

Appeal Drive Of 1934 Nets \$2,169,892

New York Contributed the Biggest Sum, \$808,861

Eight hundred American cities and towns raised \$2,169,892 in the United Jewish Appeal of the Joint Distribution Committee and American Palestine Campaign, it was announced yesterday by Joseph B. Wise, one of the co-chairmen of this humanitarian fund-raising effort for the relief of Jews and other lands and the settlement of Jews in Palestine.

Of this sum—which is expected to be considerably increased from the proceeds of deferred campaigns in a number of cities—cash received on pledges by the end of last month amounted to \$1,683,907.

Warburg on Body
Besides Rabbi Wise, the other officers of the campaign include Felix Warburg, national chairman, and Paul Baerwald, Louis Lipsky and Morris Rothenberg, co-chairmen. Isidor Coons and Robert Silverman served as national campaign directors.

The largest amount was raised in New York City, where subscribers totaled over \$600,000. Organized by a committee whose officers were I. Edwin Goldwasser, Nathan Straus and Ira M. Younkler, co-chairmen; Paul M. Rosenhat, treasurer, and Mrs. Roger W. Straus, chairman of the women's division. In addition to New York City, other large cities participating in campaigns included Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and many others.

Officials Hold Back Flood Loss Estimates

JERUSALEM.—The all-Arab town of Nablus, which was hard hit by the recent three-day strike which received assistance from the Palestine government, it was announced today.

Government officials refused, for the first time at any rate, to make any estimate either as to the loss of life or of property damage, stating that any estimate was impossible for the time being.

Einstein Sorry He Can't Speak Yiddish With Greater Fluency

(Special to the J.D.B.)
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Professor Albert Einstein is sorry he doesn't know Yiddish better.

Speaking last night at a dinner which opened a campaign to raise \$20,000 for the Deane Cholera Hospital and Home for Incubables in Jerusalem, the noted savant deplored his weak grip on the international Jewish language.

Professor Einstein said the persecution of the Jews in Germany and other countries has greatly strengthened the Jewish feeling of unity.

"These times also have brought back to us a younger generation

School Aid Stoppage Arouses Warsaw Body.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Feb. 7.—The Executive of the Central Yiddish School Association today called upon Polish Jewry for widespread protests against the action of the Warsaw municipality in annulling the customary annual subsidy for Warsaw Yiddish schools.

The Warsaw municipality, which has subsidized all types of Jewish schools, failed to assign any money for Jewish schools for the first time. Jewish leaders take a grave view of the action of the Warsaw municipality, particularly since Jews pay most of the city taxes.

New Nazi Drive To Oust Citizens Imperils 2,000

Even Jews Long Dead Not Exempt, London Daily Reports

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Feb. 7.—More than 2,000 naturalized German Jewish citizens of Berlin have been seriously affected by a new drive to deprive all naturalized Jews of their citizenship, no matter how long ago obtained, the London Daily Telegraph reported today.

Even the dead are not exempt, the Telegraph reported, stating that descendants of Jews who obtained citizenship generations ago, are diligently sought out and deprived of their rights.

Those deprived of citizenship are in a tragic position, the Telegraph stated, since the Nazi regime ordered them deported, but no other country is willing to accept new refugees. The Jews are, therefore, fined heavily and even imprisoned for remaining in Germany.

Approximately 10,000 naturalized German Jews, mostly from Eastern Europe, have been deprived of their citizenship in the two years since the Nazis came into power. The roster of citizens was combed by the Nazis and all Jews naturalized after the World War were deprived of their rights and deported. The time to time the Nazi government has announced figures on revocation of naturalizations.

Collapse of Cotton Deal Pains Reich

Americans in Berlin See Fresh Impetus Given Boycott Drive

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The statement of President Roosevelt that a barter agreement with Germany would constitute a violation of the United States anti-dumping laws provoked consternation today in government circles here.

Leading German officials said that Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation will have the effect of forcing the Reich to seek expansion of its imports from countries other than the United States.

American business men in Germany who are engaged in the export of Reich goods to the United States asserted they expect to experience difficulty in the future in continuing their activity, pointing out that the anti-dumping laws may be raised to squelch any deal which would bring German commodities into the United States.

Many Americans expressed the opinion that the boycott movement against Nazi products will receive a new impetus as a result of President Roosevelt's stand.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, financial dictator, was criticized for his policy of trading with foreign countries on a barter basis exclusively. It was maintained that this policy caused the American opposition, which now will cost the Reich \$30,000,000 and may lead to a further decrease in German exports to the United States.

5 Arabs Head Units in City

Jerusalem Council Gets to Work at Last After Rows

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—After two weeks of internal fighting the newly elected municipal council of Jerusalem finally organized itself for normal work today and elected eight committees to supervise the various departments in the municipality.

Five of the committees named are presided over by Arab chairmen. The other three have Jewish chairmen.

The most important of the committees is charged with employment of municipal officials. It is presided over by Mayor Khalidi, but is composed in a manner which (Continued on Page Two)

London Journal Issues Palestine Supplement

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Feb. 7.—A special edition of the weekly London Jewish Chronicle containing a Palestine supplement, headed by a message from High Commissioner Sir Arthur Graffell Wauchope, will appear tomorrow. The Chronicle is non-Zionist in its editorial policy.

\$30,000,000 Surplus Forecast by Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—Revenue of the Palestine government for the fiscal year of 1935-36 are estimated by government officials at \$27,500,000 with a possible expenditure of \$17,500,000, leaving a surplus of \$10,000,000 to be added to the present surplus of approximately \$20,000,000, it was learned today.

Citrus exports for 1934 are 3,353,800 boxes as compared with 2,565,000 in 1933, officials of the Palestine government announced today.

DAWA Shakes Schuch Grip, Changes Status

Becomes an Independent, 'Impartial' Group; Warning Given

The DAWA, Nazi anti-Jewish economic organization, yesterday threw off the control of Dr. Hubert Schuch, president of the Council of New Germany, and set itself up as an independent, "impartial" organization.

At the same time it warned Dr. Schuch to withdraw his followers from the executive committee of the DAWA within ten days lest it be obliged to "draw its own inferences."

Schuch Might Broken
The revolt of the DAWA, formerly faithful to Schuch, marks the second major blow to his supremacy in American Nazism. The first was the recent successful revolt of Anton Haegeler, who decimated the ranks of the Friends by forming a new Nazi organization, the American National Socialist League.

The DAWA was seen veering from Schuch to Haegeler yesterday as it proclaimed itself interested in unifying the warring Schuch and Haegeler factions. But behind the ostensible mediation there was an attempt to desert Schuch.

Offers to Join Factions
The DAWA had offered to unify the two factions, but demanded the new group be formed by their followers from membership in the DAWA executive committee. This seemingly impartial revolt. (Continued on Page Eight)

Austria Eases Jewish Stand, Ludwig Avers

Anti-Semitic Measures to Be Reviewed, Asserts Press Chief

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The Austrian government is now studying all laws issued recently in order to revise or eliminate clauses which give the impression of being aimed specifically against the Jews, Dr. Eduard Ludwig, for many years press chief of the government, announced today in an interview with the correspondent of Chwila, Polish Jewish newspaper of Lwow, Poland.

Contending that the mass dismissals of Jewish physicians employed by the government-supported sick benefit panels were motivated by political reasons, and not by anti-Semitism, Dr. Ludwig declared that the Minister of the Interior Neustadt-Stuermer was reviewing the cases with a view to "rectifying all errors."

"The Austrian government will never permit anti-Semitic winds blowing from another State to be successful here," Dr. Ludwig asserted.

The surprising reversal of the Austrian government policy of ousting Jews from all public positions and dismissal of anti-Semitic content in Dr. Ludwig's statement was regarded here as the result of the unfavorable publicity received by Austria abroad.

A recent attempt by the Austrian Minister of Finance to obtain a loan in London ended in failure and a blue ribbon from (Continued on Page Eight)

Warsaw Says Agro-Yid Must Liquidate Affairs

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Feb. 7.—After closing the offices of the Agro-Yid last Tuesday, the government today officially announced that the organization, established to stimulate migration of Polish Jews to Soviet Russia, would no longer be permitted to operate and will have to dissolve.

All the records of the Agro-Yid office have been confiscated by the police officials, and the office has in existence for only a few months.

Vienna Papers Assail Executive For Setting Up 'News' Agency

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
VIENNA, Feb. 7.—Criticism against the Executive of the Jewish Agency for establishing a partisan news service from Palestine was voiced today by Die Stimme, official organ of the Zionist Federation of Austria, and Die Neue Welt, which speaks for the "Judeo-Nazi Party."

Die Stimme said it hoped that the matter would be taken up at the next session of the Actions Committee of the Vienna Zionist Union, the importance of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and pointed out that it is detrimental to Zionist interests to unburden the Jewish

Telegraphic Agency by establishing a partisan news service supported by Executive funds.

Weekly Tells of Fight, Gives Support to J. T. A.
Die Neue Welt, Vienna paper, German Jewish weekly published and edited by the well known Dr. Robert Stricker, carried the following article in its issue of January 25, which reached New York yesterday:

"Behind the scenes, heretofore unmentioned, the Jewish paper 'A Bitter Struggle' has recently been going on between two Jewish news (Continued on Page Two)

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN
 Published daily except on Saturdays, legal
 and Jewish holidays by the
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, Inc.
 1220 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 JACOB FRANKLAND, President
 L. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935

New York 201 Centre Street
 Boston 100 State Street
 Philadelphia 100 North 5th Street
 Berlin 100 Friedrichstrasse
 Bern 100 St. Pierre
 Buenos Aires 100 San Martin
 Havana 100 G. de los Rios
 London 100 Fleet Street
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Entered as second-class office at New York, N. Y., under No. 100, March 2, 1919.
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Watchful Waiting

It is too early as yet properly to appraise the announcement made yesterday by Dr. Ludwig, a leading Austrian government official, to the effect that all the recently issued laws which give the impression of being anti-Jewish are now being revised.

There will be time enough for appreciation of this announcement when the revision actually produces the results which the Jews of the world see, namely, the reinstatement of Jewish employes dismissed from government and municipal offices, abolition of the law segregating Jewish children in a special Ghetto school and removal of the Jewish community as the representative of Jewish interests, as well as the granting of a proportionate government subsidy for Jewish religious needs, as is done for the needs of the other religious communities.

A mere rewording of the anti-Jewish clauses in the laws will not be sufficient to restore foreign Jewish confidence in Austria. Watchfulness will wait for acts. Only then will it be possible to estimate the Austrian Cabinet's sincerity of its expressed wishes to right the wrongs inflicted upon the Jewish population under the recently promulgated laws, or to decide whether Dr. Ludwig's announcement is only a maneuver resembling the unkept promises made several years ago by Premier Schuschnigg to Jewish leaders in Geneva.

Tax and Subsidy

The protests which are now being voiced against the Warsaw municipality for having annulled its subsidy for Jewish schools will be considered just by every impartial observer.

Contributing a large amount in taxes to the municipal budget, the Jewish population in Warsaw is entitled to demand fair treatment as far as municipal subsidies for schools goes. There is no reason why Jewish money paid in taxes should be used to aid non-Jewish schools when the Jewish population are refused such assistance.

Taxation without representation has long been recognized as unjust in principle. Does not the municipality of Warsaw realize this?

Preparations are being made in several countries where Jews resist to celebrate the birth anniversary of the 800th anniversary of the birth of the great Maimon of Israel, Moses ben Maimon of the Middle Ages, who is usually called. This famous and outstanding man was born in March, 1135. It was on the 14th of Passover, the day of Deliverance, that this soul saw the light of day in the famous and romantic city of Cordova, Spain.

There is an old Jewish saying, characteristic of the traditional and unbounded veneration by the Jews of their great men—"From Moses until Moses, there hath arisen none like Moses." Of Moses the great prophet, inspired teacher and lawgiver of old Scripture, tells that he was unique, that there arose none like unto him for certain sterling outstanding excellences and also that the foot of Mount Sinai, the Egypt, out of a land where it had been physically and spiritually enslaved, bringing the people to the foot of Mount Sinai to receive that Revelation which spelt true physical and spiritual freedom.

His soul was pure and expressive of a high sense of his lofty calling and of the fundamental nature of his tremendous task to stand a single day before the face of a divine destiny. At the same time, and because of his spiritual nobility, he met the circumstances of his life and the difficulties of his mission with an excessive but typical modesty; he confronted his foes with a quiet and an all-conquering selflessness.

Man of Energy Arises in Israel

Many, many centuries later another Moses arose in Israel, a man of amazing energy, dynamic in his thought, of unswerving originality, uncomparable versatility, and a tremendously determinative force in the history of Judaism. So strangely enough, the greater part of his manifold activities was brought in Egypt, and Moses ben Maimon was called upon to lead his contemporaries and their descendants from an enslavement of ignorance and superstition and perplexity to a Promised Land of peace, knowledge, truth and sure faith. His life and work had far-reaching effects similar to those

Between the Lines
 By DAVID GREEN

MOSES BEN MAIMON

of his very great predecessor and namesake.

He had many grateful and understanding admirers but also some strenuous foes who did not disdain to hurl personal abuse at him for views which they regarded as pernicious if not heretical. But he went on his way undeterred by the attacks and invective of his opponents, while at the same time great enough to stand corrected if certain pointed out errors of fact or fallibility of opinion in any of his works.

He always preserved a philosophical and genial calm; he concentrated his inexhaustible energy on the thousand and one different problems which affected his people in the many lands of their sojournings. He strengthened the faith and courage of his co-religionists who looked to his comforting light in the dreed days of darkness.

Content With Small Group Who Understood Him

On the other hand, without hauteur or superiority he was prepared to be content with finding only a select few who would understand his thought and his arguments and profoundly, while appreciating the genuinely religious motive of all his thinking.

His contemporaries and subsequent generation came under his pervasive influence not only through his colossal work of systematic and complete codification of Israel's vast accumulation of laws and traditions, but also through his lucid and logical commentary on the collection of Traditional Law made by Rabbi Judah the Prince in the second century of the current era and known as the Mishna, but also through his method of approach to the problem arising from the relationship of reason and the accepted teachings of religion.

Not Appropriate Place To Detail Checked Life

It would not be possible in a detailed account of the interesting and checked life of Maimonides, nor yet to appraise his great significance against the background of Judeo-Arabic culture, though then a little past its zenith.

Tolerant Attitude Adopted By Sages of Early Times

The tolerant attitude to other faiths adopted by the Sages of early Rabbinic times may be summed up in the well-known Talmudical saying that the pious of other nations have a share in the world to come.

It is the recognition that while the Jew is firmly convinced of the truth of his faith and the only direct means of knowing and experiencing the highest truths about God, the world and man, none the less he recognizes that the stranger who is not of the people of Israel may be following an overblown conceit of the truth of God's presence and reveal a heart only known for purity of intention to God Himself. Such an one must be treated the same bliss as is vouchsafed the true and faithful in Israel.

THE READER'S FORUM

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

—Why He Didn't Sign

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:

I am one of the rabbis of the Central Conference who refused to endorse the resolution of Rabbi Lurie for the following reasons:

(a) Practically all congregations in this country consist of middle-class and capitalist Jews, and one cannot support Socialism in Palestine without endorsing it in America. My rabbi speaks as an individual, but rather is looked upon as the spokesman of his community. My rabbi will be treated by our non-Jewish friends as I know too much about the methods and their religious aspirations to suspect that they would encourage the Jewish faith in Palestine.

(c) I am a Revisionist since 1926 and attended the Second World Revisionist Conference and as a member of the presidium had many opportunities to remember anything that we discussed that had anything to do

with Fascism.

(e) The Betar is merely a replica of the scout movement in America. As a rabbi I always supported the American scouts in spite of their brown uniforms. I know many other rabbis did likewise. What may be good for America should also prove profitable for the Jewish people in Poland.

(f) In reference to social justice, I am sure that Rabbi Lurie knows enough of Marxian theory to be able to distinguish between a philosophy of materialism and that of the Prophets to understand that the gulf is wide enough not to imply the same meaning.

(g) The class struggle is not necessarily the best method that will bring about social justice, and a knowledge of present-day conditions is necessary to understand to be very wealthy under the circumstances.

—CORRIS M. ROSE,
 (Temple Sinai of Brooklyn),
 Brooklyn, N. Y.,
 Feb. 7, 1935.

of Israel's vast accumulation of laws and traditions, but also through his lucid and logical commentary on the collection of Traditional Law made by Rabbi Judah the Prince in the second century of the current era and known as the Mishna, but also through his method of approach to the problem arising from the relationship of reason and the accepted teachings of religion.

The distillation or summing up of the whole elaborate pattern of his great thinking is formulated in his thirteen dogmas of Judaism which can be described as articles of belief and which for centuries have been accepted by Jews as a whole and hymned by many poets.

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It would not be possible in a detailed account of the interesting and checked life of Maimonides, nor yet to appraise his great significance against the background of Judeo-Arabic culture, though then a little past its zenith.

Nor would it be possible in a short space to appraise in substance upon some of the great masters of medieval scholastic philosophy as well as upon modern philosophy through the vehicle of Spinoza's thinking which shows how much the Rambam's "Guide of the Perplexed" had provided essential stimuli.

Suffice it that these facts are facts which are illustrated in the works of those who have striven for such matters. It will content myself however with a consideration of the attitude of our renowned Ramban towards other faiths.

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The tolerant attitude to other faiths adopted by the Sages of early Rabbinic times may be summed up in the well-known Talmudical saying that the pious of other nations have a share in the world to come.

It is the recognition that while the Jew is firmly convinced of the truth of his faith and the only direct means of knowing and experiencing the highest truths about God, the world and man, none the less he recognizes that the stranger who is not of the people of Israel may be following an overblown conceit of the truth of God's presence and reveal a heart only known for purity of intention to God Himself. Such an one must be treated the same bliss as is vouchsafed the true and faithful in Israel.

The saying of the Rabbits referred to above was probably uttered in connection with the devotees of a paganism in its serious and melancholy mood.

Maimonides lived at a time when Christianity and Islam were well established in the medieval world.

While he knew of the mild tolerance of Caliphs and Christian Kings, he had had personal dancing attendance by the great Mohammedan sects and knew of the many trials to which his brethren in Christian lands had undergone.

And yet, in spite of his knowledge of the dominant faiths in practice, in spite also of his sure conviction that the Mohammedan was the true and pure faith, he recognizes that both the Caugther faiths have long much under the "romantic" State arrangement (Continued on Page Five)

Between the Lines

By B. SMOLAR

The question of whether or not to boycott German goods has been indirectly answered by Roosevelt, a statement by President Roosevelt is a statement of the proposed barter agreement between the United States and Germany. It is declared that a pact would be a violation of America's anti-dumping laws.

This theory advanced by the President is a new angle in the fight which certain American non-Jewish organizations in America are now conducting against patronizing Germany goods. Once the placing of German goods on the American market amounts to the violation of American laws, there can be no doubt in the mind of any citizen as to the necessity of avoiding purchase of German products.

Boycott and Inflation

The present monetary system in Germany, which permits the selling of German goods at low prices, is a serious menace to not only a menace to the American producer within the United States, but also to the American export outside the United States.

The so-called registered marks which Germany has introduced in place of the regular gold marks are nothing but an attempt to dump German goods abroad. Intended for foreign consumption only, these "registered marks" enable buyers to bring extremely cheap German products into the United States and injure domestic interests.

It is from this viewpoint that the United States should object when it rejected the cotton barter agreement with Germany. The German goods which would be sold in exchange for the American cotton would be in direct competition with similar goods produced in the United States, since Germany would be dealing in its inflated "registered marks."

New Interpretation

The question of boycotting German goods in America has, with the announcement of President Roosevelt, therefore received an altogether new and justified interpretation. It is no longer a question of revenge on the part of Jews or anti-Nazi elements in America.

It is a question of defending the American market from dumping.

In its effort to force its goods upon America, the German government is threatening reprisals. It is clear that if we sell goods from the United States if America will not see it that German products are sold through the United States as much as American products are sold in Germany.

It is not hard to see, it may be assumed, fitting the Secretary of State or any of the members of the American Cabinet, the importation of American goods in Germany is declining anyway. It declined from \$140,000,000 in 1933 to \$107,000,000 in 1934.

Only a year ago the American government maintained a large commercial staff in its Consulate in Berlin. Today this staff has been reduced to just a few officials, in view of the fact that American business in Germany is declining ever since the Nazis came to power. From the very first day of the Nazi government the American government has had its mind made up to live on a dumping policy. Hence the negative attitude of the State Department on any barter agreements with Germany.

Pressing Foksongs

By A. W. BINDER

When the early pioneers of 1885 came to Palestine they were faced with the problem of selecting proper songs to sing. They wanted to sing, and had to sing, for their Jewish heart breaks into song upon beholding the beautiful land of our fathers.

The folk songs of people cannot be created in a day, a month, or a year. They must be evolved. Our people had to become rooted in the soil again. They had to become saturated with the atmosphere of Palestine, in order to be able to produce a representative type of song.

As for the poetry of these songs, the problem was less difficult, for our people have been composing poetry about Palestine ever since they were exiled into the Diaspora. And so, when they came to Palestine, new poetry blossomed, but there was no Palestinian music to accompany the new verses. They had to sing, and so they took the folk songs which they had heard in the countries from which they came, and adapted them to this new poetry. They were, however, always conscious of the fact that the songs were not their own; the stranger; the songs of the Galuth. When they were asked to sing one of the new songs of Zion, they always answered that the great verses were derived from the Russian, Slavic, Rumanian, and the like.

After 1917, when the Chaluutz movement began, the folk song held a place of importance. One could hear music throughout Palestine. It took some time to realize a matter of fact, when one thought of the Chaluutz, one always thought of him in terms of work and song.

With the coming of the chaluutz to Palestine came a great increase as well as advance in the Palestine folk songs.

It seems as if the Chaluutz became more conscious than ever of the inadequacy of the existing Palestinian song, for it was very close to the land. It was with the first to become rooted in the soil, to saturate himself with the atmosphere of Palestine, and it was, therefore, he who was first to satiate the Jewish soul, creating a genuine Palestinian song. We were entirely dissatisfied with the songs which were being sung, for they were not his; they were alien. He could not express himself through them. They were out of time with his heart.

So they, the Chaluutzim, set about to create a new song. They discovered that the Yeminites had the greatest many beautiful folk songs which were Oriental in color and which were very much akin to the spirit of the land. And so they began to sing songs of the Yeminites in many cases genuine Yeminite folk songs, and new Hebrew texts set to Yeminite melodies.

It is not strange that the vogue for Chassidic songs, used mainly for dances. There was also a period when a great many liturgical songs were created, and a series of synagogue melodies adapted to excerpts from the prayers.

It took, however, the combination of all these elements to strike what may today be called the beginning of the new Palestinian folk-song. The old synagogue mode, the Yeminite and Arabic elements, had to be fused into the spirit of the land. They are musical, and they are the Chaluutz, and today happy to sing, and call their own.

The makers of these songs are joining in the new Palestinian work on the soil in Palestine, and whose souls are filled with the spirit of the land. They are musical, and they are the Chaluutz, and today happy to sing, and call their own. The makers of these songs are joining in the new Palestinian work on the soil in Palestine, and whose souls are filled with the spirit of the land. They are musical, and they are the Chaluutz, and today happy to sing, and call their own.

Maimonides

(Continued from Page Four)
spread knowledge of the true God in the world.

Before quoting a passage in illustration of the attitude of Maimonides, I would like to say that tolerance is one of the great needs of the day and calls with the prophet of old: "Have we not all one Father; hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously each man against his brother."

And now for the quotation from the writings of Maimonides. It is taken from the Responsa in which he was asked whether the Mohammedans were to be regarded as heathens. In this course he says: "They are definitely not idolaters and idolatry has completely disappeared from their mouth and heart. They ascribe Unity to God and the prophet of old: 'He is not all one Father; hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously each man against his brother.'"

TEN YEARS AGO

The Jewish Daily Bulletin

February 8, 1925

BERLIN.—A delegation from leading Jewish organizations was appointed to visit the United States to enlist the cooperation of American Jewry in the work of the Jewish World Relief Committee.

JERUSALEM.—The Christian Moslem Executive issued a call for a strike on the day of the arrival in Palestine of Lord Balfour to open the Hebrew University April 1.

Five Years Ago

NEW YORK.—Solomon M. Stroock was elected chairman of the Executive Council of the United States Seminary of America to fill the place left vacant by the death of Louis Marshall. The editor of a Baden anti-Semitic paper was found guilty of having slandered the Socialists' "Vorwarts" with the accusation that it was receiving subsidies from the Jewish banker Jacob Goldschmidt.

One Year Ago

NEW YORK.—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association and of the Amateur Athletic Union, denied that he had personally to investigate charges of discrimination against Jews.

NEW YORK.—The National Office of the League for Labor Peace announced that Associate Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis had contributed \$1,000 to the Arlosoroff memorial fund.

Liepmann Talks Monday At Brooklyn Center

Heinz Liepmann, German Jewish novelist, will be the guest speaker at the forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center next Monday evening. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Liepmann's address will be based on his novel, "Murder—Made in Germany."

Wants Forces Welded



SHOLOM ASCH

Ash Advocates Unity, Central Mouthpiece

Novelist Is Honored at Reception Staged by Congress

World Jewry was called upon last night to unite forces and create a central authoritative body to speak on its behalf in a speech by Sholom Asch, distinguished Jewish novelist, at a reception in his honor at the Hotel Astor.

More than 1,000 persons were present at the affair, which was under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress.

Fresh from a first-hand contact with the needs of European Jewry, Mr. Asch assailed the futility of pouring relief into Europe for stricken Jewish communities as long as there was no political guarantee for them.

"It is like filling a sack full of holes," he said.

The paramount need of European Jewry, according to the noted Jewish writer, is not material but political.

"The Jewish people need a mouthpiece through which to speak and defend their rights," he stated.

Democracy Upheld
Mr. Asch vigorously defended the democratic principle as being responsible for the greatest development of the human personality and for the greatest progress of civilization.

"It is high time," he asserted, "for civilized people to cling to the democratic principle to unite."

"No one needs the democratic principle more than the Jews. For only under democracy have we and other oppressed people been permitted personal freedom and personal development.

"For that reason of mine we feel that whoever tampers with that democratic principle, tampers with our most sacred possession and end—our very own guarantee for freedom."

Asks Authoritative Body
Mr. Asch called for the ending of "free-for-all" Jewish leadership and for the creation of an authoritative body to demonstrate to friends and foes alike "the Jewish will to live."

The greetings of the American Jewish Congress were conveyed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, honorary president of the organization, and Professor Horace M. Kallen, the New School for Social Research.

Other speakers included Chaim Greenberg and Dr. Ze'ev Va'ani, both national secretaries of the A.J.C.

Warm tributes to Mr. Asch from his associates in the literary world were heard at the reception, including greetings from Sinclair Lewis, Ernadine Caldwell, Robert Nathan, George Fohlerby, Louis Untermeyer, Waldo Frank and Herschel Brickell.

World Press Digest

Jewish Information Sadly Lacking Here

Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn, in an editorial in *The Chicago Jewish Post*, writes the following on Jewish knowledge as follows:

Anyone who has tried to obtain information on Jewish subjects will readily testify to the great difficulties for which are connected with this seemingly simple task. The reason is obvious. We lack good reference books on Jews and Judaism in English. The Jewish Encyclopedia is the first of its kind ever published and it is therefore incomplete in many respects and unsuited for popular purposes—outside of the fact that it was concluded in 1905 and is therefore largely out of date. German Jewry has in this respect been more progressive than we are. A five volume Jewish encyclopedia (under the title *Die Encyclopaedia Judaica*) published in 1920 and a larger work (under the title *Encyclopaedia Judaica*) is still in the process of publication.

Those who are interested in obtaining Jewish information in English will therefore be pleased to hear of the recent publication of *The Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge* in one volume under the editorship of Jacob De Haas (Behrman's Jewish Book House, New York). This single volume is a treasure-trove of Jewish lore. It contains multum in parvo. It treats every subject pertaining to Jewish life and tradition, but the information given in most cases is satisfactory, and those who desire to go deeper into any subject will be able to find their thirst through the bibliography given at the end of the volume.

Goldenson Praised On 'Modest Record'

Under the title, "High Standards of Religious Leadership," the *Brooklyn Jewish Advocate* writes editorially:

Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, rabbi of Congregation Emanuel in New York, is celebrating his 50th birthday in the largest Jewish community of the world. Congratulations are richly deserved because Rabbi Goldenson is setting a high standard of religious leadership in this country.

There is something very refreshing in the concentration of his gifts and devoting his energies to religious matters. A large number of our rabbis regard themselves as more interested in the pleasures of Leonardo da Vinci. They insist on dazzling their respective congregations with their

Thus we find rabbis combining the offices of dramatic critic, book reviewer, communal lay leader, social and political economist and art connoisseur, as well as political expert, all in one. The sermons of this rabbinical profession are usually dependent on the front page of the newspaper.

Sermons on religious or purely scholarly subjects which require abstruse research instead of the coining of meaningless phrases on more or less topical subjects are extremely rare. Many of these rabbis could teach our publicity men a trick or two on how to break into the news columns.

Rabbi Goldenson's dignified, scholarly and modest record at his 50th birthday is a shining example as the foremost rabbi in this country. He may not have any definite views on the latest political party, but he is the religious leader of his community in the best sense of the word.

Paints Maimonides As Era's First Doctor

The Orthodox Union, published by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, speaking about the Maimonides celebrations in America, says:

Maimonides is a most colorful subject for research, and he was a philosopher, teacher, writer, judge, scientist, scholar, statesman, and rabbi. In addition to all these activities, he found time to be the greatest doctor of his day, serving as court physician to Saladin, and invited by Richard the Lion-Hearted to come to England and become his private physician. Saladin, the leader of the Saracens in the Crusades, and Richard, the leader of the Christians, are generally regarded as the two outstanding figures of the time, but Maimonides equaled them, if he did not surpass them, in greatness.

Among many volumes dealing with the Rambam's life and work which have been announced for publication in connection with the Maimonides celebration, the Winchell-Thomas Company of Boston is issuing, "Maimonides—His Life and Genius," by Dr. S. H. Goldenson, translated from the German of Dr. U. Munn.

Hitler's Personality Of Dual Description

The *Leads Mercury*, writing on Hitler's anti-Jewish policy, says:

Can we measure ourselves by the anti-Semitism in a kink in Hitler's brain, and that on all other subjects of politics he is lucid and fair-minded? Or do we ourselves, "Here is a man who has declared in several great speeches that he desires peace, and how can we doubt him?"

The difficulty is that this man speaks with two voices. Sometimes he is persuasive and peace-loving, and sometimes he is arrogant, like the traditional diplomacy of his country. I do not say he is a humbug; a man that few can see doubt him, and to assure other peoples that nothing of the sort is happening.

He is not a hypocrite, but a man who speaks with two voices because he is in two minds. He is deeply sincere in his belief that peace is the only way to be treated as an honorable and well-disposed nation. He believes that the claims he has put forward will remain, and how much justice and reason behind them. And there are times when he believes that such claims cannot but be granted. He then speaks to us gently.

But when he looks round the world, when he sees how much peace is being destroyed, and how his own people are suffering from shortage of food and raw materials, and of markets for their products, it seems to him that he thinks Germany will never have the freedom he deserves unless she fights for it, and that she must be prepared to make the ultimate preparations which are going on throughout his country. He is a double personality.

The Theatre Guild presents
RAIN R. BEHRMAN'S Comedy

AN EVENING WITH
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AND ANNE O'NEILL
TUES. FEB. 12, 8:30 P.M.

The Theatre Guild presents
in association with Charles E. Chelton
ELIZABETH BERGERIN

ESCAPE ME NEVER
BY MARGARET CHERNIN
STURDIS, FEB. 20, 8:30 P.M.

The Schools : Women's Clubs : Youth Groups : Food News

Peace, Education and Religion Are Temple Sisterhoods' Ideals

On March 22 there will be staged in Washington the biennial convention of the largest Jewish women's organization in the country; the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

The activities of this group, which functions not only in the United States and Canada but also in England, South Africa and Panama, are in the main devoted to a three-fold ideal: peace, education and religion. To translate the prophetic vision of Israel—a world in which the sword will be hammered into plowshares—into actual reality, that is the dream, and the mission of these women who generously devote themselves to the service not only of their own race, their own people, but to the service of humanity. They realize, of course, that this idea of peace can only be approached by the road of education, an education that is addressed to the parents as well as the children, to those who are taught and those who teach themselves. This education again leads ultimately to religion. Religion not in the sense of slavishly observing an ancient code, but religion as a living spirit, a pillar of fire on the road of progress.

Work Goes On

Although the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods has maintained a great loss in the death of Martha Levy Steinfeld, who for the past five years had been the president of the organization, the work she has so splendidly inaugurated goes on in honor of her memory. During her administration the national committee on peace of the N. F. T. S. published a book, "Jewish Peace Stories."

A second and similar volume is now in preparation bearing a page of dedication to and inspiration of the late leader. This new volume is to be used in adult study groups and the N. F. T. S. will have in addition to it a new series of study syllabi available for Sisterhood study groups or open meetings. This series will include the following works: "The Jew Looks at War and Peace: A Study of Pacifism from the Jewish Point of View," by Ronald Goshen; "Dramatic Moments in Jewish History," by A. L. Sachar, and "An Bird's Eye View of Jewish Literature" by A. H. Friedland.

Scholarships Given

The organization has also awarded a number of scholarships to religious school teachers from small communities where there are no rabbis by which those teachers were then enabled to attend the Teachers' Summer School at the Hebrew Union College.

For educational work as purely as any, reasons the N. F. T. S. supports the Jewish Braille Institute of New York which publishes a magazine of Jewish contents in braille. This material is distributed without charge to all English-speaking Jewish braille readers throughout the world. The library of the Institute—the only library in the country which has braille books of exclusively Jewish contents and interests—has also been largely built up through the work of the various groups of the N. F. T. S. and the circulation of these books is national thanks to special franking privileges.

Of the youth of the country is reached and imbued with the ideals for which the organization stands by the well-known monthly magazine, "Young Israel." For adults, the Federation has just launched a bi-monthly publication, "Topics and Trends." Thus, representative of the very noblest Jewish ideals, the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods can report at its forthcoming convention on its forthcoming record of successful service.

National officers of the organization are: Mrs. Abram Simon, Washington, honorary president; Mrs. Henry Nathan, Buffalo, acting president and first vice-pres-

FEBRUARY 9TH 1907
MEETING OF THE GRAND NATIONAL COUNCIL HELD BY ORDER OF NAPOLEON

FEBRUARY 17TH 1843
DISPUTATION AT TORTOSA OPENS

FEBRUARY 6TH 1831
FRANCE GRANTS COMPLETE EQUALITY TO THE JEWS: THE BARRON OF SHAME AND BECOMES A CITIZEN. THE MOTION THAT JUDAH BE PUT ON TERMS OF EQUALITY WITH OTHER OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED RELIGIONS, AFTER BEING PASSED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WAS FINALLY RATIFIED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE

SPANISH JEWS COMPELLED TO SECURE JUDAH IN A DEBATE LASTING OVER A YEAR.

—Specially drawn for the J.D.B. by David Roop.

THE WEEK IN JEWISH HISTORY

List Requirements to be Met By Hebrew Post Graduates

By PAUL DELLIN

The Board of Examiners of the Board of Education has announced that men and women candidates for the license of teach Hebrew in the New York City high schools have until March 15 to file their applications. The examination of candidates in Hebrew will be given during the period from April 15 to May 13, 1935.

This move on the part of the Board of Education to create new posts for teachers of the Hebrew language is an outgrowth of the teaching of this subject in the city institutions for the past four years.

The Biblical language was recently placed on an equal footing with other foreign languages, taught as a part of the regular curriculum, when the candidates for the post of assistant director of foreign languages in the school system were permitted to offer a knowledge of Hebrew toward satisfaction of the requirements for that position for the first time.

Requirements Listed

The Jewish Daily Bulletin here-with offers the eligibility prerequisites for the license to teach Hebrew in the city secondary schools, salaries, fees, etc. They are as follows:

- 1—Applications to enter this competitive examination will be received from February 1 to March 15, 1935, inclusive. Applications filed or postmarked after March 15 will not be accepted.
- 2—Applications must in every case be accompanied by the required fee of \$4.50.
- 3—The basic salary of a teacher of Hebrew ranges from \$2,148 to \$4,560, according to length of satisfactory service. The annual increment is \$156 or more.
- 4—Only those persons who meet the New York City eligibility requirements herein set forth, including the qualifications as to age and citizenship may enter the examination.
- 5—Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. However, in the case of Hebrew, candidates may present "the satisfactory equivalent of a college education to the Board of Examiners, for its approval."

City continuation school, or a college. If a candidate offers the required number of days teaching, no graduate study is necessary.

b)—Three hundred hours of post graduate study in a recognized college, 240 hours of study creditable towards a master's degree together with sixty hours in methods of teaching the Hebrew language in general, and 60 hours corresponds to one university credit. No teaching experience is necessary under this eligibility clause.

c)—A combination of graduate study and days of teaching may be offered.

d)—Two years of teaching in grades 6A-8E in elementary schools and in addition 150 hours of satisfactory graduate study (study must include ninety hours work creditable to a Master's degree.

Full particulars and information on eligibility requirements may be secured from the School News Editor, care of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Abraham Lincoln Hebrew Culture Club

(This is the fourth in a series of articles on Menorah Societies and Hebrew Clubs in the New York City Schools.)

Abraham Lincoln High School, in Coney Island, was one of the very first secondary institutions in New York City to adopt courses in Hebrew as a regular part of the curriculum. The Biblical language became an officially credited subject in this school and in Thomas Jefferson High School in the Fall term of 1920.

Only a handful of students enrolled for these courses at Lincoln High when the study was originally initiated but the demand has

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ON THIS PAGE EVERY FRIDAY

THE

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

will answer all questions relative to Kashruth. If you are in doubt, write to the Food Section.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, 221 Centre St., New York, N. Y.

In Answering All Inquiries, Authorities Will Be Quoted

Tonight's Dinner

Louis Golding tells in his newest book of short stories, "This Wanderer," the touching tale of Hyman Lipshin, who in Doornington dreams of the wonders of the far world; but when he inherits riches and can travel all over the earth and dine luxuriously at the most expensive restaurants, Doornington calls him back and he thinks with nostalgic tenderness of the "varrenikas" his mother used to make.

In case you wonder, in reading this story, how one makes these "varrenikas" of which poor Hyman Lipshin thinks with such poignant longing, I am offering you here a mixture, consisting of about one pound of home made cheese well beaten with two or three eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, for both of them you roll out your dough—the same dough you use for home-made noodles—rather thinly and cut into square pieces. These pieces you fill these latter carefully at the ends.

These "varrenikas" for a dairy meal and Buckwheat or Kasha "varrenikas" for the usual supper table. For both of them you roll out your dough—the same dough you use for home-made noodles—rather thinly and cut into square pieces. These pieces you fill these latter carefully at the ends.

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Either of these two fillings you put in the proper amount on your little squares of dough, close these latter carefully at the ends.

European women use a little instrument shaped like a tiny wheel with which they make corrugated edges to their "varrenikas." I first presented them in the dough serves as well—cook them in boiling, slightly salted water for about twenty minutes and serve as a special dish or as a side dish to meat.

Aaron ben Hayyim, the Younger, was the author of the book on the earthquake which occurred in Smyrna in July, 1688.

43 Wrestlers to Vie for Maccabiad

Grapplers Meet In Eliminations At Bronx 'Y'

Athletes of 14 Groups to Compete Tomorrow in First Finals

The first of the American final elimination tests to determine the United States Maccabi team to the second world Maccabiad will be held tomorrow night at the Bronx 'Y', M. H. A., 171st street and Fulton avenue.

Forty-three wrestlers, with an eye to Palestine and the Jewish world athletic games, have entered the rubber matches. These athletes, representing fourteen organizations in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Hartford, Bethlehem, Pa., and Thaca, N. Y., will compete in the eight total weight divisions recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union ranging from 112 pounds to 175 pounds and over.

Morris Weiner

The feature bout of the evening and the one which has aroused the greatest interest among the Maccabi contenders is centered in the 135-pound class which has drawn the attention of Morris Weiner, Cornell's intercollegiate champion; Murray Adelman, of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. The latter is the matinee attraction of the A. A. U. and national Y. M. H. A. champion and has not been defeated in a wrestling match this season. Sol Goldman, of the Philadelphia Y. M. H. A., former national "X" champion is also entered in this weight division tomorrow night.

Entry blanks for the final Maccabi tryouts in track and field, which will be held at the 402nd Engineers Armory on February 27, can be secured at the offices of the United States Maccabi Association, 122 West Forty-second street.

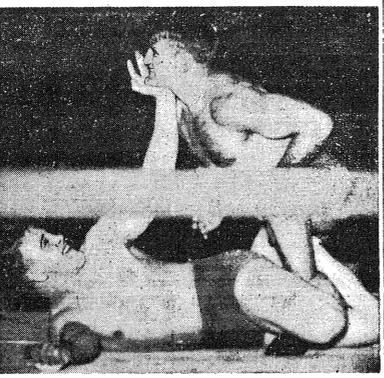
A complete program of events has been arranged by Pinkie Sober, chairman of the Maccabi track and field committee. The outstanding Jewish athletes in the country, including Milton Sandler, 600-meter champion; Harry Hoffman, relay sensation; Mortimer Bernick, former intercollegiate and national weight champion; Ed Siegel, metropolitan sprint champion; Abe Rosenzweig, Michigan Normal, half-mile; and Dr. Lillian Copeland, of Los Angeles, Olympic distance champion, are expected to file their entries.

Tennis Stars to Play

Four Jewish tennis players, representing two of the nine teams entered in the New York State Indoor Interscholastic Tennis Championship Tourney, are the chief stars of the meet sponsored for the first time by Long Island University. Play will begin this afternoon at the 10th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

David Geller, captain of the New York University tennis team and runner-up in the singles last year, heads the singles draw this season in which nineteen will start. Ernest Koslan, slated for a berth on the United States Maccabi tennis team is seeded second, while Eddie Berg is third. These two boys are from N. Y. U. Bernard Friedman, seeded fourth, is the Jewish representative of City College in the upper brackets.

Teams from St. John's University, Long Island University, Beth



ACTION DUE IN WRESTLING TRYOUTS

Holds, stir-arms, heaves and grunts, will be part of tomorrow night's final eliminations for the Maccabi wrestling team to the second world Maccabiad next Spring. The matches will be held at the Bronx Y.M.H.A. and will present such champs as Max Hurwitz, Murray Adelman and Sol Goldman.

Low College, Brooklyn College, and Brooklyn College of Pharmacy have been entered in addition to those named. Play will also be held in the Doubles and will continue until Tuesday.

In all there are fifteen Jewish players in a field of nineteen starters.

Basketball Drabbles

It took the high scoring of a Jewish sharpshooting basketballer from Yale to hand the hitherto all-conquering New York University basketball team its first setback in twenty-eight games. Phil Klein, the old Eli quinet, led the Blue attack with nine points. He opened the scoring with a field goal and kept Yale in the running until his teammates hit their stride. Once the Yale men got under way there was no stopping them.

The Violet, an all-Jewish quinet, split before the sensational debut of Yale in the second half that overcame a six point lead and came through with three field goals in the overtime period to defeat N. Y. U. for the first time in two seasons.

Leonard Malmidan and Willie Rubenstein were top-scorers for the Hall of Famers with nine and eight points respectively.

Week-End Clashes

The Hoover quinet, led by Captain Sam Winograd, will try for its twelfth victory of the sixteen game C. C. N. Y.-Manhattan series which began in 1909. By virtue of its surprising victory over Temple last week, the C. C. N. Y. five is favored to repeat its 1933 triumph over the Jaspers. Sid Katz, varsity man of a year ago, who has just returned to school, was of considerable help in the Temple victory.

Navy, with Bob Mandelkorn, tackles the N. Y. U. basketballers who are junketing around the country. The minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons. One, the fact that the N. Y. U. minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons. One, the fact that the N. Y. U. minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons. One, the fact that the N. Y. U. minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons.

and the Bollermakers have made gridiron history in their few clashes and according to advance reports on both teams this basketball game should prove a thriller. The Purdue team is considered one of the best in the Big Ten Conference.

Track Championships

Danny Taylor, greatest of a long line of scholastic shot putters hailing from New Utrecht, will defend a crown in the national championships at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon of February 23.

Danny was the winner last year with a toss of fifty-five feet one and one-half inches. He was recently picked on Dan Ferris's national all-scholastic squad, the lone New Yorker and one of the very few Jewish athletes.

High School Has Hebrew Club

(Continued from Page Six)

grown constantly. Through the efforts of the Hebrew Culture Council, which was organized in the Fall of 1931, a campaign was started to make the students in Jefferson and Lincoln Hebrew conscious and as an answer to their efforts the registration rose considerably the very next term.

The club at Lincoln High hasn't such an imposing membership as Seward Park or James Madison High Schools. There are but forty-five boys and girls in this unit. Nevertheless, the work accomplished and the programs carried out are ambitious and on a par with the larger groups in the many high schools throughout the city that boast of Hebrew Clubs.

At the weekly meetings of the group reports on Jewish books, life in Palestine, discussion of current events, and the status of Jews the world over comprise a

chief part of the program. Dramatic plays, revealing Jewish life in its many aspects are offered the students with the cooperation of the Jewish Education Committee. The aim of the club, like that of the others in city institutions, is to interest students in Hebrew culture, ancient and modern, and in the many phases of Hebrew life.

Isaac of Norwich was one of the Jews imprisoned by King John in 1210.

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JEWISH CURRENT NEWS

221 CENTRE STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Appeal Drive Of 1934 Nets \$2,169,892

New York Contributed the Biggest Sum, \$808,861

Eight hundred American cities and towns raised \$2,169,892 in the United Jewish Appeal of the Joint Distribution Committee and American Palestine Campaign, it was announced yesterday by Joseph B. Wise, one of the co-chairmen of this humanitarian fund-raising effort for the relief of Jews and other lands and the settlement of Jews in Palestine.

Of this sum—which is expected to be considerably increased from the proceeds of deferred campaigns in a number of cities—cash received on pledges by the end of last month amounted to \$1,683,907.

Warburg on Body
Besides Rabbi Wise, the other officers of the campaign include Felix Warburg, national chairman, and Paul Baerwald, Louis Lipsky and Morris Rothenberg, co-chairmen. Isidor Coons and Robert Silverman served as national campaign directors.

The largest amount was raised in New York City, where subscribers totaled by a committee whose officers were I. Edwin Goldwasser, Nathan Straus and Ira M. Younkler, co-chairmen; Paul M. Rosenhat, treasurer, and Mrs. Roger W. Straus, chairman of the women's division. In addition to New York City, other large cities participating in campaigns included Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and many others.

Officials Hold Back Flood Loss Estimates

JERUSALEM.—The all-Arab town of Nablus, which was hard hit by the recent three-day strike which received assistance from the Palestine government, it was announced today.

Government officials refused, for the first time at any rate, to make any estimate either as to the loss of life or of property damage, stating that any estimate was impossible for the time being.

Einstein Sorry He Can't Speak Yiddish With Greater Fluency

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Professor Albert Einstein is sorry he doesn't know Yiddish better.

Speaking last night at a dinner which opened a campaign to raise \$20,000 for the Deane Cholera Hospital and Home for Incubables in Jerusalem, the noted savant deplored his weak grip on the international Jewish language.

Professor Einstein said the persecution of the Jews in Germany and other countries has greatly strengthened the Jewish feeling of unity.

"These times also have brought back to us a younger generation

School Aid Stoppage Arouses Warsaw Body.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Feb. 7.—The Executive of the Central Yiddish School Association today called upon Polish Jewry for widespread protests against the action of the Warsaw municipality in annulling the customary annual subsidy for Warsaw Yiddish schools.

The Warsaw municipality, which has subsidized all types of Jewish schools, failed to assign any money for Jewish schools for the first time. Jewish leaders take a grave view of the action of the Warsaw municipality, particularly since Jews pay most of the city taxes.

New Nazi Drive To Oust Citizens Imperils 2,000

Even Jews Long Dead Not Exempt, London Daily Reports

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Feb. 7.—More than 2,000 naturalized German Jewish citizens of Berlin have been seriously affected by a new drive to deprive all naturalized Jews of their citizenship, no matter how long ago obtained, the London Daily Telegraph reported today.

Even the dead are not exempt, the Telegraph reported, stating that descendants of Jews who obtained citizenship generations ago, are diligently sought out and deprived of their rights.

Those deprived of citizenship are in a tragic position, the Telegraph stated, since the Nazi regime ordered them deported, but no other country is willing to accept new refugees. The Jews are, therefore, fined heavily and even imprisoned for remaining in Germany.

Approximately 10,000 naturalized German Jews, mostly from Eastern Europe, have been deprived of their citizenship in the two years since the Nazis came into power. The roster of citizens was combed by the Nazis and all Jews naturalized after the World War were deprived of their rights and deported. The time to time the Nazi government has announced figures on revocation of naturalizations.

Collapse of Cotton Deal Pains Reich

Americans in Berlin See Fresh Impetus Given Boycott Drive

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The statement of President Roosevelt that a barter agreement with Germany would constitute a violation of the United States anti-dumping laws provoked consternation today in government circles here.

Leading German officials said that Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation will have the effect of forcing the Reich to seek expansion of its imports from countries other than the United States.

American business men in Germany who are engaged in the export of Reich goods to the United States asserted they expect to experience difficulty in the future in continuing their activity, pointing out that the anti-dumping laws may be raised to squelch any deal which would bring German commodities into the United States.

Many Americans expressed the opinion that the boycott movement against Nazi products will receive a new impetus as a result of President Roosevelt's stand.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, financial dictator, was criticized for his policy of trading with foreign countries on a barter basis exclusively. It was maintained that this policy caused the American opposition, which now will cost the Reich \$30,000,000 and may lead to a further decrease in German exports to the United States.

5 Arabs Head Units in City

Jerusalem Council Gets to Work at Last After Rows

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—After two weeks of internal fighting the newly elected municipal council of Jerusalem finally organized itself for normal work today and elected eight committees to supervise the various departments in the municipality.

Five of the committees named are presided over by Arab chairman. The other three have Jewish chairmen.

The most important of the committees is charged with employment of municipal officials. It is presided over by Mayor Khalidi, but is composed in a manner which is considered fair.

London Journal Issues Palestine Supplement

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Feb. 7.—A special edition of the weekly London Jewish Chronicle containing a Palestine supplement, headed by a message from High Commissioner Sir Arthur Graffell Wauchope, will appear tomorrow. The Chronicle is non-Zionist in its editorial policy.

\$30,000,000 Surplus Forecast by Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—Revenue of the Palestine government for the fiscal year of 1935-1936 are estimated by government officials at \$27,500,000 with a possible expenditure of \$17,500,000, leaving a surplus of \$10,000,000 to be added to the present surplus of approximately \$20,000,000, it was learned today.

Citrus exports for 1934 are 3,353,800 boxes as compared with 2,565,000 in 1933, officials of the Palestine government announced today.

DAWA Shakes Schuch Grip, Changes Status

Becomes an Independent, 'Impartial' Group; Warning Given

The DAWA, Nazi anti-Jewish economic organization, yesterday threw off the control of Dr. Hubert Schuch, president of the Council of New Germany, and set itself up as an independent, "impartial" organization.

At the same time it warned Dr. Schuch to withdraw his followers from the executive committee of the DAWA within ten days lest it be obliged to "draw its own inferences."

Schuch Might Broken
The revolt of the DAWA, formerly faithful to Schuch, marks the second major blow to his supremacy in American Nazism. The first was the recent successful revolt of Anton Haegeler, who decimated the ranks of the Friends by forming a new Nazi organization, the American National Socialist League.

The DAWA was seen veering from Schuch to Haegeler yesterday as it proclaimed itself interested in unifying the warring Schuch and Haegeler factions. But behind the ostensible mediation there was an attempt to desert Schuch.

Offers to Join Factions
The DAWA had offered to unify the two factions, but demanded the new group be formed by their followers from membership in the DAWA executive committee. This seemingly impartial revolt.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Austria Eases Jewish Stand, Ludwig Avers

Anti-Semitic Measures to Be Reviewed, Asserts Press Chief

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The Austrian government is now studying all laws issued recently in order to revise or eliminate clauses which give the impression of being aimed specifically against the Jews, Dr. Eduard Ludwig, for many years press chief of the government, announced today in an interview with the correspondent of Chwila, Polish Jewish newspaper of Lwow, Poland.

Contending that the mass dismissals of Jewish physicians employed by the government-supported sick benefit panels were motivated by political reasons, and not by anti-Semitism, Dr. Ludwig declared that the Minister of the Interior Neustadt-Stuermer was reviewing the cases with a view to "rectifying all errors."

"The Austrian government will never permit anti-Semitic winds blowing from another State to be successful here," Dr. Ludwig asserted.

The surprising reversal of the Austrian government policy of ousting Jews from all public positions and dismissal of anti-Semitic content in Dr. Ludwig's statement was regarded here as the result of the unfavorable publicity received by Austria abroad.

A recent attempt by the Austrian Minister of Finance to obtain a loan in London ended in failure and a blue ribbon from London.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Warsaw Says Agro-Yid Must Liquidate Affairs

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Feb. 7.—After closing the offices of the Agro-Yid last Tuesday, the government today officially announced that the organization, established to stimulate migration of Polish Jews to Soviet Russia, would no longer be permitted to operate, and will have to dissolve.

All the records of the Agro-Yid office have been confiscated by the police officials, and the office is in existence for only a few months.

Vienna Papers Assail Executive For Setting Up 'News' Agency

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
VIENNA, Feb. 7.—Criticism against the Executive of the Jewish Agency for establishing a partisan news service from Palestine was voiced today by Die Stimme, official organ of the Zionist Federation of Austria, and Die Neue Welt, which speaks for the "Judeo-Nazi Party."

Die Stimme said it hoped that the matter would be taken up at the next session of the Actions Committee of the Vienna Zionist Union, the importance of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and pointed out that it is detrimental to Zionist interests to unburden the Jewish

Telegraphic Agency by establishing a partisan news service supported by Executive funds.

Weekly Tells of Fight, Gives Support to J. T. A.
Die Neue Welt, Vienna paper, German Jewish weekly published and edited by the well known Dr. Robert Stricker, carried the following article in its issue of January 25, which reached New York yesterday:

"Behind the scenes, heretofore unmentioned, the Jewish paper 'A Bitter Struggle' has recently been going on between two Jewish news (Continued on Page Two)

Pressing Foksongs

By A. W. BINDER

When the early pioneers of 1885 came to Palestine they were faced with the problem of selecting proper songs to sing. They wanted to sing, and had to sing, for their Jewish heart breaks into song upon beholding the beautiful land of our fathers.

The folk songs of people cannot be created in a day, a month, or a year. They must be evolved. Our people had to become rooted in the soil again. They had to become saturated with the atmosphere of Palestine, in order to be able to produce a representative type of song.

As for the poetry of these songs, the problem was less difficult, for our people have been composing poetry about Palestine ever since they were exiled into the Diaspora. And so, when they came to Palestine, new poetry blossomed, but there was no Palestinian music to accompany the new verses. They had to sing, and so they took the folk songs which they had heard in the countries from which they came, and adapted them to this new poetry. They were, however, always conscious of the fact that the songs were not their own; the stranger; the songs of the Galuth. When they were asked to sing one of the new songs of Zion, they always answered that the great verses were derived from the Russian, Slavic, Rumanian, and the like.

After 1917, when the Chaluutz movement began, the folk song held a place of importance. One could hear music throughout Palestine. It took some time to realize a matter of fact, when one thought of the Chaluutz, one always thought of him in terms of work and song.

With the coming of the chaluutz to Palestine came a great increase as well as advance in the Palestine folk songs.

It seems as if the Chaluutz became more conscious than ever of the inadequacy of the existing Palestinian song, for it was very close to the land. It was the first to become rooted in the soil, to saturate himself with the atmosphere of Palestine, and it was, therefore, he who was first to satiate the Jewish soul, creating a genuine Palestinian song. We were entirely dissatisfied with the songs which were being sung, for they were not his; they were alien. He could not express himself through them. They were out of time with his heart.

So they, the Chaluutzim, set about to create a new song. They discovered that the Yeminites had the greatest many beautiful folk songs which were Oriental in color and which were very much akin to the spirit of the land. And so they began to sing some of the best in many cases genuine Yeminite folk songs, and new Hebrew texts set to Yeminite melodies.

It is not strange that the vogue for Chassidic songs, used mainly for dances. There was also a period when a great many liturgical songs were here, and the prevailing of synagogue melodies adapted to excerpts from the prayers.

It took, however, the combination of all these elements to strike what may today be called the beginning of the new Palestinian folk-song. The old synagogue mode, the Yeminite and Arabic elements, had to be fused into the new style. The Chaluutzim, who today happy to sing, and call their own.

The makers of these songs are joining in the new Palestinian work on the soil in Palestine, and whose souls are filled with the spirit of the land. They are musicians, not just in the Palestine sense of the knowledge of musical technique, and it is for this reason that they have been able to plant their songs in the hearts of those which one finds in their creations. These songs, in a great many cases, have a certain virility which does not find in the Palestine song of the past; virility in the music, as well as in the poetry.

Maimonides

(Continued from Page Four)
spread knowledge of the true God in the world.

Before quoting a passage in illustration of the attitude of Maimonides, I would like to say that tolerance is one of the great needs of the day and calls with the prophet of old: "Have we not all one Father; hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously each man against his brother."

And now for the quotation from the writings of Maimonides. It is taken from the Responsa in which he was asked whether the Mohammedans were to be regarded as heathens. In this course he says: "They are definitely not idolaters and idolatry has completely disappeared from their mouth and heart. They ascribe Unity to God and the prophet of old: 'He is not all one Father; hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously each man against his brother.'"

TEN YEARS AGO

The Jewish Daily Bulletin

February 8, 1925

BERLIN.—A delegation from leading Jewish organizations was appointed to visit the United States to enlist the cooperation of American Jewry in the work of the Jewish World Relief Committee.

JERUSALEM.—The Christian Moslem Executive issued a call for a strike on the day of the arrival in Palestine of Lord Balfour to open the Hebrew University April 1.

Five Years Ago

NEW YORK.—Solomon M. Stroock was elected chairman of the Executive Council of the United States Seminary of America to fill the place left vacant by the death of Louis Marshall. The editor of a Baden anti-Semitic paper was found guilty of having slandered the Socialists "Vorwärts" with a charge of the receipt of subsidies from the Jewish banker Jacob Goldschmidt.

One Year Ago

NEW YORK.—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association and of the Amateur Athletic Union, denied that he had personally to investigate charges of discrimination against Jews.

NEW YORK.—The National Office of the League for Labor Peace announced that Associate Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis had contributed \$1,000 to the Arlosoroff memorial fund.

Liepmann Talks Monday At Brooklyn Center

Heinz Liepmann, German Jewish novelist, will be the guest speaker at the forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center next Monday evening. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Liepmann's address will be based on his novel, "Murder—Made in Germany."

Wants Forces Welded



SHOLOM ASCH

Ash Advocates Unity, Central Mouthpiece

Novelist Is Honored at Reception Staged by Congress

World Jewry was called upon last night to unite forces and create a central authoritative body to speak on its behalf in a speech by Sholom Asch, distinguished Jewish novelist, at a reception in his honor at the Hotel Astor.

More than 1,000 persons were present at the affair, which was under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress.

Fresh from a first-hand contact with the needs of European Jewry, Mr. Asch assailed the futility of pouring relief into Europe for stricken Jewish communities as long as there was no political guarantee for them.

"It is like filling a sack full of holes," he said.

The paramount need of European Jewry, according to the noted Jewish writer, is not material but political.

"The Jewish people need a mouthpiece through which to speak and defend their rights," he stated.

Democracy Upheld

Mr. Asch vigorously defended the democratic principle as being responsible for the greatest development of the human personality and for the greatest progress of civilization.

"It is high time," he asserted, "for civilized people to cling to the democratic principle to unite."

"No one needs the democratic principle more than the Jews. For only under democracy have we and other oppressed people been permitted personal freedom and personal development."

"For that reason of mine we feel that whoever tampers with that democratic principle, tampers with our most sacred possession and end—our very own guarantee for freedom."

Asks Authoritative Body

Mr. Asch called for the ending of "free-for-all" Jewish leadership and for the creation of an authoritative body to demonstrate to friends and foes alike "the Jewish will to live."

The greetings of the American Jewish Congress were conveyed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, honorary president of the organization, and Professor Horace M. Kallen of the New School for Social Research.

Other speakers included Chaim Greenberg and Dr. Ze'ev Va'ani, national secretary of the A.J.C.

Warm tributes to Mr. Asch from his associates in the literary world were read at the reception, including greetings from Sinclair Lewis, Ernadine Caldwell, Robert Nathan, George Fohlerby, Louis Untermeyer, Waldo Frank and Herschel Brickell.

World Press Digest

Jewish Information Sadly Lacking Here

Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn, in an editorial in *The Chicago Jewish Post*, writes the following on Jewish knowledge as follows:

Anyone who has tried to obtain information on Jewish subjects will readily testify to the great difficulties for which are connected with this seemingly simple task. The reason is obvious. We lack good reference books on Jews and Judaism in English. The Jewish Encyclopedia is the first of its kind ever published and it is therefore incomplete in many respects and unsuited for popular purposes—outside of the fact that it was concluded in 1905 and is therefore largely out of date. German Jewry has in this respect been more progressive than we are. A five volume Jewish encyclopedia (under the title *Encyclopaedia Judaica*) was published in 1920 and a larger work (under the title *Encyclopaedia Judaica*) is still in the process of publication.

Those who are interested in obtaining Jewish information in English will therefore be pleased to hear of the recent publication of the *Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge* in one volume under the editorship of Jacob De Haas (Behrman's Jewish Book House, New York). This single volume is a treasure-trove of Jewish lore. It contains multum in parvo. It treats every subject pertaining to Jewish life and tradition in English, but the information given in most cases is satisfactory, and those who desire to go deeper into any subject will be able to find their thirst through the bibliography given at the end of the volume.

Goldenson Praised On 'Modest Record'

Under the title, "High Standards of Religious Leadership," the *Brooklyn Jewish Advocate* writes editorially:

Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, rabbi of Congregation Emanuel in New York, is celebrating his 50th birthday in the largest Jewish community of the world. Congratulations are richly deserved because Rabbi Goldenson is setting a high standard of religious leadership in this country.

There is something very refreshing in the concentration of his gifts and devoting his energies to religious matters. A large number of our rabbis regard themselves as modestly informed persons of Leonardo da Vinci. They insist on dazzling their respective congregations with their

Thus we find rabbis combining the offices of dramatic critic, book reviewer, communal lay leader, Jewish social reformer and art connoisseur, as well as political expert, all in one. The sermons of this rabbinical profession are usually dependent on the front page of the newspaper.

Sermons on religious or purely scholarly subjects which require academic research instead of the coining of meaningless phrases on more or less topical subjects are extremely rare. Many of these rabbis could teach our publicity men a trick or two on how to break into the news columns.

Rabbi Goldenson's dignified, scholarly and modest record at his 50th birthday celebration is as the foremost rabbi in this country. He may not have any definite views on the latest political party, but he is the religious leader of his community in the best sense of the word.

Paints Maimonides As Era's First Doctor

The *Orthodox Union*, published by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, speaking about the Maimonides celebrations in America, says:

Maimonides is a most colorful subject for research, and he was a philosopher, teacher, writer, judge, scientist, scholar, statesman, and rabbi. In addition to all these activities, he found time to be the greatest doctor of his day, serving as court physician to Saladin, and invited by Richard the Lion-Hearted to come to England and become his private physician. Saladin, the leader of the Saracens in the Crusades, and Richard, the leader of the Christians, are generally regarded as the two outstanding figures of the time, but Maimonides equaled them, if he did not surpass them, in greatness.

Among many volumes dealing with the Rambam's life and work which have been announced for publication in connection with the Maimonides celebration, the Winchell-Thomas Company of Boston is issuing, "Maimonides—His Life and Genius," by Dr. S. M. J. Goldenson, kindly from the German of Dr. U. Munn.

Hitler's Personality Of Dual Description

The *Leeds Mercury*, writing on Hitler's anti-Jewish policy, says:

Can we measure ourselves by the anti-Semitism in a man like Hitler's brain, and that on all other subjects of politics he is lucid and fair-minded as to ourselves. "Here is a man who has declared in several great speeches that he desires peace, how few can we doubt him."

The difficulty is that this man speaks with two voices. Sometimes he is persuasive and peace-loving, at other times he is arrogant and like the traditional diplomacy of his country. I do not say he is a humbug; a man that few of us doubt him, but to assure other peoples that nothing of the sort is happening.

He is not a hypocrite, but a man who speaks with two voices because he is in two minds. He is deeply sincere in his belief that peace is the only way to be treated as an honorable and well-disposed nation. He believes that the claims he has put forward will remain, and how much justice and reason behind them. And there are times when he believes that such claims cannot but be granted. He then speaks to us gently.

But when he looks round the world, when he sees how much peace is being destroyed, and how his own people are suffering from shortage of food and raw materials, and of markets for their products, it seems to him that he thinks Germany will never have the freedom he deserves unless she fights for it, and that she must be ready to make the ultimate preparations which are going on throughout his country. He is a double personality.

The Theatre Guild presents RAIN BY BERTHEA'S Comedy

RAIN FROM HEAVEN WITH ANNE DONN, with JOHN HAYES, GOLDEN BIRD, and W. of Wray Egan, FEB. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1935.

The Theatre Guild presents ELIZABETH BERGER in

ESCAPE ME NEVER BY MARJORIE GRENNE with ANN DORR, W. of Wray Egan, FEB. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1935.

The Schools : Women's Clubs : Youth Groups : Food News

Peace, Education and Religion Are Temple Sisterhoods' Ideals

On March 22 there will be staged in Washington the biennial convention of the largest Jewish women's organization in the country; the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

The activities of this group, which functions not only in the United States and Canada but also in England, South Africa and Panama, are in the main devoted to a three-fold ideal: peace, education and religion. To translate the prophetic vision of Israel—a world in which the sword will be hammered into plowshares—into actual reality, that is the dream, and the mission of these women who generously devote themselves to the service not only of their own race, their humanity, but to the service of humankind. They realize, of course, that this idea of peace can only be approached by the road of education, an education that is addressed to the parents as well as the children, to those who are taught and those who teach themselves. This education again leads ultimately to religion. Religion not in the sense of slavishly observing an ancient code, but religion as a living spirit, a pillar of fire on the road of progress.

Work Goes On

Although the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods has maintained a great loss in the death of Martha Levy Steinfeld, who for the past five years had been the president of the organization, the work she has so splendidly inaugurated goes on in honor of her memory. During her administration the national committee on peace of the N. F. T. S. published a book, "Jewish Peace Stories."

A second and similar volume is now in preparation bearing a page of dedication to and inspiration of the late leader. This new volume is to be used in adult study groups and the N. F. T. S. will have in addition to it a new series of study syllabi available for Sisterhood study groups or open meetings. This series will include the following works: "The Jew Looks at War and Peace: A Study of Pacifism from the Jewish Point of View," by Ronald Goshen; "Dramatic Moments in Jewish History," by A. L. Sachar, and "An Bird's Eye View of Jewish Literature" by A. H. Friedland.

Scholarships Given

The organization has also awarded a number of scholarships to religious school teachers from small communities where there are no rabbis by which those teachers were then enabled to attend the Teachers' Summer School at the Hebrew Union College.

For educational work as purely as any, reasons the N. F. T. S. supports the Jewish Braille Institute of New York which publishes a magazine of Jewish contents in braille. This material is distributed without charge to all English-speaking Jewish braille readers throughout the world. The library of the Institute—the only library in the country which has braille books of exclusively Jewish contents and interests—has also been largely built up through the work of the various groups of the N. F. T. S. and the circulation of these books is national thanks to special franking privileges.

Of the youth of the country is reached and imbued with the ideals for which the organization stands by the well-known monthly magazine, "Young Israel." For adults, the Federation has just launched a bi-monthly publication, "Topics and Trends." Thus, representative of the very noblest Jewish ideals, the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods can report at its forthcoming convention on its forthcoming record of successful service.

National officers of the organization are: Mrs. Abram Simon, Washington, honorary president; Mrs. Henry Nathan, Buffalo, acting president and first vice-pres-

FEBRUARY 9TH 1907
MEETING OF THE GRAND NATIONAL COUNCIL HELD BY ORDER OF NAPOLEON

FEBRUARY 17TH 1843
DISPUTATION AT TORTOSA OPENS

FEBRUARY 6TH 1831
FRANCE GRANTS COMPLETE EQUALITY TO THE JEWS: THE BARRON OF SHAME AND BECOMES A CITIZEN. THE MOTION THAT JOSHUA BE PUT ON TERMS OF EQUALITY WITH OTHER OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED RELIGIONS, AFTER BEING PASSED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WAS FINALLY RATIFIED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE

SPANISH JEWS COMPELLED TO SECURE JUDAHIM IN A DEBATE LASTING OVER A YEAR.

—Specially drawn for the J.D.B. by David Roop.

THE WEEK IN JEWISH HISTORY

List Requirements to be Met By Hebrew Post Graduates

By PAUL DELLIN

The Board of Examiners of the Board of Education has announced that men and women candidates for the license of teach Hebrew in the New York City high schools have until March 15 to file their applications. The examination of candidates in Hebrew will be given during the period from April 15 to May 13, 1935.

This move on the part of the Board of Education to create new posts for teachers of the Hebrew language is an outgrowth of the teaching of this subject in the city institutions for the past four years.

The Biblical language was recently placed on an equal footing with other foreign languages, taught as a part of the regular curriculum, when the candidates for the post of assistant director of foreign languages in the school system were permitted to offer a knowledge of Hebrew toward satisfaction of the requirements for that position for the first time.

Requirements Listed

The Jewish Daily Bulletin here-with offers the eligibility prerequisites for the license to teach Hebrew in the city secondary schools, salaries, fees, etc. They are as follows:

- 1—Applications to enter this competitive examination will be received from February 1 to March 15, 1935, inclusive. Applications filed or postmarked after March 15 will not be accepted.
- 2—Applications must in every case be accompanied by the required fee of \$4.50.
- 3—The basic salary of a teacher of Hebrew ranges from \$2,148 to \$4,560, according to length of satisfactory service. The annual increment is \$156 or more.
- 4—Only those persons who meet the New York City eligibility requirements herein set forth, including the qualifications as to age and citizenship may enter the examination.
- 5—Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. However, in the case of Hebrew, candidates may present "the satisfactory equivalent of a college education to the Board of Examiners, for its approval."

City continuation school, or a college. If a candidate offers the required number of days teaching, no graduate study is necessary.

b)—Three hundred hours of post graduate study in a recognized college, 340 hours of study creditable towards a master's degree together with sixty hours in methods of teaching the Hebrew language in general, and 40 hours corresponds to one university credit. No teaching experience is necessary under this eligibility clause.

c)—A combination of graduate study and days of teaching may be offered.

d)—Two years of teaching in grades 6A-8E in elementary schools and in addition 150 hours of satisfactory graduate study (study must include ninety hours work creditable to a Master's degree.

Full particulars and information on eligibility requirements may be secured from the School News Editor, care of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Abraham Lincoln Hebrew Culture Club

(This is the fourth in a series of articles on Menorah Societies and Hebrew Clubs in the New York City Schools.)

Abraham Lincoln High School, in Coney Island, was one of the very first secondary institutions in New York City to adopt courses in Hebrew as a regular part of the curriculum. The Biblical language became an officially credited subject in this school and in Thomas Jefferson High School in the Fall term of 1920.

Only a handful of students enrolled for these courses at Lincoln High when the study was originally initiated but the demand has

(Continued on Page Seven)

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In Answering All Inquiries, Authorities Will Be Quoted

43 Wrestlers to Vie for Maccabiad

Grapplers Meet In Eliminations At Bronx 'Y'

Athletes of 14 Groups to Compete Tomorrow in First Finals

The first of the American final elimination tests to determine the United States Maccabi team to the second world Maccabiad will be held tomorrow night at the Bronx 'Y', M. H. A., 171st street and Fulton avenue.

Forty-three wrestlers, with an eye to Palestine and the Jewish world athletic games, have entered the rubber matches. These athletes, representing fourteen organizations in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Hartford, Bethlehem, Pa., and Thaca, N. Y., will compete in the eight total weight divisions recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union ranging from 112 pounds to 175 pounds and over.

Morris Weiner

The feature bout of the evening and the one which has aroused the greatest interest among the Maccabi contenders is centered in the 135-pound class which has drawn the attention of Morris Weiner, Cornell's intercollegiate champion; Murray Adelman, of the Ninety-second Street 'Y', M. H. A. The latter is the matinee attraction of the 'Y' and national 'Y. M. H. A.' champion and has not been defeated in a wrestling match this season. Sol Goldman, of the Philadelphia 'Y. M. H. A.', former national "Z" champion is also entered in this weight division tomorrow night.

Entry blanks for the final Maccabi tryouts in track and field, which will be held at the 402nd Engineers Armory on February 27, can be secured at the offices of the United States Maccabi Association, 122 West Forty-second street.

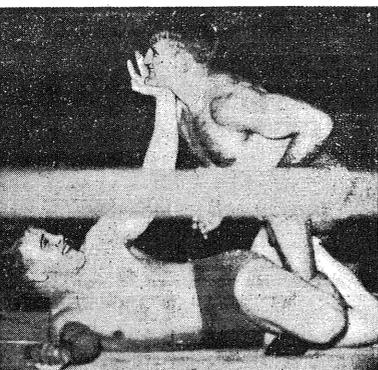
A complete program of events has been arranged by Pinkie Sober, chairman of the Maccabi track and field committee. The outstanding Jewish athletes in the country, including Milton Sandler, 600-meter champion; Harry Hoffman, relay sensation; Mortimer Bernick, former intercollegiate and national weight champion; Ed Siegel, metropolitan sprint champion; Abe Rosenzweig, Michigan Normal, half-mile; and Dr. Lillian Copeland, of Los Angeles, Olympic distance champion, are expected to file their entries.

Tennis Stars to Play

Four Jewish tennis players, representing two of the nine teams entered in the New York State Indoor Interscholastic Tennis Championship Tourney, are the added stars of the meet sponsored for the first time by Long Island University. Play will begin this afternoon at the 10th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn.

David Geller, captain of the New York University tennis team and runner-up in the singles last year, heads the singles draw this season in which nineteen will start. Ernest Koslan, slated for a berth on the United States Maccabi tennis team is seeded second, while Eddie Berg is third. These two boys are from N. Y. U. Bernard Friedman, seeded fourth, is the Jewish representative of City College in the upper brackets.

Teams from St. John's University, Long Island University, Beth



ACTION DUE IN WRESTLING TRYOUTS

Holds, stir-arms, heaves and grunts, will be part of tomorrow night's final eliminations for the Maccabi wrestling team to the second world Maccabiad next Spring. The matches will be held at the Bronx 'Y.M.H.A. and will present such champs as Max Hurwitz, Murray Adelman and Sol Goldman.

Low College, Brooklyn College, and Brooklyn College of Pharmacy have been entered in addition to those named. Play will also be held in the Doubles and will continue until Tuesday.

In all there are fifteen Jewish players in a field of nineteen starters.

Basketball Drabbles

It took the high scoring of a Jewish sharpshooting basketballer from Yale to hand the hitherto all-conquering New York University basketball team its first setback in twenty-eight games. Phil Klein, the old Eli quinet, led the Blue attack with nine points. He opened the scoring with a field goal and kept Yale in the running until his teammates hit their stride. Once the Yale men got under way there was no stopping them.

The Violet, an all-Jewish quintet, spilt before the sensational debut of Yale in the second half that overcame a six point lead and came through with three field goals in the overtime period to defeat N. Y. U. for the first time in two seasons.

Leonard Malmidan and Willie Rubenstein were top-scorers for the Hall of Famers with nine and eight points respectively.

Week-End Clashes

The Hoover quintet, led by Captain Sam Winograd, will try for its twelfth victory of the sixteen game C. C. N. Y.-Manhattan series which began in 1909. By virtue of its surprising victory over Temple last week, the C. C. N. Y. five is favored to repeat its 1933 triumph over the Jaspers. Sid Katz, varsity man of a year ago, who has just returned to school, was of considerable help in the Temple victory.

Navy, with Bob Mandelkorn, tackles the N. Y. U. basketballers who are junketing around the country. The minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons. One, the fact that the N. Y. U. minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons. One, the fact that the N. Y. U. minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons. One, the fact that the N. Y. U. minutes are a powerful outfit and should hand the Violet another defeat for a few reasons.

the Blackbirds meet the George Washington University quintet tonight. The Washington of '34 came up with a recorded triumph over Geneva College, the squad that administered L. I. U.'s lone defeat. However, the Colonials were not successful against Drake University, the team that L. I. U. set back.

The Manhattan-City clash will be played at the Garden in the opening number of a twin bill, Fordham and Purdue will meet in the final game for the first time on a basketball court. The Rams

and the Bollermakers have made gridiron history in their few clashes and according to advance reports on both teams this basketball game should prove a thriller. The Purdue team is considered one of the best in the Big Ten Conference.

Track Championships

Danny Taylor, greatest of a long line of scholastic shot putters hailing from New Utrecht, will defend a crown in the national championships at Madison Square Garden on the afternoon of February 23.

Danny was the winner last year with a toss of fifty-five feet one and one-half inches. He was recently picked on Dan Ferris's national all-scholastic squad, the lone New Yorker and one of the very few Jewish athletes.

High School Has Hebrew Club

(Continued from Page Six)

grown constantly. Through the efforts of the Hebrew Culture Council, which was organized in the Fall of 1931, a campaign was started to make the students in Jefferson and Lincoln Hebrew conscious and as an answer to their efforts the registration rose considerably the very next term.

The club at Lincoln High hasn't such an imposing membership as Seward Park or James Madison High Schools. There are but forty-five boys and girls in this unit. Nevertheless, the work accomplished and the programs carried out are ambitious and on a par with the larger groups in the many high schools throughout the city that boast of Hebrew Clubs.

At the weekly meetings of the group reports on Jewish books, life in Palestine, discussion of current events, and the status of Jews the world over comprise a

chief part of the program. Dramatic plays, revealing Jewish life in its many aspects are offered the students with the cooperation of the Jewish Education Committee. The aim of the club, like that of the others in city institutions, is to interest students in Hebrew culture, ancient and modern, and in the many phases of Hebrew life.

Isaac of Norwich was one of the Jews imprisoned by King John in 1210.

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JEWISH CURRENT NEWS

221 CENTRE STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Appeal Drive Of 1934 Nets \$2,169,892

New York Contributed the Biggest Sum, \$808,861

Eight hundred American cities and towns raised \$2,169,892 in the United Jewish Appeal of the Joint Distribution Committee and American Palestine Campaign, it was announced yesterday by Joseph B. Wise, one of the co-chairmen of this humanitarian fund-raising effort for the relief of Jews and other lands and the settlement of Jews in Palestine.

Of this sum—which is expected to be considerably increased from the proceeds of deferred campaigns in a number of cities—cash received on pledges by the end of last month amounted to \$1,683,907.

Warburg on Body
Besides Rabbi Wise, the other officers of the campaign include Felix Warburg, national chairman, and Paul Baerwald, Louis Lipsky and Morris Rothenberg, co-chairmen. Isidor Coons and Robert Silverman served as national campaign directors.

The largest amount was raised in New York City, where subscribers totaled over \$600,000. Organized by a committee whose officers were I. Edwin Goldwasser, Nathan Straus and Ira M. Younkler, co-chairmen; Paul M. Rosenhat, treasurer, and Mrs. Roger W. Straus, chairman of the women's division. In addition to New York City, other large cities participating in campaigns included Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and many others.

Officials Hold Back Flood Loss Estimates

JERUSALEM.—The all-Arab town of Nablus, which was hard hit by the recent three-day strike which received assistance from the Palestine government, it was announced today.

Government officials refused, for the first time at any rate, to make any estimate either as to the loss of life or of property damage, stating that any estimate was impossible for the time being.

Einstein Sorry He Can't Speak Yiddish With Greater Fluency

(Special to the J.D.B.)
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Professor Albert Einstein is sorry he doesn't know Yiddish better.

Speaking last night at a dinner which opened a campaign to raise \$20,000 for the Deane Cholera Hospital and Home for Incubables in Jerusalem, the noted savant deplored his weak grip on the international Jewish language.

Professor Einstein said the persecution of the Jews in Germany and other countries has greatly strengthened the Jewish feeling of unity.

"These times also have brought back to us a younger generation

School Aid Stoppage Arouses Warsaw Body.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Feb. 7.—The Executive of the Central Yiddish School Association today called upon Polish Jewry for widespread protests against the action of the Warsaw municipality in annulling the customary annual subsidy for Warsaw Yiddish schools.

The Warsaw municipality, which has subsidized all types of Jewish schools, failed to assign any money for Jewish schools for the first time. Jewish leaders take a grave view of the action of the Warsaw municipality, particularly since Jews pay most of the city taxes.

New Nazi Drive To Oust Citizens Imperils 2,000

Even Jews Long Dead Not Exempt, London Daily Reports

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Feb. 7.—More than 2,000 naturalized German Jewish citizens of Berlin have been seriously affected by a new drive to deprive all naturalized Jews of their citizenship, no matter how long ago obtained, the London Daily Telegraph reported today.

Even the dead are not exempt, the Telegraph reported, stating that descendants of Jews who obtained citizenship generations ago, are diligently sought out and deprived of their rights.

Those deprived of citizenship are in a tragic position, the Telegraph stated, since the Nazi regime ordered them deported, but no other country is willing to accept new refugees. The Jews are, therefore, fined heavily and even imprisoned for remaining in Germany.

Approximately 10,000 naturalized German Jews, mostly from Eastern Europe, have been deprived of their citizenship in the two years since the Nazis came into power. The roster of citizens was combed by the Nazis and all Jews naturalized after the World War were deprived of their rights and deported. The time to time the Nazi government has announced figures on revocation of naturalizations.

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"These times also have brought back to us a younger generation

Collapse of Cotton Deal Pains Reich

Americans in Berlin See Fresh Impetus Given Boycott Drive

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The statement of President Roosevelt that a barter agreement with Germany would constitute a violation of the United States anti-dumping laws provoked consternation today in government circles here.

Leading German officials said that Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation will have the effect of forcing the Reich to seek expansion of its imports from countries other than the United States.

American business men in Germany who are engaged in the export of Reich goods to the United States asserted they expect to experience difficulty in the future in continuing their activity, pointing out that the anti-dumping laws may be raised to squelch any deal which would bring German commodities into the United States.

Many Americans expressed the opinion that the boycott movement against Nazi products will receive a new impetus as a result of President Roosevelt's stand.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, financial dictator, was criticized for his policy of trading with foreign countries on a barter basis exclusively. It was maintained that this policy caused the American opposition, which now will cost the Reich \$30,000,000 and may lead to a further decrease in German exports to the United States.

5 Arabs Head Units in City

Jerusalem Council Gets to Work at Last After Rows

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—After two weeks of internal fighting the newly elected municipal council of Jerusalem finally organized itself for normal work today and elected eight committees to supervise the various departments in the municipality.

Five of the committees named are presided over by Arab chairman. The other three have Jewish chairmen.

The most important of the committees is charged with employment of municipal officials. It is presided over by Mayor Khalidi, but is composed in a manner which (Continued on Page Two)

London Journal Issues Palestine Supplement

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Feb. 7.—A special edition of the weekly London Jewish Chronicle containing a Palestine supplement, headed by a message from High Commissioner Sir Arthur Graffell Wauchope, will appear tomorrow. The Chronicle is non-Zionist in its editorial policy.

\$30,000,000 Surplus Forecast by Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7.—Revenue of the Palestine government for the fiscal year of 1935-1936 are estimated by government officials at \$27,500,000 with a possible expenditure of \$17,500,000, leaving a surplus of \$10,000,000 to be added to the present surplus of approximately \$20,000,000, it was learned today.

Citrus exports for 1934 are 3,353,800 boxes as compared with 2,565,000 in 1933, officials of the Palestine government announced today.

DAWA Shakes Schuch Grip, Changes Status

Becomes an Independent, 'Impartial' Group; Warning Given

The DAWA, Nazi anti-Jewish economic organization, yesterday threw off the control of Dr. Hubert Schuch, president of the office of New Germany, and set itself up as an independent, "impartial" organization.

At the same time it warned Dr. Schuch to withdraw his followers from the executive committee of the DAWA within ten days lest it be obliged to "draw its own inferences."

Schuch Might Broken
The revolt of the DAWA, formerly faithful to Schuch, marks the second major blow to his supremacy in American Nazism. The first was the recent successful revolt of Anton Haegeler, who decimated the ranks of the Friends by forming a new Nazi organization, the American National Socialist League.

The DAWA was seen veering from Schuch to Haegeler yesterday as it proclaimed itself interested in unifying the warring Schuch and Haegeler factions. But behind the ostensible mediation there was an attempt to desert Schuch.

Offers to Join Factions
The DAWA had offered to unify the two factions, but demanded the newly elected municipal council of Jerusalem follow from membership in the DAWA executive committee. This seemingly impartial revolt. (Continued on Page Eight)

Austria Eases Jewish Stand, Ludwig Avers

Anti-Semitic Measures to Be Reviewed, Asserts Press Chief

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The Austrian government is now studying all laws issued recently in order to revise or eliminate clauses which give the impression of being aimed specifically against the Jews, Dr. Eduard Ludwig, for many years press chief of the government, announced today in an interview with the correspondent of Chwila, Polish Jewish newspaper of Lwow, Poland.

Contending that the mass dismissals of Jewish physicians employed by the government-supported sick benefit panels were motivated by political reasons, and not by anti-Semitism, Dr. Ludwig declared that the Minister of the Interior Neustadt-Stuermer was reviewing the cases with a view to "rectifying all errors."

"The Austrian government will never permit anti-Semitic winds blowing from another State to be successful here," Dr. Ludwig asserted.

The surprising reversal of the Austrian government policy of ousting Jews from all public positions and dismissal of anti-Semitic content in Dr. Ludwig's statement was regarded here as the result of the unfavorable publicity received by Austria abroad.

A recent attempt by the Austrian Minister of Finance to obtain a loan in London ended in failure and a blue ribbon from (Continued on Page Eight)

Warsaw Says Agro-Yid Must Liquidate Affairs

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Feb. 7.—After closing the offices of the Agro-Yid last Tuesday, the government today officially announced that the organization, established to stimulate migration of Polish Jews to Soviet Russia, would no longer be permitted to operate and will have to dissolve.

All the records of the Agro-Yid office have been confiscated by the police officials, and the office is in existence for only a few months.

Vienna Papers Assail Executive For Setting Up 'News' Agency

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
VIENNA, Feb. 7.—Criticism against the Executive of the Jewish Agency for establishing a partisan news service from Palestine was voiced today by Die Stimme, official organ of the Zionist Federation of Austria, and Die Neue Welt, which speaks for the "Judeo-Christian Party."

Die Stimme said it hoped that the matter would be taken up at the next session of the Actions Committee of the Zionist Executive, the importance of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and pointed out that it is detrimental to Zionist interests to unburden the Jewish

Telegraphic Agency by establishing a partisan news service supported by Executive funds.

Weekly Tells of Fight, Gives Support to J. T. A.
Die Neue Welt, Vienna paper, German Jewish weekly published and edited by the well known Dr. Robert Stricker, carried the following article in its issue of January 25, which reached New York yesterday:

"Behind the scenes, heretofore unmentioned, the Jewish paper 'A Bitter Struggle' has recently been going on between two Jewish news (Continued on Page Two)

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN
 Published daily except on Saturdays, legal
 and Jewish holidays by the
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, Inc.
 1220 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 JACOB FRANKLAND, President
 L. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1935

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Entered as second-class office No. 1122, at New York, N. Y., on March 19, 1919, under Post Office No. 100.

Watchful Waiting
 It is too early as yet properly to appraise the announcement made yesterday by Dr. Ludwig, a leading Austrian government official, to the effect that all the recently issued laws which give the impression of being anti-Jewish are now being revised.

There will be time enough for appreciation of this announcement when the revision actually produces the results which the Jews of the world see, namely, the reinstatement of Jewish employes dismissed from government and municipal offices, abolition of the law segregating Jewish children in a special Ghetto school and removal of the Jewish community as the representative of Jewish interests, as well as the granting of a proportionate government subsidy for Jewish religious needs, as is done for the needs of the other religious communities.

A mere rewording of the anti-Jewish clauses in the laws will not be sufficient to restore foreign Jewish confidence in Austria. Watchfully we shall wait for acts. Only then will it be possible to estimate the Austrian Cabinet's sincerity of its expressed wishes to right the wrongs inflicted upon the Jewish population under the recently promulgated laws, or to decide whether Dr. Ludwig's announcement is only a maneuver resembling the unkept promises made several years ago by Premier Schuschnigg to Jewish leaders in Geneva.

Tax and Subsidy
 The protests which are now being voiced against the Warsaw municipality for having annulled its subsidy for Jewish schools will be considered just by every impartial observer.

Contributing a large amount in taxes to the municipal budget, the Jewish population in Warsaw is entitled to demand fair treatment as far as municipal subsidies for schools goes. There is no reason why Jewish money paid in taxes should be used to aid non-Jewish schools when the Jewish population is refused such assistance.

Taxation without representation has long been recognized as unjust in principle. Does not the municipality of Warsaw realize this?

Preparations are being made in several countries where Jews resist to celebrate the birth anniversary of the 800th anniversary of the birth of the great Maimon of Israel, Moses ben Maimon, the Rambam, whose name is usually called. This famous and outstanding man was born in March, 1135. It was on the 14th of Passover, the 14th of Nisan, that this soul saw the light of day in the famous and romantic city of Cordova, Spain.

There is an old Jewish saying, characteristic of the traditional and unbounded veneration by the Jews of their great men—"From Moses until Moses, there hath arisen none like Moses." Of Moses the great prophet, inspired teacher and lawgiver of old Scripture, tells that he was unique, that there arose none like unto him for certain sterling outstanding excellences and also that the foot of Mount Sinai, the Egypt, out of a land where it had been physically and spiritually enslaved, bringing the people to the foot of Mount Sinai to receive that Revelation which spelt true physical and spiritual freedom.

His soul was pure and expressive of a high sense of his lofty calling and of the fundamental nature of his tremendous task to stand a single day on Sinai as a sign of a divine destiny. At the same time, and because of his spiritual nobility, he met the circumstances of his life and the difficulties of his mission with an excessive but typical modesty; he confronted his foes with a quiet and unflinching self-possession.

Man of Energy Arises in Israel
 Many, many centuries later another Moses arose in Israel, a man of amazing energy, dynamic in his thought, of unswerving originality, uncomparable versatility, and a tremendously determinative force in the history of Judaism. So strangely enough, the greater part of his manifold activities was brought in Egypt, and Moses ben Maimon was called upon to lead his contemporaries and their descendants from an enslavement of ignorance and superstition and perplexity to a Promised Land of knowledge, truth and sure faith. His life and work had far-reaching effects similar to those

OF THE RAMBAM

By DAVID GREEN



MOSES BEN MAIMON

of his very great predecessor and namesake.

He had many grateful and understanding admirers but also some strenuous foes who did not disdain to hurl personal abuse at him for views which they regarded as pernicious if not heretical. But he went on his way undeterred by the attacks and invective of his opponents, while at the same time great enough to stand corrected if certain pointed out errors of fact or fallibility of opinion in any of his works.

He always preserved a philosophical and genial calm; he concentrated his inexhaustible energy on the thousand and one different problems which affected his people in the many lands of their sojournings. He strengthened the faith and courage of his co-religionists who looked to his comforting light in the drear days of darkness.

Content With Small Group Who Understood Him

On the other hand, without hauteur or superiority he was prepared to be content with finding only a select few who would understand his thought and its arguments and profundities, while appreciating the genuinely religious motive of all his thinking.

His contemporaries and subsequent generation came under his pervasive influence not only through his colossal work of systematic and complete codifi-

cation of Israel's vast accumulation of laws and traditions, but also through his lucid and logical commentary on the collection of Traditional Law made by Rabbi Judah the Prince in the second century of the current era and known as the Mishna, but also through his method of approach to the problem arising from the relationship of reason and the accepted teachings of religion.

The distillation or summing up of the whole elaborate pattern of his great thinking is formulated in his thirteen dogmas of Judaism which can be described as articles of belief and which for centuries have been accepted by Jews as a whole and hymned by many poets.

Not Appropriate Place To Detail Checkered Life

It is not appropriate to give a detailed account of the interesting and checkered life of Maimonides, nor yet to appraise his great significance against the background of Judeo-Arabic culture, though then a little past its zenith.

Nor would it be possible in a short space to do justice to influence upon some of the great masters of medieval scholastic philosophy as well as upon modern philosophy through the vehicle of Spinoza's thinking which shows how much the Rambam's "Guide of the Perplexed" had provided essential stimulus.

Suffice it that these facts are facts which are illustrated in the works of those who have striven for such matters. It will content myself however with a consideration of the attitude of our renowned Ramban towards other faiths.

Tolerant Attitude Adopted By Sages of Early Times

The tolerant attitude to other faiths adopted by the Sages of early Rabbinic times may be summed up in the well-known Talmudical saying that the pious of other nations have a share in the world to come.

It is the recognition that while the Jew is firmly convinced of the truth of his faith and the only direct means of knowing and experiencing the highest truths about God, the world and man, none the less he recognizes that the stranger who is not of the people of Israel may be following an overblown conviction of God's presence and reveal a heart only known for purity of intention to God Himself. Such an one must be regarded the same bliss as is vouchsafed the true and faithful in Israel.

The saying of the Rabbits referred to above was probably uttered in connection with the devotees of a paganism in its serious and melancholy mood.

Maimonides lived at a time when Christianity and Islam were well established in the medieval world.

While he knew of the mild tolerance of Caliphs and Christian Kings, he had had personal dancing attendance by the great Mohammedan sects and knew of the many trials to which his brethren in Christian lands had undergone.

And yet, in spite of his knowledge of the dominant faiths in practice, in spite also of his sure conviction of the truth of his own faith was the true and pure faith, he recognizes that both the Caugther faiths have long much under the same spiritual sky.
 (Continued on Page Five)

Between the Lines

By B. SMOLAR

The question of whether or not to boycott German goods has been indirectly answered by Roosevelt's statement that the proposed barter agreement between the United States and Germany is a violation of a pact would be a violation of America's anti-dumping laws.

This theory advanced by the President is a new angle in the fight which certain American non-Jewish organizations in America are now conducting against patronizing Germany goods. Once the placing of German goods on the American market amounts to the violation of American laws, there can be no doubt in the mind of any citizen as to the necessity of avoiding purchase of German products.

Boycott and Inflation

The present monetary system in Germany, which permits the selling of German goods at low prices, is a serious threat not only a menace to the American producer within the United States, but also to the American export outside the United States.

The so-called registered marks which Germany has introduced to check the sale of its regular gold marks are nothing but an attempt to dump German goods abroad. Intended for foreign consumption only, these "registered marks" enable buyers to bring extremely cheap German products into the United States and injure domestic interests.

It is from this viewpoint that the United States should object when it rejected the cotton barter agreement with Germany. The German goods which would come into the United States in exchange for the American cotton would be in direct competition with similar goods produced in the United States, since Germany would be dealing in its inflated "registered marks."

New Interpretation

The question of boycotting German goods in America has, with the announcement of President Roosevelt, therefore received a new and justified interpretation. It is no longer a question of revenge on the part of Jews or anti-Nazi elements in America.

It is a question of defending the American market from dumping.

In its effort to force its goods upon America, the German government is threatening reprisals. It is clear that if we sell goods from the United States if America will not see it that German products are sold through the United States as much as American products are sold in Germany.

It is not hard to see, it may be assumed, fitting the Secretary of State or any of the members of the American Cabinet, that the United States can goods in Germany is declining anyway. It declined from \$140,000,000 in 1933 to \$107,000,000 in 1934.

Only a year ago the American government maintained a large commercial staff in its Consulate-General in Berlin. Today this staff has been reduced to just a few officials, in view of the fact that American business in Germany is declining to decline ever since the Nazis came to power. From the very first day of the Nazi government the American government has had its mind made up to live on a dumping policy. Hence the negative attitude of the United States government on any barter agreements with Germany.

THE READER'S FORUM

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

—Why He Didn't Sign

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: I am one of the rabble of the Central Conference who refused to endorse the resolution of Rabbi Larus for the following reasons:

- (a) Practically all congregations in the United States consist of middle-class and capitalist Jews, and one cannot support Socialism in Palestine without endorsing it in America. Rabbi Larus speaks as an individual, but rather is looked upon as the spokesman of his community. Any rabbi who will be treated by our non-Jewish friends as I do is voice too much.
- (b) I know too much about the methods and their religious aspirations to suspect that they would encourage the Jewish faith in Palestine.
- (c) I am a Revisionist since 1926 and attended the Second World Revisionist Conference and as a member of the presidium had many opportunities to remember anything that we discussed that had anything to do

with Fascism.

(e) The Betar is merely a replica of the scout movement in America. As a rabbi I always supported the American scouts in spite of their brown uniforms. I can assure other rabbis did likewise. What may be good for America should also prove profitable for the Jewish people in Poland.

(f) In reference to social justice, I am sure that Rabbi Larus knows enough of Marxian theory to be able to distinguish between a philosophy of materialism and that of the Prophets to understand that the gulf is wide enough not to imply the same meaning.

(g) The class struggle is not necessarily the best method that will bring about social justice, and a knowledge of present-day conditions is necessary to understand to be very wealthy under the circumstances.

ZORRIS M. ROSE,
 (Temple Sinai of Brooklyn),
 Brooklyn, N. Y.,
 Feb. 7, 1935.

Pressing Foksongs

By A. W. BINDER

When the early pioneers of 1885 came to Palestine they were faced with the problem of selecting proper songs to sing. They wanted to sing, and had to sing, for their Jewish heart breaks into song upon beholding the beautiful land of our fathers.

The folk songs of people cannot be created in a day, a month, or a year. They must be evolved. Our people had to become rooted in the soil again. They had to become saturated with the atmosphere of Palestine, in order to be able to produce a representative type of song.

As for the poetry of these songs, the problem was less difficult, for our people have been composing poetry about Palestine ever since they were exiled into the Diaspora. And so, when they came to Palestine, new poetry blossomed, but there was no Palestinian music to accompany the new verses. They had to sing, and so they took the folk songs which they had heard in the countries from which they came, and adapted them to this new poetry. They were, however, always conscious of the fact that the songs were not their own; the stranger; the songs of the Galuth. When they were asked to sing one of the new songs of Zion, they always answered that the great verses were derived from the Russian, Slavic, Rumanian, and the like.

After 1917, when the Chaluutz movement began, the folk song held a place of importance. One could hear music throughout Palestine. It took some time to realize a matter of fact, when one thought of the Chaluutz, one always thought of him in terms of work and song.

With the coming of the chaluutz to Palestine came a great increase as well as advance in the Palestine folk songs.

It seems as if the Chaluutz became more conscious than ever of the inadequacy of the existing Palestinian song, for it was very close to the land. It was the first to become rooted in the soil, to saturate himself with the atmosphere of Palestine, and it was, therefore, he who was first to satiate the Jewish soul with a genuine Palestinian song. We were entirely dissatisfied with the songs which were being sung, for they were not his; they were alien. He could not express himself through them. They were out of time with his heart.

So they, the Chaluutzim, set about to create a new song. They discovered that the Yeminites had the greatest many beautiful folk songs which were Oriental in color and which were very much akin to the spirit of the land. And so they began to sing songs of the Yeminites in many cases genuine Yeminite folk songs, and new Hebrew texts set to Yeminite melodies.

It is not alone the Chaluutzim who for Chassidic songs, used mainly for dances. There was also a period when a great many liturgical songs were created, and a series of synagogue melodies adapted to excerpts from the prayers.

It took, however, the combination of all these elements to strike what may today be called the beginning of the new Palestinian folk-song. The old synagogue mode, the Yeminite and Arabic elements, had to be fused into the new style of the Chaluutzim, and those souls are filled with the spirit of the land. They are musical, and do not find in the Palestine the knowledge of musical technique, and it is for this reason that they have been able to plant their songs in the hearts of those which one finds in their creations. These songs, in a great many cases, have a certain virility which does not exist in the Palestine song of the past; virility in the music, as well as in the poetry.

Maimonides

(Continued from Page Four)
spread knowledge of the true God in the world.

Before quoting a passage in illustration of the attitude of Maimonides, I would like to say that tolerance is one of the great needs of the day and calls with the prophet of old: "Have we not all one Father; hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously each man against his brother?"

And now for the quotation from the writings of Maimonides. It is taken from the Responsa in which he was asked whether the Mohammedans were to be regarded as heathens. In this course he says: "They are definitely not idolaters and idolatry has completely disappeared from their mouth and heart. They ascribe Unity to God and the prophet of old: 'He is not all one Father; hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously each man against his brother?'"

TEN YEARS AGO

The Jewish Daily Bulletin

February 8, 1925

BERLIN.—A delegation from leading Jewish organizations was appointed to visit the United States to enlist the cooperation of American Jewry in the work of the Jewish World Relief Committee.

JERUSALEM.—The Christian Moslem Executive issued a call for a strike on the day of the arrival in Palestine of Lord Balfour to open the Hebrew University April 1.

Five Years Ago

NEW YORK.—Solomon M. Stroock was elected chairman of the Executive Council of the United States Seminary of America to fill the place left vacant by the death of Louis Marshall. The editor of a Baden anti-Semitic paper was found guilty of having slandered the Socialists' "Vorwarts" with the accusation of receiving subsidies from the Jewish banker Jacob Goldschmidt.

One Year Ago

NEW YORK.—Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Association and of the Amateur Athletic Union, denied the United States Seminary of America personally to investigate charges of discrimination against Jews.

NEW YORK.—The National Office of the League for Labor Peace announced that Associate Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis had contributed \$1,000 to the Arlosoroff memorial fund.

Liepmann Talks Monday At Brooklyn Center

Heinz Liepmann, German Jewish novelist, will be the guest speaker at the forum of the Brooklyn Jewish Center next Monday evening. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Liepmann's address will be based on his novel, "Murder—Made in Germany."

Wants Forces Welded



SHOLOM ASCH

Ash Advocates Unity, Central Mouthpiece

Novelist Is Honored at Reception Staged by Congress

World Jewry was called upon last night to unite forces and create a central authoritative body to speak on its behalf in a speech by Sholom Asch, distinguished Jewish novelist, at a reception in his honor at the Hotel Astor.

More than 1,000 persons were present at the affair, which was under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress.

Fresh from a first-hand contact with the needs of European Jewry, Mr. Asch assailed the futility of pouring relief into Europe for stricken Jewish communities as long as there was no political guarantee for them.

"It is like filling a sack full of holes," he said.

The paramount need of European Jewry, according to the noted Jewish writer, is not material but political.

"The Jewish people need a mouthpiece through which to speak and defend their rights," he stated.

Democracy Upheld
Mr. Asch vigorously defended the democratic principle as being responsible for the greatest development of the human personality and for the greatest progress of civilization.

"It is high time," he asserted, "for civilized people to cling to the democratic principle to unite."

"No one needs the democratic principle more than the Jews. For only under democracy have we and other oppressed people been permitted personal freedom and personal development.

"For that reason of our faith that whoever tampers with that democratic principle, tampers with our most sacred possession and endangers our only guarantee for freedom."

Asks Authoritative Body
Mr. Asch called for the ending of "free-for-all" Jewish leadership and for the creation of an authoritative body to demonstrate to friends and foes alike "the Jewish will to live."

The greetings of the American Jewish Congress were conveyed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, honorary president of the organization, and Professor Horace M. Kallen of the New School for Social Research.

Other speakers included Chaim Greenberg and Dr. Ze'ev Va'ani, both national secretaries of the A.J.C.

Warm tributes to Mr. Asch from his associates in the literary world were read at the reception, including greetings from Sinclair Lewis, Ernadine Caldwell, Robert Nathan, George Fohlerby, Louis Untermeyer, Waldo Frank and Herschel Brickell.

World Press Digest

Jewish Information Sadly Lacking Here

Rabbi S. Felix Mendelsohn, in an editorial in *The Chicago Jewish Post*, writes the following on Jewish knowledge as follows:

Anyone who has tried to obtain information on Jewish subjects will readily testify to the great difficulties for which are connected with this seemingly simple task. The reason is obvious. We lack good reference books on Jews and Judaism in English. The Jewish Encyclopedia is the first of its kind ever published and it is therefore incomplete in many respects and unsuited for popular purposes—outside of the fact that it was concluded in 1905 and is therefore largely out of date. German Jewry has in this respect been more progressive than we are. A five volume Jewish encyclopedia (under the title *Encyclopaedia Judaica*) was published in 1920 and a larger work (under the title *Encyclopaedia Judaica*) is still in the process of publication.

Those who are interested in obtaining Jewish information in English will therefore be pleased to hear of the recent publication of the *Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge* in one volume under the editorship of Jacob De Haas (Behrman's Jewish Book House, New York). This single volume is a treasure-trove of Jewish lore. It contains multum in parvo. It treats every subject pertaining to Jewish life and tradition, but the information given in most cases is satisfactory, and those who desire to go deeper into any subject will be able to find their thirst through the bibliography given at the end of the volume.

Goldenson Praised On 'Modest Record'

Under the title, "High Standards of Religious Leadership," the *Brooklyn Jewish Advocate* writes editorially:

Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson, rabbi of Congregation Emanuel in New York, is celebrating his 50th birthday in the largest Jewish community of the world. Congratulations are richly deserved because Rabbi Goldenson is setting a high standard of religious leadership in this country.

There is something very refreshing in the concentration of his gifts and devoting his energies to religious matters. A large number of our rabbis regard themselves as more or less functionaries of Leonardo da Vinci. They insist on dazzling their respective congregations with their

Thus we find rabbis combining the offices of dramatic critic, book reviewer, communal lay leader, social and financial manager and art connoisseur, as well as political expert, all in one. The sermons of this rabbinical profession are usually dependent on the front page of the newspaper.

Sermons on religious or purely scholarly subjects which require abstruse research instead of the coining of meaningless phrases on more or less topical subjects are extremely rare. Many of these rabbis could teach our publicity men a trick or two on how to break into the news columns.

Rabbi Goldenson's dignified, scholarly and modest record at his 50th birthday celebration is as the foremost rabbi in this country. He may not have any definite views on the latest political party, but he is the religious leader of his community in the best sense of the word.

Paints Maimonides As Era's First Doctor

The *Orthodox Union*, published by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, speaking about the Maimonides celebrations in America, says:

Maimonides is a most colorful subject for research, and he was a philosopher, teacher, writer, judge, scientist, scholar, statesman, and rabbi. In addition to all these activities, he found time to be the greatest doctor of his day, serving as court physician to Saladin, and invited by Richard the Lion-Hearted to come to England and become his private physician. Saladin, the leader of the Saracens in the Crusades, and Richard, the leader of the Christians, are generally regarded as the two outstanding figures of the time, but Maimonides equaled them, if he did not surpass them, in greatness.

Among many volumes dealing with the Rambam's life and work which have been announced for publication in connection with the Maimonides celebration, the Winchell-Thomas Company of Boston is issuing, "Maimonides—His Life and Genius," by Dr. S. M. Goldenson, translated from the German of Dr. U. Munn.

Hitler's Personality Of Dual Description

The *Leeds Mercury*, writing on Hitler's anti-Jewish policy, says:

Can we secure ourselves by the anti-Semitism in a tank in Hitler's brain, and that on all other subjects of politics he is lucid and fair-minded as to ourselves. "Here is a man who has declared in several great speeches that he desires peace, how few can we doubt him."

The difficulty is that this man speaks with two voices. Sometimes he is persuasive and peace-loving, and at other times arrogant and like the traditional diplomacy of his country. I do not say he is a humbug; a man that few of us doubt him, but to assure other peoples that nothing of the sort is happening.

He is not a hypocrite, but a man who speaks with two voices because he is in two minds. He is deeply sincere in his belief that peace is the only way to be treated as an honorable and well-disposed nation. He believes that the claims he has put forward will remain, and how much justice and reason behind them. And there are times when he believes that such claims cannot but be granted. He then speaks to us gently.

But when he looks round the world, when he sees how much peace is being destroyed, and how his own people are suffering from shortage of food and raw materials, and of markets for their products, it seems to him that he thinks Germany will never have the freedom he deserves unless she fights for it, and that she must be prepared to make the ultimate preparations which are going on throughout his country. He is a double personality.

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by MARJORIE GRENNE
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The Schools : Women's Clubs : Youth Groups : Food News

Peace, Education and Religion Are Temple Sisterhoods' Ideals

On March 22 there will be staged in Washington the biennial convention of the largest Jewish women's organization in the country; the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

The activities of this group, which functions not only in the United States and Canada but also in England, South Africa and Panama, are in the main devoted to a three-fold ideal: peace, education and religion. To translate the prophetic vision of Israel—a world in which the sword will be hammered into plowshares—into actual reality, that is the dream, and the mission of these women who generously devote themselves to the service not only of their own race, their humanity, but to the service of humankind. They realize, of course, that this idea of peace can only be approached by the road of education, an education that is addressed to the parents as well as the children, to those who are taught and those who teach themselves. This education again leads ultimately to religion. Religion not in the sense of slavishly observing an ancient code, but religion as a living spirit, a pillar of fire on the road of progress.

Work Goes On

Although the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods has maintained a great loss in the death of Martha Levy Steinfeld, who for the past five years had been the president of the organization, the work she has so splendidly inaugurated goes on in honor of her memory. During her administration the national committee on peace of the N. F. T. S. published a book, "Jewish Peace Stories."

A second and similar volume is now in preparation bearing a page of dedication to and appreciation of the late leader. This new volume is to be used in adult study groups and the N. F. T. S. will have in addition to it a new series of study syllabi available for Sisterhood study groups or open meetings. This series will include the following works: "The Jew Looks at War and Peace: A Study of Pacifism from the Jewish Point of View," by Ronald Goshen; "Dramatic Moments in Jewish History," by A. L. Sachar, and "An Bird's Eye View of Jewish Literature" by A. H. Friedland.

Scholarships Given

The organization has also awarded a number of scholarships to religious school teachers from small communities where there are no rabbis by which those teachers were then enabled to attend the Teachers' Summer School at the Hebrew Union College.

For educational work as purely as any, reasons the N. F. T. S. supports the Jewish Braille Institute of New York which publishes a magazine of Jewish contents in braille. This material is distributed without charge to all English-speaking Jewish braille readers throughout the world. The library of the Institute—the only library in the country which has braille books of exclusively Jewish contents and interests—has also been largely built up through the work of the various groups of the N. F. T. S. and the circulation of these books is national thanks to special franking privileges. The youth of the country is reached and imbued with the ideals for which the organization stands by the well-known monthly magazine, "Young Israel." For adults, the Federation has just launched a bi-monthly publication, "Topics and Trends." Thus, representative of the very noblest Jewish ideals, the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods can report at its forthcoming convention on its forthcoming record of successful service.

National officers of the organization are: Mrs. Abram Simon, honorary president; Mrs. Henry Nathan, Buffalo, acting president and first vice-pres-

ident; Mrs. Adolph Rosenberg, Cincinnati, second vice-president; Mrs. Albert J. May, New York, third vice-president; David Lefkowitz, Dallas, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Joseph Stolz, Chicago, recording secretary; Mrs. Frankel, Cincinnati, treasurer; Miss Jane Evans, Cincinnati, executive secretary.

College League to Fete Soleveitchik Sunday

Beuriah College League of the School of the Jewish Woman will give a reception Sunday night in honor of Shulamith Soloveitchik, founder of the organization, who returned from Palestine recently. Speakers at the reception will include Dr. Trude Weiss-Rosmarin, Rabbi Henry A. Schorr and H. Kuttman of the Jewish National Fund.

Tonight's Dinner

Louis Golding tells in his newest book of short stories, "This Wanderer," the touching tale of Hyman Lipshin, who in Doornington dreams of the wonders of the far world; but when he inherits riches and can travel all over the earth and dine luxuriously at the most expensive restaurants, Doornington calls him back and he thinks with nostalgic tenderness of the "varrenikas" his mother used to make.

In case you wonder, in reading this story, how one makes these "varrenikas" of which poor Hyman Lipshin thinks with such poignant longing, I am offering you here a mixture for them. Cheese "varrenikas" for a dairy meal and Buckwheat or Kasha "varrenikas" for the usual supper table. For both of them you roll out your dough—the same dough you use for home-made noodles—rather thinly and cut into square pieces. These pieces you fill these latter carefully at the ends of about one pound of home made cheese well beaten with two or three eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, salt to taste, a dash of nut, and if you wish—some raisins; or you mix buckwheat with a generous amount of chicken fat in the mixture, add pepper and salt to taste and stir the whole mixture well so that buckwheat, fat and onions become one malleable and adhering mass.

Either of these two fillings you put in the proper amount on your little squares of dough, close these latter carefully at the ends. European women use a little instrument shaped like a tiny wheel with which they make corrugated edges to their "varrenikas." If not pressed down in the dough serves as well—cook them in boiling, slightly salted water for about twenty minutes and serve as a special dish or as a side dish to meat.

Aaron Ben Hayyim, the Younger, was the author of the book on the earthquake which occurred in Smyrna in July, 1888.



FEBRUARY 9TH 1907 MEETING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE YOUTH GROUPS BY ORDER OF NAPOLEON

FEBRUARY 17TH 1913 DISPUTATION AT TORTOSA OPENS

SPANISH JEWRY COMPELLED TO SECURE JUDAH IN A DEBATE LASTING OVER A YEAR

FEBRUARY 6TH 1831 FRANCE GRANTS COMPLETE EQUALITY TO THE JEWS THE BARRON OF SHAME AND BECOMES A CITIZEN THE MOTION THAT JOSHUA BE PUT ON TERMS OF EQUALITY WITH OTHER OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED RELIGIONS, AFTER BEING PASSED BY THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES WAS FINALLY RATIFIED BY LOUIS PHILIPPE

—Specially drawn for the J.D.B. by David Roop.

THE WEEK IN JEWISH HISTORY

List Requirements to be Met By Hebrew Post Graduates

By PAUL DELLIN

The Board of Examiners of the Board of Education has announced that men and women candidates for the license of teach Hebrew in the New York City high schools have until March 15 to file their applications. The examination of candidates in Hebrew will be given during the period from April 15 to May 13, 1935.

This move on the part of the Board of Education to create new posts for teachers of the Hebrew language is an outgrowth of the teaching of this subject in the city institutions for the past four years.

The Biblical language was recently placed on an equal footing with other foreign languages, taught as a part of the regular curriculum, when the candidates for the post of assistant director of foreign languages in the school system were permitted to offer a knowledge of Hebrew toward satisfaction of the requirements for that position for the first time.

Requirements Listed
The Jewish Daily Bulletin here-with offers the eligibility prerequisites for the license to teach Hebrew in the city secondary schools, salaries, fees, etc. They are as follows:

- 1—Applications to enter this competitive examination will be received from February 1 to March 15, 1935, inclusive. Applications filed or postmarked after March 15 will not be accepted.
- 2—Applications must in every case be accompanied by the required fee of \$4.50.
- 3—The basic salary of a teacher of Hebrew ranges from \$2,148 to \$4,560, according to length of satisfactory service. The annual increment is \$156 or more.
- 4—Only those persons who meet the New York City eligibility requirements herein set forth, including the qualifications as to age and citizenship may enter the examination.
- 5—Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. However, in the case of Hebrew, candidates may present "the satisfactory equivalent of a college education to the Board of Examiners, for its approval."

City continuation school, or a college. If a candidate offers the required number of days teaching, no graduate study is necessary.

b)—Three hundred hours of post graduate study in a recognized college, 240 hours of study creditable towards a master's degree together with sixty hours in methods of teaching the Hebrew language in general, and 60 hours corresponds to one university credit. No teaching experience is necessary under this eligibility clause.

c)—A combination of graduate study and days of teaching may be offered.

d)—Two years of teaching in grades 6A-8E in elementary schools and in addition 150 hours of satisfactory graduate study (study must include ninety hours work creditable to a Master's degree.

Full particulars and information on eligibility requirements may be secured from the School News Editor, care of the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Abraham Lincoln Hebrew Culture Club

(This is the fourth in a series of articles on Menorah Societies and Hebrew Clubs in the New York City Schools.)

Abraham Lincoln High School, in Coney Island, was one of the very first secondary institutions in New York City to adopt courses in Hebrew as a regular part of the curriculum. The Biblical language became an officially credited subject in this school and in Thomas Jefferson High School in the Fall term of 1920.

Only a handful of students enrolled for these courses at Lincoln High when the study was originally initiated but the demand has

(Continued on Page Seven)

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6—A candidate must offer one of the following:

- a)—One hundred and sixty days of teaching of any subject in a high school, a New York

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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

will answer all questions relative to Kashruth. If you are in doubt, write to the Food Section.

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