

Polish Jews In U. S. Send Pea Abroad

Ask Their Native Land to Do Away With Discrimination

Charging that the economic policy of the government of Poland is partly responsible for the impoverishment of its 3,500,000 Jews, 400 delegates representing 150 Polish-American organizations meeting in an extraordinary relief conference under the auspices of the Federation of Polish Jews in the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday asked the Polish government to make it possible for Jews to find employment in public works projects and to abolish discriminatory taxation against Jews.

The requests are included in a series of resolutions passed after speakers had declared and presented figures to prove that the Polish Jews are steadily becoming impoverished and that, as Zelig Rygel stated, "the situation of the Polish Jew is so unbearable that they may literally be wiped off the face of the earth unless immediate aid is extended them."

Wise Attacks Laski

An unexpected development during the afternoon was the attack of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise upon Neville Laski, who at the American Jewish Committee meeting urged opposition to the World Jewish Congress. Without referring to Laski by name, Rabbi Wise termed him "a bright young man from Oxford who has the cheek to come here and tell American Jews what to do."

As he stepped off the rostrum, Dr. Wise emphasized the point of his speech by walking over to the

Berlin Clinics May Reemploy Ousted Jews

Several Doctors Already Reengaged by Sick Benefit Bodies

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Clinics and other institutions maintained by sick benefit organizations in the municipality of Berlin will henceforth be permitted to readmit to practice Jewish doctors, dentists and dental workers previously in the city, it became known here today.

The permission is the result of a decision adopted by a plenary assembly of sick benefit organizations shortly before New Year's. A number of Jewish doctors and dentists have already been reengaged, it was learned.

Zion Parley Opens

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Jan. 6.—The annual parley of the World Zionist Organization opened here today.

Hurls Bottle Through Nazi Embassy Window

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Jan. 6.—Samuel Aron Ehrenreich, a Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany, was under arrest here tonight for his single-handed protest against persecution of the Jews in Germany.

Ehrenreich was arrested after he had hurled a bottle through a window of the German Embassy. The bottle contained a letter of protest against the suffering forced on the Jewish people by the Hitler regime.

British Target Of Revisionist Riot in Poland

Embassy Stoned During Achmeier-Yevin Demonstration

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Jan. 6.—Jews in the British Embassy were smashed here today in a turbulent demonstration by youthful members of the Zionist Revisionist organization protesting against the action of the British administration in Palestine in ordering Aba Achmeier and Dr. M. Yevin, Palestine Revisionists, to show cause why they should not be deprived of their citizenship. Three demonstrators were arrested.

Continued the protest, however, in the Jewish districts of the city after the arrests. A Revisionist delegation called upon Dr. Masur, president of the Warsaw Jewish community, with the request that he arrange a meeting of the entire community to protest against the continued incarceration of Achmeier.

Achmeier, who was acquitted of complicity in the assassination of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, is now serving a prison sentence for membership in an alleged terrorist organization. Yevin also is in prison in Palestine on a similar charge.

Reich Law Curbs College Teachers

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Any possibility that a Jewish scholar will henceforth attain the rank of professor or even present his candidacy for professorship in Germany has been removed by a new ordinance issued by Bernhard Rust, Reich Minister of Education.

The ordinance, already in force throughout Germany, provides that professorships and lectureships are open only to such as may be state officers.

Customs Receipts Show Big Gain in Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Jan. 6.—The increasing prosperity of Palestine was revealed today with official publication of customs receipts figures for the year 1934.

They disclosed that the Palestine governments' customs receipts from the year totalled \$14,638,000, compared with \$13,300,000 of the previous year were \$10,300,000, showing a gain for 1934 of \$4,338,000.

Committee Repudiates Jewish World Parley

Too Many Jews Try for Office, Sherrill Hints

Former Envoy Quotes Supposed Opinion of 'Prominent Men'

A group of purportedly "prominent Jews" whom he refused to name are fearful over the growth of anti-Semitism in this country and have decided fewer Jews ought to seek public office in the United States, General Charles H. Sherrill, former Ambassador to Turkey, told a Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences audience at the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday afternoon.

"Anti-Semitism, which reached its peak under Hitler," so-called purge, has increased considerably in this country during the past few years," he declared.

"I know of one group of prominent Jews who are meeting in New York occasionally for the purpose of discussing this anti-Semitism. They believe that it will be necessary, if the feeling is to be curbed, to have fewer Jews in political office."

"I am unable to divulge the names of the Jews in this group, but the public would be greatly surprised to learn their identity," Sherrill criticized the formation by naturalized American citizens of groups which oppose the policies of the countries of their nativity.

Polonia Docks at Haifa After Storm Kills One

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Jan. 6.—The liner Polonia, bringing 399 Jewish immigrants to Palestine, docked today at Haifa after a severe buffeting by heavy storms during the passage from Constantinople.

One woman passenger, made ill by the storms, died before the Polonia reached harbor.

Absorption or Ghetto Is Choice, Cohen Warns Jewish Workers

Speculation as to American Jewry's course of action in the future by two of its outstanding philosophical thinkers—Professor Morris Cohen of City College of New York and Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, dean of Teachers Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary—featured yesterday afternoon's session of the National Conference on Jewish Welfare, which last evening concluded a four-day session at the Community House of Temple Emanuel, E. 1st East 53rd street.

Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, closed



DR. CYRUS ADLER

Reich Problem Seen Dwarving Other Issues

Leader of Anglo-Jewish Body Warns Against Slacking Efforts

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Jan. 6.—All Jewish problems must remain dwarfed before the German issue, Leonardi Montefiore, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, warned today in an address before the council of the organization. Expressing the hope that time and resources could be devoted to alleviation of Jewish distress, he declared, however, that "so long as the anti-Jewish war in Germany is going on, everything else must be dwarfed before the German issue."

"The year 1934 has been a year of anxiety for Jewish communities," he declared. "Only the most optimistic could see rays of light behind the clouds. Some people say that things are better because they do not see any new Jewish tragedies in the morning papers. These people shrink from the awful truth."

Fears for Ghetto

Speaking on the general subject of "Jewish adjustment and integration into American life," Professor Cohen and Dr. Kaplan stressed diametrically opposed lines of thought.

Professor Cohen, who termed liberalism "the fine flower of civilization," expressed the fear that over-regimentation of Jewry might well bring about the institution of the ghetto in American Jewish life.

Dr. Kaplan stated that "the Federation movement represented

Laski Says Other Lands Oppose Idea

Adler Report Stresses Action by Countries as Better Policy

Unilateral opposition to the proposed World Jewish Congress was unanimously voted yesterday at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Jewish Committee at the Hotel Astor, which was attended by more than 500 delegates from seventy cities in the United States.

Opposition to a world congress was strengthened by the address of Neville Laski, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, who reported that the responsible Jewish bodies in Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands were firmly opposed to the idea.

In his exhaustive report of the activities of the Committee during the past year, Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the organization, declared:

Right to Approach Officials

The Committee believes that as American citizens, Jews have the right, individually or associated in groups, to approach the government of the United States and solicit its good offices in behalf of the betterment of the lot of oppressed Jews in other lands. The Committee does not believe, however, that it is consistent with these principles for them to associate themselves with the citizens of other countries in creating an international body which will assume to attempt to speak for the Jews of the country."

Despite all reports to the contrary, all religious groups in Germany and especially the Jews continue to be oppressed, Dr. Adler reported in discussing the situation in Germany. Other sections of the report dealt with the situation of Jews in other countries and the anti-Jewish agitation in the United States by Hitler propagandists and their agents.

In describing conditions in the Reich, Dr. Adler stated that: "The

Colonies for Orthodox Planned Near Tiberias

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BASLE, Jan. 6.—The Agudath Israel, orthodox Jewish religious organization, has decided to build colonies in Palestine for orthodox settlers on 25,000 dunams of land near Tiberias, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned today.

The Agudath executive is sending a delegation to Palestine to map out details and make final arrangements for the project.

Schlossberg Hits Jewish Employers

They Dismiss Co-Religionists, Parley Is Told

Accused of an 'Economic Anti-Semitism' by Labor Official

(Continued from Page One)

centrifugal forces in Jewish life making for Jewish survival" is the future of America Jewry.

The Will to Live

"The organization," he said of "The National Council of Jewish Federation" should be viewed as an expression of the Jewish will to live. It is not, in spite of the fact that many of those identified with the Federation are indifferent, by even antagonistic, to Jewish group solidarity.

"If the Jew is to meet his obligations to America, he must be integrated into the economic framework of American life to the same degree as his non-Jewish fellow citizens."

"This religion is, I believe, the line of civilization," Professor Cohen said, "and is easily crushed by vital stress, especially in times of adversity and depression."

Anti-Semitism and U. S.

"It may then be that we shall have such a strong development of anti-Semitism in this country as to force us all into a ghetto, as the German Jews are practically being forced into one today."

"While this is not impossible, I think it highly improbable, from the best available evidence, and it is of the utmost importance that we do not act in bringing about such a calamity by regarding it as inevitable."

Discussing discrimination against Jewish employes, Mr. Schlossberg said:

"We may raise all the fine ethical and moral points against American Hitlerism but the boycott is here. Neither you nor I can help it. There is, however, another economic boycott against Jewish workers which should be the concern of every Jew who is honest with himself."

Attacks Jewish Employers

"There is in effect an economic anti-Semitism among Jewish employers in this country," Mr. Schlossberg asserted. "The clothing industry has always been competitive in Jewish industry. That is true in the sense that almost all employers are Jews, and that the largest group of Jewish workers are in those industries."

"But the number of Jewish workers is steadily diminishing, partly because of technological developments, partly because the Jewish clothing worker prefers, when he can afford it, to teach his own profession. But the more important cause is determined opposition of Jewish manufacturers to employment of Jewish labor."

Traces Charity Endeavors

Rabbi Elias Margolis of Mount Vernon, acting president of the Synagogue Council of America, chairman of yesterday morning's session, which was devoted to "Synagogue and Jewish Welfare Activities."

Speakers were Rabbi David de Solia Poul of Shearith Israel and A. Eisenstein of New York, associate leader of the Society for the Advancement of Judaism.

Rabbi Poul traced the history of Jewish charitable efforts in this country.

"It is a familiar fact," he said, "that Jewish welfare activities are

Product of Yale, Harvard, Shroder Is Dominant Personality at Parley

Treads Leisurely Path Through Fields of Philanthropy

By H. WISHEINGRAD

One of the dominating personalities at the recent national conference of social workers here was William Jacob Shroder, a diplomat, tall, carefully groomed, leisurely of speech and manner, he moved through the luncheons, round table discussions and dinner meetings of the convention with an effortless grace and savoir faire that would be the envy of a diplomat.

If Bill Shroder were spats, a walking stick and a boutonniere, he'd probably be picked by those who make hobby of guessing a man's profession from his appearance as some nation's ambassador. With the added exception, however, that Bill has nothing of the portly pompous usually connected with government plenipotentiaries.

Shroder's nonchalance comes to

the direct outgrowth of the synagogue."

He admitted that today, however, the synagogue has only an indirect character on Shroder.

Synagogue's Influence Decried

"The removal of organized charity from the synagogue," he said, "has had a seriously weakening effect on the synagogue, which today stands almost as a gaunt, bloodless skeleton of its former self."

"If this decrease in the influence of the synagogue in charitable endeavors has not been the synagogue, it has had an equally unfortunate effect on the nature of Jewish welfare activities."

"Or removing them from the synagogue has often meant in effect uprooting them from the nourishing soil of Judaism. Jewish welfare activities grow out of Judaism and gain their specific character from Jewish teachings and Jewish life."

"Without the essential Jewishness of character, most of Jewish welfare work would not justify itself."

Jewish Concept Different

He characterized as disheartening the fact that some Jewish hospitals entirely disregarded the dietary laws and that many Jewish organizations fail to observe the Sabbath.

"There must be distinctiveness of Jewish character in Jewish welfare work," he said. "The Jewish concept of *Tzedakah* is characteristic, individual and differentiated. It is not identical with the Christian concept of charity, nor is its spirit and practice identical with the spirit and practice of American social work. This unfortunate de-Judaizing of Jewish welfare activities must be halted."

Continuing where Rabbi Poul left off, Rabbi Eisenstein termed the congregation of today "a highly diluted form of synagogue."

Trend of Times

"No longer is it possible for every Jewish activity to stem from the place of worship," he said. "The foundation of Jewish organizations must be in the community of interest, which all must share."

The congregation, he pointed out, must gracefully accept this new state of affairs, and must labor in accordance with the times. Welfare agencies, however, must not forget the influence of the synagogue, he warned, and must

(Continued on Page Six)



WILLIAM J. SHRODER

him, perhaps, through having received his education at two of the nation's greatest universities, Yale and Harvard. Yale gave him his bachelor's degree in 1898 and

Spread Liberal Of Ritual Death In Polish City

White Russian Peasants Near Wilno Aroused; Hunger Kills Boy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WILNO, Jan. 6.—(Alarmed by widespread anti-Semitic agitation among the White Russian population, Polish authorities have taken energetic measures to guard against an outbreak.

Anti-Semites here have utilized the death of a Christian boy from the village of Koblinki to spread stories that he had been killed by Jews for "ritual purposes." The story has aroused the local peasantry, despite the fact an autopsy performed by state physicians at the order of the courts determined that he had died of starvation.

Anonymous peasants previously had sent a letter to Chief Rabbi Rubenstein of Wilno, threatening him with "the fate of Mendel Beilis" if he "fails to return the Christian boy who vanished recently." A few days later the body of the boy was discovered by police.

Endek Organ Sees Jews 'Panic-Stricken'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Jan. 6.—(Gazeta Warszawska, organ of the Endek anti-Semitic party, reported that peasants in the neighborhood of Wilno are convinced that Jews murdered a young Christian boy for "ritual purposes."

The Jewish population of the region is "panic-stricken," the Endek paper reported.

Maid Gets 3 Months For 'Ritual' Slander

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WILNO, Jan. 6.—(Gazeta Litwowska, a maid formerly in the employment of Chaim Britanski, was sentenced to three months in prison for having slandered Britanski, alleging that he had participated in a "ritual murder."

Count Abraham Camando obtained from the Porte the decree in the nineteenth century by which foreigners were permitted to own land in Turkey.

Cincinnati Quit Law to Give All His Time to Welfare Work

three years later Harvard presented him with his LL.B.

Either institution is usually enough to give a man that distinctive something that sets him apart from the common grade variety of university graduate. Both together and the result is—well, it's W. J. Shroder, attorney who retired from practice in 1921 in order to devote himself exclusively to his main hobby in life, social welfare and civic work.

The facts of his retirement to concentrate on welfare work—without compensation—had to be dug out of Who's Who in America, which devotes about one-third of a column to his biography. Shroder himself was reticent about what might be called the bare facts of his life.

Is Spanish War Vet

In Who's Who, also, those who care to dip into it will discover that, has retired attorney is married, has three children. He was born in Cincinnati in 1876, which makes him fifty-eight years old. The Spanish-American War broke out the year he was graduated from Yale and he saw service with the Yale Private Battery. There are other biographical details to be found in the Who's Who, including a long list of organizations of which he is president or member. At the present time he is president of the National Council of Jewish Federa-

tions and Welfare Funds, which sponsored the conference that brought him to New York. He has held many elective offices in Cincinnati.

But what Who's Who doesn't mention is that Bill likes to fish. Next to welfare work, baiting a hook and casting into a turbulent stream of hilly country is his favorite hobby. He has fished in Canada, off the Pacific Coast, in northern Michigan and northern Wisconsin and even in Russia.

He Cooks His Own

And when Shroder goes on a fishing trip he likes to do his own cooking. Here's his favorite recipe and our woman's page editor could do worse than take it down and recommend it to her readers:

It's called skinned bass. He skins and filets the fish. Next he rolls it in a mixture of cornmeal and salt and then he fries it in hot butter.

His interest in social welfare work, he confessed, was probably inherited from his mother who devoted good deal of her life to activities in that field. While at Harvard Law School he conducted a boys' club and became interested in the "big brother" movement.

Today, after many years of unselfish devotion to the cause of charity, he believes that the most important advice he can pass on is that Jews exercise a broad, tolerant attitude towards each other's viewpoints.

"They don't have to agree with each other," he is careful to point out. "The greatest need for the development of Jewish life in America, as an integral part of American life, is the development of tolerance on the part of Jews toward each other's viewpoint."

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Help Polish Jewry!

The appeal of Jewish leaders in Poland to Jews abroad "to give brotherly help" to the Polish Jewry along proportions required for the three and a half million Jews in Poland" is a document which will be quoted in Jewish history. It is the cry of one of the largest communities in the world, which comes like a call from a sinking ship.

Polish Jewry today must be saved. The greatest efforts must be made to take as many Jews as possible out of the country. Those of the Polish Jews who wish to leave should be given the chance to go to Biro-Bidjan. Those of them who could be admitted into Palestine, should be enabled to go to Palestine. The maximum energy should be concentrated to assist a large number of Jews from Poland, no matter where they wish to go.

Simultaneously, serious efforts should be made to alleviate the position of those Jews who must remain in Poland, by granting them financial aid and aid by exercising all the pressure possible upon the Polish government to understand that the Jews, too, are citizens of the Polish Republic and must be treated as such.

Polish Jewry must be helped!

Muzzling the Press

A year ago, when the Austrian government deported the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from Vienna for bringing the situation in Austria up to the attention of the world, the authorities were told to the muzzling of the press on the anti-Semitic point which the government has since adopted.

Now, when such newspapers as The Manchester Guardian, The London Times and The New York Times come out from time to time with exposure on the anti-Semitic discrimination which the Austrian government encourages, the Austrian Minister of foreign affairs, Berger Waldeneu, threatens to persecute foreign correspondents responsible for such exposures.

No terror will prevent the press of the world from watching the Jewish situation in Austria and bringing it to public notice.

JEWISH SOCIAL WORK

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

In times of severe unemployment and economic depression, leading workers in Jewish social welfare activities realize increasingly the inadequacy of private resources for assuming wide and inclusive responsibility for the relief needs of Jewish America. Accordingly, they are gradually transferring these responsibilities to public relief agencies, city, state and federal, to shift the burden of Jewish welfare needs as a result of the present social and economic dislocation is so great that constant solicitation for new emergencies is called for.

Naturally, the specific problem of the Jewish social service agency versus the non-Jewish agency obtrudes itself upon the attention of Jewish communal workers. Is the distinctly Jewish social work still needed? What is its specific province? These and similar questions occur to the mind of every student of American-Jewish affairs.

Cooperating With Public Relief

In connection with this matter, it is pertinent to observe that the long stable the organization of public relief departments in New York and other large centers there were, for Jewish family relief, Palestine, welfare, and complementary functions. So, for instance, supplementation of relief on cases cared for partly by the public agency that administered workmen's accident compensation, mother's pensions and

child care is of rather long standing.

For the last few years, however, with tax funds available for relief, a new type of supplementation of service to Jewish families receiving relief from public agencies became necessary. For technical reasons of one sort or another, many Jewish families cannot be reached by public relief workers, and this of help peculiar to their needs.

Few if any public welfare departments, for that matter, have as yet undertaken a preventive program which has been the distinguishing features of the Jewish family case work for many years. A few cases of emergency to keep Jewish families together instead of tearing them apart follow.

Need for Group Readjustments

Committee on the verge of social breakdown because of domestic strife, industrial maladjustment, physical and mental ill health, and unsatisfactory relationships between parents and children, delinquency and the whole field of personality problems were endangering economic self-sufficiency of the family and appeal to the governmental agency.

They would not be accepted for treatment unless the problems were so acute as to have actually participated the need for speedy relief.

That the age supplementation emanating from Jewish quarters must be on the service side.

Again, guardians of Jewish welfare must be sure that the men who are put in charge of public relief have the right point of view and proper bearings as to the cases of maladjustment peculiar to the conditions of Jewish existence and historical background.

Problem Children Demand Care

One of the problems of group readjustment as a result of new general social conditions. Take, for instance, the question of orphanhood. There are more problem children today than orphans, as the birth rate has dropped so considerably since 1919. The Jewish birth rate, as we remember, has always been lower than the general birth rate.

Since orphanhood is on the decline, we may look forward confidently to having fewer and fewer children as guests of orphan homes. At the same time, the increased clinics and qualified foster homes for Jewish children shift closer to the focus of Jewish child care activities. New aspects of the care of the aged loom large in connection with the growing place of social security plans, such as old age pensions in the scheme of American life. The Jewish Charities of Chicago, to illustrate the point, have only 240 people in two old age institutions, while 250 old people live in foster family homes in Chicago.

In August, 1934, about forty-nine per cent of the Jewish aged (quoted on Page Five).

THE WRITER'S FORM

(The editors reserve the right to accept all letters exceeding 850 words in length. All letters must bear the name and address of the writer, although not necessarily for publication.)

Reply to Rabbi Newman

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: The letter of Mr. Louis I. Newman, which appears in your issue of January 4, is built entirely on the headline which you use to characterize my report to the meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, namely "Lack of Favors Policy of Placating Britain." May I point out that I neither used that word in my report nor is this characterization of it legitimate by its contents. If Mr. Newman would have preferred to read the extracts of my report instead of attacking me on account of an expression which, the Bulletin found necessary to include in its headline, he may have come to quite a different conclusion.

As to the expression "Lack of Favors Policy of Placating Britain," I described in detail our permanent effort to obtain from the Mandatory Government a widening of the scope of immigration and our struggle against the introduction of a Legislative Council in Palestine.

What I attacked was certainly not the stance on our rights or our duty to criticize actions of government and to protest when necessary, but I condemned a state of mind which still seems to prevail in some circles—and which is reflected in the letter of Mr. Louis I. Newman himself—who characteristically speaks about a "program of protest and criticism" in such a manner as to indicate that a "program of protest and criticism" is the primary element of our relations with the Mandatory Power.

I said that in our view the normal status of our relations with the Mandatory Government must be that of cooperation, and that protest and criticism must be reserved for occasions which necessitate it. Everyone who is acquainted with our public affairs knows that the Executive, whether under the leadership of Weitzmann or otherwise, did not hesitate to give public expression to very determined forms, to our grievances when it thought that we were faced with real danger or obvious injustice.

Mr. Louis I. Newman will be interested to know that among those who entirely agreed with the above expressed opinion, our report was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, whom he thinks it his duty to "defend" against me and my political friends. Rabbi Wise, who is a member of the entire approval of the policy of the Executive on immigration and Legislative Council which was unanimously adopted by the Executive and the Administrative Committee. Mr. Louis I. Newman seems to be one of those who can never forget old grievances which have been unjustified. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in a past period, we are living now in 1935 and we must not look back to relations with the government in the same terms as during the Passfield White Paper is everything but a sign of Zionist responsibility.

BRELL LOCKER

Jan. 4, 1935, New York City.

Condemns Quota Cry

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: In your issue of January 4, Eugene Lyons very properly hits

at those who have achieved success in the professions and so ready to admit a quota system in those same professions against their fellow Jews. The very idea of any system based upon race and creed is or should be abhorrent to anyone priding himself on his American citizenship. That it is invidious anti-Semitism no one who has given the matter thought can deny.

There might be some logic in urging a general quota applicable to all professions and to all doctors, lawyers, etc., but to make its application dependent on racial or religious grounds should be admitted as a blot on the face of the spirit and motivation of our government.

It is unfortunate that support to the pernicious racial and religious quotas of hotels that have fostered by many who assume themselves to be superior Jews. Thus some parents eagerly seek admission for their children into government institutions of learning and give themselves upon achieving success in their efforts, just as some Jews pride themselves upon being admitted to hotels that have excluded Jews as a class. Such people do not seem to realize that they are giving approval to an anti-Semitic spirit that will have a tendency to grow and increase by this very background of Jewish support.

The ideal of every Jew in these times should be to strive to become a worthy American citizen, subject to and eagerly performing all the duties and obligations having all the rights and privileges inherent in such citizenship.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG.
Jan. 4, 1935, New York City.

By B. SMOLAR

Warfare Again?

Is the temporary peace now prevailing in the Zionist ranks going to be broken?

Two statements, one issued by Ben-Gurion, the leader of the Histadrut and the other made by Vladimir Jabotinsky, the leader of the Revisionists, indicate that the Zionist movement may soon be in a state of warfare.

Speaking in behalf of the Zionist Executive of which he is a member, Mr. Ben-Gurion issued a statement last Thursday declaring that "the present peace reached between the Revisionists and the Zionist Executive is not yet final." Mr. Ben-Gurion insists that the Revisionists submit to the absolute sovereignty of the Zionist Executive, otherwise there will be no peace.

Mr. Jabotinsky, on the other hand, in a statement made in a public address in Lower East Friday, accuses the World Zionist Executive of playing a role which is likely to disturb the present atmosphere of peace now reigning in the Zionist movement. He states that the instructions for "certain instructions" which have allegedly been sent out by the Executive and which he claims are contradictory to the spirit of the existing peace agreement.

Unity Essential

It would be a tremendous disappointment to many Jews if the road to peace within Zionism were blocked again by the regretful clashes between the Laborites and the Revisionists were to recur. Needless to add, the worst also be injurious to the Jewish interests in Palestine.

What the Zionist movement needs today is unity. Responsible leadership is essential. If Jews who proceed to Palestine as Jews, the leaders of the Zionist movement of all factions—oriental, universal, and Palestine may soon face developments which will require united resistance on the part of Jewish as a whole.

It is for this reason that the leaders both of the Executive and of the Revisionists should not let themselves be dominated by the extremists in their camps who wish nothing but the fight. The extremists of both the Histadrut and the Revisionists are the ones who, for the sake of a lasting peace which every Jew should like to see and which would only add prestige to the present Zionist Executive.

Dangers to Meet

A report just published by the Mandates Commission in Geneva discloses that the Arabs have sent in an official petition to the League of Nations, threatening to withdraw from the League. Another report, in Near East and India, the semi-official organ of the Colonial Office, makes it clear that the League of Nations assembly will be established in Palestine after all, whether the Jews wish it or not.

It is a fact that, should such occurrences, it would be criminal on the part of any group in the Zionist party not to cement their ranks and should the day reached. The enthusiasm with which these achievements have been received by world Jewry proves that they should not turn their backs on the League of Nations. The World Zionist Congress is going to be held in 1935 or not—peace must prevail at least until the Congress is convened.

BLACK on WHITE

by EUGENE LYONS

Jews who celebrate the Gentile year-end holidays do so in a tempered and temporal spirit. But those who abstain on principle do so in a fierce and fire-eating mood. Such, at least, is my general impression after reading reports from the discussion of the subject launched in this department.

EUGENE LYONS

Justification of Jewish participation in the non-Jewish holidays came through in polite, playful, un-inspired letters. But denunciation was composed of bristling and able and visited chiefly upon my own tender head.

One who signs himself "Highly Indignant" even smells the odor of money-changers in the temple. "I am not the church given you for talking like that?" he asks and proceeds to castigate my mild and facetious comments as "boring from within."

I am already, as is generally known, in the pay of Wall Street, as proved by the fact that I do not shout hallelujah when alleged kulaks are slaughtered. Now that I am not the church salary lark, my pecuniary worries for 1935 are solved.

It is one of the fondest superstitions of the general public, in fact, that any writing man can pick up some easy change by selling himself to the forces of evil. Wall Street, the public utilities, the Greek Church, the Elders of Zion, the Moscow Kremlin and a lot of others lurk in the shadows to lure innocent reporters with the glint of gold. A few hold out, but the rest of the field to the temptation and consort with golden sin.

I hate to disillusion anyone, but in this column, if nowhere else, truth comes first. In fifteen years of active journalism not one of the aforementioned agencies of evil has bothered to test my moral mettle with an alluring offer of lure. I am slighted, I too, want the thrill of throwing the milers in their face and exclaiming: "I may be poor, but I am honest! My honor is not for sale. You're bartering with the forces of evil, and I am something to look forward to. I am more gently but firmly into old age."

"Highly Indignant," having placed me on the church roster of paid agents, continues:

"If Mr. Lyons had lived in the days of yore the odor of the wine would have gotten into his nostrils. He would have danced dissolutely in celebration of the Greek Goddess until he would be Hellized and become a creature of the underworld. It is something to look forward to. I am more gently but firmly into old age."

"If we don't keep our eyes tightly shut to idolatrous celebrations, to paganistic practices, a pure religion cannot survive. The god of all life, creator of the universe, will disappear from the earth. If we follow the gods of the nations among whom you live, ye shall be damned."

There is no such heat in those readers who send and receive Christmas cards so soon after Chanukah. Their tons are rather cold and anous apology.

One reader, Florence Burg, of Brooklyn, went far as to make a nearly scientific survey in her own circle. Ten Jewish children

Poale-Zion Paper on Agency News Sale

Is it in the competence of the Jewish Agency to enter the business of selling news?

This question, which is now being answered in the negative by many Zionists and non-Zionists in America, is replied to in the affirmative in *Der Yiddisher Kämpfer*, the organ of the Poale-Zionists in America, affiliates of the Laborites in Palestine, who, when failing to establish a censorship over the J.T.A., utilized their dominance in the Executive of the Jewish Agency to start a paid news service from Palestine with the funds of the Agency.

Comparing the protests against the Agency with the protests "on the part of certain industrial circles in America against the United States government's entering into business," *Der Yiddisher Kämpfer*, the Laborite Zionist organ, says:

"The Executive has full right to sell news to newspapers if it will only do so efficiently, interestingly and, what counts most, in complete confidence. The question as to whether it is in the competence of the Executive to sell news cannot be discussed in this case."

The same issue of *Der Yiddisher Kämpfer*, commenting editorially upon the resolution which the Mizrahi convention in Detroit adopted last fall, states that "the World Zionist Executive is not binding unless it includes representatives of ALL Zionist groups," says:

"There is enough room for doubts of a principal nature as to whether the Zionist Executive must always be composed of representatives of all Zionist groups. An executive is not a place for representation—for that there is a congress. It is not an organ of control—for that there are an Actions Committee which dictates between one congress and the next the lines which Zionist politics and activity are to take. The Executive is primarily the administrative organ which should engage in as little discussion as possible and should do as much work as possible and have results in mind."

Need for Coalition Of Zionist Executive

The *Hadassah*, official organ of the Women's Zionist Organization of America, speaks in its recent issue of the necessity for establishing a coalition Executive of all parties in the Zionist movement rather than an Executive of

one party, as is the present one. Under the title "Peace in Zionism," the *Hadassah* writes:

Zionists have been sorely distressed at the lack of unity among the various parties since the last Congress. Leaders have felt that every effort should be made to settle party differences and bend all energies towards the actual upbuilding of Palestine now.

The first steps towards a solution of differences was taken when 100 Group A and Group B Zionists from 16 countries met this fall in Cleveland and drew up a program of joint effort. This program has two objectives: (1) to establish a union between Group A and Group B Zionists; (2) to make the General Zionists a real factor at the next Congress. It was felt that to serve Palestine best the new Zionist Executive elected should be a coalition of all parties, rather than an executive of one party, as is the present one.

Stern's Suggestion Of Emigration Group

The *Spokesman* of Louisville, Ky., publishes the following editorial:

J. David Stern, publisher of the New York Post, and other Eastern dailies, makes a logical suggestion, which were it possible to follow out, would go a long way towards solving many of the problems in connection with Jews unwanted in the countries to which they reside. The suggestion is to create a Jewish emigration corporation which would be able to float an international Jewish loan of the sum of a \$100,000,000 bond issue."

This sum would be employed to enable Jewish immigrants to enter many countries where, with a little capital they would be welcome but where in their present condition with the possibility of their becoming public charges the doors are closed.

The beneficiaries of such an undertaking, Stern continues, "would eventually be in position to repay the loan while bondholders would have contributed to the least a partial and practical solution of the present situation."

If Stern, as is known to do would prosecute this idea with real vigor, something may come of it, although the pressing need for funds for actual relief is a formidable obstacle. The real value of the suggestion is, however, that at some time in the

near future, the plan may be tried out, although on a much smaller scale.

Importance of J.T.A. To World Jewry

The importance of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to Jewish people all over the world is emphasized by the *Weekly News*, the official organ of the Austro-Hungarian Jewish community, which is published in Melbourne. The paper writes:

A good deal of misunderstanding exists as to the object and work of the J.T.A. People think it merely a business organization and therefore should be able to stand on its own feet. These people do not realize the all-important essential Jewish work which the J.T.A. is doing. Behind the J.T.A. is an idea.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency established its journalistic apparatus some seventeen years ago. The men behind it were convinced that the Jewish people had a right to have a world-wide Jewish press which would provide a tale of human endeavor that must be told to Jew and Gentile alike. They felt that the Jewish people had a right to have a world-wide Jewish press which would provide a tale of human endeavor that must be told to Jew and Gentile alike. They felt that the Jewish people had a right to have a world-wide Jewish press which would provide a tale of human endeavor that must be told to Jew and Gentile alike.

To prove its hypothesis, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency had to establish a world-wide apparatus which provides news hot at the wire; to adopt a policy which would protect it against the attacks of propaganda or the bias of its own Jewish prejudice. In going to the depths of Jewish life to grasp the news, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has adhered to a line of strict impartiality, no matter where its search has led.

And this quality of impartiality, though sometimes difficult to attain in face of the innumerable, and growing conflicts between one Jewish party and another, was essential in the struggle to break through the indifference of a world press which had become accustomed to view Jewish news as different.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency has met with a great measure of success in this struggle, is evidenced by its penetration into the Jewish press throughout the world, and into the languages in which newspapers are published and into the non-Jewish press of America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Margolis Sees Changed Value Sense Needed

Rabbi Calls Prosperity of Yore 'Blood-Stained' in Sermon

(Continued from Page Two) members of his congregation to be thankful for the prosperity. He said, "In the final analysis," he said, "the real recovery indispensable to the weal of the nation is the recovery of mental and spiritual stability and recovery of a real sense of values."

"The American people dare not look 'around the corner' for a return to the prosperity of yore. Prosperity is to be found in the contentment which thankful humans can find in the fulfillment of their normal needs."

"We must learn the forgotten expression, 'Thank God.'"

Rabbi Zeilfin Warns Of Prejudice in Justice

Rabbi Zeilfin in his sermon at Temple Anshe Chesed, 100th street and West End avenue, denounced too much zeal in the prosecution of persons suspected of crime.

"There must be a harmonization of justice and mercy," he said.

Declaring that usually the popular mind is either extremely bitter or else, carried away by sympathy, becomes totally oblivious of the crime that has been perpetrated, Rabbi Zeilfin maintained the excessive view in either direction is "unfortunate and dangerous."

TEN YEARS AGO in The Jewish Daily Bulletin

January 7, 1925
WASHINGTON.—The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the New York State Kohler Law.

WASHINGTON.—Aaron Sapro contended that Henry Ford and his "Dearborn Independent" associates retract charges that Sapro conspired libelous. He threatened a libel suit in the event of non-compliance.

Five Years Ago
JERUSALEM.—The *Habimah* Theatre registered in the official gazette "to continue the existence in Palestine of the Muscovite Theatre *Habimah* founded in Moscow in 1917."

BERLIN.—The chauffeur of the group that murdered Foreign Minister Walter Rathenau received an amnesty.

One Year Ago

CHICAGO.—At the first annual general assembly of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Women's groups, it was voted to establish a committee of twenty-five to effect a mobilization to meet general Jewish welfare needs.

BERLIN.—Frederick Birchall, chief European correspondent for The New York Times stated in a dispatch that the Nazi party was financing a well organized propaganda campaign abroad.

service is intended to inject something of the Jewish group spirit into the lives of the families and individuals that are served. Also, a Jewish group consciousness on a national scale is in the making, as contrasted with the former local and institutional attitude to the problems of Jewish philanthropy.

In order to keep pace with the irrepressible growth of new needs and functions, a new program and far-extended policy of Jewish communal endeavor in America must be deliberately and methodically built up.

WHY JEWISH SOCIAL WORK?

(Continued from Page Four) under the care of the Chicago Jewish Social Service Bureau of the United States. About eighty-nine per cent of the heads of families among the old age cases have been in the United States more than five years or more. Thus, the bulk of the Jewish old age cases will soon be eligible for state pensions.

Discrimination and Economic Reconstruction

The task of Jewish social service, in the light of recent social whom she questioned on the matter all admitted taking part in one of the Jewish social statistics and New Year celebrations. But not one of them seemed at all aware that those occasions had the slightest tinge of an alien religion. Adult Jews to whom this being applied the same test, reacted with less unanimity, though with less naivete about the Christian ideology involved.

developments, should not be conceived, however, in terms of dependent groups, as in previous times, but rather along lines of interest for the general social and economic problems of Jews, who are affected by discrimination of similar type, or by social maladjustment, obsolescence of old skills, etc.

Accordingly, foremost among the things that a Jewish family agency can and should do is guidance of young people, vocational training and self-redirection, personality adjustments, industrial retraining and promotion of similar projects.

It is interesting to record that fifty-one per cent of the major cases that were accepted, during a recent period, by the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Cleveland, came to the attention of the agency on the application of the individuals themselves. None of these cases either requested

or accepted relief, as all came strictly and only to secure constructive case-work service. Plainly, a new approach to the problem of family social relief is needed.

No doubt these problems cannot be solved merely by collection and distribution of voluntary funds. They require a sustained, cooperative effort of all social-economic and cultural agencies in which Jews participate.

Jewish Content In Social Work

It is therefore evident that Jewish social work is not only defended on the principle, as against the non-sectarian position, that the Jewish worker is inspired by a group consciousness of similar type, or by social maladjustment, obsolescence of old skills, etc.

To ring the changes on this all-important subject, the existence of separate Jewish social