

## Jewish Young Women's Residence.

### OFFICIAL OPENING.

There was a large and representative gathering present at the Jewish Young Women's Residence, Breda Street, Cape Town, on Thursday, 9th September, when the official opening ceremony took place. This residence has recently been completely renovated and re-equipped through the efforts of the Union of Jewish Women, to whom great credit is due for the transformation which has been brought about.

Rabbi I. Abrahams opened the proceedings with a Prayer of Dedication.

Mr. H. J. Stodel said that those who had originally established the residence had had a hard struggle to maintain it. Since the Union of Jewish Women had become interested in it, however, there had been a vast improvement. The residence existed for the benefit of Jewish young women who earned small salaries and were not able to live at home. There was every amenity and comfort there now to make them happy. Mr. Stodel thanked the donors, the Union of Jewish Women and all those who had helped in re-establishing the residence.

Rabbi I. Abrahams said a debt of gratitude was due to those who first had the vision and sense of responsibility to realise the need for a residence of this nature and who set about creating it. The aim of the founders was to preserve something valuable and priceless—the dignity of the community—by looking after young women in need of a home. Amongst the founders special mention must be made of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Stodel, who had devoted a great deal of interest and work to the residence. There were, however, certain difficulties to overcome, and thanks were due to the Union of Jewish Women for undertaking a very real, serious and heavy responsibility. No other group in the community could have done this and made such a success of it. Thanks were due also to Mr. and Mrs. Berezowski for all they had done and to all those who had helped in any way.

This was no mere residence—it breathed the very spirit of home, in which the young women could find relaxation and recuperation after a hard day's work. He hoped they would find there not only all the amenities which made life pleasant, but that peace, serenity and harmony without which true happiness was not possible.

Refreshments were then served and those present inspected the residence, all expressing themselves thoroughly satisfied with the results achieved.

## Beth Din.

### EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA OF SHOCHET.

Mordecai Grawitzky recently submitted himself for examination by the Beth Din for the Diploma of Shochet. The candidate satisfied the examiners in both Dinim and Talmud, as well as in regard to his practical knowledge of Shechitah, and has been duly granted a Kabbalah (Diploma) signed by Rabbi I. Abrahams (President) and Rabbi M. Ch. Mirvish (Ab-Beth-Din).

JUST ARRIVED . . . .

WELL-KNOWN

Pearl Brand Sheets

IN ALL SIZES.

Special Quotation for Hotels and Boarding Houses.

TRAUB'S WHOLESALE

6, Corporation St., Cape Town

Phone 3-2073. P.O. Box 3260.

## Zionist Conversazione.

### SYMPOSIUM ON PALESTINE IMMIGRATION.

The Conversazione at the Zionist Hall on Tuesday night took the form of a Symposium on Palestine Immigration. Dr. S. E. Kark was in the chair.

Mr. C. Reitstein speaking on the First and Second Aliyot, traced the events leading to the Bilu and Am Olam movements in Russia. Whereas the former sought to help the Jewish people, the latter was concerned more with individual Jews. The Biluim who emigrated to Palestine came without any fixed plan, and though their aim was to establish a model settlement, they indulged in hiring cheap Arab labour and instead of working in co-operation many branched out on their own.

The appearance of Herzl on the Jewish scene brought inspiration to the youth. In 1903 the call came from Ussishkin, Vitkin and Brenner. This led to the Second Aliyah, the immigrants going to Palestine with the idea of establishing labour colonies where there was no exploitation and where they worked with their own hands. In 1907 the chalutzim were assisted by the Colonisation Department of the Jewish Agency and settlements were founded at Daganian and other parts of the country. Developments in agriculture, health and education took place, and the spirit of chalutzim dominated the youth.

Mr. A. G. Wilk speaking on the Third and Fourth Aliyot, dealt with the foundation of the Keren Hayesod in 1920 and with the lack of response on the part of the Jewish people. By 1923 only £800,000 had been raised, insufficient for even a small part of the reconstruction plans. This might have been a catastrophe had it not been for the chalutz movement which imbued the youth with the spirit of idealism. Youth began to stream to Eretz Israel, determined to live a free life on their own soil. Ussishkin had defiantly purchased the Emek and turned to the youth of the Third Aliyah for material to develop it. They underwent terrible hardships and privations, but succeeded in transforming marshy swamps into smiling fields. With the riots in 1921, which were followed by the Churchill White Paper, the high hopes of Zionism seemed frustrated. By 1923 immigration had slowed down to a trickle. In 1924, however, there was an economic crisis in Poland and middle-class migration to Palestine began. This grew in volume and changed the whole shape and structure of Palestine. There was rapid industrial and agricultural expansion and new colonisation enterprises were begun. Socialism and capitalism linked up for the development of Palestine and the country made tremendous progress. After the 1929 riots and the Passfield White Paper, American immigration began on a large scale. The Fourth Aliyah created the Yishuv as it exists to-day.

Miss H. Wolozinsky speaking on the Fifth Aliyah, said that without a steady stream of immigration there could be no strong Zionist movement and vice versa. Immigration was the quintessence of Zionism, which was due to the inner urge of the Jews to want a corner of their own where they could lead their own lives; but each wave of Jewish immigration to Palestine was due chiefly to persecution and oppression. The Fifth Aliyah differed from the previous ones in that before the immigrants still had some choice as to where to go and those who went to Palestine went because of some inner conviction. Since the rise of Hitler, all doors were closed and refugees had no escape except to Palestine. The great majority of those who had entered since 1933 had been absorbed and become an asset to Palestine. The country prospered and great developments took place. Even during the riots when great sacrifices were made, the work went on; immigration continued and new settlements were established. During the war the Yishuv stood the test; the Jews had mobilised all their re-

sources of men and material and Palestine was a bastion of the Allies in the Middle East. In spite of the White Paper and land sales restrictions the upbuilding of National Home continued. Jews must realise that they could depend only on themselves, and that only through their efforts could they build up a National Home where they would be masters of their tiny.

Mr. S. M. Levin speaking on the Aliyah to come, said that there was one early lesson to be learnt from the past—Jews must be prepared to grasp at every opportunity offered. The time for leisurely work had passed. Never before had the world been closed to immigration. Dr. Weizmann stated that two million Jews would want to emigrate from Europe after the war. Zionism must assume a new tempo. Only if Palestine would the immigrants have a feeling of permanence. Experts had estimated that three million Jews could be absorbed in Palestine. This would mean great industrial and agricultural expansion. Economically Palestine could meet the needs of the next Aliyah.

The whole crux of the question of immigration was political, hence the demand for control of immigration by the Jewish Agency. Jews must carry on with the practical work because this meant the overcoming of political difficulties. The next Aliyah would be easy; the immigrants would be with means and the tremendous pace of immigration would mean a great strain on the country. There would be enormous difficulties but past achievements had shown what Jews could do. If the political objective was gained and the doors of Palestine were open, Jews would obtain a Jewish majority and political rights. Eretz Israel would play a part not only in saving European Jewry but in giving the lead to the Golah.

During the evening Miss F. Feltham (accompanied by Mr. M. Freedman) rendered several songs.

ד"ר אגודת אחים

רחוב ריינד סיפטיא

NEW HEBREW CONGREGATION

Roeland Street, Cape Town.

THE FAMOUS CANTOR

W. GELBARD

OF VIENNA,

will conduct the Services in the above Synagogue during

HIGH FESTIVALS, 5704.

## High Festivals at Caledon.

Visitors to the Caledon Baths during the High Festivals desiring to attend the Services at the Caledon Synagogue can obtain seats if they apply to the Secretary.

M. VAN GELDEREN,  
NEW STREET, CALEDON.

BETH DIN.

NOTICE

The Beth Din desires to draw the attention of the Jewish public to the fact that certain kinds of fish are on sale, which are prohibited for Jewish use. Jewish customs should take care to note, before purchasing, whether the fish have fins and scales as required by Jewish Dietary Laws.