

man, but he knows how far to carry the party struggle and at what point national interests come first. Not so long ago he decried the party extremism in Eretz Israel and spoke of the problem created by the "inter-marriage" between members of Hashomer Hatzair and Socialist Kibbutzim and the nature of the education to be procured for children of such marriages. If the party struggle is allowed to proceed unchecked, national unity will be completely unattainable. Nor can we be satisfied at the manner in which "non-party" Zionists are treated at congresses or Actions Committee meetings. The emergence of strong central groups in other countries as well as South Africa, who are determined to beat the parties at their own game, is the only way in which such regrettable tendencies can in fact be checked.

Thus, to sum up, there is an urgent need today for Zionists, who are not extreme in one direction or the other, to organise together and to use their democratic privileges in order to influence the movement in the best possible manner. Those of us who stand for the realisation of a Jewish Commonwealth, for the bringing into Palestine of the maximum number of Jews, for the attraction to Eretz Israel of the largest possible capital, both private and national, for participation in the physical upbuilding of the Homeland, for a vigorous fight against destructive tendencies within Jewry, for a sound Hebrew educational policy; in other words, for the complete regeneration of the people of Israel, must come together and propagate our viewpoint, and occupy that place within the movement to which our numbers and our influence entitle us. This will not be obtained by wishful thinking. It needs careful organisation and constant vigilance on the part of the United Zionist Party, and we are confident that it will be met by a growing and overwhelming response.

## United Hebrew Schools

103 Hope Street, Cape Town.

Telephone 2-1648.

בית ספר יומי

## Jewish Day School

THE ABOVE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN  
FOR THE NEW TERM ON

**Monday, 21st January, 1946**

Applications for admission in the new Sub-Standard A should be made to the Secretary in the School Office daily from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS

AND

## LIBERMAN HIGH SCHOOL.

The New Term of the above Schools  
commences on

**Monday, 21st January, 1946**

Enrolment of Pupils in the Talmud Torah, Oranjezicht Branch, Matriculation Classes and Continuation Classes takes place daily from 2 to 5 p.m.; Sundays from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, at the Secretary's Office, Hope Street, Cape Town.

Closing date: Monday, 4th February, 1946.

## UNITED HEBREW SCHOOLS

Oranjezicht Branch,

9 ALEXANDRA AVENUE, CAPE TOWN.

THE ABOVE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN FOR  
THE NEW TERM

on

**Monday, 21st January, 1946**

at 3.30 p.m.

Applications should be made for admission in all Standards to the Secretary, 103 Hope Street, Cape Town, or to the Teacher in charge of the Branch, at 9 Alexandra Avenue, daily from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

# DORSHEI ZION ASSOCIATION.

## VISITORS' RECEPTION.

### Addresses by Mrs. M. S. Comay and Dr. Deborah Katzen.

There was a large and representative gathering at the Zionist Hall on Thursday evening, 10th January, when the Dorshei Zion Association gave a reception in honour of visitors to the Peninsula.

Dr. C. Resnekov was in the chair and extended a cordial welcome to all present. He apologised for the absence of Major M. S. Comay, who had had to leave for Johannesburg on urgent Zionist affairs, but announced that Mrs. Comay had agreed to speak in his place. He welcomed Dr. Deborah Katzen, who was really no stranger but had been brought up in Cape Town. He paid a tribute to her for her work on behalf of the Zionist cause.

Referring to the position with regard to Palestine, Dr. Resnekov said recent events showed clearly that we could expect little from our erstwhile friends. We Jews must learn not to depend on promises, but on ourselves; our youth should go to Palestine and help in the reconstruction of the country.

Mrs. M. S. Comay said that she wanted to describe some of the things that struck her as a South African visiting Palestine for the first time. Her first impression on travelling from Lydda to Jerusalem was that Palestine was essentially a pastoral country. She described a visit to Jerusalem during Rosh Hashona, to Jericho and a settlement on the shores of the Dead Sea which, after tremendous efforts in the face of most adverse conditions, was to-day in a very flourishing condition. In Haifa she felt that the Jews and Arabs were co-operating very well and had come to an understanding. In the settlement of Ein Hashofet, where she met Joshua and Pina Leibner, Polish and American settlers were working together very well. Mrs. Comay described her meeting with 22 small Oriental children who had walked across the desert and over the Syrian border. They were Arabic-speaking and were now under the care of the Youth Aliyah. Their case was typical of many others.

Mrs. Comay arrived in Tel Aviv in time for the opening of the new Habimah Theatre, which was a national occasion and which left a deep impression. She was shown over Tel Aviv harbour by the Secretary, Mr. Herzl Zuckerman; it was a small but exciting harbour and would be a great help in the future; many boats had been built there by Jews for the British Navy.

Mrs. Comay said she felt that South African Jews in Palestine were in the midst of a great deal of goodwill; not only because they were good Zionists but because they took a more personal interest in Palestine than Jews of other countries. Every single person in Palestine was important. Palestine was the only possible hope for the Jews who had survived in Europe. She had seen children from Belsen and other concentration camps; in the Hadassah hospital children were being treated to have the numbers tattooed on their arms and faces removed. Many of the children on their arrival were not normal; endless time was spent by child specialists to normalise them; the results were successful in nearly all cases. Nevertheless, said Mrs. Comay, it was necessary for Palestine that immigrants should consist not only of the broken-down victims of war and Hitlerism, but of whole and healthy people; the balance must be maintained. She felt that Jews from South Africa who went to Palestine after obtaining certificates were an important element in the upbuilding of the country.

Dr. Deborah Katzen said that she had been to Palestine before, but during her recent visit she saw it as the last hope of Jewish survival. It was a land of problems, difficulties and tragedies, but inspiring nevertheless. During the few short weeks she had spent there she had been filled with the inescapable conviction that the work must reach fruition; the Jews demanded it; only over their dead bodies would their hopes be dashed. Tension there was, because there was an intensity of living; because every one was filled with grim determination; but the work went on.

She had hardly met anyone, said Dr. Katzen, who did not have almost the same tale to tell—

that he or she was almost the sole survivors of their families. There was a grim determination in the hearts of the people that more and more Jews must come to Palestine; there must be no more temporary asylums but a permanent home. If blood was to be spilt no one would consider his own life. There was mourning in the Yishuv for the eight young lives cut down in Givat Haim, but there was no slackening of determination. The atmosphere to-day was not so much one of tension but of indignation that once again we had been betrayed by a Government which had given its solemn promises. The determination of the people of Palestine would never flag; the casualties would be taken as part of the battle, but the battle would continue to be fought.

It was not easy, said Dr. Katzen, for Palestine to receive large numbers of immigrants. There had been no building activity for six years and there was a great shortage of accommodation. In the past year up to October 1st 16,000 immigrants had arrived, in addition to returning soldiers. The Jewish Agency was coping with the building problem at a furious rate. The Yishuv was prepared to double up; everyone was prepared to take in immigrants; the motivating factor was: "We must bring in Jews." The problem of the reception of immigrants was tremendous. It was right that South African Jews should know something of the difficulties; the Yishuv wanted and demanded sympathy and support; if they were prepared to risk all, they were entitled to demand it.

Referring to Youth Aliyah, Dr. Katzen said that she had come to Cape Town in 1943 to launch the campaign here. If ever in her life anything had given her satisfaction and filled her with pride, it was what she saw of Youth Aliyah in Palestine. Since the campaign here, 5,000 children had come to Palestine—not all with certificates. 16,000 children had been brought in altogether under Youth Aliyah and 7,000 were at present under training. We could be proud of what had been achieved with the children. The children from the concentration camps had had their experiences burnt into their brains; yet of all the children only forty remained problem cases. This was an amazing testimony to the efficacy of the education and training of Youth Aliyah. The children had been distributed through 192 settlements, training establishments and institutions. Within a few months they were integrated into the life of the country and became part of the youth of the country. In every aspect of life in the Yishuv could be found the results of Youth Aliyah, on which the future of the country largely depended.

Referring to Wizo, Dr. Katzen said it was high time that the men should realise its significance. Wizo was a constructive force which permeated every aspect of life. In every settlement there were Wizo-trained girls; the food was well cooked and served because of the training the girls had received. In child welfare Wizo played an outstanding role. Infant mortality had been brought down to below that of New Zealand and this was partly the result of Wizo work. The training of youth and the care of refugee women and children were undertaken by Wizo, and the men should know something of this.

In South Africa, said Dr. Katzen, there was a sense of despondency as to the political outcome with regard to Zionism. Difficulties, betrayals and enmities we had. There was no use in looking through rose-coloured spectacles. We must face up to difficulties but be of courage as to the ultimate outcome. We were engaged on a battle for life and death; on the outcome of the struggle depended the future of the Jewish people. It demanded courage and faith. We must keep up our courage and in the end we shall be victorious—*Am Yisroel Chai.*

During the evening Miss Billie Jones and Mr. Boris Rome (accompanied by Miss Ruth Rome) rendered songs, and Miss Augusta Tavares a pianoforte solo.