

Only Anglo-Jewish  
Newspaper  
in Rhode Island

# The Jewish Herald

Serving 30,000  
in This State

VOL. XXXIII, NO. 47

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1949

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

7 CENTS THE COPY

## Kent Lodge Food Campaign

Kent Lodge B'nai B'rith will conduct a Food For Israel campaign Sunday and Monday in the Apponaug, Valley, East Greenwich and Quonset areas, it was announced this week by Nate Rosenberg, chairman.

Rosenberg also stated that trucks will pick up contributions and those who do not desire to give food may make a cash contribution which will enable the Lodge to buy a quantity of foods at wholesale prices. Residents in these areas are requested to cooperate with the committee.

### REDS APE U. S.

MUNICH — Soviet authorities have authorized the Soviet-controlled Berlin radio station to broadcast 15-minute programs in Yiddish on the first and third Fridays of each month. Yiddish broadcasts are now made every Friday by the American-controlled Munich station.

### IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE!

## 'Trial and Error'

Chaim  
**WEIZMANN'S**

Fascinating  
Autobiography

Published in Co-operation  
With The  
R. I. Zionist Region

## Day School Donor Luncheon Tuesday

Dr. Leo Jung, rabbi, author, and lecturer, will be the guest speaker of the Providence Hebrew Day School Ladies' Association at their first Donor's Luncheon, next Tuesday noon at the Narragansett Hotel.

For the past 27 years, Dr. Jung has been the spiritual leader of the Jewish Center in New York City, one of the largest and most active Jewish Congregations in Manhattan. Since 1931, he has been professor of ethics and Jewish Philosophy at Yeshiva University.

Author of many books written in English, Hebrew and German, Rabbi Jung is also the editor of the popular five series of the "Jewish Library," collections of leading problems and subjects in Judaism by experts in each field. His works have been translated into six languages and have appeared in magazines and newspapers throughout the continent.

## Four Generations Mark 50th Anniversary



MR. AND MRS. HARRY HAZEN, who celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary January 23, are shown here with Mrs. Fannie Hazen, mother of Mr. Hazen, and Michael Hazen, who represents the fourth generation. Story of the celebration is on the society page. Photo by Etta DeBiasio

## Parents Decide--Children's Lives or Sight

NEW YORK — The Goldsteins made a tough decision this week. Abraham, 30, and his wife Anita, 23, decided in favor of operations on the cancerous eyes of their two children, Karen, 2½, and Michael, 11 months, which may save their lives but will certainly blind Michael.

"I know what the fear of blindness is," said Goldstein, who had an eye removed in his childhood, because of retinal blastoma, the same ailment which affects his two children.

Doctors told Goldstein that Michael surely would die if his eyes—both of them are affected

—were not removed. The father's decision lay between certain death and the possibility of a life in total blindness for his son.

Karen's case is more hopeful. Only one of her eyes has been attacked by the disease, and doctors at the Eye Institute of the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center hoped to arrest it by the surgery.

Both children underwent operations yesterday afternoon. Doctors said it would be several days, possibly weeks, before the success of the operations could be determined.

George W. Wharton, administrative assistant at the hospital, said one of the consulting specialists told him he had treated Goldstein, who was a military policeman in World War II, for his eye trouble in an Army hospital overseas.

Eye specialists are following the operations with great interest because of the possibility that the incidence of the disease in both father and children may indicate a hereditary factor.

The Goldsteins live at 168 North Way in the veterans' housing project at Gerrettsen Beach, Brooklyn. Many of the 800 families living there offered to help them, but the Goldsteins said they didn't see what anyone could do.

### JOLSON DONATES ESTATE

LOS ANGELES — Hollywood star Al Jolson presented his Hollywood Hills estate and home, valued at \$160,000, to the Cedars of Lebanon hospital as a Chanukah gift.

The two-acre estate includes a 14-room house and a cottage and swimming pool.



DR. LEO JUNG

# Ben Gurion's Mapai Wins Israel Election

TEL AVIV—Retention of David Ben-Gurion as Premier of the State of Israel was practically certain yesterday as the tabulation of votes cast in Israel's first general election on Tuesday neared completion. Ben-Gurion's moderate socialist party, Mapai, held a commanding lead from the very beginning of the tabulations and was increasing it steadily.

Latest indications were that the Mapai would seat between 43-53 of its members in the 120-member constituent assembly that will arise as the result of Tuesday's voting. Close to 400,000 Jewish, Arab and Christian voters participated in the balloting.

The United Religious Group, a non-political combination, pulled the upset of the elections by unofficially securing 17-20 seats. This was good enough for second place behind the Mapai, who are considered pro-western, or friendly to the powers led by the United States, by their rivals.

Mapam, the pro-Russian labor party, which had run second in the early counting, slipped in the face of the strength exhibited by the United Religious Group, and probably will seat one less delegate than the URP.

Running a poor fourth was the Freedom Movement (Heruth) led by Menachem Beigin, whose recent trip to the U. S. created such a storm of protest. The Freedom Movement is regarded as the political successor to the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the underground organization which opposed partition on the grounds that Israel should control all of Palestine and Trans-Jordan. Twelve seats appeared to be the best that the organization could muster.

Claims of others of the 21 parties participating in the election, with the counting approaching the 75 percent mark, included the Communists, six seats; General Zionists, seven; Progressives, six; Sephardims, five. The "Fighters", political outgrowth of the Stern gang, apparently seated one man, their leader, Nathan Friedman Yellin, who was expected to win his release from prison, under rules of Parliamentary immunity, as a result of his victory.

### Voting Is Heavy

Delay in compiling complete returns was attributed to the heavy soldier vote, but this job should be accomplished today. Significant was the report that heavy voting was the rule rather than the exception, with some Arab communities getting out 100 percent of the eligible voters and Haifa reporting balloting by 95 percent.

This week's election in effect brings to an end the present provisional government which has guided the destinies of Israel since the Jewish state was established last year.

While no single party was expected to gain a majority in the assembly, the strong showing of the Mapai assured that group of playing the dominant role in the new coalition government that will govern Israel.

The voting on Tuesday was marked by a display of violence, with several persons reported to have been injured.

## Brotherhood Head



VERY REV. R. J. SLAVIN

Very Rev. Robert J. Slavin, O.P., president of Providence College, has accepted an invitation from Nelson Rockefeller, General Brotherhood Chairman, to serve as Providence Brotherhood Week Chairman, it was announced this week by co-chairmen Max L. Grant, Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, and Dr. Lucius A. Whipple, president of Rhode Island College of Education.

Brotherhood Week, February 20-27, is sponsored annually by the Rhode Island Seminar on Human Relations of the National Conference of Christians and Jews as part of the country-wide observance which occurs during the week of Washington's birthday.

## Humphrey to Address Memorial Dinner

Because of the interest evidenced in the appearance in Providence next Sunday evening of U. S. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, the reservation dateline for the Roosevelt Memorial Dinner—at which Humphrey will be the principal speaker—has been extended to Saturday, Jan. 29, it was announced this week by Mrs. Philip Taft, committee secretary.

Officials of Providence Chapter Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), which is sponsoring the dinner in honor of the birthday of the late President Roosevelt, consider themselves fortunate in securing a nationally-known celebrity of the caliber of Senator Humphrey to spearhead the evening's program, Mrs. Taft declared.

2 **Name Chairmen  
For Quota Dinner**

Chairmen for the annual quota dinner of Roger Williams Chapter B'nai B'rith, to be held April 20 at the Narragansett Hotel, were appointed at a recent rally held at the home of Mrs. William Meyers, president. They are: Miss

Gertrude Tarnapol, honorary chairman and program chairman; Mesdames Lionel Rabb, general chairman; Benjamin Goldenberg and Milton Kessler, co-chairmen; David Meyers, sponsor chairman; Albert Weinberg and Samuel Green, journal book chairman; Bertram Bernhardt, treasurer; David Baratz, telephone; David Litchman, publicity; Joseph Sefer, reservations and Albert Coken, jewel page.

Mesdames Florence Norman, Leonard Blau, Joseph Stanzler, Irving Wattman, Jacob M. Saxe, Aaron Gershkoff, Benjamin Agornick and Morton Blender and Miss Pearl Smith are area chairmen.

Inquire about Herald advertising rates.

**Income Tax  
Consultant**

Prompt Efficient Service  
**BERNARD LABUSH**  
Accountant  
Dexter 5560 - Dexter 0655

**Charity Rackets Exposed!!**

Here Is a Story You Cannot Afford to Miss

**AN EXPOSEE OF CHARITY RACKETS**

How They Operate - Their Effect on the  
Community

A Series of Four Articles

Written by SYD COHEN

Beginning Next Week

In The

**JEWISH HERALD**

Don't Swing, Just

**SWAY**

to the music of

**GENE MAY**

and his orchestra

We Cater to All  
Social Functions

UNion 9302

119 COLE AVENUE



**Your Dollar Buys More Food at  
DAVE MILLER'S KOSHER  
DELICATESSEN and GROCERY**

240 WILLARD AVENUE

MAnning 0245

Specials That Mean Real Savings!

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE	lb.	52c
PREMIER CHILI SAUCE	bottle	25c
PREMIER SALMON	can	49c
KIRKMAN'S SOAP POWDERS		29c
PURE STRAWBERRY JAM	lb. jar	33c
DEL MAIS CORN NIBLETS		17c

**Earle J. Cohn  
To Study in Paris**

Earle Joel Cohn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cohn of 29 Kipling Street, left Jan. 11 on the S. S. America for Paris, France, where he will attend L'Ecole Normale de Musique de Paris. His extensive study of music will also take him to Italy and Vienna. Before the school term begins, he plans to spend a short vacation on the Riviera.

**Plantations Bank  
Deposits, Loans Up**

Reports of Howard E. Gladding, executive vice president, and Ernest A. Peel, vice president-treasurer, to stockholders of Plantations Bank of Rhode Island in their Annual Meeting last week showed that, during 1948, the Bank's total number of loans, for both personal and business use, increased approximately ten percent. Deposit accounts of all classes increased about eight percent during the same period.

Mr. Peel's report placed net earned profit, after taxes and more than ample reserve provision, at \$43,054 or the equivalent of \$4.92 per share.

Following the reports and routine business, the stockholders elected 27 directors. In addition to 26 who were re-elected one new director was named. He is: Max Adelson of Newport, who is general manager and treasurer of the Standard Wholesale Company of that city. Those directors re-elected are: Theodore Francis Green, Henry B. Cross, Peter J. Caldarone, Latimer W. Ballou, William P. Sheffield, Archibald Silverman, Herbert W. Smith, John F. Kirby, Howard E. Thorp, Hugh F. MacColl, Horace M. Peck, J. Coles Hegeman, Albert E. Lownes, Howard E. Gladding, Albert E. Thornley, Alton E. Barker, Frank F. Crook, Godfrey B. Simonds, Girard P. Nardone, Eugene O'Reilly, Richard E. Waterhouse, Jr., John M. Dunn, Buell W. Hudson, Jesse L. Johnson, William C. Kenney, Benjamin Brier.

The board of Directors, immediately following the stockholders' meeting, again chose United States Senator Theodore Francis Green as chairman and re-elected Henry B. Cross to the office of president. Archibald Silverman was re-elected vice president.

**Kozy Korner Klub  
To Mark Anniversary**

The second anniversary of the Kozy Korner Klub will be celebrated at a dance tomorrow night in the vestry of Congregation Sons of Abraham. Gifts of jewelry will be presented to everyone attending, and refreshments of cokes and ice cream will be served. Music is by Duke Hall and his orchestra.

The committee in charge is comprised of Sheldon Zawatsky, chairman; Howard Holland, vice chairman; Peter K. Rosedale, secretary; Sandra Weinstein, Sheila Weinstein, Roslyn Chase, corresponding secretaries; Helen Abraham, Larry Halperin and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Miller, advisors.

**NEW CLUB ELECTS**

Miss Gertrude Kramer was elected president of the Jolly J's at their first meeting Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Maxine Horovitz, Cottage Street, Pawtucket. Other officers elected were:

The Misses Maxine Horovitz,

**Awarded Scholarship**



**EVELYN SHERMAN**

Miss Evelyn Sherman, a senior at Rhode Island State College, was awarded the Edith Robinson Memorial Scholarship by the Providence Alumnae League of Sigma Delta Tau at a meeting held recently at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel. Miss Sherman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sherman of Carlington Avenue.

**YPBA Women  
Have Banquet**

The 24th annual banquet of the Young Progressive Ladies Auxiliary was held Monday at the Indian Room of the Narragansett Hotel.

In charge of the affair were: Mesdames Louis Trostonoff, chairman; Morris Galer, co-chairman; Louis Covinsky, treasurer, and Louis Gurnick, secretary and toastmaster.

vice president; Rochelle Harriet, treasurer; Sandra Levine, financial secretary; Miriam Krieger, secretary; Helen Trompeter, social chairman, and Carol Solomon, sunshine chairman.

A second meeting was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Miss Helen Trompeter of Arlington Street, Pawtucket.

**Obituary**

**MRS. RACHEL ROSEN**

Funeral services for Mrs. Rachel Rosen, 82, who died last Thursday, were held Sunday at Temple Emanuel. Rabbi Eli A. Bohnen officiated. Burial was in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

Mrs. Rosen, active in numerous charitable organizations, was one of the founders and early presidents of the Jewish Home for the Aged and the Ladies Hebrew Union Aid. She was a member of the board of the Jewish Family Welfare; the Sisterhoods of Temple Emanuel and Ahavath Shalom. Miriam Hospital, Hadassah and Montefiore Association.

The widow of Ephraim Rosen, organizer of the E. Rosen Candy Co., she was born in Austria and had been a resident of this city for more than 50 years.

She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Charles Rouslin; two sons, Samuel and Herman; eight grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

**ISADORE WILENSKY**

Funeral services for Isadore Wilensky of 170 Camden Avenue, who died last week after a long illness, were held from the Max Sugarman Funeral Home last Fri-

**Four Pythian  
Officers Honored**

Four past chancellor commanders of What Cheer Lodge Knights of Pythias 24 were presented with gifts of jewels and life membership cards at a recent convention.

Jack Teath, Harry Wasserman, Joseph Engle and Abraham Mistofofsky, recipients of the gifts, have been members of the lodge for 25 years.

A gift was also presented to Dr. Joseph Markowitz, retiring chancellor-commander.

day. Rabbi Carol Klein officiated. The husband of the late Rose Wilensky, he came to this country 40 years ago and had been a resident of Providence for 25 years. He was a member of the Providence Beneficial Association, the Hebrew Free Loan Association and the Congregation Sons of Jacob.

Survivors include four sons, Martin and Morris of Providence; Harry and Nathan of Waterbury, Conn.; three daughters, Mrs. Ann Suborne, Miss Ida Wilensky and Mrs. Bertha Sherman of Providence; two brothers, David Billow of Providence and Joseph Wilensky of Chicago; two sisters, Mrs. Gittel Zelikov of New York and Mrs. Lena Belilove of Los Angeles, and eight grandchildren.

**MAYER NARVA**

Funeral services for Mayer Narva, who died suddenly Sunday at his home in East Greenwich, were held Monday at the Max Sugarman Funeral Home. Rabbi Morris Schussheim and Cantor Israel Breitbart officiated. Burial was in the family plot in Lincoln Park Cemetery.

Born in Poland, a son of the late Mordecai and Ida (Rosenblatt) Narva, he had lived in this country since his early youth and was the proprietor of a variety store in East Greenwich for 30 years. He was a member of the Nathanael Greene Lodge, F. and A. M. of East Greenwich.

Survivors are three brothers, Morris of Providence, Jacob of New Bedford, and Nathan of Taunton, and a sister, Mrs. Eva Schwam of Montreal.

**Cards of Thanks**

The family of the late JACOB FAIN wish to thank our many kind relatives, friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy shown us during our recent bereavement.

MRS. JACOB FAIN  
MRS. BENJAMIN ROSEN

The family of the late SGT. ABNER D. SUVALL wish to thank relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy.

**In Memoriam**

**CAPTAIN SAUL FINEMAN**  
Never to be forgotten  
Killed December 25,  
1945

Loved by all  
**MOTHER, SISTER,  
BROTHER**

**Max Sugarman  
Funeral Home**

**FUNERAL DIRECTOR  
and EMBALMER**  
**MEMORIALS**

Excellent Equipment  
"The Jewish Funeral Director"  
Refined Service  
458 HOPE STREET  
DExter 8094 DExter 8636

## Committee to Aid "March of Dimes"

A committee to assist in the current "March of Dimes" drive was formed by the R. I. Founders for Tubercular Patients at a meeting held recently at the Sheraton-Biltmore. Those on the committee are: Mesdames Charles Adelberg, Mary Mushnick, Nat Kushner and Benjamin Feinstein. Mrs. Abraham Chill was guest speaker at the meeting.

### Herman Wenkart

Public Accountant  
Tax Consultant  
Tax Service  
9 a. m. to 9 p. m.  
Williams 4823

## Ladies' Aid Gives \$100 to Brandeis U.

At a special meeting of the South Providence Ladies' Aid Association called for the purpose of raising food for Israel, the organization also voted to become a member of Brandeis University, and gave \$100 for the membership.

The association, at a regular meeting January 10, named the following committee members for their annual bridge:

Mesdames J. Ponce, chairman; Max Rubin, co-chairman; Mary Kaufman, treasurer, and Louis Chester, secretary.

**BACK FROM INAUGURAL**  
Miss Frances Cohen, secretary to U. S. Senator J. Howard McGrath, has returned from Washington where she was present at the inaugural ceremony.

## Sons of Abraham Men Install



Installed at the annual ceremonies of the Men's Club of Congregation Sons of Abraham on January 3 were Irving Adler, president; Ray Cohen, secretary; and Jack Grossman, treasurer, shown above. Samuel Feer, vice president, is not shown. Herman Grossman acted as master of ceremonies and installing officer.

**TAX RETURNS**  
BOOKKEEPING SERVICES  
AND ACCOUNTING  
**Matthew Goldman**  
STuart 3984

## GRADUATE ENGINEER

18 years progressively responsible work including Textile Machinery Design, Plant Layout and Administrative Direction.

Desire position of responsibility in this area.

Jackson 0856

For A Complete Line Of

Delicatessen  
Specials

Shop At

The  
**NEW ARCHIE'S**  
DELICATESSEN  
170 WILLARD AVENUE

## List Totals for GJC Divisions

Totals for the various sub-divisions that comprised the important Trades and Industry Division of the 1948 "Year of Destiny" GJC campaign were announced this week by Joseph W. Ress, general chairman.

In his report at the closing celebration meeting Jan. 19 at the Sheraton-Biltmore, Ress announced his Division's overall figure, and number of pledges, but it was not until this week that the following breakdown became available:

Advertisers, Printers and Stationers, \$16,466.50; Automotive, \$40,194; Builders, Plumbing, Sheet Metal, Heating and Roofing, \$16,710; Coal and Oil, \$11,237.50; Drugs, \$13,658; Food, Candy, Tobacco, Meat and Poultry, \$54,632; Furniture and Upholstery, \$43,759.

Hardware and Electric, \$26,081; Home Utilities and Restaurant Equipment, \$23,988; Jewelry, \$195,012; Leather, \$5,763; Liquor and Beverages, \$16,948; Men's Clothing, Launderers and Tailors, \$17,410; Metals and Cables, \$36,077; Miscellaneous Trades, \$17,021; Real Estate, Insurance and Investments, \$33,311; Shoes, \$15,152; Textiles, \$148,125; Women's Wear, \$22,417.

Special Gifts (not included in above) totaled, \$150,727.

In the Professional Division, the breakdown was; Accountants, \$5,130; Physicians, \$12,485; Dentists, \$6,956; Lawyers, \$20,795; Optometrists, Chiropractors and Osteopaths, \$2,113.

The Area Division, headed by Alter Boyman and Irving J. Fain, reported the following breakdown: Bristol, \$840; Cranston, \$1,107; East Greenwich, \$6,585; West Warwick, \$8,910.

## Roger Williams AZA Bowling and Boxing

Marv Hodash won high singles with a score of 95, his closest runners-up being Buddy Dubinsky, 89, and Billy Arbitman, 84. Marv also took high single with 88, just edging Buddy's 86.

Last week, when the boys put on a boxing exhibition, Larry Wagner and Aleph Diamond were declared victors over Paul Botvin and Billy Arbitman. The Harold Silverman-David Brodsky and Buddy Dubinsky-Aleph Brodman matches were judged ties. Harold Bander refereed.

## Franco to Protect Jewish Descendants

MADRID — Spanish citizenship to descendants of Jews who were expelled by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in 1492, shortly before Columbus discovered America, was granted last week by Chief of State Francisco Franco.

Jews who refused to be converted to Catholicism were expelled from Spain in 1492. Many of them left the country, settling in the Netherlands, and their descendants were among the early Jewish pioneers who settled in America in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Introducing to the Jewish people of Rhode Island

## BEN PARIS ORCHESTRAS

SOCIETY'S FINEST MUSIC

We are available for weddings and bar mitzvahs

- Vocalists, soloists and entertainers
- Organ, vibraphone and electrica-accordion
- Sound, recording and movie equipment

May we have the pleasure of helping make your next affair a delightful success.

BEN PARIS ORCHESTRAS 140 ONTARIO ST.  
Williams 2222 Prov. 7, R. I.

THE NEW

# Pollack's Market

222 Willard Avenue

OFFERS THESE SPECIALS!

NAPKINS	80 count	10c
TOMATO SARDINES	OVAL CANS 2 for	45c
TOMATO JUICE	No. 2 can 3 for	20c
FRENCH STYLE STRING BEANS	2 for	39c

**NOW! TWO NEW**  
**Pillsbury** CAKE  
MIXES

CHOCOLATE  
AND WHITE pkg. 33c

Week-End Specials

STRAWBERRIES and CREAM 79c

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF FROZEN FOODS

Tel. MAnning 2834

Open All Day Sunday

Closed Mondays

We Deliver to All Sections of the City

STAR LEADS THE WAY!

Delicatessen Prices  
Are Lower!

Shop and Save at

**STAR** כשר

Delicatessen and Restaurant Co.

21 Douglas Avenue

GA 4794

Julie and Dave Are Not Associated With Any Other  
Delicatessen or Catering Service

Samuel Wilk and Lester Kessler

OF

**The Korner Market**

120 ORMS STREET

MA 5888

Offer the Following Specials!

WAX PAPER 125 ft. 19c

APRICOTS Tall Can - 2 for 25c

PEACHES Slices or Halves Large 2 1/2 Can 25c

FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY

We Have a Complete Selection of Frozen Food Products

**I Fix Handbags!**

Umbrellas — Clocks  
Jewelry — Zippers  
In fact I fix almost anything.

"Mail or Bring It In"

**MOTH HOLES—TEARS  
INVISIBLY REWOVEN**

**THE FIX-IT SHOP**

212 Union St. Providence  
Jackson 2805

**FOR HOME PORTRAITS**

- OF YOUR BABY
- YOUR WEDDING
- YOUR FAMILY

CALL

**Roberts Studio**

R. FEIN, Proprietor  
24 ARCADE BLDG.  
GAspee 7698

Candida Taken of All Occasions

**Society This Week**

**Return from Trip**  
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shaw of 70 Bishop Street have returned after a 10-day trip to New York City and Lakewood, N. J.

**Snow-Bloom**  
Miss Evelyn Bloom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Henry Bloom of Robinson Street, was married last Sunday to Abraham Snow, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Snow, at the Commercial Travelers Hall. Rabbi Carol Klein officiated at the double-ring ceremony.

One hundred forty guests were present from Philadelphia, New York, Maryland, New Haven, Ohio, Massachusetts and Providence. Music was by Irving Rosen.

The bride, given in marriage by her parents, was attired in an egg-shell satin gown en train with a yoke of chantilly lace. A fingertip veil of French illusion fell from a beaded coronet. She carried a bible with orchids and stephanotis.

Miss Ruth Bloom, sister of the bride and maid of honor, wore a pale green gown and carried a bouquet of roses. The bridesmaids, the Misses Edith Buckler, Esther Fischer and Evelyn Fischer, were gowned in pale blue.

Leonard Snow was best man. Ushers were Harold Bloom, Sonny Snow, Leonard Buckler and Howard Solomon.

Mrs. Bloom chose a gown of sea green satin crepe. Mrs. Snow selected an aqua crepe gown. Both wore corsages of orchids.

After a wedding trip to New York and Washington, D. C., the couple will reside at 21 Milk St.

**Lundy-Genser**  
The marriage of Miss Bernice Genser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Genser of Goldsmith Street, to Maurice Lundy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Lundy of Hartford, Conn., took place December 19 in the Narragansett Hotel Ballroom. Rabbi Eli A. Bohnen and Rabbi Morris Schussheim officiated, assisted by Cantor Joseph Schlossberg.

Carrying a cascade of white orchids and stephanotis, the bride was attired in a gown of candle-light satin en train with a berth trimmed in chantilly lace. Her veil was of illusion and lace.

The maid of honor was Miss Theodora Lundy, sister of the groom. Mrs. Wallace Genser was matron of honor.

James Genser, brother of the bride, was best man. Ushers were Leonard Abrams, Lewis Kenner, Samuel Paskowitz, Arthur Lapp, Seymour Gorobzov, Melvin Seigel, Theodore Cutler, Bernard Schuman, Howard Genser and Myron Silverstein.

After a wedding trip to Havana and Miami Beach, the couple are living at 12 Goldsmith Street.

**Announce Birth**  
The birth of a daughter, Marlene Sandra, on January 18, has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Greengus of Oakland Avenue. Mrs. Greengus is the former Miss Lillian Steinberg.

**Vacationing in Florida**  
Mr. and Mrs. Sam Riddell and daughters of Donelson Street are vacationing for several weeks in Miami Beach, Florida.

**Celebrate in Florida**  
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen of Sparrow Street celebrated their 46th wedding anniversary Friday with relatives at Miami Beach where they are spending the winter. Their son, Charles L. Cohen, is with them.

**Silverstein-Goodwin**  
The marriage of Miss Jean Harriet Goodwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goodwin of 30 Elmway Street, to Joseph Herbert Silverstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Silverstein of New Bedford, took place January 16 at the Narragansett Hotel. Rabbi Bernard H. Ziskind of New Bedford officiated at the double ring ceremony.

The bride chose a white satin gown en train with a yoke of chantilly lace and side bustles. A crown of orange blossoms caught her fingertip veil and she carried a bouquet of orchids and mixed flowers.

Miss Edith Koffler, in a gown of champagne satin and carrying a bouquet of mixed flowers, was maid of honor. The junior maid of honor, Miss Judith Robinson, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Vivian Goodwin, Phyllis Robinson, Eleanor Kelman, Eileen Dubin, Dvera Platt, Gloria Rosen and Edith Dondis, wore old-fashioned gowns of pink and blue satin with matching muffs and headpieces.

Bernard Silverstein was best man and Louis Silverstein was junior best man. Ushers included Bernard Sadow, Leon Sadow, Nate Dondis, Al Shulkin, Paul Chevensky, Herbert Israel, John Miles and Edward Spindell.

For her daughter's wedding, Mrs. Goodwin chose a dress of royal blue chantilly lace and a corsage of orchids. The mother of the groom selected a gray chantilly lace dress and an orchid corsage.

After a reception, the couple left for a four week trip to Miami, Cuba, Virgin Islands and Jamaica.

The bride, a graduate of Hope High School, attended Highland Manor Junior College in New Jersey. Mr. Silverstein is a graduate of Clark School, Maritime

**Engaged**



**MISS GERTRUDE WEISINGER**  
Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Gertrude Weisinger, daughter of Mrs. Louis Weisinger and the late Mr. Weisinger, to Mr. Abe Sebulsky, son of Mrs. George Sebulsky and the late Mr. Sebulsky, of Martins Ferry, Ohio and Los Angeles, California.

Miss Weisinger is a graduate of the Forsyth School for Dental Hygienists, Boston. Mr. Sebulsky attended Ohio State University.

Academy and attended Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and Babson Institute.

**Double Celebration**  
A surprise double celebration in honor of the 40th wedding anniversaries of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sherman of Baker Street and Mr. (Continued on Page 5)

**Howard M. Bander**  
Public Accountant  
Tax Matters  
GA 8835  
56 Washington St.  
Residence - DEXter 1559

**TUTORING**  
Chemistry, Biology,  
Mathematics, Social Science,  
Physics  
**SAMUEL EISENSTADT**  
34 Warrington Street  
Williams 0826

**ELIZABETH MAGUIRE GAFFNEY**  
996 Hope Street PL 4392  
will resume  
**PIANO TEACHING**  
children, intermediates  
and adults  
Graduate of the American  
Institute of Normal Methods,  
Boston, Massachusetts

**NO. MAIN FABRIC SHOP**  
177 NO. MAIN ST.  
COMPLETE LINE OF  
**DRAPERIES**  
and SLIP COVERS  
at LOW PRICES!  
Experienced decorators will call at  
your home. No extra charge.  
Fine selection of BED SETS  
BRIDAL SETS and CURTAINS  
SPECIAL!  
36" Flannels  
Striped & Solid Colors. 35c yd.  
START A CLUB  
PHONE MA 4066

Joseph Marcus & Company  
43rd FEBRUARY  
**Sale**  
of Fine Furniture  
Savings from 10 to 50%

**"Clearance" "Sale"**  
**"Drastic Reductions"**  
**"Sweeping Savings"**

... They're all words you're seeing a lot of these days. Just how much real confidence can you have in them? Only as much as the faith you can have in the store that uses them. So we announce... "JOSEPH MARCUS' 43rd ANNUAL FEBRUARY SALE."

What does this mean to you? At Joseph Marcus' you know that every single piece on sale—from a magazine rack to a complete home of furniture—is from regular stocks. That every one was originally selected by rigid Joseph Marcus standards. That this is your chance to buy Joseph Marcus quality... at substantial savings to you. That's why all Rhode Island awaits Joseph Marcus' Semi-Annual Sale Events.

CLOSED MONDAYS  
Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings  
BUDGET PAYMENTS

**Joseph Marcus & Co.**  
FINE FURNITURE  
184-194 NORTH MAIN STREET  
Established 1906  
Our Oily Store

Use our Customers' parking lot opposite store

**STANLEY D. SIMON, M. D.**  
Announces His Association With  
**CAROLL M. SILVER, M. D.**  
for the  
**PRACTICE OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY**  
at  
155 ANGELL STREET By Appointment  
PROVIDENCE 6, R. I.  
Tel. UN 2021 - GA 3333

**Spring Furs**

Capes and Jackets, Stoles and Scarfs — the "little furs" that do such big things with Springtime clothes.

You'll be surprised — and quite pleased as well — at many novel ways we have handled the skins.

Your early call is suggested.

**HARRY WEINBERG & SONS**  
Distinctive Creators of Fine Furs  
3rd Floor, Conrad Building  
385 WESTMINSTER STREET :: PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
GAspee 6593

# The Jewish Herald

The Jewish Home Newspaper of Rhode Island. Published Every Week in the Year by the Jewish Press Publishing Company, 76 Dorrance St., Tel. GAspee 4312, Case-Mead Building. Subscription Rates: Seven Cents the Copy; By Mail, \$3.00 per Annum.

Bulk subscription rates on request. Walter Rutman, Managing Editor; Syd Cohen, News Editor. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office, Providence, R. I., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Jewish Herald invites correspondence on subjects of interest to the Jewish people but disclaims responsibility for an indorsement of the views expressed by the writers.

## The Center Financial Picture

In compliance with terms set down by the Providence Community Fund, which suffered a serious setback because of the failure of its fall drive to reach its quota, the Jewish Community Center is effecting a five percent reduction of its 1948 budget. Not its 1949 budget—let's get the matter straight—but its 1948 budget.

It is not easy to understand what a reduction of the Community Fund budget means. We may read that the campaign fell considerably short of its goal, express our regrets, and think no more about it. It is only when the campaign failure strikes close to home—when, for example, the program at a Red Feather agency that means something to us, such as the Center, is cut—that we begin to realize that we are hurt because of this failure.

It is pitiful to see the means to which the budget committee must go to cut expenditures. It is shameful to see how much of a fine program must be reduced or eliminated altogether because of lack of funds. And, above all, it is a sad commentary on a community whose Center has to get by year after year only by resorting to the most stringent of means.

The prospects for 1949 at the Center are dark unless the deficit of several thousands of dollars bequeathed by the Community Fund is made up—and soon. It is bad enough that the 1948 budget figures must be reduced.

But that is not the whole story. Plans for this year, including only what were deemed necessities for the proper operation of the Center and its program, called for a substantial increase in the budget. The failure of the Community Fund has hit so hard that the contemplated increases have been done away with altogether, and the last fiscal budget still reduced by five percent. This is a serious condition.

Paid-up membership in the Center is one of the best ways—probably the best way—to insure that the present and contemplated program for the entire community is carried on. Membership is the foundation of any organization.

There is another angle. The Center has fallen on critical days, and this is no longer a matter to be discussed privately at a board meeting. We feel that Center officials should take the public into their confidence and make of the solving of the present dilemma a community project. It is apparent that a mere handful of men and women should not cope with continued deficits. They should not try.

## Your Hebrew Test and Review

HEBREW:	ENGLISH:	YIDDISH:
<b>THE TIME TABLE</b>		
1. Re-ga	Moment	Moment (Rega)
2. Sho-oh	Hour	Shunde (Sho)
3. Yom	Day	Tog
4. Lal-loh	Night	Nacht
5. Bo-ker	Morning	In-der-free
6. E-rev	Evening	Ovent
7. Sho-yu-a	Week	Woch
8. Cho-desh	Month	Monat (Chodesh)
9. Sho-noh	Year	Yor
10. Lu-ach	Calendar	Kalendar (Lu-ach)

### THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

1. Yom Ri-shon	Sunday	Zuntog
2. Yom Say-nee	Monday	Montog
3. Yom Shlee-shee	Tuesday	Dinstog
4. Yom Re-vee-ee	Wednesday	Mitwoch
5. Yom Cha-mee-shee	Thursday	Donershtog
6. Yom Shi-shee	Friday	Freitog
also		
E-rev Shabos	Sabbath Eve	Erev Shabos
7. Sha-bos	Saturday	Shabos

### ALL AGES:

1. Geel	Age	Elter
2. Tee-nok	Baby	Kind
3. Ye-led	Child (Boy)	Yingele
4. Yal-doh	Child (Girl)	Maydele
5. Na-ar	Boy	Yingl
6. Na-a-roh	Girl	Maydl
7. Tzo-eer	Young man	Yungerman
8. Tze-ee-roh	Young woman	Yunge-froy
9. Eesh	Man	Man
10. Ee-shoh	Woman	Froy

### THE UNIVERSE

1. O-lom	World (Universe)	Velt
2. Sho-ma-yim	Heavens (Skies)	Himel
3. She-mesh	Sun	Zun
4. Yo-re-ach	Moon	Levonoh
(L'vo-noh)		
5. Ko-choy	Star	Shtern
6. Ko-cho-vim	Stars	Shtern
7. O-retz	Earth	Erd
8. Mazol	Planet	Planet
9. Ma-zo-los	Constellations	Planetn

## "One Man's Opinion"

A World Passes

By BERNARD SEGAL



### Sorry I Was Not There

If you are among those who could not be present at the closing celebration of the General Jewish Committee at the Sheraton-Biltmore, you can join me in being very, very sorry. Judging by the reports of people who were there, we have good cause for regret.

A series of tableaux depicting events and personalities that made this year the greatest in the history of the G.J.C., came in for high praise. Such adjectives as excellent, most appropriate, packed with dramatic moments, were used by people who were in the audience, in commenting on the program.

The dramatic piece, by the way, was written, directed, and presented by local talent. Those who appeared in the scenes of the tableaux were the same people who acted out the living drama of the Year of Destiny all through the months of campaigning.

So, if you did not go to the celebration, like myself, let us make a date with the G.J.C. for next year.

### Too Many Resignations

This is a season of tough luck for the Jewish Community Center. It is a season of resignations.

At the opening of the season it was the Director of Activities; now it is the Executive Director himself who has resigned. They can not be dismissed as accidental. Following so close one upon the heels of the other, they are symptomatic of some unhealthy situation in the organization.

The resignation of key personnel must be viewed with alarm in any enterprise, be it private or communal. Those who have been entrusted with the direction of the Center must probe into the matter and get to the cause of the situation.

### Illustrations by Hoffman

Simon and Schuster published it, Mark Van Doren prefaced it and H. Lawrence Hoffman illustrated the new rendition into modern English prose of the Canterbury Tales, by Chaucer.

Chaucer's masterpiece is not for me to write about. The quality of the new prose translation by R. M. Lumiansky pleases well such an authority as Van Doren, and can gain nothing by my approval. But we do want to talk about the illustrations.

They are striking. They are colorful. And they are done by Larry Hoffman, the H. Lawrence Hoffman of the title page.

A local boy thus turns up in very good company in the world of art. I know it will please the many friends and class mates from his high school and R. I. School of Design days to hear about Larry. Those who do not know him personally will be interested to know that he is the son of

Major Charles Hoffman, formerly the administrator of the Miriam Hospital, and that he is the husband of Eva, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Waxman of this city.

I understand that Larry won the commission to make these illustrations in a contest with many seasoned illustrators. And he did an excellent piece of work. The full page illustrations are so pleasing and imaginative that one turns to them again and again.

### A Bit of Philosophy

I am in possession of two documents, the kind that turn most ordinary people into amateur philosophers and sad ones at that.

It so happens that the house once occupied by Joseph Kroll and his late wife is now rented by people of my acquaintance. Among the discarded possessions of the recently deceased Betsie Kroll, they found two certificates, once treasured, now of no value to anyone.

One is a very ornate diploma stating that Mr. and Mrs. Kroll were admitted as members of the Grand Lodge of the Order Brith Abraham, issued in 1902, by the Providence chapter.

How many of the young readers ever heard of the Order Brith Abraham? How many know of this once very grand, very influential, and very popular fraternal organization of fifty years ago?

How many, for that matter, know of Joseph Kroll and of his life-long devotion to communal work? Was there any man in our city who did not know of Joseph Kroll in the 1920-30's?

The other document testifies to the appreciation of Joseph Kroll's services by the Providence Workingmen's Beneficial Association. At a banquet given in his honor at the once very famous Zinn's Banquet Hall, the organization presented him with the Life Membership certificate now rescued from the waste basket.

How proud young Joseph and Betsie must have been as they stood up to receive their membership diplomas back in 1902. What a happy moment at Zinn's Banquet Hall that was for the two of them as they received the applause of friends who came to do them honor!

And who remembers now the genial Zinns and their place on Mathewson Street? They were more than caterers. They were part of the community life, and no one could tell whether they were the owners of the hall or guests at the banquet. No other caterer after them succeeded in creating the atmosphere of geniality that was the trade mark of Zinn's.

A world passes.

HEBREW:	ENGLISH:	YIDDISH:
<b>THE SEASONS OF THE YEAR</b>		
1. Sho-noh	Year	Yor
2. Z'man	Season	Sezon (Zman)
3. O-viv	Spring	Freeling
4. Ka-yitz	Summer	Zumer
5. O-sif	Fall (Harvest)	Harbst
6. Cho-ref	Winter	Winter
7. Ge-shem	Rain	Regn
8. She-leg	Snow	Shnay
9. Cham	Warm	Warem
10. Kar	Cold	Kalt

### TEST YOURSELF:

1. Cover up the English column and check the Hebrew words you know without looking at the translation.
2. Do the same for Yiddish.
3. Cover both the Hebrew and the Yiddish and try to go back from the English to the each of the two languages. You are good if you know forty. Fair if you know thirty.



### Report to People

A man is indebted to his enemies for many things, but for none so much as the provocation by which he can set forth his record for his country. G. S., a Sun columnist, quoted a witness in the spy investigation as saying he had given the story of the spy ring to Walter Winchell in 1941. Mr. G. S. of the Sun wandered on to say that though Winchell reported the story to the commander-in-chief, a real newsman would have told the public.

These are the facts: When Isaac Don Levine was talking to me in 1941 he did not know, nor could he be expected to know, that I had been a reserve naval intelligence officer since May 5, 1934. (I have never been discharged and I have never resigned. I was ordered on the inactive list May 5, 1934, but I got my verbal orders every day). Still less could Mr. Levine be expected to know my orders. But I did, and I followed them. Neither Mr. Levine nor G. S. were in a position to know my orders, much less relieve me of their obligations in the matter.

Levine did not mention the name of Hiss or Chambers to me. His principal interest was an investigation into the death of General Krivitsky. He did not mention the clinching evidence of an active spy ring, the microfilm, for the good reason he didn't know about it.

At that time, Stalin and Hitler had more than a pact. In early 1941 the French were down, London was burning and the British, after Dunkirk, were fighting from one knee. Russia, now it can be told, was acting as an outpost for Nazi intelligence. So much so that when Sumner Welles warned the Russian embassy that Hitler would attack Russia in June, the Russian ambassador went straight to the Nazi embassy and reported Welles' conversation to the Nazi ambassador! Thus, any Russian spy ring in early 1941 was also a Nazi spy ring.

I duly reported Levine's statements to the President, who already knew something was afoot. The American intelligence services did act on it. As late as two years ago, for example, a dossier on Hiss was handed to Secretary Byrnes. There is a big difference between an intelligence service and a police force, which slipshod reporters frequently overlook. Spies are not arrested; they are followed to uncover an enemy network. The intelligence services call this: "Going up the ladder." It means locating the headquarters of the spy ring and all its agents. It frequently results in breaking the enemy's code. If the enemy has the slightest notice, the agent is flashed that his "cover is broken" and the enemy shifts to new lines of attack.

For a newsman to give notice to an enemy of his country for the sake of a story may make him a reporter in the eyes of G. S., but to this reporter he loses the name of American.

(Ed note: Winchell's explanation of this story will be concluded next week.)

THE PROVIDENCE JEWISH HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1949



### Youth Council Plans Purim Dance

The Youth Council of the Jewish Community Center is currently making plans for a Purim dance and bazaar, at which booths, sponsored by different youth groups, will be featured. A Queen Esther will also be chosen and proceeds are to be donated to a worthy cause, not yet announced.

At a recent meeting of the Council, Miss Lois Salk was elected secretary and Peter K. Rose-dale, publicity chairman.

Installed at ceremonies held January 12 in the Narragansett Hotel Ballroom were the following officers of Touro Fraternal Association: Sitting, left to right: Leo Waldman, vice president; Simon Chorney, president; David C. Adelman, Fred Abrams, directors; Leo Greenberg, chairman board of directors; Irving I. Coken and Saul E. Faber, directors. Standing, left to right: Leo Miller, Joseph Engle, Harold Vernon, Louis I. Sweet, directors; Dr. Joseph Berger, faithful guide; Dr. Harold Hanzel, inside guard; Al Goldberg, Benjamin Friedenn, directors; Alfred Weinstein, treasurer; Charles Coken, secretary, and Paul E. Goldstein, director.

### Pioneer Women Membership Tea

Any member of the Pioneer Women who has signed up at least seven new members during the current membership campaign will have an opportunity to win a trip to Palestine, it was announced this week by Mrs. Harry Sklut, membership campaign chairman.

Mrs. Sklut also announced that the paid-up membership tea, which will mark the end of the campaign, will be held Monday afternoon at the Narragansett Hotel. Assisting on the arrangements are Mrs. Sol Koffler, co-chairman, and Mrs. Harry Dress, ex-officio.

The program, arranged by Mrs. Harry Beck, will feature a book review of Jorge Gracia Granados' book, "The Birth of Israel: The

Drama as I Saw It", given by Mrs. David Litchman, and a presentation of Palestinian songs by Miss Irene Polikoff, accompanied by Miss Mabel Woolsley.

Mesdames Samuel Schprecher, chairman, and Carl Handler and Benjamin Schuster, co-chairmen, are in charge of the hostess committee.

### Players Tackle Ambitious Program

What is undoubtedly the most ambitious program ever tackled by the Center Players was announced this week, when it became known that a second three-act play will be cast soon and will be presented within a month after "The Male Animal", now in rehearsal, which will be staged March 19 and 20.

The second play, now being chosen, will be produced by the Players specifically as the feature attraction at one of the Jewish Community Center's Sunday evening programs in April. Edith Fink, a former president of the group, who has portrayed such outstanding roles as that of Madame Arcati in "Blithe Spirit", will direct. The call for tryouts will be made as soon as the play has been chosen and the books received.

A third play, a one-acter, will be presented in March for the

### Comets to Select "Miss Valentine"

"Miss Valentine for '49" will be crowned at the Comets Club's Valentine Dance February 12 at the Jewish Community Center. Dancing from 8:30 to midnight will be to the music of Aime Triangolo.

The committee in charge includes Arnold Nadelberg, chairman; Leonard Lerner, tickets; Harold Ludman, refreshments; Fred Fishman, Dave Goldman and Nat Ludman, publicity, and Sanford Phillips, checking.

### Hospital Group To Have Luncheonette

Mrs. Joseph Chaset, chairman, and her co-chairman, Mrs. Nathan Chaset and Mrs. David Litchman, will be hostesses at a luncheonette for the membership committee of the Miriam Hospital Ladies Association, this afternoon at the Narragansett Hotel.

### Emanuel Bowling

By JACK PLATKIN

Bill Dwares' Cards jumped into a nice lead of four points in the team standing last Monday night, thanks much to the grand old style of bowling by the one and only Lou Chase, who turned in 369 for the three strings, and nearly chopped the high individual string with a 153. This Cards' victory was about the season's greatest upset, as the Indians led most of the way, and this team has three men over the 100 average mark—Sherman Price 103, Jules Zucker 101, and naturally Jackson Orchoff, that trusty left hander, who did not prove so reliable in this series.

Several other good three strings were Joe Waldman 336 and Goralnick 331. Harry Chase had a good single string of 129, Al Robinson 130, Art Weiss 125, Paynor 122, Jagoliner 138, Mike Miller 125, Babe Chase 122.

Happy Birthdays to Mr. Orchoff on Thursday and Mr. Tessler on Sunday ... Many more, boys ...

Sisterhood of Temple Beth-Israel. The play and its director will be announced next week. The possibility of staging a show for the Center Children's Theatre is being explored.

Tentative plans call for the presentation of the hit Broadway play, "Born Yesterday", to wind up the season in June.

Dr. A. Nemtsov  
Optometrist

29 ABORN ST. GA 7172

Get LILLIAN

TO DO IT

(Formerly With Mrs. Zinn)

JEWISH STYLE

Catering

For Reservations Call

DE 4895 - MA 6795

166 Globe St. Providence

YOU CALL,  
WE DELIVER

Chuck — lb 75c  
Flank — lb 75c

Veal Chops lb. 69c

H. BERLINSKY

252 WILLARD AVENUE

DExter 9595

### WEDDING-- INVITATIONS

4-Hour Printing Service  
Printed - Embossed,  
Engraved

Bar-Mitzvah Invitations  
BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS  
SHOWER CARDS  
FAVORS

THANK YOU INFORMALS  
All Types of Printing  
TECHNOPRINT

8 Empire St., Cor. Weybosset

### Korb's Fresh Bread and Rolls Delivered Daily at 2 P. M.

- Breakfasts and Luncheons Served Daily!
- Try our Chopped Liver—Orders Put Up To Take Out
- Hot Gefilte Fish Served Every Friday
- For That After Theatre Snack Meet Your Friends at Halmar's

#### STORE HOURS

Monday Thru Thursday, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Friday 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Saturday, Sunday, 8 A. M. to Midnight



HALMAR'S

DELICATESSEN  
and SANDWICH SHOP

778 HOPE STREET

MANning 3285

The Outlet Company

RHODE ISLAND'S LARGEST STORE ... GASPEE TOWN

CLOSED MONDAYS  
IT'S THE MODERN WAY

Noted for Their  
Quality and Smart Design

WALL-STREET  
FOOT PALS SHOES

"Foot Pals" ... the choice of active men! They're extremely comfortable, smartly styled and long wearing. Shoes with quality a grade above their price!

10.85  
to 15.85



The OUTLET—  
MEN'S SHOES,  
Street Floor



Shown after their marriage Sunday are MR. AND MRS. ABRAHAM SNOW. Mrs. Snow is the former Miss Evelyn Bloom. Photo by H. A. Henrikson

### Mrs. Percelay Day School Endorsee

In the front page story in last week's Herald in which appeared a statement and the signatures of the women who have endorsed the Providence Hebrew Day School, the name of Mrs. Abraham Percelay was omitted. Mrs. Percelay was one of the signers of the statement.

### Olympic Bowling

By SIDNEY GREEN

First off, I would like to thank "Curly" Jacobson for his swell column of Jan. 22, but I just can't understand why he pinned that "Gabby" moniker on me . . . This week the Rodyns took four points from the Gordons and also took high team single and high team three with marks of 548 and 1567 . . . The Levines moved into second place by white washing H. Cohen and Co. . . . Jacobson's boys lost four to the Lobels, and the Schwartzes almost completed this cycle but finally lost one point to the Avens.

High single honors were won by Pollack with 143, and Jarcho's total pinfall of 350 was tops . . . Other good single strings were rolled by Lobel—131, H. Levine—130, Frank and Cofman—127, and Tragar—124. Wallick's 339 and Chernack's 333 were good three string scores.

President Merlyn Rodyn wishes to announce that there are two openings for any members who would like to participate in this league.

### Labor Zionist Council to Elect

Election of officers will be featured at a special meeting of the Labor Zionist Council, Monday evening at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel.

Present officers of the Council, which consists of the Poale Zion, Jewish National Workers Alliance, Pioneer Women and the Henry Burt Chapter, are:

Alter Boyman, chairman; Stanley Snyder, vice chairman; Solomon Lightman, treasurer, and Isadore Wurafitic, secretary.

### Union League Gives \$405 to Four Groups

Donations amounting to \$405 were made by the Ladies Union League for Consumptives at a meeting held January 18. The donations were as follows:

General Jewish Committee, \$150; New England Jewish Tuberculosis League, \$105; Brandeis University Library, \$100, and for the sick in Palestine, \$50.

A social hour, arranged by Mesdames Barney Tenenbaum and M. Kelman, followed the business meeting.

### New Club Sees Dancing Exhibition

Miss Selma Schmuget and William Saltzman gave a dancing exhibition at the last meeting of the "Socialites", at 7 o'clock Monday night at Temple Beth El.

The "Socialites", a newly organized club for girls from 12 to 14, is sponsored by the South Providence Recreation Committee of the Jewish Community Center, and is under the leadership of Mrs. Dorothy Sokolow. Officers of the club are: Joan Gabar, president; Roberta Rosenberg, vice president; Seena Sokolow, secretary; Evelyn Kosofsky, treasurer; Joyce Schretter and Frima Krasner, by-laws committee; Mindel Speigel, entertainment committee, and Phyllis Simon, publicity.

Mrs. Sophia Cooperberg gave a talk on "Charm" at the last meeting.

GUEST SPEAKER Mrs. Leo Schachter will be guest speaker at the meeting of the Ladies' Hebrew Union Aid Tuesday afternoon at their headquarters at 191 Orms Street.

## JEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS - WATCHES  
PLATINUM - GOLD MOUNTINGS



Quality Jewelry - Original Styles  
Priced to Save You Money

J. KENNER, Prop.

Room 203

76 Dorrance Street

# FAIN'S is FIRST AGAIN!



### 5 EXCITING COLORS

- Doeskin Beige
- Dover Gray
- Yellow Green
- Powder Green
- Woodland Rose

# \$9.95

SQ. YD.

9 and 12 FOOT WIDTHS

Bigelow's color experts have developed five new lovely shades for the new Corday. One or more of these shades is sure to be exactly right for your decorating plan. See the new Corday broadlooms tomorrow!

We have this wonderful new Bigelow broadloom, in all colors, available for immediate installation, either wall-to-wall or in standard rug sizes.

Remember, this is an entirely new type of broadloom . . . distinctively beautiful—remarkably low priced for such outstanding quality. See the new Corday in our showrooms tomorrow.

# FAIN'S

126 NORTH MAIN STREET • PROVIDENCE, R. I. • DEXTER 5760  
YOU HAVE THE FLOOR . . . FAIN'S HAS THE FLOOR COVERING

**ALLEN Stationery Co.**  
STATIONERS  
Office Equipment and Supplies  
86 WESTMINSTER STREET  
GAspee 2130

Get Greater Results from Your Advertising

★

Many small and large business firms use the services of this advertising agency to get greater returns from their advertising investment. We can help you too.

★

**JOSEPH MAXFIELD CO.**  
87 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

Joseph Finkle  
Archie Finkle

THE PROVIDENCE JEWISH HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1949



Shown above are the officers of What Cheer Lodge 24, Knights of Pythias, installed January 17 at Castle Hall. Seated, left to right, Dr. J. P. Markowitz, master of works; Dr. Philip Goldfarb, chancellor commander; Max Rappoport, vice chancellor. Standing, left to right, Jack Weiss, treasurer; Joe Zuckerberg, master at arms; Joseph Engle, trustee; Myer Jarcho, financial secretary; Yale Udin, outer guard; Harry Tolchinsky, trustee; George Wolf, secretary; Leo Greenberg, house committee; Mel Engle, prelate; Edward Goldberg, trustee, and Max Portnoy, inner guard. Photo by Fred Kelman

**Social Functions**

— COMPLETE FACILITIES —

**Churchill House**

155 ANGELL STREET  
Reservations

MA 2649 GA 2345



**Royal Treatment!**

is accorded every garment cleaned in our modern plant. Your clothes are returned fresh . . . neat . . . ready to wear!

**M. Sachs & Son**  
**CLEANSERS**  
1200 BROAD ST. W. 4818

**Editor's Mailbox**

**Segregation "Bilbul"**

Dear Editor:

Mrs. Gans-Potemkin's remarks in a letter to the editor on Jewish Education, the Public School and segregation are typical of the line of thinking of a certain group of our Jewish brethren.

In my opinion there exist only two kinds of Jews: A normal Jew and a KOY—Jew (Koy—a species about whose genus our Rabbis were undecided). A normal Jew is one who fortunately was born into Jewry, reared in Jewish tradition and learning, brought up in Jewish culture and morality, imbued with the Jewish spirit and fortitude. His relations—business, social or communal—with other nationalities are no more a problem to him than to the Englishman, the Italian or Russian member of the same community.

A KOY Jew is one who was

accidentally born a Jew, took full opportunity of the public school and attended a Sunday school, took part in Christmas plays and had a Bar or Bat Mitzvah party; attends Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur services, has a Christmas tree at home and celebrates, clownishly, the New Year. His relations with people are extremely complex.

Now, what I wish to suggest to our Koy Brethren is: Since you know absolutely nothing about Jewish education—religious, traditional, moral or social—it wouldn't be a bad idea if you would stop telling us how to educate our normal children. Above all, to stop slandering us with segregation. There is just as much truth in this as in the "Bilbul" that all Jews are capitalists and all are communists; Jews are weaklings and Jews rule the world. The Boy Scouts, golf clubs, bowling leagues and college fraternities have taken plenty on the chin before they organized into Jewish groups; and Jewish citizens have just as much right to organize private schools as has any other group, without feeling that we are desecrating the holy cow, the public school.

Yes, my dear Ganses and Potemkins, we have plenty of Rankins and Thomases. There is no need of adding "Chet al Pesha" and insult to injury.

ISAIAH A. SEGAL

**Announce Chairmen For Home Festival**

At a committee meeting of the Straw Bonnet Festival, the annual luncheon of the Ladies Association of the Jewish Home for the Aged, held Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Irving L. Solomon of Upton Avenue, general chairman of the affair, the following chairmen were announced:

Mesdames Charles Emers, reservations; Perry Shatkin, program; Ira Blum, treasurer; Stanley Summer, decorations; Nathan Levitt, publicity; Jules Goldsmith, printing; Sidney Weinstein, hostesses; Fred Pinkney, area chairman; Samuel Michaelson, Isadore Low and Samuel Deutsch, advisory council, and Mitchell Sherwin, ex-officio.

**HADASSAH GUEST**

Mrs. Julian Sell, vice president of National Hadassah and the first vice president elected from New

England, was the guest of their regular board meeting Monday at the Providence Senior Hadassah at day afternoon.

**Chase's Has Fresh Bread and Rolls Daily, Including Mondays**

SPECIAL!  
1 GALLON OF HOME-MADE PICKLED TOMATOES **75c**

**CHASE'S DELICATESSEN**

416 North Main Street We Deliver MAnning 9818  
We Are Open 7 Days a Week  
9 A. M. to Midnight Every Day  
On Friday Only from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MICHEL  
LOSHAKOFF

Photographer

UNION 5509  
DEXter 3985

*Character Studies of Children*

*Photographs of Distinction*

*Made in Your Home*

**Wedding Gifts**

COMPLETE SELECTIONS OF

WATCHES - FOUNTAIN PENS

SILVER HOLLOWWARE and FLATWARE

**KAPLAN'S**

JEWELERS

199 WEYBOSSET STREET

GOING INTO OUR 47TH YEAR

**CLOSED MONDAYS**  
IT'S THE MODERN WAY

*Shepard*

Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence



**Figure Strategy In A Flexees Girdle**

**7.95**

Ingeniously styled of lustrous rayon satin (front panel) . . . and star-dotted lastique (sides). Boned over abdomen with boneless back.

Other Flexees Girdles . . . . . 5.95 and 10.95  
One-Piece Flexees Garments . . . . . 7.95 and 10.95  
Flexees Bandeaux . . . . . 1.00 to 2.50  
Flexees Brassieres . . . . . 3.50 and 5.00

Corset Shop—Second Floor

**CALLING ALL PROSPECTIVE CAR BUYERS!!!**

**Hudson Headquarters**



**We Guarantee Prompt Delivery On Most Models**

**A LARGE SELECTION OF FIRST QUALITY USED CARS ALWAYS ON HAND**

**Sam Steingold — Irving Blum**

BLackstone 2426



**Dexter AUTO SALES**

**HUDSON DEALER • SALES and SERVICE**

400 DEXTER STREET • CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

**THE VESTRY**  
of the  
**Sons of Abraham**  
**Synagogue**  
Is Now Available for  
Showers, Weddings,  
Bar Mitzvahs, Banquets  
and Parties  
Ample Kitchen Facilities  
For Information and Rates  
Call WI 6429

**16 MM SOUND & SILENT**  
**FILMS and**  
**PROJECTORS**  
**FOR RENT**  
BY DAY, WEEK or SEASON  
Ideal for Homes,  
Clubs, Organizations, etc.  
Complete Sound  
Film Program. **3.50**  
Feature and shorts ... **up**  
**SAMSON'S** OPEN  
TILL 9 P. M.  
35 PORTLAND ST.  
(Cor. Pine St.)  
GA 4846

**MAX GOLDBERG**  
PLUMBING and HEATING  
(Economize with plumbing  
that satisfies)  
112 PORTER STREET  
Williams 0417 - Stuart 9244



**MORNING - NOON - NIGHT**  
Our Coffee is Always  
Fresh and  
Delicious

**THE SILVER TOP**  
Junction of Harris and Kinsley Avenues  
AIR CONDITIONED  
Opposite Brown And Sharpe  
Open Every Day and Every Night Except Sunday



**FOR ANYTHING ELECTRICAL!**  
**EAST SIDE ELECTRIC & APPLIANCE CO.**  
77 Burlington Street DEXter 6624  
Licensed Electrical Contractors  
**INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL RESIDENTIAL WIRING**  
Prompt Repair, Service  
All Work Guaranteed

EDWIN SOFORENKO and MORTON SMITH of  
**INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS, INC.**  
COMMERCIAL and  
PERSONAL ANALYSIS  
93 Eddy Street Union 1923  
New York Office—26 Platt Street, N. Y. Whitehall 3-5770

**SYD COHEN:**



Notes Taken  
At a Sports Dinner

On the premise that most sports fans like to read about the intimate doings of the figures they read about all year, I took some notes at the annual awards dinner last week, sponsored by Words Unlimited, the local organization of sports writers and sportscasters. Looking them over now, I find a few that might be worth repeating.

You probably read about the affair, but just as a reminder, the guest list included Walter "Red" Smith, one of the nation's best sports columnists; Terry Reardon, Reds' coach; and several members of the Braves organization, including Red Barrett, the entertaining pitcher, and Earl Torgeson, the up-and-coming first sacker.

Barrett, looking every inch the fashion plate he is reputed to be, was probably the most carefully dressed man at the dinner. He was affable at all times—before, during and after the banquet—and gave the impression that he knew what was expected of him and was trying to live up to it. Red, you know, is now a night club entertainer as well as a spot pitcher for Billy Southworth. His singing voice lived up to advance billing, but his repertoire of stories fell flat—to me, at least. I had thought he would talk baseball. Instead, he told the type of story you would expect to hear at a night club.

Ripper Collins, the new manager of the Pawtucket Slaters, a Braves farm, did stick to baseball and was hilarious throughout his speech. Collins has the advantage of a personal appearance that leads to comedy. He is big and boisterous, and as soon as he starts to talk, with his infectious grin and informal attitude paving the way, you want to start laughing—not at him, but with him.

Rip got himself away to a flying start with the local fans by swinging right into a typical tale of the old Gas House Gang of St. Louis, of which he was a prominent member. His story of confusion on the base paths had the 300 listeners in stitches.

The new Providence Grays will have to go far to get a manager with sufficient audience appeal to rival Collins. Collins, by the way, is the one who built a fence around his home entirely of broken baseball bats.

Torgeson, in street clothes, looks more youthful than he does on the field, and slimmer, too. Tall, thin and shy. You look at him and find it hard to believe that here is the batting star of the World Series.

**Not-So-Terrible Terry**  
Another whose personal appearance is deceiving is Terry Reardon. On the ice, Terry is a big bruiser with fire in his eye and a terrifically determined air. Here he was just another fellow, not tall, not broad, not at all the image of a major league player and successful coach.

I think Bob Black, who was the guest of honor, was downright scared. At least, he appeared that way. Hung his head while being eulogized, said little throughout the evening and, together with his slim build, gave the most little-boy-like impression of anyone in the place.

At the other extreme was Bob Bennett, positively the closest thing to a Greek god you could find. Standing along side of Reardon, he made Terry look like a midget. A really handsome guy, with polished air and regal bearing. Should be in Hollywood.

I happened to sit at the same table with Ray Head, one of the Braves' business agents, and George Tyler. George Tyler—the name was familiar. A look at the massive hands and it registered. One of the pitching heroes of the 1914 Braves who swept to a spectacular pennant and the first World Series triumph of four straight. Head, very well informed, spent the evening telling Tyler about everyone who was there.

Along with everyone else, I had looked forward to hearing and seeing Vernon "Lefty" Gomez, that legendary character of Yankee fame. For some reason, however, Lefty could not make it. The disappointment was general.

For some other reason, the Red Sox, who apparently don't take the business of public relations too seriously, were not represented at all.

I've saved this for the last. Torgeson, in a brief address, brought down the house with what I thought was the best crack of the night. Said Torgy:

"On the Braves, we let Barrett entertain you in the winter, and we try to do it in the summer."

**TO ELECT OFFICERS**

Election of officers and directors of the Providence Hebrew Free Loan Association will be held Sunday afternoon in the Robinson Street Synagogue.

**Have that Leaky RADIATOR FIXED!**  
A leaky radiator can be a costly thing in cold weather driving. Have our experts repair it now.  
Radiators Repaired—Recored and Rebuilt.  
**CHASE AUTO BODY WORKS**  
318 FOUNTAIN ST. DEXter 3684  
Est. 1909—39 Years

**Getting Married?**  
See the Distinctive NEW  
DRESS CLOTHES for Hire at  
**DANNY'S**  
FORMAL WEAR  
188 MAIN STREET PAWTUCKET  
Over Michaels-Bauer BL 4824  
Dan Saltzman, Proprietor

**Remember!**  
**Quality Automotive Service IS OUR BUSINESS**  
No Job is too large or too small - drive in today!  
Genuine replacement parts!  
Fluid Drive Specialist

**Philip Dwares Co.**  
Chrysler & Plymouth  
SALES AND SERVICE  
142 EAST AVE. PERRY 9000

**IT COSTS NO MORE THAN ordinary COAL**  
So why not buy our red trademarked Famous Reading Hard Coal—that better Pennsylvania anthracite?  
TRADEMARKED WITH TINY RED SPOTS

**DAVID KORN & SONS**  
DEXter 7730 - 7731  
195-197 WILLARD AVENUE  
YOUR FUEL PROBLEMS SOLVED QUICKLY, EFFICIENTLY and COURTEOUSLY



The marriage of Miss Delores Betty Koret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Koret of South Court Street, to Dr. Harold Book, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Book of North Carolina, took place December 25 at the Sons of Abraham Synagogue. Rabbi Abraham Chill officiated. Photo by Luckett Studio

### Auxiliary to Honor Mrs. Morris Deluty

At the meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Rabbinical College of Telshe last Tuesday afternoon at the Jewish Community Center, a luncheon, sponsored by friends of Mrs. Morris Deluty, was served.

In charge of the affair were Mesdames Aaron Marks, Adolph Shapiro and Frank Shapiro.

#### ATTENDS CONVENTION

Rabbi David Werner of Congregation Sons of Zion, Providence, and Ahavath Achim, Newport, attended the convention of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, held January 24-26 in Lakewood, N. J.

The Herald is New England's most modern newspaper. Are your friends and family reading it regularly?

### Windsberg Endorses Hospital Drive

Dr. Eske Windsberg, president of the Medical Staff of the Miriam Hospital, last week sent a letter to the Women's Association of the hospital, endorsing and praising their work in helping supply funds for necessary projects. Dr. Windsberg said, in part:

"A strong and ever enlarging membership in the Women's Association to help create a widening interest in the community, is essential in order to satisfy the needs and to promote the prestige of a growing hospital... In behalf of the Medical Staff... I want to thank each and every member of the Women's Association for their sympathetic and cooperative efforts in the past... We... wish you well in your present efforts in the necessary expansion of the membership of your organization."

### Louis Goldstein Heads Roumanian Cong.

The 52nd anniversary celebration of the Roumanian Congregation Ahavath Sholom, founded in 1897 by Louis Urban, Myer Urban, Samuel Klepper and Louis Feiner, was held Monday.

Present officers of the organization are Louis Goldstein, president; Israel Winoker, vice president; Joseph Kotlen, treasurer, and Max Hercov, secretary.

Listen to  
**"The Eternal Light"**  
 A program series drawn from the rich storehouse of Jewish literature, history, and music.  
 EVERY SUNDAY  
 12:30 to 1 P. M.  
 SUNDAY, JANUARY 30  
 "Who Can Build A House?"  
 WJAR  
**The Outlet Company**

**JUST A REMINDER!**  
**LOUIS'**  
**Kosher Catering Service**  
 IS NOW AT THEIR NEW AND ENLARGED QUARTERS AT  
**95 ORMS STREET**  
 24 HOUR TELEPHONE SERVICE  
 Call MA 2374 or PL 3125  
 For Your Information, We Are No Longer At  
 21 Douglas Avenue

It's General Electric's 8 cubic foot refrigerator that takes no more floor space than the former 6 cubic foot model. And it's the lowest-priced eight of General Electric's Space Maker Refrigerators. Come in - see it - note its many modern conveniences, then buy yours on our easy budget payment plan.

**The NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC Company**  
**THE ELECTRIC SHOP, 2 WEYBOSSET STREET**  
 Branches—Warren • Bristol • Arctic • East Greenwich • Wickford • Westerly • Wakefield  
 PART OF THE NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM



**OF ALL THE THINGS YOU BUY — Only ELECTRICITY IS CHEAPER**  
 IT'S TRUE! ELECTRIC RATES FOR YOUR HOME ARE ACTUALLY LOWER THAN BEFORE THE WAR

## The Mayflower Antique Shop

has a wide selection of appropriate suggestions for Weddings, Showers, Anniversaries and Birthdays, as well as little casual gifts for special occasions.



Choose from lovely, soft old silver in Sterling or in Sheffield, or from smart American Sheffield reproductions, in tea sets, trays, fruit-bowls and serving pieces.

## THE MAYFLOWER ANTIQUÉ SHOP

249 BROAD STREET  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
GAspee 9078

## Our Younger Set



Roanne Deborah Miller, 16 months, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Saul Miller of 232 Oakland Avenue.  
Photo by Michel Loshakoff

February is as follows:

Every Wednesday evening, study group under the direction of Rabbi Carol Klein, at Douglas Avenue Synagogue.

February 7, monthly meeting, at Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel.

February 15, dessert-bridge at Temple Beth Israel.

## Reliable Window Cleaning Company

9 Meni Court HO 2889  
Established in 1921  
Awnings and Storm Windows  
Installed and Removed



Originality - Style and Quality  
at a substantial saving

Creations by

HARRY BALLON & COMPANY

DIAMONDS and PLATINUM DIAMOND JEWELRY  
73 Dorrance Street Providence 3, R. I.

## THESE WOMEN HELP JEWISH EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND

By Becoming Donors For the

# Donors Luncheon

OF THE

## LADIES' ASSOCIATION

Providence Hebrew Day School

To Be Held Tuesday, Feb. 1

AT 12:30 O'CLOCK

AT THE NARRAGANSETT HOTEL

### THE FOLLOWING WOMEN HAVE BECOME DONORS

Mrs. Archibald Silverman	Mrs. Israel Kapnick
Mrs. Joseph Finklestein	Mrs. Joseph Cohen
Mrs. Jack Brier	Mrs. Max Shore
Mrs. Louis Berger	Mrs. Max Sugarman
Mrs. Julius Brier	Mrs. Leo Kaufman
Mrs. Dora Lecht	Mrs. Bernard Greenstein
Mrs. Morris Bochner	Mrs. Harry Yuloff
Mrs. Henry Brill	Mrs. Hyman Lecht
Mrs. Morris Kirshenbaum	Mrs. Ida Meiser
Mrs. Edward Aron	Mrs. Rose Smira
Mrs. Jacob Alprin	Mrs. Nathan Eugene
Mrs. Saul Abrams	Mrs. J. I. Cohen
Mrs. Max Golden	Mrs. Samuel I. Kennison
Mrs. Solomon Lightman	Mrs. Samuel Newberger
Mrs. Morton Baker	Mrs. James Mushnick
Mrs. B. Auerbach	Mrs. Harry Gordon
Mrs. Boris Kudish	Mrs. Nathan Weiss
Mrs. Solomon Rubin	Mrs. Harry Orenstein
Mrs. N. Fishman	Mrs. Max Siegal,
Mrs. S. Sharfman	122 Upton Ave.
Mrs. Samuel Sherman	Mrs. Sidney Max
Mrs. Harry Seltzer	Mrs. David Spahn
Mrs. David Hassenfeld	Mrs. David Levine
Mrs. Louis Fain	Mrs. Sarah Goldberg
Mrs. Sigmund Saltzman	Mrs. Morris Karklin
Mrs. A. Sternbach	Mrs. Morris Schwartz
Mrs. Hyman B. Stone	Mrs. I. Schwartz
Mrs. B. Berman	Mrs. Nathan Sorenson
Mrs. Philip Ostrow	Mrs. Sidney Silberman
Mrs. Bessie Swartz	Mrs. Harry Steinman
Mrs. William Reich	Mrs. Charles Koffler
Mrs. A. Henry Klein	Mrs. Morris Levine

## Olympic Bowling

- Auxiliary -

By TEDI GREEN

Ann Steingold rolled up a high single of 128 as she led her team to victory over the Zawatskys to the tune of four points. Anne also set a new high three record of 307 while her teammates all pitched in to establish a new high team single mark of 451.

The Hochmans, the team to watch this second half, took three points from the first half champs, the Levines, which is good taking. Good team work was displayed by the Hochmans with every girl in there rolling her best—D. Strashnick had a high string of 109; E. Blonder, 96; E. Zipkin, 93; and B. Cohen, 95. The Levines put up a gallant fight with June Winn showing the way by rolling an excellent 116, followed by Captain Rita's 93.

## Zionist Youth Activities

... under the auspices of the greater Providence Leaders Council.

Youth Commission IZFA  
Senior Judaea Masada  
Young Judaea Junior Hadassah  
By LEONARD Y. JEWETT  
Youth Sing

The Leaders' Council will present the first Zionist Youth Sing to be held in Providence, tomorrow night in Temple Emanuel at 8:30 o'clock. Cantor Jacob Hohenmser will conduct. Refreshments and dancing will follow.

### Director Lectures Here

Saul Richman, Director of New England Y. J., delivered an educational lecture on Young Judaea and its functions to the Leaders' Council on January 19 at the home of Dr. Clara Loitman Smith.

### Masada

Masada will hold an Oneg Shabbat at the home of Miss Marion Malenbaum, 205 Morris Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The services will be followed by entertainment and refreshments. The program committee headed by Miss Bea Sock and including Jerry Bienenfeld, Miss Shirley Rose, Miss Miriam Yanku, David Kessler and Miss Dotty Greene, also announced that the Masada business meeting of January 30 will feature a group of Bialik Songs to be sung by Mrs. Elaine Slobbins Finklestein of Fall River.

### Jr. Hadassah Program

Junior Hadassah program for

## Daughterhood Bowling

By RUTH TANENBAUM

Prosperity went to our heads or something—but the fact remains that after the strikes and 100's of last week, the girls went into a decline, with Dee Chorney (welcome back) doing the only good kegling of the night. Dee posted a 106 score in winning the third string on her team.

I might make honorable mention of Bea Botvin's bowling. She's really getting there.

Winners for the week—first string: Doris Graubart (who is making the column weekly), 88, and Ruth Winkler, our permanent spare, 85. Second string: Harriet Keller, 87, and your by-liner, 94. The third featured Dee, already mentioned, and Selma LaPaton, 84.

## BURROWES

Aluminum Combination

## SCREEN & STORM SASH

WINDOWS - DOORS  
PORCHES

## Metal Weather Strips

All Type Windows and Doors

## BURROWES SCREENS

SINCE 1873

75 Westminster St.  
UNION 0560 - 0561  
FREE ESTIMATES

## Whether Modern or Traditional...

New vibrant colors may be blended with any furniture style... to give warmth and character to your rooms.

Our staff of experienced interior decorators are masters of the art of furnishing in a certain vein, period or feeling.

# Frank B. Mauk

and Associates

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Studios, 357 Westminster St.

Call GAspee 6365

Life begins at

COMPLETE SELECTION

Baby Carriages  
Nursery Furniture  
Toys — Dolls

# Brodsky's

669 WESTMINSTER ST.  
GA. 0092

Mail and Phone orders promptly filled



DR. AND MRS. DAVID COLE are shown after their wedding January 2 at the Churchhill House. Mrs. Cole is the former Mrs. Muriel Ross Dwares, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ross of 35 Astral Avenue. Dr. Cole is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cole of Broad Street, Cranston.

### Family Readies Passover Plans

Plans for the family's first annual combined Passover Seders were made at the January meeting of the Gabrilowitz Family Circle, held last Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gabrilowitz, 284 Willard Avenue.

Members from Worcester, Mass., Putnam, Conn., Detroit, Mich. and New York are expected to join the Rhode Island family at the two Seders. The place where the holiday events will be held will be announced at the next meeting, on February 8 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Garfinkle, 237 Willard Avenue.

### UPHOLSTERY

Fabrics, tapestries, jacquards, dobby cloth, awning materials, leatherette for all purposes. New plastic fabric for kitchen chairs, bridge tables, headboards, outdoor furniture, many colors, long wearing. Will not crack or peel. Complete supplies for your upholstery requirements. Wholesale - Retail

### KRAMER'S

27 Franklin St. PL 5676

"For QUALITY and SERVICE"

### E. S. CRANDALL DAIRY

Properly Pasteurized Milk and Cream

A Friend to the Jewish People

12 Lowell Ave. EL 0700

### Pawt. Hadassah Plans Patrons' Tea

At an executive board meeting of the Pawtucket-Central Falls chapter of Senior Hadassah which met at the home of Mrs. Philip Hak, Central Avenue, plans were made for the patrons' tea, which will be held at the home of Mrs. Sol Kipnis, 43 Arlington Street, on March 7.

Mrs. Aaron Sinelnikoff was named chairman of a new merchandise sale to be held in March. Mrs. Charles Sher and Mrs. Max Grossman are co-chairmen.

Refreshments were served by the hostess with Mrs. Harry Goldberg pouring.

### Pioneers Raise Funds for JNF

At the last board meeting of the Pioneer Women's Organization, it was announced that Chavera Bernard Segal is chairman of the Jewish National Fund. A sum of money was raised for this agency at a New Year's party held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Pusar of 203 Corinth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Schuster were inscribed in the Golden Book by a group of friends for loyal and devoted work for the new State of Israel.

### Goldberg Heads Emanuel Men

Alfred J. Goldberg was elected president of the Men's Club of Temple Emanuel at a meeting held recently. Also elected were: Irving N. Chase, vice president; Edward Lang, treasurer; Joseph A. Chernick, secretary; and Ed Lavine, Lou Chase and William Dwares, directors.

### JWV to Sponsor Benefit Ball

Plans for the annual Benefit Ball sponsored by the Reback-Winsten Post 406 Jewish War Veterans were announced last week. The committee in charge of the ball, to be held April 2 at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, includes Robert Shaffer, chairman; Herman Braff, Marvin Rumpfer, James Jenkin and Ed Gershman.

### Gershovitz Wins Boy Scout Award

Sidney Gershovitz, "Mayor of Troop 20", won second prize in a contest at the Annual Hope District Rally of Boy Scouts of America. He received an Exacto knife set as his prize.

The troop, sponsored by the Men's Club of Temple Emanuel, has completed its annual registration for its 23rd year as part of the BSA. A Charter Night presentation is being planned for February.

### Correction-Show Is On February 2

Last week the date of the Jewish Music Month program sponsored by the Ladies' Association of the Jewish Home for the Aged was inadvertently omitted, and the wrong impression as to the date was given.

The program, featuring an original script entitled "Through the Years", written and narrated by Mrs. Aaron Klein, will be held on Wednesday afternoon, February 2, at 2 o'clock at the Narragansett Hotel.

Advertisements are seen when they are published in the Jewish Herald.

### Non-Cancellable

ACCIDENT and HEALTH INSURANCE  
Written By

### Frank Lazarus

LIFE INSURANCE—ANNUITIES

Your Inquiries Solicited

FRANK LAZARUS  
INSURANCE ADVISOR

635 Industrial Trust Bldg. Gaspee 3812 Providence, R. I.



## Now's the Time to Build Up Christmas Shopping Funds

Only 337 days till Christmas! That gives you plenty of time to build up a fund for Christmas shopping. Why not plan your budget now—divide it into monthly or weekly installments. Then put that amount into Old Colony Savings Shares. When Christmas comes, you can do your shopping without budget worries.

By putting something into your own Christmas fund whenever you can, you not only save, but your money earns more money for you. Savings Shares pay liberal dividends, currently 2%, compounded twice a year. Plan now for a merrier Christmas. Open a Savings Share account for only \$5. Drop in tomorrow!

For Your Convenience — Open Thursdays Till 6



### OLD COLONY CO-OPERATIVE BANK

58 WEYBOSSET ST., PROVIDENCE  
PAWTUCKET-WOONSOCKET WEST WARWICK NORTH PROVIDENCE  
MEMBER, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK SYSTEM

A Savings-&-Loan Association Founded 1895

## MEE HONG Restaurant

FINE FOOD 102 Westminster St.

—Next to Arcade

**Open Till 2 A.M.**

for those celebrating New Year's Eve.

• No Liquor • Open Weekdays 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. • Clean Kitchen

Enjoy One of Our Full Course DINNERS

Orders Put Up To Take Out Gaspee 2580

• Sat. and Sun. 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.

# The Autobiography of CHAIM WEIZMANN Provisional President of Israel

Zionism, the return to the Promised Land, was a local movement among Jews in Eastern Europe when Chaim Weizmann was born there in 1874. It would be given to him later to pursue a fruitful scientific career, and to couple it to a lifetime devoted to building from nearly nothing the Jewish state he now heads as President. A condensed version of his autobiography, consisting of a series of thirteen articles—in a sense the story of Israel—begins:

By Chaim Weizmann

## I Earliest Days

The townlet of my birth, Motol, stood on the banks of a little river in the great marsh area which occupies much of the Province of Minsk in White Russia; flat, open country, mournful and monotonous but, with its rivers, forests and lakes, not wholly unpicturesque. Jews lived all about, in hundreds of towns and villages, as they had lived for many generations, scattered islands in a Gentile ocean.

Motol was in one of the darkest corners of the Pale of Settlement, that prison-house created by Czaristic Russia for the largest part of its Jewish population. For centuries, alternations of bitter oppression and comparative freedom—how comparative a free people would hardly understand—had deepened the consciousness of exile in these scattered communities.

My family was among the well-to-do, and it may help give some idea of the standards of well-being in Motol when I say that our yearly budget was seldom more than five or six hundred roubles (\$250). Out of it there were a dozen children to be clothed, shod and fed, and given a tolerably good education, considering our circumstances. On the other hand, we had our own house—one-story, with seven rooms and a kitchen, some acres of land, chickens, two cows, a vegetable garden, a few trees.

The timber trade was the mainstay of Motol. My father, Oser, was a "transportier." He cut and hauled the timber and got it floated down to Danzig. In November, he would set out for the forest, twenty or twenty-five miles away. We were never easy during father's absences, for there were wolves in the forests and occasionally robbers.

In those long years my mother, Rachel, was always pregnant or nursing an infant, so that she had little strength left for her growing brood. She bore my father fifteen children, of which three died. I was the third child. Mother began to play a greater role in our lives after we had settled in Pinsk, and I was home only on occasion. During the vacations it was a pandemonium. Fellow-students were in and out at all hours, and they represented every shade of opinion in a student world given perhaps excessively to opinions and to loud exposition of them. Amid this riot and clash of views mother moved imperturbably. Most of the time she was in the kitchen. "They've got to be fed," she would say, "or they won't have the strength to shout."

My father was a silent man, a scholarly spirit lost in the world of business, and fired with deep ambition for his children. I remember him best as he stood before the Ark in the synagogue, leading the congregation in prayer. Many of the tunes have remained with me till this day. They usually spring in my mind when I am sad or solitary, and sometimes, a few familiar bars of a synagogue melody will conjure up in my memory far-off pictures.

## Pinsk

At the age of eleven, I left Motol and went out "into the world"—that is, to Pinsk—to enter a Russian school, something not done until that time by any Motolite. From Motol to Pinsk was six Russian miles, or twenty-five English miles, but in terms of intellectual displacement the distance was astronomical. For Pinsk was a real provincial metropolis, with 30,000 inhabitants, of whom the great majority were Jews.

I happened to belong to a "lucky" transitional generation. A few years after I entered the Real-Gymnasium of Pinsk came the decree which limited the number of Jewish students in any Russian high school to 10 per cent of the gentile student body. Since the Jewish people constituted only 40 per cent of the Russian population, this might not seem, at first sight, an unreasonable arrangement. But there was a catch: there always was in Czaristic legislation. The Jewish population was concentrated in, and legally confined to, the Jewish Pale of Settlement, which was only a very small fraction of the Russian empire. Even within the limits of the Pale, the Jews were confined to urban areas, and were excluded from the country districts, so that within the Pale the Jewish inhabitants of the town—i. e., the only places with schools—varied from 30 to 80 per cent of the total. The result was that at the school entrance examinations comparatively few non-Jewish candidates presented themselves, and it was 10 per cent of this small number that was allotted to the Jews.

## Westward

When I was eighteen years old, a graduate of the Real-Gymnasium of Pinsk, I pondered my next step. Was I to try to enroll in the University of Kiev, or of Petrograd? I might pass the difficult entrance examinations—Jewish students were given a special set of more difficult papers—but still fail to obtain the necessary "residential rights."

So I went west. A friend of the family had a son attending a Jewish boarding school in the village of Pfungstadt, less than an hour away from the University of Darmstadt in Germany. Learning that there was a vacancy on the staff for a junior teacher of Hebrew and Russian, he recommended me, and I was offered the position.

Anti-Semitism was eating deep into Germany in those days, a heavy, solid, bookish anti-Semitism far more deadly, in the long run, than the exploited mob anti-Semitism of Russian city hooligans. Between overwork, malnutrition and loneliness, I had rather a cheerless time of it. I had to work late into the night, learning German and trying to fill the gaps in my scientific and general education. I stuck it out for two semesters and had something approaching a breakdown. My Pfungstadt experience left a permanent mark on my health: nearly fifty years later a doctor traced a lung hemorrhage to the effects of my

first eight months in Germany.

The next year I returned to Pinsk, working in a small chemical factory. Then father's business took a turn for the better. I was to go to Berlin, and enroll in the Polytechnicum. I was to have a hundred marks (\$25) a month, that would just about enable me to get along after paying for my courses.

But I was in Berlin only when the university was open. Each June until the autumn I was the militant Zionist in the land where Zionism was illegal. It was in the fen and the forest area about Pinsk that I did my first missionary work, confining myself to the villages and townlets. I went about urging the Jews of places like Motol to enroll in our Choveve Zion (Lovers of Zion); to send delegates to the first Zionist Congress, when that was called in 1897; to buy shares in the first Zionist bank, the Jewish Colonial Trust, when that was founded in 1898. Most of our Zionist meetings were held in the synagogues, and I, in case of a police raid, would be "attending services" or "preaching."



Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Provisional Government of Israel.

## The Coming of Herzl

I was in my second year in Berlin when, in 1896, Theodore Herzl published his tract, now a classic of Zionism, *Der Judenstaat*—"The Jewish State."

I first saw Herzl at the Second Zionist Congress, in Basle, in 1898. It seemed to me almost from the beginning that he was undertaking a task of tremendous magnitude without adequate preparation. He had great gifts and he had connections. But these did not suffice.

His Zionism began as a sort of philanthropy. As he saw it, there were rich Jews and there were poor Jews. The rich Jews, who wanted to help the poor Jews, had considerable influence in the councils of the nations. And then there was the Sultan of Turkey, who always wanted money, and who was in possession of Palestine. What was more logical, then, than to get the rich Jews to give the Sultan money to allow the poor Jews to go to Palestine?

Young as I was, and totally inexperienced in worldly matters, I considered the entire approach doomed to failure. To me Zionism was something organic, which had to grow like a plant, had to be watched, watered and nursed, if it was to reach maturity.

Most profound in its effect on the Zionist movement was Herzl's creation of the Zionist Congress. Having failed with the Jewish notables and philanthropists, he turned to the Jewish masses, and made contact with the leaders of our Lovers of Zion. I received a mandate to the congress from Pinsk, a mandate which, I remember with warm gratitude, was renewed for every Zionist Congress that followed. Other Zionists of Pinsk had to stand for election; about mine there was never any doubt.

The Zionist Congresses, at first annual and then biennial, became the tribune and the focus of the movement. It was Herzl's enduring contribution to Zionism. He created one central, parliamentary authority for Zionism. Against the just criticisms which must be leveled at his leadership, this cardinal achievement must not be forgotten.

## II Geneva

The deep division of my life manifested itself completely in the four years I spent in Geneva. This tug of war between my scientific inclinations and my absorption in the Zionist movement has lasted throughout my life. There has

way to each other only slowly, partly because of the seven-year difference in our ages, but chiefly because of the difference in our background and our approach to life, both of which meant, to me, Zionism and the Jewish problem. But there was a strong mutual attraction from the start, and often as we met I would try to arouse her interest in the problems which occupied me so deeply. It seemed to me, at first, that she took things much more calmly than I; and in a sense she did; but I discovered in time that this was only on the surface. Much depth of feeling, character and understanding lay hidden beneath the calm surface. These were qualities which not only attracted me in themselves, but gave me the assurance that I found in her not only my future wife, but a helpmate, comrade and support.

As the years passed, she accompanied me more and more frequently on the far-flung journeys which my Zionist affairs imposed on me. Often she guarded me from pitfalls which her calm judgment detected before mine did. I was much more venturesome, in a sense, much more superficial, more happy-go-lucky than she, so that I think we came to form a strong combination.

## Manchester

My flight to England, in 1904, was a deliberate and desperate step. In Geneva, I was in danger of being eaten up by Zionism, with no benefit either to my scientific career or to Zionism. To become effective in any sense, I had to continue my education in chemistry and wait for a more propitious time in the Zionist movement.

Two factors entered into my choice of Manchester. It was a big center of the chemical industry, and it possessed a great university, the chemical school of which had a particularly high reputation, and I had, among my letters of introduction, one to Professor William Henry Perkin, of Manchester University.

The beginning was not encouraging. The laboratory in which Professor Perkin had me make myself at home was a dingy basement room which had evidently not been used for many months. The first thing I did was to set to work to scrub the tables, clean the taps and wash up the dirty apparatus which stood about in picturesque disorder. It was not exactly a scientific occupation, but it kept my thoughts busy till evening when, very tired, and suffering from housemaid's knees, I stumbled back to my lodgings.

The following morning I returned very early to the laboratory, and to my great joy found it inhabited by another living being. This was Edwards, the chief steward of the laboratories. Unfortunately our conversations in the early days were slow and disconnected, since my English was practically non-existent and he knew no other language. The first morning I spoke with pencil and paper, drawing for him most of the apparatus I wanted. Edwards placed at my disposal a lab boy, Tom's language, too, was entirely incomprehensible to me, but he possessed a peculiar gift which I never encountered before; he never handed me anything in the ordinary way, but was forever performing some sleight of hand, either throwing the piece of apparatus up into the air and catching it, or slinging it at a nicely calculated angle to fall on a definite spot on my desk.

I have special reason to remember the first work I did in England, for in a curious way it came up again in scientific circles after a lapse of over three decades. We established a reaction between magnesium organic compounds and phthalic anhydrides, leading to a new class of compounds which

in turn can be converted into derivatives of anthracene, the basis of certain important dye-stuffs. Nothing much was done with our method until the '30s, when research work on cancer-producing substances set in, prompted by the discovery that coal tar owes its cancer-producing action on the skin to the presence of a hydrocarbon which is also an anthracene derivative and can be made synthetically.

Parallel with the process of adjustment to English university life there was going on in me a deep struggle around the repression of my Zionist activities. The perpetual problem of "the proper course of action" returned to haunt me. Here I was, quietly ennobled in Manchester, pursuing an academic career, while "over there" in the Zionist world, in the Jewish world, in the world at large, issues clamored for attention. Before long I had resumed my Zionist activities in England.



Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Mrs. Weizmann as they sailed from New York last May after Dr. Weizmann had been elected President of the Provisional Government of Israel.

**First Trip to Palestine**

A dolorous country was Palestine, when I first saw it, one of the most neglected corners of the miserably neglected Turkish Empire. Its total population was something above six hundred thousand, of which about eighty thousand were Jews. The dead hand of the Chalukah lay on more than half the Jewish population. For many generations pious European Jews had made it a practice to migrate to Palestine in their old age, so that they might die on holy soil. Historically speaking, they had been the expression of the undying Jewish attachment to Palestine, but in an age which was to witness the reconstruction of the Jewish homeland, they were a useless and even retarding element.

The colonies were, with very few exceptions, in not much better case. They too had fallen into the grip of a kind of Chalukah institution. The funds for them came not from public collections, but from the never-ending generosity of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. They had not envisaged a process of national development in which Jewish workers and Jewish land-owners would form harmonious parts of a larger program. There was no pioneering spirit. Moreover, the few colonies were detached and scattered. There was no real scientific study of soil conditions, of crops, of the care of cattle. There existed no system for training newcomers.

The picture was not all dark,

however. The young men and women who had come out of Russia in the last few years were establishing their first foothold in the Jewish colonies, competing, by superior intelligence and organization, with the cheaper Arab labor. There was a Jewish high school—the gymnasium—in Jaffa, and the Bezalel Arts and Crafts School had been established in Jerusalem the year before I came out. Enough had been started to show that more could be done.

I made up my mind that I would go back to Europe to press with redoubled energy for immediate practical work in Palestine, and it was then, I think, that I laid out the program of my Zionist work for the next eight years. How, it will be asked, did we actually get past the dead-point? The answer is: simply by getting past it! By 1914, we had increased the Jewish population from 80,000 to 100,000, our agricultural workers from 500 to 2,000. We had founded the Jewish National Library, and the

of acetone, the solvent in making cordite. Without this solvent it would be necessary to make far-reaching changes in the naval guns. To finish the business, I was brought into the presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Mr. Churchill was brisk, fascinating, charming and energetic. Almost his first words were: "Well, Dr. Weizmann, we need thirty thousand tons of acetone. Can you make it?" I was so terrified by this lordly request that I almost turned tail. I answered: "So far I have succeeded in making a few hundred cubic centimeters of acetone at a time by the fermentation process. I do my work in a laboratory. I myself can't even determine what will be required."

I was given carte blanche by Mr. Churchill, and I took upon myself a task which was to tax all my energies for the next two years, and which was to have consequences which I did not then foresee.

It meant a great deal of pioneering in a field in which I had had no experience whatsoever. First, we found a place where we could carry out our first large-scale experiment. It was the Nicholson gin factory in Bromley-by-Bow. It took us six or seven months to apply the process on a half-ton scale fairly regularly and with consistently satisfactory results. It entailed an enormous amount of work. Finally, under the pressure of grain shortages, production was shifted to Canada and America—America had by this time entered the war. Some was manufactured in France, some in India, from rice. The first American plant for this method of producing acetone was built at Terre Haute, Ind.

After the war my patents were taken over by Commercial Solvents, one of the great chemical concerns of America. The government gave me a token reward, amounting to about ten shillings for every ton of acetone produced, a total of ten thousand pounds.

The government built a laboratory for me in 1916, and we came to London. We took a house at 67 Addison Road. It was not a large place, but it soon became a center not only for the Zionists but for a great many British political figures.

Arthur James Balfour, whom I first met in 1906, succeeded Churchill in the Admiralty. Lloyd George became Minister of Munitions, and I had much to do with his board. When the first period of experiment and construction was over, I had a certain amount of leisure, as well as opportunity to see British statesmen. The center of gravity of my life shifted once again toward my Zionist interests, and the tide of events moved rapidly toward one of the climactic points in the history of the movement and, I believe, in the history of the Jewish people.

**The Balfour Declaration**

It was an extraordinary struggle that developed within English Jewry in the half year which preceded the issuance of the Balfour Declaration. Here was a people which had been divorced from its original homeland for eighteen centuries putting in a claim for restitution. And a well-to-do, contented and self-satisfied Jewish minority, a tiny minority, rose in rebellion against the proposal.

The assimilationist handful of upper-class British Jews was aware that the Zionist cause was making great headway in government circles and in general public opinion, but it was only in the spring of 1917 that they felt the critical moment to be approaching. On May 24, David L. Alexander, president of the Board of

Jewish Deputies, and Claude G. Montefiore, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, published a long statement in "The Times," of London, violently repudiating the Zionist position and urging the government against favorable action on our demands. All the old arguments were there. The Jews could not claim a national home. The utmost that could be demanded for the Jews of Palestine was enjoyment of religious liberty, "reasonable" facilities for immigration and colonization, and so on.

The bringing of the fight into the open had made it imperative that the government settle the issue. I went to see Mr. Balfour and put it to the Foreign Secretary that the time had come for the British government to give us a definite declaration of support and encouragement. Mr. Balfour promised to do so, and asked me to submit to him a declaration which would be satisfactory to us, and which we would try to put before the War Cabinet.

Around Sept. 18, 1917, I learned that this declaration had been discussed at a Cabinet meeting, and that the sharp intervention of one of the assimilationists, Edwin Montague, then financial secretary to the Treasurer, had caused the withdrawal of the item from the agenda. When it came up again on Oct. 4, Montague made a passionate speech against the move. There was nothing new on what he had to say, but the vehemence with which he urged his views astounded the Cabinet. Certain it was that his opposition, coupled with the sustained attacks which the tiny anti-Zionist group had been conducting for months, was responsible for the compromise formula which the War Cabinet submitted to us a few days later.

A comparison of the two texts—the original and the one adopted after Montague's attack—shows a painful recession from what the government itself was prepared to offer. The first declares that "Palestine should be reconstituted as the national home of the Jewish people." The second speaks of "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish race." The first says only that the "government will use its best endeavors to secure the achievement of this object and will discuss the necessary methods with the Zionist organization." The second inserts the subject of the "civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities" in such a fashion as to impute possible oppressive intentions to the Jews.

But it goes without saying that this second formula, emasculated as it was, represented a tremendous event in exile Jewish history.

Our judgment was to accept it, to press for ratification. For we knew that the assimilationists would use every delay for their own purposes, and we also knew that in America the same internal Jewish struggle was going on. Our intention was to obtain from

President Wilson, who was wholeheartedly with us, a public expression of sympathy. In this we were not successful. But on Oct. 16, Colonel E. M. House, acting for President Wilson, cabled the British government America's support of the substance of the declaration. This was one of the most important factors in breaking the deadlock.

On Nov. 2, 1917, after a final discussion in the War Cabinet, Balfour issued the famous letter known as the Balfour Declaration. The text read:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, its being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

While the Cabinet was in session, I was waiting outside. Sir Mark Sykes, chief secretary of the War Cabinet, brought the document out to me with the exclamation: "Dr. Weizmann, it's a boy!"

Well, I did not like the boy at first. He was not the one I had expected. But I knew that this was a great departure.

**IV**

**Palestine in 1918**

The Zionist Commission assembled in Tel Aviv, at this time a little seaside town consisting of perhaps a hundred houses and a few hundred inhabitants. It was quiet, almost desolate, among the sand dunes, but not unattractive, though it had been cut off from the outside world for nearly four years.

I soon discovered that the Balfour Declaration, which had made such a stir in the outside world, had never reached many officers here, even those of high rank.

General Allenby, though not hostile, was inclined to be skeptical. Not because he feared trouble from the Arabs; it was rather that, in his view, Palestine had no future for the Jews. I remember that toward the end of a long talk, when I felt his resistance yielding a little, I said something like this:

"You have conquered a great part of Palestine. . . . If this conquest of yours be measured by the centuries of hallowed tradition which attach to every square kilometer of its ground, then yours is one of the greatest victories in history. The day may come when we shall make good your victory, so that it may remain graven in the lives of men and nations. It would be a great pity if anything were done now—for instance, by a few officials or administrators—to mar this victory."

He seemed at first a little taken back by this tirade, but when I had finished he said: "Well, let's hope it will be made good." After this interview our relations underwent a certain improvement, but on the whole the spirit govern-



"His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. . . ." Balfour Declaration, November 2, 1917.

ing officialdom was not conducive to co-operation between ourselves and the British or between ourselves and the Arabs. The fact was that Arab hostility gained in momentum as the days passed. By the time a civil administration under Sir Herbert Samuel took over, the gulf between the two peoples was already difficult to bridge.

### Challukah Jewry

There was a second Jewish community in Palestine, an old quaint picturesque and appealing community which long antedated the upbuilding of the Jewish Homeland. This was Challukah Jewry, elderly, strictly religious men and women who devoted their last years to prayer, sacred study and good deeds generally. They lived in a strange world of their own. All they knew definitely about the war was that it had dried up the source of most of their incomes, since no money could now reach them from their European benefactors.

A curious incident out of that time has stayed vividly in my memory. My train was due to pull out of Lydda; my luggage was being taken out to the car. I noticed two venerable gentlemen—their combined ages must have been in the neighborhood of one hundred and eighty years—bearing down on me. They said: "But you are not really going away? You can't go now. There are still some matters of importance to settle here."

I was only too conscious that there were matters of importance still unsettled—many of them to remain so for many years—but I did not at once grasp what was meant. The elder proceeded to enlighten me:

"Do you not know that the Feast of Tabernacles is almost upon us and we have no myrtles?" (At the Feast of Tabernacles certain prayers are said by orthodox Jews while they hold a palm branch adorned with myrtles in one hand and an ethog, or citron in the other.)

A little startled, I said: "Surely you can get myrtles from Egypt."

My friends looked pained. They laid the foundations of a lifelong friendship. I met the Emir several times afterward in Europe and our negotiations crystallized into an agreement drawn up by Colonel Lawrence and signed by the Emir and myself. Thus the leader of the Arab world came to a complete understanding with us and would, no doubt, have carried this understanding into effect if his destiny had shaped as we at that time expected it would.

My interlocutors brought out their trump card. "But there is a quarantine imposed on the importation of plants from Egypt; the military authorities do not permit it."

We seemed to have reached a deadlock. I had to go. But in Cairo, when I went to take leave of General Allenby just before my boat sailed, he suddenly said: "By the way, about those myrtles!" He pulled a letter out of his pocket, glanced at it, and added: "You know, it is an important business; it's all in the Bible; I read it up in the Book of Nehemiah last night. Well, you'll be glad to hear that we have lifted the quarantine, and a consignment of myrtles will get to Palestine in good time for the Feast of Tabernacles!"

### The Positive Side

Two achievements may, I think, be written down to the credit of the Zionists Commission of 1918. One was the understanding reached with King Feisal, Commander in Chief of the Arab Army, who carried great weight in Arabia. To see him, I set out from Palestine for Akaba, and proceeded thence up the Wady Araba into Trans-Jordan. The Turks still held the Jordan Valley; thus the journey which today can be made in a couple of hours by car from Jerusalem, took upward of ten days. In the heat of June it was no pleasure jaunt.

In sight of headquarters, Arab

Army officers brought out water and fruit, with greetings from the Emir Feisal bidding us welcome to his camp. I may have been a little lightheaded from the sudden change of climate, but that night, as I stood there I suddenly had the feeling that three thousand years had vanished, had become as nothing. Here I was, on the identical ground, on the identical



Dr. Weizmann with King Feisal, commander in chief of the Arab Army.

errand, of my ancestors in the dawn of my people's history, when they came to negotiate with the ruler of the country for a right of way, that they might return to their home.

I found the Emir surrounded by his warriors, a forbidding-looking band. Among them moved T. E. Lawrence, famous afterward as "Lawrence of Arabia," chatting to various chiefs. After the usual exchange of politenesses, I explained to Feisal our desire to do everything in our power to allay Arab fears and our hope that he would lend us his powerful moral support. I stressed the fact that there was a great deal of room in the country if intensive development were applied, and that the lot of the Arabs would be greatly improved through our work there. With all this I found the Emir in full agreement, as Lawrence later confirmed to me by letter.

This first meeting in the desert laid the foundations of a lifelong friendship. I met the Emir several times afterward in Europe and our negotiations crystallized into an agreement drawn up by Colonel Lawrence and signed by the Emir and myself. Thus the leader of the Arab world came to a complete understanding with us and would, no doubt, have carried this understanding into effect if his destiny had shaped as we at that time expected it would.

Unfortunately, for reasons beyond his control, he was unable to realize his ambitions. He did not unite the Arab world, but was forced out of Syria and given the throne of Iraq. Arab unity receded once more into an unfulfilled dream.

The second entry on the credit side of the Zionists Commission may have looked much less impressive at the time; no one today denies its value. On the afternoon of July 24, 1918, the foundation stones of the Hebrew University were laid on Mt. Scopus in the presence of General Allenby and Moslem, Christian and Jewish dignitaries.

The physical setting of the ceremony was of unforgettable and sublime beauty. The declining sun flooded the hills of Judea and Moab with golden light. It seemed to me that the transfigured heights were watching, wondering, dimly aware perhaps that this was the beginning of the return of their own people after many days. Below us lay Jerusalem, gleaming like a jewel.

We were practically within the sound of the guns on the northern front. I spoke briefly of our hopes for the university—hopes which at that moment seemed as remote as the catastrophe of the Roman

conquest but which today are in process of realization. The ceremony did not last longer than an hour. When it was over the Zionist anthem "Hatikvah" and "God Save the King" were sung. But no one seemed anxious to leave and we stood silent, with bowed heads, round the little row of stones, while the twilight deepened into night.

### V The Brandeis Group

In July, 1920, there came my first large contact with America, the arrival in London of a large American delegation to the Zionist Annual Conference. Justice Louis D. Brandeis headed the American delegation. There at once became manifest divergences between the American leaders and ourselves, and within the American delegation, too.

With a number of my European colleagues I felt that we should lose no time in approaching the great Jewish organizations which might wish to share in the practical work in Palestine, with a view to the creation of some kind of Jewish council. This was the idea which eventually developed into the Jewish Agency. To the American leaders it seemed unnecessary to have any kind of double organization. It was their view that people who wished to co-operate in the work of rebuilding the Jewish National Home could join the Zionist Organization.

A complicated and sometimes acrimonious discussion developed around this subject. Finally the proposal of the Brandeis group was defeated by a substantial majority.

A second controversial point was the budget. The European group set this at something in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds a year, to which they themselves could contribute very little. The Americans were shocked by this "astronomical" figure, and asserted they could not guarantee more than 100,000 pounds a year. Justice Brandeis contended this was the utmost that could be got from American Jewry, and this at a time when it was well known that American Jews had acquired and were acquiring considerable wealth.

I found myself explaining that we could not possibly adopt a budget of that order; I added that if this was all he could find in America, I should have to come over and try for myself.

I doubt if Justice Brandeis ever quite forgave me for that challenge. Eventually the conference reached agreement with a group of the American delegation—headed by Louis Lipsky—which invited me to come over to America at the earliest opportunity and see for myself what could and what could not be done.

### Visit to America

On my arrival in New York I received a printed memorandum in which the Brandeis group, which constituted the American

Zionist administration, expounded its views and set forth conditions on which it would be prepared to support my mission. What we had here was a revival, in a new form and a new country, of the old cleavage between "East" and "West" in Zionism and Jewry. The popular slogan called it, in fact, "Washington vs. Plinsk," a convenient double allusion to Brandeis and myself.

All our endeavors to find a compromise formula led to nothing. Samuel Untermyer, the brilliant lawyer and arbitrator, did his best in vain. In the end we were compelled to break off relations with the Brandeis group, and I had to issue a statement to the American Jewish public that, by virtue of the decision of the last Zionist Conference, and of the authority vested in me as president of the World Zionist Organization, I declared the Keren Hayesod—the Palestine Foundation Fund—to be established in the United States.

The fact was the American leaders did not want the Keren Hayesod, nor did they really want to see the Zionist Organization a world organization. They insisted that the best plan would be for every separate Zionist Federation—the German, the Austrian, the Polish—to undertake some specific task in Palestine, the executive of the World Zionist Organization having nothing to do but "co-ordinate" the work. This proposal would have meant, in effect, the reduction of the whole World Zionist Organization to the status of a technical bureau.



An air view of the Hebrew University in Palestine as it appears today.

I attended the Cleveland convention of the Zionist Organization of America in June, 1921, but did not think it proper to take part in the proceedings. The issue was fought out between the American Zionists: on the one side the nationally known figures of Judge Julian Mack, Professor Felix Frankfurter, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise; on the other relatively obscure but thoroughly representative figures like Louis Lipsky, Abraham Goldberg and Morris Rothenberg. The result was that the administration was defeated by an overwhelming majority. I am afraid that they did not prove very good losers, for the whole Brandeis group resigned from the executive of the American organization. Nor did they remain neutral; most of them entered into active and formidable opposition against our activities. There is little doubt that our efforts in the first few years after Cleveland—crucial years for Palestine—would have been much more productive but for the implacable hostility of most of our former colleagues.

Samuel Untermyer became the first president of the Keren Hayesod (later swallowed up in the United Jewish Appeal). On the

whole the response of American Jewry was remarkably good. The first year's income was about four times the \$500,000 which Mr. Brandeis had set as the maximum obtainable from the Jews of America, thus proving the tonic effect of setting a fairly high budget. We still had nothing near the sum required. However, we could go ahead with some land-purchase, immigration and settlement.

The British Mandate over Palestine was ratified by the League of Nations, but not without a Zionist setback—the "Churchill White Paper." This document, published in June, 1922, removed Trans-Jordan from the area of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. Dr. Weizmann and his colleagues accepted because to reject it would have meant rejection of the mandate, and because it established the principle of "absorptive capacity," immigration at the rate of the economic capacity of Palestine to absorb new arrivals. Dr. Weizmann continues:

We know now, though we were not so sure in 1922, that the principle of "absorptive capacity," if generally applied, could have been the key to the rapid and stable expansion of the Yishuv (the Jewish community, literally meaning "the settlement"). We also know that it was in fact applied in such a spirit as to prove a stumbling block to Jewish enterprise. In fairness I must add that great opportunities really did open out before us in Palestine, but we could not take full advantage of them while the time served be-

cause of lack of really substantial support from the Jews of Europe and America.

### Hebrew University

The years that led up to 1929 were for the Zionist movement and the National Home years of alternating progress and setback, and of the gradual emergence in Palestine of foundations whose solidity was to be demonstrated in the time that followed.

One event stands out on which I linger with pleasure, and that is the opening of the Hebrew University.

By the spring of 1925 we could look at "our university" and feel there really was enough of it to justify a formal "opening ceremony." Of course at that early stage no students had been accepted, but a body of research workers was gradually assembling and the various institutes were taking shape. After much discussion and heart-searching, therefore, we sent out invitations for an opening ceremony to be conducted by Lord Balfour on April 1, 1925.

Today, less than a quarter of a century after the opening ceremony, we have at Jerusalem a full-fledged university, comparable

in most respects with the ancient homes of learning of western Europe. It is rapidly approaching completion, in so far as a university may ever be said to approach completion, and if not for the war already would have gained for itself no small reputation.

### VI Attack and Repulse

On Aug. 25, 1929, while in Switzerland, I received a telegram which began with the words, "The Under Secretary of State regrets to announce," and brought me the first news of the Palestine pogroms of that year. Nearly a hundred and fifty Jews were killed, hundreds were wounded, and great property damage was done.

This, then, was the answer of the Arab leadership. They had realized that Zionist fortunes had taken an upward turn, that the speed of our development in Palestine would soon follow the same curve. The way to prevent that, they thought, was a bloodbath.

The Colonial Secretary, Lord Passfield (the former Sydney Webb), had shown little sympathy for our cause. I remember a conversation, at his house, with Lady Passfield (the former Beatrice Webb). What I heard from Lady Passfield was: "I can't understand why the Jews make such a fuss over a few dozen of their people killed in Palestine. As many are killed every week in London in traffic accidents, and no one pays any attention."

Machinery was set in motion for the political attack on our position in Palestine. First came the Shaw Commission. This group conceded that the Arabs had been the attackers but said nothing about the strange behavior of the Palestine administration, which during the attacks had issued communiques representing the riots as "clashes" between Jews and Arabs.

Then came the Simpson Report. Sir John Hope Simpson and his commission were sent out to Palestine in 1930 to look into the problems of immigration, land settlement and development. But before the report was issued, together with what is now called the Passfield White Paper, the government declared publicly that it intended to suspend immigration, introduce restrictive land legislation and curtail the authority of the Jewish Agency.

There was nothing left for me but to resign my position as president of the Jewish Agency.

Stanley Baldwin, Sir Austin Chamberlain, General Smuts, Sir John Simon, and a host of others, all from various points of view, attacked the Passfield White Paper as inconsistent with the mandate which Great Britain had been given in Palestine. What effect our arguments had on the government, and how much the change was due to the pressure of an adverse public opinion in England and elsewhere I cannot say. But on February 13, 1931, there was an official reversal of policy. It restored our political position and initiated a period of peace, prosperity and great immigration into Palestine.

Nevertheless, as the Congress of 1931 approached, I became the butt of ever-mounting attacks, and the occasion for a pernicious extremist propaganda. I held my ground and continued to point out that in a movement like ours the center of gravity is not an exaggerated political program, but work, colonization, education, immigration and the maintenance of decent relation with the mandatory power.

My admonitions were in vain. The politicians at the Congress were determined to initiate a debate on "the ultimate aims of the Zionist movement." It is difficult to say if this debate was meant sincerely, or whether it was simply a means to provoke my opposition and thus facilitate my resignation

from office. If the latter, it was the more unjust—I permit myself to say even indecent—in that I announced, in my opening address, my intention of resigning because of the precarious state of my health, which was patent to everybody. My doctors had, in fact, remonstrated with me severely on the dangers of even attending the Congress. In spite of this, the Congress insisted on going through the motion of passing a resolution of non-confidence in my policy by a roll-call vote.



Dr. Weizmann at work in his laboratory in Rehovoth.

The resulting break in my life was not without its blessings. I announced my intention of opening a laboratory in London and going back to my chemistry, which I had neglected for so many years.

It happened that at about that time Professor Richard Willstätter, one of the greatest modern chemists, came to London to receive the Gold Medal of the Royal Society. I had met him only once before, and fleetingly. I discovered in him now a delightful companion and a true friend. He agreed that we should collaborate on a piece of work in a field which was very familiar to him and on which he had done extensive work. I took over only a small corner of this vast field and was able after a few years to make something practical of it, a vegetable food-stuff which is now being produced on a considerable scale in America and may shortly be produced in other countries.

There were two factors which urged me on in this change. First, my intrinsic relation to science, which had been part of my life since my boyhood; second, my feeling that in one way or another it had something to do with the up-building of Palestine. I was already thinking, then, of a research institute which would work in combination with the Agriculture Experiment Station at Rehovoth, and of something larger, of wider scope, too. And it was during the period when I was out of office that the Daniel Sieff Research Institute was founded, to be followed many years later by the Weizmann Institute of Science.

### African Interlude

South Africa was a new experience for my wife and myself. We were attracted by the idea of a visit to the country. I found myself in an unusual Jewish community scattered over a wide subcontinent in small groups, but united in Zionist spirit. South African Jewry was singularly free from the so-called assimilationist taint. There were practically no German Jews in the country. The Jews of South Africa were preponderantly—in fact almost exclusively—from Kovno, or Vilna, or Minsk and the little places in between these Jewish centers.

I met many types of modest, quiet workers to whom Zionism

was the whole of their existence. From the technical point of view the trip was well organized but extremely trying, as one had to visit small communities scattered over a vast subcontinent. Still, we went religiously through our duties, and at the end were satisfied with the results, which were financially quite considerable.

We had few pauses or relaxations in those five months, but there was one which calls for special mention. That was a visit to the famous game reserve.



Dr. Weizmann at work in his laboratory in Rehovoth.

Within that area the shooting of animals, or their molestation in any way, was forbidden, and they lived a free and unmolested life. And the animals knew their privileges! They walked about in the presence of human beings freely and unconcernedly.

It must be of particular interest—and a source of enormous satisfaction—to a naturalist to spend some time in the reserve. As for myself, I could not help reflecting about something else. Here were these wonderful animals, with a beautiful home reserved for them, with trees, water, grass, food, going about unmolested, as free citizens, establishing their own laws, habits and customs, knowing their ways about, probably having their own language, and wise to the natural dangers of their environment.

Here they were, I thought, in their home, which in area is only slightly smaller than Palestine; they are protected. Nature offers them generously of her gifts, and they have no Arab problem.

It must be a wonderful thing, I reflected, to be an animal of the South African game reserve; much better than being a Jew in Warsaw—or even in London.

### VII Scientists and Others

The year 1933, the year of Hitler's advent to power, marked the beginning of the last frightful phase in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the Jewish people.

When I accepted the chairmanship of the Central Bureau for the Settlement of German Jews, I had no particular qualifications for the work. But the need was so urgent, the human suffering so great, and the men and women who sought help so pathetic in the misfortune which had come over them like a tidal wave, that there could be no question of preparing oneself specifically for the job. One just did the best he could.

I felt it would be a great access of moral strength and a valuable source of technical knowledge if we could offer to the Hebrew University or to the Daniel Sieff Research Institute, Albert Einstein the physicist, James Franck of Goettingen, the mathematician Hermann Weyl, the physicist Pla-

czek, the chemist Wiegner, to mention but a few names. But somehow I failed to convince them. Some of them found homes in England, others in America. That was comprehensible, but there were other places—Turkey, for example—chosen in preference to Palestine which were utterly beyond me.

I was in Palestine when the first stream of German immigrants came in. Here they were, these German Jews, used to a regular and sheltered life, mostly in solid business or professional pursuits, altogether unfamiliar with social earthquakes of this kind. They lacked the flexibility and adaptability of Russian and Polish Jews. Watching these people, one asked oneself: will they succeed? Will they be able to push new roots into the hard soil of Palestine? Or will they end their lives here in a sort of exile, forever bewailing the past and unable to reconcile themselves to the present?

Remembering that scene, which is ever present in my mind, I think with pride and deep satisfaction of the transformation through which the German Jews have passed in Palestine, and of the distinguished contribution which they have made to the orderliness and general quality of our work. They exercised a great educational influence on the East European Jews, who still form a majority, and who were inclined to look down upon the newcomers.

We founded for the Germans special types of suburban settlements, in which the family could devote itself to the lighter kind of agricultural work, while the head of the family was within easy distance of the city. Between the garden plot and the job, such as it was, a livelihood could be eked out, and in time the system yielded good results.

In 1935 I returned to office as President of the World Zionist Organization and of the Jewish Agency. I did it reluctantly, after long and earnest pleading by my friends. I had got into the stride of my scientific work again, spending more and more time in the laboratory in the Sieff Institute among my Palestinian colleagues. For several months in the latter part of 1934 and the beginning of 1935 my wife and I had lived in a little rented bungalow in Rehovoth, and we had begun to plan our home there. It was completed in 1937 and we settled down.

I could not help thinking that very soon after taking office I would be faced with the same old troubles. I would again be made the scapegoat for the sins of the British government. Indeed, I anticipated a harder time than before 1931, for circumstances were becoming more and more unfavorable.

### Riot and Partition

The deterioration of the international situation, the rise of Hitler Germany, the Italo-Abyssinian war, the preliminaries to the civil war in Spain, injected new and disturbing elements into the Zionist picture. France's indecisiveness toward Hitler, who was moving toward the Rhine; England's indecisiveness toward Mussolini, who was sending his warships through the Suez Canal, tended to give the Arabs the impression that with the democracies force alone won concessions. In April, 1936, rioting broke out in Palestine, and a new and unhappy chapter opened in Zionist history.

The outbreaks were sporadic at first. In the general spirit of the period, the government did not act decisively. The Arabs gained the impression that they had in fact chosen the means and the moment well. They formed the Arab Higher Committee, headed by the Grand Mufti, and called a general strike. In May, 1936, the British gov-

ernment decided to appoint a royal commission to "investigate the causes of unrest and alleged grievances of Arabs or Jews." This was the now famous Peel Commission, so-called from its chairman, Earl Peel, by far the most distinguished and ablest of the investigatory bodies ever sent out to Palestine.

The subject of the partition of Palestine was first broached to me by this commission at a session which was held in camera on Jan. 8, 1937. No colleague was with me. I was asked how the idea struck me, and naturally answered that I could not tell on the spur of the moment, nor would I give my own impressions except after consultation with my colleagues.

Actually I felt that it held out great possibilities and hopes. Something new had been born into the Zionist movement, something which had to be handled with great care and tenderness, which could not be permitted to become a matter for crude slogans and angry controversy. I remember saying not long afterwards to a colleague, "A Jewish State, the idea of Jewish independence in Palestine, even if only in part of Palestine, is such a lofty thing that it ought to be treated like the Ineffable Name, which is never pronounced in vain. By talking about it too much, by dragging it down to the level of the banal, you desecrate that which should be approached only with reverence."

During the entire period of the rioting the Jews of Palestine exhibited moral discipline which won the admiration and respect of liberal people all over the world. The consistency with which this policy was maintained was the more remarkable when we consider that violence paid political dividends to the Arabs. The Jews followed their tradition of moral discipline, the Palestine administration followed its tradition of bracketing Jews and Arabs "impartially" in the "disturbances." It looked very much like incitement of Jews to terrorism, and the human thing happened when a dissident Jewish minority, the Irgun Zvai Leumi, broke ranks at last in the summer of 1938, taking its cue from the Arabs and from the administration. But it was still a very small minority. The Yishuv as a whole, then as now, stood firm against terrorism.

The darkness of those years is relieved by the memory of a strange and brilliant figure, Orde Wingate, who has sometimes been called "the Lawrence of Judea." He won that title not only for his military exploits as the leader of the Jewish groups which were organized against the Arab terrorist activity, but for his passionate sympathy with the highest ideals of Zionism. The Jews under his command were especially feared by the Arabs. Wingate used to tell me that when, at the head of a Jewish squad, he ambushed a group of raiders, he would hear a shout: "Run!" "These are not British soldiers! They are Jews!"

I met Wingate and his beautiful young wife, Lorna, at Government House in Jerusalem. He came often to my house in Rehovoth, traveling alone in his little car, armed to the teeth. He had come to his Zionist views not under any personal influence or propaganda, but by the effect of Zionist literature on his deep and lifelong study of the Bible. He preached the doctrine that unless once forced it, the Government would never do anything for us. The Palestine administration, in his opinion, consisted, almost without exception, of enemies of the Zionist movement.

In World War II Wingate received an appointment to India, where he organized his famous Chindits for the Burma campaign behind the Japanese lines. His achievement in this enterprise has

become one of the war's legends. He was killed in an airplane accident when he insisted on flying to an outpost in the jungle against the advice of the pilot. His death was an irreparable loss to the British Army, the Jewish cause, and to my wife and myself personally.

### VIII

#### The White Paper

Britain's official offer of a partition plan for Palestine was contained in a White Paper issued in July, 1937. The offer was accompanied by a series of interim administrative measures, "while the form of a scheme of partition is being worked out," which struck heavily at the Jewish National Home. They were the first steps toward the nullification of the Balfour Declaration; actually nullification came with the White Paper of 1939. It was the classic technique of the step-by-step sell-out of small nations.

The same may be said of the St. James tripartite conference—British, Arabs, Jews—which the government now proceeded to call. The reader must bear the period in mind. In October, 1938, the Sudetenland had been handed over to Hitler as a result of the Munich Conference; in March, 1939, Hitler annexed the rest of Czechoslovakia; and Mr. Chamberlain still believed, or pretended to believe, that by these concessions he was purchasing "peace in our time." What chance had the Jewish National Home with such a government, and what likelihood was there that commissions and conferences would deflect it from its appeasement course?

One day, when the conference was fairly advanced, I received a letter from the Colonial Office, addressed to me obviously by a clerical error. It was apparently meant for the members of the Arab delegation. There, in clear terms, was the outline of what was afterward to be the White Paper of 1939, submitted for Arab approval! Its terms were an Arab State of Palestine in five years; a limited Jewish immigration during these five years and none thereafter without Arab consent!

I could scarcely believe my eyes. I happened to remember, when I had finished perusing the extraordinary document, that most of my Zionist friends were at a party only a few doors from mine. I went over, and we managed to get Malcolm MacDonald to join us. A heated and extremely unpleasant discussion ensued. MacDonald was very crestfallen and stammered ineffective excuses, that the document did not represent the final view of His Majesty's Government, that it was only a basis for discussion, that everything could still be changed, that we should not take it so tragically—the usual twaddle.

In spite of the hopelessness of the prospect, I made arrangements to see Mr. Chamberlain. I pleaded with him once more to stay his hand. The Prime Minister of England sat before me like a marble statue. His expressionless eyes were fixed on me, but he never said a word. I got no response. He was bent on his appeasement of the Arabs and nothing could change his mind. What he gained by it is now a matter of history.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill delivered against the White Paper one of the greatest speeches of his career. The whole debate, indeed, went against the government. The most important figures in the house attacked the White Paper.

The government answer, delivered by Malcolm MacDonald, was a clever piece of sophistry which could carry conviction only to those who were ignorant of the

details of the problem. It is worth recording that even in that atmosphere the government victory was extremely narrow. There were 268 votes in favor, 179 against, with 110 abstaining. As a rule the government obtained more than 400 votes for its measures. As I left the House with my friends, I could not help overhearing the remarks of several members to the effect that the Jews had been given a very raw deal.

#### The First War Years

The paradox which was revealed with the opening of the war deepened with the passing of the months. In the fight against the Nazi monster no one could have been more fanatically eager to contribute to the common cause than the Jews. At the same time England, then the leader of the anti-Nazi coalition, was keeping the gates of Palestine closed against the unhappy thousands of men, women and children who were making the last desperate effort to reach the safety of the National Home. The coffin boats continued to wander over the Mediterranean, unable to discharge their human cargoes. The pressure within Europe intensified. And yet we were determined to place all our man power, all our facilities in Palestine, at the disposal of England and her allies. What else was there for us to do?

In 1940, I visited America, and found it in that strange prewar mood which it is now so difficult to recall. Pearl Harbor was still two years off. America was, so to speak, violently neutral, and making an extraordinary effort to live in the ordinary way.

I spoke at Zionist meetings in New York, Baltimore, Chicago and Cleveland, seeking to call the attention of my fellow-Jews to the doom hanging over European Jewry. I stressed our positive achievements in Palestine, and expressed the hope that the end of the war would bring with it the annulment of the White Paper and a new era of progress.

All in all, this American trip, which lasted three months, was not a satisfactory one. There was, however, one considerable gain to record. It was during this visit that I made the closer acquaintance of two of the younger New England Zionists, Dewey Stone and Harry Levine. Early in 1940 they added, to their general Zionist work, a special and sustained interest in the Sieff Research Institute at Rehovoth, Palestine, and later they were to take a leading part in the development of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

It was genuine relief to get back to the realities of England where, if the truth was harsh, it was at least being faced. The symbol of England's awakening to reality was Chamberlain's retirement and Churchill's assumption of office as Prime Minister. The illusions of "the phony war" were gone, and England knew that, for a time at least, she would be standing alone.

Our two boys were in active service. Benji, the older one, was with his anti-aircraft artillery group on the aerodrome in Kent. He had married in 1937, Maidie Pomerans, who comes of an excellent family of Russian Jewish origin living in Leicester, Midlands. Benji and Maidie have one child, our grandson, David, a bright spark, almost too intelligent, who must constantly be kept back in order that he may not develop into a so-called prodigy. He fortunately does as well at games as in his studies, so there is every chance that he will not develop into the over-grown intellectual type with which we meet so often in modern Jewish society.

Our younger son, Michael, became an officer in the air force, and he devoted himself to his duties heart and soul. He was a physicist by training, deeply interested in

aeronautics and electronics, but in spite of repeated offers from research stations of the Ministry of Aviation, he insisted on active service. (In February, 1942, Michael was lost in action.—Ed.)

I was appointed honorary chemical adviser to the Ministry of Supply, headed by Mr. Herbert Morrison, and was given a little laboratory in London. The laboratory was conveniently located across Hyde Park, a few minutes' walk from the Dorchester Hotel. I found it a great comfort in this time of personal and general stress to have a serious occupation which absorbed a great deal of energy and attention, and gave one the feeling of making some sort of contribution to the national effort. Among other things, we investigated the fermentation of molasses by mass inoculation, the fermentation of wood and straw hydrolyzates, and the preparation of methy-butinol and its transformation products, especially isoprene. This last was of interest in view of the approaching rubber crisis.



An air view of Rehovoth. Dr. Weizmann's home appears in the foreground.

### IX

#### Roosevelt and Churchill

Early in 1942 I received a call from John G. Winant, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He informed me that President Roosevelt had expressed the wish to have me come over to the United States to work there on the problem of synthetic rubber. Mr. Winant advised me earnestly to devote myself as completely as possible to chemistry. He believed that I would thus serve best both the Allied powers and the Zionist cause. I promised to follow his advice, and during the fifteen months of my third visit to America actually did little outside the scientific field.

My wife and I left for America on March 11, and on the day of departure I dropped in at 10 Downing Street to say good by to Mr. John Martin, Winston Churchill's private secretary. I had already taken farewell of him when he suddenly said: "The P. M. is in the other room. He has a few minutes' time, and I think I'll bring you in to him."

Then a strange colloquy took place, or I should say monologue. Mr. Churchill packed a great deal into those few minutes which we passed together, standing on our feet.

He first wished me luck on my American trip. "I am glad you are going," he said, "and I am sure you will find a great deal of work to do there." Then, without any questioning or prompting on my part, he went on: "I want you to know that I have a plan, which, of course, can only be carried into

effect when the war is over. I would like to see Ibn Saud made lord of the Middle East—boss of the bosses—provided he settles with you. It will be up to you to get the best possible conditions. Of course, we shall help you. Keep this confidential, but you might talk it over with Roosevelt when you get to America. There's nothing he and I cannot do if we set our minds on it."

Toward the end of my stay in America I had a long interview with President Roosevelt, in the presence of Sumner Welles. He was, of course, aware of the Arab problem, and spoke in particular of Ibn Saud, whom he considered fanatical and difficult. I maintained the thesis that we could not rest our case on the consent of the Arabs. As long as their consent was asked they would naturally refuse it, but once they knew that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt both supported the Jewish National Home, they would acquiesce. The moment they sensed a flaw in this support they

badly bogged down and going too slowly."

There was another aspect of the rubber problem which was vitally affected, and that had to do with isoprene. Now whether one produces butadiene from oil or from alcohol there is no difference in the final character of the rubber, which when processed is hard, and is best used only for the outside part of the tire, rather than for the guts or soft inner tubing. I had answered this problem by another process, condensation of acetone and acetylene. I produced thereby an isoprene which is polymerized into isoprene rubber and gives a soft, malleable product which blends well with the butadiene rubber, so one could use pure butadiene rubber for the hard outer tube and a combination of the two rubbers of the soft inner tube.

Here, too, I must record a long history of delay and opposition. The government appointed an important committee to go into the matter. Originally a member of the Supreme Court was to head the committee, and Justice Stone was proposed by the President. He refused, and Bernard Baruch took his place. Two important members of the committee were Professors Compton and Conant. Professor Conant was skeptical from the outset. He said that he, too, had been trying to synthesize isoprene from acetylene and acetone, and it seemed to him a tedious and expensive method. I answered in some astonishment: "But you don't know what my process is!" In the end I handed over my processes to a firm in Philadelphia, which began to apply it during the war, and continues to do so now.

#### Return to Palestine

I had not been in Palestine since the spring of 1939, in the hectic days preceding the issuance of the White Paper. All this time my wife and I had hankered after the country, and after our home in Rehovoth. As my seventieth birthday approached, in the autumn of 1944, we made up our minds that we would spend it nowhere but in Palestine.

The journey began under an ominous cloud. On Nov. 6, five days before we set out, Lord Moyne was assassinated in Cairo (by the Stern Group—Ed.) I wrote the next day to Mr. Churchill:

"I can hardly find words adequate to express the deep moral indignation and horror which I feel at the murder of Lord Moyne. I know that these feelings are shared by Jewry throughout the world. . . . I can assure you that Palestine Jewry will, as its representative bodies have declared, go to the utmost limit of its power to cut out, root and branch, this evil from its midst." There is not a single word in this letter which I have ever wanted to retract, even in the days of our bitterest disappointment.

The reception accorded me in Palestine was warm, generous and spontaneous. The war years had knit the community into a powerful, self-conscious organism, and the great war effort, out of all proportion to numerical strength, had given the Jews of Palestine a heightened self-reliance, a justified sense of merit and achievement, a renewed claim on the democratic world, and a high degree of technical development. The productive capacity of the country had been given a powerful forward thrust. The National Home was in fact here, unrecognized, and by that lack of recognition frustrated in the fulfillment of its task. Here were over 600,000 Jews capable of a vast concerted action in behalf of the remnant of Jewry in Europe, frantically eager to undertake it and forbidden to do so.

Side by side with these developments, in some ways linked with them, and in part arising from the bitter frustration of legitimate hopes, there were the negative features I have referred to: here and there a relaxation of the traditional Zionist purity of ethics, a touch of militarization and a weakness for its trappings; here and there something worse, the tragic, futile, un-Jewish resort to terrorism, a perversion of the purely defensive function of the Haganah; and worst of all, in certain circles, a readiness to compound with the evil, to play politics with it, to condemn and not to condemn it, to treat it not as the thing it was, namely, an unmitigated curse to the National Home, but as a phenomenon which might have its advantages.

**X**

**Repudiation and Rebuff**

Long before the end of the war the last excuse for British policy in Palestine — pacification of the Arabs, who were not pacified by it—had disappeared. By 1944, and even in 1943, the victory which the Arabs had done so little to help us obtain was in sight. The moral authority of the democracies was supreme, and a declaration for the Jewish Homeland then would have had irresistible force. A new excuse replaced the old one; one had to wait for the end of the war. This was the pretext advanced in private conversation by Mr. Churchill, and offered by him to the House of Commons on February 27, 1945, after the Yalta Conference. The European war ended in May, 1945; no action was taken. In July of that year came the general elections in England, with a Labor triumph which astonished the whole world and delighted all liberal elements.

If ever a political party had gone unequivocally on record with regard to a problem, it was the British Labor party with regard to the Jewish National Home. But today it is clear from the course of events that the promises and protestations of friendship lacked character and substance; they did not stand up to the pressure of those forces which, behind the scenes, have always worked against us. It was on Nov. 13, 1945, that the Labor government officially repudiated the promise of the Labor party and offered us, instead of the abrogation of the White Paper, and relief for the Jews in detention camps—a new Commission of Inquiry!

The British government, in other words, refused to accept the view that six million Jews had been done to death in Europe by various "scientific" mass methods, and that European anti-Semitism was as viciously alive as ever. The British government wanted the Jews to stay on and contribute their talents (as I afterward told the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine) toward the rebuilding of Germany, so that the Germans might have another chance of destroying the last remnants of the Jewish people.

Instead of the mass movement of Jews into Palestine which the British Labor party had repeatedly promised, there was an offer of a trickle of 1,500 refugees a month. Instead of the generous recognition of the original purposes of the Balfour Declaration, there was a reversion to the old, shifty double emphasis on the obligation toward the Arabs of Palestine as having equal weight with the promise of the Homeland to the Jews. The let-down was complete.

Mr. Bevin, who, as the new Foreign Secretary, issued the declaration of policy on behalf of the Labor government, was apparently determined to make it

clear that no doubts should be entertained anywhere as to his personal agreement with the worst implications of the declaration. At a press conference following the issue of the declaration, he said, apparently apropos of our demand for the fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration and the promises of the Labor party: "If the Jews, with all their suffering, want to get too much at the head of the queue, you have the danger of another anti-Semitic reaction through it all."

I thought the remark gratuitously brutal, even coarse, but I cannot say that it surprised me. My personal contacts with Mr. Bevin have been unfortunate where Jewish matters have been concerned. His tone was hectoring. I first went to see him, in his capacity as Foreign Secretary, with regard to immigration certificates for refugees. We had been offered a ludicrously small number, which we could not offer the unhappy, clamoring inmates of the D. P. camps without a feeling of shame. We refused the certificates. Mr. Bevin's opening remarks to me were: "What do you mean by refusing certificates? Are you trying to force my hand? If you want a fight you can have it!" There was not the slightest effort to understand our point of view; there was only an overbearing, quarrelsome approach. An earlier contact with Mr. Bevin, when he had been Minister of Labor during the war, had been somewhat happier; but then Mr. Bevin had wanted my services.

In the autumn of 1945 Mr. Earl Harrison, after personal investigation on the spot, reported to President Truman that there was no solution for the problem to the European Jews other than Palestine. President Truman then suggested to Prime Minister Attlee that 100,000 Jews be admitted immediately to Palestine, and President Truman's suggestion was followed by Mr. Bevin's declaration above referred to. This was the origin of the Anglo-American Commission of 1946.

Its personnel was of high caliber, and included a number of excellent men like Bartley Crum, of California; Richard Crossman, of England; James G. MacDonald, of New York, and Judge Hutchison, of Texas. The commission issued positive though cautious recommendations, among them the admission of the 100,000 "displaced persons," as suggested by President Truman. It produced no effect, except to prove that the British government had never intended to take affirmative action. The whole device had been nothing but a stall. The White Paper remained in force, our immigration was still limited to the tragically derisory figure of 1,500 a month.

**The Response**

In 1946, when the first post-war Zionist Congress was held in Geneva, it was a dreadful experience to run one's eye along row after row of delegates, finding among them hardly one of the friendly faces which had adorned past Congresses. Polish Jewry was missing; Central and Southeast European Jewry was missing; German Jewry was missing. The two main groups represented were Palestinians and the Americans; between them sat the representatives of the fragments of European Jewry, together with some small delegations from England, the Dominions and South America.

The American group, led by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, was from the outset the strongest, not so much because of enlarged numbers, or by virtue of the inherent strength of the delegates, but because of the weakness of the rest. The twen-

ty-second Congress therefore had a special character, differing in at least one respect from previous Congresses. This was the absence, among very many delegates, of faith, or even hope, in the British government, and a tendency to rely on methods never known or encouraged among Zionists before the war.

These methods were referred to by different names: "resistance," "defense," "activism." But whatever shades of meaning may have been expressed, one feature was common to all of them: the conviction of the need for fighting against British authority in Palestine. My stand on these matters was well known; I made it clear once more at the Congress. I stated my belief that our justified protest against our frustrations, against the injustices we had suffered, could have been made with dignity and force, yet without truckling to the demoralizing forces in the movement. I became, therefore, as in the past, the scapegoat for the sins of the British government. Knowing that their "assault" on the British government was ineffective, the "activists," or whatever they would call themselves, turned their shafts on me. About half of the American delegation, led by Rabbi Silver, and part of the Palestinian, led by Mr. Ben Gurion, had made up their minds that I was to go. What happened in the end was that my election as president was made impossible and no president was elected.

I left the Congress depressed, far more by the spirit in which it had been conducted than by the rebuff I had received. In the early spring of 1947 my wife and I returned to Palestine and settled again in our home in Rehovoth. Here I busied myself with scientific work, with the building of the new scientific institute which was founded for my seventieth birthday—and with the dictation of most of these memoirs.

position of oil. The program is still in its initial stages, but enough has been done in Philadelphia, London and Rehovoth to indicate the lines of research on which we should move at present.

Another piece of work which has been occupying our attention leads to the production of cheap but digestible and valuable food-stuffs. It may be briefly described as the attempt to upgrade materials which are used as cattle food, converting them into human food. The materials are peanuts, soybeans and similar substances. This product has been tested in many hospitals as nutrition for patients, and for people with ulcerated stomachs, and it has proved very beneficial. It is, moreover, cheaply produced, and is within reach of the poorest populations, such as the coolies of India or China. It is entirely of a vegetable nature, is highly nutritive, and without containing a particle of meat has a meaty taste. It should be of a particular benefit to those Eastern countries in which meat is either too expensive or is prohibited for religious reasons.

A third branch of research which has occupied our attention is a process for converting the crude residues obtained after the distillation of oil into aromatic substances like benzene, toluene, xylene, naphthalene and certain gaseous substances like butylene, isobutylene, and so on. Our purpose was to create reserves of toluene, for we remembered our sad experiences in the last war, when we ran out of toluene, the basis of TNT.

The building and organization of the Sieff Institute was, even for Palestine, a unique case of pioneering. When, during the war, we undertook to manufacture certain drugs which till then had been a monopoly of the Germans, we lacked both apparatus and raw material. The former we had to improvise, the latter to manufacture for ourselves.

both in the scientific and the Jewish world, during the thirteen years of its existence. I believe we have done good practical work. The name of Rehovoth is familiar to every research chemist in England and the United States, and we receive quite a few applications from scientists who wish to come and work with us.

The Institute proved to be only a beginning. On the occasion of my seventieth birthday a group of my American friends conceived a more ambitious project, a scientific center which would embrace not only organic chemistry but physical chemistry and other branches on a larger and more important scale. It will be the business of those charged with the guidance of the Weizmann Institute not merely to imitate work which is going on in other places, but to concentrate on problems which are peculiarly Middle Eastern or Palestinian, like the introduction of new varieties of plants and the exploitation of resources in the country. It is a fascinating problem to the tackling of which I look forward with great eagerness, even though personally, I can only listen and chime in occasionally. Owing both to my age and eyesight disability, I cannot take part in the actual performance.

**The Decision**

The final phase in the struggle for the establishment of the Jewish state may be said to have begun with Britain's decision in 1947 to refer the whole problem of Palestine to the United Nations. By that time the Anglo-American Commission and the London Conference on Palestine of January, 1947, had been revealed as time-saving devices. The same spirit motivated, I believe, the resort to the U. N. It was not in Mr. Bevin's plans that the U. N. should express itself in favor of the creation of a Jewish state, which it did, in its historic decision of Nov. 29, 1947.

There were many tense moments preceding the final decision. There was, for instance, the actual territorial division. When this was discussed some of the American delegates felt that the Jews were getting too large a slice of Palestine, and that the Arabs might legitimately raise objections. It was proposed to cut out from the proposed Jewish State a considerable part of the Negev, taking the port of Akaba away from us. Ever since the time of the Balfour Declaration I had attached great value to Akaba and the region about it. At present it looks like a forbidding desert, but with a little imagination it becomes quite clear that Akaba is the gate to the Indian Ocean and constitutes a much shorter route from Palestine to the Far East than via Port Said and the Suez Canal. After consultation with friends I decided to go to Washington to see President Truman and put the whole case before him.

On the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 19, I was received by the President with the utmost cordiality. I spoke first of the Negev as a whole, which I believe is destined to become an important part of the Jewish State. The northern part, running from Gaza to Asluj or Beersheba, is beautiful country. It needs water, of course, which can either be brought from the north, as projected in the Lowdermilk scheme, or provided locally by desalting the brackish water which is found in abundance in these parts. We are, in fact, engaged in our Rehovoth Institute in experiments on the second alternative, and have succeeded in producing drinking water at an economic price; the question of larger quantities for irrigation still needs study. The settlements which are already receiving water from a pipeline are showing remarkable results.



Dr. Weizmann sums up the Zionist views before the United Nations committee on the Palestine question.

**XI**

**Science and Zionism**

The reader has been aware in what an organic fashion my Zionist and scientific interests have been interwoven from my earliest years. The question of oil, for instance, which hovers over the Zionist problem, as it does, indeed, over the entire world problem, is a scientific one. It is part of the general question of raw materials, which has been a preoccupation with me for decades, both as a scientist and a Zionist. It had always been my view that Palestine could be made a center of the new scientific development which would get the world past the conflict arising from the monopolistic

There were problems of another kind. When the institute was built on the premises of the experimental station it looked at first as if we were going to sink in a sea of sand. There was not a tree or a blade of grass to adorn the vast courtyard. I therefore set out to plant trees and lay out lawns. Colors, flowers and creepers began to appear very soon, for we have plenty of water and the soil is light and responds to good treatment. After two or three years of care, the whole was transformed into a garden which delights the eye. Every visitor and worker feels the effect.

The Sieff Institute has gradually won a good name for itself

I then spoke of Akaba. Akaba is at present a useless bay. It needs to be dredged, deepened and made into a waterway capable of accommodating ships of sizable dimensions. I pleaded further with the President that if the Egyptians choose to be hostile to the Jewish State, they can close navigation to us through the Suez Canal when this becomes their property, as it will in a few years. The Iraqis, too, can make it difficult for us to pass through the Persian Gulf. Thus we might be cut off entirely from the Orient. We could meet such an eventuality by building our own canal from Haifa to Tel Aviv to Akaba. The project has a great many attractive possibilities, and the mere fact that such a thing could be done would probably serve as a deterrent against closing the road to India for the Jews. I was extremely happy to find that the President read the map very quickly and very clearly. He promised me that he would communicate at once with the American delegation at Lake Success.

At New York, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Ambassador Herschel Johnson, head of the American delegation, called in Moshe Shertok of the Jewish Agency in order to advise him of the decision to exclude Akaba from the Jewish State. Shortly after, Mr. Shertok entered but before the subject was broached, the American delegate was called to the telephone. At the other end of the wire was the President of the United States, telling him that he considered the proposal to keep Akaba within the Jewish State a reasonable one. Obviously the President had been as good as his word and in a few short hours had given the necessary instructions to the American delegation.

The decision opened the way to the vote of the General Assembly on Nov. 29, when, by a majority of 33 to 13, the United Nations declared: "The Mandate for Palestine shall terminate as soon as possible, but in any case not later than Aug. 1, 1948. . . . Independent Arab and Jewish states, and the specific international regime for the City of Jerusalem . . . shall come into existence in Palestine two months after the evacuation of the armed forces of the Mandatory Power has been completed, but in any case not later than Oct. 1, 1948."

### XII The Challenge

I write this on the day following the historic decision of the United Nations.

As the year draws to a close the Jewish people, and particularly the Zionists, face a very great challenge. Before another year is over we must found a Jewish state; we must prepare a constitution, set up a government, organize our defenses and begin to reconstruct the present National Home so as to make it capable of absorbing some six thousand immigrants a month.

But all these matters, whether in the realm of finance or of constitutional arrangements, really deal with the externals of the situation. The state is merely a vessel into which the contents still have to be poured, and it is necessary to know what the contents are likely to be.

Now the first element in such contents, and in my opinion the very lifeblood of a stable society, is justice, and not merely as an abstract principle but as carried out in the law courts and by the judiciary. It must be quick, it must not be expensive—so that every one has access to it—and it must be equal for every one. There must not be one law for the Jews and another for the Arabs. We must stand firm by the ancient principle enunciated in our Torah: "One law and one manner shall be for you and for the stranger that sojourneth with you." In saying this, I do not assume that there are tendencies toward inequality or discrimination. It is merely a timely warning which is particularly necessary because we shall have a very large Arab minority. I am certain that the world will judge the Jewish State by what it will do with the Arabs, just as the Jewish people at large will be judged by what we do or fail to do in this state where we have been given such a wonderful opportunity after thousands of years of wandering and suffering.

But justice, though the first, is only one of the elements in the contents of the state. We shall be faced with an important reform in the whole system of education, and particularly in our elementary and secondary schools. We have at present a system based on class divisions. I think it is essential to see that we have a unified school system for which the state as a whole is responsible, and not

some political party which tries to shape the mind of the child almost from the cradle. Party control of education makes for inefficiency and produces a bias in the mind and soul of the child from the very start. It will weaken, and not strengthen, the state. Instead of partisanship there must be citizenship, which, of course, transcends party interests.

Our technical and higher education has to be brought up to date and expanded with the new needs of the state. We shall need railway engineers, harbor engineers and shipbuilders. We shall now have the opportunity of introducing new industries. To this end we must enlarge greatly the available technical skill, increasing it in quantity and improving it in quality and efficiency.

Happily we have made an excellent beginning in our agricultural colonization. I believe we have, through our system of land nationalization and co-operatives, avoided many mistakes from which old and powerful states suffer in their economy today. We have no "poor whites," and we also have no feudal landlords. We have a healthy, intelligent, educated small-holder who cultivates his land intensively, in a scientific way, is able to extract sustenance in a dignified fashion from a comparatively small plot, have a house and hearth, and even economize a little for a rainy day. So much has been written and said about this side of our life, that I need not expatiate on it here. I would only like to add that if I had to begin my life over again, and educate my children again, I would perhaps emulate the example of our peasants in Nahalal or Daganiah.

There is now an opportunity to acquire more land, create more and more of these settlements, and establish again a sort of balance between the town and the village. Civilization is based more on the village and on God's earth than on the town, however attractive certain features of our town life may be. It is in the quiet nooks and corners of the village that the language, the poetry and literature of a country are enriched. The stability of the country does not depend so much on the towns as on the rural population. The more numerous and the more settled the latter, the wider and more solid is the basis of the state. We do not need, in our case, to fear the conservation or backwardness of the



Dr. Chaim Weizmann (Center) is assisted into the Foreign Office as he and other Jewish leaders met with Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin in a last-minute effort to bring Jewish representation to the London conference on Palestine.

Jewish peasant, or the emergence of a kulak type. This cannot happen any more under our system. One would like to see an offset against the rapid growth of towns like Tel Aviv and Haifa. One should strive toward decentralization of the urban population, and not toward the creation of monster cities as we see in Europe and America.

Many questions will emerge in the formative stages of the state with regard to religion. There are powerful religious communities in Palestine which now, under a democratic regime, will rightly demand to assert themselves. I think it is our duty to make it clear to them from the very beginning that, whereas the state will treat with the highest respect the true religious feelings of the community, it cannot put the clock back by making religion the cardinal principle in the conduct of the state. Religion should be relegated to the synagogue and the homes of those families that want it; it should occupy a special position in the schools; but it shall not control the ministries of state.

I have spoken of the problem of our internal relations with our Arab minority. We must also face the arduous task of achieving understanding and co-operation with the Arabs of the Middle East. The successful accomplishment of this task will depend on two important factors. First, the Arabs must be given the feeling that the decision of the United Nations is final and that the Jews will not trespass on any territory outside the boundaries assigned to them. As to the latter, there does exist such a fear in the hearts of many Arabs, and this fear must be eliminated in every way. Second, they must see from the outset that their brethren within the Jewish state are treated exactly like the Jewish citizens. It will be necessary to create a special department dealing with the non-Jewish minority. The object of the department shall be to associate this minority with all the benefits and activities which will grow up in the Jewish state.

It is not the purpose of these closing pages to outline the full

program of the Jewish state. An enormous amount will have to be left to trial and error, and we shall have to learn the hard way—by experience. These are merely indications and signposts pointing along the road which in my opinion must be followed if we are to reach our goal. This goal is the upbuilding of a high civilization based on the austere standards of Jewish ethics.

From these standards we must not swerve, as we unfortunately have done during the short period of the national home, by bending the knee to strange gods. The prophets have always chastised the Jewish people with the utmost severity for this tendency, and whenever it slipped back in paganism, whenever it reverted, it was punished by the stern God of Israel. Whether prophets will once more arise among the Jews in the near future it is difficult to say. But if they choose the way of honest and hard and clean living, on the land in settlements built on the old principles, and in cities cleansed of the dross which has been sometimes mistaken for civilization, if they center their activities on genuine values whether in industry, agriculture, science, literature or art, then God will look down benignly on His children who after a long wandering have come home to serve Him with a psalm on their lips and a spade in their hands, reviving their old country and making it a center of human civilization.

### XIII Epilogue

By the time I arrived in Washington (March 18, 1948), the adverse tide had apparently become irresistible. I saw President Truman, who was sympathetic personally, but I doubt whether he himself was aware of the extent to which his own policy and purpose had been balked by subordinates in the State Department. On the following day, Senator Austin, the United States representative in the Security Council, announced the reversal of American policy. He proposed that the implementation of partition be suspended, that a



Charged with the duty "to inquire how the mandate for Palestine is being implemented in relations to the obligation of the mandate towards Arabs and Jews respectively," the Royal Commission left London in November 1936 for Palestine to investigate the causes of the Arab-Jewish troubles which resulted in the death of over 300 persons. Left to right, they are shown at Victoria Station: Professor Coupland, Sir Laurie Hammond, Sir Horace Rumbold and Lord Peel.

truce be arranged in Palestine, and that a special session of the General Assembly be called in order to approve a trusteeship. In spite of all the forewarnings, the blow was sudden, bitter and, on the surface, fatal to our long nurtured hopes.

In the swift movement of recent events a great part of the public may already have forgotten how dark the picture looked for us then. The United States delegation, led by Senator Austin, called on me at my hotel and tried to enlist my support for the trusteeship proposal. I must have astonished as well as disappointed them, for I declared bluntly that I put no stock in the legend of Arab military might, and that I considered the intention of Palestine Jewry to proclaim its independence the day the mandate ended thoroughly justified and eminently realistic.

Then, when the General Assembly of the United Nations reconvened in mid-April, the realities had begun to emerge. The so-called liberation Army of Fawzi Kawukji had been soundly trounced at Mishmar Ha-Emek. In some parts of the country the Jewish forces had assumed the offensive. Departments of centralized government were being created in areas which the British were progressively evacuating. It was clear that while the United Nations was debating trusteeship, the Jewish state was coming into being. In Palestine, where the doubts and hesitations which reigned at Lake Success found no echo, there was no thought of relinquishing the rights conferred on us and by a suicidal act of self-denial refusing statehood.

In the second week of May I affirmed my intention of going ahead with a bid for recognition of the Jewish State as soon as it was proclaimed. On May 13, I wrote Mr. Truman expressing my hope that the United States would promptly recognize the provisional government. On the 14th of May, the President and his advisers were in constant consultation on the Palestine issue. The Assembly of the United Nations was still in session. In Palestine the British mandate had only a few more hours to run. And an historic assembly of the representatives of the Yishuv was convoked in Tel Aviv, and proclaimed to the world the rightful independence of the Jewish State, to take effect as of the hour of the termination of the British mandate.

At a few minutes past six o'clock, American time, unofficial news reached Lake Success that the Jewish state had been recognized by the government of the United States. The delegates were incredulous, which perhaps was natural at a time when many wild rumors were running through the corridors of the United Nations building. Finally, after much confusion, Dr. Jessup rose to read the following statement from the White House:

"This government has been informed that a Jewish state has been proclaimed in Palestine, and recognition has been requested by the provisional government itself. The United States recognizes the provisional government as the de facto authority of the new State of Israel."

This historic statement must be regarded not only as an act of high statesmanship; it had a peculiar and significant fitness, for it set the seal on America's long and generous record of support of Zionist aspirations.

On May 15, a great wave of rejoicing spread throughout the Jewish world. We were face to face with the basic realities, and this was what we had asked for. If the State of Israel could defend itself, survive and remain effective, it would do so largely on its own. The issue would be decided, as we were willing it should be, by the basic strength and solidity of the organism which we had created in

the last fifty years.

Amidst the avalanche of messages reaching me from Tel Aviv, there was one signed by the five Labor party leaders in the provisional government, David Ben-Gurion, Eliezer Kaplan, Golda Meyerson, David Remez and Moshe Shertok: "On the occasion of the establishment of the Jewish State we send our greetings to you, who have done more than any other living man toward its creation." . . . Two days later, when I was resting in my hotel from the fatigue of the preceding weeks, a message reached me that, according to one of the news agencies, the Provisional Council of State had elected me as its president. I attached no credence to the report, thinking it unlikely that the Council of State, absorbed with a thousand urgent problems, of which not the least were the dangers of the Arab invasion, would have been giving thought to this matter. A few hours later, however, the same message was repeated over the radio and was picked up in the adjoining room where my wife was entertaining friends. Almost at the same moment, Aubrey Eban came in from Madison Square Garden, where the Jews of New York were celebrating at a mass rally which I could not attend because of ill health. He brought definite confirmation of the report. That evening my friends gathered in our hotel apartment, and raised glasses of champagne in a toast to the President of Israel.

The next day I received a more detailed report of the proceedings in Tel Aviv. The Minister of Justice, Dr. Felix Rosenblueth, had proposed my election. Mr. Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, had seconded it. He did not conceal the many differences of opinion which had divided us in recent years. He went on, however, to say: "I doubt whether the Presidency is necessary to Dr. Weizmann, but the

Presidency of Dr. Weizmann is a moral necessity for the State of Israel." I quote these words, at the risk of incurring the charge of immodesty, only as an indication of the essential unity of purpose which underlay all those struggles of ideology and method which formed part of our movement. But I will not deny that the occasion was one which filled me with pride as well as with a feeling of deep humility.

My first official act as President of the State of Israel and my last on American soil was to accept the invitation of the President of the United States to be his guest in Washington. I found Pennsylvania Avenue decked with flags of the United States and Israel. In the course of our interview I expressed our gratitude to the President for the initiative he had taken in the immediate recognition of the new state. As a gift symbolizing the Jewish tradition, I presented him with a scroll of the Torah. We discussed the economic and political aid which the State of Israel would need in the critical months that lay ahead. The President showed special interest in the question of a loan for development projects and in using the influence of the United States to insure the defense of Israel—if possible, by preventing Arab aggression through United Nations action, or if war continued to be forced upon us, by insuring that we had the necessary arms.

The following day I set sail for Europe. It had been my original intention to go again to England for personal and family reasons. I now felt that I was no longer free to do so. Arab armies were attacking Israel by land and from the air. The spearhead of this aggression was the Arab Legion of Trans-Jordan, equipped by British resources, financed by the British treasury, trained and commanded by British officers. By a particu-



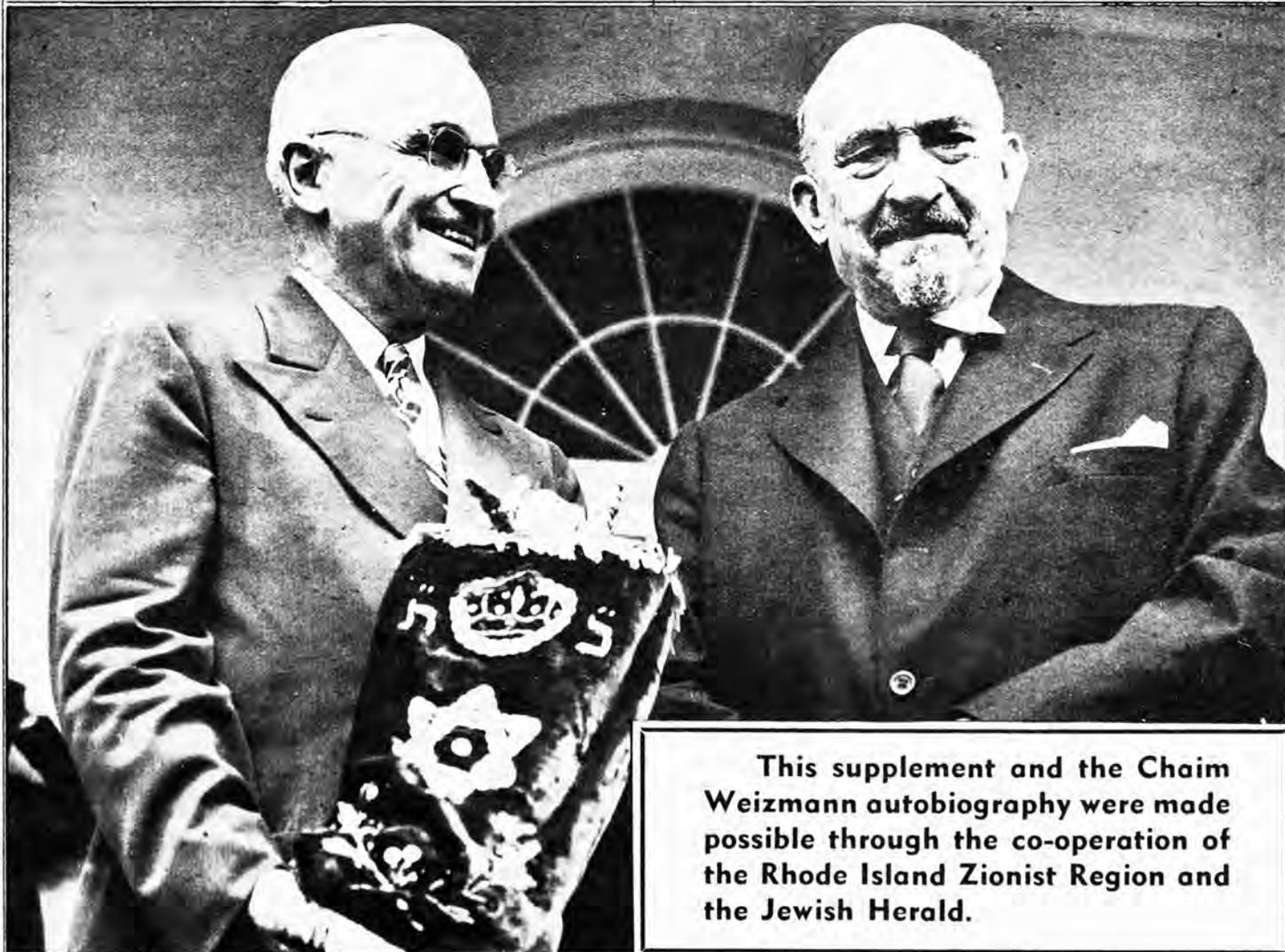
Dr. Weizmann looking down upon the mountains of Moab from the Hebrew University in Palestine.

lar twist of historic irony, the main operations of this force were directed against the Holy City. The Hebrew University and the Hadassah Medical Center were under bombardment. Jewish shrines in Jerusalem which had survived the attacks of barbarians in medieval times were being laid waste. An atmosphere had been created in which the ideals of the State of Israel and the policies of Great Britain, under Mr. Bevin's direction, were brought into bloody conflict.

I had no place in England at such a time, and I felt it to be a bitter incongruity that I should not be able to set foot in a country whose people and institutions I held in high esteem, and with which I had so long and so stubbornly sought to link the Jewish people by ties of mutual interest and co-operation. So I decided to arrange my affairs in France. From France we proceeded to Switzerland, where I planned to take a much-needed rest before

going on to Israel to assume my duties.

Here, in the quiet of Glion, Switzerland, I write these closing lines to the first part of a story which is not yet half told—is, indeed, hardly begun. Of the crowded events of the last few months, of the first struggles and triumphs of the infant state of Israel, of truces and renewed attacks, of mediation and of old solutions in new gulches, I will not speak here. These matters are too close to be evaluated. All I have written is by way of introduction, one of the many prefaces that may yet be written to the new history of Israel. Its writing has been for me a labor compounded of pain and pleasure, but I am thankful to lay it aside in favor of more active and practical pursuits. If anything I have said should lead the reader to look more understandingly and more kindly on the early chapters of our new history now in the making, I shall feel amply rewarded.



This supplement and the Chaim Weizmann autobiography were made possible through the co-operation of the Rhode Island Zionist Region and the Jewish Herald.

President Harry S. Truman holds the Torah, or sacred scroll, that he received from Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the new Jewish State of Israel, May 25, in Washington.

## Society

(Continued from Page 4)

and Mrs. Israel Sherman of Stanwood Street was given Sunday by their children. Hostesses were Mrs. Albert Sokolow and Mrs. Lawrence Berring. About 40 guests were present. Entertainment by the Misses Sarah A. Schwartz, Ruth Halpern and Beverly Pavlow, pianists, was featured.

### Announce Birth

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nelson of Garfield Avenue announce the birth of their first child, a daughter, Cindy Cheryl, on January 20. Mrs. Nelson is the former Miss Barsye Gershan.

### Birthday Party

Marsha Gail Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Cohen of Woodbine Street, was honored at a party celebrating her fourth birthday. Nine children attended.

### Girl Born

The birth of their first child, a daughter, Sheryl Ann, on January 6 has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Snow of Alabama. The maternal grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rudacevsky of Goddard Street.

### Graduates

Miss Marilyn Bachman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bachman of Gallatin Street, graduated from Hope High School Monday evening. She is a member of the R. I. Honor Society.

### Announce Birth

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Silverman of Fourth Street announce the birth of a second child, a daughter, Joan Allyn, on January 18. Mrs. Silverman is the former Miss Janet Kapelow.

### Golden Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hazen of Pawtucket and Barrington celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary Sunday at the Narragansett Hotel. Married in 1899 in Russia, they are the parents of five daughters. Mrs. Harry Shaffer of Providence, Mrs. Samuel Sax of Troy, N. Y., Mrs. David Shuster and Mrs. David Soren of

## Celebrate 40th Wedding Anniversary



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE SAMDPERIL of 264 Fourth Street celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary on Wednesday evening, January 12. Mr. and Mrs. Samdperil left Wednesday aboard the Queen Mary for a vacation trip to Palestine.

Photo by Fred Kelman

Pawtucket and Mrs. Harold Alberts of New Bedford; and two sons, Morris and Leonard Hazen of Pawtucket. They have 16 grandchildren.

Mrs. Hazen was presented with diamond earrings and Mr. Hazen with a diamond ring. About 70 guests, including Rabbi and Mrs. Aaron Goldin, were present. Tommy Masso furnished music for dancing.

### Honored at Dinner

A dinner in honor of Miss Elaine Frank was given by her cousin, Miss Selma Konovsky, at her home on 84 Eaton Street. Miss Frank will be married Sunday to Richard Paster at the Narragansett Hotel Ballroom.

### Spencers Have Daughter

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Spencer of Ninth Street announce the birth of their first child, a daughter, Elizabeth Eleanor, on January 19. Mrs. Spencer is the former Ruth Abraams.

### Son to Millers

The birth of a son, Edward Harold, on November 30, has been announced by Mr. and Mrs. Max Miller of 34 Bogman Street.

### Home on Leave

Ensign Arthur Krasnow is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Krasnow of Bay View Avenue, Edgewood. He has just returned from

San Francisco where he completed a course at the Navy Officers Electronics School at Treasure Island. Ens. Krasnow was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, in June, 1947. Upon completion of his leave, he will join his ship, the USS Goodrich (DD831), in the Mediterranean.

### At New Home

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gilden and son, formerly of 64 Taylor Street, have announced that they are now at home at 41 Harriet Street.

## Beth El Bowling

By JACK APPELBAUM

Shades of Samson and Delilah! How the mighty have fallen! Just as it began to look like Milt Weissman's team was actually invincible, along came a super-charged Murray Trinkle team and chopped down the mighty Weissmans by FOUR POINTS. One more session like that and we'll have 16 teams fighting it out for first place. To the many cries of "Wha hoppen", all we got from the Weissman team was an assorted variety of grins. I'll say this for them. Not one alibi!!

Speaking of money, here's an interesting little sidelight on our Thursday nite activity. Murray Trinkle and Roland Block have a running private little wager against Allie Shatkin and yours truly respectively. This is cause for a tremendous amount of scurrying back and forth from their alley to ours and vice versa in order to keep check on how we're doing. Not, you understand, that we don't trust each other. Hm-m. The main purpose, really, is to do some tall and fancy heckling, and believe me, we really pour it on.

## Organize Latt Family Circle

Organization and election of officers of the Latt Family Circle took place at the first meeting this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Chaiken, 38 Warrington Street.

Officers elected were Mesdames Morris Karklin, president; Cy Goldenberg, vice president; Arthur Azroff, secretary, and Myer Greenberg, treasurer.

## Basketball

### At the Center

#### Varsity in 2nd Place

With the season approaching the half way mark, the JCC Varsity basketball team is in second place in the New England Jewish Welfare Board League and in a good position to threaten the leader. The Varsity dropped its first game of the year 37-35 and has since won three straight by large scores. Lenny Kaplan is the team's outstanding player and leading scorer.

#### Standings and Scorers

Following are the names, teams and point totals of the ten leading scorers in the Intermediate Inter-mural League: Coleman, Buccs—76; Gleckman, Pawtucket AZA—65; Kagen, Narragansett AZA—60; Ralsman, Pawtucket AZA—58; Schonfeld, Rollers—55; Zarum, BBAC—53; Chernick, Rollers—49; Greenstein, Grenadiers—41; Greenberg, Orioles—36; Zeidel, Rollers—35.

The Buccs are the only undefeated team in the league, boasting a 5-0 record. The Center Rollers are in second place with four wins, one defeat. Then come Narragansett and Pawtucket AZA, 3-2; Roger Williams AZA, 2-3; and BBAC, Grenadiers and Orioles, 1-4.

Make the most of your advertising dollars—use the Jewish Herald.

OUR 43rd YEAR



585 NORTH MAIN ST.

Korb Baking Products  
May be Obtained at

DRISCOLL  
AND LANE STORES

11 Olneyville Sq., Olneyville  
1485 Broad St., Providence

THE PROVIDENCE JEWISH HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1949

YOU CALL,  
WE DELIVER

Chuck — lb 75c  
Flank — lb 75c  
Veal Chops lb. 69c

H. BERLINSKY  
252 WILLARD AVENUE  
DExter 9595

FOR FINE, KOSHER CATERING

## NARRAGANSETT HOTEL

Operates A Separate Kosher Kitchen

EXCLUSIVELY FOR

## KOSHER CATERING

UNDER THE

Supervision of the Waad Hacashruth

The Narragansett Is the Only Hotel in Rhode Island

Approved by the Official Kashruth Organization

WITH ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF  
HOTEL AND DOWNTOWN LOCATION

Bookings for Spring and Early Summer Now Being Accepted

In '49  
Freddie Reduces Prices  
to 69!

VEAL CHOPS —  
LAMB CHOPS —  
RIB STEAK —  
STEER TONGUES —  
CHUCK —  
FLANKEN —

**69¢** lb

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY  
CORNED BEEF lb. 69c  
Single or Double Brisket

CHICKENS NET WEIGHT lb. 46c  
NO Half Pound Added

Spigel's MEAT & POULTRY



190 WILLARD AVENUE

GArpee 8555



Before her marriage December 19, Mrs. Lundy was Miss Bernice Genser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Genser, of Goldsmith Street.

Photo by George T. Dickson

## Old Colony Has 7,860 New Accounts

Edward H. Weeks was elected chairman of the board of Old Colony Cooperative Bank at a meeting held Wednesday afternoon. Others elected were:

Ralph R. Crosby, president; Robert D. Gregory and Ray B. Owen, vice presidents; Charles C. Horton, treasurer; Carlton G. Muenchinger, secretary; Harry G. James, Edna N. Platt, Catherine J. McDermott, Elva H. Pettengill, Katherine M. Ryan and Russell D. Pierce, assistant secretaries.

Mr. Crosby, in his report for 1949 as president, announced that savings in the bank during the year increased to \$54,179,294, a net gain of \$2,568,127 for the year. 7,860 new accounts were opened, bringing the total number of savings shareholders to 48,452. Financing of 1638 new home owners amounted to \$10,986,680; of these, 577 were veterans under the G. I. Bill, in the amount of \$3,990,185.

Mr. Crosby stated: "During 1948 your institution financed the construction of 680 new homes, which accounts for the greater part of the increase of \$830,455 in loans in process, since many of these homes are still in the process of being built."

"Reserves, which are now \$5,266,777 were increased \$383,922 during the year, and are now 9.7% of shareholders' accounts. This gives you a sound protection on your investment."

## Shoppers Guide To Meet Today

A board meeting to complete plans for the forthcoming Hadassah's Shoppers Guide yearbook will be held at the home of Mrs. Alvin A. Sopkin, 45 Balton Road, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The committee in charge of the yearbook includes: Mesdames Harry Alberts, editor-in-chief; David Dressler, advertising; Samuel Chernov, Adrian Goldstein, Simon Gordon, Robert Krasnow, Albert Kumins, Julius Licht, Theodore Rosenblatt, Sidney Schaffer and Howard Sneider, co-chairmen and Ronald Sopkin, children's page.

Mrs. Alvin Sopkin is chairman of the board and Mrs. Abraham Blackman is co-chairman. Mrs. Irwin N. Silverman serves ex-officio.

# FIRST NATIONAL SUPER MARKET STORES

From The Finest Orchards and Gardens

Come These Great Canned Food Values!

All the popular canned fruits and vegetables at lowest possible prices. For years we have safeguarded the quality of all our canned fruits and vegetables. Shop with confidence on everything you buy at First National Stores.



### CANNED FRUITS

Check Your Canned Fruit Shopping List

- Peaches Richmond Sliced or Halves 29oz CAN 27c
- Peaches Finest Sliced or Halves 29oz CAN 29c
- Fruit Cocktail Richmond 2 16 oz CANS 43c
- Fruit Salad Finest 17 oz CAN 29c
- Apricots Richmond Unpeeled 30 oz CAN 25c
- Prune Plums Finest 30 oz CAN 21c
- Comstock's SLICED APPLES 20 oz CAN 16c
- Grapefruit Finest Sections 20 oz CAN 15c

### CANNED VEGETABLES

Check Your Canned Vegetable Shopping List

- Corn Finest Maine Whole Kernel 20 oz CAN 19c
- Corn Finest Cream Style Golden 2 20 oz CANS 35c
- Peas Fellaway Tender 2 20 oz CANS 29c
- Peas Richmond Fancy Tender 2 10 oz CANS 25c
- Peas Yor Garden Big, Tender 2 10 1/2 oz CANS 25c
- Peas Finest Small Tender Peas 20 oz CAN 23c
- Tomatoes Standard Red Ripe 2 19 oz CANS 27c
- Tomatoes Standard Red Ripe 28 oz CAN 19c
- Tomatoes Richmond Red Ripe 2 19 oz CANS 35c
- Tomatoes Yor Garden Whole California 19 oz CAN 23c
- Tomatoes Finest Fancy Whole Uniform Size 19 oz CAN 23c
- String Beans Finest Whole Refugee 19 oz CAN 31c
- Cut Beans Richmond Fancy Wax or Green 2 19 oz CANS 39c

All Prices Effective at First National Self Service Super Markets in This Vicinity Subject to Market Changes

JUST REDUCED - Heavy Western Steer Beef - Tender, Juicy

- STEAKS** Porterhouse or N. Y. Sirloin LB **75c**
- COOKED HAMS** Whole or Either End LB **65c**
- CHICKENS** Fresh Young Tender Broilers or Fryers LB **49c**
- RIB ROAST** Heavy Western Juicy Tender Steer Beef LB **59c**
- FOWL** Plump, Tender LB **55c**
- LAMB LEGS** Tender Light Soft Meat LB **69c**
- LAMB FORES** Boned and Rolled if Desired LB **45c**
- FRANKFORTS** Skinless - Tender Fine Flavor LB **59c**
- SLICED BACON** Sugar Cured Rindless LB **59c**
- SHOULDERS** SMOKED Mild Sugar Cured LB **43c**

### SEA FOOD VALUES

- MACKEREL** Fancy Cape LB **19c**
- SMELTS** Fancy Flavorful No. 1 Size LB **29c**
- OYSTERS** Fresh Plump Stewing PT **69c**

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- ORANGES** Babijuce - Sweet Juicy Florida - Good Size DOZ **29c**
- PEARS** Juicy Bosc or Anjou 2 LBS **29c**
- GRAPEFRUIT** Juicy Florida Full of Juice 4 FOR **25c**
- APPLES** Native Baldwin Cooking 3 LBS **29c**
- TOMATOES** For Winter Salads CELLO PKG **25c**
- ONIONS** Firm Fancy Yellow 5 LBS **25c**
- TURNIP** Fancy P. E. L. Yellow 3 LBS **10c**



## CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

Classified Advertising Rates: 7c per word; \$1.25 minimum. Call GASPEE 4312. Deadline Tuesday night at 5 P. M.

**ROOM FOR RENT**—nicely furnished, with all conveniences. Near bath. Woman or girl desired. References. Call any day but Saturday DE 0352.

**APARTMENT TO SHARE**—young couple or business man. Complete use of the four rooms. No children. Box 2216.

**ROOM TO RENT**—newly furnished room, next to bath. Business man desired. 48 Eaton St. JA 7636.

**BOOKKEEPER WANTED**—experienced. Good pay and pleasant surroundings. JA 2100 or DE 7563. Arch Lumber Co. 353 Washington St.

**HOME TO SHARE**—Widow would like to share home with another business woman or business couple. All conveniences. On bus line. Box 2215.

**WANTED**—office secretary and receptionist for Hillel Foundation at Brown University. Call UN 0692.

**BLOOD DONORS URGENTLY NEEDED**—free contributions required for lone ill woman. DE 1244, 9-5, Monday through Friday.

**FOR RENT**—1 or 2 bedrooms, use of entire apartment. All improvements, oil heat. No objection to school children. PL 5307 7-8 evenings, 8-9 mornings.

**FOR RENT**—for working persons only. Good neighborhood. Small adult family. Call JA 0940.

**DESIRABLE HOME TO SHARE**—with business couple or woman. All conveniences. Near car line. Call 8-2, 6-10. UNION 3565.

**APARTMENT WANTED**—Excellent housewife desires 2 or 3-room heated apartment for her-

## Named to Committee



**MRS. ALBERT PILAVIN**  
In recognition of her work as Women's Division chairman in the recent GJC campaign, Mrs. Albert Pilavin has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the National Women's Division of the nationwide United Jewish Appeal, it was announced this week. Mrs. Pilavin will attend her first board meeting on March 2 and 3 in New York.

self. Vicinity of Hope Street. Call Bay View 0775-W.

**FLAT FOR RENT**—five rooms, second floor. Modern, oil heat. Near carline. JA 4956 or DE 6849.

**ROOM FOR RENT**—large, beautiful room. Home atmosphere. 34 Ninth Street. WI 5642.

**ROOM FOR RENT**—with kitchen privileges. Couple preferred. MA 7227 or JA 2866.

**OAK HILL PLAT**—Pawtucket—6-room modern flat, with tile bath. Second floor. Garage. Box 2217.

## Dr. Stanley Simon Associated Here

Dr. Stanley D. Simon this week announced his association with Dr. Carroll M. Silver, for the practice of Orthopedic Surgery, at 155 Angell Street.

Dr. Simon, a graduate of Cornell Medical School, trained at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York. During the past war, he served for four years in the Navy as Chief of Orthopedic Surgeons at the Naval Hospital at Newport and Brooklyn Navy Yard. He also was Chief of Fracture Service of the Marine Corps in Cherry Point, N. C. He spent 19 months in sea duty.

## Men's Club Has 20th Anniversary

Entertainment by a New York humorist, Herman Distler, and presentation of gifts to past presidents featured the 20th anniversary celebration of the Temple Emanuel Men's Club, held last Thursday evening in the Temple vestry. Approximately 150 persons attended. It was the Club's first dinner-meeting.

Past presidents in attendance included Judah Semonoff, Abraham Jacobs, Herman Aisenberg, Nat Cohen, Martin Zucker, Daniel Jacobs, Hy Cotton and Alfred Joslin. Samuel Garr and Harold Dick, other ex-presidents, were on vacation.

Myron Keller, president, opened the meeting and Bernie Abedon was toastmaster.

## CAMP PEMBROKE

ZIONIST YOUTH CAMP FOR GIRLS

on beautiful Cape Cod

HAS A FEW OPENINGS FOR GIRLS 7-14

Zionist program, leadership training, kosher food, water and field sports, horseback riding, dramatics, arts and crafts.

Resident doctor and nurse

Tuition \$375 per season

For catalogue and full particulars, call—Mrs. Jacob Hohenemser, 441 Morris Avenue, DEter 6420

## Blanche Klitzner DEMBER

Announces the opening of her office for the practice of

### ELECTROLYSIS

Superfluous hair removed permanently by KREE Method

Free Consultation

Office Hours by appointment HO 2617

52 Woodmont Street

Providence 7. R. I.

(off 140 Reservoir Avenue)



## Register your child

### IN THE PROVIDENCE HEBREW DAY SCHOOL

the only school in Providence which offers an integrated program of English and Hebrew education... the only school with a new approach to the future progress and happiness of your child.

Our secular curriculum is the equal of the best education obtainable. It is under the supervision of the local Board of Education.

Our school, in its program and spirit, is part and parcel of the American scene. In the Day School your child learns of the contributions of our heritage to America and American democracy.

Jewish parents of Providence, here is an opportunity for fine, sound education for your child. Do not overlook it. We will be glad to answer all your questions about the school.

## Providence Hebrew Day School

151 WATERMAN STREET

DEter 5327

Rabbi James I. Gordon, Principal

Registration is going on daily, Monday through Thursday,

9 a. m. - 4 p. m.

## ONE HOUR'S PARKING FREE..



## WHEN YOU BANK AT OUR PROVIDENCE OFFICE

By Special Arrangement

customers who use our Weybosset Street Office are now entitled to an hour's free parking in one of the most conveniently-located parking lots in the City. (See map above)

Next time you're in the Bank, be sure to ask about this most recent addition to the many convenient and helpful services we offer.



### PLANTATIONS BANK SERVICES INCLUDE

- Checking Accounts
- Savings Accounts
- Business Loans
- Personal Loans
- Mortgages

**TWENTY-FOUR HOUR DEPOSIT SERVICE**—Night Depository facilities are available to Plantations Bank customers in Providence and several of our Branch Offices.

OPEN FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE  
EACH FRIDAY UNTIL 5:30 P.M.  
\*PAWTUCKET UNTIL 5:30 P.M. THURSDAYS  
\*WEST WARWICK—6 TO 8 P.M. ON FRIDAYS

Tel. PLantations 1000

## PLANTATIONS BANK of Rhode Island

61 WEYBOSSET ST. PROVIDENCE

OLNEYVILLE PAWTUCKET WOONSOCKET  
WEST WARWICK NEWPORT WESTERLY

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SILVERSTEIN were married January 16 at the Narragansett Hotel. Mrs. Silverstein is the former Miss Jean Harriet Goodwin. Photo by Fred Kelman

### Sons of Jacob Men Elect Winograd

Maurice Winograd was unanimously elected president of the Sons of Jacob Men's Club recently at the Synagogue on Douglas Ave. Others elected were: Louis Sweet, vice president; Barney Buckler, treasurer; Philip Gitman, financial secretary, and Isadore Wuraf-tic, recording secretary.

The educational committee is

headed by Harold Sweet and Irving Schmuger, under the direction of Rabbi Carol Klein. Jack Glantz was appointed chairman of the social committee and George Labush is publicity director.

#### SEMI-FORMAL DANCE

The annual semi-formal dance of the Providence Unit of Junior Hadassah will be held March 12 in the ballroom of the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel. The Misses Florence Golden and Selma Labush are co-chairmen.

## Community Calendar

The Jewish Herald is co-operating with the R. I. League of Jewish Women's Organizations in the publication of the Community Calendar.

Dates and clearances for women's organization meetings should be cleared through Mrs. Alfred D. Steiner, HOPKINS 9510.

- Monday, January 31**  
 R. I. League of Jewish Women's Org.—Board Meeting at the Biltmore Hotel 2 p. m.  
 Pioneer Women's Club—Luncheon Afternoon
- Tuesday, February 1**  
 Ladies Hebrew Union Aid—Regular Meeting Afternoon  
 Prov. Hebrew Day School—Donors Luncheon Narragansett Hotel 1:30 p. m.  
 Ladies Aux. B'nai B'rith—Board Meeting Evening
- Wednesday, February 2**  
 Sisterhood Sons of Abraham—Board Meeting Evening  
 Ladies Assn. Jewish Home for Aged—Choral Music and Narration with Mrs. Aaron Klein and Mrs. I. Gerber at Narragansett Hotel 2 p. m.
- Thursday, February 3**  
 Ladies Aux. Prov. Hebrew Sheltering—Regular Meeting 2 p. m.

## Around Town

With ARLENE SUMMER



**Win Honors**  
 Monday night marked the end of high school for many students at Hope and Classical. It also marked the awarding of honors to outstanding graduates. Maureen Walkoff, of Hope, and Eunice Orodener and Ronald Dworkin, of Classical, won the Anthony medals from their respective schools for writing prize essays. Debbie Rosen and Irwin Gadon received the Dennis Awards at Hope.

#### Graduating Party

Following graduation exercises at Hope, Mrs. Irwin Priest gave a surprise party for son, Bert. Although it was for "just a few close friends", it looked like the whole graduating class was there.

#### 49'er Chatter

Stanley Rubin won a four-year scholarship to Boston University. Louis Weinstein and Herb Gold are leaving tomorrow for a two-month trip to Arizona, Mexico and California.

#### Proud Parents

The Ayan Rosenbaums (she's the former Nancy Lubber) became

parents of a baby girl, Barbara Jean, weighing eight pounds four ounces, January 21.

#### Engagement Tea

Mrs. William Fellner of Paw-tucket gave a tea at her home in honor of the engagement of Frances Cokin and Dr. John Lury.

#### Birthday Surprise

Mrs. Alfred Gilstein invited relatives to a surprise "brunch" Sunday to celebrate Mr. Gilstein's birthday.

#### In California

Mrs. Haskell Frank left Saturday for a six-week stay in California. Mr. Frank left today to join her. They will be guests of honor at a cocktail party at the home of the Abe Summers, formerly of Providence.

#### Pleasant Surprise

Irwin Strasnick was all set to go into the army—bags packed and all—when he received a letter telling him his induction was postponed—indeinitely, we hope.

#### Florida Visitors

Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuel Goldman and son, Gilbert, left for Florida Monday. The David Jewetts returned recently from there.

#### Employees Party

The Myer Pritskers gave a party Sunday night at their Pawtucket home for the employees of their store.

#### Birthdays

Shirley Spader Katzman celebrated her 21st birthday this week with her husband and friends. Monday will be the 20th birthday of Jahe Lee Cohen and Chuck Shukovsky's birthday is that day, too.

#### Engaged

Congratulations to Neil Ellis and Betty Stone who recently became engaged. Betty, a senior at Pembroke, is from Albany, and Neil, who graduated from Brown, is from Connecticut.

#### He Got What He Wanted

Maurice Fox is collecting from his friends. He told them that his new baby would be a girl—and it is. Born Sunday, the baby is named Patricia Ellen.

#### Return from Trip

The Harold Alberts of 428 Hope Street have just returned from a three months trip to the West and Florida.

#### On Sick Call

Evelyn Myerson is in the R. I. Hospital recuperating from a serious operation. Friends of Helen Sergy wish her a speedy recovery. Helen fractured her ankle recently.

### DOWN THEY COME WITH A PLATZ!!

Steer - Beef Prices Are Low

AT

## Keller's Kosher Meat Market

184 1/2 Willard Avenue

For Free Delivery Call JA 0960

Kosher ground meat available every day.

# IRVING'S New SUPER Market

597 NORTH MAIN STREET

MANNING 4755

## WEEKEND SPECIALS

KOSHER

FRANKFURTS lb. 59c

KOSHER

BOLOGNA lb. 59c

VEGETARIAN

HEINZ BEANS 2-16 OZ TINS 29c

LIBBY'S

RED SALMON 1 LB. TIN, TALL 69c

DOLE'S OR LIBBY'S

PINEAPPLE JUICE 46 OZ. TIN 39c

APPLESAUCE 16 OZ. TIN 10c

IT'S IRVING'S ALL THE TIME FOR THE LOWEST PRICES IN TOWN

Open Sundays

Free Parking

FOR FINE PRINTING

Letterheads

Birth Notices

Engagement Announcements

Marriage Announcements

Wedding Invitations

Club Notices

Informals

Stationery

Publicity Flyers

Visit the

JEWISH HERALD

76 Dorrance Street

GAspee 4312