

THE NEW HEBREW CONGREGATION.

Regarding the Talmud Torah, he pointed to the fact that much more support was given that institution by the Gardens Congregation than by their own. The New Hebrew Congregation should be first in the support given to the United Hebrew Schools, which could not carry on its work without financial assistance.

Mr. Shuel maintained that only in unification could an answer be found to all the questions which had been enumerated at that meeting. He supported the idea of a Communal Council as suggested by the Chairman, for in this Council they would have the means of dealing with all problems facing the Community. The previous speaker had said that, being a member of the Committee of the Talmud Torah, he knew that all was well there. He (Mr. Shuel) was not a member and he knew all was not well.

Mr. Shuel was proceeding to voice complaints against certain local institutions when he was ruled out of order by the Chairman, who, replying to Mr. L. Cohen, said he was against the suggested policy of give and take. They had the dignity of the Shool to maintain. The very fact of their amalgamating with the Gardens was proof of their "giving." They must insist on equal representation. That was the key to the position. They must not be placed in a minority. Unification was a good thing and the Gardens need not be afraid of anything. They would be amply protected.

Mr. Ch. Levinson agreed that unification was a step in the right direction, but if they were placed in a minority they would be left helpless. The position would be worse than it was at present. An urgent matter that required attention was the appointment of a Rav and the sort of Rav they intended getting.

The Chairman pointed out that what was before the meeting was whether they should engage a Rav and not the sort they would get.

Mr. Ch. Abelson saw in unification a protection for local charitable institutions, who required more support and more members.

Mr. Friedman thought they should consider how to stimulate the interests of young Jewry in attending the Saturday services.

The Chairman, replying to Mr. Shaskolsky, said that if there was amalgamation they would still require a Minister. If there was no satisfactory decision, they would have to act for themselves.

Mr. R. Weinberg said he had learnt that if the basis of equal representation was insisted upon, they would never reach a decision. Such being the case, their discussion was futile. He thought they should have a certain amount of give and take. There should be a definite understanding on that point.

The Chairman disagreed. He said he knew that the majority of the members of the Gardens Committee were entirely with them, and it was not correct for Mr. Weinberg to say that the project would not go through if they insisted upon equal representation.

Mr. L. Cohen's proposition was then put to the meeting and was adopted.

The Report and Balance Sheet were then unanimously adopted.

The retiring members of the Com-

mittee, viz., Messrs. M. Bloch, N. Bloch, M. Cohen, J. Cohen, M. Friedman and S. Schach, were re-elected after a ballot had been taken.

On the motion of Mr. R. Weinberg, seconded by Mr. J. L. Maister, it was unanimously decided that the Congregation affiliate with the Board of Jewish Education.

Mr. Weinberg gave notice that he would move at the next general meeting that no member of the Executive shall occupy the same Executive office for more than a period of two years.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted in the following being unanimously re-elected:—

Mr. Max Gurland, President; Mr. M. Cohen, Vice-President; Mr. M. Bloch, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. M. Walt, Assistant Hon. Treasurer; Mr. R. Weinberg, Director of Funerals; Mr. H. M. Kahn, Assistant Director of Funerals; Mr. M. Alexander, the Congregation's representative on the S.A. Jewish Board of Deputies; Mr. A. Rosenberg, C.A. (S.A.), was re-elected Auditor.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

(Continued from Third Column.)

make Palestine a Jewish home. What have the Arabs done to make Palestine an Arab home? Nothing. All the money we put in they took out. They built no industries, no schools—let them show us what they have contributed to the welfare of Palestine.

"It is not the Arabs," went on Mr. Hersch, "but individuals among them who are responsible for the late outbreaks. It is these individuals who work to exploit the Arab masses. To-day these agitators have given out a new slogan for the Arabs, 'Sell everything to the Jews, except land; buy nothing from the Jews but land.' But it was an empty slogan—one-sided and temporary. The Arabs would go on selling land and we are determined to buy every dunam for the Jewish nation from anyone who will sell. The National Fund must be ready to buy in every dunam that comes into the market, no matter what the price. The time has come to do our duty, and the question is, will we do it?" concluded Mr. Hersch.

The second half of the celebrations was devoted to a musical programme to which contributions were made by Miss F. Rogoff, Mrs. S. Sacks, Miss L. Haft, Miss M. Kahn, Mr. Losman, Mr. A. Lorie, and Mr. Boris Rome.

The fervent singing of "Hatikvah" and of "God Save the King" brought the proceedings to a close.

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BALFOUR DECLARATION.

(Continued from page 718).

claration from the new British Government not to divert one iota from the Balfour Declaration. This gave the assurance that they would carry out the terms of the declaration more definitely and strenuously than in the past.

"We want a Jewish majority in Palestine and land which is our inalienable possession and right. Though we have a substantial amount of land there, we must acquire much more, and that is the object of the Dunam Drive. It is imperative that we go ahead with this and work as rapidly as possible.

"The Chairman has given you the economic reason of wanting land values for our desire to purchase land quickly, but there is yet another important reason, given in America by no less a statesman, Zionist and business man than Lord Melchett, who declared: 'What is taking place in Palestine to-day is that the people are realising the value of Palestine as a great commercial, distributing and agricultural land.' People are speculating in Palestine and we do not want people to speculate, but to have at heart the interests of the people as a whole. No sacrifice is too great to get this brought about, so that we can develop the land and then do a great service not only to the Jewish people but to civilisation as a whole, for it is a thing dreamed of in the past, though not successful till the Jewish National Fund put in into practice, of giving land to settle people as we are.

"We must not only help in settling more Jewish people in Palestine, but the question we must bear in mind is: 'How to develop in the interests of the people and not in the interests of a few,' concluded Mr. Kentridge.

Mr. Ben Zion S. Hersch, speaking in Yiddish, said the real practical political development of Palestine dated from the Balfour Declaration. Since that day the Jewish race had worked not as small groups and societies, but as a nation establishing a National Home. The Declaration fired the imagination of the Jewish race and it expressed itself in various ways. We began to make sacrifices. People gave up their careers, their country, their professions to come to work on the land in Palestine.

Colonies were established till there were over 100 Jewish colonies. New cities sprang up, schools were built, industries developed and a consummation of events people had hardly dared hope for. Only the word "miracle" could describe what had happened. And all this had taken place in the short period of twelve years, and during that period Palestine had naturally gone through an economic crisis, under which other older and more powerful countries had collapsed. Yet Palestine had come through it all triumphantly.

"The Hebrew university was built, not only for ourselves, but for all humanity—science and culture know no race—we established it to make Zion once more the light that will lead the world.

"Yet we did all this and harmed no man—not a single individual did we despoil. We benefitted, but the rest of Palestine benefitted with us. Even the Arab standard of life was raised, and he is living better than he ever lived. We did all this to

(Continued in Second Column.)

Jewish Wedding at Ceres.

METTER—FRIEDMAN.

The community life in the village is so concentrated that when a Simcha occurs, everybody participates in it. For weeks beforehand the ladies had busied themselves with preparations and everyone took a personal interest in the wedding of Seira, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Friedman, and Wolf Metter, who is a keen communal worker and hon. secretary of the Ceres Zionist Society.

The wedding took place at the little Synagogue, which was beautifully decorated with red and white roses. An archway of roses led to the canopy, and the *Bimah* was strewn with rose petals.

The Rev. Mr. Natas officiated, and he was assisted by Mr. J. Friedman, the bride's uncle. The unterfuhrers were Mr. and Mrs. M. Friedman, the parents of the bride, and Mr. and Mrs. Goss, the bridegroom's cousins.

The bride looked very youthful in a long frock of georgette and silver tissue lace trimmed with white and shell pink appliques. She wore a becoming head-dress and dainty veil. The bride's mother was in black and so was Mrs. Goss.

There were four attractive bridesmaids, Misses Mary and Helen Friedman, sisters of the bride, who wore pretty frocks of pale blue and pink georgette; Miss Evelyne Green looked very charming in lemon and Miss Minnie Friedman favoured light cyclamen. Little Miriam Estermann made a dainty flower girl in a pretty Victorian frock of pink georgette.

The pole-holders were Mr. M. Epstein, Dr. Lud. Cohen, Mr. L. Katzenellenbogen, and Mr. Nathan Sarembok. Mr. Max Green, the bride's uncle, carried out the duties of best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Bioscope Hall, which was gaily decorated with pink and white paper streamers floating from Mogen Dovids. Mr. Estermann presided over more than three hundred guests, who had come from the village and neighbourhood.

Mr. Krige, the Mayor of Ceres, proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom in a very witty speech, and to this the bridegroom aptly replied. The toast of the parents was proposed by the Rev. Natas, Mr. J. Friedman responding, and the toast of the guests by Mr. Goss, to which Mr. Berelowitz of Paarl replied.

The young people then enjoyed dancing to the music of Maritz's Orchestra (of Worcester) and so the third Jewish wedding of Ceres was celebrated.

The bride's going away frock was a black ensemble, with which she wore a small beige bangkok hat. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. W. Metter will take up residence at Ceres.

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