JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

WEEK-END EDITION

The Only Jewish Daily in English — *All the News Concerning Jews*

Vol. XI.—No. 3001 ★ NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1934 Entered as Second-Class Matter at Post Office New York N Y Price 5 Cents

Canada Asks Nazi Pledge On Olympics

A.A.U. Toronto Parley Seeks Assurances on Jewish Issue

(Special to the J.D.B.)

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 16. — A resolution asking for assurances that the German Nazi government will not discriminate against Jewish athletes in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin was introduced here today at the forty-seventh annual convention of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union.

The resolution was introduced by the Alberta branch of the Amateur Athletic Union and reads as follows:

"Resolved that, since Jews will not be welcomed at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, this convention seeks assurances from the German government that no discrimination will be shown to any athlete of any race or creed. If such assurances are not given, this convention favors a change in the location of the games."

The American Olympic Committee recently voted to accept the invitation to participate in the Berlin Olympic Games, with the provision that, if any discrimination be proven to the satisfaction of the committee, America will withdraw from the games.

A resolution adopted by the American Amateur Athletic Union at its Pittsburgh convention on November 22, 1933, took a firm stand against American participation in the Berlin games. Daniel Ferris, secretary of the organization, recently declared that the resolution still stands. Without certification of the A. A. U., there can be no American Olympics team. The A. A. U. will meet in Miami, Florida, on December 7 to decide on a course of action.

Polish Jews Seized In Rumanian Raids

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Hundreds of Polish Jews were arrested in the course of the mass raids conducted by Rumanian police in the last few days, the London Morning Post reported today in a dispatch from Bucharest.

The Jews, who were taken in the national roundup of all aliens, following an alleged attempt on the life of King Carol, will be deported in the next few days, it was reported.

Rumors Hinder Zionist Peace, Executive Says

Statement Hits Attempts to Sabotage United Front Effort

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Private reports and rumors calculated to impede the progress of negotiations to achieve peace among the various Zionist factions were denounced today in a statement issued here by the World Zionist Executive.

Commenting on the rumors current about the peace negotiations, the Executive which is carrying on the conversations with representatives of the various groups, declared that "when concrete results are reached the World Zionist Executive will communicate them at once to the public."

David Ben Gurion, Laborite—member of the Executive, was successful recently in negotiating a peace agreement with Vladimir Jabotinsky, leader of the Zionist Revisionists.

The object of all the negotiations is to end internecine strife in the Zionist movement and to create a united Jewish front.

Boycott Not To Stop Reich, Official Says

Frick, in Newspaper Article, Calls Movement World Menace

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—A veiled threat against the Jews of Germany and a declaration that the anti-Nazi boycott will not divert Germany from her ideals were contained in an editorial published today in the Voelkscher Beobachter bearing the signature of Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Hitler's Minister of the Interior.

"The boycott of German goods by our foes abroad will not induce us to offer the slightest concessions," Dr. Frick wrote. "Our foes err in believing that they divert us from our aims by the boycott movement, which is a diabolic plot against the entire German people.

"The German government is determined to remove all consequences of the boycott by strenuous defense measures. The boycott does not harm us, but aggra-

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German Barter Pact Offered U. S. Exporters

Reich Board of Trade Seeks Merchandise Scheme

As the initial step in an effort to flood the American market with Nazi-made goods by means of "merchandise compensation transactions," the German-American Board of Trade on Friday held the first of a series of meetings to discuss barter possibilities. About thirty representatives of export trade groups attended the meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Following a two-hours session behind closed doors, a statement was issued that the board "has undertaken certain steps towards the realization of barter and merchandise compensation transactions to further commercial relations betwen these two countries."

What the "certain steps" are was not disclosed by officials. We have reached no definite conclusions," a spokesman declared.

"As very much general interest has been shown in such propositions during the past few weeks and to facilitate this work, "the official statement said," the Board of Trade considered it important to call this meeting of representative groups interested in either exporting American goods to Germany or importing German merchandise into the United States at the Waldorf Astoria."

"Leading American business groups interested in commerce between the United States and Germany are represented," it concluded.

Samuel Baron Is 106; Home to Surprise Him

A surprise birthday party is being held Sunday for Samuel Baron, 106, oldest resident at the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 167th street and Findlay avenue.

The board of directors and Mrs. Peter J. Scweitzer, its president, are giving the party.

Mr. Baron is unaware of the celebration being planned in his honor. He is still spry and active and declares he enjoys nothing better than an "occasional jig and dance."

Iraq Publisher Gets Jail Term For Treason

London Paper Reports Sentence Followed Ban Protest

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Isaac Levy, Jewish book seller of Baghdad, Iraq, was today sentenced to one year imprisonment for having published letters in foreign papers complaining against a ban on Jewish papers in Iraq, the Daily Telegraph reported today.

When the government of Iraq banned all Jewish newspapers from Palestine, Europe and the United States and even banned general papers from those countries suspected of being pro-Jewish, Levy wrote letters of protest which were published in the London Jewish Chronicle and the Hebrew press in Palestine.

Levy was immediately summoned before the authorities and charged with "intention to commit a treasonable act."

The persecution of Levy is part of a general anti-Semitic campaign now going on in Iraq. The correctness of Levy's complaints was not challenged by the authorities. Levy offered to prove in addition that letters addressed to Iraq Jews were systematically opened by the postal officials.

Poles Defy Ban on Bias, Bomb Clubs

Police Seize Two Papers for Using Stories on Outbreaks

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Nov. 16. — While Yiddish papers here were being confiscated for publishing substantiated reports of anti-Semitic bomb outrages, Polish anti-Semites were carrying out further bombings of Jewish clubs and the police obtained proof that the outlawed National Radical anti-Semitic group was proceeding with illegal activities.

The anti-Semitic press, headed by the Endek organ Gazeta Warszawska, is once more taking the offensive against the Jews and whipping up a new anti-Semitic campaign against the 3,500,000 Polish Jews.

Police Find Pamphlets

Masses of newly printed leaflets calling for the organization of mass assaults against Jews in every part of Poland and plans for a renewed and vigorous anti-Jewish campaign to be conducted in secret were found by Polish political police today when they raided the homes of Nara anti-Semitic leaders.

The outlawed group, whose activities were forbidden last July, was found to be functioning completely as an illegal party. Seventeen Nara leaders were arrested by the raiders.

Haint and Moment, Warsaw Yiddish dailies, were confiscated by the authorities today for having printed accounts, whose accuracy was not denied, of havoc caused in a clubhouse of the Brith Trumpeldor, Revisionist youth group, at Parnara by a bomb thrown by anti-Semites. So powerful was the bomb that even the thick walls of the building were completely shattered.

Wreck Bund Building

At Pruzany the premises of the Bund, Jewish Socialist organization, were demolished by unknown

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Nazi Freed, Jew Held on Charge Of Assault After Bronx Fracas

Emil Seibert, 27, of 65 Teasdale place, Bronx, uniformed "storm trooper" for the Friends of New Germany, was dismissed in Bronx Magistrate's Court Friday on a felonious assault charge arising from a Nazi outbreak Thursday night, because in Judge Frank Oliver's opinion the case simmered down to a question of one man's word against another's.

Sol Ekelchek, 25, of 1473 Crotona parkway, Bronx, member of the Claremont Benevolent Association, fifty of whose members engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter late Thursday night with approximately 600 of the Nazi Friends, was released in $350 bail on charges of attempted felonious assault and larceny of an automobile radiator cap. His case will be heard in Magistrate's Court November 21.

Ekelchek is accused of having removed the radiator cap from a parked car and having hurled it past the ear of Patrolman Bart Sweeney, who arrested him and is pressing the complaint.

Seibert, exonerated Friday, had been accused by David Wallach of 1475 Grand Concourse, Bronx, another Claremonter, of having attacked him with a wooden club after a rally of the Friends at Ebling's Casino, 156th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx, after the Claremont and Nazi groups had ended simultaneous meetings in that building.

Wallach told Sergeant John Hannigan he was descending the stairs when Seibert attacked him. Subsequently, police say, Wallach's associates angered by the purported assault, began hurling variout missiles at the Nazi contingent. A frenzied, hand-to-hand battle ensued.

Nazi leaders charged Friday that the Claremont meeting had been called for the express purpose of creating a disturbance and breaking up the Friends' meeting. They pointed out that the press had been informed beforehand of the impending outbreak.

Bar Jews as Jurors in Boston Libel Suit Against Anti-Semites

(Special to the J.D.B.)

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—For the first time in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Jews were excluded from serving on a jury today, by mutual agreement of opposing counsel.

The agreement was reached in two libel suits brought in Suffolk Superior Court by the Artkino Guild, Inc., a theater exhibiting Soviet films, against the Industrial Defense Association, an "organization" which spreads anti-Semitic propaganda under the guise of anti-Communism, and Edward H. Hunter, its secretary.

Artkino demands $100,000 in each of the actions, citing a report circulated by Hunter in which he listed Edward A. Filene, Rabbi Harry Levi, Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana and Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, as "known in red circles." Libelous statements about Artkino are contained in the report, the Guild charges.

Decision to bar Jews from the jury, it was believed, was reached on the ground that it would have been difficult for them to have been impartial in this case, since it involves Hunter and his "organization," which depends on racial prejudice for its existence. It was further pointed out that Filene and Rabbi Levi, whom Hunter has attacked, are prominent members of the Jewish community, while the others whom he has labeled "red" sympathizers are outstanding exponents of tolerance.

Agency Protests on Entry Permits

Executive Tells Zion Officials Grant of 9,700 Is Too Small

Actual Situation in Labor Market in Palestine Is Being Disregarded, Complaint Says; Shortage Mounts in Recent Years

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Nov. 16.—The Executive of the Jewish Agency today submitted a protest to the Palestine government, emphasizing that the 9,700 immigration certificates granted this week by the government for the next six months under the labor schedule is not sufficient. The protest points out that by cutting the requests of the Jewish Agency for 18,600 immigration certificates to 9,700, the government disregarded the actual situation in the Palestine labor market.

The protest of the Jewish Agency also points out that the demand for 18,600 immigration certificates was submitted after a careful survey of the actual requirements of Jewish labor in Palestine in the field of agriculture, industry, building, and transport.

The shortage of Jewish labor has been steadily increasing for two or three years. With each schedule granted, the shortage has increased, until the accumulated deficiency is such that the figures submitted by the Executive of the Jewish Agency give an impression of being inflated. But the Executive is adhering strictly to the principle of absorptive capacity laid down by the government. If the government would once grant a sufficiently large schedule in order to make good the accumulated labor shortage, and establish equilibrium in the Palestine labor market, this abnormal situation would be removed, and the Jewish Agency's requests would not appear inflated in the future.

The position is particularly acute in the Sharon (Maritime Plain between Tel Aviv and Haifa), where the orange-groves cry out for Jewish labor which they cannot get. Every possible device is being used in order to supply the deficiency. School-boys are "mobilized" for work in the fields and groves, new immigrants are put under an obligation to go into the agricultural settlements, and special attention is paid to the securing of suitable labor in the countries where the immigrants come from. But the shortage remains as great as ever.

Restrict Female Influx

One of the problems of Jewish immigration into Palestine is that of women and girls. The labor schedule is divided into two parts, one for men and one for women, and for some time the policy of the government seems to have been directed against any considerable development of the immigration of women into Palestine. From all countries, whence Jewish immigration goes to Palestine, the same complaint is continually heard, namely, that they have not enough certificates for women and girls. Indeed, the restrictive policy is much more marked in the case of women than in the case of men.

This is not contrary to the general modern spirit of equality for women, but it must also be remembered that the share of the Jewish woman in the upbuilding of Palestine has been very important, and indeed fundamental. The agricultural settler in Palestine, as elsewhere, cannot exist without the work of his wife in the kitchen garden and in bee-keeping.

The success of the chalutzim in the colonies depends greatly upon the work of their girl colleagues in the kitchen and in the laundry. Further, there is no reason why a woman who has made good in Palestine in business or in a profession should not be able to bring into the country dependents in the same way as a man can.

The problem of women and girls is thus one which needs special consideration, with a view to giving to women a place in the Jewish immigration into Palestine similar to that enjoyed by men.

The Plantations

A recent investigation carried out by the Executive of the Jewish Agency has shown that in regard to Jewish orange plantations, about half are worked exclusively with Arab labor, and that, in the other half, a considerable amount of Arab labor is also employed. A recent authoritative statement made by an outstanding Jewish farmer shows that in 1932 there were employed in the Jewish agricultural settlements between 14,000 and 15,000 Jews and between 5,000 and 6,000 Arabs. Since 1932, about 6,000 Jews have left agricultural work and gone to the towns, and their places have been taken by Arabs, many of whom come from Transjordan, and even from Egypt and from the Hauran in Syria, since there is a shortage of labor in Palestine, not only among the Jews, but also among the Arabs.

Apart from the question of Jewish and Arab labor in Palestine itself, it hardly needs argumentation to show that a state of affairs in which thousands of Arabs come in from outside Palestine to take up employment in Jewish groves represents a serious problem with regard to the Jewish National Home. It is clear that the Jewish National Home is not possible if Jews are to be settled only in the towns, or if on the land Jews constitute largely the employing class, and are not rooted in the soil as agricultural laborers.

While it may be argued that this phenomenon is to a great extent due to the fact that many employers naturally tend to use cheaper labor if it is available; at the same time, this phenomenon is also largely regulated by the actual shortage of Jewish labor. An adequate supply of Jewish labor, in the form of Jewish immigration, would to a considerable extent remedy the situation.

Arab Increase

The argument most frequently used against Jewish immigration is that it tends to create a situation detrimental to the present population of Palestine. It is therefore of importance to examine the changes that have been produced in Palestine and the corresponding changes in the surrounding Arab countries, where the Jewish National Home is not being established, and where there is no considerable Jewish immigration. Official figures indicate that, whereas between the years 1922 and 1931 the Moslems of Palestine increased by 28.6 per cent and the Christians by 24.1 per cent, in Egypt, between the years 1917 and 1927 (the latest for which figures are available) the increase of the Moslem population was only 11.1 per cent.

In Transjordan, the population (wholly Moslem) has remained stationary. Arab emigration from Palestine between the years 1920 and 1931, was about 600 per annum on an average. Before the war, Arab emigration was three or four times as great, and Arab emigration from Syria is now twice as great in proportion to the population as it is from Palestine.

The Moslem birth-rate in Palestine is 60.3 per thousand, whereas in Egypt it is about 44 per thousand, and in Transjordan 35 per thousand. It is also interesting to note that among Palestine Moslems 23.4 per cent of the men can read, and 3.2 per cent of the women can read; in Egypt 20.3 per cent of the men and 2.5 per cent of the women can read; while in Indian Moslem territories, the percentage of men who can read varies between 18.1 and 7.4, and of women between 2.1 and 0.8.

Arab Plantations

It is also interesting to note that in the last ten years the Arab orange plantations have increased by about 100,000 dunams, employing about 10,000 Arabs—Jews are practically never employed by Arabs. Arabs have also increased their vegetable plantations by 20,000 dunams, and similar increases have taken place in Arab milk, poultry and fruit production, due to Jewish immigration. At the end of 1932 there were 2,800 Arab motor-cars in Palestine; now there are about 7,500.

In the last twelve years the average wage of the Arab worker has increased by two-thirds.

These facts, and others that could be quoted, indicate that the general conditions of the Arabs of Palestine has considerably improved, and that this improvement has been an outstanding phenomenon compared with the situation in neighboring countries.

A large proportion of this improvement is due to the work of the British Administration, but there can be no doubt that the vast development following on Jewish immigration has made possible much of the expenditure which has enabled the government to carry out these improvements. For example, the annual budget of the Government of Palestine devotes 25 per cent to security, defense and police; in Transjordan 50 per cent of the budget goes for this purpose, and in Syria 33 per cent.

Education

On the other hand, the Palestine Government spends 7 per cent of its total budget on education, the Transjordan Government 4.7 per cent, and the Syrian Government 5.8 per cent. Similar figures could be quoted with regard to health. It should also be noted that, although Jews in Palestine provide at least 50 per cent of the government's total income, nevertheless the share of the Jews in the Education and Health Budgets of the government is small, even when compared with their percentage of the total population.

It is worthy of note that the largest increases in the Arab population in Palestine have taken place in just those Arab towns and districts which are nearest, to or in the very heart of, Jewish development zones. Thus, between 1922 and 1931, the increase of Arab population in Hafia was eighty-seven per cent, in Jaffa, sixty-one per cent, in Jerusalem thirty-seven per cent, in Tiberias thirty-four per cent, in Tulkarem forty-four per cent, in Ludd thirty-nine per cent, in Ramleh thirty-two per cent—all these beings towns very close to areas of Jewish settlement and enterprise. On the other hand, in Nablus, near

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Youthful Toilers in Holy Land

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Inner Obstacles

By LUDWIG LEWISOHN

III.

AMONG the inner forces, the psychological factors within the individual Jew which tend to prevent re-affirmation for him and so redemption for the people, I have spoken of the false application of classificatory science to unique phenomena which persuades him to deny out of existence the facts of his personal and of his people's historic experience; and I have spoken of these Ghetto-fears which are, closely and accurately analyzed, timorous acts of consent to the claims of the absolutist master-state which it is the equal duty of Jew, of Christian, of democrat, liberal, pacifist—in brief, of all civilized men—to negate and to resist to the uttermost.

LUDWIG LEWISOHN

But there are alas, still other and still deadlier inhibitions and obstacles in the soul of the Jew of the Western dispersion. Among the gravest and subtlest of these is that self-hatred which the late Theodore Lessing illustrated so powerfully in his book of biographies of renegades: *Der Judische Selbsthass.*

* * *

THE examples described by Lessing are extreme and tragic; they are characteristic of the fury of assimilationism that characterized the German and Austrian Jews of yesterday and was without doubt among the contributory causes of the precise form taken by contemporary German anti-Semitism. I do not believe that among us in American Jewry there are many examples of self-hatred so gross and so outrageous. The disease among us (it is in very truth a disease of the soul, takes less flagrant forms; but it is very pervasive and very wide-spread; subtly it paralyzes thousands of souls who but for it would return to us and in that return find their freedom.

It is not of course a "pure," that is to say, an unmixed emotion. Unacknowledged fears blend with it: the old old fear expressed in the proverb "mitgefangen, mitgehangen," an ultimate dark suspicion that perhaps the world is in a measure right in its bitter total estimate of us; out of this suspicion comes seeming recognitions of those qualities which the world attributes to us as a people first in others, next in oneself. Next in oneself! And that apparent discovery leads to the strange and disastrous phenomenon that Jews will share the Gentile's hostile perception of our differentia from Gentile norms and will not be able to rise to the vision of the liberating fact that these norms are not our norms, that none has the right to judge or evaluate us by those norms, that we are (like every people!) to be judged exclusively by those norms which in the course of history we have created for ourselves.

* * *

BUT this is precisely what the soul afflicted with self-hatred cannot come to see, and since none can live in sanity without a modicum of self-esteem and of self-affirmation, the sick Jewish soul transfers the affliction of the hatred of itself to the Jewish people and seeks to flee from its people and to differentiate itself and to render its people outside of and objective to itself and is a great hand at discussing "Eastern Jews" or "orthodox Jews" or "ignorant Jews" in order to put a distance between itself and Jews as such, Jews tout court, the eternal Jewish people with its saints and its sinners and its glories and its shames and its flaming triumphs and its abysmal humiliations.

So self-hatred becomes a perverted hatred of one's people and is curable with great difficulty because the thing needed to cure it, the total acceptance and unswerving (though not uncritical) love of Israel, historic and present, metaphysical and empirical—as idea and as folk imperfectly embodying the eternal idea—this is precisely the cure which from its very nature the disease most violently rejects. The victim of self-hatred is then like a patient who could recover if only he would take nourishment but whose disease consists precisely in his inability to do so.

* * *

THE commonest form of self-hatred in America is not a virulent so much as a stubborn form. It consists not so much in open flight as in what I might call minimum Judaism. You pay a trifling annual sum to the up-keep of a temple which is with difficulty to be differentiated from a Unitarian Church; half-heartedly after much searching of a supposedly "enlightened" conscience (this enlightenment consisting of the silliest negation of both history and nature) you "let" the children go to Sunday-school; to the aid of the oppressed and persecuted you contribute more generously and uninhibitedly because that is "humanitarian" and can, at a pinch, be defended on so-called universal grounds, as though universals could exist without particulars they subsum or generalizations without concrete phenomena to generalize or definitions without an object to define.

Thus minimum Judaism born of self-hatred becomes a phantasmal form without substance, a shadow and simulacrum and has the same function as a country Negro's rabbit's foot: it wards off certain kinds of ill-luck; it enables the practitioner to be both un-Jewish and anti-Jewish without a pang of conscience; it allays his worst fears and keeps him from facing his most crucial dilemmas; it relieves him from moral and spiritual decisions and makes of him, so far as possible, a formula rather than a human being. If a pogrom happened on his own street he would explain that the victims had been improperly Americanized and practiced kashruth. It ought, of course, not to have happened. He is, equally of course, shaking life a leaf. But he can explain . . . He can always explain . . . Explanation, in fact, is his long suit . . .

Good Will Court

Rachel Gusrae, social worker; Abby L. Wrigley, educator, and Thomas P. Housley, engineer; will serve as judges in tomorrow's session of the Good Will Court at 26 Johnson street, Brooklyn.

Promotes Mizrachi Parley

Isidore Epstein, executive director of the Mizrachi organization, left New York yesterday on a nation-wide tour to make arrangements for the forthcoming Mizrachi convention in Detroit.

Expect 1,000 At Parley Here Of Labor Group

Representatives of Zion Workers Open Tenth Meeting Friday

The tenth anniversary convention of the National Labor Committee for the Jewish Workers in Palestine will be held next Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Delegates in attendance are expected to number nearly 1,000, Isaac Hamlin, national secretary, announced Friday. Baruch Zuckerman and Zalman Rubashow, members of the Palestine delegation, will report on the present situation in the Holy Land. Rubashow, editor of the Davar, will arrive Tuesday.

Organizations which will be represented will include branches of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance, the Workmen's Circle, Poale Zion-Zeire Zion and the Pioneer Women's Organization.

Fraternal delegates as well as greetings are expected from the American Federation of Labor and the British Labor party.

Zuckerman and Rubashow will tell of the possibilities Palestine offers to the Jews of the world at this time and will emphasize the manifold activities of the Histadruth Haovdim, the Palestine Federation of Labor and its program for further colonization activities.

1,800 Tickets Sold For Dinner Tonight

Brooklyn Federation Holds Annual Event at the Hotel St. George

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities will hold a dinner and ball at the Hotel St. George Sunday night in observance of its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Eighteen hundred reservations at $50 apiece have been made, the committee in charge of arrangements announced. There will be no speeches.

Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May, president of the Federation, pointing out that Brooklyn has more Jews than Manhattan and the Bronx combined, said that more than 250,000 persons are served annually by the agencies affiliated with the Brooklyn Federation.

Eisner Speaks Today At First ORT Meeting

The first meeting of the educators' division of the Peoples' ORT Federation will take place Sunday afternoon at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Mark Eisner, president of the Board of Higher Education, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, president of the board of directors of the Peoples' ORT Federation, will be the guest speakers. This is the first in a series of three meetings to be held this year.

Bundle Week to Aid Denver Hospital Shop

The New York women's division of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, Colo., will observe the first week of December as Bundle Tea Week, it was announced here yesterday. Proceeds will be used to stock a bargain shop which is to be conducted in behalf of the institution.

The National Jewish Hospital is the oldest free, national, non-sectarian hospital for the tuberculous poor in the country. Residents of New York State accounted for one out of every four patients treated since its foundation.

Bulletin Calendar of Events

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

Rand School luncheon discussion, 7 East Fifteenth street; 1:30 p. m. Reception to Gerhard Seger, broadcast over Station WEVD; 3 p. m.

Social Art Center, 119 West Fifty-seventh street; dramatic presentations under the direction of Jacques Bril; 8 p. m.

The Talk-of-the-Town Club, 119 West Fifty-seventh street; presentation of "His Children" by Jane Manner; 8 p. m.

Junior Hadassah, annual dance, Hotel Pennsylvania, Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue; evening.

Flatbush Jewish Center, Church avenue and East Fifth street, Brooklyn"; Present Day Conditions of Jews and Judaism in Germany"; Dr. Ludwig Freund; 8:30 p. m.

Fifty-fourth annual dinner of City College Alumni, Hotel Commodore, Lexington avenue at Forty-second street; evening. Speakers: Senator Gerald P. Nye, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Charles J. Hardy, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson and George L. Cohen.

Zionist Revisionist Organization and Brith Trumpeldor of New York, celebration of the peace pact in Zionism; Astoria Mansion, 2 East Fourth street; 8:30 p. m.

Young America Institute, 163 West Fifty-seventh street; "Nationalism versus Internationalism." Columbia University and New York University; 8:30 p. m.

School of Philosophy, Steinway Hall, 113 West Fifty-seventh street; Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz, "Dostoyevsky; 8 p. m.

Institutional Synagogue, 37 West 116th street; presentation of "The Mikado," by the drama department of the Department of Public Welfare; 8:30 p. m.

Sunday, November 18

New Workers School Forum, Rivera Hall, 51 West Fourteenth street; "A Psychologist's View of the New Order," Goodwin Watson; 8:00 p. m.

New York Masada, dinner dance; Seigel's Restaurant, 9 West Thirty-first street; speakers, Morris Margulies, "What Membership Can Do—And What It Means?"; Isaac Imber and Harold Prensky; evening.

School of Philosophy, Steinway Hall, 113 West Fifty-seventh street; "The Ethical Ideal: Life as an Obligation of Freedom," Max Fishler; 8:00 p. m. "Edith Wharton—'Ethan Frome': A Cameo Study of Harsh New England Life," Frances Drucker; 9:00 p. m.

Synagogue House, 40 West Sixty-eighth street; Dr. Haridas Muzumder, "What Religions of India Have in Common With Judaism"; 8:00 p. m. Under the auspices of the Junior League of Free Synagogue.

Jewish Community Center of Staten Island; concert by Victor Chenkin; evening.

Daughters of the Institutional Synagogue, card party, Hotel Delano, 108 West Forty-third street; evening.

Young Zionist Revisionist Organization, dance, Williamsburg Y. M. H. A., Rodney street and Broadway, Brooklyn; evening.

Jewish Club, 23 West Seventy-third street; 8:30 p. m.; Mallamm, celebration in honor of its affiliation with Hebrew University in Palestine.

Twenty-first anniversary dinner and ball of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities; Hotel St. George; evening.

Meeting of the educators' division of the People's ORT Federation, Pennsylvania Hotel, Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue; 8:30 p. m. Speakers: Mark Eisner and Dr. Henry Moskowitz.

Young Folks League of Flatbush Jewish Center, annual Fall dance; Social Hall, Church avenue and East Fifth street, Brooklyn; evening.

Jewish Youth Guild, Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th street; Dr. John A. F. Maynard, "If I Were a Jew"; 8:30 p. m.

Broadcast by Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, "Rising Tide of State Worship in Germany"; Station WEVD; 10:30 p. m. Under the auspices of the American Committee Against Fascist Oppression in Germany. Dr. Franz Boas, "Art and Science Under Hitler"; 10:45 p. m.

Annual conference of the Federation of Yeshivath and Talmud Torahs of Greater New York; Broadway Central Hotel, 673 Broadway; 1:30 p. m.

New Mizrachi Youth of Linden Heights, Temple Adas Israel, Tenth avenue and Forty-third street; 8 p. m. Address by Dr. Kaminetsky.

Kadimah Zionist Club, discussion meeting; Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Sutter avenues, Brooklyn; 3:30 p. m.

Hebrew Center of West Kingsbridge, rally and entertainment; Masonic Temple, Corlears avenue at 230th street. Speakers: Mrs. Lazar Schorr, Rabbi Henry A. Schorr and Rabbi Max Kaufman; 8 p. m.

Brooklyn Center Opens Drive for 250 Members

Led by Emanuel Greenberg, chairman of the membership committee, a campaign of the Brooklyn Jewish Center to enlarge its enrollment by 250 additions was inaugurated today. The institution, located at 667-691 Eastern Parkway, is fifteen years old. Membership dues have been reduced.

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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except Saturday and Jewish high holidays by the

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, Inc.
221 Centre Street, New York, N. Y.
JACOB LANDAU . . . . . President

SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1934

New York ... 221 Centre Street
London .....Ludgate House Fleet Street
Paris ..... 9 bis Rue Vineuse
Berlin ..... W 15 Konstanzer Str
Warsaw ..... Pl Krasinskich 10
Jerusalem ..... Sansour Bldg
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DAILY and WEEK-END EDITION

	U. S and Canada	Foreign
1 year	$10.00	$15 00
6 months	6.00	8.50
3 months	3.00	4.25
2 years	18.00	28.00
Week-End Edition, 1 year	2.00	3.00
Week-End Edition, 6 mos.	1.25	1.75
Week-End Edition, 2 years	3 50	5.50

Entered as second-class matter Nov 14, 1929, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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Jewish Daily Bulletin Inc.

J. D. C. and Poland

The work which the Joint Distribution Committee does in Poland is perhaps the only ray of light in the darkness enveloping Polish Jewry today.

A report to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from Warsaw states that 130,000 Jewish families in Poland have received within this year small credits from the Loan Kassas, which is supported by the Joint Distribution Committee.

These figures actually mean that at least one-sixth of the entire Jewish population in Poland has been enabled, through the assistance of the Joint Distribution Committee, to carry on a meager existence. At least half a million persons have been saved by the credits granted.

Such a piece of constructive relief work certainly deserves great praise. Those who have been in Poland know how even the smallest amount of credit is of the greatest help to the economically oppressed Jews.

When the Joint Distribution Committee began its activities in stimulating the creation of Jewish credit Kassas in Poland, the number of these institutions was very small. Now there are not less than 775 Kassas in the Polish republic, and each spells constructive relief for hundreds, if not for thousands of Jewish families.

The network of Loan Kassas supported by the Joint Distribution Committee is spread over every Polish city and township. In numerous places the entire Jewish economic life centers around these Kassas. Leaders of all groups are united around them.

It is, therefore, regrettable that not many in America know about these valuable activities of the Joint Distribution Committee. Mr. J. Gitterman, the director of the Joint Distribution Committee in Poland, does his work quietly. He does it, however, extremely well.

Over nineteen million Polish zlotys has been the turnover this year of the 775 Loan Kassas now existing in Poland. This sum approximates $4,000,000. It shows that much can be done even with small sums if relief is granted along constructive lines.

A WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

By BORIS SMOLAR

Interest was concentrated this week on the Jewish situation in the Saar region in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations next Wednesday. It is this meeting which will decide what measures the League must take to secure equal rights for the Saar Jews if the plebiscite turns over the Saar region to the Nazi Reich.

There are five thousand Jews in the Saar now. Most of them are business men and professionals. They are in danger of being exposed to the same discriminations as in Germany if the Saar region becomes a part of Hitlerland. When the League opens its session next Wednesday, the Jewish issue will therefore play a very important, if not the most important role there.

French Insist On Equality Pledge

A number of memorandums from Jewish organizations are now in the hands of the Secretariat of the League. There is also a memorandum submitted by the recently assassinated French foreign minister, Barthou, expressing the view of the French government on the Jewish question in the Saar. The French official view is, that no matter what the results of the plebiscite are, Germany should not get the Saar until it obligates itself to treat Saar Jews as equal citizens.

The demand that Germany must guarantee full rights for the Saar Jew if she is to obtain control, is expected to be one of the major conditions put to Germany. This demand will be supported not only by France, which is interested in securing minority rights in the Saar because there is also a French minority there, but also by England and other powers which are interested in having the Saar region remain under the administration of the League of Nations.

Jews to Quit Saar Despite Assurances

Notwithstanding the firm attitude which the League may take with regard to obtaining from Germany a pledge for the protection of the Jews in the Saar, it can be definitely stated that the minority of the Jewish population in the Saar region will depart if the region reverts to Germany.

No doubt exists in the mind of the Saar Jews, that even if, under League pressure, the "Aryan paragraph" is not to be introduced by Germany into the Saar, the Nazi administration will find plenty of other ways to make the life of the Jews in the Saar miserable.

It is for this reason that a large Jewish migration from the Saar started this week. Jewish business men are hurriedly liquidating their enterprises and are trying to take out of the Saar as much of their belongings as they can. Jewish professionals are packing in readiness to leave the region the minute it becomes clear that Germany is going to rule there.

Eyes of Jewry On Geneva

The eyes of Saar Jewry are now directed towards Geneva awaiting the results of next Wednesday's session of the League. It is only if the session decides that the Saar must continue for a time under the administrative of the League, that the Saar Jews will feel confident that they can remain where they are. Should, however, Wednesday's session not make this drastic decision, and should it decide to go on with the preparations for the plebiscite, it can easily be expected that not less than seventy per cent. of the Jewish population—3,500 persons,—will leave the Saar weeks before the plebiscite.

What will happen to the other fifteen hundred Jews in the Saar?

May Become Burden On German Charities

It must be assumed that these unfortunates will remain in the Saar under Germany because they will have no means of leaving this territory. Consisting of the poorest section of the Jewish population there they will no doubt become an additional burden on German Jewry. If the Saar becomes a part of Germany they will have to be supported by the Jewish philanthropic organizations of Germany.

Will the Saar become a part of Germany?

There are many optimists who believe that the plebiscite will not give sufficient votes in favor of Germany. They build their assumption upon the fact that the Saar has a large Catholic population which is opposed to the Nazis because of the church fight. They also figure on the large number of Social Democrats and radicals who have concentrated in the Saar and are bitter enemies of the Nazis.

Assumptions Seen As Too Optimistic

These assumptions are much too optimistic. It must be remembered that the Social Democrats and the radicals who are now conducting the campaign that the Saar should not join Germany are not even residents of this region. They are chiefly exiles from Germany and are not entitled to vote in the plebiscite. It must also be taken into consideration that the Catholic population, though anxious to fight for its church, may not be in a position to withstand the terroristic tactics of the Saar Nazis.

One who visits the Saar region knows that the Nazis there are exercising the greatest possible pressure upon the local population. They are threatening every potential voter with the most brutal revenge measures if he does not vote for Germany. They are making up lists of all the inhabitants of the region in order to have a check on every resident. Anybody who does not display a Nazi flag in front of his house is placed on a blacklist as a candidate to be sent to a concentration camp soon after the Nazis comes to power. Anybody who refuses to contribute to the funds of the local Nazis is marked an anti-Nazi to be severely dealt with after the plebiscite turns the district over to Germany.

Terror Will Swing Votes to Reich

Kept under threats of terror and under fear of possible concentration camp measures, a large number of Saar inhabitants will vote pro-German in the plebiscite just in order to avoid such fearful consequences. Many may altogether abstain from voting. A Nazi majority in the plebiscite is therefore more or less certain.

It is for this reason that the Jews of the Saar lay their last hope on Wednesday's session of the League of Nations. They hope that this session may yet find a way to keep the Saar region under the administration of the League for a further period and to altogether avoid the plebiscite scheduled for January 13.

In the meantime many of the Jews in the Saar who are liquidating their enterprises have nowhere to go, since practically all countries have tightened their doors to Jewish refugees. Those who are citizens of East European countries are returning to their native lands.

9,700 Palestine Visas Bring Satisfaction

With the doors of European countries closed to Jewish immigration, the news that the Palestine government has granted this week 9,700 immigration visas for Jewish labor for the next six months has been received in the Jewish world with great satisfaction, despite the fact that this number is just half of the number of visas asked by the Jewish Agency.

The 9,700 visas granted are the largest number of immigration permits ever issued by the Palestine government to the Jews.

By issuing such a number of visas the government admits that there is a considerable shortage of labor in Palestine.

But despite this admission the Palestine government is still hesitating to comply fully with the request of the Jewish Agency for a larger number of Jewish immigrants to Palestine.

Government Argues 'Absorptive' Limit

The government argues that she must adhere to the principle of "absorptive capacity." Hence she must restrict Jewish immigration to a much smaller degree that the one demanded by

(Continued on Page Five)

THE AMERICAN SCENE

By Victor M. Bienstock

American Jewry embarked on a new search for the bluebird of Jewish unity last week when the American Jewish Congress beat a retreat from its previous position with regard to the projected World Jewish Congress and called on other national Jewish organizations to join with it in creation of a world-wide council to speak for the Jews of the world in the international forum.

In adopting a report and resolutions virtually abandoning the movement for immediate convocation of the world congress, the American Jewish Congress acted to eliminate the chief point of difference between the organizations and to make further concerted action possible.

Makes Unity Possible

The proposal for a world Jewish council, in which the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai B'rith and other American organizations would be represented, as well as the American Jewish Congress, and the agreement to leave to this body further decisions concerning the World Jewish Congress make possible discussion between the American-Jewish national bodies on means of cooperation and creation of the long prayed-for, hoped-for but never-realized unity in Jewish ranks.

With regard to the other points involved in the reports—unfortunately, the vagueness of the language employed in the document prevents any positive interpretation. Neither concrete proposals nor definite intent can be deduced from the resolutions and portions of the report dealing with the national elections called for April and the character of the congress for which the elections are to be held.

Described as 'Stratagem"

The report has been described as a stratagem on the part of the American Jewish Congress to prove to the long-suffering Jewish masses that the Congress is willing to make sacrifices to the cause of unity, and also an unselfish move on the part of the Congress placing the general welfare before its own ambitions and desires.

Unfortunately, the text of the document leaves it open to any interpretation. Both these descriptions of it were voiced at the meeting of the administrative committee which adopted the report. The latter view, however, was strongly predominant.

The value of the whole proposal will depend on the sincerity of the negotiators and their ability to override the legalistic hedging of the report. Surely, the time is ripe for any move to establish concert of action and unity among the Jews and the American Jewish Congress has now furnished a basis for action leading to this goal.

Along the Nazi Front

The Deutsche Zeitung, which for the past year has regaled its readers with anti-Semitic material, last week editorially advised its readers that it had been mistaken all along, that the Jews were a fine people and that, hereafter, the Deutsche Zeitung would carry no more attacks on the race. The reasons—a suspended sentence of one year in prison imposed on William L. McLaughlin, managing editor of the paper, for criminal libel. The sentence was suspended at the request of attorneys for the plaintiff, former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein and Samuel Untermyer.

Simultaneously with the appearance of the repentant Zeitung, a part of the Zeitung's personnel reported on its staff, the Beobachter, which is designated the official organ of the Friends of New Germany, promised to carry on the campaign of "truth" concerning the Jews.

The Nazis and anti-Nazis engaged in a fracas at Ebling's Casino in the Bronx when uniformed Nazi storm troopers and members of a benevolent association which had held its meeting at the casino, met as the two assemblies broke up and fought in the building and in the streets. Several arrests were made, but all except one of those arrested were released in Magistrate's court.

Other Developments

The sorry Kashruth situation in New York City failed to show any improvement. Dissident rabbis sanctioned disobedience of the "issur" proclaimed by the Kashruth Association. The Knesses Israel pronounced the "issur" invalid and sanctioned its violation. The majority of butchers and poultry dealers failed to come to terms.

Samuel Untermyer headed a delegation representing American boycott groups which sailed for London to take part in the non-sectarian conference to meet there.

The Beginning of Wisdom

By ABBA HILLEL SILVER

We recently read the remarkable confession of an old and honored Hebrew teacher, an Hebraist and a Zionist, Daniel Persky ("Religion and Nationalism in Hebrew Education," Hadoar, October 26, 1934). This confession strongly confirms the fear which many have entertained for a long time concerning the inadequacy of a secular Hebraic and non-religious education for our children. This type of education was fostered in quite a number of Hebrew Schools and by Bureaus of Jewish Education during the last few decades. In these schools the teaching of the Jewish religion, in its spiritual and ethical phases as well as in its more formal phases of worship and ceremonial observances, was brusquely pushed aside as outmoded, or grudgingly tolerated as an inescapable concession to parents of the old generation who, because of their conservatism, still insisted upon it.

A. H. SILVER

Modern Jewish education, in the hands of these "enlightened" pedagogues, became largely a matter of teaching Jewish boys and girls the Hebrew language. Occasionally a few other items which they regarded as the necessary accessories of a nationalistic education were added. These schools came to resemble more Berlitzer schools than religious schools. These pedagogues who brought over their "enlightenment" from Eastern Europe have now had a full generation in which to experiment with their educational theories, and one of their numbers and a leader among them now honestly and courageously takes stock of their accomplishments.

* * *

Mr. Persky states that he was moved to take stock by the rude awakening which he received recently when he attended a large meeting, arranged to honor a group of young American Chalutzim who were departing for Palestine. The meeting, attended largely by young American-born Jews, made a very favorable impression upon him because of the splendid enthusiasm and devotion for all that was Jewish and Palestinian which were manifested there by these young people. Upon inquiry, however, he discovered, much to his great chagrin and disillusionment, that none of these young people knew Hebrew and that very few of them had ever attended a Hebrew school. . . . Graduates of the American Hebrew schools, he was led to confess to himself, are seldom numbered among the Chalutzim or among the active workers in the field of Jewish nationalism. Rather are they to be found by the hundreds in the ranks of the young Communists "who despise us and our sanctities," and who are confirmed anti-nationalists and assimilationists. Mr. Persky feels himself almost driven to the conclusion that "the Hebrew school raises a generation of assimilationist Jews while those children who keep away from us become the faithful builders in Israel. . . ."

* * *

What is wrong? And what is the remedy? The principal remedy which Mr. Persky prescribes clearly indicates what he regards to be the true nature of the ailment. He calls for a complete *volte-face*. We must introduce into our schools, he argues, a maximum religious spirit. We must give our children the "warm" weapons with which to oppose their strongly assimilative environment. We must enkindle their Judaism day by day.

"I recommend that we intensify the spirit of religion and the force of tradition in our classes even to the extent of teaching our children the ceremonial laws and of practising them there and then. . . . We have sinned in having filled our classrooms with dry and parched intellectualism and rationalism. We are now convinced that this is not the way. Let us, therefore, return to the living, flowing fountain. . . . It has been cold and frigid for us here in America. Give us the holy fire, the fire of faith which is the fire of national life and survival! . . ."

* * *

There is very little that needs to be said in auditing this balance sheet of what has proved to be such a costly experiment. Both Mr. Persky's survey and conclusion are correct. Jewish education divorced from a rich and positive religious content is without value and without enduring appeal to Jewish children living in this country, or, for that matter, anywhere else in the diaspora. Even in Palestine, in a thoroughly Jewish environment, an exclusively secular education would be inadequate for the rising generation. In the diaspora it is simply incongruous. The knowledge of a language and a literature (and very few of our children ever really acquire this knowledge to a point where they can truly enjoy it in later life. There is not sufficient time for proper instruction.) is an insufficient equipment for a Jewish boy and girl. They require much more. They require a spiritual viaticum for their future lives a faith, a habit of worship, a religious discipline, a loyal and cultivated attachment to the synagogue. They need not only Jewish nationalism but Judaism the strong simple faith of their fathers, its color, its warmth and its glowing mystery. They need the Jewish religious way of life and thought which fed and sustained our life in the diaspora until now and for which no substitute can be found either in a putative secular Jewish culture or in an imaginary Jewish civilization which is spun out of the tenuous cobwebs of wishful thinking in the study.

The study of Hebrew is, of course, an indispensable part of a proper Jewish education—but only a part. Linguistic ingurgitation does not necessarily nourish the soul. Our children need Torah, of which Saadia said that "were it not for the Torah, this people would not be a nation." And Torah means faith in God, worship, religious observances, ethical idealism and loyalty to the people of Israel into whose keeping the Torah was entrusted! . . .

M. S. Rosenfeld Named President Fifth Year

Max S. Rosenfeld has been re-elected for the fifth consecutive year as president of Congregation Ohab Zedek, 118 West Ninety-fifth street.

Other officers elected are: Moritz Neuman, honorary president; Moritz Elias, vice-president; Ignatz Roth, treasurer; Louis Friedman and Alexander S. Deutsch, secretaries, and Morris Hyman and Benjamin Greenblatt, trustees.

Pittsburgh Appeal Opens

(Special to the J.D.B.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 16.—Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof of Pittsburgh will be the guest speaker Sunday evening at the mass meeting launching the United Jewish Appeal drive here.

TEN YEARS AGO *in* The Jewish Daily Bulletin

November 18, 1924

JERUSALEM — Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, and General Weygand, French High Commissioner of Syria, visiting Jerusalem as the guest of Sir Herbert, discussed mutual problems of the two mandates.

BUCHAREST—Professor Cuza, notorious anti-Semitic leader, was a candidate for the Rumanian Parliament in a by-election.

Five Years Ago
November 18, 1929

GENEVA—Providing the consent of the League of Nations could be obtained, an extraordinary session of the Mandates Commission was being considered for March to consider the Palestine situation.

One Year Ago
November 18, 1933

NEW YORK—Samuel Untermyer urged in reply to a letter of Bernard Ridder of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung that German-American firms dealing in German goods should not be boycotted.

Poultry Ban Widens Split Among Rabbis

Bronx, East Side Groups Outlawed for Defiance of Tagging Edict

The split in the ranks of New York's orthodox Jewish rabbinate grew wider Friday as the rabbinical ban on unlabeled poultry concluded its second week with about 150 markets under agreement with the Kashruth Association.

Insurgent rabbis supervising poultry markets in the Bronx and on the lower East Side in defiance of the Kashruth Association's fight for centralized supervision drew the ire of a Beth Din, or rabbinical court, which announced that these rabbis are "separated from the body of orthodox rabbinate" according to the terms of issur, or ban.

Outlaw Violators

Specifically, the court considered the cases of Rabbi Benjamin Fleischer, supervising slaughtering on the East Side, and the group of three rabbis headed by Raphael M. Barishansky under contract with the Live Poultry Institute of New York to supervise eleven Bronx wholesale markets.

"These violators of the issur," the Beth Din announced, "have placed themselves in the category of those against whom the issur was proclaimed."

Council Voids Issur

In the meantime, Rabbi Simon Glazer, president of the Central Council of Orthodox Jewish Rabbis, announced that his organization, sitting as an ecclesiastical court, had declared the issur null and void.

It was contrary to Jewish law, he said, and unprecedented in the history of Judaism because it would enforce a tax on orthodox Jews such as can only be imposed after the approval of the residents of a Jewish community.

Officials of the Kashruth Association made light of the Council's announcement, saying they regarded the Council as a minor rabbinical organization.

The Rabbinical Committee of the Bronx, which claims a membership of forty-two orthodox rabbis, announced that it is fully supporting the issur.

James Sanua received in 1900 from the Shah of Persia the title of Poet of the Empire.

Events in Review

By BORIS SMOLAR

(Continued from Page Four)

the Jewish Agency. This argument is, however, far from being convincing when one considers the sharp shortage of labor and the fact that thousands of Arabs are smuggling their way into Palestine from all the neighboring Arab countries.

A London report to a New York newspaper this week discloses that the intervention made by the Board of Jewish Deputies with the Colonial Office in London is largely responsible for the fact that the Palestine government has now granted more immigration visas to the Jewish Agency than ever before. If this report is correct, then the Board of Jewish Deputies ought to be sincerely congratulated.

The leaders of the Board of Jewish Deputies are far from being Zionists. Their representations to the Colonial Minister were based chiefly upon the fact that the Jewish situation in many countries of Europe is growing worse every day. Thousands of Jews are seeking refuge from Poland, from Austria, from Germany, from Greece and from other countries. Palestine is one of the countries that can absorb a number of them. Furthermore, Palestine is a Jewish country, developed with Jewish capital and by Jewish efforts. Jews are therefore entitled to seek refuge in this country more than in any other.

Interest of Deputies Will Be Welcomed

The active interest taken by the Board of Jewish Deputies to secure a larger Jewish immigration of Jews to Palestine will therefore be welcomed by all Zionists as well as by all Jews who do not share the nationalistic program of the Zionists.

With the Saar and Palestine in the forefront, the events in Jewish life in other countries—though very serious—have been overshadowed this week.

The events this week in Austria have only substantiated the fact that the Austrian government does not intend to ease its anti-Jewish policy. The new trade law promulgated this week in Austria will wipe Jews out of commercial life, just as they are being wiped out of public life. The legal position of the Jews in Austria this week reached a stage compelling the Jewish leaders there to appeal to the world.

Similarly in Poland, the Kolo—club of the Jewish members of the Polish Parliament—this week summoned a special session of its members to seek ways and means of saving Polish Jewry from complete annihilation. The Jewish situation in Poland is becoming highly intolerable, the Kolo established.

Spanish Club Meets Hatikvoh Team Sunday In Soccer Cup Game

The all-Jewish Hatikvoh Soccer team, considered one of the best amateur football elevens in the country, will meet the Deportive Espanol outfit Sunday afternoon at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn.

The game, played in the second round of the national cup competition, will begin at two-thirty.

The Hatikvoh soccer team trimmed the Hakoah eleven last week by a score of 5-1. Jack London, Joe Altman, and Sol Prediger starred for the Hatikvohs.

BLACK *on* WHITE

by Eugene Lyons

is the name of a new tri-weekly column to appear in the

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WOMEN — WISE AND OTHERWISE

Pertinent and Impertinent

THE story I have to tell you has two good points: it is true and it teaches a lesson. A lesson, I hope, you have no need to learn, but if it should happen that you have not quite mastered the lesson my story will surely shame you into becoming from now on very proficient in it. The heroine of the story is not a Jewess but despite this fact, or maybe on account of it, Jewish women ought to hear of her and ponder her actions.

As I said, she is not a Jewess but a Quakeress. Very pretty, petite, demure, with golden brown hair and gray candid eyes. In manner she is shy and gentle, but it is a deceptive gentleness. Underneath it she has a character as true as tempered steel. She is engaged, very much in love, and she delights in buying presents for her fiance, those little things, you know, that woman chooses with so much care, never satisfied merely to give a needed thing but insisting that it shall also be lovely in form and distinctive in execution.

* * *

One day last week, then, this, this young woman went shopping for a leather folder which should keep her fiance's many papers in order and be at the same time an ornament for his desk. She went from one store to the other, seeing this and that, never quite satisfied, and by and by the afternoon slipped away. She was supposed to meet her young man for dinner and she liked to be punctual, yet she did not want to come without her gift. It was his birthday, she had promised him the folder, and a promise was to her always something sacred. Doubly so where not only her principles but also her heart urged her to make every effort to fulfill it abundantly.

Finally, when the day had already darkened into the dusk of a cloudy evening and the closing hour was at hand, she found the desired thing in one of Fifth avenue's celebrated gift shops. It was just what she desired it to be—practical yet beautiful, simple yet distinctive—and she was so delighted with it and so elated that she told the saleswoman all about her vain hunt and for what occasion she needed the gift.

* * *

The girl behind the counter was very responsive—romance even at second hand stirs every heart—and making out the sales slip she praised her customer's taste and lauded the folder, mentioning that it was imported—of European make.

The young Quakeress now looked more carefully for the details and with a little gasp she exclaimed: "Oh, I'm sorry. I can't take it. It is made in Germany. I have pledged myself to the German boycott as long as Hitlerism is in power, and much as I love the folder for itself, and dearly as I want a gift for just today, I have to do without it."

The saleswoman tried to argue the question. She said the young lady should for once make an exception, and the thing was now imported anyhow and if she did not buy it somebody else would, and so on and so forth—all those commonplaces with which one tries to deceive oneself. But our friend was adamant. "No," she said, "compromise in such things means surrender. In the war for human decency no quarter can be given."

SOCIETY NOTES

Mrs. Myron A. Borg Sr. heads the committee of the recital to be given at Carnegie Hall on November 24 by Ruggiero Ricci, the fourteen-year-old violinist, for the benefit of the education department of the New York Women's Trade Union League of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is the honorary chairman.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Lewisohn of 881 Fifth avenue gave on November 12 a dinner in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who later opened the international exhibition of children's paintings which is sponsored by Mrs. Lewisohn.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Lehman is giving an afternoon reception on November 19 at her home, 45 East Seventieth street, for workers in the drive of the women's division of Federation. Mlle. Lucienne Boyer, the French stage star, will be the principal guest, and Dr. Sigismund S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals, will speak.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Robert Guggenheim had a table at the annual Horse Show Ball of the National Horse Show Association which was held at the Waldorf Astoria on November 12. Guests of Colonel and Mrs. Guggenheim included the Persian Minister and Madame Djalal, Mrs. Frederic Van Lennep and Captain D. J. Corey.

* * *

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. David Herman of 395 Oliver place, Bronx, was celebrated at a reception at the Pythian Temple, New York, last Sunday evening. Mr. Herman came to the United States from Hungary at the age of eight. Mrs. Herman is American-born. Both are active members of the Hungarian Society of New York of which Mrs. Herman's father, Jacob Newman, was the founder.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Kantrowitz of 215 West Eighty-sixth street gave a dinner on Friday at the Metropolis Club to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Kantrowitz is the former Leontine Huebsch, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Adolph Huebsch. The marriage ceremony was performed by her father at the Central Synagogue of New York where he was rabbi. The Rev. Dr. Jonah B. Wise, present rabbi at the synagogue, was among the guests at the dinner.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Loewenthal, daughter of Mrs. Walter Loewenthal and the late Mr. Loewenthal, to Edward M. Bratter of New York, son of Mrs. David Bratter and the late David Bratter, has been announced.

Miss Loewenthal attended the Chatelard School in Montreux, Switzerland, and the Finch School in New York.

Mr. Bratter is a graduate of Columbia College and Columbia Law School. He was formerly with the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer and Marshall, and is now a member of Marshall, Bratter and Seligson of this city. He is a member of the Columbia University Club and the City Athletic Club.

Mrs. S.A. Lewisohn Works Hard To Aid Little Red School House

MRS. LEWISOHN INSPECTING A PAINTING ON EXHIBIT

Sponsors Unique International Art Exhibit at Rockefeller Center to Further Cause of Progressive Education

In the Memoirs of the Brothers Goncourt one finds a splendid definition of art: To achieve with a minimum of apparent effort a maximum of results. If one hears Mrs. Sam A. Lewisohn speak of progressive education, one feels that she adheres in the pedagogic field to the Goncourt ideal. It is an aesthetic as well as a psychologic ideal and the teacher who accepts it is not only following a profession but practicing an art. Wherever such artists in education have the opportunity to translate their ideals into actual performance, one finds institutions such as the Little Red School House where children are allowed and encouraged to develop individually, where in gaining knowledge they are not at the same time robbed of originality and initiative.

Such institutions are never financially profitable and their work would be impossible if women like Mrs. Lewisohn were not generously devoting their personal work and influence to make progressive education available not only to the few who are born with a silver spoon but to the many who are in real need of this new type of education.

Just now, Mrs. Lewisohn is sponsoring a most interesting exhibit of international children's art, the proceeds of which are destined to swell the Scholarship Fund of the Little Red School House.

When one wishes to see Mrs. Lewisohn one finds her in the workshop at Rockefeller Center where she is busily engaged in the task of hanging and arranging the exhibit which is housed in the Mezzanine Gallery of the RCA Building and is as interesting a display as any to be seen in our city.

From Forty-two Lands

Mrs. Lewisohn makes a delightful Cicerone explaining how those pictures were gathered from forty-two different countries, Palestine having sent some especially impressive contributions; how in remote countries like Bali and Tunis children had first to be taught that crayons were not to be eaten but something with which to draw; how the young artists, ranging in age from six to twelve years, clearly show the effect of their environment on the one hand and of the artistic tradition of their nation on the other; how the little ones are even influenced by the social changes of the modern day, provided their teachers allow them to express themselves unhampered by any formalized teaching technique.

Mrs. Lewisohn tells that she became interested in educational problems fifteen years ago as member of the Education Committee of the Women's City Club, serving later as trustee of the Public Education Association. Ten years ago the Little Red School House and all it stands for claimed her devotion and she gave it unstintingly and even won the support of influential friends for this splendid new experiment in education.

"In the world of childhood," says Mrs. Lewisohn, "there are no boundary lines of race or creed. The vision of the child is universal. Of course, each country has a distinctive note—you can not fail to recognize in these pictures the geographical and sociological conditions under which the children live, the religious and emotional influences that shape their outlook, yet there is an essential harmony in all these paintings and sketches, they have all the universal point of view."

In appearance, Mrs. Lewisohn is so youthful, svelte, and graceful that one hardly believes she has grown children, but more even than by her charm and graciousness is one impressed by the sincere enthusiasm she brings to her work. A work which is to her not a pastime but an ideal, for she rightly feels that only on the foundation of a free and progressive education will we be able to build a world of freedom and progress.

Bobrow Sisters Engaged

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bobrow of 820 Central Park West have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Bobrow, to Richard W. Altschuler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Altschuler of this city, and also of their daughter, Miss Cecile Sara Bobrow, to John B. Fried, son of Isadore Fried of this city and the late Mrs. Fried.

Miss Ethel Bobrow attended Des Essarts Montreux, Switzerland, and Les Tourelles in Brussels, and also New York University. Mr. Altschuler was graduated from City College, where he was a member of Zeta Beta Tau. He is connected with the Consolidated Film Industry. His father is the cellist of the Russian Symphony.

Miss Cecile Bobrow was graduated from Howard Seminary and also attended Columbia University.

ORGANIZATIONS

The active Women's League of the Institutional Synagogue held on November 14 a very successful bridge party at the Associated Milliners' Men's Club Room in the Victoria Hotel. Proceeds of the affair went toward providing scholarships for needy students of the Talmud Torah of the Institutional Synagogue.

* * *

The Lecture Group Committee of the Women's Division of the Federation acted as hostess to the officers of Federation Women's Division and campaign chairmen at a luncheon on Thursday, November 15. The affair took place at the Hotel Delmonico, 502 Park avenue, and the guests of honor included Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, chairman; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, associate chairman; Mrs. Joseph Brettauer, campaign chairman, and Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, assistant chairman.

* * *

The Friday morning lectures on "Contemporary Thought," sponsored by this Lecture Committee, promise to be one of the most valuable features of our cultural life. The lectures are to be given at the Hotel Savoy Plaza, the first having taken place on November 16. On November 23, Dr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon is scheduled to speak on "A Historian Looks at the Future." Among the many prominent men who will interpret contemporary thought we mention only Professor Raymond Moley, Dr. Alfred Adler, Lee Simonson, John Erskine, etc. Proceeds from the tickets for the course—$11 for the whole series—will be donated to the Women's Division of Federation. The Lecture Group Committee is composed of Mmes. Harry A. Goldberg, Ira Haupt, Alfred Hagedorn and A. L. Lowenstein.

* * *

The New York City branch of the Women's League of the United Synagogue, of which Mrs. Israel Davidson is president, has planned a Chanukah Tea to be held at the Hotel Commodore on Wednesday afternoon, December 5, at two o'clock. Mrs. Sol. M. Stroock is the honorary chairman; Mrs. B. E. Kopelman, acting chairman, and Mrs. Louis Finkelstein, chairman of the arrangement committee.

* * *

The Jewish Centre of Baith Israel Anshei Emos, located at 236 Kane street, Brooklyn, plans a Monster Bazaar for the week of November 24 till December 2. Every evening a different feature will be presented and on the Tuesday before Thanksgiving, turkeys and pies will be raffled. The proceeds will be devoted to the upkeep of the congregation of which Dr. Israel Goldfarb is the rabbi. Mrs. Berriman is Custodian of the Bazaar to which the public of all boroughs is cordially invited.

* * *

The New York Auxiliary No. 22 of the B'nai B'rith plans a bridge, entertainment, dance and midnight supper, all for the modest price of $1, at the Hotel Bradford, 210 West 70th street, for Saturday evening, December 15. The proceeds are going toward the maintenance of the Home for Aged and Infirm. Mrs. Alice Valencia is chairman of the entertainment committee.

* * *

The annual Fifty Dollar Dinner of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob is going to take place at the Hotel Astor on December 16 and promises to be unusually successful. Mrs. Peter J. Schweitzer is president of the home, located at 167th street and Findlay avenue. The home was founded in 1896, first sheltering a small group of homeless men and women.

Shop Talk

By JOAN KLEIN

WHAT could be more amusing to hang over your bar than Abraham Lincoln's saloon license? If you want to get several leaps ahead of your bar-equipping friends, go to the Louis XIV Shop at 154 East 58th street, and there it is. Dusty with years, it will add flavor to your new whiskey. You won't want to leave with just that license tucked away in your bag. The place is bulging with things you've long wanted and never expected to find. Mr. Miller, the collector, goes to all the far-flung places of the globe and, with the sure knowledge of a connoisseur, picks up a silved incense lamp which was on duty in a Gothic Cathedral for over 400 years. A wax impression of a bust of Madame DuBarry dates its birthday back to the French Revolution. Authentic jades, priceless porcelain and jewelry intriguingly designed and lovingly wrought. I know of no better way to spend a rainy afternoon, and if you get Mr. Miller in the right mood, he will tell you fascinating tales of his travels, adventures and friends. He is a raconteur of no mean ability.

JOAN KLEIN

* * *

ALWAYS a cop fancier, I was devastated by a policeman's jacket of navy-blue flannel—complete to the fitted back. Topped off by this on shipboard, you should cause, instead of relieve, traffic on the high seas. It comes from Martha West's.

* * *

ONE of Abercrombie and Fitch's executives holidaying in the Catskills made a super-find. He stumbled upon a colony of self-exiled French Canadians who cling to old customs, forgetting all others. Their women knit for their men-folk, mittens — unbelievably warm ones—like nothing to be found in this country. They are of white yarn with individual designs on the back. These women were finally persuaded to click their needles more rapidly and give this surplus to Abercrombie and Fitch. They cost under $4, but you'll have to hurry, because these Canadian knitters won't.

* * *

THE Italian Village Tavern, at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn beckons to the cavalier in every man. Here in a truly continental setting, against a delightful background, you can really enjoy dining and dancing. From early evening until the small hours of the dawn you may ease the cares of the day listening to the enchanting music of Eli Dantzig and his Caveliers. In short, the finest of food and beverages are served at the Tavern and the watchword is Eat! Drink! and be Merry!—at a modest cost.

* * *

CHRISTMAS comes to B. Altman & Co. on November 19 this year, when various shops devoted to timely merchandise will open. Santa Claus will inaugurate the season's festivities by dropping down the chimney at ten-thirty o'clock that morning and will oblige with daily performances at ten-thirty, one and three-thirty. Coincidentally, B. Altman's Toy Fair will make its bow, enticing the children with its gay array of games, toys, dolls and gadgets for kids. All this on the sixth floor. On the third floor the Gift Shop will assist harassed shoppers who have problem relatives or friends for whom to select unusual presents.

Adjusting Our Lives

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

Origins of the Center Movement

The Jewish Community Center, which now plays an important role in American Jewish life, has sprung from efforts exerted by young people and latterly, by older people on behalf of youth.

DR. FRANK

Like the Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Jewish Educational Alliances and Jewish Settlements, the Jewish Center is to a large extent a development peculiar to American Israel. All these organizations represent a conscious effort either to adapt the Jewish immigrant to the new environment or to adjust old Jewish cultural traditions and aspirations to America's community life and ideals.

Two Stages of Development

For forty years prior to 1915 or 1916 the Jewish Center movement lacked any philosophy or deliberate plan of playing a constructive role, in Jewish communal life. Some sixty years ago groups of young people under the names of Young Men's Hebrew Associations and Young Women's Hebrew Associations started in New York and Philadelphia a movement with the aim of self-improvement along moral and intellectual lines. Perhaps the real motive was to have a good time, for then as now they could not socialize easily with people of other faiths or other national groups.

A radically different point of view in the "Y" work developed about twenty years ago. Then these organizations passed out of the hands of the young men themselves into the hands of more prominent people in the community to be managed and financed from above for the benefit of the lower sections of American Jewry. Thus the Y. M. H. A. work took the aspect of a philanthropic communal institution.

The aim of the "Y" at that time was to develop in American Jewish men the Jewish consciousness as a means to the highest type of spiritual life.

Thus in the first stage of the movement, the "Y" was just a club for Jewish young men of the middle classes. The second stage, which began about 1915, was marked by a conscious movement for "Judaization," and the "Y" organization became an instrument to Judaize Hebrew young men into Jewish young men.

Effects of the World War

This change coincided with the World War crisis. American Jewry learned, after severe trials and errors, that the task of sustaining the morale of Jewish boys in the military and naval forces was not the function of individual or competing organizations. A new instrument was called for, a body which would express Jewish collective interest and will, forming in a way a counterpart to the Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Associations, and Knights of Columbus—all of which helped our country to prepare its soldiers.

At the time, when the government called upon the Jews to do their part, the Y. M. H. A.'s were only young and weak organizations, which could not themselves undertake to care for the responsible work among Jewish soldiers and sailors. Then the Jewish Welfare Board came into being. It was built up of many organizations and became representative of American Jewry as a whole. The Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations became part of the J. W. B.

This new organization would build in the camps and cantonments so-called Jewish Centers, and in this way this new thing under the sun made its appearance on the American Jewish scene.

Outgrowth of War

Jewish soldiers derived renewed courage and heightened resolve from the deep spiritual influence of the Jewish Centers in the camps. Soon the leading Jewish communal workers discovered that constructive work of this type can and must be done by Jewish Centers for Jewish youth and for the community itself at all times.

Thus, at the end of the war, it was considered an urgent duty of the Jewish Welfare Board to help build up and maintain Jewish Community Centers in all communities of the country. Of course, the J. W. B. had more influence, more authority and more power than the Council of the Hebrew Young Men's and Kindred Associations. Just for that reason the two organizations merged and formed one potent influence for the attainment of Jewish unity.

The responsibilities which the American Jewish community assumed in the World War and which originally were assigned to the Jewish Welfare Board have been and are now discharged through the Department of Army and Navy Activities of this board.

After the war a sum was left over to the Jewish Welfare Board, which was constituted a trust fund for peace-time efforts. At that time, Jewish communities were better organized for cultural work by the J. W. B. than they had ever been before the war emergency took place.

Functions of Centers

The Jewish Community Centers, established since 1918 in hundreds of places all over the United States, function not only in behalf of young men and women, but for the children and older people as well. Very often facilities for business and professional groups in the community are also provided. Through the Jewish Center our communities are able to find self-expression and organize their efforts, both for themselves and for the whole of American Israel.

The newly established Y. M. H. A.'s are decided efforts in the direction of working with the community as a whole; of giving the community, through the association, a machinery for community welfare for the entire Jewish population.

The preamble of the constitution of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. in New York, promulgated in 1874, has the following wording as to its aims: "to promote the religious, intellectual and social well-being and development of young men."

The 1928 constitution of the Jewish Welfare Board, it is interesting to observe, has the same wording with one change only as follows: "the well-being and development of Jews." It is, in other words, not confined to young men alone, but includes Jews of all kinds.

In this significant change the whole development of what originally was the "Y" work and which now is designated as Jewish Center work is fully reflected.

Try Meat-Loaf
Spicy! Different!
Spread before Cooking with
GULDEN'S Mustard

Funeral Services Held For Abraham Berman

Funeral services were held Friday morning for Abraham Berman, 62, father-in-law of Samuel Z. Zuckerman, member of the editorial staff of The Day. Mr. Berman died Thursday morning at his home, 941 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, of a heart ailment.

Services, under the auspices of Branch 149 of the Workmen's Circle, were held at the Gorelick Funeral Chapel, 367 Grand street. Interment was in Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

'Y' Course Seeks to Spur Parent Aid to Children

A course aiming to orient parents to the new psychology of their children has been instituted by the Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. The course to be given by Dr. Ernest L. Baker, opens Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and classes will be held at the same time weekly until March.

100 Delegates From Council Will Attend Anti-War Rally

The National Council of Jewish Women will send 100 delegates to the tenth anniversary conference of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Mrs. Arthur K. Brin, president of the organization, announced yesterday.

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Kosher functions arranged for at leading hotels - synagogues - your home - our own ball rooms.
Rabbi Max Schay in attendance
151 West 51st Street
CIrcle 7-7068
Mrs. I. Rosoff Mrs. L. Schultz

Dr. Sonneborn, Palitz, Honored for Fund Work

Clarence Y. Palitz and Dr. Ferdinand Sonneborn were honored for their services to the Jewish National Fund in connection with the Fund's concert in Carnegie Hall on November 4 at a dinner and reception held Thursday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Israel Goldstein, 22 West Seventy-seventh street.

The concert, sponsored by a citizens' committee of which Palitz and Dr. Sonneborn were co-chairmen, resulted in a substantial contribution to the Palestine Land Redemption Fund.

Masada Dinner-Dance

New York Masada will hold a dinner dance tonight at Seigel's Restaurant, 9 West Thirty-first street. Morris Margulies, secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, will be the principal speaker.

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CAMERON, 41 West 86th St.
Under Arthur Lee Management

Hebrew Opera, 'The Pioneers,' Opens Nov. 25

Tells Story of Exodus From East Europe to Palestine

The first American performance of "The Pioneers," Hebrew opera by Professor Jacob Weinberg, will take place November 25 in Mecca Temple. Rpetitions are scheduled for November 27 and 29.

The opera is based on a story of Jewish immigrants who leave their homes in Eastern Europe and journey to Palestine. In the words of Professor Weinberg, who is head of the department of composition at the New York College of Music, "they come to their old Motherland from all parts of the world and dedicate their lives to its resurrection."

"The Pioneers" received first prize at the international musical competition staged by the Sesqui-Centennial Association in Philadelphia in 1926.

Songs and dances of the Chalutzim are faithfully reproduced, the composer having traveled about the country to gather them. Professor Weinberg was born in Odessa, Russia, and was professor of piano in the Odessa Imperial Conservatory when the Revolution forced him to quit the country. He went to Palestine.

Institute Appoints Greenman, Bullowa

Frederick F. Greenman and Dr. Jesse G. M. Bullowa were elected trustees of the Jewish Institute of Religion at a meeting of its board, it was announced yesterday.

Albert A. Martin, rabbi of Park Avenue Congregation, Bridgeport, Conn., was elected to the board of trustees as a representative of the alumni. Joseph Hagedorn of Philadelphia, Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, Louis E. Kerstein of Boston, Israel N, Thurman, Samuel Wasserman and Maxwell Steinhardt were re-elected trustees for three-year terms.

STAGE CRITICAL MOMENTS SCREEN

By GEORGE JOEL

Irish Players Must Be Seen

Anyone who claims to have the slightest interest in the theatre cannot possibly afford to miss seeing the Abbey Theatre Players who came here from Dublin to give a four week repertory at the Golden Theatre. From the foregoing statement you might get the idea that I have forgotten that I am the duly accredited dramatic reporter of the Jewish Daily Bulletin and am laboring under the delusion that I am working for some publication such as the "Irish World," but that is not what inspires the outburst. I still insist that you must go and see these Abbey Players.

American theatre-goers are accustomed to fine fixings, by that I mean the window dressing that is draped around a production. No matter how basically inadequate a play may be and regardless of the quality of the acting, the production is invariably well staged, and costumed, elaborately scened (if there is such a verb) and expertly lighted. In fewer words the technical details are always well handled.

This, of course, is not exactly a liability as it does in some measure add to the enjoyment of the audience, but too often it is merely a screen to hide a weak play and bad acting. The Abbey Players are great despite the inattention given to such details. The scenery used in their plays is, to be kind, skimpy at best. The drops look as though they had seen better days, the lighting effects are of the simplest kind and the settings are mere props and nothing more. The strength or weakness of a play is left squarely up to the players, but these artists from Ireland bring such a keen understanding and intelligence to their work and act with so great a feeling of naturalness and skill that everything else is forgotten.

There are no weaknesses in the work of the Abbey Players. From the leading roles down to the mere "walk-ons" each part is played with a realization that acting is the birthright of an artist. What is most amazing about these Irish folks is their consummate skill in playing widely different roles. Their repertory includes all types of plays from the light, gay comedy of Lennox Robinson, "Drama at Inish" to the stark, moving drama of Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock," and they do them all in the spirit in which they were conceived. Among the other plays they will give there are "The Plough and the Stars," "Look at the Hefferans," "The New Gossoon," "The Shadow of the Glen" and "The Playboy of the Western World."

Dances His Way Through New Film

Fred Astaire in "The Gay Divorcee," which has just arrived at the Music Hall in Radio City.

Dorothy Gish As Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson, the New England spinster who wrote beautiful verse and minded her own business so closely that ever since her death playwrights and novelists have been searching her life with a fine-comb in quest of a little romance, is again the protagonist of a new play called "Brittle Heaven" in which Dorothy Gish, playing the role of Emily, may be seen at the Vanderbilt Theatre.

This time Vincent York and Frederick J. Pohl led the expedition into Emily's past and evidently came back empty handed, but they were determined to write a play about the retiring lady and they did a surprisingly good job. True enough they have not done a very exciting or exactly stirring piece, but then the lady about whom they write led a quiet life. In this instance they have created a new love for the poet of the Amherst, the husband of her best friend, and showed that this love was unrequitted and the basis for many of her famous sonnets. Dorothy Gish is well cast in the role of Emily and gives an excellent performance.

D'Oyly Carte Troupe May Stay Longer

Although the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, which has been giving Gilbert and Sullivan operettas nightly at the Martin Beck Theatre since early September, announces that the coming week will be its last in this country, it is hinted that this troupe of English singers may stay around Broadway for another month. Originally they were scheduled to remain here for but four weeks, but so successful was their run that the management has kept them on. For this week "Iolanthe" will be given the first three days and "The Gondoliers" will finish the week.

Other Notes From the Stage

A new edition of "Continental Varieties" has gotten under way. Lucienne Boyer, Raphael, De Roze and Escudero" are still part of the bill but Deslys and Clark, and Gali-Gali, the magician, have been added to the entertainment. . . . "Stevedore" will close at the end of next week and commence a road tour that will take the company to America's larger cities. . . . Wednesday evening, "Anything Goes" will open at the Alvin Theatre. This is the musical starring Victor Moore, Ethel Merman and Bettina Hall which opened in Boston last week where it received an enthusiastic welcome. . . .

Cinema

Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Alice Brady are the leading players in "The Gay Divorce," which opened at the Radio City Music Hall the other night. This is a musical film adapted from the stage hit of the same name. . . . "The Firebird" is the title of Warner's new picture which was brought into the Strand. It tells about the murder of an actor and Veree Teasdale, Ricardo Cortez, Lionel Atwill, and C. Aubrey Smith are the people involved. . . . At the Roxy "Evensong," with Evelyn Laye, a Gaumont-British musical romance, will be the feature. "The First World War" at the Rialto, "Kid Millions" at the Rivoli, "Evelyn Prentice" at the Capitol, "White Parade" at the Paramount will hold over for another week.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
The gay rhythmic stars of "Flying Down to Rio" bring to the screen the musical stage hit of New York and London . . . sparkling with new tunes, dances, humor, beauty.
Fred ASTAIRE in Ginger ROGERS
"The GAY DIVORCEE"
with ALICE BRADY
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
ON THE STAGE:
First Time on Any Stage!
"ONTEORA'S BRIDE"
an operatic legend of the American Indian with the entire Music Hall staff

Second Biggest News Contest Opens Today on First's Heels

The second group of the cash prizes totaling $100 will be awarded winners of this week's competition in the new "Biggest Jewish News of the Week" contest, which starts in today's Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Coupon No. 1 appears today and a new entry blank will appear on each consecutive day until Friday, when the second week of this interesting, educational and lucrative contest will close.

Readers and students who have entered the first week's contest for a share in the $100 will learn in Friday's issue of The Bulletin how they have fared. On each succeeding Friday thereafter the winners of each new week's contest will be announced. Winners of the second week's "Biggest Jewish News of the Week" letter-writing competition will be announced in the November 30 edition.

First Still Open

Entrants in the first week's contest have until midnight Monday to bring or mail their 250-word letters, telling what is the "Biggest Jewish News of the Week" and why, to the offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin, 221 Center street.

Hundreds of letters from readers and students who have entered the first week's contest already have poured into the offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin. Hundreds more are expected to be mailed to the office before the deadline on Monday at midnight is past.

Meanwhile this contest has received praise from educators throughout New York City. A splendid endorsement comes from Mordecai Soltes, director of Jewish extension education for the Jewish Welfare Board. Mr. Soltes, in a letter to the editor, terms the contest a "very commendable educational enterprise." His letter follows in part:

". . . I submit herewith a brief statement concerning the significance of your Jewish News Contest:

"I regard the 'Biggest Jewish News of the Week' contest, inaugurated by the Jewish Daily Bulletin, as a very commendable educational enterprise, which may be expected to yield results of permanent and enduring value. It should help to deepen the Jewish interests of the participants and to contribute towards the inculcation of an abiding personal concern for the welfare of the Jewish people.

Read the Rules

"The knowledge concerning Jewish problems and movements and the standards of judgment and discrimination, which the young people will acquire incidentally, should equip them for intelligent participation in the various phases of Jewish communal life."

Complete rules for this contest appears in today's Bulletin. The rules are simple. The contest is educational. Prizes total $100 in cash each week.

There are three divisions in this contest. General readers who do not atend a university or college come under the first group. Men and women who attend college are in the second class, while high school students are in the third. Three cash prizes await the writers of the best 250-word letters in each division. High school students who win first, second and third prizes also will receive gold, silver and bronze medals along with the cash awards.

The new contest starts today. Don't neglect this opportunity.

CURRENT JEWISH EVENTS
(in English)
TONIGHT AT 7:15
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The League for Jewish National Labor in Palestine, Inc.
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Palestine Importing Co., 32 Union Square, N. Y., Room 1107. . . . I. Rubenstein, 253 W. 27th Street, New York. . . . Rothburn Shoppe, 76 Burnside Avenue, Bronx, New York. . . . Sinai Temple, 24 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. . . . and in the office of the League for Jewish National Labor in Palestine, Inc., 1133 Broadway, New York, Room 1020.

In the Realm of Authors and Literature

Hasidic Treasures

Reviewed by MILTON STEINBERG

THE HASIDIC ANTHOLOGY *by Rabbi Louis I. Newman.* 810 *pp. Scribners.* $5.00.

Few phenomena of modern Jewish life are quite so paradoxical as the fact that Hasidism, once regarded as the despised doctrine of the untutored classes of the Ghetto, should have become in recent years a matter for scholarly study. Indeed, in some Jewish circles, Hasidism has become almost a fad. This vogue of Hasidism springs in part from the quaintness of the Zaddik, his devotees and his mode of living. (Nothing so intrigues the contemporary mind as that which partakes of the romantically bizarre.) In part, the fashion represents a reaction against the cold intellectualism of the Maskilic tradition and the frozen relationalism of German reform of the nineteenth century.

But the current interest in Hasidism is more than a vogue. It rises from deeper, more positive and honorable motives than those which determine intellectual styles. In an age when theologies are broken, when belief-attitudes are shaken and when moral values are uncertain. Hasidism is a positive affirmation of a faith and an ethic. And the contemporary soul, impotent because of its perplexities and sicklied over with doubt, finds in the confidence of the Hasid and in his healthy vigor, religious and moral certainty. Concern with Hasidism moreover springs from a thirst for a significant Jewish content. Hasidism is the last authentic expression of Ghetto Judaism. The world in which it was created was both temporally and socially close to the modern Jewish scene. Hasidic tradition, as a result, possesses a pertinence and an immediate relevance. The modern Jew, striving to make his Judaism culturally meaningful, turns naturally to that tradition which is nearest to him and most directly meaningful. And in Hasidism he finds a body of doctrine which is not only pointed to a setting like his own but one also which in itself is intellectually stimulating ethically rich and poetically beautiful.

Brought Lore Into Reach

Despite all the inherent significance of Hasidism and all the interest in it recently exhibited, there has been virtually no bibliography on the subject in English. The curious reader was compelled to content himself with an article by Schechter or a chapter by Sholem Spiegel. Of that vast literature which the Hasidim created but little was available to the American Jew. Doctor Louis I. Newman is to be congratulated on his *Hasidic Anthology*. He has put the wealth of Hasidic lore within reach of all. To this volume he has brought a deep love for his subject, a sympathetic understanding of it. The result is a monument of scholarly research, a splendid contribution to Anglo-Jewish literature and a work indispensable to every Jewish scholar and to every Jew who is interested in the heritage which the past transmits to him.

The *Hasidic Anthology* is exactly what its title purports. It is a collection of tales, epigrams, and ethical parables of the Hasidism. The body of the book is prefaced by an introduction that is brief but adequate to its purpose. In it Dr. Newman discusses succintly the history of Hasidism, its central characters, its literature and its significance. He lays out the principles which the anthology follows, the sources on which it draws and the problems involved in its preparation.

Scholarly Achievement

The anthology proper represents an achievement of intelligent and useful scholarship. Literally thousands of ethical tales and epigrams have been collected and arranged by topic, alphabetically. The material has been limited deliberately to passages of a moral import. Wonder tales and folk legends have been excluded. Each passage has been carefully translated and documented with a reference of its source. Careful indices conclude the volume and make its general content immediately accessible.

For rabbis especially, this book is a boon. They now have available for pulpit use a collection of genuinely Jewish parables and epigrams, a mass of pointed stories to make preaching more truly Jewish and more vivid. But if the most immediate practical use of the volume is an aid to public speakers, its value is by no means limited to that field. This is a book which can be read with pleasure and profit by those who are not concerned with texts, illustrations and parables for use on the platform. It is one of those unusual anthologies which make good reading for and in themselves. One can open this book at any point and find himself fascinated and instructed at the same time. Unless this reviewer misses his guess, *The Hasidic Anthology* will prove as popular with laymen as it is useful to preachers.

In Rabbinic Tradition

Rabbi Newman has done more than compile a serviceable and interesting anthology. A work such as his is in the best rabbinic tradition. Historic Judaism has never been especially concerned with eloquence or social grace in its ministry. It has, however, always insisted on scholarship. This qualification for the rabbinate has come to be a minor one in recent years. With publications such as this one takes hope that the American rabbinate may yet become what the rabbinate generally has always been—a body of scholars, experts in Jewish learning and expounders of it.

But, over and beyond these considerations, there is one of greater importance. Among the factors which have contributed to the collapse of Jewish life in America not the least is the fact that American Jews have been alienated from Jewish tradition. Even when the individual Jew sought communion with his past, he found it inaccessible to him. The reestablishment of an intimate relationship between the Jew and his heritage is then a *sine qua non* for the survival of Judaism.

Rabbi Newman has written a useful book, an interesting book, and a scholarly book. In doing so he has conformed to the best standards of rabbinic activity. But, most significantly, he has made it possible for American Jews to make contact with an aspect of their past. To that extent he has made an enduring contribution to the development in America of a living Judaism.

EVERETT R. CLINCHY
His book, "All in the Name of God," a plea to end racial and religious prejudice, was published last week by the John Day Company.

Books on Stieglitz

Doubleday, Doran will publish on December 3, "America and Alfred Stieglitz," a collective portrait of one of the chief figures of the modern art movement in America. It will be edited by Waldo Frank, Lewis Mumford, Dorothy Norman, Paul Rosenfeld and Harold Rugg, and will include contributions by eminent authors and artists. The book is the December selection of the Literary Guid.

Writes Chanukah Playlet

Rabbi Samuel M. Segal, educational director of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, has written a Chanukah playlet entitled "The Light, the Coin and the Feast." The late Chaim Nachman Bialik, Hebrew poet, figures in the story. The work is intended for children of high school age.

Nathan Samuely, Austrian ghetto poet, was born in Stry, Galicia, in 1846.

Among the Literati

Best Seller Lists

What to do about "best-sellers" has become a constant bother to the book publishers. Offhand you might suggest that as long as a publisher had on his list a book that was selling very well he should be sanguine about it, but the problem is not as simple as that. Through the constant publication of best-sellers lists, the books in most demand receive a great deal of publicity that is refused to other publications and this has resulted in a situation that is unhealthy for these other books.

It is known only too well that the public is herd-minded. Best-seller lists tell a prospective reader the one thing he wants to know—what the other fellow is reading—which means that other books which have not gotten off to a fast start are neglected. Even though a book receives favorable reviews by the best critics in the land, the timid reader, and most of them fall into that classification when it comes to selecting a book, will not take the plunge until they are sure everybody else is reading the same book. It might be said that this is not a fatal defect in the system but that would be before you had examined the type of book that gets on the best-seller lists.

Hicks' Survey on Tastes

The reading tastes of the American public are low. Granville Hicks in a brilliant article which appears in "The English Journal," October issue, points this out conclusively. He has examined the best sellers of the past three decades and comes not only to that conclusion but has found out some other disturbing facts about America's interest in books. According to his calculation, only 6 million people in the United States out of a total population of 120 million, are book readers. This small percentage is not a measure of the circulation of a book because in the last ten years there has not been one single book which has sold in excess of 500 000 copies. The nearest approach to that figure was "Anthony Adverse" which may have reached a total of 400,000. In fact, in the last hundred years there have been only sixty-five books which reached the half-million sales class and of this number only three or four were published after 1900.

Popular Novels

But more interesting than Mr. Hicks' statistics are his findings on the type of book that Ameri-

(Continued on Page Ten)

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CAPITAL COMMENT

BY NATHAN KOENIG

WASHINGTON.

Legal brains in Washington are scratching their heads these days trying to figure out a way through which Germany will be able to buy American cotton and sell more of her goods in the United States. Working on a definite proposal of German cotton buyers, the legal lights are dusting off old law books and digging inside their pages in an effort to reach a verdict.

NATHAN KOENIG

Apparently the whole thing is in the lap of the Treasury Department and it will probably be up to Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, to make the final decision. Agricultural leaders, especially those from the cotton producing South, are extremely anxious over the outcome.

* * *

The story of all the Washington interest in cotton exports to Germany has its roots in the fact that in previous years the country bought about ten per cent of the cotton sold by the United States. Now, because this country refuses to buy foreign goods and in a great measure because of the boycott against German goods, Germany is unable to buy American cotton and pay for it. Her depleted financial status has caused Germany to impose severe restrictions on exchange so that if goods are sent to Germany the sellers may have to whistle for their money.

Germany's critical plight was recently explained in Washington by some of that country's leading cotton importers. This group of men came to Washington and made an offer to buy 500,000 bales of cotton if a way could be found to facilitate payment. It was pointed out to Washington officials that the whole exchange situation in Germany was so blocked that there was no possibility of getting dollar exchange.

To overcome this obstacle, the German cotton importers revealed that they had come in contact with a number of firms and individuals in the United States who would like to buy from Germany certain kinds of goods, including fertilizers and optical supplies.

* * *

Now Germany has a sort of a two-price system. Internally, she is on a registered mark basis. In the eyes of the world she is on a gold mark basis. The registered marks are cheaper than the gold marks, therefore the use of these registered marks within the country makes the German commodity price level higher than it is on a gold mark basis which is recognized in international trade and exchange.

* * *

The thing that has government officials in Washington worried is centered around the question of whether the purchase of goods in Germany with registered marks and the sale of these goods in the United States would constitute dumping. The fact that on a gold basis the registered marks are cheaper would make it possible for buyers to bring into the United States extremely cheap goods that might work injury to domestic businesses.

It has been suggested that the Import-Export Bank, headed by George N. Peek, might be used as a depository for the funds involved, might underwrite the risk and handle the exchange problem.

At present the proposal is before the Bureau of Customs for a decision. The fate of the plan depends upon the construction placed by the Bureau of Customs [illegible] the anti-dumping clause of the [illegible]oot-Hawley Tariff Act. In [illegible]e quarters it is thought that [illegible]roposal is barred by this act, [illegible]the issuance and acceptance [illegible]country of registered marks [illegible]e construed as arbitrary [illegible]on for the purpose of [illegible]rman goods here at less [illegible]elling price in Germany.

* * *

[illegible]e others who point out that the United States cannot expect to carry on trade with Germany under current exchange disparity, which is due to this country's abandonment of the gold standard and Germany's adherence to it, although on a basis with modifications.

The cotton-growing South has lost much of its foreign market during the past two years, largely because of this country's unwillingness to buy more foreign goods. As a result there is fear in the South that these markets will be lost forever. And so the Southern cotton interests are clamoring for action. The German proposal sounds good to them. In this proposal they see an opportunity of getting rid of 500,000 bales of cotton instead of the 200,000 they expect Germany to take under present exchange difficulties.

* * *

Germany's revival of trade under the present exchange restrictions rests largely with the development of barter agreements which require the sanction of the German government. In most cases these agreements are purely private pacts between German and American exporters and provide that payments against certain American goods sold in Germany shall be placed in a special account in the Reichsbank from which specified German goods sold in the United States will be paid. For every $100 worth of goods sold by Germany to the United States, $100 worth of goods may be imported in Germany from the United States. And under the regulations governing her international transactions, Germany requires that when the barter agreement applies to imports which are not considered of prime necessity, the foreign exporter must agree to take a larger value of German goods.

From the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin comes the report that this organization has set up a committee to assist American exporters in getting in touch with German exporters. This is because of the growing interest in barter arrangements. The United States Department of Commerce has a report from its official stationed in Berlin that "the many difficulties in the way of barter transactions make it likely that the number actually concluded will be relatively small."

Women to Reorganize Temples' College Unit

An attempt to reorganize the collegiate branch of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of America will be made Monday evening at a meeting at the home of Miss Beatrice Weiss, 250 West Ninety-fourth street. Mrs. William Margolis, representing the women's division of the Union, will preside.

Executive Tells Zion Officials More Permits Are Required

(Continued from Page Two)

which there is no Jewish settlement or development, the increase of the Arab population was only eight per cent. The same applies to Jericho. In Gaba, and generally in the South, the Arab population actually decreased. In view of the statement often made that Jewish development is pushing the Arabs off the soil of Palestine, it is interesting to note that, if we take those Arab villages whose populations show the greatest increases, we find that the overwhelming majority of these villages are near, and some in the very midst of, Jewish settlement areas.

The view that Arabs themselves hold on the question is best indicated by the insistent demands from many quarters in Trans-Jordan that Jews should be allowed to settle here, and help to develop the country for the benefit of the Arabs. An interesting comment on the situation is also afforded by the Arag workers of the Jaffa harbor, who, while ready to join in political demonstrations against Jewish immigration, threatened to come out on strike when it was suggested that the debarkation of Jewish immigrants should be diverted from Jaffa to Haifa.

It is clear that the organized anti-immigration campaigns among Arabs are not rooted in the facts of the economic life of Palestine or in the actual needs of its inhabitants. Thanks to Jewish immigration, the conditions of the population of this country has improved beyond comparison with the lot of the inhabitants of the neighboring countries. Jewish immigration has been instrumental in placing at the disposal of the Palestine government large financial resources with which the government has been providing improved public services for the good of the entire population. By relentless efforts in the face of serious obstacles, the Jewish people has opened up, in the course of fifty years' work, vast possibilities of work and settlements for itself while benefiting the country as a whole. It is primarily due to Jewish immigration that this country has been brought, amidst conditions of a world-wide economic depression, to a state of prosperity hardly paralleled elsewhere.

Among the Literati

(Continued from Page Nine)

can readers buy in large quantities. He discovered with practically no exceptions, that a novel to enjoy a wide sale must contain, "a lively story, largely romantic in theme or setting, fairly conventional characters and an essentially conventional plot; and some pretension to a thesis or message, apparently profound but actually commonplace." In the matter of non-fiction, his research resulted in a similar discovery. He found that the books that were successful were most often shallow and inconclusive. He expresses it in this way; "people are rather dissatisfied but want to be reassured rather than forced to think and act."

How to change the reading tastes and habits of the book buying public is a vast task and naturally nobody believes that the banning of the publication of best-seller lists by edict would in itself immediately lift these tastes into a utopian height wherein honest and sincere writers could actually find their rightful places in letters. If less attention were paid to best-seller lists by magazine and newspapers and more space given to a continuous "whooping it up" for really worthwhile publications, the public might be inveigled into sampling some of the better books. Even though they were to go back to their sugar-coating, they would have been exposed at least once to an injection of printed matter that had as its object the awakening in the minds of the reader of some realization of the true problems of life.

British Court Elects Blumenfeld to Post

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON. — Ralph D. Blumenfeld, president of the board of directors of the London Daily Express, has been elected to fill a new office created by the Court, following the decision of the Prince of Wales to continue as Master of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers.

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Why Play With Words?

By W. B. ZIFF

I will admit in reference to my recent series of articles that many defects were present. Much was allowed to remain unsaid and perhaps some of my conclusions were open to challenge. On the other hand, I had no particular axe to grind and it is utterly immaterial to me whether my own ideas are absolutely accurate or not. The thing I was interested in was the Jewish people themselves and not in my own ideas concerning them. I don't care two hoots whether my ideas are radical or conservative, or whether they will be ultimately disproved.

If the Jewish people can unite on the basis of other ideas and take action to preserve their integrity, their dignity and their future, I will be completely satisfied.

Enjoy Arguing

In fact this is where I seem to differ very largely with a great many others. The notions of these precious gentlemen appear to be harnessed to sacred cows which have no relation whatsoever to the physical preservation of the Jewish folk. They split hairs about everything that is said and argue about pacifism, liberalism, Communism, Fascism and what have you, as if these things were holy in themselves.

I will admit a fundamental impatience with these wild-eyed crusaders.

I merely spoke for Jewish unity, collective intelligence and discipline.

It is hard to believe that the things I wrote could have brought such a peculiar divergence of reply. It is true that the vast majority considered that there was some palatable meat in what I had to say. Others whined that we were a religion. Still others trembled with fear at the sacrilege of a man pretending to be a Jew who suggested that the Jews should have courage, mass integrity, and a devoted creative spirit. They figured for some reason that this wasn't kosher. Therefore I must be a goy, for some devilish reason masquerading as a Jew.

Pride Still Lives

Not a few intimated that I was a Nazi in disguise.

The vast bulk of reply however showed clearly that the old, courageous, dignified Jewish spirit is a long way from dead. They did not attempt to battle with all my adjectives, but kept their eyes on the main principle of the discussion.

A few even flattered me by writing long articles attempting to prove that I am the present-day greatest menace to Jewry. In their opinion we Jews should go along in a humble spirit. They attempted to show that "fate has always taken care of us, and the world can never crush the Jew since he has always lived through previous persecutions," etc. Rabbis, Christian ministers and others honored me with their opinions. Some of the rabbis thought I was right and every Christian minister who voiced an opinion was practically sure of it.

A Rabbi Demurs

A few cheap whiners felt that if I were unmasked a capitalist would be shown underneath who wanted to put all our poor Jews in the sweat-shop. A number of self-seekers who were willing to put up with any horrible condition so long as they could retain their jobs (schnorrers in Jewish organizations) simply said that I was a terrible fellow.

One very prominent rabbi, for whom I incidentally have a deep respect, opined that I was a mass of self-contradictions because among other things I condemned "frozen Orthodox ritualism,'" at the same time lauding Maimonides and other creative Jewish scholars of the Spanish golden age who were largely responsible for these traditions. The Rabbi however, much to my regret, does not consider that the thing that was live and vital in the day of Maimonides has long since become dead and decrepit. We can hardly, like the Chinese, worship mere threadworn garments, and can only sift out of the past the things that are applicable to the present.

May I finally suggest in regard to the sacrilegious notion that Jews are also human beings and should possess the same dignity, loyalty, plan and purpose of other human beings, that this idea is not necessarily a mad one? In fact, the shoe might be quite on the other foot.

See Wauchope Carrying Back Council Details

London Times Reports Increased Interest in Proposal

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The return of High Commissioner Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope to his post in Jerusalem has increased interest there in the fate of the proposed legislative council, the London Times reported today in a dispatch from the Holy Land.

It is generally supposed that the High Commissioner left London with the details of the scheme settled between the Palestine administration and the Colonial Office, The Times stated.

Sir Arthur was in England for three months and during that time was frequently in consultation with the Colonial Office. He was said to have the final draft of the ordinance establishing a legislative council in his possession.

Several Jewish delegations also visited the High Commissioner and discussed Palestine Jewish problems with him.

All factions of Palestine Jewry are united in unbending opposition to a legislative council.

Jazz Jews' Fault, Says Nazi Teacher

Catchy Music Negrofied Soul of the German People, Professor Charges

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

COLOGNE.—The Jew has always tried to create "catchy salon and operetta music" and is "responsible for the jazz music which Negrofied the soul of the German people," declared Professor M. Unger, acting director of Cologne Musical Academy, in the course of a speech on German music.

"Music created by Jews never had the qualities to be found in the vast traditional and devotional music. How much more seriously does the German musician take his art," the Nazi professor said. "The German musician may be inclined to become philosophical, but he always manages to link it up with his people. Above all he is chiefly concerned with the purity of his art."

Opens Amsterdam Drive

(Special to the J.D.B.)

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Louis Lipsky, national co-chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, will launch this city's drive for the relief of German refugees at a mass meeting Sunday evening. Abraham Singer is chairman of the local drive.

Kaunas Faculty Ousts Chemist For Being Jew

Dr. Noah Shapiro Won World Fame for University

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

KAUNAS, Lithuania.—The appointment and almost immediate dismissal of Dr. Noah Shapiro from a professorship in the medical faculty of the University of Kaunas created a sensation in Jewish circles.

Dr. Shapiro, noted chemist, for eight years a member of the medical faculty of the university, was appointed to the chair of chemistry this year.

According to a report in the Jewish Voice of Kaunas, Dr. Shapiro's work, which is known in scholarly circles all over the world, led to his appointment. This Fall, when he began his first lecture, a large group of anti-Semitic students from other schools in the university gathered in the corridors of the medical building and created a disturbance, demanding his immediate dismissal.

The dean of the medical school appeared on the scene and instead of commanding students to leave the building ordered Dr. Shapiro to halt his lecture. A few days later, the chemist was dismissed and a non-Jew appointed to his place.

The incident, according to the Jewish Voice, is merely one of a number of anti-Semitic acts in the university against Jewish students and teachers, which indicates how meaningless are the claims of equal treatment for all. Jewish students are discriminated against and out of a total faculty of 433 members, only five are Jews.

Dr. Shapiro's dismissal was motivated only by anti-Semitism, the paper contends, since he not only speaks Lithuanian, ignorance of which is frequently advanced as an objection to the appointment of Jewish teachers, but has actually written books on chemistry in that tongue.

He also has written books in other languages, and his work, including a number of important chemical discoveries, has been subject to comment by learned journals in many countries. As a result of his work the University of Kaunas acquired an international reputation.

Cleveland Temple Marks Anniversary of Founding

(Special to the J.D.B.)

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—The Cleveland Community Temple, which was organized to enable all Jewish families, no matter what their economic position, to join a religious organization, is now celebrating the first anniversary of its founding.

Under the direction of Rabbi Abraham Nowak the temple has in a short time established itself as an influential factor in Cleveland Jewish life. Membership in the temple is flexible, depending entirely upon the financial situation of each family.

Hillel at Michigan To Confer Torah Titles

(Special to the J.D.B.)

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 16.—Hillel Foundation at the University of Michigan will confer the title of Ben Torah and Bas Torah upon young men and women, respectively, who attain "Jewish insight and maturity" through courses of study, lectures and seminars as prescribed by the educational committee of the Foundation.

Congress House to Give Concert for Refugees

A concert, the first of a series of entertainments in behalf of German exiles will be given Sunday evening at the American Jewish Congress House, 50 West Sixty-eighth street, under auspices of the women's division of the American Jewish Congress. The Dorian String Quartette, will be featured. Congress House was this week dedicated as a recreational center for German refugees in this country.

Zionists Conduct Two-State Parley

Texas and Louisiana Group Pledges Support to National Body

(Special to the J.D.B.)

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Nov. 16.—The Zionist Federation of Texas and Louisiana, at its two-day convention here, set a quota of $4,000 for the Zionist extension fund. Support of the program of the Zionist Organization of America was pledged by the 120 delegates, who came here from all sections of the two states.

A "Nachlath Texas" to commemorate the centennial anniversary of Texan independence will be established in Palestine with funds to be raised by the Jewish National Fund.

A commission of seven members, with Rabbi Henry Raphael Gold of Dallas as its head, was elected. Louis A. Freed of Houston, for the past thirty years at the helm of Zionism in this section, retired from active leadership. He accepted membership on the commission.

Mendel N. Fisher of New York, national field director of the Zionist Organization of America, pleaded for strengthening of the Zionist Organization and presented the new program sponsored by the national organization. The Federation pledged itself to obtain 1,500 members this year.

Poles Defy Ban on Bias

(Continued from Page One)

anti-Semites, who wrecked the interior of the building, destroying all the furniture and defacing the portraits of Jewish Socialist leaders hanging on the walls.

Gazeta Warszawska, bitterest anti-Jewish paper in Poland, today praised the Polish government for having honored Director Szafar of the Warsaw Palestine office.

"He deserves our gratitude for having taken so many Jews out of Poland," the paper declared.

The Endek paper also demanded that the government exclude Jews from military service, urging instead that a special military tax be levied on the Jews in lieu of army service. Only during a war should Jews be permitted to serve in the Polish army, Gazeta Warszawska said, and then only as special Jewish labor corps behind the lines.

Seger Sees No Letup For Jews in Germany

"I am convinced that it is wrong to believe that the persecution of Jews in Germany will decrease in the near future," declared Gerhardt Seger, German Socialist leader who recently escaped from a concentration camp, speaking Friday in the Harkness Auditorium of Columbia University.

Jews are sent to concentration camps, he disclosed, to satisfy the personal grievances of Nazi storm troppers and three quarters of German concentration camp prisoners are Jews, although most of them are guilty of no crime. In the camps, he asserted, the Jews are treated worse than other prisoners.

Growth Forces Improvements, Tel Aviv Finds

City Must Spend New Loan to Keep Pace With Size

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

TEL AVIV., Palestine, Nov. 16.—Phenomenal growth of this city, which has sent the population up from 5,000 in 1921 to more than 100,000 in 1934, necessitates immediate expenditure of a £350,000 loan made in London on public improvements, it was announced here today. The city budget is over £250,000, but the loan is in addition to the regular sums spent by the municipal government.

Enlarging and reorganizing the present water supply system of Tel Aviv will cost £90,000, and an additional £20,000 will be spent for a new water purifying system on a site north of the city. Another £50,000 has been allotted for completion of the sewerage system. New school buildings will cost £60,000, while a new hospital for Tel Aviv is expected to cost £100,000, of which the Palestine government is to contribute £40,000. A new town hall is to be erected at a cost of £25,000, and a municipal garage will be built costing £10,000.

Boycott Won't Divert Reich

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vates the world economic crisis," the Nazi chief asserted.

Just before he left for London to preside over the International Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi Conference, Samuel Untermyer issued a statement Friday evening, citing League of Nations sanction of the boycott as a peacetime weapon.

"We expect to demonstrate to the world," he said, "that the boycott, which is expressly prescribed by the Covenant of the League of Nations under the name of 'economic sanctions' but unfortunately never invoked, is a constructive, peaceful and effective substitute for war and one that can be successfully enforced against a nation that persists in defying and outraging everything for which civilization has stood over the centuries and that has branded itself as an outcast and pariah among nations.

"Incidentally, the boycott has resulted in this and other countries in the establishment of new home industries, and in the home manufacture of hundreds of articles of merchandise that were formerly imported from Germany. Our research bureau has a list that has been furnished our State Department of hundreds of such articles now made, in addition to which it has stimulated and increased many existing industries."

Mr. Untermyer expects to return within eighteen days he said, since the conference is not likely to last more than three days. Other American delegates are Dr. Paul Hutchinson of Chicago, managing editor of the Christian Century; Protestant publication; James Beamish of Philadelphia, former Secretary of State of Pennsylvania and prominent participant in Catholic affairs; Mrs. W. G. McAdoo Jr., daughter-in-law of Senator McAdoo, and Miss Dorothy Feron of California, both Catholics; and Mrs. Mark Harris, active in women's organizations.

Temple Women to Mark 30th Anniversary in Cleveland

(Special to the J.D.B.)

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—The sisterhood association of Ohab Zedek Congregation will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary at a luncheon here next Wednesday.