

"That the policy of the Executive, as outlined, in its efforts to secure an amendment of the defamation laws of the Union, is approved."

This was carried unanimously.

Regulation of Campaigns.

DR. H. GLUCKMAN, Chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Executive, gave a short resumé of the policy of the Board in regard to (1) the regulation of campaigns for overseas purposes, and (2) the control of the collection of Meschullochim.

Mr. W. HILLMAN said that the co-ordination of local charities was an extremely difficult task. He agreed, however, that steps should be taken to control appeals for local charities. He thought that there should be more business men on the Committee which was controlling collections by Meschullochim.

MR. LYONS explained that in exempting the Zionist funds from the control of the Board, the Executive was merely carrying on the wishes of South African Jewry as expressed at several conferences. Efforts would be made to include business men on the Meschullochim Committee, and the Executive would also endeavour to prevent the overlapping of appeals for local charities.

MR. M. ALEXANDER moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the excellent manner with which he had presided at the Conference. He eulogised the work which Mr. Lyons was doing on behalf of South African Jewry, and extended the best wishes to him and Mrs. Lyons.

This motion was carried with acclamation.

The Chairman said he wished to remove any impression that he was carrying the brunt of the work. All the members of the Executive were doing their share. He thanked the Conference for the goodwill which it had expressed towards himself and Mrs. Lyons.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

(Continued from page 609).

INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTO CONGRESS Vienna.

A special service was held at the City Temple in honour of the Esperanto Congress which is to open here. Rabbi Marmorstein delivered a sermon in Esperanto to a large congregation. A special service in honour of the Esperanto Congress was also held at the Catholic Votive Church in the presence of the Cardinal Archbishop Innitzer. The sermon at the service was also also in Esperanto.

The whole Vienna press publishes long articles in which tribute is paid to the memory of Dr. Zamenhof, the Jewish creator of Esperanto.—J.T.A.

DEATH OF BOJANER REBBE.

Vienna.

The Bojaner Rebbe, Rabbi Nahum Friedman, died here at the Rothschild Hospital, at the age of sixty-eight.

The funeral took place at the Vienna Jewish Cemetery in the presence of the Kopyezneer, Czertkower and Wisnitzer Rabbis, as well as of Dr. Friedmann, President of the Vienna Jewish Community Board, and other members of the Board. Rabbi Friedman was buried in his family valut but, according to his last wish, at a respectful distance from his father's grave.—J.T.A.

BRONISLAW HUBERMANN'S PLANS.

Vienna.

Mr. Bronislaw Hubermann, it is learned here, is giving up his activities in connection with the Vienna State Academy of Music as well as his residence at the Hetzendorf Palace.

(Continued in Second Column).



Cantor A. Lubliner, who is due to arrive in the "Ceramic" on September 9th to carry out the duties of Baal Musaph for the Muizenberg and Kalk Bay Hebrew Congregation at their Synagogue during the forthcoming High Festivals. He acted in this capacity at the Great Synagogue, Antwerp, some years ago and officiated in recent years in London at the Willesden District Synagogue, the Southend and Westcliffe Alexander Road Synagogue and various other Synagogues, and bears the highest references from the Beth Din and the Chief Rabbi of London. He is a pupil of the famous Signor Maggi, of Milan.

(Continued from First Column).

Mr. Hubermann's Palestine orchestra, it is further learned here, will give its first concert in Palestine on the 26th of December. The first four concerts will be conducted by the famous Italian conductor, Signor Arturo Toscanini.—J.T.A.

JEWISH REFUGEES FROM SPAIN SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMP IN GERMANY

Berlin.

The Jewish refugees from Spain who arrived here after having been "saved" by the German warships in Spanish waters, were arrested and taken to a concentration camp.—J.T.A.

TRAINING OF RACIAL QUESTIONS FOR GERMAN POLICE.

Berlin.

The chief of German police and the "leader" of the S.S. (the Nazi Black Guards) have issued an order that all police authorities in the country should undergo special training in racial questions.—J.T.A.

VICTORS IN LADIES' FENCING MATCHES IN OLYMPIC GAMES JEWESSES.

Berlin.

All the three victors in the ladies' fencing matches in the Olympic Games are Jewesses. The first prize was won by the Hungarian Jewess, Elek-Schacharar, who received the Gold Medal, the second prize by the German Jewess Helene Mayer, who received a silver medal, and the third by the Austrian Jewess Helen Preis, who received a bronze medal.—J.T.A.

(Continued from Third Column).

quantity in the two thousand years since the destruction of the Temple, was less than during the period from 1914 to 1935.

Messrs. Mirvish, Shevelew and Rabkin and Rev. Katz took part in the discussion, to which Mr. Berman replied.

Miss L. Benson and Mr. Witebsky contributed to the musical programme.

Zionist Conversazione.

Mr. A. Z. BERMAN ON "COMMON FALLACIES IN JEWISH HISTORY."

The fortnightly Conversazione took place at the Zionist Hall on Tuesday night.

Adv. G. GORDON was in the chair.

Mr. A. Z. BERMAN gave an interesting and provocative address on what he considered fallacies in the popular conception of Jewish history. Of these fallacies, he said, the principal ones were that the Jews had undergone greater persecution than any other people; that the Jews had been continual wanderers over the face of the earth; that the Jews were a segregated and isolated community; that the Jews were a pure race; and that the Jews had been ejected from Palestine.

Mr. Berman dealt with each of these fallacies in turn. Jews, he said, suffered from a "persecution complex." They were not subject to persecution all the time, and exaggerated the part persecution played in their history.

It was not true that they were a wandering race for there were few communities in Europe who had remained so stationary and stable for hundreds of years as some of the small communities in Lithuania and Poland.

The Jews were never isolated from the community in whose midst they lived, because they were economically dependent upon them; they always gave to and took from those amongst whom they dwelt.

As regards the conception that the Jews were a pure race there was a great deal of material to prove that this was false. History showed that there had always been the addition of non-Jews into the Jewish camp.

Again, said Mr. Berman, it was a fallacy to say that the Jews had at any time been ejected from Palestine and that Zionism had been produced in the last century. At no time was there a Jewish community without its mind focussed on Palestine.

The greatest fallacy of all, however, was the belief that we knew all about Jewish history, and actually we know very little. There were a number of outstanding events, but there was a lack of continuity and cohesion about these. This was a pity as there was no history so rich as that of a people who were spread all over the world and yet had close contact with one another. There was a tremendous field of research open to students in Jewish history; little was known about the life of the Jews of Mesopotamia, Turkey, Spain, Poland and the Rhineland.

Mr. Berman then touched on various other fallacies such as the one that Hebrew had been the spoken language of the Jews for centuries; that Rome had persecuted the Jews more than any other people; that the Jewish communities of Poland and Lithuania come there from Germany, whereas there had been Jewish communities in Poland as far back as the tenth century.

As regards the ghetto, Mr. Berman said, that it was a mistake to believe this had been forced on the Jews; the Jews preferred to live in the ghetto, because it gave them safety and they liked to live together. They never, however, accepted the badge, which was forced upon them.

The nineteenth century, said Mr. Berman, had been one of comparative Jewish prosperity and affluence; at the beginning the Jewish population of the world numbered only two million while at the end of 1930 it was sixteen million.

In conclusion, he stated, that the sum total of Jewish persecution in quality and

(Continued in Second Column).