**Echoes**

**Lacklustre People**

By ETHEI, BRODIE

(Durban)

How weightly is the blood you've shed Down through the ages; Untimely snuffed out, Envi’d by some poor fools With wanton gold, But not your glory, Surely they know not The priceless stone of the sacred stone, Hoping somewhere to find a refuge From this bitter world. Must you forever walk alone? For you had your day, To know and be known. Tell that your aggression Is not real. The mask of fear, The shield of great intolERENCE. And why you ask, To what point and with what power? Do they exert their cunning? That some divine Or mortal power Could free them From this By your Leave, the right to live, As you do.

in the midst of her tears: "Oh God, let this Passover end in peace that it had ended before it began. Let Fedka fare any better. He, too, comes near to breaking the human heart, one who he absorbed philosophically; but he could not feel the human heart about. He heard one of the villagers telling his mother of something that had taken place in the city; how Jews had been tramped the day before Passover, had kept him in a cellar for twenty-four hours, and then released "on his faith." Fortunately passers-by had heard the screams, and the child was rescued, but not before it had been cut in four pieces, four lighted candles in the form of a cross. Fedka later learned that somehow this story had to do with the exact identity about him and Feitel. But why this hate for him? That he never found out.

There the incident closes, with two voices, one incomprehensible and opalescent, leaving us to ask ourselves about the whole story. Was it a sudden re- appearance of a piece of folklore, for which no one in particular was known? We know better the poison in Kuretschka and the peasant woman in all million like them as a mixture: part of information, some ambition which had been growing weaker, the injection, which brought it to life again. There were men, skillful, vicious, ill-intentioned, who was to reawaken the dormant folklore of anti-Semitism and turn it to political, their purpose was not to spread a certain point of view with regard to the Jews; these men were not modest. They sought to call up in the Russian mind the deep anti-Semitism, a general darkness of the spirit.

Is it only partial, and therefore temporary. Perhaps it was because they lacked the technical equipment; and perhaps because the Russian masses were not so tractable. Certainly the Jews (Continued on page 10).---

**Serious and Otherwise**

*by ben dor*

Irrving Berlin

A little while ago an item appeared in the newspapers describing the attention and honour bestowed by the Queen of England on Irving Berlin, world's outstanding author and composer of popular songs. Berlin's recent reception received an honour of rather a different nature, that of being a member of the American Legion of Honor. For the promotion of Better Understanding Between Hebrew and Jewish Jews in America, the Committee of Judges, which includes six American eminent Jews of all faiths, included John Dewey, Eddie Can­tor, Fiorello H. La Guardia, Clare Boothe Luce, Thomas Mann, and Roosevelt himself. Among the prominent personal­ities to have received the medal were Harry O'Brien, Hull, President Roosevelt and Arturo Toscannini.

Berlin was chosen for his "outstanding theoretical contribution to the morale of the nation, Christian and Jewish alike," for his "entire proceedings of his highly successful show, 'The Army,'" which were given to the American Relief." This was represented the largest distribution of its kind (several million dollars); and "in cause his songs have an expression of better understanding for all races, creeds and reli­gions or over a quarter of a century."

Born in Siberia in 1888, Berlin came to New York at the age of six. His father was a cantor, and the family was a musical one. Berlin's interest in music was encouraged when he was fourteen. Fortun­ately he was a great deal of music and was taught by Mrs. H. Naum, a world famous teacher of singing. He was given to study the piano, and later to play the violin and the cello. Through his own efforts, he was able to support himself while he was studying music. He was also able to support himself while he was studying music.

In 1917, Berlin's first song was published, "If You Really Love Me (Let Me Love You Back)," which was written for a musical comedy called "The Bull of the Bar." The song became a great success, and Berlin quickly gained recognition as a songwriter. In the following years, he continued to write songs, and his music became more popular.

Berlin's music is characterized by its simplicity and directness. His songs often deal with everyday life and emotions, and they are easy to sing and easy to understand. His music has been performed by many different artists, and he has received numerous awards and honors for his work.

Berlin's songs have been translated into many languages and have been performed all over the world. They have become a part of the American cultural heritage, and they continue to be popular today.

Berlin's music has had a significant impact on American society. It has helped to shape the way people think and feel about the world around them. It has helped to create a sense of unity and belonging, and it has helped to bring people together in a time of need.

Berlin's music has also had a large influence on popular culture. His songs have been used in movies and on television, and they have been sung by countless performers. They have become a part of the American cultural heritage, and they continue to be popular today.

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