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SESSIONS OF CARLSBAD JEWISH RELIEF CONFERENCE CONTINUED

Carlsbad, August 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency) An urgent demand not to discontinue the relief work among the Jewish population of the Ukraine was heard by the Jewish World Relief Conference to-day when the message of Mr. Dessoua, representative of the Red Cross in the Ukraine was read at the conference. A message of similar content was also received from Dr. Fridjof Nasser, famous Norwegian explorer and relief worker in Russia in behalf of the League of Nations.

Disquieting information concerning the situation in which many thousands of Jewish children find themselves in the Ukraine was related by Dr. Adler, representative of the Jewish World Relief Conference at Odessa. The misery prevalent in the Ukrainian Children's Homes is limitless, he stated. Half of the establishments for children are situated in buildings with no water system. There is not sufficient linen and the children are very often compelled to sleep huddled together in one bed. Half of the children in the Ukraine are homeless. Should we fail to relieve the situation, the degeneration of the children is unavoidable, Dr. Adler concluded.

In the course of discussion, the immigration question was taken up. Dr. Tiomkin and former minister of Jewish Affairs in the Ukraine, Mr. Berthold Lutzki submitted their reports. They ask that an end be put to the chaotic manner in which the Jewish immigrants' aid is being given. They demanded that a unification of this work be brought about. Mr. Lutzki particularly emphasized the need of starting an immediate, vigorous campaign to save from despair and destruction the thousands of Jewish refugees stranded in various European ports.

Dr. Joelhelman, representing the Federation of Jews in England, reported on the plan to create a Jewish People's Bank. He urged the adoption of this plan and stated that the creation of this bank is the only possible way to turn philanthropy into credit aid for the immigrants. Mr. Benjamin, representative of the Hias in his report stated that the Hias came to Europe for the purpose of relieving the refugee situation. The time has come when European Jewry must take care of this work by itself.

FRANCE RATIFIES LAUSANNE TREATY; FINAL SIGNATURE AFFIXED TO SAN REMO DECISION

Paris, Aug. 26th (Jewish Telegraphic Agency) A heated discussion took place in the French Chamber last Monday night when the bill calling for the ratification of the Lausanne Peace Treaty between Turkey, Great Britain and France was taken up. A strong minority of the chamber opposed the ratification of this treaty owing to the inclusion of the San Remo decision which provides for the creation of the Jewish National Homeland in Palestine. The leader of this group was Marquis Serronnays, who argued that in the San Remo agreement, France has not only renounced her rights to Palestine, but has reduced the Syrian territory under her control and abandoned the district of Mosul to the English and Zionists. Prime Minister Herriot and Briand defended the bill. With a majority of 410 to 171, the Chamber ratified the treaty.

This is the final step which will make the San Remo decision, upon which the provisions of the Palestine Mandate are based, a fully validated, international pact and will have great influence on the political situation of Palestine. Before the Lausanne Treaty was ratified, the Palestinian Government was unable to enact the Naturalization Law of the Jewish National Homeland.

AUSTRALIA TO BE OPENED FOR MASS IMMIGRATION IS APPEAL OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 26th (Jewish Telegraphic Agency) An appeal for the opening of Australia to a large mass immigration was made by Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Army, Sir John Monash, prominent member of the Jewish Community in Australia.

He made this appeal at the conference of Australian scientists now taking place here and urged them to start an energetic campaign to prepare the country and to invite a large mass immigration. The declaration of the Commander-in-Chief was enthusiastically hailed by the Australian Press.

APPORTIONMENT OF LAND TO UKRAINIAN JEWS WILL BE ONLY 10%; 7500 JEWISH FAMILIES ARE TO BE SETTLED.

Moscow, Aug. 26th (Jewish Telegraphic Agency) Only 10% of the Ukrainian State Colonization Reserves can be allotted to Jewish city dwellers who are anxious to settle on the land, according to the latest decision of the People's Commissariat for Agriculture of the Ukraine.

In connection with the daily increasing demand of Jewish candidate farmers for the procurement of land, the "Narcomzen", the Agricultural Commissariat, worked out a detailed plan for Jewish

colonization work in the Ukraine. According to this plan, the Narkomzem, in view of the fact that the Jews form only 10% of the general Ukrainian peasantry, finds it possible to allot for Jewish colonization work, only additional 70,000 desiatin of land, which would make a total of 120,000 desiatin, amounting to 10% of the entire colonization reserve of the Ukraine. On this area, it is proposed to settle 7,500 Jewish families. Altogether there are 125,000 Jewish colonists in the Ukraine.

LOUIS MARSHALL AND COL. LEHMAN MAKE STATEMENTS OF NEW JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE ALLOTMENT FOR CRIMEA COLONIZATION; EXPECT GOOD RESULTS FROM EXPERIMENT; ARE CONFIDENT THAT FUNDS WILL BE PROPERLY SAFEGUARDED

New York, Aug. 26th (Jewish Telegraphic Agency) In connection with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Riga of last Saturday, revealing the fact that the Joint Distribution Committee has allotted \$400,000 for the purpose of starting Jewish colonization work in Crimea and voicing the criticism of many influential Jewish circles in Russia for delivering the control of the Relief Fund to the Idgeskom, the Communistic Jewish relief organization of Soviet Russia, Mr. Louis Marshall, Chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, and Col. Lehman, Vice-chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, made the following statements, respectively:

"It should be appreciated", stated Mr. Louis Marshall, "that the work of that organization had to be performed at all times under the most trying conditions. It was out of the question to select the most ideal methods of carrying on the work, first, because of the absence of the necessary agencies, second, because of the prohibitive cost, and third, because of the importance of prompt remedial action. It is a simple thing for one seated in his comfortable office thousands of miles distant from the scene of action, and after the fact, to argue how things could have been done differently or more efficiently than they were. Post mortem wisdom is the most worthless emanation of the human intellect. Few people are possessed of that sense of justice which involves putting themselves in the place of those whom they are seeking to judge. I can say that, assuming that from time to time mistakes must have been made in dealing with the complex problems which confronted the Distribution Committee, it is remarkable that, taking into consideration the volume of its work, its errors were not more numerous. In estimating the value of its achievements it is safer to be guided by the opinions of those whom we sought to serve than by the views of carping critics.

"As to the appropriation of \$400,000 that has been made for the purpose of helping Jewish Farmers in Russia, it suffices to say that the fears entertained by your informant that the money is to be placed into the hands of Idgeskom or under the control of the Russian Communist Party, are without foundation. The money is to be administered solely under the supervision of Dr. Joseph Rosen as the representative of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Dr. Rosen's

high character, his great experience and his expert knowledge are such as to inspire confidence and to satisfy the unprejudiced mind that our organization will continue to hold itself aloof from all political commitments and will administer this fund with the single purpose of performing valuable reconstructive work in enabling industrious and earnest men and women to engage in agricultural pursuits. Nothing is further remote from the minds of our committee than to foster the idea of the establishment of a Communistic Jewish Republic. There never was any foundation for such a suggestion, and had such a plan been presented it would have been unhesitatingly rejected."

"It appears to me," states Col. Herbert Lehman, "that so far as the Joint Distribution Committee is concerned, the interview or despatch of your correspondent substantially answers itself. The statement reads in part as follows:

" 'Jewish circles in Russia agree that with the prevailing economic crisis in Russia, the inability of Jews in Russia to find a livelihood in the cities, the Jewish 'back to land' movement is a dire economic necessity. Any attempt made by the Jews to facilitate this movement would be of the greatest benefit to Russian Jews. "

"Again, 'While non-communistic Jewish circles cannot emphasize strongly enough the need for helping the Russian Jew in his attempt to settle on the land they point out the necessity that nothing should be undertaken by American Jewry unless it will secure the administration of whatever funds will be put at the disposal of this plan by its own representatives. "

"Here is evidence from unbiased and well informed sources that the Jews of Russia are having unusual difficulty in finding a livelihood in the cities, and also that the encouragement of the Jews in Russia to take up agriculture may and probably will be of great benefit. The Joint Distribution Committee during its ten years of existence has concerned itself exclusively with the problem of bringing relief to the needy and of reviving the economic life of individuals and communities. Whatever may be our political sympathies or our philosophical views, it is not within the province of the Joint Distribution Committee to assume a partisan attitude. The Russian Government is an established fact and while we may or may not sympathize with its attitude on many questions, a relief or reconstruction organization such as the Joint Distribution Committee has neither cause or justification for quarreling with it or of trying to impose its views on it. The only questions that should be and have been controlling in the councils of the Joint Distribution Committee are (a), is there need for this work; (b) is there reasonable hope for success; (c) can the funds and the work to be done with it be properly safeguarded? Of the answer to the first question there can be no doubt. The need of this work is apparent, and every advice which is received from Russia strengthens the conviction that

it should be attempted. With regard to the probability of success in the undertaking, there must obviously be some reservation. The results obtained from past efforts on a small scale are, however, distinctly encouraging, and the hope may properly be held that much good will come of the present effort. Obviously the present undertaking is an experiment and this has been frankly conceded. In the opinion of the members of the Joint Distribution Committee the possibility of favorable results commensurate with the amount involved is substantial. That some good will result is almost certain, while the possibilities for good in the event that this test meets with success are unlimited. I believe that while frankly conceding that the undertaking must necessarily be at least in its initial stages more or less in the form of an experiment, it is one very worthwhile carrying on in order to establish by practical experience what the agricultural possibilities among our co-religionists in Russia are.

"The only other factor of importance in the situation is that of safeguarding the work and the funds involved. Dr. H.B. Rosen has gone abroad to be in charge of the work. He is convinced, heart and soul, of its practicability and advantages. He is not a dreamer, but a practical, hard headed, experienced agriculturist, who has gone through the fire and has shown his ability and worth. He is a man of action, whose achievements cover two decades both here and in Russia. He knows the difficulties as well as the pitfalls, and his record as Reconstruction Director of the Joint Distribution Committee in Russia justifies the expectation and confidence that he will plan the work ably and safeguard it in every way possible."

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT MEMBERS DISCUSS NATIONAL MINORITIES PROBLEM

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 26th (Jewish Telegraphic Agency) The question of National Minorities in eastern Europe was broadly discussed in the conference of deputies and members of parliament of the various European countries which is now taking place here. The question received much attention owing to the initiative of Rabbi Nurock, member of the Lithuanian Parliament.

In his address on the subject, Rabbi Nurock pointed out the difference between the Jewish question and all other national minorities in Eastern European countries. All other national minorities, he stated, was of a territorial character and a question to be dealt with locally. The Jewish National Minority in the various countries has no territorial character, but is mainly a question of satisfying the cultural and religious needs of a dispersed population. The only efficient and guaranteed way of solving this problem is in the opinion of Rabbi Nurock, that the League of Nations continues to exercise its influence in the protection of the rights of this national minority. The argument of Rabbi Nurock met with approval in many circles of the conference.