

## In and Around the Peninsula.

Readers are invited to send in suitable items of news for publication in this column. All communications should reach the Editor, P.O. Box 2000, Cape Town, not later than Wednesday morning. Secretaries of Societies are also invited to contribute news of the activities of their organisations.

### Muizenberg Hebrew Congregation.

The Muizenberg-Kalk Bay Hebrew Congregation held its annual meeting of members at the Synagogue last Sunday. There was a good attendance, over which the President, Mr. M. Shagam, presided. The Chairman gave an interesting report on the Congregation's activities during the past year. There was a considerable increase in the membership, he said, and it was gratifying to be able to point to a fairly satisfactory financial position. The surplus on the year's working was £118. The Chairman of the Talmud Torah reported that the number of children attending the classes had grown to forty-four, and the Headmaster's report was also a very satisfactory one.

It was pointed out that the Synagogue was becoming too small to accommodate the increased number of worshippers and that provision would have to be made at an early date to meet the position. Alterations to the building are obviously necessary, for whilst, during the last High Festival, there were between four and five hundred worshippers at the services, larger attendances are anticipated in the future. The election of a new Executive and Committee resulted as follows: President, Mr. N. Emdin; Vice-President, Mr. J. Myers; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. B. Barnett; Committee, Messrs. M. Shagam, I. H. Guinsberg, N. Trakman, I. Jacobson, M. Yankelowitz and L. Rifkin.

### A Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Lottie Diamond, daughter of Mrs. E. Diamond, of Green Point, to Mr. Aaron David Shapiro, the son of Mrs. S. Shapiro, of Durban, attracted a large gathering of friends at the Roeland Street Synagogue last Sunday. The bride, who was given away by her elder brother, Mr. Joe Diamond, wore an Elizabethan gown of white net and satin, the bodice and the uneven hem being studded with pearls and diamante and the waistline marked with a long pearl girdle. Her veil was of Brussels lace held in place by a coronet of orange blossom, and she carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by Miss Greta Shapiro, the bridegroom's sister, as maid of honour, and by two bridesmaids, Misses Becky and Zelma Diamond. Miss Shapiro wore lemon net appliqued with lemon faille flowers over lime-green faille, and carried a

bouquet of lemon carnations. The two bridesmaids, the Misses Becky and Zelma Diamond, wore identical frocks in lime and lemon faille, trimmed with net frills and silver tissue, and carried pink Victorian posies. Mr. Carl Diamond, a brother of the bride, performed the duties of best man. The canopy-bearers were Messrs. A. Shapiro, P. Diamond, J. Berman and B. Block. Mr. and Mrs. H. Block and Mr. and Mrs. H. Baker were the unterfuhrers. At the reception, which was held in the Zionist Hall, Mrs. Diamond received her guests in an ensemble of black and white, her black coat being trimmed with an ermine collar and her hat with white ospreys. She carried a bouquet of red roses. The honeymoon is being spent in Johannesburg.

### Oneg Shabbos.

The significance of the Balfour Declaration occupied the attention of the various speakers at the gathering of the Oneg Shabbos held in the Zionist Hall on Saturday, the 2nd instant. Before a very satisfactory attendance, the Chairman, Mr. A. Levin, gave a very interesting review of the political position of Jewry in Eastern Europe. The speaker's intimate knowledge of the conditions enabled him to describe vividly the trials and tribulations of the Jewish people during the Great War. In Russia, the authorities pursued its anti-Semitic campaign with unbridled fury. Accusations of treachery were levelled at the Jews, who were branded as spies and traitors. The flowing of Jewish blood on all fronts, the thousands of widows and orphans, witnesses of the great sacrifices Jews were making in the common cause, did not succeed in restraining the basest passions of hatred and anti-Semitism of an inept and corrupt bureaucracy. Expulsions from the War zone were on a colossal scale, with its attendant suffering and misery. The Jews were driven to the depths of despair and a state of utter hopelessness. That epoch-making event in modern Jewish history, the Balfour Declaration, came as a beacon of light to a people in distress. This Charter revealed vistas of hope and confidence for an early release from their sufferings and miseries.

### The Balfour Declaration.

The first fruits of the Balfour Declaration were graphically described by Mr. Ch. B. Levinsohn, who has recently returned from an extended visit to Palestine. In a short address, the speaker gave first-hand information of the life and conditions of the Cholutzim and Cholutzoth. He had nothing but praise for the unbounded enthusiasm of these pioneers who are untiring in their zeal and efforts in the rebuilding of the Jewish National Homeland. Their lofty idealism makes light of difficulties, and the

hardships inseparable from the pioneering life are borne with cheerfulness and optimism.

The addresses of Mr. Levin and Mr. Levinsohn were listened to with rapt attention, and the gathering expressed its appreciation most enthusiastically.

The proceedings were interspersed with songs which were taken up lustily by the gathering. Mr. Truppin's solo contributions deserve special mention.

### An Interesting Debate.

On Saturday, the 9th, the usual lecture was dispensed with and the proceedings were thrown open to the gathering. A very interesting discussion on matters cultural and political resulted. The Rev. Cohen, Messrs. Sorokin, Zohar, Genn and Hirsohn and Mrs. Rechtman took a prominent part in the discussion. Mr. Levin suitably replied to the various points raised by the previous speakers. "Yechi Agudoseinu" the anthem of the "Oneg Shabbos" was sung enthusiastically by the whole gathering, and the solos rendered by Mr. A. Sendzul was very much enjoyed.

### Forthcoming Event.

Next Saturday, the 16th, Mr. Chaim Joffe, of Tel-Aviv, will give "Regards from Eretz Israel," and it is confidently hoped that there will be a large attendance to welcome Mr. Joffe.

### The S.A. Jewish Year Book.

For the information of readers interested, I pass on the information that the "South African Jewish Year Book," which has now been printed, is being gradually distributed to subscribers all over the country. The binding of the book is proceeding apace and subscribers are being supplied with copies as and when bound copies are obtainable. The price of the book is 7s. 6d. Orders may be sent to the South African Jewish Year Book, P.O. Box 2711, Johannesburg, where they will be dealt with in rotation as the books become available.

### Dunam Drive.

I am informed that the Dunam Drive in Cape Town is progressing in a very satisfactory way. There has been a very generous response from all those who were approached for donations. I am told that there are many people still to be seen and that the services of a few additional canvassers would be of considerable assistance. We hope to be able to announce details of the collection in our next issue.

### At Woodstock.

Mr. W. Satusky presided at the "Balfour Evening" held in the Talmud Torah Hall, Argyle Street, on Tuesday evening. The Dunam Drive was inaugurated and a sum of £70 was collected among those present. Addresses were delivered by Dr. J. Sachs, Dr. C. Resnekov and Dr. Altschul.

### At Muizenberg.

Mr. M. Kentridge, M.L.A., spoke at a meeting of Muizenberg Jewish residents on Thursday, 7th inst.,

when he made a stirring appeal on behalf of the Dunam Fund campaign. The meeting, which was held at the Belgrave Hotel, was well attended. The sum of £200 was fixed as the proportion to be collected in the Muizenberg area, and this has practically all been promised.

### Memorial Service at S.A.C.S.

The War Memorial Plaque erected at the South African College High School in memory of those old boys who fell during the Great War was unveiled on Monday (Armistice Day). Among those present at the solemn memorial service were the Rev. A. P. Bender, Advocate Morris-Alexander, Advocate P. M. Clouts and the Rev. S. H. Michelson, Hebrew Master at S.A.C.S.

The Memorial Plaque contains the names of the following Jewish old boys who made the supreme sacrifice: F. G. Barensky, Samuel Gluckman, Samuel Goldberg, Julius Hermann, Solomon S. Horwitz, Cyril H. Lazarus, Ernest Leonard Marcus, Felix Mendelsohn, Leonard M. Platnauer, Harry D. Rosen, Wouda Herschel Rosenzweig, Philip Schur, Melville C. Sonnenburg.

### Possession Must be Defined.

In this week's Sedra, Genesis chap. 15, verses 5-8, we read: "Look now towards heaven, and count the stars, if thou be able to count them; and He said unto him: So shall thy seed be. And he believed in the Lord. . . . And He said unto him: I am the Lord that brought thee out of Ur . . . to give thee this land to inherit it. And he said: O Lord God, whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it?"

Rashi, commenting on the words, "And he believed in the Lord," remarks that Abraham did not ask for any sign that this would come to pass, but when he was told that his children would inherit the land, he said "Bamo Eida," "whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it." It might seem peculiar that Abraham should have doubted God's promise, especially when we are told in the previous verse—"and he believed in the Lord." The reason for this is as follows: The promise of becoming a great nation and of being very numerous was a promise between God and Abraham. It did not involve the dealings with any other nation. Not so was the case regarding the promise of inheriting the land. This involved becoming the owner of something which had originally belonged to others, and therefore Abraham was justified in asking "Bamo Eida" "whereby shall I know." Such things are apt to cause disputes, and unless one has his title-deeds, he cannot put forward his legal claim. It is worth while noticing that in chap. 13, verses 14, 15 and 17, the promise regarding the land has already been made, but it was too vague, "Lift up thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art Northward and Southward and Eastward and Westward." No definite boundary is given, but after Abraham had insisted "Bamo Eida" "whereby shall I know," the promise then became more definite. This we read in verse 18 of this chapter. "In the

(Continued on next page.)



## OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

By Rozilda.

### Mr. A. M. Jackson Returns Home.

Mr. A. M. Jackson, the President of the Cape Jewish Orphanage and the popular communal worker, returned to Cape Town on Monday in the "Walmer Castle" after a six and a half months' visit to Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Jackson, who went to Europe for health reasons and who has, we are glad to say, benefitted considerably by the trip.

#### Glad to be Home.

In an interview which he gave us shortly after his arrival, Mr. Jackson expressed great pleasure at being back home again. He is a true son of South Africa and neither the climate nor the gaieties of Europe can lure his affections away from this country.

Every one who knows Mr. Jackson can well believe that he made full use of his time and opportunities overseas to find out everything possible about Jewish communal activities and Jewish organisation in the older centres. His never-failing interest in all matters affecting Jewish life and his keen inquiring mind are quick to observe and absorb essentials, and the practical side of his nature is always ready to make full use of these observations. We can safely predict therefore that the result of his observations will bear fruit in his very wide sphere of communal endeavour here.

#### Closer Co-Operation.

"One of the outstanding impressions I gained was the growing tendency amongst Jewish organisations overseas towards closer co-operation, especially in the co-ordination of charitable efforts and the federation of Jewish institutions.

"Co-ordination of Jewish charities in London has been discussed for the past four or five years, but just recently active steps have been commenced to frame a constitution with this object in view.

"In Liverpool the Board of Guardians have already held several meetings and are determined to follow in the footsteps of the Birmingham congregation, where federation has been successfully established and has shown praiseworthy results for several years.

"I am very disappointed that Mr. Stodel's attempt to bring about federation locally has not yet materialised. I note with pleasure, however, that this important matter will form one of the main subjects of discussion at the forthcoming Congress of the Board of Deputies. I am convinced that it will be to the benefit of every institution here to belong to the federation.

#### Spirit of Loyalty.

In this connection I am very glad that the Cape Town Hebrew Congregation is about to build the first branch Synagogue in its history at Sea Point, and that the growing Sea Point community has shown such an excellent spirit of loyalty to the Mother Congregation by

perpetually associating its religious future with the parent body. Had it not done so, the inevitable result would have been, in my opinion, a state of more or less isolation, and this, notwithstanding the strength of each separately, would have been a great pity.

"I hope that the negotiations with the New Hebrew Congregation will further pave the way towards amalgamation, and thus establish a solid foundation for a much desired union of religious institutions in the Cape Peninsula."

#### Interesting Jews.

"Did you meet many interesting Jews overseas?" we asked.

"Yes. Every Jew I met was interesting, for every Jew is interested in other Jews. Particularly are overseas Jews interested in their co-religionists in South Africa. They are inquisitive and curious about the communities here which figure so largely in overseas contributions. More than ever I realised the need for a systematic and truthful account of the communities here, which would give statistical and a true historical survey of them. When I informed people that a History of the South African Jewish community was being officially compiled, I realised how necessary and how useful such a publication would be. Since my return I have seen an advance copy of the first South African Jewish Year Book, and even a superficial glance through it was enough to convince me that the information contained therein will be the means of satisfying the European craving for a more intimate knowledge of the beginnings and progress of South African Jewry. For a first publication the statistical, historical and literary contents reflect credit on the first official publication of united South African Jewry. The book is the foundation of a structure upon which subsequent issues can be built and brought up to date.

#### The Death of Louis Marshall.

"I was in Germany at the time when Louis Marshall died. European Jewry was stirred to its depths at the death of this wide-thinking and far-seeing leader of men, just when he had crowned an illustrious career by placing the coping stone on World Jewish unity.

"In view the tragic happenings in Palestine the world of Jewry needed a Louis Marshall now more than ever. The magnificent responses of British Jewry to the Palestine Emergency Fund is striking proof of the awakening of the Jewish conscience and its determination to carry on the work of establishing the Jewish National Home.

#### The Younger Element.

"A welcome sign I noticed was that the younger Jewish element are taking a bigger share in communal organisation in England and on the continent.

"South Africa's younger Jewry should take an increasing share of the communal work here. Every Jew in this country must be interested in the new departure of the South African Board of Deputies in bringing forward a Jewish Land Settlement scheme. I think this will help tremendously in raising the status of the Jew in South Africa while at the same time assisting the agricultural development of the country. At the same time the scheme will provide employment for that large body of people who long to find work on the land but lack the necessary capital to start on their own."

#### The Cape Jewish Orphanage.

Mr. Jackson's connection with the Cape Jewish Orphanage began about seven years ago, since when his indefatigable efforts in the cause of the children have not ceased. As in other communal matters, Mr. Jackson sees in the Orphanage much scope for improvement, especially in the line of amalgamation.

"I am still interested in the question I once raised of amalgamating the Cape Town and Johannesburg Orphanages. Either institution is amply equipped and could easily be extended to accommodate more than their present numbers. The saving in organisation and costs of running would amply justify such an action."

Progress is the keynote of Mr. Jackson's character and he looks for progress in every enterprise. Thus he views the forthcoming Congress of the Board of Deputies in Cape Town with considerable optimism.

"I do hope," he says, "that the holding of the conference by the Board of Deputies in Cape Town will lead to a more intimate understanding of the South African Jewish questions dealt with by all its constituent members and that in the future we shall hear less of the 'mine and thine' and more of the 'ours' in all South African Jewish matters."

Mr. Jackson concluded by saying that during his absence he had been kept in close touch with Jewish communal happenings in South Africa, thanks to the *S.A. Jewish Chronicle*, which was sent overseas to him.

ROZILDA.

### IN AND AROUND THE PENINSULA.

(Continued from previous page.)

same day, the Lord made a covenant with Abraham, saying, Unto thy seed have I given this land, from the river of Egypt unto the great river, the river Euphrates."

Would that our leaders at the time of the Balfour Declaration had said "Bamo Eida" "whereby shall I know?" It would have avoided a great deal of friction which has taken place. The Jew would have known what was his . . . and so would others. At the very earliest stage of our nationhood, when it was but a dream, Abraham has set us the example.

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## Capital and Labour.

IN JEWISH COLONIES.

MOVE TO ESTABLISH  
PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

Jerusalem, 18th October.

The early supposition that the outbreak would discourage Jewish capital in the orange plantations has not materialised, the Director of the Workers' Contracting Society said in reporting here on the organisation of new plantation groups. All new Haluzim arriving in September and October are being absorbed on the various works, he stated, many of them on roads connecting the Jewish settlements. Thousands of new workers are expected to come in by the end of the month. The shortage of workers is felt acutely in Jerusalem, especially of stone-hewers and new workers trained to supply the growing demand.

Neutral labour exchanges, replacing the separate bureaux of Jewish labour and of farmers will be established in the principal colonies, beginning with Petach Tikvah, according to a decision of the Farmers' Union, which has been communicated to the Palestine Zionist Executive, with a request that it should appoint a Zionist official-in-charge. If the experiment succeeds in Petach Tikvah, where the biggest conflicts between the planters and workers have occurred in the past, it is hoped that the result will be to establish peace between Jewish labour and employers in all the Jewish colonies.

## Boycott Agitation in Palestine.

SPECIAL MEASURES  
TAKEN.

Jerusalem, 21st October.

Boycott agitators will be dealt with severely under a special order which had been added to the existing ordinance against intimidation. The Magistrates have been instructed to deal with them summarily and special British police officers will be appointed for the purpose of taking active measures against them. If this step proves ineffective, the Government may authorise action against boycott agitators on the evidence of any merchant victimised by their intimidation, even if the intimidated would-be purchaser does not appear.

Action against fomenters of boycott will probably come under the Sedition Act, prepared specially for this emergency.

The deputation of Jewish merchants which, accompanied by Mr. Harry Sacher, member of the Zionist Executive, visited the High Commissioner a few days ago to place before him its views on the question of the boycott, urged the appointment of a special police officer in each town to deal with boycott cases.

In passing sentence of one week's imprisonment on an Egyptian Arab for intimidating an Arab customer in a Jewish shop, Judge de Freitas recommended him for deportation, declaring that it was not desirable to have such persons in Palestine.