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British Jews Voice Protest Of Saar Pact

Deputies' Board Terms Protection for Coreligionists 'Inadequate'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Jan. 20.—A resolution proposed by the Joint Foreign Committee, expressing deep disappointment over the inadequate protection afforded Saar territory, was adopted today at the annual meeting of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The resolution was adopted immediately after the appeal made in Geneva by Captain Anthony Eden, British statesman, in which he asked the German government to be generous and refrain from persecuting religious and racial minorities.

In view of the German government's refusal to refrain for more than the agreed year from racial and religious discriminations, the Board of Deputies of British Jews expresses its deep disappointment at the inadequate protection afforded the Jews of the Saar," the resolution read.

Apprehension Expressed
Apprehension as to the future of the Saar Jewry was expressed by Leonard Montefiore, president of the Joint Foreign Committee, who pointed out that not only would the "Aryan paragraph" come into effect, but that the school children would be taught that all Jews were conspiring against Germany. This is the first instance in history," Mr. Montefiore pointed out.

Agro-Yid Faces Dire Future Crisis

Leaders Quit as Soviet Says Polish Entry Now 'Unfeasible'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Jan. 20.—A crisis was averted in the Agro-Yid, Polish Jewish organization for the colonization of Jews in Biro-Bidjan, when it became known that OZET, the official Soviet Jewish colonization agency, had issued a statement denying Polish Jewish immigration to Biro-Bidjan is "unfeasible at the present moment." Several members of the Agro-Yid immediately resigned their posts.

After an interview with President Michael Kalinin of the Soviet Union, Dr. Suritz, leader of the Agro-Yid, recently announced that the Soviet government was favorably disposed toward the settlement of Polish Jews in Biro-Bidjan. He stated that 1,500 Polish Jews and their families would be sent for Biro-Bidjan beginning next month.

Following the severe economic straits of Polish Jewry and the possibility of emigrating to Palestine, many Polish Jews have expressed the desire to go to Biro-Bidjan. Plans of the leaders called for the settlement of 100,000 specially selected Polish Jews in the enormous Jewish area.

Rabbis to Judge Merit Of Colleague's Law Suit

(Special to the J.D.B.)

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 20.—Three rabbis will sit in the Court of Common Pleas at Hartford Tuesday to hear a suit for damages brought by Rabbi Morris Ungar of Bristol, near here, against Noah Seymon, also of Bristol, on charges of slander and assault.

Rabbi Ungar, formerly connected with Beth Israel Synagogue, Bristol, alleges Seymon told the congregation the rabbi lacked the education requisite for his position. Subsequently Rabbi Ungar was dismissed. He further accuses Seymon of attacking him.

New Council For Jerusalem Set for Office

Induction Ceremonies Today; Arab Mayor Heads Group

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Jan. 20.—The new municipal council of Jerusalem will be formally installed here tomorrow in the presence of Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, High Commissioner of Palestine.

The new council will consist of six Jews and a like number of Arabs, with Dr. Hussein Fakri El Khaldi, a Moslem Arab, as mayor. Daniel Auster, a Jew, and Jacob Farrej, a Christian Arab, are the vice mayors.

The new Arab mayor, contrary to his predecessor, will receive the support of the Jewish population, which forms a majority in Jerusalem. It was at first expected that the Jews would demand that the mayor of Jerusalem be a Jew. Jewish leaders have, however, agreed to Dr. Khaldi's appointment.

Zionists to Discuss Revisionists' Pact

Polish Poale Zion Schedules Extraordinary Parley for March

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Jan. 20.—An extraordinary all-Polish conference of the Poale Zion, Socialist Zionist group, has been convoked for early March to discuss the question of the agreements already signed between the Laborites and the Zionist Revisionists, it became known today.

Poale Zion leaders, including David Ben Gurion, Josef Sprinzak, S. Kaplansky and M. Jarblum, are scheduled to address the Laborite meeting.

The fact that the Poale Zion found it necessary to call the conference is held here to indicate that there are still great difficulties in the way of an agreement between the Laborites and the Revisionists and that a large group within the Poale Zion is opposed to the agreements.

Deficit Drive Of Federation Is Completed

\$2,071,000 Raised by 3,000 Volunteer Workers

Successful completion of the deficit campaign of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies was announced yesterday by former Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, president.

The emergency appeal to raise \$2,071,000 to complete the 1934 budget for the maintenance of ninety-one affiliated charitable agencies, he said, has ended with the budget balanced.

Giving high praise to the 3,000 volunteer workers led by Arthur Lehman, Lawrence Marx, Paul M. Rosenthal and Percy S. Straus, campaign chairmen and to the leaders of the Women's Division campaign, Mrs. Joseph Brettauer and Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, Judge Proskauer expressed thanks to the community for its generous response which averted the most serious financial crisis in Federation's 18 years history. This response, he said, must hearten all who have faith in the historic tradition which places large responsibilities on the private citizen for the support of social welfare agencies.

Satisfaction in this victory, (Continued on Page Eight)

British Deny Visas To Polish Artisans

Warsaw Consul Refuses to Give Reason for Action—Men Qualified

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Jan. 20.—Visas for a group of Polish Jewish artisans, ready to emigrate to Palestine and possessing the required capital of \$1,250, were refused here by the British Consul, who failed to give any reason for his action.

A cablegram was immediately dispatched to Jerusalem by members of the group, dismayed to find that even after obeying the regulations set up by British officials, they were refused permission to go to Palestine.

Reich Acts to Disavow Streicher As Press Is Warned Against Him

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Jan. 20.—A move by Nazis to divorce Hitlerism from the extreme anti-Semitism of Julius Streicher in Franconia was seen here today in the campaign of the Nazi press against German Jewish papers which quote Streicher frequently.

Led by Propaganda Minister Goebbels' Angriff, the entire Nazi press in chorus accuses the Jews of quoting Streicher's extremist phraseology in order to "organize an anti-German campaign by the use of cunning methods."

Even the ultra-orthodox Jewish paper, Israelit, is attacked by the

Aid for Palestine Pledged at Parley

Makes Speech



SECRETARY ICKES

Hopes Canada Will Be Mecca For Refugees

Ontario Cabinet Officer Addresses Dominion Zionist Session

(Special to the J.D.B.)
TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20.—In the presence of 260 delegates and more than 1,000 guests, the twenty-fourth convention of the Canadian Zionists opened here today at the Royal York Hotel.

A. W. Roebuck, Attorney General of Ontario, greeted the delegates in the name of the Provincial Government in the absence of the Prime Minister. "I am looked upon as the representative of the Jews in the government, representing the largest Jewish constituency in the Dominion," he said. "I hope that the economic conditions of Canada will improve to such an extent that the gates of this country will be opened to become a mecca for all the oppressed people of the world."

James Simpson, Socialist mayor (Continued on Page Eight)

U. S. Leaders Meet at Washington to Plan Efforts

(Special to the J.D.B.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Leaders of American Jewry, meeting here this afternoon at the opening session of the two-day National Conference for Palestine, held concurrently with the nationwide celebration of Palestine Day, pledged themselves to intensive efforts for the upbuilding of Palestine as a land of migration for the Jews of the world.

A message from President Roosevelt, expressing his approval of establishment of Palestine as a Jewish Homeland, was read before the more than 1,500 delegates from national organizations and Jewish communities throughout the country, who heard speakers declare for unity of action and promise the fullest cooperation of the groups they represented.

Support of 2,000,000 Jews
Heralded by the Zionist Organization of America, which initiated it, as "the most representative conference of Jews ever held in America," the gathering is said to have the support of more than 2,000,000 Jews in the United States.

Louis Lipsky, who presided this afternoon, made a plea for establishing a planned economy in Palestine and recommended creation of a federation of all interests in the Holy Land which under the auspices of the Jewish Agency would guide the country's future economic development.

He urged a survey of capital required for future development of the land, and a study of Palestine's natural resources. From such studies, he said, estimates of Palestine's immigration absorptive capacity could be determined.

Rothenberg Presides
"A planned economy is required as a test for absorptive capacity," he said.

Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, presided at tonight's banquet at the Mayflower Hotel. Business sessions will be held tomorrow, when resolutions will be adopted and the program of future action adopted by the conference will be announced.

Speaking for the non-Jews of the country at this afternoon's session (Continued on Page Three)

Haldane Will Discuss 'Chosen' Race Theory

J. B. S. Haldane, renowned British scientist, will speak on "Is There a Chosen Race?" at the New School for Social Research, 66 West Twelfth street, tonight in the third of a series of four lectures.

He will discuss the nature of racial differences, the effects of interbreeding and the possibilities of a sane racial policy based on science. He will also consider the foundations for the "Aryan" theory advanced by Adolf Hitler in Germany.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Reported by the
Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Detroit

Theodore Levin was reelected president of the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Detroit for a fourth term, while Professor Samuel M. Levin was chosen vice-president.

New Haven

Rabbi Edgar Siskin was elected vice-president of the New Haven Interfaith Committee, which has just been organized. The Reverend T. Lawrason Riggs, chaplain of the Catholic Club at Yale University, was elected president.

Paterson

The Jewish Community Council has appointed a committee to survey all Hebrew schools in the city with a view to determining what is necessary to preserve Hebrew educational facilities in Paterson.

Philadelphia

Unalterable opposition to Nazi propagandists and other elements seeking to arouse anti-Jewish feeling was voiced in the report of the Joint Department of Cooperating Boards on the Christian Approach to the Jews.

Rochester

Rabbi Philip A. Bernstein of Temple B'rith Kodesh left yesterday for a visit to Mexico. He will make a study of the Jewish situation, on which he will report to the next convention of the American Jewish Congress.

Bronx Federation Plans Official Body

Congregations Group to Meet Next Saturday, Sunday at Burnside Manor

The first convention of the Federation of Bronx Congregations will be held at the Burnside Manor, 85 West Burnside avenue, Bronx, next Saturday and Sunday.

Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the Board of Aldermen, will extend the greetings of the city to the delegates, it was announced yesterday. The purpose of the convention is to evolve a plan by which an official body as the mouthpiece of Bronx Jewry can be formed.

Max J. Schneider, president of the federation, will report on the activities of the organization since its inception two years ago and Rabbi Alexander Basel of the Jacob H. Schiff Center, 2510 Valentine avenue, Bronx, will speak on behalf of the Council of Bronx Rabbis.

New College Group To Fight Prejudice

League of Jewish Students Holds First Meeting, Elects President

The League of University Jewish Students, a new group, met for the first time yesterday at the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, under the chairmanship of George Goldstein, a student at St. John's Law School, who was elected president of the group.

According to the constitution adopted at the meeting, the League aims to "unite Jewish students in procuring recognition of fundamental rights as citizens and fight discrimination in colleges based on racial prejudice. The group hopes to attain a national membership of 5,000 Jewish students in various universities throughout the country.

Enroute to Washington Parley, Mrs. Brin Pauses to Talk of Peace

Head of National Council of Jewish Women Is Outstanding Advocate

Mrs. Arthur Brin of Minneapolis, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, spent Friday in New York. Coming from a tour of the Canadian sections of the Council, Mrs. Brin paused here long enough to deliver a talk on peace over a national radio network prior to proceeding to Washington to participate prominently in the six-day sessions of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War which opened yesterday.

She also attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council, to plan for the fourteenth triennial convention which will be held at New Orleans in March.

She is outspoken in her espousal of peace. She quite definitely believes in birth control as a social remedy and believes in Judaism as a unifying force for Jewish women. In fact she believes that to be the prime function of the National Council, the purpose for which it was founded forty-two years ago, she declared in an interview.

On peace, Mrs. Brin says: "It is consistent that the Jewish women, who are taught by their prophets and sages to believe in a warless world, should make peace one of the major interests in their program."

Setting fifteen years as the age of the international peace movement, Mrs. Brin is quite optimistic. "There is," she said, "greater interest in peace than ever before. And this notwithstanding the seemingly discouraging political situation."

In Favor of League Entrance

"When women first became interested in the peace movement," she continued, "they thought it would be easier. They thought the will to peace was enough. Since, they have learned that the technique of peace must be learned in study groups."

"Now, we have reached the point where we must draw in a larger group of women and expose to them the failure of war as a means of settling international disputes. We must teach women to think in terms of the 'peace technique.'"

Mrs. Brin revealed that the Council is in favor of United States entrance in both the World Court and the League of Nations. She points out that the very fact that scoffers, in times of international stress, point out the shortcomings of the League of Nations is indicative of the fact that they think now not in terms of war machinery but in terms of peace machinery.

On birth control, Mrs. Brin indicated that she, personally, and the Council favor legislative action. The Council, she revealed



MRS. ARTHUR BRIN

works with the Women's Joint Congressional Committee for suitable legislation in this respect.

And tying up war and birth control, she inquires:

"Did it ever occur to you that Hitler and Mussolini—the two most military minded men in Europe—are in favor of large families in any and all situations?"

Of the Council, which she heads, Mrs. Brin said: "It is the only organization furnishing a program on which all Jewish women can get together. The Council should and does stand for Jewish women in America. It stands for the Jewish women in the integration of Jewish life into the American scene. It strives to lift the level of American-Jewish life."

40,000 Members

Mrs. Brin stated that she intends to ask the Council Convention to intensify the work being done with a Jewish import. With a national membership of 40,000, composed of women of all groups in Judaism, Mrs. Brin believes that the Council is one of the few Jewish organizations so constituted as to "view the Jewish problem as a whole, in its totality."

Mrs. Brin has been an active club worker for twenty-five years, since her undergraduate days at the University of Minnesota. Looking back, she thinks that "great things have been accomplished in that time." The two things that particularly intrigued her were women's suffrage and peace.

"Both ideas," she said, "appealed to me. They came quite naturally: I felt them deeply. We women who were behind the suffrage movement turned to the question of peace after we were given the right to vote in 1919."

Committee Chosen To Aid Orphan Ball

Leaders in Business, Politics and Law Further Hebrew Asylum Project

Formation of a committee of outstanding communal leaders to handle arrangements for the charity ball of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, revived after a lapse of twenty-five years, was announced yesterday. The ball will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria April 6.

Jesse Baar, chairman, will be assisted by Irwin Steingut, Speaker of the Assembly; David Shapiro, publisher of The Day; Simon F. Rothschild, chairman of the board of the Abraham and Straus department store; Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, County Judge Algernon I. Nova and Municipal Court Justice Murray Hearn.

Others on the committee include Nathaniel H. Levi, a past president of the orphanage; Moses B. Schmidt, president of Union Temple; Nathaniel H. Lyons, president of the Eighth Avenue Temple, and Aaron L. Jacoby, Kings County Register.

Goldstein Calls On Jews to Aid All Oppressed

Urges Spiritual Kinship With Harried Races—Other Sermons

For a Jew to be guilty of prejudice and discrimination is doubly shameful because he himself is a member of an oppressed race, Rabbi Israel Goldstein of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, 257 West Eighty-eighth street, asserted in his sermon yesterday morning.

"A sympathetic interest in the plight of other oppressed minorities would broaden the intellectual and spiritual horizon of the Jew," Dr. Goldstein said. "The Jew should feel a spiritual kinship with every oppressed minority, be he the Armenian in Turkey, the Negro in America or the Catholic in Mexico."

Dr. Goldstein pointed out that Jews have been among the leading champions of the rights of other peoples who have encountered harsh treatment, naming Edward Lasker, Julius Rosenwald and Albert Einstein as "outstanding examples of how the Jewish heart pulsates with sympathy for the denied and underprivileged."

On the other hand, the speaker continued, there are among the Jews "those who grow egocentric in the envisagement of their problem and who turn a deaf ear to the plight of others."

"There are also those who indulge themselves in orgies of self-pity and even derive a pathological satisfaction from contemplating themselves as the special martyrs of humanity."

By taking a sympathetic interest in the plight of other oppressed minorities, Dr. Goldstein declared, Jews can learn to bear their burdens with greater dignity and equanimity.

Dr. Newman Considers Meaning of Saar Vote

Return of the Saar to Germany must not be interpreted as a vin-

dication of Hitler's policies, Rabbi Louis I. Newman told the congregation at Temple Rodeph Shalom, 7 West Eighty-third street.

"It was fated that the German population of the region should vote at the earliest opportunity to cast in their lot with the mother country," Dr. Newman said.

"Hitler may seem to have (Continued on Page Seven)

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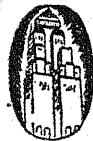
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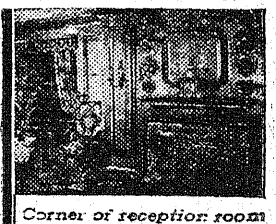
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BLUE RIBBON HOTELS

Bulletin Calendar Of Events

Monday, January 21
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth street, 8:45 p. m. "The Outlook for Jewish Life in the United States," Dr. D. de Sola Pool.

Young Israel of Brooklyn, 563 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, 8:30 p. m. "What I Saw in Palestine," Judge Jacob Strahl.

Brooklyn Jewish Center, 867 Eastern Parkway, 8:30 p. m. "Current Economic Problems," Senator Robert A. F. La Follette.

Meeting of the Corona Junior Hadassah, Northside Hebrew Congregation, Hayes avenue and 100th street, Corona, L. I., evening.

Society for the Advancement of Judaism, 15 West Eighty-sixth street, 1:30 p. m. Peace group under the leadership of Rabbi Ira Eisenstein.

Jewish Women's Hour, Station WBNX, 1:30 p. m.
New School for Social Research, 86 West Twelfth street, Morris R. Cohen, "The Prospects of American Thought," 8:20 p. m. J. B. S. Haldane, "Is There a Chosen Race?" 8:30 p. m.

Junior League of the Jewish Memorial Hospital, card party, Royal Manor, 157th street and Broadway, evening.

Ickes Lauds Jewish Achievements

Cites Palestine As an Example Of Wise Effort

Other Leaders Stress Need of Homeland at Conference

(Continued from Page One)

sion, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared that "the effort to rebuild the Jewish Homeland not only holds our sympathetic interest, it appeals mightily to our imagination."

He saw in the courageous attempt to overcome seemingly insuperable difficulties in the up-building of Palestine a true picture of the outstanding quality of Jews "which has distinguished them among all peoples of the world."

"Truly it may be said that the spirit of the great Jewish prophets has possessed and inspired these indomitable people throughout all the centuries of their wanderings," he said. "The position of the Jew in the world today, especially as symbolized by the peaceful reconquest of Palestine, is incontrovertible proof that man has ever been great and unconquerable in the degree in which he has possessed spiritual qualities of a high order."

U. S. Always Sympathetic

Secretary Ickes pointed out that the United States always has been friendly to the Jewish cause in Palestine. He reviewed the sympathy shown the project by the late President Woodrow Wilson, by the United States Congress in 1922 and by his own Department of the Interior, which sent Dr. Elwood Mead, its reclamation expert, to the Holy Land to give scientific advice.

"While from time to time there may have been discreditable attempts on the part of small scattered and isolated groups in America to raise a barrier of prejudice against the Jew," he declared, "I think it will be conceded that, generally speaking, the Jew has had in this land opportunities equal to all others."

Unforgettable Obligation

"We have welcomed him and we are glad to have him. On more than one occasion he has been called upon to serve America in high political office. He has contributed in large measure to our economic advance; under the flag he has fought shoulder to shoulder with sons descended from different racial stocks; he has put us under an unforgettable obligation for the warmth of his nature and for the vision and the idealism that he has generously shared with us."

The Secretary of the Interior gave special praise to Jewry for the peaceable manner in which it has conducted its struggle for a Homeland.

"Heretofore," he said, "other peoples, when they have wanted to possess a land for themselves, have gone forth with spear and sword to accomplish that purpose. They have conquered the coveted land by the might of their arms."

Compares Pioneer Spirit

"The Jew is repossessing Palestine by an intelligent use of the arts of peace. . . . What the Jew has already achieved in Palestine and what he will still do would of itself entitle him to a glowing page in history even if he had not already emblazoned his high accomplishments there."

Ickes compared the pioneering spirit which is fostering a new Palestine to the struggle now going on in this country to improve conditions here. He took occasion at this point to insert an encomium of the New Deal, which he saw as a victory for planning.



PLAY PROMINENT ROLES IN NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Left to right, Alfred M. Cohen, international president of B'nai B'rith; Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee. All three were speakers at yesterday's session of what is described as the most representative assembly of American Jewish leaders since the World War, which opened yesterday.

He attributed Palestine's freedom from the world depression to similar intelligent foresight.

"America has nothing but good will for the reborn Jewish nationalism," he said. "We are glad to celebrate with you this first observance of Palestine Day. . . . But America will always continue to cherish its own citizens of Jewish descent. It will never forget Justice Brandeis, a Lincolnian figure too near our own day for us to realize his noble greatness."

The Jews are an integral part of the national structure, Secretary Ickes declared.

"What the Jews have helped America and other nations to achieve they can do even more thoroughly and satisfactorily for themselves. Palestine cannot fail because it is being upbuilt by a people whose character is woven of purpose and will and faith," he concluded.

Adler Recalls Negotiations

Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee, spoke reminiscently of the part he played in 1891, when "the second great trek of Jews from Russia and Rumania was begun."

"It seemed to me most natural," he said, "that instead of making the long voyage across the Atlantic, they should come down from Odessa and settle in the Holy Land. Without any authority and without any committee, I presented these views to the then Grand Vizier of Turkey, Kiamal Pasha."

"He told me that the Turkish government would be prepared to receive the settlement of Jews in Palestine at the rate of about 5,000 a year, which he thought, to use the modern phrase, was the 'economic capacity of the country.' . . ."

Turkish Empire and Jews

"I think with the development of the Zionis. Organization and especially during the War period, there has been shown a disposition to be unfair to the Turks as far as the Jews were concerned. Whatever may be thought of the old Turkish Empire, the position of the Jews under it was excellent. After Islam, Judaism was the preferred religion and the Hakam Bashi, the Chief Rabbi of Turkey, had real authority and what amounted to extra-territorial rights."

Dr. Adler recalled that in the same year he talked with the late Baron de Rothschild and with M. M. Ussishkin regarding a Home Land in Palestine.

"I am sure," he continued, "that in all our efforts we wish to bear in mind that Palestine is the country sacred to three faiths. With these faiths we wish to live at peace in Palestine, and we wish to live at peace with people of all faiths the world over."

Alfred M. Cohen, president of

B'nai B'rith, spoke in deprecatory terms of the accomplishments of the High Commission for Refugees, created fifteen months ago by the League of Nations, and stressed the imperative nature of developing Palestine as a haven from which "there seems to be no alternative."

"What has happened since the creation of the Commission," he asked, "despite the competency of the thoroughly sympathetic High Commissioner? Not a dollar has been contributed by any of the countries involved and scarcely any of them has relaxed to the slightest degree the rigor of its immigration regulations. . . ."

"The fact is that world-wide unemployment and economic stress have been so severe that even countries which were kindly hospitable even before the High Commission was formed have since issued orders barring refugees from employment so long as natives are unsupplied with places."

Treats on Causes

In this emergency, Cohen said, "little Palestine, hardly larger than Connecticut in area, has shown great absorptive capacity."

"In view of what Palestine has accomplished for the Jews of Europe during the last two years," he declared, "the skepticism of the man of affairs must halt."

The B'nai B'rith president discussed the motivations behind the influx of Jews into Palestine, touching on the religious, social and economic aspects of the movement. After classifying the groups who have felt the need for a Jewish Homeland, he said:

"And lastly there were ourselves, who did not feel so intensely any of these yearnings, who did not find ourselves out of joint with our surroundings and whose chief unhappiness was the unhappiness of our coreligionists whose lot was cast under darker skies, and we had sufficient interest in and sympathy for them and their strivings to render a moderate amount of moral and material support."

A Changed Situation

"That was the case of Palestine up to a recent date, but obviously the situation has radically changed during the last few years. . . . There is the German catastrophe and the threat of similar catastrophes in Austria and maybe in other countries, and there is a persistent menace to the lives of millions of our people in Poland, sometimes almost overlooked because it has continued so long that it has lost the dramatic effect of novelty. . . ."

"And there is sadly, we must frankly confess, largely an indifferent world, indifferent perhaps because of its preoccupation with

problems which it regards as its own."

Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress, voiced his disappointment over the fact that "the sympathetic interest expressed in League of Nations circles for the refugees from Germany, and the condemnation by Great Britain of Hitler terrorism, have not found concrete reinforcement in a wider interpretation of the terms of the mandate."

"This factor need not discourage us," he said. "Jews have built up Palestine and can and will continue to place themselves full force behind it."

Earlier in his address he took credit for the American Jewish Congress in that its "delegation to the Peace Conference was responsible, in so important a degree, for the sympathetic interest of President Woodrow Wilson, which led to the establishment of the mandate for Palestine under the protection of the League of Nations."

E. M. Warburg Appraisal

Edward M. Warburg devoted his talk to an estimate of the progress of Hebrew University, on Mount Scopus, which will celebrate its tenth anniversary on April 1.

"The Hebrew University has become the responsibility of Jews all over the world, spiritually," he said. "It must now become their financial responsibility."

A cablegram from Dr. Judah L. Magnes, president of the University, was read before the conference. Its context follows:

Palestine a Blessing

"Palestine, the Holy Land of three religions, is being sanctified again by the love and idealism of the Jewish people and its sons and daughters who are privileged to work here. The Jewish National Home, serving both as a place of refuge and as a spiritual and intellectual center for the Jewish people, can bring a blessing to the Jewish people wherever they are, to all the people of the Near and Middle East, of which Palestine is the important gateway, and to all mankind, whom the Jewish people have in one form or another always served."

Champion of Oppressed

Professor Louis Finkelstein spoke of the prophetic spirit of the Jew, which has arisen in the past to champion the oppressed of all races, and which, he said, can better be preserved in a Jewish Palestine than in any other environment. He also pointed out that the bigoted tyrants of history have in the end always served as disguised boons to Jewry, in that they have touched off sparks which have led to magnificent achievements.

Maurice Samuel pointed to "the grave danger which threatens Jewish Palestine today, namely, a disproportionate concentration of

1,000 at Dinner Given in Honor Of 12 Doctors

Physicians Have Served on Brooklyn Staff Over 25 Years

More than 1,000 persons were present last night at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, held to pay tribute to twelve physicians who have served on the staff of the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn for more than twenty-five years.

Mayor LaGuardia, Joseph J. Baker, president of the hospital, and Dr. Simon R. Blatteis, one of the physicians honored, headed the list of speakers. Scheduled entertainers included Armand Tokatyan, Yvonne d'Ardie and Collette d'Arville, opera singers.

The physicians who were guests of honor were Dr. Blatteis, attending physician, Dr. Adolph Bonner, attending gynecologist; Dr. Isaac D. Kruskal, attending ophthalmologist; Dr. Max Lederer, director of laboratories; Dr. John Linder, attending surgeon; Dr. William Linder, senior attending surgeon; Dr. Joshua Ronsheim, obstetrician-in-chief; Dr. Simon Rothenberg, attending neurologist; Dr. Leo S. Schwartz, attending gynecologist; Dr. Herman Shann, attending surgeon; Dr. Milton G. Wasch, attending Roentgenologist; Dr. Benjamin E. Wolfort, attending orthopedic surgeon.

Important figures in government, commerce and the professions attended. Music for dancing was played by Emil Coleman's and Don Juan's orchestras. Arrangements for the dinner were handled by a committee of which Nathan M. Ohrbach was chairman.

Ridgewood Nazis Fined For Disturbing Meeting

Charged with having created a disturbance at a meeting of the American Socialist League in Ridgewood, Brooklyn, Frank Steinger and Richard Horn, members of the pro-Nazi Friends of New Germany, were fined by Magistrate Hoekstra in Ridgewood Saturday and warned against a recurrence of the incident.

Horn was fined \$50, which was raised by friends in the court room. His associate was fined \$10.

forces on urban development which he attributed to "the weakness of our public funds—particularly the Keren Kayemeth or Jewish National Fund." He declared that "Jewish Palestine can continue to grow healthily only through public funds" and that "private capital will always, in Palestine as elsewhere, be a constructive element as long as it is controllable, a destructive element when it cannot be controlled."

Miss Szold Cables Felicitations

The following cablegram was received from Henrietta Szold in Palestine:

"Congratulations on the institution of Palestine Day, which serves as a new bond between the American diaspora and the land of Israel, guaranteeing a mutual stimulus and spiritual benefit."

A telegram was received from Ludwig Lewinsohn, in his capacity as president of the Vermont Zionist District, expressing regret at his inability to attend, and declaring that "the redemption of the Jewish people is inseparable from the creative redemption of Palestine."

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

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JACOB LANDAU, President

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Jerusalem or London?

It is perhaps a mistake on the part of the Zionist Executive to call the next session of the Actions Committee in Jerusalem and not in the center of the Diaspora.

It must be remembered that the last session of the Actions Committee, which was held in Jerusalem for the first time, found no echo abroad. Similarly, it did not provoke the slightest interest even in Palestine. Palestine Jewry simply paid no attention to it.

The announcement made yesterday that the committee's next session will again be held in Jerusalem shows that the Executive has not learned much from the experience of the last session. It makes one gather that the Executive prefers to hold the meeting in Palestine simply because its position is stronger there than in Europe, where it would hear much criticism.

The Actions Committee is actually a Zionist Congress in miniature. It would not occur to anybody to suggest that the next Zionist Congress be convoked in Palestine. This would be detrimental to the Zionist cause from the standpoint of propaganda and would also prevent a large participation of European and American Jewry in the Congress.

The most logical place for the Actions Committee is London. It is from London that its proceedings and decisions would find the proper echo both in the lands of the Diaspora and in Palestine. It is in London that the session of the Actions Committee can also serve to influence the British government to open the doors of Palestine wider for Jewish immigration.

The forthcoming session will have many responsible duties to perform. It will have to deal not only with problems concerning relations with the mandatory power, but also with problems of internal peace. It will definitely take up the question of extending the present Zionist Executive into a coalitionary Executive.

Under such circumstances the sessions of the Actions Committee must take place in Europe and not in Palestine. European Jewry interested in the Zionist movement is entitled to watch the proceedings of the Actions Committee closely. This will be impossible if the proceedings take place in Jerusalem.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE

By MORRIS WOOD

PARIS. The foreigner plays little part in the life of London, and for that reason the average Londoner is generally eager to know the few foreigners he meets. The reverse is the case in Paris. The newspaper kiosks alone tell their tale. Apart from French newspapers, the principal English, German, Dutch, Swiss and Scandinavian papers, I have observed on one stall half a dozen Armenian periodicals, as many Greek and Polish, four Hungarian, one Egyptian, one Persian, and some others of stranger script.

Police supervision of the foreigner has been slight until quite recently. There are probably still tens of thousands of foreigners in France who have never registered or taken out the papers which every foreign resident is supposed to possess. At the Surete Generale, M. Sarraut revealed six months ago, there was no central file of foreign residents and no competent translation service.

Labor Invited In After the War

After the War foreign labor was encouraged to enter France to replace the 1,500,000 fallen Frenchmen in the work of post-war reconstruction and later to provide the necessary labor in factories and mines during the extraordinary period of post-reconstruction industrial expansion. When so many foreign workers were required, foreign political refugees, even if they came in the hundreds of thousands, as did the Russians (who probably number half a million) were easily absorbed.

Armenians, anti-Fascist Italians, republican Hungarians, Ukrainian nationalists, were all so many more hands for French cotton and steel mills, or at the coal face, so much more variety in the choice of exotic cooking in Paris restaurants, and so many more foreign papers to be handled by slightly puzzled and calmly disdainful French newspaper sellers.

Frenchmen have grown accustomed to employing foreigners for the heavier and more disagreeable forms of labor, such as coal hewing. Even certain skilled trades, such as building-joinery have been largely foreign.

Employment of Alien Help Rose Sharply

Thus it was that the number of foreign employees (not counting wives and children, or foreign artists and professional men) rose from 530,000 in 1911 to 1,300,000 in 1931. How easily they could be absorbed in normal times is indicated by the surprising statistics of the Trades Union Federation, according to which, on the territory of pre-war France, the total number of employees, French and foreign, was 12,350,000 in the former year and sank to a little less than 12,000,000 in the latter.

When the economic crisis reached France, later than any other country in Western Europe, the nation suddenly woke up to the problem in its midst. The last wave of foreign immigrants, the German republicans and Jews, entered the country soon after France began to realize that she could not escape from the general depression.

Police supervision was rapidly increased; labor permits were refused or not renewed. Petty offenses brought expulsion orders in their train. Polish workmen who, after a number of years, were beginning to take their French surroundings for granted, found themselves compelled by unemployment to return to Poland, often with children who talked better French than Polish.

'France for French' Became By-Word

The number of foreign employees in France rapidly sank to a little over 800,000 (June, 1933) and has probably fallen further since. "Four hundred thousand French unemployed are receiving relief while 800,000 foreign employees are eating French bread" became a natural if facile political slogan.

Orders of expulsion have recently become ruthless and have indeed aroused indignant protests in many French newspapers. The hardest cases are those of the very numerous foreigners who have no longer any foreign homes to return to—Russians and Armenians, for instance.

Many Russian emigres in France who seemed to have established themselves anew, though in very moderate circumstances, have suddenly found the economic basis of their existence threatened again, and a further

abyss of misery opening before them. A Russian who loses his job knows that he has only the remotest hope of finding another, and he has no legal claim to public relief. Tragic cases sometimes attract sufficient attention for French public opinion to be aroused.

Writer Takes Up Case of Russians

M. Francois Maurice, in a passionate article in the Figaro, declared that some Russians unable to leave France, because no other country will take them, have been condemned to prison as often as fifteen times for failure to comply with expulsion orders. Their only real offense in many cases was complete indigence. M. Maurice is far from being the only French champion of these unfortunates. In the Marseilles area French workmen have demonstrated to the verge of riot or behalf of Russian and Armenian mates who had been refused unemployment relief.

The situation is doubly tragic because France could certainly absorb these men in the long run. Indeed, they offer a valuable supplement to her depleted man power. The sudden return to their homes of hundreds of thousands of immigrants is indeed ruin for the shopkeepers and house owners in the neighborhoods in which they had settled.

The countryside is being abandoned in many parts of France by the native peasantry, who are going into the towns. Between 1921 and 1926, over 800,000 Frenchmen left the farm for the shop or factory, and it is thought that at least 300,000 more followed their example in the following years before the crisis put a stop to the movement.

Plenty of Room In Rural Areas

There is, therefore, room and to spare in the country districts of France if some scheme of settlement could be organized. There is, however, neither scheme nor organization. The same French liberalism which made settlement so easy for the foreigner in the first case, which threw open the gates of France to the refugees, discourages constructive State action in this sphere.

Between the Lines

By B. SMOLAR

The Polish Walk-out

The Polish government again has made it clear to the League of Nations that it stands by its declaration of last September and considers its national minority obligations non-existent. This was done last Friday, when the Council of the League assembled to consider the fate of the minorities in the Saar.

The Polish representative walked out from the session when the question of minority treaties came up. He thus indicated that the Polish government, though a member of the League of Nations, does not care the slightest about the work which the League has proposed for the protection of national minorities.

A Slap to the League

The action of the Polish representative is nothing but a slap to the entire Council of the League of Nations. The Polish government did not even see to it that Dr. Komarnicki, its representative, acted in a diplomatic manner. Stubbornly and sternly it made the Council feel that the declaration made in Geneva last September by Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, renouncing the international obligations, is still in power.

This latest action of the Polish representative in Geneva may perhaps serve as a cold shower on the heads of the British and French representatives of the League. He may serve the other members of the League as proof that national minority rights will not be observed in Poland unless measures other than quiet diplomatic discussions will be adopted by the League.

League's Situation Changed

When the Polish government renounced its national minority obligations at the session of the League last September, the position of the League was quite different than it is now. Poland insisted then on being treated as a big European power. The League was unable at that time to exercise any effective pressure on Poland.

Now the position has changed. The League of Nations has been strengthened since September by the entrance of Soviet Russia, by the Franco-Italian agreement, and by the fact that the return of the Saar to Germany removes the tense relations between France and the Reich. Furthermore, the re-entry of Germany into the League in the very near future is also likely.

Consequences Possible

Under such circumstances, the claim which Poland maintains that it must be treated by the League as a big power and must be relieved of its national minority responsibilities will now be discussed in quite a different light if taken up again by the League Council.

The withdrawal of the Polish delegate from the Council session when the question of minority rights came up opens a new opportunity for a discussion on Poland's attitude. It may bring consequences. Captain Eden, the leader of the British delegation at the League of Nations, who still hoped that Poland would show sense in the question of its minority obligations, and who indicated this very clearly in his speech last September, will now learn that his hopes as well as the hopes of the French and Italian representatives at the League—are not at all respected by the Polish government.

THE READER'S FORUM

(The editors reserve the right to excerpt all letters exceeding 250 words in length. All letters must bear the name and address of the writer, although not necessarily for publication.)

Golde's Plight Amuses

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: I was much amused by the story from Warsaw that appeared in a recent issue of your paper. The tale recounted the dilemma confronting the good rabbis of the city because Golde Soloveitchik wanted unto herself a spouse.

Well, Golde didn't have any money of her own, but she did have an uncle in Leipzig, which is in Germany, who, while unable to send her currency, was willing to dispatch a shipment of goods. The idea was that the poor girl who would be wed could sell the goods and keep the proceeds for her dowry.

The dispatch says the rabbis, to whom Golde virtuously appealed for permission to sell the German articles despite the boycott, are divided.

For my own part, I do not see how it could be anything but a grave injustice to the poor girl if the legalistic coterie in the Warsaw rabbinate has its way, because, just between you and me,

it is plenty tough to catch a husband—or even a boy friend—these days.

Therefore, say I, though the boycott is undoubtedly a very serious matter and not to be taken in vain, nevertheless it must not be used to wreck Golde's future.

THEODORE HOBERMAN.
Stamford, Conn.,
Jan. 16, 1935.

Yiddish Theatre

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: There is one deficiency in your publication that I should like to see remedied.

You have a column three times weekly on the theatre and the cinema. In those columns there is rarely if ever mention of the activities in the Yiddish theatre. At this time, the Yiddish stage seems to be unusually active and it seems to me that it would be interesting to your readers to be informed fully about the plays and the actors.

I notice that several of the general dailies devote considerable

space to this particular branch of the theatre. Why don't you?

ABRAHAM COBINSKY.
New York City,
Jan. 17, 1935.

Wants Hauptmann News

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: Although I by no means approve of the flood of publicity that has characterized the Hauptmann trial, I am curious to know just why it is that the case has received no attention whatever in your estimable publication.

I am sure there are many of your readers who would be interested in seeing brief stories on the trial in your columns. With the Isidore Fisch shadow that is continually hovering over the Flemington Courthouse, and the arrival of the late furrier's family from Germany, it seems to me that you would be justified in running the story.

HERMAN ALKUS.
Yonkers, N. Y.,
Jan. 17, 1935.

CAPITAL COMMENT

By NATHAN KOENIG

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt's social security program outlined in a message to Congress and referred to in some quarters as "the dawn of a great American plan," has the support of practically every Jewish member of the House of Representatives.



NATHAN KOENIG

Of the eleven Jewish members of the House, two are Republicans. The nine Democratic members will support President Roosevelt's social security program. Whether the program will be supported by the two Republican members is a matter of speculation. Representative Isaac Bacharach of New Jersey is a prominent Republican leader and is known to be strongly partisan in matters of legislation. Mrs. Florence Kahn is a Republican from California and is inclined to be a little more liberal.

* * *

The past records of the Democratic members show that from time to time they have worked for various measures designed to further social security. Representative Kopplemann, for instance, while a member of the Connecticut Senate a number of years, fathered that state's present form of widows' pensions.

* * *

Representative Sirovich maintains that "for the past 100 years every liberal and progressive measure which has emancipated labor has been forced by labor upon capital, and that capital has never voluntarily given of itself."

However true this statement may be, it is clearly indicative of a definite trend of thought of a majority of the members of Congress who favor the President's social security program. They realize that in order to get the necessary legislation in shape for a vote, those interested in the movement will have to overcome some very strong and well-organized opposition.

* * *

Tony Sender, the young German woman who accomplished the feat of holding a labor seat in the Reichstag until after the last legal election in March, 1933, is in Washington in connection with her lecture tour.

"People here don't know what it is to live in a country where there is no liberty," she says in discussing "what is happening in Germany. "If you have one opinion that does not agree fully with the dictator your life is in danger."

A socialist "by conviction," she fears the spread of dictatorship in other countries unless labor is organized to oppose it. She thinks persecution is directed more toward workers as a class than Jews specifically, though both are economic victims. She believes that many Nazi women are as dissatisfied with the situation as the workers and she admires the courage of those still living in Germany who are carrying on underground anti-Fascist activity.

* * *

"They have confiscated my property, they have confiscated my nationality (her citizenship was revoked), and I am more German than Hitler. My people have been Rhinelanders for centuries," Tony Sender says.

She has the distinction of having been the youngest member ever elected to the Reichstag. At present she is on the editorial staff of the Volksgazet in Antwerp. She was one of the few Germans who protested against invasion of Belgium during the World War.

* * *

A diplomatic supper that began with frozen pineapple and ended with sleight-of-hand tricks, made news the other evening. The place was the home of Minister Don Manuel Gonzales-Zeledon of Costa Rica. The hero was Representative Sol Bloom of New York, the man of George Washington fame. The fascinated audience included diplomats, government officials and friends of Don Manuel.

It was all done with Brazilian walnuts. Representative Bloom rolled up his sleeves, took a hand-

ful of the walnuts, and told his audience to watch. A few motions with his hands and a few mutterings—it was all over. Representative Bloom opened his hand. The walnuts were gone! Page Sherlock Holmes! Here's a clew. Five minutes later, off in a corner of the spacious room, Representative Bloom was seen eating Brazilian walnuts.

* * *

Jewish members of the House have been assigned important committee posts, according to a partial list of committee appointments approved by the House. Additional committee assignments are being held up because of differences between the Democrats and Republicans.

Representatives Dickstein and Sirovich each hold chairmanships. Representative Dickstein continues to be chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and in addition holds places on the Claims Committee and on the Committee on Revision of the Laws. Representative Sirovich continues as chairman of the Patents Committee and holds places on the Civil Service Committee and the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries.

Representative Kopplemann continues as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. Representative Bacharach continues as a member of the important Ways and Means Committee. Representative Bloom holds his place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Judiciary Committee includes Representative Celler. Representative Sabbath retains membership on the powerful Rules Committee. Representative Ellenbogen is a member of the Census Committee, the Committee on Insular Affairs and the Committee on the District of Columbia. Representative Peyser is a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Judges Lend Hand In Federation Ball

May, Nova and Geismar Buy Tickets to Brooklyn Charity Affair

Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May, County Judge Algeron I. Nova and City Court Justice Alexander H. Geismar have bought tickets to the sixth annual charity ball of the Junior Federation of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, to be given February 16 at the Hotel Plaza, it was announced yesterday.

Proceeds will go entirely to the Brooklyn Federation for the support of twenty-five agencies affiliated with it. The committee for the ball is headed by Stuart M. Miller, attorney. Milton Pariser, president of Junior Federation, and Miss Muriel Ratzan, vice-chairman of the arrangements committee, are assisting him.

The young women of the organization and their guests will

Eisner Holds Ghetto Unlikely For U. S. Jews

Says Anti-Semitism Cannot Take Root in America

American Jews face little likelihood of being forced to live in either spiritual or economic ghettos, according to Mark Eisner, chairman of the Board of Higher Education.

Speaking before a large audience at the West End Synagogue, 160 West Eighty-second street, Mr. Eisner said:

"The American continent holds nearly one-third of the Jews of the world. It is the only Jewry which is free to fashion its own life, unhampered by government repression and by the dead hand of a hoary past."

Pointing out that Jewish immigrants came to the United States seeking freedom of opportunity, Mr. Eisner continued:

"The rising tide of anti-Semitism spreads the venomous poisons of hatred and discrimination on the shores of America."

"I do not believe that this foul flower can strike root in the soil of American democracy. . . . Barring future developments beyond our view, I do not believe that American democracy, the principle of contributory culture and the American constitution will be swept into the discard to set the Jew off into a separate sphere in American life."

TEN YEARS AGO

The Jewish Daily Bulletin

January 21, 1925

WASHINGTON.—Colonel Frederick H. Kisch and Prince Habib Lotrallah, both visiting in this city, met in a conference on Arab-Jewish problems in Palestine.

MOSCOW.—At a meeting of the Constituent Assembly of the Board of the Jewish Land Settling Society, a board was elected consisting of twenty-five Communists and twenty-one non-partisans.

Five Years Ago

January 21, 1930

WASHINGTON.—Congressman William Sirovich introduced a bill into Congress giving the Secretary of Labor power to admit 15,000 immigrants above the quota for "humanity and justice" cases.

TEL AVIV.—The government approved the plan for city abattoir thus promising to put an end to the prolonged difficulties in provisioning the city.

One Year Ago

January 21, 1934

TORONTO, At the last minute, police reversed their decision to bar the reception that has been arranged for Sholom Schwartzbard, killer of the pogromist Petlura, and allowed the meeting, that passed off uneventfully, to be held.

BERLIN.—Der Stuermer, Streicher's organ, came out with a strong attack against the policies of Dr. Kurt Schmitt, Reich Minister of Economics, claiming that the transfer of Jewish enterprises to "Aryan" owners was only a sham and insisting that these enterprises be ruined.

be entertained at a fashion show to be held February 2 at the Eagle Building, Washington and Lafayette streets, Brooklyn. Five department stores are cooperating with the Junior Federation in this venture.

We never make demands upon our readers. But—patronizing our advertisers does help us considerably.

World Press Digest

Outstanding Events In Upward Swing

The *Commerce de Levant*, writing on the growth of commerce in Palestine, says:

A graph, indicating the progress of Palestine in recent years, would show a very sharp upward movement in 1934. Trade expanded, new industries were developed, and capital continued to pour into the country, as it has been doing for such a long period. Two events, in particular, stand out in a wonderful twelve months—the Levant Fair at Tel Aviv, and the first utilization of the Irak pipe line to Haifa. The Fair, held in the Spring, which was specially noteworthy for the extensive foreign exhibits, was attended by some 600,000 visitors. One interesting result was the formation of the British Trade Development Association by the local representatives of British manufacturers. In October, the pipe line to Haifa was opened, marking the completion of the project to bring oil by land to the Mediterranean.

The 1933-34 Jaffa orange season opened late, but heavy shipments in the closing months brought the total exports to 5,049,327 boxes. Including grapefruit and lemons, the exports of citrus fruit amounted to 5,414,027 boxes. The exports for the current season should be somewhat larger, and so far shipments are in advance of those of the previous year. The feature of the trade figures, so far available, is the great increase in imports, due mainly to the increased requirements as a result of the expanding population. The larger number of permitted immigrants has given a further impetus to the building trades, and an analysis of the imports shows that material for construction played a prominent part in the expansion of the trade.

Bernard Baron's Career Reviewed

World's Press News of London devotes a full page to the late Bernard Baron, famous Anglo-philanthropist. The early rise of Mr. Baron is related in this publication as follows:

He was a Russian Jew who emigrated to America with his parents when a boy and found employment as a cigar-maker, a fellow workman being Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, with whom he continued a warm friendship until the latter's death.

Cigarettes were then beginning to be introduced and young Baron invented a machine which revolutionized the hand process. He made some money out of this and going from Virginia to New York started manufacturing cigarettes himself. This, however, aroused the opposition of the manufacturers and jeopardized his machine business, so he came to London and started the Baron Cigarette Machine Company, exhibiting at all the tobacco exhibitions and selling to most of the English manufacturers.

London Times Lauds Jewish Home Life

The *London Times*, writing on the home life of the Jews, says:

No nation has realized to a greater extent than the Jewish nation the religious nature of home building and home duties. As a race the Jews have worked on the religious Mosaic code for thousands of years, with the result that their maternal mortality is very low and the health rate of their children is very high. The rabbis are intimate with the essentials for good home-keeping and emphasize the

importance of the physical as well as the spiritual needs of the home. Behind all the home work of the Jews is the one great religious urge which is utterly alien to home work under any social welfare scheme of political origins.

Nazis, Olympics And Mr. Brundage

Ludwig Lore, in the *New York Post*, writes under the headline "Fate Mr. Brundage," as follows:

Among the 4,000 German contestants for the International Olympiad of 1936, says the *Saarbruecken* weekly *Grenzland*, there were seven young German Jews from the two Jewish athletic associations officially recognized in the Reich. But the seven were dropped, every one of them, as soon as the American Athletic Union on Mr. Avery Brundage's recommendation had decided to participate in the Olympiad.

Mr. Brundage had been sent to investigate the sport situation in the Reich. Twelve days after he left the seven young Jews were notified by their respective local sport administration that they had been taken from the list by the Reich sport leader. At the time of Mr. Brundage's visit twenty-two of Germany's thirty-six athletic stadiums were closed to non-Aryans. The other fourteen have since followed their example.

At the national convention of the A. A. U. at Pittsburgh in November, 1933, a resolution was adopted which called upon the International Olympic Committee to inform Germany that "unless German-Jewish athletes were permitted to train, prepare for and participate in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1936, United States athletes will not take part."

After he returned from abroad Mr. Brundage reported that America's conditions had been wholly complied with and that Jewish athletes would be given adequate opportunity to participate in the various events. If the *Grenzland's* information is authentic, Mr. Brundage and the American Athletic Union have been handed a lemon.

What will the A. A. U. do now?

A Kingdom Of 'Non-Aryans'

The *London Daily Telegraph*, under the headline "A Non-Aryan Kingdom," writes:

Mr. Villiamy, the author of excellent studies of Rousseau, Wesley, and Boswell, has turned his pen to satire in "Judas Macabaeus." He tells us of the rising of a dictator. He founded a great kingdom for those of non-Aryan blood. Before a man could be elected to any post he was obliged to prove a pure Hebrew descent for twenty generations.

It was conveniently found that Homer was a Jew; thus culture was preserved; and Hebrew doctors proved that the Iliad was profoundly Semitic. The nation flourished until the dictator died, when, strange to say, the nation seemed to flourish still more, "proving, whether we like it or not, that a scattered people, without policy or leadership or the encumbrance of national responsibility, is a hundred times more powerful than the most immovable concrete nation in the world."

This subtle study in national idiocy should not be shown to a fervent Nazi, lest it awaken a sense of humor disastrous to the N.S.D.A.P. or government by megaphone and megalomania.

Little Known Jerusalem Home Mends Lives of Abandoned Tots

Dr. Rosa Dukas Provides Healthy Atmosphere, Prepares Waifs for Lives as Tillers of Soil—Acts as 'All-in-All' to Them

(By a Special Correspondent)
JERUSALEM.—Very few of those who come to Jerusalem know the quiet little house in the suburb of M'har Chaim, where by dint of daily hard work and self sacrifice one of the most difficult, beautiful and important tasks of the national upbuilding is being tackled.

Dr. Rosa Dukas, well known to German Zionists, lives and works in this house, having set herself the task of caring for children whose environment is a threat to their future happiness. In her little house she provides an appropriate, healthy atmosphere and prepares them for work on the land in Palestine.

Near Center of City
Not far from Talpote, ten minutes distant from the center of Jerusalem, the bus stops before a little white house. The street is a quiet one, reminding one more of the country than of the city. Little "country houses" with garden plots in front, a stately synagogue, bearded old Jews, and in the background, the beautiful hilly landscape. We are on the outskirts of the city, in a quarter that has been little touched by the developments of the past few years.

Rosa Dukas comes out to meet us, followed by four of her lads, who range in age from ten to thirteen years. A bundle of carpenter's tools is in her arms. Her face beaming, she says that it has just been presented to her. It is hard to tell whom the gift has made happier, the boys or Dr. Dukas.

Is Mother, Teacher, Nurse
She leads us into the house, where she lives with the children and is mother, teacher, nurse and everything else to them. In the meantime she relates the story of one of her charges, a story which differs very little from that of the rest of them. The father of the family was a beggar, the mother and children mistreated. In desperation the mother poured petroleum over herself and ignited it, intending to commit suicide. Yet when one sees the neat, black-eyed lad playing about in the garden, it is difficult to believe any of this.

Dr. Dukas unlocks the door of the house and shows us the kitchen, touching in its simplicity and charms. The round table with its neat cover might have stood in any home, and the prettily curtained cupboards can scarcely be recognized as the rude, rough packing boxes they really are. The children have covered them carefully with paint.

At the Supper Table
In the meantime, suppertime comes. Shmuel sets the table, Moshe lights the lamp, and the "family" sits down to the meal. During supper the children tell how they have spent their free hours (they spend the mornings in school). They speak of the talk they had with "Rosa" about Bialik, Arlosoroff, and the kvutzos, and of the Friday evenings, when they sing songs and when "Rosa" tells them stories.

They describe their Saturday outings, on which they saw the Meshek Hapalothe, the Aamath Rachel Kvutzo, and many other things. For Shaboth they had been invited to Ben Shemen, which was especially nice. They also tell of Shmuel's brother, who went to work on a farm several weeks ago and thus aroused the envy of the rest. All of them are being given instruction in gardening by a woman horticulturist who lives in the next house.

Whenever the youths revert to using Persian expressions in their speech (they are children of Per-

Endek's Insult To Dr. J. Thon Carried to Sejm

Protest Over Burdening Jews With Taxes Is Cause of Dispute

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Jan. 20.—A duel of words took place here yesterday between Deputy P. Arciszewsky, member of the anti-Semitic National Democratic (Endek) party, and Dr. Joshua Thon, leader of the Jewish Parliamentary Club, resulting in the handing of the dispute to the tribunal of the Polish Parliament for a decision.

The anti-Semitic deputy allegedly insulted the Jewish member of the Polish Parliament by calling him a "denunciator of Polish military affairs" for a speech which Dr. Thon delivered in Parliament on November 7, criticizing the government for spending too much on military purposes and burdening the Jewish population with heavy taxes.

Dr. Thon sharply retorted to the remark of the anti-Semitic deputy, pointing out that Jewish members of Parliament have the same right as the Polish to express their opinion. An excited exchange of remarks between the two followed, culminating in turning the case over to the Sejm tribunal.

In his speech of November 7, for which he was attacked, Dr. Thon pointed out to the Parliament that the Polish government has spent a billion zloty for military purposes and has imposed this sum in taxes upon the cities, where the Jewish population form a majority, and not upon the farms.

"Why should not the city enjoy the same protection from the government as the farm?" Dr. Thon asked in his speech.

sian Jews), "Rosa" reminds them: "Children, we are in Eretz Israel, and not in Persia!"

After the meal Rosa Dukas tells us the story of her home, and of her work at the social bureau of the Jewish community of Jerusalem, in the course of which she realized the terrible state of affairs when, in inconceivable poverty, "sound youth was disintegrating." By a "miracle" this little house was placed at her disposal for a year. She tells how she got the "furniture" and boxes from her acquaintances among the German immigrants, and of small funds which are placed at her disposal.

Dr. Dukas has several patrons who participate in her work through small monthly sums. Now she is about to organize a group of supporters who will give her regular contributions of from five to ten piasters a month.

A glance into her carefully kept books is most revealing. With what small means the house is managed, and how carefully the food is chosen with a view to calories and vitamins. The complete furnishing of the home was accomplished at a cost of six pounds. (Blankets and linens were furnished by the Hadassah at a reduced price.)

Just before we leave, Rose Dukas tells us of Mordechai, the oldest of her charges, who went to work on a farm about a month ago. An orphan, he had lived in an overcrowded hovel until he was brought to Dr. Dukas as "discontented and ill-humored."

Polish Jews Voice Fear of Paris Council

Committee Holds Rival Body Will Conflict With Its Aims

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW.—The Jewish Economic Committee for Poland is perturbed by the report that the Committee of Jewish Delegations in Paris intends to set up an Economic Council in Warsaw.

In a communication sent to the Paris organization, the Jewish Economic Committee directed attention to the fact that it includes representatives of all sections of the population engaged in Jewish economic activity in this country.

Any attempt to create a parallel institution, it was stated, "can only divert the attention of Jewish and Polish public opinion and do incalculable harm to the economic consolidation of Polish Jewry."

Concentration of Information
Former Senator Raphael Szereszewski, interviewed by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on this question, said a central organization would be desirable.

"We should remember," he asserted, that in the present changing conditions we cannot know what the morrow will bring.

"It would be most useful, therefore, to concentrate all authoritative information concerning the

position of the Jewish populations in the various countries.

"The need for such an institution is demonstrated by the fact that it is essential to have such material available for any attempt that may be made to start an economic aid campaign in behalf of the Jews of any country."

President Mazur of the local Jewish community said a "positive attitude" should be adopted in regard to the proposal to create a Jewish Economic Council.

"Such a body, in a period of acute crisis like the present, which afflicts the great masses of the Jewish population, is essential and useful," he declared.

Deal With Problems
"The principal task of the Economic Council should be to deal with the economic problems of Polish Jewry and the efforts to solve these problems without, of course, excluding political questions if they are organically bound up with the economic questions."

"Certainly a vigorous economic aid work should be started on behalf of the Jewish population, which has been terribly hard hit by the crisis. Continued passiveness in the face of the situation would be unforgivable."

Notables to Be Patrons At Benefit for Orphans

More than 200 outstanding leaders in the United States have consented to serve as honorary patrons for the all-star show and fashion revue for the Israel Orphan Asylum, former City Court Justice Gustave Hartman, founder and president of the institution, announced yesterday.

Nazi Prejudice Is Denounced By LaGuardia

Mayor Warns We Must Keep U. S. Free of Intolerance

Nazi racial intolerance was denounced by Mayor LaGuardia Saturday evening at a dinner in honor of Mrs. Mark Harris held at the Hotel Ambassador by the vigilance division of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League. Mrs. Harris is head of the women's division of the group.

"The German people," the Mayor said, "cannot expect either our friendship or our sympathy as long as they will tolerate this sort of government."

The Mayor affirmed his belief in the anti-Nazi boycott, saying it is "effective" and Nazi Germany is "feeling it."

Telling his audience that "wrong and oppression simply cannot continue," the Mayor said, "While we are trying to eliminate racial prejudice in Europe, let us be sure that we have none of it right here at home."

George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, urged the continuation of the boycott with renewed vigor. Other speakers included Borough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx, Estelle Sternberger, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, George E. Harriman, Alan G. Trebach and Mrs. Harris.

Cash Prizes and Medals For High School Students

\$10.00 and a Gold Medal

\$5.00 and a Silver Medal

\$2.00 and a Bronze Medal

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1.—Competition open to High School Students in the United States except relatives of Jewish Daily Bulletin employees.

2.—Prizes will be awarded each week to those writing the best 250-word article on what they consider the BIGGEST JEWISH NEWS OF THE PRECEDING WEEK. The articles MUST tell WHAT is the biggest Jewish news of the week and WHY.

3.—For High Schools:
First Prize \$10.00 and a Gold Medal
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In case of tie, equal prizes will be awarded.

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A.—A student of an accredited high school who wins
First Prize earns 100 points for his school
Second Prize 70 points for his school
Third Prize 50 points for his school
Honorable Mention earns 25 points for his school
The term prize will be a trophy—to be held by the winning school for one semester—e. g. January, 1935, to June, 1935.

5.—The news shall cover all items from SUNDAY to FRIDAY inclusive of any one week.

6.—Manuscripts must be post-marked not later than midnight MONDAY of the following week. Manuscripts of more than 250 words will not be considered. No manuscripts will be returned. All must be legibly written in ink or typewritten on one side of the paper. Full name, age, address, school, on all sheets in upper left hand corner.

7.—In order to enter contest for one week six coupons of that week must be enclosed with article. Coupons appear only in J.D.B. and a full set is needed to enter contest.

8.—Names of winners for first week of contest will be published regularly every Friday.

9.—THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE J.D.B. SHALL BE THE SOLE JUDGE IN THIS CONTEST AND ITS DECISION SHALL BE FINAL.

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Name
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JANUARY 21, 1935

SLANTS ON SPORTS

By MORRIS WEINER

Dan Parker Surprised

The sports editor of the Mirror was rather surprised when he discovered that the New York University basketballers were a strictly kosher bunch this season. And, last Friday, from his ivory tower, he said:



Morris Weiner

"The New York University quintet is the big box office magnet this season. It chalked up its twenty-fifth victory in succession by beating Temple last Wednesday night, at the same time spoiling Temple's clean slate for the season. Like most good basketball teams, hereabouts at any rate, the N. Y. U. five is strictly kosher. For some reason that the psychologists will have to explain, basketball appeals powerfully to Jewish folks, be they Litvaks, Galitzianers, Siberniks or even Bessarabians.

"Some of the greatest players in the game's history have been (and still are for that matter) Jewish. The Violet line-up contains such fine old Irish patronymics as Gross, Schulman, Rubenstein, Greenberg, Maidman, Strauss, Weinstein, Machlowitz, Klein and Bromberg. A Mr. O'Neill also sneaked into the line-up by a strange coincidence. The Litvak influence is all-powerful even in such originally Celtic institutions as St. John's of Brooklyn, which year after year turns out almost 100 per cent Yiddisher quintets that are among the best in the land (and on occasions, in the past, the highest salaried in their extra-curricular basketball activities).

Jews in Basketball Elsewhere

"Temple," Dan goes on to say, "also has its quota of Slobodka boys, proving that the Hebrew influence in basketball is not a phenomenon peculiar to New York. Messrs. Rosen, Friedberg, Greenberg, Dublin, and Casper, were among the Temple tossers who loom as Litvaks superficially."

Parker seems to have forgotten Dave Smukler for the moment. And should he cast his eye on just a few university teams in the country he will find, Kupperberg and Stelzer are stars for Minnesota; Mandelkorn is a crack defense man for the Navy cagemen, and Kahn stars at North Carolina.

At any rate, Parker has accomplished a noteworthy feat. He discovered the names of the boys on the N. Y. U. team after they had played six games.

Table Tennis—A Man's Sized Game

What spaghetti is to an Italian, what the Moulin Rouge is to Paris, just so is table tennis to the Hungarians. All Europe plays table tennis. At present it is the vogue of the hour in Paris. Two British Davis Cup players, Bunny Austin and Fred Perry, are experts, the latter having won the world championship some years ago. America plays it and calls it ping pong. Still, Americans have lagged behind although the game has a considerable following here.

All this is to be changed. Two Hungarians—Jews—Viktor Viki Barna and Sandor Glanzke are here to show Americans how it is done. Likewise, this nation will put forward a few ping pongers who will try to stem the Hungarian tide. The foremost exponents of table tennis in this country are five Jews and an Irishman. They are Sidney Heitner, former American champion; Sol Schiff, called the Tiger of the Table tennis tournaments; Marc Schussheim, Abram



UNDEFEATED N. Y. U. TEAM AN ALL-JEWISH FIVE

The Violet quintet, which has already rolled up twenty-six consecutive victories, feels confident that it will emerge undefeated at the end of the current campaign for the second season. (Left to right) Milton Schulman, Willie Rubenstein, Captain Sidney Gross, Leonard Maidman and Irving Terjesen.

Berenbaum, and Sol Silberman. These youngsters allowed a foreigner—and an Irishman at that—to beat them at a recent tournament at the Downtown Athletic Club. However, the man who beats both Barna and Glanzke will be named to go abroad and meet the cream of the European ping pong talent.

Jewish Ace, World's Champion

Viki Barna is the present world's champion. He has been touring America in a 4,000 mile nationwide swing under the auspices of the U. S. Table Tennis Association. Next Wednesday he meets the Jewish lads named above and also Jimmy McLure.

Barna has held the world's championship for the last four years. He is considered the greatest player at the present time. He is the winner of seventy-three titles and 524 cups and trophies and has never lost a title except by not defending it. For five years he has been the mainstay of the world champion Hungarian team, which has won the Swaything cup in all but one of the eight years of competition. His feat last December in Paris of winning thirteen straight matches against the greatest players of the world has never before been equaled.

Held Doubles Crown As Well

Viki is only twenty-three years old. He is of medium height and weight and plays most of his shots on his backhand, which is the best in the world. His renowned backhand 'flick' comes without warning and with the speed of a bullet. His forehand kills are simply unreturnable. He has strokes that few believed existed. It is rumored that even Dan Parker may mention him one of these days.

Sandor Glanzke paired with Barna to win the world's doubles championship last year. Glanzke, a six-footer who towers above Barna, has held the English, German, Austrian, and Hungarian singles championships. He possesses a superb defense, returns drives with terrific forehand chops that invariably land on the exact spot. His accuracy is so amazing that he can drive a ball three out of four times into a box three inches square.

In 1927 the University of Leyden created a chair of Christian polemics to defend the Christian religion against the attacks of Jewish theology and to convert Jews to Christianity.

The Jewish Daily Bulletin classified columns have been used most successfully. Try them for yourself.

What Saar Vote Means Is Told By Dr. Newman

Appeal for Refugees Made by Rabbi Zeitlin —Other Sermons

(Continued from Page Two) gained economic strength from the acquisition of the Saar; but the further the boundaries of Nazi influence are extended, the more sensitive does the world become with reference to the menace of Nazi propaganda and militarism."

The German dictator's continuance in power depends upon the maintenance of amicable relations with the Reichswehr, Dr. Newman asserted.

"The Jewish community of the Saar, representing less than one per cent of the entire population, is now faced with the tragedy which has been meted out to their brethren in Germany since 1933."

Rabbi Zeitlin Appeals For Saar Refugees

Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin, preaching at Temple Anshe Chesed, West End avenue at 100th street, called upon the civilized nations "in the name of mercy" to open their doors to refugees from the Saar.

"The inhabitants of the Saarland who are not privileged to be of 'Aryan' extraction," said Dr. Zeitlin, "find themselves in the most precarious position."

"Many have already taken flight in fear lest the customary maltreatment of the Hitler government overtake them."

Champions Youth And Its Rebelliousness

Rabbi Isaac Landman, speaking on "Parents and Children" at Congregation Beth Elohim, Eighth avenue and Garfield place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, said the "revolt" of youth is not to be condemned.

"The stern command and expectation of unreasoning obedience are things of the past," he asserted. "The bullying father and the nagging mother may expect rebel sons and daughters."

"I have never yet met a bad boy or a bad girl where I did not discover a background of bad parents."

J. W. Wise Discusses 'Weed of Dictatorship'

James Waterman Wise said in an address delivered at the Free Synagogue yesterday morning that

the only defense against "the weed of dictatorship" is the destruction of the profit system.

"It is out of the chaos of unemployment, of poverty and of despair that there arises the current cry for the 'strong man,'" the speaker warned.

Dr. Margolis Speaks On Jewish Arbor Day

Speaking on Jewish Arbor Day, Rabbi William Margolis at Congregation Ohab Zedek, 118 West Ninety-fifth street, said:

"Man's progress is not so much the result of individuals as of unseen, sometimes unsuspected and frequently uncredited forces . . . In all that we mean by the phrase 'a Jewish home' is the magic that makes our world move on to greater things."

Sufi Abdul Hamid Gets Ten Days in Workhouse

Sufi Abdul Hamid, who likes to be known as the "black Hitler" and who endeavored to stir up anti-Semitism among Harlem Negroes, was sentenced to ten days in the workhouse on Saturday by Magistrate Thomas Aurelio after he had been found guilty of making a street corner speech without a license.

Magistrate Aurelio denounced Hamid as "an imposter and a faker." The Negro recently was acquitted of a disorderly conduct charge arising out of his anti-Semitic activities in Harlem.

The complaint against Sufi was signed by leading residents of Harlem, who said they regard his activities as "a menace to the best interests" of that section.

In 1800 D. M. Dyte, an English Jew, saved the life of King George III. by striking the arm of a lunatic with a pistol who fired point-blank at the King as he was attending the theatre.

Lebanon Asks Jewish Entry To Build Land

Petitions Sent French to Permit Refugee Immigration

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) JERUSALEM, Jan. 20.—Jewish colonization in the French mandated area of Lebanon in Syria, would be welcomed by the population, particularly since the area is not predominantly Moslem, it was learned here today. The non-Moslem groups have sent a memorandum to the French government urging the stimulation of Jewish immigration to Lebanon on the ground that this would bring prosperity to the country.

In view of the fact that the French government is taking direct interest in the fate of Saar Jewish refugees, it is expected that the settlement of Jews in the Lebanon and other parts of Syria may be accomplished with the direct assistance of French authorities.

A group of Jewish financiers is already in Syria to survey the possibilities of Jewish settlement there.

It is hoped to acquire a large tract of land and then sell parcels to individual Jewish settlers.

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DIETARY
LAWS
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Protest Voiced On Saar Pact By British Jews

League Ignores Queries on Protection of Minorities

(Continued from Page One)

out, "that a gigantic state dedicates all its machinery to defame and ruin the Jews in the country and to foster anti-Semitism all over the world."

It is difficult to ascertain the sentiments of the entire German people, but there is no doubt that one section is already tired of anti-Jewish calumny."

Neville Laski, president of the Board, who returned from the meeting of the administrative committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which was held in New York, reported that the meeting had been most constructive. The sessions resulted in the creation of much good will for the Jewish Agency and for Palestine work.

Oppose Polish Appeal

Mr. Laski revealed that he had enjoyed two hours of "very helpful conversation" with Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Justice Benjamin Cardozo, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the U. S. Supreme Court.

An appeal for Polish Jewry was opposed by Mr. Laski on the ground that it was premature, would not improve the situation and might do harm. The Joint Foreign Committee, he reported, advised that such an appeal must wait for the proper time and proper methods.

A full report on the Polish Jewish situation, together with recommendations on action to be taken, will be submitted to the Board of Deputies, Mr. Laski declared.

League Ignores Queries On Protection of Minorities

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

GENEVA, Jan. 20.—Appeals of Jewish and non-Jewish organizations to secure protection for minorities in the Saar under the Nazi regime for a period longer than twelve months, today had failed to find response in the Council of the League of Nations.

The Council at yesterday's session ignored all questions concerning minority protection in the Saar. Members of the Council consider that this problem was definitely settled by the Franco-German agreement, reached in Rome, according to which the minorities are guaranteed security for twelve months.

Captain Anthony Eden, leading the British delegation at the League of Nations, made an appeal at yesterday's Council session to the German government to honor its undertakings and not to discriminate against any race or creed within the period agreed upon.

The French government submitted a memorandum to the League calling attention to the fact that Germany has obligated itself not to persecute political opponents and not to discriminate against any race or religion in the Saar for a period of one year. The memorandum expresses the hope that these obligations will prevent a mass flight of refugees from the Saar, which has already begun.

Synagogue Dance

The eighteenth annual dinner and dance of the Institutional Synagogue will be held at the Hotel Plaza April 7, according to plans announced yesterday. Lester Udell, first vice-president, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Samuel Elias originated the upercut in his bout with Caleb Baldwin, fought in England in 1804.

Federation Drive Is Completed

(Continued from Page One)

Judge Proskauer pointed out, must be tempered by the knowledge that only a critical emergency has been met, and that the problem of assuring a sound continuing financial foundation for 1935 and future years still remains. Unless a remedy is found, he declared, Federation in a very few months will face an emergency even greater than last year's.

Goal attained

"On behalf of Federation it is my privilege to announce the successful conclusion of its emergency campaign," Judge Proskauer stated. "Three months ago Federation's ninety-one affiliated charitable agencies faced a financial crisis which threatened their very existence. We were confronted by a deficit of \$2,071,000 and our campaign was put to the imperative necessity of raising a sum, sixty per cent greater than in any previous deficit campaign in the eighteen years of Federation's history. It seemed an almost impossible undertaking, but the goal has been attained."

"Federation's 1934 budget of \$3,655,000 stands balanced. The figures are significant, but even more significant is the generous response of so large a portion of the community. The number of contributors to the 1934 deficit campaign reached the total of 41,000, as compared with 18,000 a year ago."

"This success has been made possible only by the devoted efforts of more than 3,000 volunteer workers, under the inspiring leadership of our campaign chairmen: Messrs. Arthur Lehman, Lawrence Marx, Paul M. Rosenthal, and Percy S. Straus, as well as Mrs. Joseph Brettauer, chairman, and Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, associate chairman, who headed the campaign activities of our Women's Division. The generosity and self-sacrifice of these men and women has set an example which will be long remembered."

"The response of the community to the emergency in which Federation and its affiliated agencies found themselves, must hearten all who have faith in the historic tradition which places large responsibilities on the private citizen for the support of social welfare agencies. The organization by the industries, professions and trades themselves of more than 135 committees for Federation is reassuring testimony that American professional and business leadership accepts the maintenance of private philanthropies as an inescapable obligation."

Demands Unabated

"All who know the work of Federation's affiliated hospitals, child-care institutions, home for the aged, family service association and other agencies of helpfulness, will rejoice that these agencies have been saved, unimpaired to continue their ministrations to the unfortunates of our city. The demands upon all of them are greater than ever before in our history. These demands promise to continue unabated for some time to come. The damage inflicted by the depression will not disappear in a day. With the grave threat of crippled services, or perhaps even total collapse now momentarily removed, Federation's institutions can face their great responsibility of relieving human misery and suffering with undivided vigor."

"While momentarily the threat has been removed, it is our duty, even in this time of rejoicing, to sound a note of warning. Only an emergency has been met. The problem still remains."

"At most Federation has won a breathing spell. Our social welfare agencies still stand on an unsound financial foundation. The community must still solve the problem of providing dependable continuous support. Federation's recurring annual subscriptions, that is, the

revenue on which it could count without emergency deficit campaigns for gifts, fell last year to the alarming level of \$1,600,000, as compared with \$4,062,196 in 1929. For 1935 the estimate shows a further drop to \$1,500,000. Unless a way is found to remedy this condition, Federation in a very few months will face an emergency even greater than last year's, and much more menacing, since we cannot count on repeating the heroic efforts of this year's deficit campaign."

"The community's response this year prompts us to believe that it will find ways to insure the financial security of Federation's institutions. Public beneficence must take the form of annual subscriptions, must mitigate the necessity for emergency deficit campaigns, and give the continuing support of the thousands who so far have either not contributed or contributed only irregularly."

"1934 will go down in Federation history as the year in which a great financial emergency was met. 1935, we trust, will prove memorable as the year in which the community placed Federation's institutions beyond the threat of further emergency."

The annual meeting of Federation will be held at the Community House of the Congregation Emanu-El, Sixty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, next Sunday at 4:00 p. m. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Judge Proskauer will speak. The

treasurer's report for the year 1934 will be submitted by Walter E. Beer, treasurer, and Louis J. Grumbach, associate treasurer.

Hopes Canada Will Be Mecca

(Continued from Page One)

of Toronto, greeted the convention, recalling that as Canada's representative at the last conference in Geneva, he had moved to exclude the Nazi delegates.

A. J. Friman, president of the Canadian Zionist organization, in a lengthy address emphasized the need for a Canadian Zionist roll call, similar to the one being conducted in the United States. He called attention to the fact that while ninety-five per cent of Canadian Jews are Zionists, they are so only through contributions to Zionist funds.

In 1934 the income of the Canadian Zionist group was tripled by comparison with 1932, Mr. Freiman stated. Canadian Zionists raised \$140,000 during the year, he said.

The report of the treasurer showed that Canadian Zionists had purchased land worth \$1,000,000 in the Wadi Hawarath in Palestine, and had already paid in more than \$500,000 of the total cost.

Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. A. J. Freiman, she was unable to open the convention of Canadian Hadassah, which she

heads. A movement is on foot to postpone the Hadassah convention till June.

Greetings were received from M. M. Ussishkin, president of the Jewish National Fund, Arthur Hantke and Leib Yaffe.

Aid Organization Moves To New Headquarters

Following a year of intensive activity, in which it helped thousands of needy families, the Williamsbridge and Upper Bronx Lechem Aneim opened its new headquarters last night at 759 Allerton avenue, the Bronx.

In an effort to raise funds with which to continue distribution of food baskets and provision of medical and dental relief, the organization will hold its third annual dance February 10.

Home's Trustees Slated For Election Next Sunday

Seven trustees will be elected next Sunday at the annual meeting of donors, members and subscribers at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 105th and 106th streets, west of Columbus avenue.

The trustees whose terms expire are James H. Abraham, Charles H. Freeman, Lothair S. Kohnstamm, Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart, Mrs. Marcus A. Rothschild, Mrs. Walter Pforzheimer and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau.



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