,
Noted Jewish Aviator, Accused of Selling
Air Motor Secrets to Germany

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

PARIS, Oct. 6—The arrest today of two forgers brought to an end high treason charges against a famous Jewish aviator, Paul Louis Weiler, which threatened to become a new Dreyfus case.

Weiler, the son of the late Senator Lazar Weiler, who was the managing director of the Campagne Internationale de la Navigation Aerienne, and a famous war aviator, was arrested and accused of selling the biggest French air motor secrets to Germany. Allegedly he bribed a high government official to assist him.

For a week Paris was agog with this scandal in view of the prominence of Weiler and his war record. He was mentioned thirteen times in despatches for bravery.

The two Frenchmen arrested today forged all the documents on which the charges are based, it is learned, as well as the checks which Weiler allegedly paid as bribes.

The reasons for the frame-up have not been disclosed as yet.

One of the arrested is Jean Lubersac, member of an important family and brother of a former Senator.

Acquit 2 Jewish Communists, Sentenced to Death

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Oct. 6—Two Jewish Communists, Werner Calm and Fritz Zweig, sentenced to death on September 21st, for alleged attack on Hitler Storm Troopers, were acquitted today by the court.

The two Jewish youths were acquitted after the public prosecutor himself had changed his previous stand and instead of calling for the death sentence asked that Calm be sentenced to ten years imprisonment and Zweig to two years.

The two Jews, Calm aged 23 and Zweig, twenty, had pleaded not guilty of participation in the attack in Charlottenberg where one Nazi was killed.

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Jewish Population Increased From 3,000,000 to 16,000,000 In One Hundred Years

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The "phenomenal" increase in numbers is the result not of an increased birth rate, Mr. Lestchinsky points out, but of an extraordinary reduced death rate.

"In the fifty-five years from 1825 to 1880, the Jewish numbers grew from 3,280,000 to 7,660,000, and in that half century from 1880 to 1930 their numbers grew again to 15,800,000," he says. "In each of these periods they more than doubled. This unprecedented increase seems all the more remarkable when we recall that during the last half century the East European Jews were engulfed by three large pogrom-waves, in 1881-2, 1903-5, and 1918-21, with 2,000 massacres in which approximately 100,000 Jews were murdered and from 200,000 to 300,000 prematurely died of epidemics.

"In the course of the 105 years, while the Jewish people quintupled, Europe, together with the immigration countries; America, South Africa and Australia, increased its population only three and a half times. The Jews show everywhere a relatively smaller number of births than do Gentiles because the Jews were urbanized earlier, and also because they included a higher percentage of the middle class and the intellectuals.

"Nevertheless, because of a decrease in mortality far greater than among the other peoples of the world, the Jews have increased both absolutely and proportionally in almost all countries, except in a few smaller ones of Western Europe."

"During the fifty-five years following 1825, the average yearly increase of Jews throughout the world amounted to about 80,000; during the last fifty

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SUGGESTS JEWISH AGENCY BE MADE INSTRUMENT OF JEWISH POLITICS

"Juedische Rundschau" Says New Form Must Be Found to Express Modern Jewish Needs; States World Conference and World Congress Identical as Far as Expansibility Are Concerned; Leadership in the Last Analysis, Primary Essential

Consideration should be given to the Jewish Agency as a possible instrument of Jewish politics such as the present moment demands, declares "Die Juedische Rundschau" of Berlin, in an exhaustive editorial analysis of the Geneva conference.

A new era in Jewish life has arrived the paper says, but the correct expression for the new actuality which exists has not yet been found, according to the paper which is the organ of the German Zionist Federation.

At a time of change and of dissolution of worn out forms, the existing energies of the Jewish people should be adopted to the protection of Jewish life and the security of the Jewish future must be carefully studied, says the paper. It favors a world Jewish congress to the extent that it is the symbol of the concentration of these energies.

It warns, however, against letting the idea of a world Jewish congress achieve its only reality in words.

Of the convenors of the Geneva conference, the editorial states that they took their task too lightly. The elections to the congress proclaimed as planned "on the broadest possible basis," it terms a fiction. Further, it says, the world Jewish conference and the World Jewish Congress are identical as far as expansibility is concerned.

The Jewish Agency as the possible instrument for leadership of world Jewry is proposed by the "Juedische Rundschau" because in the work of the Agency "the thing has defeated the word."

Whether or not even the Jewish Agency can be effective depends in the last analysis upon whether or not the proper leader can be found, says the paper.

The editorial in its full text follows:

"The Geneva Conference has come to an end with the adoption of several resolutions; one of its elected committees is now to prepare for a Jewish World Congress; the future will show which of the plans of the conference can be effectuated. On previous occasions, when the idea of a Jewish world congress cropped out here and there, we expressed our opinion that a new era requires also new methods of conducting Jewish politics, and that the question that, in a time of change and of the dissolution of worn out forms, the existing energies of the Jewish people can be adapted to the protection of Jewish life and the security of the Jewish future must be studied with the greatest care. A Jewish World Congress is certainly a symbol of the concentration of these energies, but just

because this idea is admitted everything depends on how the idea is realized. For it would be in the highest degree harmful to the cause which we desire to serve if nothing should remain of the idea but words,—words that would become a prey to every attack and thereby easily lose all their value.

"In analyzing the Geneva discussions, their preliminary preparations and their results, one criticism appears to us to stand out most vividly: the convenors of the Geneva Conference took their job too lightly. They succumbed to the danger which flows from the customary political procedure with its apparatus, its routine and its methodology. During the past 15 years this methodology has lost much of its significance and its effectiveness, but large groups have taken no notice of these changes and thus tend to increase the evils which they are endeavoring to check. Right after the war, a word, a speech, a resolution still had the power of causing the world to hearken, especially, when those who spoke were known to enjoy respect and confidence. Very soon, however, there came about what, in another connection at a Zionist Congress Arlosoroff referred to as the 'inflation of protests and resolutions.' All along the line—and this doesn't apply only to the Jewish camp—we lived through manifesto upon manifesto on all possible questions and at every possible occasion, the organizing of committees, sub-committees and associations with ostentatious names, and the consequence of this was that gradually the words and the protests, even of spiritually and morally eminent persons became quite commonplace and lost every resonance. Soon this devaluation spread to parliamentary life which is supposed to be remote from realities; before the war parliamentary speeches were still regarded as events,—today they too are only a routine matter, which interests scarcely anyone but the speaker himself. This situation must be taken into account by everyone who wishes to tread new paths in Jewish politics. Speeches alone will no longer do; there must also be a reality, a political will, power, and above all, a legitimate accredited leadership, to set the masses in motion. The action itself must be conducted with political astuteness always having in view the desired goal; it is not enough to find formulas which will satisfy the restricted circle of the organizers themselves and their followers. In former times when life was not so hectic, it was possible to estimate whether a performance of this kind was a promising beginning of a work of organization; today, however,

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Medalie Urges 20,000 New Zionist Members In New York in Year

It is not too great a task for the Zionists of New York to enroll 20,000 new members during the coming year, leaders of the New York Zionist Region, at a conference at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday evening, were told by United States Attorney George Z. Medalie, Republican Senatorial nominee, who was Chairman of the Membership Committee of the New York Zionist Region last year. Mr. Medalie's appearance at the meeting was the signal for several prolonged ovations because of the honor done him by the Republican Party.

The principal speech of the evening, at the conference which was called for the purpose of launching the 1932-33 Zionist membership drive in Greater New York, was delivered by Morris Rothenberg, President of the Zionist Organization of America, who emphasized the necessity for a strong Zionist Organization if Jewish aims in Palestine are to be achieved at a quickened pace.

He reviewed the work done in Palestine during the past ten years and the activities of the Zionist Organization to accelerate the upbuilding of the country. The importance of a numerically powerful and vocal Zionist Organization was best demonstrated in the years following 1929, Mr. Rothenberg said, pointing out that in 1929 the entire Zionist horizon looked dark. It was due to organized Zionist influence and the pressure of co-ordinated, purposeful action that the situation has now considerably changed for the better. Had there been no Zionist Organization to press for Jewish rights in Palestine, the prospect for the Jewish National Home would not have improved, he said. For that reason it is essential that American Jewry co-operate full-heartedly in the effort now being made to strengthen the Zionist Organization of America, so that it may become an effective instrument for safeguarding Jewish interests in Palestine.

The conference was opened by Carl Sherman, Chairman of the Region, who introduced Morris Margulies, Secretary of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organization. Mr. Margulies presented the plan of a membership campaign which was unanimously adopted by the conference, comprising officers of the Region and the Executive Committees of every Zionist district in Greater New York. The campaign is to be inaugurated immediately and will be on the basis of units, the largest being Manhattan, Bronx and two in Brooklyn.

It was during the discussion on Mr. Margulies' membership report that Mr. Medalie echoed his support of an intensive enrollment program. He expressed regret that the Zionist membership in New York was not as strong

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years, to more than 16,000,000 yearly. Today the increase must be figured at 180,000 at least. "The 5,000,000 Jews on the American continent, including the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America, have a natural increase of 75,000 yearly. And apart from the 1,500,000 West European Jews who do not increase, there still remain 2,000,000 with a yearly increase of from 15 to 16 per thousand."

A survey of Jewish occupations and geographical distribution through the past century reveals changes as striking as those in population, according to Lestschinsky. 83 percent of the world's Jews lived in Europe in 1825; in 1930, only 62.5 percent were residents of the continent. America, which had 3/10 of 1 percent of the Jewish population of the world in 1825, has 30 percent today; Australia, which had none, has 2/10 of one percent today. Jews, have decreased in percentage in Asia and Africa, 4 percent of the race living in Asia in 1930 as compared with nine percent one hundred and five years before, and 3 percent living in Africa, as compared with 7 percent in 1825.

"Perhaps the most striking change has come about in America, which now contains about a third of World Jewry, a hundred-fold multiplication of its percentage of 1825," Mr. Lestschinsky states.

"Simultaneous with these huge migrations has been the other prime development in Jewish life in the nineteenth century, namely, its concentration in the large metropolitan centers, especially in the immigration countries. In the fourteen largest cultural centers in Europe and America of more than a million inhabitants each, there are now 4,500,000 Jews — almost 30 percent of the entire Jewish people.

In the five American cities, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and Cleveland, 2,750,000 Jews live today, or more than 60 percent of the entire Jewish population of the United States.

The rapid development of a Jewish proletariat has been another development of the last century, Mr. Lestschinsky reveals. Almost 2/5 of the members of the Jewish earning classes today or about 2,200,000, are engaged in industry or handicraft, he asserts.

numerically as the needs in Palestine and the importance of the Organization demanded. Calling upon the district leaders to make a maximum effort to add strength to the Organization, Mr. Medalie declared that it should not be too difficult to obtain 20,000 members for the Zionist Organization in New York, if New York Jewry were properly approached with regard to the vital necessity of an increased Organization.

Suggests Jewish Agency Be Made Instrument Of Jewish Politics

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only the political effectiveness counts, and there is the danger that good ideas may go in to smoke because of premature action.

"The Geneva Conference referred to itself as a 'provisional' affair. It was supposed only to give the initiative which was then to be followed in the various countries. It might have been presumed that this conference was to be staged from the beginning as a nationalist Jewish affair. If that were the case the convenors should never have invited outspoken non-nationalist or anti-nationalist organizations, since, by so doing, they diminished the value of the conference by affording those organizations the opportunity of declining the invitations and publicly expressing their opposition to the Conference. This opposition was subsequently justified by the nationalist character of the resolution adopted by the Conference. Having invited these organizations, the convenors should have left open the way to their participation. Now, the impression has been created that insofar as its expansibility is concerned the World Conference is identical with the World Congress which the Conference is supposed to call into being. In our opinion, this will never do. The proclamation of the broadest, most far-reaching "democratic" suffrage, as the basis of the truly representative character of the Congress, is a fiction. Dr. Nahum Goldmann in his concluding speech ably pointed out that we have entered upon a new world epoch. But if this is the case, then the new Jewish politics should not rake up old, discarded methods. But nothing else is being done by giving a new coat of paint to the obsolete Eastern Jewish party machinery. Even at this conference, which was quite informal and somewhat fortuitously assembled, there broke out party conflicts regarding seats in the presidium and in several committees,—conflicts which were settled by, for example, electing a presidium of 18 members in order to satisfy every claim to prestige. In our opinion there can be only a slight result from the resolution adopted by the conference that the World Congress must be constituted by 'universal, secret, and proportional elections,' at which every 18 year old person would be given the right to vote.

"On the basis of previous experience, we question whether any practical results can be expected from such straining after formal democratic principles. If the Congress should, for instance from the beginning stick to proportional elections, then we shall have nothing else than the perpetuation of the old party structure within nationalist Jewry; for there is no doubt that only Nationalist Jewry is concerned and that the non-Nationalists are out of the

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SUGGESTS JEWISH AGENCY BE MADE INSTRUMENT OF JEWISH POLITICS

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picture. What we need today is the entrance of new persons and new leaders into Jewish politics. Certainly, there should be elections, but they should be elections of persons and not of lists. The experience of so-called democracy of post-war Europe should suffice to eliminate also from Jewish life the worship of lists.

"The Congress movement was supposed to afford the possibility of a new selection. Jewish groups and individuals were to elect persons who represented something and in whom the voters have confidence. Although a new generation has grown up, yet on the party lists there still appear the old familiar names. The Congress could have gained great merit just by aiding the abolition of the obsolete party structure. Even now the organizing committee should be advised to change the former resolutions in this direction and, if the congress is to be organized, to make possible the admission of wide circles of the Jewish people without formality; no consideration of the prestige of existing Jewish parties should be placed in the foreground.

"The Jewish Chronicle," in its criticism of the Geneva Conference, put forward the thesis that the Jewish problems of each individual country can best be solved by the Jewish citizens of the country through negotiations with their government. This thesis has one modification, however, namely that the Jewish communities of those Western lands which are influential members of the League of Nations can bring pressure to bear upon their governments to prevent other states which are also members of the League from infringing on the rights of Jews. Therefore, says the 'Jewish Chronicle,' since the United States is not a member of the League, there is no point in the Jews of that country taking an active part in a Jewish World Congress; nor can a Jewish World Congress have any direct status at the bar of the League of Nations which is accessible only to States. We believe that these objections are only partly correct. Just because the United States is not a member, the League of Nations is today not the only instrument of international politics. The solidarity of World Jewry in time of danger is an entirely natural and universally comprehensible phenomenon. The malevolent will always find material for lies and slanders even if the Jews did not organize. The anti-Semitic poison of the myths about 'Jewish secret societies' is much more harmful than the discussions of Jewish questions at conference which are held in the full light of day. Since the days of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, the idea of the organization of all the Jews of the world has cropped out again but has never been actually realized. The 'Jewish Chronicle' surely has a right to criticize the Geneva affair if

it appears inadequate to the 'Chronicle,' but it must not throw the pitcher out after the water and absolutely condemn the idea of the organization of Jewish energies.

"Insofar as the status before the League of Nations is concerned, it must be remembered that there is already a Jewish body which is recognized by the League of Nations, namely, the Jewish Agency for Palestine. In truth, the Jewish Agency, whose oft-discussed imperfection we certainly recognize, is the single existing nucleus of a Jewish world organization. Among the organizers of the Geneva Conference there are several persons who reproach the enlarged Jewish Agency with being insufficiently representative and with having been unable to secure the adherence of wide circles. If such a reproach can be made in connection with Palestine work, then how much more necessary was it to assure the participation of all sections of the Jewish people at the Geneva conference at which the entire gamut of Jewish diaspora questions was on the agenda? For, as things are today, such participation cannot be achieved through a mere 'manifesto.' On the other hand, the idea appears to us to be worthy of consideration whether the Jewish Agency can be developed into a body to deal authoritatively with all Jewish questions of the day. The rapid march of events in recent years has made the Jewish question so acute as nobody could have imagined at the time of the establishment of the Jewish Agency. The connection between Palestine and the Jewish question has become obvious to everybody, even to the non-Zionist members of the Jewish Agency. Our speech, our thinking, our inner Jewish life has not yet found the correct expression for the new actuality which already exists behind the curtain of the inherited formulas and party structure. Only through the courageous grasp of this actuality, without holding on to the obsolete and outworn dogmas can we succeed. The Jewish Agency might become the instrument of Jewish politics such as the moment demands but, of course, everything depends upon the availability of an adequate leader who possesses among the entire people an authority which cannot be created merely by resolution.

"The Geneva Conference has proved that for an organization of the planned kind, it is not enough merely to describe a goal in words in order to create a broad basis. What is much more necessary is a certain definite consent which manifests itself in concrete action. Where common work is brought into the foreground the cooperation also of elements of different views is possible; where, however, such work is lacking there is the danger of the unlimited discussions regarding views on which agreement cannot be

Prof. Dubnov Urges Extension Of Aid to Jews Seeking New Future in Other Lands

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Hias and to contribute to its support was issued here today by Rabbi Haim Ozer Grodzenski.

"I appeal to our American brethren, on the occasion of the Yomim Noroim, to remember the most useful work which the Hias has been doing in behalf of emigrants the world over and to lend all possible assistance to it," Rabbi Grodzenski declared.

Viennese Jewish Recitalist Makes Debut Here

Margarethe Bach, prominent Viennese recitalist, who recently arrived here on her first visit to this country made her debut in America yesterday afternoon over the radio station W.P.C.H. Miss Bach has a wide reputation in Europe as a recitalist of German poetry and especially Biblical psalms. Miss Bach, who is a daughter of Rabbi M. Bach, has participated in sixty-three Goethe celebrations in Germany within six months. She also appeared, with success, in Paris, Rome, Prague and other European countries.

Her work has been praised by the "Neue Freie Presse" and other leading newspapers.

CORRECTION

Through an inadvertent error the names of four Jews who served in the United States Senate were omitted from the report which appeared in the Jewish Daily Bulletin of October 5th. They are Benjamin Franklin Jonas of Louisiana, who served from 1879 to 1885; Isador Rayner of Maryland who served from 1905 to 1912; Isidor Straus of New York, who served from 1894 to 1895, and David Levy Yulee of Florida, who served from 1855 to 1861.

reached. The belief that inner-Jewish conflicts can be fought out by resolutions as on a battlefield of the ballot, where victor and vanquished oppose one another, is a fiction of our Jewish life. The revolutionary significance of the Jewish Agency and of its Palestine work consists in this, that, here, the thing has defeated the word, and, for this reason alone, the Jewish Agency appears to us to be suitable for being the bearer of the task of a Jewish World Congress, because in it, the danger of divisive discussions is barred by the cohesive strength of the visible work in Palestine.

"The questions which were taken up by the Geneva Conference must be given further consideration. The Geneva Conference would then have the great merit of having brought the thing into being and having led to action, which may have more direct effect than the somewhat shadowy Congress in the year 1934."

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