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★

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Actions Body Ponders New Agency Setup

**But Rise in Non-Zionist
Members Is Called
Congress Problem**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, March 29.—The question of whether the non-Zionists are to be given fifty per cent representation in the Jewish Agency in the future was broached at today's session of the Actions Committee by Berl Locker, the member of the Zionist Executive in charge of the organization department.

Mr. Locker stated that the next Zionist Congress will have to discuss this question. The non-Zionists, he said, are confronted with the problem of finding means of collaboration with the Zionists in the Jewish Agency.

Against Separate Unit

The speaker also reported that the Zionist Executive does not think it advisable to recognize the General Zionists as a separate unit.

In opening the general debate which followed Mr. Locker's report, Dr. Schwartzbach, president of the World Union of General Zionists, objected to Mr. Locker's report. Dr. Schwartzbach pointed out that the viewpoint advocated by Mr. Locker is considered by the General Zionists an attempt to hamper the development of the General Zionist Party.

"The Zionist Executive should not apply one measure with regard to the General Zionists and another with regard to the extreme Laborite group of the Ha-Shomer Hazair," he said.

General Debate Held

The entire session of the Actions Committee was devoted to a general debate which will be continued Saturday evening. Meanwhile the session adjourned early today on account of the Sabbath, and will be resumed late Saturday evening.

The general debate, as well as the entire session of the Actions Committee, was carried on behind closed doors. Even the press was not admitted.

A complaint that "the Zionist Executive is furnishing with immigration certificates only applicants who are members of allied Zionist parties" was voiced during

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Left Wing Faction To Quit Labor Party

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, March 29.—The Ha-Shomer Hazair, the left wing of the Jewish Labor party in Palestine which obtained a majority during the recent plebiscite rejecting the peace agreement with the Revisionists, will separate from the Jewish Labor party, it was learned here today in connection with the sessions of the Actions Committee.

It is understood that the Ha-Shomer Hazair will request that the Actions Committee recognize this wing of the Laborites as a separate union within the Zionist Organization.

Hitler Won't Let Savant Attend Rambam Fete

**Ex-Berlin U. Professor
May Not Leave Reich
to Go to Cordoba**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
CORDOBA, Spain, March 29.—The fifth day of the Maimonides' celebration passed today with festivities undiminished. Chief Rabbi Julien Weil of France was the principal speaker at a ceremony arranged by the Cordoba celebration committee.

It was revealed that Professor David Baumgart, formerly of the University of Berlin, has been invited by the committee as one of the principal guests. The Nazi government, however, did not permit him to leave the country.

Addressing today's celebration in honor of the Rambam, Rabbi Weil declared that, after the Jewish exile from Jerusalem, Spain became a new land of Israel. Dr. Weil referred to the persecutions of Jews which are now going on in other European countries and praised the attitude of Spain as being no longer one of tolerance only but of hearty respect toward the Jewish people.

Catholic Dignitaries In Vienna Observance

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
VIENNA, March 29.—The Spanish Ambassador in Austria, the president of the Austrian Supreme Court and representatives of Chancellor Schuschnigg and of the Catholic Church participated today in the celebrations which the Union of Austrian Jews arranged in memory of Moses Maimonides,

(Continued on Page Two)

Nazis Widen Drive Against Jewish Shops

**'Must Be Left Empty,'
Is Slogan of Leaders
at Rallies**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, March 29.—"Jewish shops must be left empty," is the slogan proclaimed today in numerous sections of Germany by Nazi leaders, in the renewed wave of anti-Jewish persecution, which is again assuming a definitely organized character.

Acting upon instructions from Nazi headquarters in Berlin and in Munich, district commissioners of the Nazi party today arranged special meetings in their districts for the sole purpose of stimulating a wider boycott of Jewish stores.

Warns Against Buying

"There must be no buying from Jews," District Commissioner Grohe, Nazi leader of the Cologne area, said in addressing a meeting in that city. "It is just as much the duty of the middle-class as of the authorities to see that all Jewish businesses should be avoided and that no purchases should be made from Jews."

Several hundred Jewish war veterans engaged in publishing enterprises as journalists and publishers were severely affected by an order made public yesterday that all non-Aryans, whether or not they served in the German army during the war will be eliminated from the entire publishing field not later than October 1. The order affects many journalists who were still employed in publications on the ground that they served in the army during the last war.

Explains Editor's Arrest

The Westdeutscher Beobachter, the Nazi organ for Western Germany, today offered an explanation as to why Fritz Neulaender,

(Continued on Page Two)

Asylum Right Is Tested Here

**Non-Jewish Foe of Hitlerism
Fights Deportation as Refugee**

The right to political asylum in this country was argued Friday in the United States District Court at a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus to prevent the return to Germany of a non-Jewish opponent of the Hitler regime.

The case came before Judge Alfred C. Cox, who reserved decision. Otto Richter, who is said to have left Germany in fear of the consequences of outspoken opposition to the Nazi rule, is the individual involved. Arrested in San Francisco after "jumping" ship, he was sent here for deportation.

Osmond K. Frankel represented Richter, who faces imprisonment or death if he is returned to the Reich, on the writ of habeas corpus, while Charles Recht, representing a group of clergymen, filed a brief on their behalf as "friends of the court."

Turns Jew as Protest Against Nazi Cruelties

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 29.—A German settler named Kurt Neuman has adopted the Jewish religion today in protest against the Nazi persecutions of Jews in Germany.

Herr Neuman is one of the oldest colonists in Brazil. He has lived for a number of years in the Jewish agricultural colony Quatro Irmanos near Porto Alegre.

League Finds Exiles Losing Ground in Year

**Voices Hope Nations Will
Not Expel Refugees
Already Admitted**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
GENEVA, March 29.—The hope that governments will not expel refugees who were admitted to their countries was expressed today by the Intergovernmental Commission for refugees established by the League of Nations.

The question of German Jewish refugees came up before the commission in connection with the recent mass arrests of Jews who re-entered Germany. The commission has established that "the general situation has become worse since 1934."

The commission noted with regret that in some countries refugees are subject to legal penalties for not leaving the country, although it has been physically impossible for them to enter any other country.

In order to make things a little easier for these victims of the Nazi regime, the commission adopted a number of recommendations aimed to prevent the expulsion of refugees from the countries of their exile. One of the recommendations provides for the setting up of an authority within each country concerned to consider cases of expulsion to which refugees could submit their cases.

The commission voiced its pleasure at the statements of the French, Czechoslovakian and Italian representatives that their governments will ratify the Geneva agreement of October, 1933, concerning the international status of refugees. Special satisfaction was expressed at the statement by the representative of France that his government will give sympathetic consideration to the refugees.

Police Avert Lynching Bee By Paris Mob

**Jewish Girl Rescued in
Anti-Alien Riots by
Royalist Students**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
PARIS, March 29.—An attempt to lynch a Jewish girl student, a Miss Levy, was made today during a sudden violent anti-alien demonstration which flared in the medical faculty of the University of Paris here. The girl was rescued by police only after a hard struggle with the infuriated students.

The demonstration started when Wrench Royalist students posted a list of alien doctors at the university entrance. The students demanded that no foreign citizen be permitted to practice medicine in France even though he is a graduate of a French university. They also demanded that foreign students be not naturalized in France.

Bottle Is Hurlled

Somebody hurled a bottle at the demonstrators. This was sufficient to excite the students to such a degree that they called for a lynching. They rushed to Miss Levy who allegedly was the one who threw the bottle. Feelings ran so high that the girl would have been lynched if not for the immediate arrival of the police.

The movement to prohibit alien doctors to practice medicine in France has been going on for the last few months and has resulted in several clashes in the universities in different cities. Never, however, have the clashes assumed such a violent character as today.

Leaders of the anti-alien movement claim that French-born doctors find it difficult to make a living because of the increase in the number of foreign-born doctors who, after completing their course in French universities, remain in the country to practice their profession.

Haifa Budget \$275,000 More Than Jerusalem's

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
HAIFA, March 29.—With a population of about 65,000, Haifa's municipal budget for 1935-36 has been fixed at \$275,000, which compares with the \$400,000 budget which Jerusalem, with some 110,000 inhabitants more, has adopted for the coming year.

Soviet Court Jails 5 Workers For Anti-Semitism in Factory

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
MOSCOW, March 29.—Five workers in a canning plant in Kamienitz Podolsk, Ukraine, were sentenced today to prison terms for anti-Semitic activities and for molesting Jewish workers in the plant.

Three of the five were sentenced to three years' imprisonment and banished to Siberia for three years after their prison term has been served. The other two were sen-

tenced to two years' imprisonment each. Four of those sentenced will lose their civil rights. All five were expelled from the labor union immediately after the verdict was pronounced.

At a meeting of factory workers, it was demanded that the management of the plant also be put on trial in order to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. The trial aroused wide interest, and was witnessed by over 1,000 workers.

Strike, Lockout Close Cafes And Restaurants in Tel Aviv

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
TEL AVIV, March 29.—Most of this city's restaurants and cafes were closed today as the result of a lockout in reply to a strike of employees which has been going on in a number of the largest eating establishments here.

The strikers are demanding an increase in wages and better working conditions. They protested against the intolerable long hours and working on the Sabbath and Jewish holidays.

The strike, coming at the height

of the tourist season, is making heavy inroads on Tel Aviv's income. The municipality intervened today and demanded that a truce between the employers and employees be called for a few weeks in order to avoid the disturbances during the season.

In a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Acting Mayor Rokeach expressed the hope that a peaceful settlement will be reached shortly as a result of the intervention by the municipality.

CAPITAL COMMENT

BY NATHAN KOENIG

WASHINGTON.

Despite the long distance from the scenes of actual diplomatic bickering, Washington has once more become the center of interest of the world capitals. Diplomats are asking the question: What will America do in case of another conflagration. Ambassadors and ministers representing the principal European countries have been bombarded with cablegrams from their governments asking them what is America's policy in the present European crisis.



NATHAN KOENIG

The dignified foreign representatives are at a loss for an answer. They know only too well that whatever they may say today in regard to this country's position may prove to be wrong tomorrow. Every bit of information they can get hold of is undergoing careful study in the offices of diplomatic representatives of foreign countries. Positive information cannot be obtained from the State Department or any other official source. The foreign diplomats would like to know if America again will come to the aid of the allies in case of another war.

President Roosevelt, it has become clear, is playing a clever game to the great disappointment of the information hungry foreigners, he still talks, officially, about the prospects of a general disarmament conference. The thing that stumps the diplomats is that they don't know whether he is thinking about a disarmament conference in the near future or after the next war.

The German Embassy in Washington is quite confident that the United States will not take part in any European conflict. Thus, Ambassador Luther is quite happy. He knows definitely that this government strongly resents Germany's rearmament move, but does not expect more than a word of protest in the form of a note which, by the way, may or may not be sent by the United States.

With various forces playing upon prejudices in an effort to disintegrate the ties which unite the people of this country into a body seeking common goals of liberty, peace and justice, it has become increasingly evident that the time has come when there is need for greater adherence to the basic principles of religion if the great moral forces necessary to govern human behavior are not to be destroyed.

This is an observation resulting from the convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which for the first time in more than forty years met at the nation's capital to discuss the problems of American Jewry. With striking effect, the speakers at the convention, which was attended by more than 1,500 Jews from all over the country, stressed the needs for the upbuilding of the religious side of American life.

In strong contrast with the part that some representatives of the synagogue and church have played in political affairs, was the emphasis placed on the thought that the synagogue and the church must guard against anything or any action favoring of politics. The synagogue, it was pointed out, is not organized for political or economic action. It does not have the knack or the order from its members for that kind of program. The synagogue is organized to foster the spirit of religion and is not set up to tinker in the re-

pairs of other parts of the human mechanism.

Past experience in the nations of Europe has demonstrated that the union of church and state always has brought its woes upon both the state and the church. Not only does the temporal power gained by such a union make the church arrogant but it saddles bigotry upon the government. During periods of economic and social unrest, it becomes quite easy for religious leaders to carry on a crusade which arouses popular support but for which there is no sound economic basis. In this crusading, there is the constant danger of pitting group against group and religion against religion either through intention or through inference. There lies the real danger in American life today when religious leaders such as Father Coughlin preach their theories of economic and social reform.

The future of religion in American life—particularly insofar as Judaism is concerned—is entirely up to the people themselves. But, without aggressive and sound leadership, the future of religion may be beclouded by the dogmatism which knows no quarter in dealing with minority groups. The Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, one of the convention speakers, struck an important note when he said, "The time has come to challenge the people of this land to restore the family altar. Religion must be brought into the counting room and the factory. The moral and religious forces, fifty-five million strong, must stand together to resist Communism, Nazi-ism, Fascism and all the other isms that would destroy this country."

Meyer Jacobstein, newspaper publisher of Rochester, N. Y., and a former Democratic representative from New York, revisited old haunts and friends at the Capitol during the last week. Of particular interest to the former representative, is the fate of the NAR, of which he was one of the original sponsors in March, 1933, as a member of a select group which was headed by Senator Wagner of New York. During his congressional days, the Rochester publisher was known as one of the economic brains of the House.

The works of Maimonides constitute an important part of the books and manuscripts contained in the Semitic Division of the Library of Congress. At the present time the Library of Congress is sharing in the octocentennial celebration of his birth. The books and manuscripts which Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian, and Dr. Israel Schapiro, chief of the Semitic Division, have selected for exhibition in connection with the celebration, are fascinating in themselves and are attracting large public interest.

Dr. Schapiro is a student of

Maimonides and has done considerable writing about the life and work of this great Jewish scholar of the middle ages. Maimonides was, indeed, a universal character. A native of Cordova, Spain, he spent his better years at Cairo serving as physician to Saladin and as leader of the Jewry of Egypt, pursuing researches in the sacred writings of his own people, mathematics and astronomy, and corresponding with scholars and common folk throughout the world as it was then known. The Library of Congress exhibit, according to Dr. Schapiro, contains a collection which is quite representative of Maimonides works.

When Hitler said he wanted a navy only to keep the Baltic safe for the Nazis, American sailor men perked up their ears to listen. Now they are wondering if Hitler has something else in mind. Germany has several hundred thousand German "colonists" settled in Brazil. Would not Germany like to bring these people closer to the fatherland in the development of the "Greater Germany" of which the Nazis are dreaming?

The story is told of the time when Germany, during Kaiser days, wanted to participate with other European countries in a debt-collecting expedition in Venezuela. Theodore Roosevelt, who then was president, dissuaded these powers from embarking on the venture by mobilizing the United States' fleet in the Caribbean with Admiral Dewey in command.

Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York, is laying low these days in reporting out of his committee immigration bills which seek to correct some of the ills of existing laws. Representative Thomas Blanton of Texas, continues to be on the lookout for a "Dickstein bill" and is everready to sound its death knell. The Texan has a grudge against the New Yorker and does not try to hide it. Blanton is for complete restriction of immigration while Dickstein is for the development of a sane immigration policy.

Representative Blanton is receiving considerable support in his efforts to bar immigration. Much of this support is founded on the fear of well-meaning, but possibly misguided organizations and individuals, that subversive forces are uniting for immediate overthrow of the government. Therefore, it is argued, the United States should close its doors to all newcomers and the country should get rid of all persons who are not citizens.

The most recent blast to Congress came from the Benevolent and Protective Association of Elks. This organization requested legislation to curb "un-American activities" and "eradicate" subversive movements. Under this organization's proposal, such

groups as Socialists and Communists would be declared illegal and their existence would be prohibited in this country. The Department of Justice would be empowered to investigate subversive movements. Any individual who spoke or wrote in favor of a change in government, or who belong to an organization which favored such a change, would be charged with a felony, and mails would be closed to any newspapers or publications containing material which advocated or encouraged any change in government by force or violence. Aliens engaged in such activity would be thrown in jail and deported immediately. The citizenship of a person who favored a change in government by force or violence would be revoked. To carry out the request of the Elks organization, Representative R. A. Green of Florida, has introduced a bill on which he is seeking action.

Nazis Widen Boycott Drive

(Continued from Page One) Jewish editor of the organ published by the Jewish community, was arrested.

"Instead of keeping the readers of the Jewish community paper in that state of discreet humbleness which would be proper for them as the uninvited guests of the German people, the editor Neulaender published a cynical article in which he tried to be ironical about the Westdeutscher Beobachter and its work of enlightening the Rhineland population about the National Socialist race feeling," the Nazi paper stated.

Fanny Berlin Kaufman was graduated from the University of Bern as doctor of law summa cum laude in the 1870's.

Hitler Bars Trip to Cordoba

(Continued from Page One) whose birthday is now being celebrated throughout the world.

Dr. Butler to Attend Maimonides Meeting

President Nicholas Murray Butler was to attend a Maimonides celebration Saturday night at the Casa de las Espanas of Columbia University.

Addresses were to be made by Professor Salo W. Baron, Richard J. Gottheil and Frederico de Onis. In connection with the celebration a special exhibit has been opened in the Avery library on the Columbia campus.

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BLACK on WHITE

By EUGENE LYONS

In the weeks following the publication of my book "Moscow Carrousel" (Knopf, \$3.50—Adv.) I watched the book review columns of the New York papers with rather intimate interest. In fact, I felt a bit self-conscious every time the family caught me at it. Formerly I had skipped the book reviews as naturally as one skips the editorial page.

In a few instances I watched in vain. Yet the attention I lavished on those pillars of critical erudition was not wholly wasted. If I did not learn much about current books, except their names and price, I did develop a sympathetic understanding of the reviewing business. The sympathy is all-embracing—for the critics carrying such a cruel load of work, for the authors at the mercy of such harrowed reviewers and for the public that presumably abides by their judgments.



I have no private complaint. Seasoned authors assure me that I got "a pretty good break," as such matters are reckoned in the book trade. Diligent scrutiny reveals in almost every review a sentence, a phrase, or at least a word that can be quoted in advertising. Perhaps if reviewers had read the book even such valuable phrases and words would be missing. No, I have no personal grievance.

But in the interest of social history I must record first, my impression that the reviewers had not read the book; and second my naive astonishment at that fact. I record it in the interests of the larger truth. Who knows: in future ages this piece of all the pieces being composed today may be dug from under the alluvial deposits of time and become an important historical document under the title "The Lyons Lament, circa 1935." It may become the cornerstone of a new school of social research. I cannot dodge my duty to unborn generations in their search for some guiding principle in understanding literary criticism in the ancient civilization of the XXth century. They must be forewarned that the relation between a book and its reviews is extremely sketchy at best, and just isn't at average.

The polite fiction by which such book columns regulate their exalted daily existence is that one mortal man, equipped with two eyes and a pair of horn-rimmed glasses, and approximately one mind of the current model, can and does read at least one book and sometimes several books every day of his life; that he can taste a few score more as he goes along, dash off a novel of a profound treatise on what the world's coming to anyhow; and that, having disposed of these literary chores, he has enough time and strength left to cultivate a garden, attend literary teas, argue about Russia, answer letters from indignant neglected authors, keep up his training in poker or pinocle, as the case may be, and make the acquaintance of his own wife.

I know this catalogue does not exhaust the multifarious activities of a book columnist, but it suggests the scope thereof. I know, too, that he doesn't get paid enough to hire a staff of assistants and ghosts. A book reviewer worth his salt and pepper can avoid reading what other people write, but he cannot avoid writing what other people read. Yet the polite fiction aforementioned expects him unreasonably to do both.

Assuming that a critic reads the book he criticizes, I am forced to the absurd conclusion that he read at least 1,000,000 words in the week that "Moscow Carrousel" (Adv.) appeared. My contribution was a modest 100,000, which soothes my conscience; a fellow by the name of Thomas Wolfe was to blame for the major portion of the fearsome total. Maybe this gentleman's intrusion made it a particularly garrulous +tw

But even a run-of-the-mill week amounts to half a million words, and the innocent reader who believes that a reviewer can actually wade through such a sea of ink without drowning is much too innocent.

The most that can be expected from a conscientious daily book critic is that he smell the books pouring into his cubicle before selling them to that circulating library in the stationery shop or beauty parlor for 35 cents apiece. A nose for books, like a nose for news, is the principal equipment for the respective newspaper jobs—at any rate in these days when both news and literature have such unmistakable aromas.

On the basis of the treatment accorded to my own book ("Moscow Carrousel," Knopf, \$3.50—Adv.) I can say, moreover, that the most satisfactory reviewers are those who limit themselves wisely to the jacket and the publisher's blurbs. These blurbs, if sometimes too emphatic and slightly biased, do have some recognizable relationship to the contents of the book. They were composed by the author himself, or someone in the publisher's promotion department who actually read the thing. A review based exclusively on the blurb consequently cannot avoid touching the book in question at some vital spot.

It is when the hard-worked critic inadvertently dips between the covers, where he has no business dipping, that mischief begins. The passage he reads at random is rarely representative of the book in its entirety. A chance anecdote leads him astray or touches off his pet prejudices. Worst of all, an accidental passage tempts him to display his "inside" knowledge and to argue with the author. The book is forgotten while the critic shines.

Which is not to say that I am ungrateful for those lovely quotable words and phrases. Embellished with a few asterisks and set in fancy type even their authors will never recognize them.

Publication Body In Session Sunday

(Special to the J.D.B.) PHILADELPHIA, March 29—A large attendance of the members and friends of the Jewish Publication Society of America is expected at the forty-seventh annual meeting, to be held at Dropsie College this Sunday.

Dr. Henry J. Berkowitz of Portland, Ore., and Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and New York will be the speakers of the evening. Dr. Rosenbach will speak in appreciation of the work done by Ludwig Vogelstein and Edwin Wolf in behalf of the society.

The meeting will be called to order at 8:30 p. m., following a dinner for the officers, trustees and members of the publication committee.

Herman Is Elected HIAS Head Again

Chosen to Serve for Tenth Consecutive Year; Fischel Named

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) at 425 Lafayette street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Abraham Herman, for the tenth consecutive year; vice-presidents, Jacob Massel, Nathan Schoenfeld, Samuel A. Telsey and Dr. A. Coralnik; honorary secretary, Samuel Goldstein; treasurer, Harry Fischel. This will be Mr. Fischel's forty-sixth year of service.

Isaac L. Asofsky, general manager, reported that during the past year HIAS gave personal service and advice to upwards of 300,000 individuals in the United States and twenty-seven countries where it maintains offices and correspondents. Meals numbering 391,885 and 54,388 nights' lodging were given to Jewish unemployed and homeless in New York, and 5,084 persons were helped to become citizens.

Kresel Giving a Dinner For Counsel at Waldorf

Isidor J. Kresel, who was reinstated as a member of the bar recently after the Appellate Division reversed his conviction for aiding in the misapplication of funds of a subsidiary of the closed Bank of United States, will entertain at dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on April 16 in honor of John W. Davis and Theodore Kiendl, his lawyers.

Mr. Kresel was counsel and a director of the bank. The dinner will be held in the Perroquet suite of the hotel. Seventy guests have been invited.

Hadassah Giving Donor Luncheon

Bringing to a close its intensive fund-raising campaign, the New York chapter of Hadassah will culminate its drive with a donor luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria tomorrow (Monday). Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg are the two honorary

chairwomen for the affair. Mrs. James Roosevelt, the mother of the President, will be one of the guests of honor. Others will include Mrs. Lehman and Magistrate Anna Moscovitz Krass.

Dr. Olga Knopf, lecturer and author, will be one of the principal speakers, along with Dr. Shalom Spiegel and Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, national vice-president of Hadassah.

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Bulletin Calendar Of Events

Saturday, March 30
Talk of the Town Club, 119 West Fifty-
seventh street, 8:00 p. m. Address by
Judge Samuel D. Levy.

Benefit entertainment and dance of the
Junior League of the Jewish Memorial
Hospital, Royal Manor, 157th street and
Broadway, evening.

Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first
street, 10:15 a. m. "Like Jew, Like
Christian," Rabbi William F. Rosenblum.

Congregation Shaari Zedek, Kingston
avenue and Park place, Brooklyn, 10:00
a. m. "The Art of Living," Rabbi Harry
Weiss.

Temple Anshe Chesed, 100th street and
West End avenue, morning. "Where Are
Our Elders?," Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin.

Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, 2 West
Seventieth street, morning. "Religious
Individuality," Dr. D. de Sola Pool.

Annual concert and formal dance of
the Park Avenue Synagogue, 50 East
Eighty-seventh street, 8:30 p. m.

Dutch supper and dance, sponsored by
Pelham Parkway Junior Hadassah, Jacob
H. Schiff Center, 2510 Valentine avenue,
evening.

Dance and entertainment, sponsored by
the Intermediate Council of Young Israel
of the Bronx, 1042 Stebbins avenue, 8:30
p. m.

Sunday, March 31
Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first
street, 3 p. m. Alumni tea dance.

Thrill dance and entertainment spon-
sored by the Berrimah College League of
the School of the Jewish Woman, Temple
Anshe Chesed, West End avenue and
100th street, evening.

Manhattan chapter of Avukah, 31 West
110th street, 7:30 p. m. "Contributions
of the Labor Party to the Development
of Palestine," Rose Stolf.

Society of Jewish Science, 150 West
Eighty-fifth street, 11 a. m. "Maimonides,
the Philosopher," Rabbi Morris Lichten-
stein.

Lecture recital by Madame Shomer-
Rothenberg under the auspices of Mail-
amm, Jewish Club, 23 West Seventy-third
street, 3 p. m.

Meeting of the West Side Icor, 2744
Broadway, 8 p. m. "Jewish Culture in
Soviet Russia," M. Katz.

The Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third
street, 11 a. m. "Hitler and the Peace of
the World," John Haynes Holmes.

Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, Seventh
avenue at Fifty-seventh street at 10:45
a. m. "What Our Novelists Are Saying—
A Critical Survey," Lewis Browne.

Congregation Rodeph Shalom, 7 West
Eighty-third street, 10:45 a. m. "Inter-
marriage Under Hitler, What Has It
Taught Gentiles and Jews?" Rabbi Louis
I. Newman.

Modern Youth League, 41 West Eighty-
sixth street, 8:30 p. m. Address by Rob-
ert Steck.

Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, 2 West
Seventieth street, 11 a. m. "Robert
Nathan's 'Road of Ages,'" Mrs. D. de
Sola Pool.

Maimonides Octo-Centennial celebra-
tion, Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Eighty-
eighth street west of Broadway, 11 a. m.
Address by Prof. William Adams Brown,
Dr. G. T. Kheiralla, Dr. Israel Goldstein.

Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31
West 110th street, 8:30 p. m. Musical
program under the direction of Leon M.
Kramer.

Meeting of the Zionist Circle, Down-
town Jewish Center, 128 Stanton street,
7 p. m. "The History of Zionism After
the World War up to the Present Day,"
Hyman Lev.

Zionist Organization conference, Penn-
sylvania Hotel, Seventh avenue at Thirty-
second street, 8:30 p. m. Speakers: Mor-
ris Rothenberg, Louis Lipsky, Stephen S.
Wise, Elihu D. Stone, Dr. Samuel Mar-
goshes.

Society for the Advancement of Judaism,
15 West Eighty-sixth street, 8:30 p. m.
"Is Socialism the Way Out?," Norman
Thomas.

Rally and dance of the Young Men's
and Women's Division of the Federation
for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic
Societies, Society for Ethical Culture, Cen-

A WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

By BORIS SMOLAR



SIR PHILIP SASSOON

All world events were over-
shadowed this week by the con-
ference which took place between
Sir John Simon and Hitler in
Berlin in an effort to prevent a
new world war.

It was at this conference that
Sir John drew Hitler's attention
to the Jewish question, indicat-
ing that the mistreatment of
Jews in Germany is also a
problem in which leading states-
men of the world are interested.

The outcome of the talks was
not as optimistic as some British
statesmen originally expected.
Hitler made it clear to Sir John
that he meant what he said
when he issued the order to re-
store the German army to pre-
war strength. Furthermore,
Hitler made it clear that the
Germany of today will not feel
content until it obtains the Pol-
ish Corridor, Memel, a part of
Czechoslovakia and whatever
else is necessary to have the
Third Reich big and strong.

Jewish Problem Forced To Occupy Back Seat

With this challenging program
so impertinently outlined by
Hitler, Simon was faced with a
situation where he could not
press the Jewish issue.

Compared with the dangers
which Hitler's program carries
for the peace of the world, the
Jewish question in Germany
constituted for the British For-
eign Minister a second-class
matter which could not be dis-
cussed elaborately.

As a result of Sir John's visit
to Berlin, Sir Philip Sassoon,
British Under-Secretary for Avi-
ation, a Jew, appeared in
Parliament this week with a pro-
posal to enlarge the British air
forces. Sir Philip, who seldom
goes before the House of Com-
mons, acted this time as the
spokesman of the government.
He pointed out the menace of
Nazi Germany not only for
England but for all Europe.

Reich Persecutions Continue Unabated

The Simon-Hitler conference
did not prevent the Nazis from
continuing their anti-Jewish per-
secutions in the very presence
of Sir John. The German news-
papers went about their anti-
Jewish attacks even more vigo-
rously this week than during the
last few months. Speeches were
made in all parts of the Reich
calling for a renewed boycott
against the Jews and addresses
were delivered in which Nazi
officials went so far as to urge
that Jewish capital should be
confiscated in Germany in order
to force the Jews out of the
country.

It was reported this week that
the German cabinet is now pre-
paring a law which will once
and forever clarify the status of
the Jews in the Reich and defini-
tely establish whether the Jews
are still to be considered citizens
of Germany or merely inhabi-
tants.

Army's Restoration Raises Major Issue

The idea of issuing such a law
was born in connection with the
question whether Jews should or
should not be conscripted into
the new German army. This
question is of major importance
to the Jews of Germany, who
lost some 13,000 heroes during
the last war. From all indica-
tions it may be assumed that the
Nazi government will decide to
consider the Jews as nothing but
inhabitants, not as citizens, and

thus eliminate them from the
army.

The Jewish viewpoint on this
problem was expressed this week
in a memorandum submitted to
the Nazi government by the
Reichvertretung, the supreme
representative body of German
Jews. In this memorandum the
leaders of German Jewry ex-
pressed hope that they will be
given a chance to show their
loyalty to the Fatherland by
being taken into the army. This
is the second memorandum
which the Jews in Germany have
submitted to the Nazis. The
first was on the intolerable suf-
fering of German Jews.

Just as the first memorandum,
which was submitted to Hitler
himself, did not result in any
alleviation of the Jewish posi-
tion in Germany and was not
even acknowledged, the same is
expected also with regard to the
second memorandum. Jewish
leaders outside of Germany are
definitely of the opinion that the
Nazi government will not modify
its attitude toward the Jews, no
matter what pressure may be
used.

Sees Conditions Taking Turn for the Worse

Reporting last Thursday be-
fore a selected group of Jewish
leaders in America the impres-
sions of his visit to Naziland,
Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, one of the
leaders of the Joint Distribution
Committee, made it clear that
the general feeling prevailing in
Germany is that conditions have
changed for the worst so far as
the Jews are concerned. There
is a determination to show them
no mercy and to make them the
scapegoats for everything, Rabbi
Wise stated.

It was at this meeting that
Rabbi Wise disclosed the start-
ling fact that 11,000 German
refugees returned to Germany
in 1934, in the vain hope that
conditions would improve and
that Jew-baiting in the Reich
would decline. Most of them are
now in concentration camps,
since the Nazis are determined
to discourage the return of Ger-
man Jews from the countries of
exile.

Drive Against Veterans In Press, Medicine

The dark future for German
Jews which Rabbi Wise reported
was emphasized by an order is-
sued this week ousting from
employment even those Jewish
journalists who were exempted
from the restrictions imposed by
the so-called "Aryan Paragraph"
as war veterans. A new drive
against Jewish doctors and law-
yers who are still permitted to

practice as participants in the
war was also started this week.

The somber developments in
Germany were brightened this
week by the reports from Spain
on the festivities which the
Spanish government has ar-
ranged in honor of the eight
hundredth birthday of the Jew-
ish philosopher Moses Maimon-
ides.

High Spanish officials ex-
pressed their joy that the
wrongs done to Jews in ancient
Spain had been forgiven and
that representatives of all Jew-
ish communities in the world are
now participating in the Mai-
monides celebration in Cordoba,
the city where Maimonides was
born.

"Without peace with Jewry
there is no world peace," one of
the speakers said, alluding to the
present situation in Germany.

Canada Gives Preference To Palestine Oranges

Another bright event in Jew-
ish life this week was the an-
nouncement of the Canadian
government that no customs
duty will in the future be levied
upon oranges from Palestine.
During the last few years Jew-
ish orange growers in Palestine
have been fighting for imperial
preference. They demanded from
the British government that
Palestine products should be ac-
cording equal treatment in all
British dominions as far as cus-
toms are concerned, since Pale-
stine is a territory under British
administration. Representations
have been made also directly to
the Canadian government.

The present decision of the
Canadian authorities to relieve
Palestine citrus products from
custom duties opens a new mar-
ket for Palestine oranges, which
are the basic item of Palestine
export. This decision alleviates
to a large extent the fear pre-
vailing in Palestine that the op-
portunities of placing Palestine
oranges on foreign markets are
shrinking in view of the competi-
tion coming from Spain and
the United States.

Another welcome item of news
concerning Palestine was the re-
port that a meeting of leading
Arab sheiks in Transjordan de-
cided to ask the British govern-
ment to open Transjordan for
Jewish settlement. It has long
been known that the leading
sheiks of Transjordan are en-
vious of Palestine prosperity and
should like to see the Jews de-
velop Transjordan just as they
developed Palestine. The Pale-
stine High Commissioner is, how-
ever, in the way. Whenever the
question of admitting Jews into
Transjordan comes up, he al-
ways finds a "way of hamper-
ing it."

Transjordan Sheiks Alter Their Stand

Now the sheiks of Transjordan
have realized that, if the Jews
will not be permitted to enter
Transjordan, Jewish capital will
flow to Syria, since Jewish ex-
pansion from Palestine is una-
voidable. Fearing this, they de-

cided this week to press more
vigorously their demand for ad-
mitting Jews into their country.

On the other hand, the Grand
Mufti of Palestine summoned
this week a number of Arab
leaders and landowners and
made them take an oath that
they will not sell land to Jews.

The problem of obtaining new
land from Arabs in Palestine
and in Transjordan was dealt
with at large by Moshe Shertok,
the member of the Executive of
the Jewish Agency in charge of
the political department, who
reported last Thursday evening
to the session of the Actions
Committee on the political situ-
ation and on the relations be-
tween the Jews and the Arabs.

Mr. Shertok was very optimis-
tic about eventual Jewish set-
tlement in Transjordan. He
emphasized, however, that in
Palestine the land problem is
provoking Arab hostility, which
must be met tactfully.

The session of the Actions
Committee at which Mr. Sher-
tok delivered his address will be
one of the historical gatherings
in the Zionist movement. As a
result of this session, the Re-
visionists may be compelled to
leave the Zionist Organization
and form a separate independent
Zionist party. The issue involved
is the discipline within the ranks
of the Zionist Organization, to
which the Revisionists do not
want to submit until a round-
table conference of representa-
tives of all Zionist groups is
called.

Sentiment Is Opposed To Desired Parley

The sentiment during the first
meetings of the Actions Commit-
tee, which will be in session for
another five days, was against
convocation of a round-table
conference. Hope is still enter-
tained, however, that before the
session is concluded some kind
of compromise may be reached
which will prevent a formal split
in the Zionist Organization.

Important in the decision will
be the voice of the Laborite
members of the Actions Com-
mittee. A plebiscite held this
week in Palestine among the
members of the Laborite party
and the Jewish Federation of
Labor rejected the peace agree-
ment concluded between David
Ben-Gurion, leader of the Labor-
ites, and Vladimir Jabotinsky,
leader of the Revisionists. This
plebiscite disclosed that there is
a sharp division of opinion in the
ranks of the Laborites them-
selves and that this division may
lead to a split in the Laborite
party, since the extreme Labor-
ites of the Ha-Shomer Hazair do
not approve of the policy of the
moderate Laborites, led by Ben-
Gurion.

A blow to the Zionist Execu-
tive was landed this week by
the Palestine government when
it announced that immigration
certificates will henceforth be
granted directly to employers.
This takes away the monopoly
which the Zionist Executive en-
joyed over the distribution of
certificates. This also limits the
control of the Executive over the
elements which will enter the
country. The Executive will,
however, continue to get immi-
gration certificates under the
so-called labor schedule, as here-
tofore.

Joseph Blumenthal was a mem-
ber of the Committee of Seventy
that was instrumental in over-
throwing the Tweed ring.

Simeone de Guizolfi, Genoese
Jew, married Bikhakhanim, reign-
ing princess of the Taman penin-
sula in the Crimea in 1419.

Soviet Names Lasker Izvestia Chess Editor

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
MOSCOW, March 29—Dr. Ema-
nuel Lasker, former chess cham-
pion of the world, was today ap-
pointed chess editor of the Iz-
vestia, official organ of the Soviet
government.

Dr. Lasker will also occupy the
post of director of the Moscow
Chess Association. The appoint-
ments follow Dr. Lasker's recent
announcement that he would make
his permanent home in Soviet
Russia.

What Bulletin Readers Say

On the Boycott

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:
I should like to call your attention to an error which appeared in the Jewish Daily Bulletin of March 25 in the report of the boycott conference called by the American Jewish Congress at the Hotel Commodore.

The opening paragraph of your report on this conference states that the keynote sounded at the meeting is that "the anti-Nazi boycott is primarily a Jewish movement not non-sectarian." There was nothing in the text and the intent of the addresses delivered at this meeting to convey this impression, nor is there anything in your own quotations from the speakers to substantiate your "lead" to this report.

Not Limited to Jews

There was a reply to the attempts made by certain small groups of Jews to prevent Jews from practicing the boycott by pointing out the dangers of what they term a Jewish boycott. The writer and others who made reference to this situation stated very clearly that it was not the intention of those who have organized the boycott to limit it to Jewish participation. I stated clearly that we advocate not a Jewish boycott but a boycott by Jews as well as all other factors of civilization, and as Jews cannot shirk their responsibility any more than may

any other group assailed by Nazism in Germany.

It was emphasized too that the Jews not only have the right but the duty to take their full part in the boycott, inasmuch as Hitlerism for them is a matter of life and death. And it was stated further that if the Jews lead in the boycott, the non-Jewish world would present a united front in the boycott as well.

Wrong Interpretation

Because the Jews were urged not to hide behind a non-sectarian cloak in the discharge of their duties toward their fellow-Jews is not and cannot be interpreted as a statement to the effect "that the boycott is Jewish and not non-sectarian."

From the first the American Jewish Congress has been in close association with the American Federation of Labor in connection with the anti-Hitler fight.

For more than a year we have sought to create a united front with the Central Council of Trades in this city for the purpose of strengthening the boycott. From the first, too, the American Jewish Congress, in formal resolutions adopted advocating the boycott, has emphasized the importance of enlisting non-Jewish support. This is true of the first resolution adopted on August 20, 1933, and is equally true of the most recent resolution adopted at the

Extraordinary Session in Philadelphia on March 17, 1935.

JOSEPH TENENBAUM,
Chairman, Boycott Committee.
New York City.

A Magazine Dies

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:
On February 27, a quintet of American authors, who for two and one-half years have taken the name of Spectator in vain, announced the discontinuance of their "literary newspaper" and be-tot themselves to their "estates."

The five authors, known separately as George Jean Nathan, Eugene O'Neill, Ernest Boyd, James Branch Cabell and Sherwood Anderson, abandoned their collective efforts for no other reason than that they were "tired of the job" and "want to take it easy this Summer." Not that their reason for starting the magazine was any better (it was all in fun), but they have "some ideas developing," they assure us.

Being very much concerned about the literary prestige of America, although I am not a native of this country, I hope the "ideas" will not develop into another magazine. For, if the five gentlemen did not establish an all-time low for high brows during the life of the American Spectator they certainly have established such a record at its death! Intent for two-and-a-half years on appearing strikingly sharp, and suc-

ceeding only in being painfully pointless, their last will and testament as editors of the Spectator is the most light-minded declaration ever penned by mature writers.

These intellectual poseurs, who believed they were the life of the literary party and took themselves so seriously as to pass death sentences on bad books by printing the titles of those books, or the names of their authors, in black-bordered boxes—these serio-comical playboys of the American Spectator did not even permit their collective brain-child to die a dignified death!

In his essay on the various causes of death, Joseph Addison, the father of all the Spectators, tells of a "fanciful dream written by a Spaniard, in which he introduces the person of death metamorphosing himself like another Proteus into innumerable shapes and figures."

To the American Spectator Death came in the form of a yawn! . . .

True, the editors have worked very hard trying to entertain themselves and, they hoped, their readers. They even staged a speak-easy symposium on the Jewish question and had a grand time discussing the problem like perfect boors. They also acted the part of law-givers by printing certain sophomoric sagacities in the form of Little Commandments, and George Jean Nathan was at his best as a good mixer with no self-respect as a Jew.

The importance of being Ernest Boyd was not very evident to this

Experts in Gold Work Honored by Soviet

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
MOSCOW, March 29. — Ten Jews were honored today by the Soviet government for the services which they have rendered as specialists to the Soviet gold industry.

Twenty-four Jews were also among 105 technicians honored by the government for their services in the metallurgical industry.

onlooker, but Mr. Boyd did succeed in getting his anti-Semitic two cents into the chatter-box that was known as the American Spectator.

Just the same, dying from a yawn is as silly as it is pathetic!
MAURICE WINOGRAD.
New York City.

Lauds Jewish Science

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:
I have been wondering why your paper makes no mention of Jewish Science.

There never has been, and never will be, such a glorious knowledge of the Jewish religion as may be obtained through Jewish Science. Where should Jewish people go for their full spiritual needs, but to Jewish Science?

You are missing plenty of reader interest by failing to recognize Jewish Science and its marvelous literature.

Hoping you will note my comment.

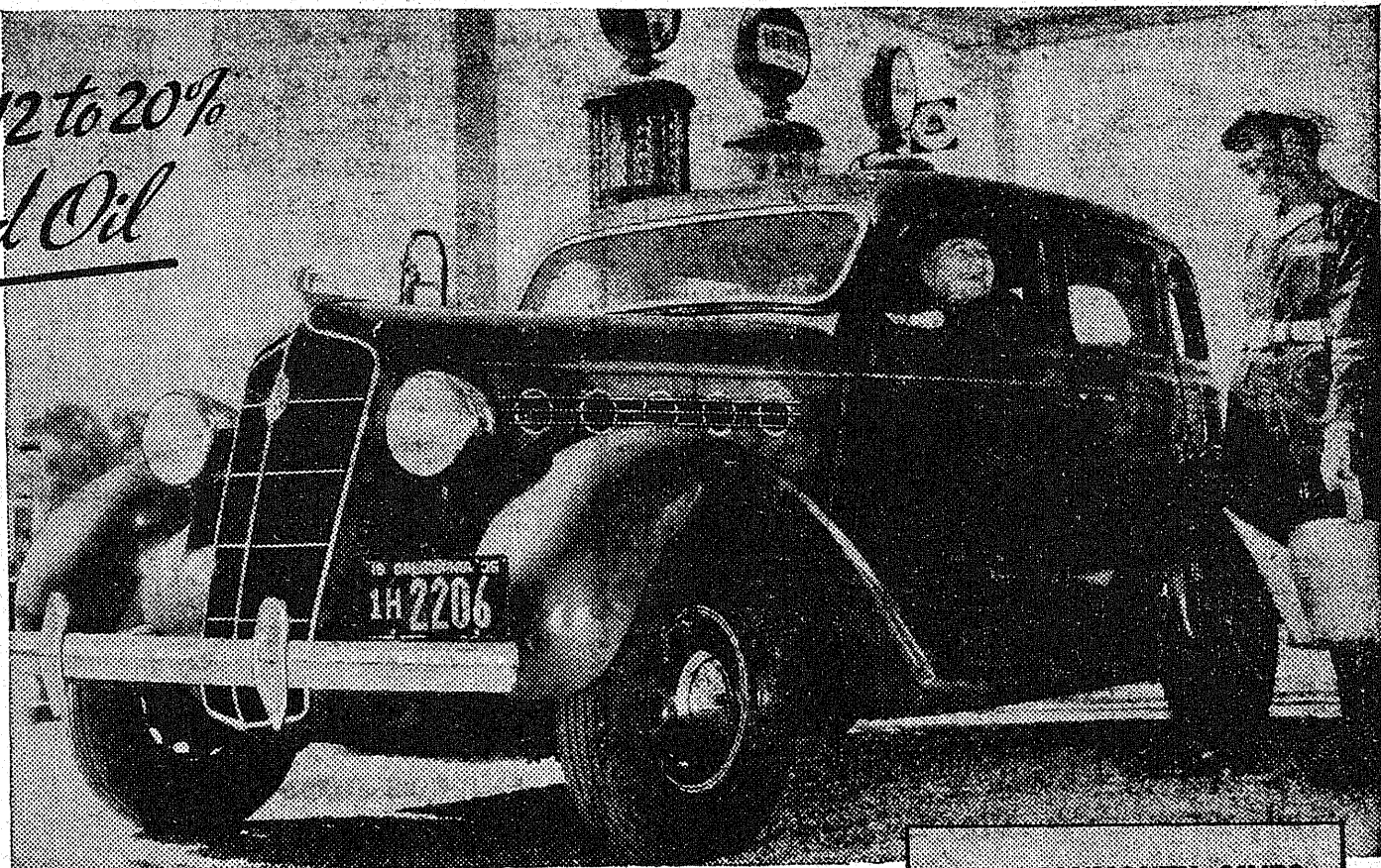
(Mrs.) CLAUDIA S. MEYER,
New York City.

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The Referendum

By VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY

The figures of the Histadruth referendum which rejected the London agreement are very interesting. To begin with—out of a membership of 70,000, only 25,000 deigned to vote. One would have expected a much heavier poll, in a controversy conducted with so much thunder, and in a small country where everybody knows and influences everybody.

Obviously, the vast majority of the left wing Histadruth doesn't care. In America the phenomenon is well known—the vast majority of labor prefers to stay "unorganized": in Palestine they do join the Histadruth, for it saves much bother and ensures quite tangible advantages, but remain perfectly indifferent as to whether the "holy" right to strike without offering arbitration should or should not be limited, and even as to whether there should or not be contact between the various labor exchanges. Incidentally—that majority does not care also who is to lead it, moderates of class or extremists.

The rest of the Yishuv, and world Zionism at large, can hardly share this blissful attitude of *je m'en fiche*. The old-timers who built up both the Labor party and the Histadruth have been beaten in their own fold. They cannot complain that they had not been warned. For years and years they had been warned that in the circles of the Hashomer Hazair and of the "left wing Poale Zion" doctrines were being spread which stood in contradiction to all interests of Zionism; that it was a fatal mistake to encourage, by deliberate favoritism in the distribution of certificates, the swamping of Palestine with these elements; that in the schools of the Histadruth their youngsters were being taught from textbooks which Dr. Weizmann described as "suitable rather for Soviet Russia than for Palestine." Now all that seed has produced its natural crop.

One need not expect that the old-timers will resign—it is more likely that they will submit, but in any case the leadership of both the Napai and the Histadruth will henceforward have to bear, even more clearly than heretofore, the stamp of the class war wing.

It therefore becomes rather essential to get acquainted with that wing's mentality. I have recently been presented with a full bag of their literature and have been enjoying it during my American travels. It calls the Mapai a party of "traitors" to the proletarian cause; threatens to form a new independent labor party should the London agreement be ratified. It boldly ascribes the aim of true labor as "hegemony." It proclaims that obligatory arbitration (which "is so near and so dear to the hearts of the Mapai leadership") means renunciation of that aim. It maintains the subordination of class interests to the interests of the nation as a whole ("preached by the Mapai leaders") is anathema. Incidentally, it also maintains that "class enemies" should be physically thrashed—the word "physically" italicized ("Hapoel Hazair," July 27, 1934, pp. 3-5).

Now that the authors of all that stuff have conquered the Labor party and the Histadruth, they are getting ready for other conquests. The first one is to be the Zionist Congress. They are shrewd enough to realize that electioneering means money—especially in Zionist elections where you have first to provide your adherent with a Shekel, and just in the most important European centers a Zloty is a serious expenditure. They are financially stronger than all the rest of Zionist parties put together, what with Keren Hayesod, and the *gevelschafften* campaigns, and the Hitler transfer agreement.

As they know that in Europe and in Palestine the whole "middle class" is up in revolt against them, they have decided to devote a special effort to America, where

owing to the distance, the "middle class" can easily be misled: and here they have found sponsors, reverend and otherwise, who swear in public that "Palestine Labor" abhors class war, respects religion, etc. So they hope to capture the Congress, and incidentally to ensure, even to a greater extent than before, absolute mastery over the immigration certificates.

But the Yishuv is even more concerned about their open resolve to capture all the local organs. As they play first fiddle in deciding who will go to Palestine and who won't, every bunch of immigrants is theirs, so it will be no miracle if the next elections to the Tel Aviv town council will give them a clear majority. The same with regard to the Vaad Leumi. All this will mean, inter alia, that the Hebrew public schools are soon to pass under the same kind of spiritual guidance as the schools of the Histadruth. And all this—with the kind assistance of Americans.

Teachers College In Boston Is 13

Bar Mitzvah to Be Celebrated With Banquet at Library; Dean Touroff to Talk

(Special to the J.D.B.)
BOSTON, Mass., March 29. — The Hebrew Teachers College will celebrate its Bar Mitzvah year tonight (Sunday) at the college library with a banquet. Prof. Nathan Isaacs of Harvard University, president of the Bureau of Jewish Education, will be toastmaster. Dr. Nissim Touroff, the first dean of the Hebrew Teachers College, will deliver the main address.

The college was organized in 1921 by the Bureau of Jewish Education and has been supported ever since by the Associated Jewish Philanthropies. Louis Hurwich is acting dean.

Other members of the faculty are Jacob Newman, Israel Pollack, Benjamin Shevach, Dr. E. Silberschlag, and Jochanan Twersky. There is a board of trustees of twenty-four. A. S. Hirshberg is president, Judge J. J. Kaplan vice-president, Morris Morse treasurer, and Judge Lewis Goldberg, secretary.

In 1927 the college was given the power to grant the degrees of bachelor, master and doctor of Jewish education, Hebrew literature, and Hebrew laws. There is a daily attendance of 181 students.

ORT Not Approached On Biro-Bidjan Aid

Henri Bodenheimer, of Paris, prior to his departure after a visit here on a mission for the world Ort organization informed the Jewish Daily Bulletin that the Ort has so far not taken up the question of helping the settlement of foreign Jews in Biro-Bidjan as was reported in the press.

Mr. Bodenheimer asked for a correction of the reports which appeared in several New York newspapers quoting him as saying that the Ort intends to raise a loan for Jewish settlement in Biro-Bidjan. "Till now we have not been officially approached about Biro-Bidjan," Mr. Bodenheimer declared.

Three Jews Named To Hospital Council

Stein, Lowenstein, Dr. Kaliski Appointed to Group Set Up as Coordinator

Fred M. Stein, president of Montefiore Hospital; Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, and Dr. David J. Kaliski of the County Medical Society were named Friday with a number of others as members of the Hospital Council of the City of New York.

This group was organized by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Hospitals, at the suggestion of Mayor LaGuardia to coordinate

the activities of the public and private hospitals.

Mr. Stein is named as one of three members representing the United Hospital Fund and Mr. Lowenstein will represent the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and also the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. Dr. Kaliski will represent the five county medical societies of New York City.

Warsaw Suppresses Yiddish Socialist Daily

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, March 29.—The Jewish daily newspaper, *Der Freind*, was closed down today by the authorities for the extreme Socialist policy which the paper advocated.

Louis Wiley Memorial Set by Cleveland Club

The memory of Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, who died March 20, will be honored by members of the Grover Cleveland Democratic Club tomorrow (Monday) night at the rooms of the organization.

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About Dr. Zhitlowsky

By ABBA HILLEL SILVER



A. H. SILVER

Personally, I do not know Dr. Chaim Zhitlowsky. I never met him, but I know him by his writings. I am not a disciple of his. There are many of his views with which I cannot agree; there are some of his theories to which I cannot fully subscribe. Nevertheless, it has always been my position that I need not fully agree with a great man in order to pay homage to him. Homage is due to any man who devotes his talents in behalf of great human causes in sincerity and in devotion. Unfortunately there has developed in Jewish life in recent years a certain intolerance which manifests itself in a desire to destroy the man who happens to differ with you. Political discussions today, and even cultural and philosophic discussions, have entered the phase of the class struggle. One wishes not to understand one's opponent but to break and destroy him.

We recognize in Dr. Zhitlowsky a man of exceptional literary talent. In defense of the oppressed and the dispossessed, Dr. Zhitlowsky has wielded a mighty pen, "a pen of iron with the point of a diamond," that can cut in deep. Dr. Zhitlowsky has been a very voluminous and prolific writer, and his writings have been devoted to the defense of the weak and in protest against oppression. Many will recall his devastating attacks upon Russian tyranny in the days of the Czars. I am told he is a speaker of great force—and the spoken word is still a power today, a great power, even as it was in ancient days.

As a nationalist Jew I appreciate his championing of Jewish nationalism at a time when Jewish nationalism was not only not popular but definitely derided by the Jewish masses. Many of you will recall that period when Socialism was synonymous with internationalism and assimilation, when liberals looked with suspicion and distrust upon any man who believed in nationalism. I believe Dr. Zhitlowsky was the first one in the Socialist ranks who proclaimed the idea of Jewish nationalism. That was an epochal contribution to the thinking of the Jewish people. In its day it was revolutionary. It brought down upon him the sharp and bitter criticism of his own Socialist co-workers.

Dr. Zhitlowsky has been and is a nationalist in the full sense of the word. He wants Jewish nationalism not merely in Palestine, but everywhere where a substantial number of Jewish people live. He calls for the cultural and political autonomy of the Jewish groups throughout the diaspora.

I believe that it was largely due to the efforts of Dr. Zhitlowsky that the spokesman of America who went to Paris after the World War demanded Jewish national minority rights and succeeded in writing into the treaties the national minority principle. Unfortunately, Jewish minority rights have not been quite as successful as some hoped they would prove. But there is a sound wholesome principle involved in the concept of Jewish autonomous group survival everywhere in the world.

There is another feature of Dr. Zhitlowsky's teachings which has appealed to me and which I, too, have been advocating. Dr. Zhitlowsky is a prime student of economics. He realized early the abnormal status of the economic life of our people. We are crowded in the upper classes. In the agricultural classes we are very little represented and in the artisan and craftsman classes, too, we are not adequately represented. We are a pyramid standing on its apex. Dr. Zhitlowsky called upon our people to return to the soil, to root themselves in the land. Dr. Zhitlowsky has labored over a period of years to the end that more and more of our people should root themselves in the soil. He did not

ask for a Jewish peasant class. He asked for a prosperous agricultural class. He asked for a Jewish working class—not for a disinterested proletarian class, but for an economically secure and enlightened working class. Upon these two classes, the farmer and the worker, Dr. Zhitlowsky hopes to build a sound and normal Jewish life in the Galut as well as in Palestine. I think that this principle is sound. When the "Yom Haras Olam" comes, it is the class which finds itself on the land and the class which holds within its hand the tools of production which remains, while the middle class and the professional class are sharply shaken and rendered less and less secure.

Dr. Zhitlowsky has been a great advocate of the Yiddish language. He knows Hebrew and he loves the language but it is his thesis, with which I do not fully agree, that inasmuch as Yiddish is the language spoken by most Jews, that it should be taught to our children and that it should become the national speech of the Jew and the language of instruction in Jewish schools.

Now, whether right or wrong, I can understand his point of view. I do not think that the problem resolves itself into a question of either-or. Two languages are not necessarily an indication of national disunity. Many of us are today using more than one language. Jews in Eastern Europe for centuries used Yiddish as their vernacular but also taught their children Hebrew. The two are not mutually exclusive and this issue should not be turned into a battlefield.

Benjamin Franklin, the great American, once said, "If you want not to be forgotten, either write things worth reading or do things worth writing about." I believe Dr. Zhitlowsky has done both. He has written things worth reading and he has done things worth writing about. He has helped to guide the thinking of the masses of our people into what I regard very wholesome channels—the channels of Jewish loyalty and Jewish self-respect. For years he was actively identified with the Poale Zion movement and the Socialist Territorialist movement. He was not a narrow, intolerant doctrinaire. Every movement which promised to enrich the life of his people interested him.

It is therefore proper that the Jews of America should not only utilize but seize the occasion properly to celebrate the seventieth birthday of this great Jew. I would call upon all sections of our people, regardless of their economic or political outlook upon life, to join harmoniously in celebrating this event.

Pope Boniface IX's personal physician was a Jew named Manuele.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Baltimore

The Jewish community of Baltimore will commemorate the 800th anniversary of the birth of Moses Maimonides at the Y.M.-Y.W.H.A., 305 West Monument street, at 8 p.m. tonight (Sunday). Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of the philosophy department, Johns Hopkins University, will speak on the philosophical background of the period in which the renowned savant lived.

Harrisburg, Pa.

More than 200 delegates are expected to attend the Eastern Pennsylvania conference of the United Synagogues of America, scheduled to be held in Beth-El Temple here April 7, it is announced by Rabbi Max Gelb of Beth-El, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Springfield, Mass.

Rabbi Nathan N. Rosen of Brooklyn will be the guest of honor at the luncheon of the convention of New England Junior Hadassah today (Sunday).

The convention is being held at the Hotel Bridgway.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Rabbi Jesse Bienenfeld of Temple Adath Yeshurun, after having been associated with the temple for the last thirteen years, has resigned as the spiritual leader of the congregation. His resignation will become effective today (Sunday), according to the board of directors. The rabbi is a native of New York City.

Youngstown, Ohio

An inter-fraternal forum celebration held by B'nai B'rith this week was attended by members of the men's clubs of Rodef Sholem Temple and Temple Emanu-El, Y.M.H.A., Council of Jewish Women, Zionist District, Hadassah and Jewish War Veterans. The local lodge of B'nai B'rith is fifty-two years old.

New York City

Dedication of contributions to Bronx Hospital by the Esther Ruth Pinkus Hospital Fund Association will take place this afternoon (Sunday) in the solarium of the hospital, Fulton avenue and East 169th street.

The annual convention of the Department of New York Jewish War Veterans of the United States, will take place today (Sunday) at the Hotel Delano. Among the distinguished guests who will attend the convention is Attorney General John J. Bennett.

Another progressive step has been taken by the Streit Matzo Bakery, 152 Rivington street, by the acquisition of the entire building at 154 Rivington street, which will be turned into an elaborate and modern up-to-date factory complete with the most sanitary improvements for the increased manufacture of matzoh and matzoh meal.

Through the kindness of Harry Kline, Brith Trumpeldor of America will have the use of an extensive farm near Albany. All the Hachsharah activities of the Betar will be centered there. The farm will comprise 120 acres of fine land, a portion of which is covered by a lovely orchard.

A protest meeting against the acts of the Palestine government in depriving Abba Achimeyer, Dr. Yevin and L. Richter of their citizenship rights will be held today (Sunday) at the Center, 122 Second avenue.

The parents' group of Center Academy, 667 Eastern parkway, Brooklyn, is running a thrift sale for its scholarship fund at 812 Franklin avenue, near Eastern parkway, for a week beginning Saturday evening (March 30). Mrs. Mark Goell is in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Aaron Jacoby and Mrs. Nathan Adler are in charge of decorations.

Agriculture in Palestine will be discussed by a representative of the Palestine Economic Corporation before the Hunter College chapter of Avukah at noon Tuesday, in Room 207.

Dvora Lapson, noted Jewish dance mime, will dance at the Maimonides celebration sponsored by New York Hadassah at the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Monday afternoon.

Rose Stoloff, vice-chairman of the administrative committee of the League for Labor Palestine and a member of the national council of the league, will address Manhattan Avukah tonight (Sunday) in the Y.W.H.A. building, 31 West 110th street.

A newly organized Zionist Club has been formed in Jamaica under the auspices of the Jamaica Jewish Center, the largest center on Long Island.

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The Stage in Review

A rapier in one hand, a soap-box in the other, young Clifford Odets of "Awake and Sing" fame who is rapidly developing into the Cyrano de Bergerac of the cult of playwrights-with-a-message, has got Broadway by the ears again. This time he has done it with "Waiting for Lefty," a one-act play in innumerable episodes that had been knocking around Broadway's hinterland stages waiting for the author to get a reputation before it was tossed at the big-time customers.

When Odets finally achieved importance with his pungent "Awake and Sing," the Group Theatre decided the time was ripe for the author's step-child to step in and take a bow. Evidently fearing that, despite the extremely low scale of prices in effect at the Longacre Theatre, a one-act play by Odets, "Till the Day I Die," was tossed in to give the public its money's worth.

This observer is of the opinion that the added extra attraction, as it were, wasn't at all necessary. "Waiting for Lefty" is enough entertainment for any evening and for almost any price. "Till the Day I Die," even though it is an anti-Nazi play and should for that reason if for no other command a major share of attention, is so much gilding the lily.

Informal as a street-corner crap game and every bit as rowdy in repartee and vernacular, this "Waiting for Lefty," a play based on last year's turbulent taxi strike in New York City, has everything the most exacting playgoer could ask of a playwright and a group of inspired actors.

It tells the stirring story of a nondescript class of New Yorkers, hackmen, who have been kicked from pillar to post so long that they have finally reached the breaking point. They've got a union, but the members have been cowed by a set of traitorous officers whose sole aim it is to keep them from striking. The entire play is built around a meeting at which the question of to strike or not to strike is to be thrashed out.

The audience is part of the meeting. Officers of the union address the audience. They try to talk the hackmen out of striking. They wheedle, they cajole, they threaten, they bulldoze, they bring up on the platform crooked cabbies and thugs to emphasize their arguments. They are heckled by the membership. The membership demands that each of the committee be given a chance to talk. There are cries of "Where's Lefty?" Lefty, you are given to understand, is the leader of the radical wing which is demanding a strike.

"Lefty's a red," the president of the union, Fatt roars at the membership. He's not here because he's yellow, Fatt flatly charges. "Red and yellow," Fatty sarcastically comments, "gives you a dirty color."

While waiting for Lefty, the committee is given a chance to have its say. They say it in a series of flash-back black-out scenes.

When they're done, one of the cabbies comes dashing down the aisle with news of Lefty. He's been found behind the car-barns with a bullet-hole in his head. Lefty never shows up. Lefty doesn't have to show up. The strike he wanted wins out in a stirring, throbbing scene. And though, he never appears, the character of Lefty has been one of the best-limned characters of the entire play.

Heightening the interest in this invigorating bit of theatre, is the

Casts of Odets' Plays

"TILL THE DAY I DIE" and "WAITING FOR LEFTY," two one-act plays by Clifford Odets. Produced by the Group Theatre. At the Longacre Theatre.

"TILL THE DAY I DIE"
Karl Taussig.....Walter Coy
Baum.....Elia Kazan
Ernst Taussig.....Alexander Kirkland
Tillie.....Margaret Barker
Zelda.....Eunice Stoddard
Detective Poppe.....Lee J. Cobb
Martin.....Bob Lewis
Another orderly.....Harry Stone
Captain Schlegel.....Lewis Leverett
Adolph.....Herbert Ratner
Zeitner.....David Kortchmar
Schlupp.....Russell Collins
Edsel Peltz.....William Challee
1st Storm Trooper.....Samuel Roland
2nd Storm Trooper.....Harry Stone
3rd Storm Trooper.....Gerrit Kraber
4th Storm Trooper.....Abner Biberman
Major Duhring.....Roman Bohnen
Frau Duhring.....Dorothy Patten
1st Detective.....Gerrit Kraber
2nd Detective.....David Kortchmar
Secretary.....George Heller
Arno.....Samuel Roland
Stieglitz.....Lee Martin
Julius.....Bernard Zanyville

"WAITING FOR LEFTY"
Fatt.....Russell Collins
Joe.....Lewis Leverett
Edna.....Ruth Kessler
Miller.....Gerrit Kraber
Fayette.....Russell Collins
Irv.....Walter Coy
Florrie.....Paula Miller
Sid.....Herbert Ratner
Clayton.....Bob Lewis
Agate Keller.....Elia Kazan
Henchman.....Abner Biberman
Secretary.....Dorothy Patten
Actor.....William Challee
Relly.....Russell Collins
Dr. Barnes.....Roman Bohnen
Dr. Benjamin.....Clifford Odets

personal appearance of the author in the role of Dr. Benjamin, a member of the committee, a young doctor turned cabbie because he had been turned out of a hospital job. He had been discharged simply because he was Jewish. Odets in this play reveals himself as almost as good an actor as he is a playwright.

While the play is distinctly of the propaganda type, that doesn't seem to matter. Although these days, the Shakespearean theorem of "all the world's a stage" might well take the corollary that "all the stage is a soap-box," in this particular case nobody gives a hoot. It's the most exciting piece of soap-boxing that's hit Broadway in ever so long and that street could easily digest more of it.

As for the curtain-raiser, "Till the Day I Die," built around the cruelties of the Nazi secret police in rooting out and crushing the underground activities of the Communists in Germany, it is a bit too gruesome to be palatable. Superbly acted as it is, and packed with action as it is, it remains an interesting item but an item which one doesn't like to take home to mull on. From one point of view it is useful. It does effectively dramatize a portion of German life today that cannot be given too much publicity. —H. W.

Exiled Dancers in Debut At Majestic April 7

Ruth Sorel Abramovitch and George Croke, prominent figures in the European dance world, will make their first American appearance Sunday evening, April 7, at the Majestic Theatre, under the auspices of S. Hurok.

Exiles from Germany, where they were graduated from the Mary Wigman school, they were at one time featured members of the ballet of the State Opera in Berlin. They have recently achieved marked success in various Continental capitals.

Local Drama Journalist Sailing for Holy Land

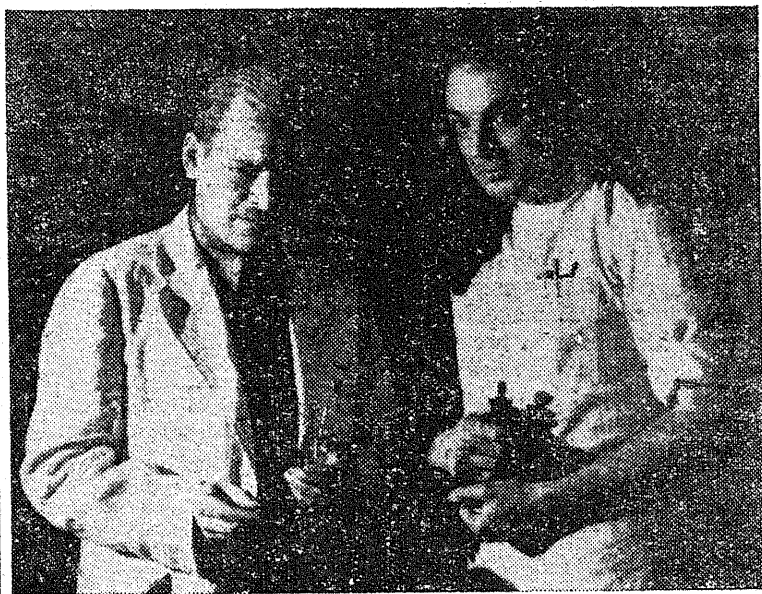
N. B. Linder, a member of the editorial staff of the Day, in charge of theatre news, is sailing this week for Palestine.

A luncheon for Mr. Linder was given by the staff of the Day last Thursday at which Dr. S. Margoshes, editor; David Shapiro, publisher; and A. Coranik spoke.

Tel Aviv Film Bill

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
TEL AVIV, March 29.—Tel Aviv spends over \$500,000 during the year for the cinema, declared Mr. Rokach, the vice-Mayor of Tel Aviv at the journalists conference.

Starring on Stage and Screen This Week



Above is a scene from the Group Theatre's one-act hit at the Longacre, "Waiting for Lefty." At the left is Clifford Odets, author of the play, in the role of Dr. Benjamin. He's talking it over with Roman Bohnen, as Dr. Barnes. At the left is the versatile Paul Muni as he appears in the new film "Black Fury" which opens April 3 at the Strand Theatre.

Horowitz Will Be Absent 2 Years From New York

When Vladimir Horowitz plays at Carnegie Hall on April 13 a program of Scarlatti, Schumann, Chopin, Debussy, and Liszt, it will be the great Russian pianist's only recital here this season and last New York recital for two years.

Horowitz will sail with his wife, the former Wande Toscanini, on the Berengaria on April 19 and will not return to this country until November, 1936.

Hebrew School Teachers Seek Better Status

Central Group Issues Call at Special Meeting; Ask Suggestions

Plans for improving the status of Hebrew teachers will be considered today (Sunday) at a special meeting called by the Central Committee of Hebrew Teachers' Organizations, 425 Lafayette street. The gathering will be held in the auditorium of the Hebrew Teachers' Union at the same address.

Imminent shutdown of all Hebrew schools in the city will also be taken up, the committee announced Friday. Suggestions for solution of the problems facing the teachers will be welcomed.

It was pointed out in the announcement that Hebrew pedagogues, unlike members of the public schools system, have no security safeguards. Wages generally are extremely low and pensions and unemployment insurance are not provided.

"That there is an urgent need for change no one can deny," the announcement said. "The important question is how we can bring about the desired change."

"In order to construct an effective solution to this problem the Central Committee invites the worthy suggestions of all our colleagues and requires all Hebrew teachers to attend this meeting."

Rabbis and Teachers Are Urged to Unite

Rabbis and teachers of Hebrew schools must join in a common program of constructive effort to make both schools and synagogue more effective, according to the current issue of Hebrew Education.

A leading editorial declares the recent controversy concerning the results achieved by Hebrew schools in the United States and calls for a deeper consideration of the issues involved.

5 Yiddish Actors Admitted by Union

Mania Schlossberg, Rubin, Others Found Acceptable After Examination

Five Jewish actors were admitted this week to membership in the Hebrew Actors' Union after passing a special examination witnessed by 150 members of the Union.

The five admitted are Menachem Rubin, Mania Schlossberg, Max Kletter, Jacob Bergin and Michael Rosenberg.

All five have been playing on the Yiddish stage for several years. Five more applicants will be examined by the union next Friday for admittance into membership.

Berlin Autobiography On Sale at Cut Price

A two-column autobiography by Rabbi Meier Berlin, distinguished Mizrahi leader, who now resides in Jerusalem, has been made available here at a reduced price, it was announced Friday by the national committee organized to publish the complete works of the rabbi.

It is hoped that sales will be stimulated, thus making possible the publication of his other writings in eight Hebrew volumes at an early date. The autobiography is in Yiddish and is being sold here through the Bloch Publishing Company.

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Of Roman Kings and Jews

Vivid Yehoash Exhibit Recreates Jewish Life in U. S. in Other Days

CLAUDIUS THE GOD. By Robert Graves. 583 pp. New York: Smith & Haas. \$3.00.

Reviewed by HAROLD STRAUSS

Many scholars have tried to minimize anti-Semitism in the Roman Empire, feeling that modern anti-Semitism is best stigmatized by showing it to be an ugly and barbaric heritage of the Dark Ages, after the Teutonic tribesmen had smashed the last vestiges of Rome. But as a matter of fact the Jews, especially those Jews who had left Palestine; were as persecuted and vilified as our German brethren today. The very beginnings of prejudice and antagonism may be traced to the impact of Hellenic upon Hebraic culture. The Greeks were pushed eastward by Rome and colonized Asia Minor. Their cynical paganism could not live peacefully side by side with the passionate, stubborn monotheism of the Jews. The first clashes occurred in cities like Damascus and Antioch, but the most serious situation arose in Alexandria, in which Greeks and Jews had both settled by the tens of thousands.

Those of us who cannot go to the original Greek and Latin sources will find in Robert Graves' "Claudius the God," sequel to his popular "I, Claudius," a fas-

inating store of material. In form both volumes constitute the autobiography of the Emperor Claudius. There of course is much material that has nothing to do with Jewish affairs—a great deal about Roman politics, customs and morals, the exciting story of the conquest of Britain, and much about the intrigues of Asiatic kings—but even that will be avidly read for its racy style, dramatic content, and scholarliness in the use of source material. For the author has kept his fine imagination strictly within the bounds of documentation.

In the present volume the Jewish theme is the most important, however; for its secondary hero is Herod Agrippa, King of the Jews, grandson of Herod the Great and uncle of Salome.

He was raised in Rome and for a time turned his back on all things Jewish. The Roman emperors had been educated by Greek tutors and taught to despise the Jews. Tiberius had banished the whole Jewish colony of Rome, to the number of 4,000, to Sardinia, where 2,000 had died of marsh fever. Caligula had, as one of his few humane acts, permitted the survivors to return. It should be remembered that Augustus had granted the Jews equal rights with other subject peoples everywhere as a reward for their vassalage in Palestine. But no emperor could solve the religious question. All other known religions—and Rome was a place of many cults—could

live peacefully side by side; but not that of the Jews, for their God was a jealous God. Remember also that the Roman emperors were deified after death and their statues ordered set up in the temples throughout the empire. This to the Jews meant defilement, and they resisted with violence. What good to them then was their political equality?

Claudius, whose intentions were always good, tried to ease the situation in Alexandria which this edict created by exempting the Jewish temples. But the Greeks were up in arms at this alleged discrimination, and began the first pogrom of historical significance.

This was the situation when Herod, who as a boy had been a close friend of Claudius, was made ruler of all the little kingdoms and tetrarchies between Syria and Egypt. He no sooner was on the throne than his natural ambition began to work. Partly as a result of his superstitious belief in omens and partly as a result of political strategy, he became a strict observer of the Law. Rumors of his piety began to go out among the Jews. Also his championship of the oppressed Alexandrian Jews earned him the gratitude of the Jewish world—which by that time had spread its colonies throughout the empire. And finally there was the accident of his birth in Bethlehem. The Jews began hailing him as the long-awaited Messiah. And he in his turn began to dream of a great

Works of Famed Poet Who Translated Bible Go on Display Here

With the opening of the Yehoash exhibit in New York on Friday, the Jewish public is being provided with the rare opportunity of looking behind the scenes in the workshop of a great poet.

This exhibit, which will continue at the Yiddish Culture Society, 149 Second Avenue, for a month, plays a beam of light upon the creative work of the poet, Bible translator and scholar, Yehoash (Solomon Blumgarten). Through the many-sided figure of Yehoash there is also being unfolded a miniature scale picture of Jewish life in America from the time the poet arrived here in 1890 to his untimely death in 1927.

2,638 Items in Exhibit

The colossal task of assembling 2,638 items related to the poet was accomplished by Yehoash's only daughter, Evelyn, and her husband, Ben Dworkin. The exhibition is a treasure house of information concerning the literary, cultural and social strivings of the Jews for several decades. The unwritten biography of the poet peers through the many objects, volumes, newspaper clippings, photographs, letters, notices, essays and curios which speaks to the observer in twelve tongues. But of all the languages, the one which speaks out most clearly and most proudly is Yiddish, which under Yehoash's mastery reached high stages of development and blossomed forth with freshness and beauty in his poems and his

translation of the Bible.

One of the most interesting items of the exhibit is a reproduction of the room in which Yehoash wrote for years and in which death stilled his hand on the cold day of January 10, 1927.



YEOHASH

Experimented With Yiddish
This suddenness in the halting of the work is apparent at every stop, in every page and in every memorandum which remains. These incidentals have been collected into a division labeled "philological laboratory." There are recorded words, phrases, combinations, new words, old and obsolete words with new meaning and a new twist, and a wealth of experimentation with the Yiddish language.

About 300 writers are represented by articles, studies and poems written about Yehoash while he lived and since his death. Of these writers almost 200 wrote in Yiddish, 100 wrote in English, and the rest in other languages. Eleven composers have written music to Yehoash's poems. Fifty writers have translated parts of his work into Hebrew, English, German, Greek, Spanish, Russian, Polish and Dutch. Some of his works were originally written by Yehoash in English or Hebrew, while others were translated by him into these languages.

From the 150 photographs in the exhibit the visitor becomes ac-

2,638 Items in Collection Compiled by Daughter and Her Husband

quainted not only with the appearance of Yehoash himself, even during the first days of his coming to America from Lithuania as a youth of 19 years, but also with that of a number of other writers and communal workers of today and the recent past. One sees, among them, people who as Yehoash's contemporaries were prominent in Jewish life, which they helped shape.

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Jewish Life in South Africa

THE SOUTH AFRICANS. By Sarah Gertrude Millin. Constable & Co., London. 330 pp.

Little is known in the United States about life in South Africa, and even less is known about the life of the Jews in South Africa.

For those who want to have a fine picture of the present state of the Jews in South Africa, the book by Mrs. Millin can be freely recommended.

"The South Africans" is one of those books which make delightful reading. In sprightly manner Mrs. Millin presents an excellent view of life in South Africa today. In heart-to-heart talk she presents the lives of the Boers, the English, the Jews, the Asiatics and the half-castes in South Africa.

Her chapter on the Jews deserves high praise. One does not have to live in South Africa to realize how truthfully Mrs. Millin pictures Jewish life there. The chapter is written with such

warmth and with such a fine objectivity that both Jews and non-Jews will enjoy reading it simply because it presents facts truthfully and sincerely.

The book by Mrs. Millin is highly praised by General Smuts, who certainly knows South Africa. General Smuts describes "The South Africans" as a "thrilling book." All that can be added to this phrase of praise is that while being thrilling this book is at the same time a serious survey replete with valuable information.

Of the dozens of books I have read recently, few have impressed me as much as Mr. Millin's. It is the kind of book which must be included in the library of every intelligent person. Jews will especially enjoy this book, since it describes Jewish life in South Africa in its true colors, beginning from the early immigration days to the present days of Nazi propaganda.

MILTON BROWN.

But Claudius refused to move against his boyhood friend. For the great day, Herod had planned a public festival at which he himself should strike off with a heavy hammer the heads of the statues of the Roman emperors. Six allied kings were at his side. The Jews were in a state of mystical fervor. The Greek inhabitants were awed and subdued. Herod was receiving the embassies of his allies—and permitted them to hail him as a God. Immediately a frightful omen, an owl, appeared, and Herod was struck down with a dire disease and died in five days. The conspiracy collapsed. The Greeks struck in avenging fury, and no Jewish hand was raised to stop them. So despondent were the Jews that they did not even sow their fields. Another thousand years of waiting faced them.

In this book the reader moves and lives in the Roman world. I cannot describe the intensity with which Graves evokes the life of the street, the temples, the forums, the army camps and the very brothels. "Claudius the God" is a bloody, bitter book, but it will hold you in rapt attention throughout its six hundred pages. It is a unique work because its author combines in himself the gifts of a scholar and a dramatist.

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My Program for the Next Zionist Congress

By PROF. SELIG BRODETSKY

Member of the World Zionist Executive

In connection with the present session of the Actions Committee in Palestine, the views expressed in this article by Prof. Brodetsky will be of interest to those interested in the Zionist movement.

JERUSALEM.

Politics, economics, and organization—the nation—these are the three problems before the forthcoming Zionist Congress and before the Zionist movement. It is a mistake to place all emphasis on politics or on economics, and to ignore organization. To me the greatest of the problems is the organization. What will at bottom make the success of the Jewish nation is the Jewish nation itself.

Nobody can help but be gratified by the growth of the Jewish population of Palestine. A Jewish population like that of Palestine today, is a great thing, but it is a very small thing compared with what Zionism means. We have come out of a preparatory stage and are in a stage of expanding. But it must be approached from a broad point of view. Palestine has become the most important Jewish problem. There is nothing else to compare with it. Out of about 27,000 Jews from Germany who have established themselves in overseas countries, 22,000 have established themselves in Palestine. Palestine has become the main issue in Jewish life.

* * *

But the Zionist movement in the last two years has not risen to the occasion. I do not say that Palestine has not risen to the occasion. But the movement as such has not taken in Jewish life the place it should have done. There are some Jews who hold definite opinions that are not Zionist—anti-Zionists and non-Zionists. But there is a vast movement of millions who are attracted to Palestine, a vast movement of the Jewish youth that is attracted to Palestine. Nevertheless, the Zionist movement as a movement and the Zionist organization do not seem to have become what they should have become.

While I am not of the group of alarmists, we must take into account the fact that conditions in the world change. The particular relations established between Great Britain and Palestine, and the Jews and Great Britain and Palestine, can be regarded as something stable, both because of our own achievements in Palestine, and also because of the way in which British interests have developed in that part of the world.

* * *

We have the opportunity now to do a big thing to establish on a sound economic basis the future of a large section of the Jewish people. It would be a crime if we should afterwards have to look back and realize that we did not take full advantage of our opportunities, that we failed Jewry at a time when the opportunities were greater than for many centuries. That corner of West Asia is not going to wait for us.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to consider the coming Zionist Congress only from a narrow point of view.

* * *

Immigration. I hope we shall never get rid of the problem of immigration. I hope the problem will grow. It is not merely necessary to demand greater immigration. It is necessary to do all the work politically possible to get a large immigration; but also to do everything in Palestine that makes large immigration inevitable. The great fact is that the Jewish people needs this large immigration.

Any divorcing of Jewish immigration into Palestine from the problem of the Jewish people is something we cannot allow. At bottom absorptive capacity depends not only on the constant



PROF. SELIG BRODETSKY

factors, like the size of Palestine, and the amount of available land, but it depends on the variable problems of the development of the country and the capital put into it. If Jewish immigration were to be stopped, the development of the country would stop.

Out of the fact certain problems arise; problems like Jewish labor. The problem is how to assure that whatever absorptive capacity created by Jewish work and Jewish faith, which should be enjoyed by Jews, is being used up by others. After all we are in Palestine building up a Jewish land.

Then there is the problem of land. It would be a mistake on our part, because there is a lull, to think that this problem has been settled. The Hope-Simpson Report and the French Report did not have their effect. But the problem of the land still exists, as it did. Any neglect of the problem of the land is a neglect of what is fundamental.

It was a commonplace to denounce land speculation. Not all economists were sure that speculation was a bad thing in itself. But irrespective of right or wrong, anything that raises the price of land against Jewish settlers in Palestine is a crime. If a Jewish settler who comes to Palestine with a small amount of money finds the land closed to him because of the speculation of his Jewish brothers, then those Jewish brothers are guilty of high treason. The question of Jewish labor is very similar. There may be two sides to the question of cheaper labor. But anyone who is using labor that keeps out Jewish labor is guilty of a crime against the Jewish national home.

* * *

At the basis of all our policies there must lie this conception, that what we do must be based on the conception of a Jewish political status in Palestine, which means a Jewish national life. I am not opposed to Jewish settlement in Biro-Bidjan, or anything else. I am not opposed to settling Jews anywhere they find opportunities to live. But in Palestine there must be something more. In Palestine there must be a Jewish political status that must never be reduced to that of a minority receiving rights at the hands of a majority, that must never be reduced to that of individual Jews immigrating into a country. In Palestine immigration must definitely mean the coming back of the Jewish nation into Palestine for building up a Jewish national life.

That is why we are opposed to taking away citizenship from Jews in Palestine. Everybody is agreed that laws must be obeyed, and breaking laws must be punished. But a Jew who has gone to Pal-

estine and has made his home there, no matter what he has done, must not be deprived of his citizenship in the way in which he can have his naturalization withdrawn in any other country. Palestine must be regarded as his home.

The complete identification of Palestine citizenship with being a Jew has not yet been achieved, but nothing must be done that is contrary to this principle.

* * *

Heroics in connection with the British government, heroics in connection with Geneva, heroics in connection with the Arabs are not going to build the Jewish National home. We have seen the effect of heroics in Geneva, in what happened to the petition of some Palestinian citizens asking for the establishment of a Jewish State. And heroics in connection with the Arabs will not help matters. It is a problem of tremendous difficulty and delicacy. But the Arab problem is changing as Palestine changes. Palestine development has made a tremendous difference to hundreds of thousands of Arabs in Palestine and outside, with the result that in countries outside Palestine they are looking with envy upon Palestine. That fact cannot be without its political effects. The progress in Palestine must produce a state of equilibrium between Jews and Arabs in Palestine. It is a problem to be applied with great respect and a sense of great responsibility.

In economics, the time has come for the movement again to take active charge of economic affairs in Palestine. Is it necessary that there should be in Palestine so many public or semi-public bodies engaged in economic development, without co-ordination? That there should be so many private groups and individuals committing the country to big economic obligations without that work being co-ordinated in the interests of the development of the future? We are seeing the result of leaving the land question to private initiative. If national capital can be made available for land development, as in Huleh, for strengthening our roots in Palestine, it must be welcomed. There must be no missed opportunities. All those millions of pounds lying idle in Palestine while opportunities exist for development, show that the opportunities are not being used fully.

* * *

You may say it is the fault of the Executive. I am not interested whom you blame, so long as it is put right. As I see it, it is the whole movement that is at fault. But even if it were the fault of the Executive, we are now coming to a Congress, and we are not interested in what the Executive did, but in what is to be done to utilize in the future fully the opportunities that exist. That is what the Congress has to consider.

There is, too, the problem of marketing Palestine products. That must be dealt with from the point of view of large national economics. It is a question that raises large political problems.

The suggestion has been made that in order to give Palestine oranges a big English market, Palestine should be made a British colony. Palestine oranges are very important, but the two problems are not of the same importance.

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One should not raise fundamental political problems in that way. The problem of selling Palestine oranges is an important problem to which we must apply serious constructive efforts. But it is not the way to deal with it by raising slogans of Seventh Dominion or Crown Colony.

* * *

The neglect of organization has introduced chaos into our movement and has deprived our movement of the opportunity of embracing the whole Jewish nation, of bringing about the time when Zionism is almost identical with Jew, in almost all parts of the world.

The greatest fault is the complete lack of sense of discipline. To go to Geneva and induce the Council of the League of Nations to adopt a resolution against the creation of a Jewish State is not of service to the Jewish nation. The statement made on the B.B.C. that the demand for a Jewish State had been turned down, was a disaster. And it is a disaster brought upon themselves by ourselves.

Unless the Nineteenth Congress deals with this question once and for all, it will have met in vain. I am not interested in the question whether the political opinions of Revisionism are right or wrong. No matter what views one may have on the political problems, one thing no Zionist may do—that is, break through the Jewish front and take your own line. That is a crime against the Jewish people. It is just as much a crime when the Mizrahi declares a boycott of the funds, or when another party does not carry out the decisions of Congress in one or another matter. Without relation to the problem whether the particular view is right or wrong, this matter must be dealt with.

* * *

The question of leadership consists of political representation to the world outside, the day-to-day administration of the problems of the movement, and the leadership of the nation to its goal. To make the nation face its goal, is in leadership the most important task.

I do not say the Zionist leadership has not done its duty in this direction. But the movement has not done its duty in this direction. Blame the Executive if you like. But it is the fault of the movement that has not been attuned to these things.

The movement has become interested in party squabbles. A year ago I was a little more hopeful about the outlook. There was some signs of things getting better. Today I am less hopeful. Those signs are being dissipated. I hope the signs are wrong. The great thing is that we must for-

get the narrowness of party views. We all have a right to our opinions. But the movement has become split up into groups that do not even speak to each other. It is true that our problems have grown more acute, because our work has grown more complex. But the result of what is happening is that we are not bringing the people into the movement.

* * *

The Jewish people are interested in Palestine, but they are more interested in Palestine than Zionism. People are interested in getting their certificate to go to Palestine. But if they were Zionists they would think not only of their certificate, but of their relation to the great Jewish national movement. In a sense the Jewish masses are out of contact with the Zionist movement. I do not say they are not Zionist. But they are out of contact with Zionism. We cannot win them by trying to convince them that this party is right and the other party is wrong. We have to convince them that Zionism is their hope. This policy of parties has destroyed what driving power Zionism possessed.

The Nineteenth Congress must represent a change in this direction. The question of whether we are going to have a Coalition Executive or not, is not so important. I believe that if we have not an Executive embracing the greatest part of all the parties, we shall again have trouble. Zionism must not be the slogan of a party.

But the problem will not be dealt with effectively unless it is linked up with the widest aspects of what Zionism now stands for, unless it is linked up again with the problem of the Jewish soul, and not only of its body. The Jewish youth wants to know where it stands in relation to the problems of the world. And if we do not give them that sense of meaning of their place in life, the Jewish youth will not listen to us. We have not only to build up Palestine, not only to further Jewish immigration, but we have also to build up again Jewish spirit and life.

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In Mexico Today

By PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN

No accurate statistics are available concerning the Jewish population in Mexico. Estimates which are really nothing more than guesses vary from fifteen to forty thousand. On the basis of my recent visit to Mexico, which included conferences with scores of Jews and a study of the Jewish institutions, my conjecture is that there are about twenty thousand Jews who recognize and identify themselves as such. In my opinion, there are several thousand others who have lost or renounced their connection with the Jewish people.

Mexican Jewry is composed of many heterogeneous elements. There are small colonies of German, French and United States Jews. There are considerably larger groups of Syrian and Sephardic Jews. Of the latter, many families trace back their ancestry in Mexico for centuries. The largest and most active community is that of the East European Jews, most of whom entered Mexico since the close of the World War.

On the whole, Mexican-Jewish life is normal and well-circumstanced. Owing to the backward economic condition of the country and the unprogressive business methods of the established merchants and manufacturers, the Jewish immigrants have been able by dint of their ambition, their industry and their ability to achieve quickly a comfortable economic position for themselves.

There was no incentive to enter agriculture and hence no Jews are to be found in the impoverished peasant class. Their natural ability and independence caused them to seek business opportunities rather than labor as workers. Therefore the number of Jews in the proletariat is negligible. The great mass of Jews entered business and practically all of them are earning a living. Very few, if any, have achieved tremendous wealth but a substantial number have acquired modest fortunes. Since practically all of the Mexican Jews are engaged in business and the number of those employed as laborers is negligible, the problems of unemployment and relief among Jews are also negligible.

The usual institutions of Jewish life are to be found in Mexico. These include a Y.M.H.A., a B'nai B'rith Lodge, Zionist organizations, various philanthropic groups, a Yiddish newspaper, the "Weg," a Yiddish Chamber of Commerce and synagogues. The latter in spite of the religious conflict now being waged in Mexico have been little troubled. This may be owing to the fact that the Jews form an insignificant element in the population, hardly more than one-tenth of one per cent, and also to the fact that Jews have sought to conform to the government's program, and also and perhaps primarily, because the conflict in Mexico is largely a struggle between State and Church for power over the people and is not, as in Russia, an attempt to destroy all religion.

Of course, the Mexican-Jewish community has encountered difficulties and problems. Business competitors have sought to arouse ill will against Jews. At one time this reached the point where Jews were driven from their stores in the large market-place. But with the help of the authorities they quickly found other places of business and are today more successful than before.

A Gold Shirt movement has annoyed and worried the Jews of Mexico. It seems to have been financed by business competitors and the propaganda has resembled that of the German Nazis.

By a strange irony, the Association of Comedians recently passed a resolution designed to eliminate Jews from their group. This action was protested by Jewish leaders. This protest was sympathetically received by the government which promised to use

its influence to prevent such discrimination against Jews.

Whether these evidences of anti-Semitism are matters of grave concern or not, only the future can tell. My own opinion is that at the present moment they are not major problems. No Jewish community, however well-circumstanced, is ever free from experiences of anti-Semitism. In Mexico it takes the forms described above, but it has not prevented the Jews from enjoying a normal, comfortable and on the whole happy life in that country.

Potential sources of danger exist. Since Mexican Jewry is to be found almost exclusively in the bourgeoisie, a real proletarian uprising, should it ever develop, might direct the spearhead of its attack against them. At present there seems to be no likelihood of such an uprising. General Plutarco Calles still controls the nation's affairs, and no effectual revolt against his rule now seems possible.

Another source of potential danger lies in the professional ambitions of Mexican Jewish youth. At the present time, the number of Jewish doctors, lawyers, dentists and engineers is very small. However, every Jewish boy with whom I spoke in Mexico plans to enter a profession. It is altogether possible that within a generation the Jews will constitute the majority of the professional men of the country. This may lead, as elsewhere, to envy and bitterness and other unfortunate consequences. Nevertheless, it is difficult to see how such consequences can be prevented. The Jew cannot morally approve a numerus clausus in the professions. Furthermore, no Jewish authority exists in Mexico or any country who can tell Jewish youth what occupations to enter.

The difficulties of Mexican Jewry, real and potential, point to the need of an effective Jewish community organization. At the present moment, Mexican Jewry is not a community at all, but a conglomeration of groups and individuals who do not sufficiently realize their common interests and needs. These should associate themselves in an effective organization to protect Jewish rights and to advance Jewish interests. President Bernard Deutsch of the American Jewish Congress when in Mexico organized a group for this purpose. In my opinion, it has not been very active or effective, and further efforts should be made to assist Mexican Jewry to this end.

The religious situation in Mexico presents a difficult problem for the Jews. These are the factors that constitute the problem and make its solution difficult:

(1). Religious persecution pre-

vails in Mexico today. The government definitely has the upper hand in the century-old struggle between Church and State. It limits priests to one for every 50,000 of the population and in some places permits none at all. It has confiscated church property and destroyed some of it and put others to secular uses. It denies priests the ordinary rights of citizenship. Most serious of all, it forbids religious instruction to children and at the same time saturates the schools with an irreligious atmosphere. All of this constitutes religious persecution similar to, although not identical with, that of Russia.

(2). On the other hand, the Mexican government has not been unfriendly to the Jews. General Calles permitted and encouraged a substantial immigration of refugees from Eastern Europe. He allowed them to find whatever place in Mexican life their abilities carried them to and imposed no hardships or restrictions on them. Although the government may not have punished every anti-Semitic outbreak with the alacrity that the Jews might have desired, it has on the whole frowned on anti-Semitism and expressed itself in favor of tolerance and fair play. It is perhaps symbolic of the government's attitude that President Rodriguez while in office permitted his sister-in-law to marry a Jew and was himself present at the wedding. Apart from the question of intermarriage, it is obvious that the government is not anti-Semitic or this would not have happened. It may be said that on the whole the government is sympathetic and friendly to the Jews and does not trouble them unnecessarily.

(3). In the fight against Hitlerism that has been waged in the United States, Jews have been aided by Catholics and Protestants. When Catholicism is persecuted in Mexico, it is natural that the Catholics should expect Jews as well as Protestants to join them in protesting such persecution. And it is natural that Jews, both because of their century old love of religious liberty and out of gratitude for Catholic assistance in their struggle, should join in this protest.

(4). It inevitably follows that when Jews in the United States join Catholics in protesting religious persecution in Mexico, their action is resented by the Mexican government and is regarded as unwarranted interference. This disturbs Mexican Jews and complicates their problems. They feel that the government will consider them its enemies, too, and will turn against them. If that should develop, their position will be precarious indeed.

The problem is complicated, but the solution, as I see it, is clear. Jews must always be on the side of religious liberty. This is best for the world and it is also best for the Jews. For if Jews condone religious persecution, why should not another government, adopting the same principle, feel morally justified in persecuting them? Therefore, I believe that the Jews of the United States should raise their voices in protest against religious persecution in Mexico and should appeal to the leaders of that country to grant such freedom to all religious groups as is consistent with the enlightened policy of the most enlightened nations everywhere.

Decries Separatism



MORRIS ROTHENBERG

Zionists Here Map Program For 19th Parley

Approval Sought for Instructions to U. S. Delegation

A program of principles for the guidance of the American delegation to the Nineteenth Zionist Congress has been worked out by the Administration of the Zionist Organization of America and will be submitted for approval tonight (Sunday) at a special conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization of America, announced Friday.

Speaking at a mass meeting Thursday evening, Mr. Rothenberg voiced vigorous criticism of the increasing tendency in the World Zionist Movement towards partisan interests, and decried the separatist action of Revisionists as undermining the authority of the World Zionist Organization. He urged the Zionists of America to be true to the principles of General Zionism by disregarding both right and left extremes and steering a course that will ensure the

Orphanage Opens New Dental Clinic

One of the most unusual dental clinic in New York, built especially for orphans and manned largely by dentists who were themselves once wards in that very institution, will be formally dedicated today (Sunday) at the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 373 Ralph avenue.

Several thousand dollars have been expended for the rebuilding, enlargement, and re-equipment of the clinic, according to the executive director, Kings County Register Aaron L. Jacoby.

The dedication will take place at 11:30 a.m., with board members of the institution, dentists-in-charge, heads of dental societies, and members of the orphanage's charity ball committee, headed by Jesse Baar, in attendance.

upbuilding of Palestine for the whole Jewish People.

"Palestine Above Parties," he said, should be the slogan of American Zionists in the coming Zionist Congress elections.

"I believe it to be the duty of the Zionists of America to take the initiative for an alignment of forces at the next Zionist Congress which will subordinate party objectives to the larger interest of the Jewish People," Mr. Rothenberg said. "The present Executive of the World Zionist Organization, which is a Coalition Executive, deserves our appreciation for the ability and the vision with which they have carried on their work. At the same time, the present state of the movement requires a broadening of the coalition, so as to include all important elements within the Zionist Organization."

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Rise in Non-Zionists on Agency Held Problem for Next Congress

(Continued from Page One)

the general debate by Moshe Shapiro, a delegate of the Hapoel Hamizrachi, the orthodox Laborite group. Mr. Shapiro expressed his appreciation of the political and financial achievements of the Executive, but protested against the favoritism displayed by the Executive in the distribution of immigration certificates.

Hits Speculation

"The speculation in land is the biggest plague for Palestine," Mr. Ben-Chorin, representing the Revisionists, complained before the Action Committee during the general debate. Mr. Ben-Chorin criticized the present Zionist Executive. The political activities of the Executive are nothing but a chain of improvisations, he said. Some of them are unintentionally Revisionistic.

The present Zionist Executive, Mr. Ben-Chorin declared, has no economic program. It is not able to conduct the development of the country. It cannot combat the economic difficulties and the speculation. "We have always been for peace in the Zionist ranks on the basis of greater Zionism," Mr. Ben-Chorin said, outlining the viewpoint of the Revisionists.

Uphold Discipline

Mr. D. Remez, speaking in behalf of the Laborites, stated that no Executive has done so much as the present. "We will not expel the Revisionists but discipline within the Zionist ranks must be sustained. Nobody will be allowed to break up the existing Zionist institutions," he said.

Engineer Reiss, representing the Zionist Laborites of Poland concluded today's session with an argument against the conception of separate organizations in Zionism.

Five commissions have been appointed today at the close of the session to prepare resolutions. The political committee will consist of nine members. The organization committee will have fourteen members. The finance committee and the immigration committee consist of nine members each. The fifth committee appointed is for the special purpose of dealing with the transfer of the remains of Dr. Herzl from Vienna to Palestine.

Rejects Parley Plan

Reporting to the Action Committee in behalf of the World Zionist Executive, Mr. Locker rejected the proposal made by Jabotinsky to call a Round-Table conference for reaching peace in the Zionist Organization.

"The Zionist Organization," Mr. Locker said, "is carrying on state functions which necessitate internal discipline for internal work and general discipline for the Zionist foreign policy."

Mr. Locker explained that the change in the text of the Shekel, which is aimed to prevent the Revisionists from participating in the next Zionist Congress if they do not submit to party discipline, is not an innovation. It is simply a result of the resolutions adopted by the last Congress.

Sees "Further Measures"

Mr. Locker announced that "further measures will be taken to strengthen the discipline within the Zionist Organization."

Mr. M. Kaplan, member of the Zionist Executive in charge of the treasury department, reported on the financial progress of the Executive. Seventy per cent of the increased income of the Executive will be spent for new colonization, and only seven per cent for payments of debts, while the previous Executives spent their budgets in assigning fifty per cent to pay debts and only ten per cent for investments.

Mr. Kaplan announced that preparations are being made for the formation of two banks, one

for small manufacturers and the other for settlers, in which the Executive will invest a quarter of a million dollars on condition that Jewish labor only should be employed by those enjoying credits at this bank. The Executive will also invest capital in the Palestine Land Development Company for developing the Huleh concession, whereby fifty per cent of the land there will be reserved for the Jewish National Fund.

Miss Szold Reports

Miss Henrietta Szold addressing the Action Committee described the wonderful effects which Palestine had on five hundred Jewish children from Germany which were placed in Palestine institutions for study and work. Miss Szold was given an ovation when she reminded the Action Committee that fifty years ago the Jewish community in America, numbering then a quarter of a million persons, organized relief for a large wave of Jewish immigrants from Czarist Russia. "Now," Miss Szold said, "Amer-

ican Jews number five million. The quarter of a million Jews in Palestine follow the same line in organizing immigration aid for Jews from Germany. I hope that it will also reach the same mass increase in a period equal to that of the United States."

Moshe Shertok, member of the Zionist Executive in charge of the political department, reported on the political work of the Jewish Agency. He stated that while last year the labor schedule under which the Palestine government grants its immigration certificates was stationary, it is now progressing. This shows that the government has not fixed any immutable limits for Jewish immigration, he asserted.

Immigration Report

Mr. Shertok emphasized that the growing acuteness of land shortage in Palestine is not only a problem because it stimulates land speculation but also because it stimulates Arab hostility and threatens with restrictive legislation of land sales to Jews.

"The possibilities of Jewish settlement in Transjordan are definitely on the horizon, just like the possibility of obtaining the Huleh concession has been on our horizon for many years," Mr. Shertok

stated. "The Jordan is never but deep enough for one attempting to jump for drowning. We must build bridges and work patiently, stolidly, never relaxing."

Mr. Shertok also reported that the growing economic importance of Palestine as a result of Jewish efforts has made Palestine an important factor for the British Empire in the entire Middle-East. This opens new approaches for tackling the Arab problem and for cementing the Jewish relations with Great Britain, in view of the harmonizing Jewish-British-Arab interests.

"The increased opportunities in Palestine and the economic and political achievements necessitate the creation of strong instruments in the hands of the Jewish Agency. The large loan which we obtained from the Lloyd's Bank in London is a stepping-stone thereto. The success of the political work of the Jewish Agency depends on the ability of utilizing opportunities and winning them," Mr. Shertok further stated.

Mr. Shertok concluded by urging that the Executive of the Jewish Agency should be given the possibility to consolidate its position by eliminating the chaos which irresponsible elements are

bringing into the Zionist movement.

Isaac Greenbaum, member of the Zionist Executive in charge of the Immigration Department, reported on the Jewish immigration achievements. Dr. Ruppin reported on the settlement of German Jews in Palestine.

Zionist Symposium

At Y. W. H. A. Monday

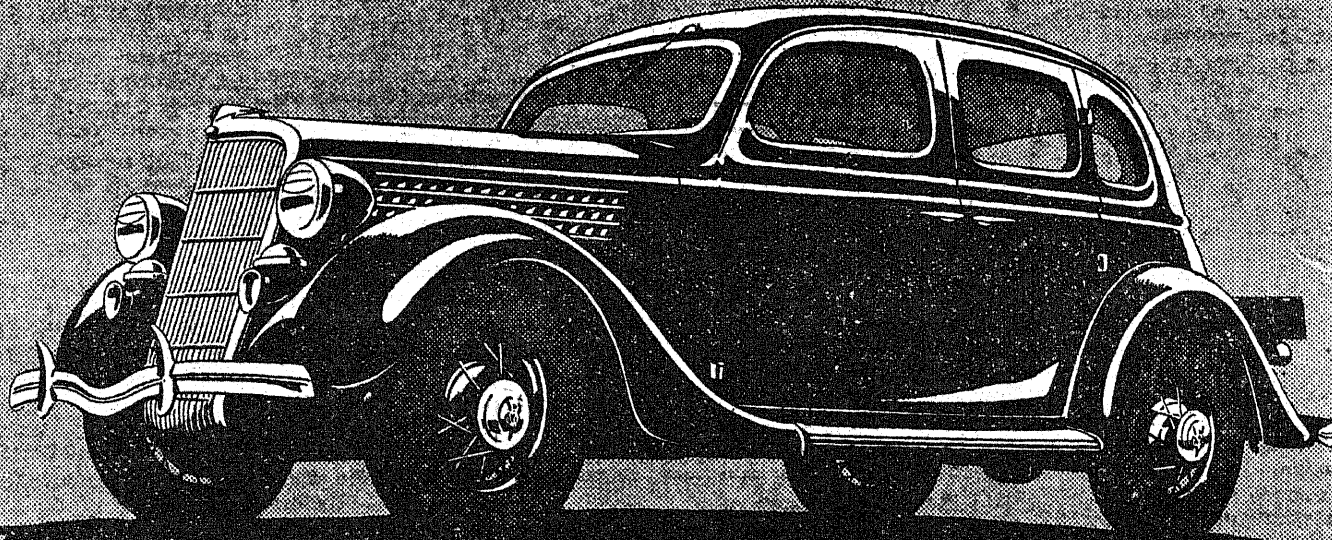
A symposium on General Zionism will be held by the American "B" Group, General Zionists, Monday evening (tomorrow), in the audience of the Young Woman's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th street.

The speakers will be Jacob De Haas, Rabbi Louis I. Newman, Isaac Allen and others. Mr. De Haas and Rabbi Newman are members respectively of the governing council and the administrative committee of the Zionist Organization of America.

Children's Haggadah

A Passover Haggadah especially for children has been brought out by the Furrow Press, 115 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

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