

## Niedzielski Concert next Tuesday.

### FAMOUS POLISH PIANIST REVISITS UNION.

A great musical event will take place next Tuesday night when Niedzielski, the famous Polish pianist, will give a Chopin Recital at the City Hall.

Niedzielski toured South Africa in 1935 and wherever he played critics were most



Niedzielski.

enthusiastic. He has a world-wide reputation and is one of the greatest exponents of Chopin. He is also a magnificent interpreter of both classical and modern music.

As a Pole, Niedzielski placed himself at the disposal of the Polish Government in Paris in October, 1939. General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, decided however that this outstanding artist should go on upholding the tradition of Polish musical genius during the war and he asked Niedzielski to continue giving concerts in free countries all over the world.

Niedzielski is now on his way to Australia, and his numerous friends and admirers in South Africa will be delighted at his decision to revisit this country en route.

His programme next Tuesday will include, The Funeral March Sonata, First Ballade, First Scherzo, A Flat Major Polonaise, Berceuse, Fantaisie Impromptu, Rondeau, Waltz in E. Flat, Two Mazurkas. Booking is at Polliacks.

## UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS.

### TEACHER WANTED

Applications are invited for the position of Hebrew Teacher for the Afternoon School. Applicants must have received a recommendation from the S.A. Board of Jewish Education.

Apply in writing, stating age, experience and whether married or single, to:—

THE SECRETARY,  
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## PAINTS

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## Zionist Conversazione.

### Mr. A. BLAHOVSKY ON "DEMOCRACY VERSUS BARBARISM."

Consul-General A. Blahovsky, officially the Agent for the Government of Czechoslovakia in the Union, gave an interesting address on "Democracy versus Barbarism" at the fortnightly Conversazione at the Zionist Hall on Tuesday night.

Mr. H. M. BLOCH was in the chair and extended a cordial welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Blahovsky and to Mr. Lipa, formerly Czechoslovak Minister to Yugoslavia, who is on a brief visit to Cape Town en route to London. He was particularly pleased to welcome them as representatives of a State which represented democracy at its best and which had always treated its Jews, as well as other minorities with absolute equality. In President Benes the Jewish people knew that they had a true friend and ally.

Mr. BLAHOVSKY said that the period of feudalism in Europe was followed by absolutist monarchies, and finally by the period of the American and French revolutions. The declaration of human rights by the French and American revolutions was a political and philosophical act in which the political and intellectual efforts of five centuries were concentrated.

The peace treaties after the Great War had achieved a great step forward, even if the democratic ideas found different interpretations in various countries in accordance with their historical development and cultural level, traditions, customs and manners, which could not be changed at the stroke of a revolution.

Mr. Blahovsky dealt with the difficulties which arose after the Great War in the conquered countries and explained at some length the considerable result achieved by Czechoslovakia in the cause of democracy by her vitality and conception of democracy during the twenty years of the Republic and also during the first great international crisis.

In dealing with Communism, he showed how the Authoritarian regime had exploited the fear of Communism and social revolution in the Western European States in a systematic and ruthless but most effective manner. Nevertheless, both Germany and Italy concluded treaties of friendship with the Soviet Union and so successfully exploited their diplomatic gains against Great Britain and France.

Mr. Blahovsky explained Fascism and its racial anti-Semitism as excessive nationalism and as an example of the decline of justice and decency to a level equal to the most brutal persecutions and religious pogroms of the Middle Ages. Democracy on the other hand, aimed at the philosophy of humanity and sought the principle of agreement instead of war, toleration, respect of man for man, nation for nation, instead of hide-bound traditions and bigoted nationalism.

Democracy was defective in some respects, but while Fascism and Nazism publicly declared that in their whole system they are on the side of brute-force, democracy was on the side of spiritual and moral strength. The most brutal paganism and barbarism instilled into the minds of the Germans was one of the greatest problems in the reconstruction of Europe after the day of victory.

Mr. Blahovsky concluded his address with a description of Czechoslovakia before 1938 as a country which was conscientiously and consistently carrying out the ideals of Masaryk. His truest and most capable pupil, Dr. E. Benes, his son Jan Masaryk and many of his faithful followers were organising abroad to-day, in London, the resistance and struggle against Nazism. For freedom Czechoslovakia was fighting together with the Allies. No system based on brute force and starkest barbarism could prevail. No compromise was possible.

Great Britain and her Allies would fight to the end until victory and the ideals of freedom were achieved.

Mr. LIPA, in a short address, said that he had spent two months in Palestine prior to his departure for South Africa; he had seen Zionism in practice and was deeply impressed by the wonderful developments in the country.

The Czechs, he said, had been the neighbours of the Germans for over fifteen centuries and had no illusions about them. Hitlerism was the spiritual expression of the whole German nation with exceptions that had no bearing on practical life. The peoples of Europe were undergoing terrible sufferings, but there could be no doubt that the war would end with the overthrow of Hitler. He was sure that the Czech nation would emerge from the struggle as brave and proud as in the past and would win the sympathy and love of all decent people. Masaryk's motto—"Truth prevails" was the incarnation of the struggle.

Dr. A. Birnbaum and Mr. B. L. Rubik took part in the discussion.

Miss Sheila Inspektor, accompanied by her brother, sang several songs which were very much appreciated.

## An Interesting Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Harriet Reeve Rabinowitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Hodes, of Mowbray, and Samuel Myer, youngest son of Mrs. M. Symons, of Muizenberg, and the late Mr. J. B. Levin.

Mr. Levin is well known as one of the leading young Zionists in the country. He has been associated with the movement since early youth, when, as chairman of the C.T. Young Judeans, he already displayed marked qualities of leadership. In January, 1938, he joined the staff of the S.A. Zionist Federation in Johannesburg and a few months later was appointed Organiser-Secretary of the S.A. Zionist Youth Council. In October, 1939, he went to Cape Town to assume the secretaryship of the W.P. Propaganda and Organisation Council. Soon after his arrival he was elected Chairman of the Cape Zionist Youth Executive, a position to which he has been re-elected at each successive Youth Conference.

Mr. Levin is an inspiring speaker and has addressed numerous gatherings in many centres. He has done an enormous amount of work for the cause and has helped considerably towards strengthening Zionism throughout the country.

Miss Hodes is also very popular and well-liked in Zionist Youth circles. She takes a very active part in all youth activities and is a prominent member of the Youth Executive and the J.N.F. Council, for which in particular she has done very good work.