

(Continued from previous page.)

Orchestra created in this way would produce something of value not only to the Jews but one day to the whole world.

MR. ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN expressed his deep personal enthusiasm for the cause which Col. Kisch had sponsored. He was a close friend of Huberman who was a great humanitarian and idealist. The Orchestra was of value to all Jewry to-day when they were so terribly attacked. Physically the attack was bad enough but it would go back on the aggressor. The attack on the talent and genius of the Jew however, could only be fought by intensification of artistic and scientific activity. The Orchestra was a magnificent one and was an outlet for Jewish genius and creativity. It was not only a question of helping a little Orchestra in a little place. Every Jew ought to feel that the Orchestra belonged to him and was part of his future. It was a great demonstration of what Jewish culture could produce and deserved the support of every Jew.

Colonel Kisch thanked Mr. Rubinstein for his inspiring address and announced that the Union of Jewish Women had undertaken to co-operate in the formation of a Committee for support of the Orchestra in Cape Town. A similar Committee had already been formed in Johannesburg, with Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin as Hon. President.

Any persons interested are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Committee now under formation: Mrs. M. D. Immerman, "Crossways," Claremont Avenue, Kenilworth.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

(Continued from page 477)

Prof. Neumann, who is deeply interested in the fate of Austrian Jewry, will besides lecturing at Princeton University devote his American visit to discussing with American Jewish leaders the methods for furthering Jewish emigration from Austria.

"I cannot leave the Jews in Austria helpless," Prof. Neumann said to the J.T.A. representative here, "and I therefore intend definitely to return to Vienna.

An official report issued by the Vienna Jewish Community reveals that of the 180,000 Jews who resided in Vienna before the Anschluss, 3,400 have died, 4,000 have left the Jewish faith and 88,000 have emigrated.—J.T.A.

## WORK OF THE OZE.

Paris.

In the course of April last 44,500 children were being regularly fed by the Oze and hot meals were distributed to them in 102 towns. The Oze is continuing with its soup kitchens until the beginning of the school summer holidays when the children will be transferred to Oze colonies.

The Oze and its sister organisation in Poland, the Toz, are completing arrangements for the summer months during which they will give holidays to 32,000 Jewish children.

The whole Jewish population of Daugavpils (Dvinsk) took part in the inauguration festivities of the House of Health of the Ose.—J.T.A.

## Zionist Conversazione.

### Prof. E. VENTRIS ON "TOLERATION IN HISTORY."

The fortnightly Conversazione took place in the Zionist Hall on Tuesday night.

Adv. M. S. Comay was in the chair.

Prof. Eileen Ventris, of the Huguenot University College, gave an interesting address on "Toleration in History." Toleration, she said, was desirable when it meant the recognition of the right of private judgment and individual liberty. It was less desirable and could be an evil when it meant indifference to wrong and bad social conditions. Toleration was a quality of mind, but became strangely intermingled with politics and social conventions. It is the principle of "live and let live," against the principle of the struggle for survival, if not always of the fittest.

In the earliest days of history, said Prof. Ventris, there could be no tolerance and psychologically something of the basic struggle for existence remains in individuals, who became victims of fear. When man gained more security, he still practised intolerance backed by force and motivated by irrational ideas. As civilisation developed politics and religion became intermingled, and it was impossible for anyone who thought differently to be "tolerated." Rulers had to be firm if they were to retain power and prestige.

### Historical Survey.

Prof. Ventris gave a masterly historical survey showing how far toleration was practised by the Greeks, Romans, Phoenicians, Egyptians, etc. Finally the idea of Christianity which came from the Jews became the accepted religion in the Roman Empire. It might be thought that people who had felt the full force of persecution would prove tolerant, but this was not the case. The Christians who had suffered martyrdom themselves proved extremely intolerant.

After the Romans, little toleration could be expected. But in small groups toleration flourished as in Spain in the 12th century. Learning suffered greatly and by the end of the Middle Ages one line of thought was generally followed. After the Renaissance there was a general revival. Scientists, however, were not treated tolerantly, and scientific progress was retarded. During the Reformation there was a great deal of intolerance owing to the influence of the Church which was closely linked with the State. In many countries small groups of privileged people were placed in a position of power. Bitterness in politics in Cromwell's time led to the intolerance of those who had desired toleration.

### Economic Reason.

Prof. Ventris said there was also an economic reason for tolerance and intolerance. The fact that Jewish merchants were welcomed on their return to London

in the 17th century may be due to a greater interest in trade and the acquisition of small colonial possessions. This brought a certain degree of tolerance. The French Revolution brought a change in men's outlook, and stressed the equality of man in a world where two-thirds were serfs. The doctrine of toleration was applied intolerantly.

In the 19th century power was gained by a new class. People without education achieved wealth and power over other people's lives. Lip-service was paid to the ideas of toleration and equality but no man was prepared to disturb himself about bad conditions existing. Intolerance was still rampant as exemplified in the attitude to women.

### Toleration To-Day.

To-day, said Prof. Ventris, the liberal ideas of the 19th century have become difficult to maintain. The struggle for existence has made it more difficult for men to prove kindly, hopeful or tolerant. It is easier to revert to "nature red in tooth and claw," easier to call on ignorance. Toleration has always required an effort of understanding and knowledge acquired by personal effort. Therefore it is only natural that where primary education is not of long standing, where large sections of the population can barely read or write that people should prove gullible and be liable to be swayed by false doctrines. With a population two-thirds of whom are uneducated it is easy to run a propaganda based on intolerance. Therefore to-day in many countries tolerance fights a losing battle and the power to hold individual opinions is fading on the historical scene.

Dr. Bimbaum and Messrs. Mirvish, Ben Arie and Arenson took part in the discussion to which Prof. Ventris replied.

Dr. S. E. Kark proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Prof. Ventris.

Mr. Herison (accompanied by Miss Sluszný) rendered several songs.

## YOUTH MASS MEETING.

Under the auspices of C.T. Young Mizrahi.

Yahrzeit of Abraham Katz.

Speakers: RABBI I. ABRAHAMS, M.A.  
Mr. S. WEINSTEIN.

Minor Zionist Hall, Cape Town,  
Sunday, 25th June, at 8.15 p.m.

Cantor S. Kugel will intone the Haskara.

## THROUGHOUT THE WINTER

Good Bowling Green; 9-hole Golf Course; Sea Bathing; Beautiful Beach; Fishing; Riding; Boating, etc.—Superb warm WINTER sunshine, with little—if any—wet weather. A licensed Hotel famous for its good, wholesome fare. Extremely moderate terms from 3½ guineas, June to mid-December. Descriptive Brochure from Wilderness Hotel, Wilderness, C.P.

## WILDERNESS

Where Nature Offers Everything!