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PLIGHT OF RUSSIAN JEWS GREAT, MORE AID URGENTLY NEEDED, SOVIET BODY TOLD

Beilin, Zik Member, Pleading for
Speedy Government Action, Criticizes Agrojoint

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, April 21—A vigorous demand that the Soviet Government set aside more funds for bettering the economic situation of the Jewish population in Soviet Russia was voiced at yesterday's session of the Russian Zik, the Central Executive Committee of the Government, by the Jewish Communist leader Beilin.

Although the Government is trying to help the Jewish population by the colonization work, the funds allotted for this purpose are small when compared with the actual need of the Jewish population in the Ukraine and White Russia, he declared.

"The Jewish problem in the Ukraine and White Russia, where compact masses are without means of livelihood, is by far not solved. The land suitable for colonization in this region is already exhausted. The utilization of other land requires large sums of money, while the 1928 appropriation by the Comzet, the Government department, amounts to only 1,500,000 roubles, of which 1,000,000 roubles is earmarked for the colonization work in Bureya. White Russia will receive from this amount only 20,000 roubles, which is indeed a joke," Beilin stated.

"The cooperative movement grows rapidly in the Soviet Union and de-

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TRANSYLVANIA EXCESSES CAUSED DEFEAT, HE SAYS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, April 21.—M. Titulescu, the Roumanian Foreign Minister, believes that Roumania's defeat in the Hungarian Opinions question before the League of Nations was largely due to the feeling caused by the recent disorders in Transylvania. This was stated by M. Madgearu, one of the leaders of the National Peasants' Party, at a meeting of the Party leaders held here.

GREAT TEMPLE IN JASSY IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jassy, April 21—The Great Temple on Stradas Ocola was destroyed by a fire yesterday.

The temple was rich in many religious objects and the damage is estimated as very great.

25,000 MORE JEWISH FAMILIES TO BE SETTLED ON LAND WHEN NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVIET AND AGROJOINT IS CONCLUDED

Rosenwald Fund Will Make It Possible; 1926-27 Program Executed Beyond
Original Plans, Dr. Rosen Declares on Arrival in New York

Declaring that the program of land settling work outlined by the Joint Distribution Committee for the year 1926-1927 was executed beyond the original plans, Dr. Joseph Rosen, head of the Agrojoint, accompanied by Ezekiel Grower, legal advisor of the Agrojoint, intimated that 25,000 additional Jewish families will be settled in European Russia if the new agreement between the Soviet Government and the Agrojoint will go into effect.

The ten million dollar fund, initiated by Julius Rosenwald's \$5,000,000 contribution, which will be matched by a \$10,000,000 appropriation of the Soviet government over a period of ten years, will make the extension work possible, Dr. Rosen stated.

Dr. Rosen also declared that the Agrojoint is not opposed to the Soviet government plan of an extensive Jewish colonization work in Bureya, Siberia. The Agrojoint will not participate in this work simply because it has still much to do in those regions where the present colonies are located.

The head of the Agrojoint scored those who spread unfounded rumors concerning friction between the Jewish colonists and the peasants, stories of bad crops

NO JEWS WERE IMPLICATED IN ASSASSINATION OF CZAR

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Paris, April 21.—No Jew took any part in the assassination of Czar Nicholas and his family in Ekaterinburg in 1918, M. Starinkewitsch, a member of the Koltshak Government, declared speaking to the Federation of Russian Advocates in Paris.

M. Starinkewitsch was a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the assassination of the Czar and his family. The commission, he stated, had definitely established that Captain Sergeiev, who was in charge of the execution, was not of Jewish origin, and that none of those present at the execution were Jews, or of Jewish extraction. It was not true, he added that any inscriptions in Yiddish had been found on the walls of the house in which the execution was carried out. All the charges made against Jews in connection with the assassination of the Czar had been proved to be groundless.

and anti-Jewish attacks.

"We came over to discuss with our J. D. C. friends interested in the Jewish agricultural colonization work in Russia some of our plans in connection with this work," Dr. Rosen declared.

The economic condition of the Russian Jews in the cities and towns is getting worse and worse. Private trade has been reduced to practically nothing and in some lines the home and artisan industries are being completely crowded out by the development of government industrial enterprises. Hence the movement of the Jews to the land is constantly increasing. The pressure of prospective settlers this spring is much greater than last year. With the means available all organizations together can take care this year of only about 3,000 new families while the demand is tenfold. In the Crimea the quota was filled within a few days after opening of the spring move-

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JUGOSLAV PREMIER PLAYS ANTI-SEMITIC DRIVE OF RADEK, PEASANT LEADER

Rothschild Loan Used as Basis for
Attack on Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Zagreb, April 21.—The Yugoslav Prime Minister, Vukicevic, at a press conference denounced the attempts of the Yugoslav peasant leader Radec to raise an anti-Semitic issue in connection with the agitation over the Yugoslav Government's efforts to secure a foreign loan.

"Radec will soon recognize the unwisdom of his action," the Prime Minister stated. "Besides, Yugoslavian Jews are strong enough to repudiate any unfounded attack upon them."

In the meantime, Radec is continuing his anti-Semitic campaign. In pamphlets and addresses he charges that the Jews are not a state building element but mere money makers. Simultaneously, rumors have been set afloat aiming to discredit the Rothschild bank and to make the projected foreign loan unpopular. In a statement issued by the president of the Yugoslav state bank, Marinovic, he declares that the reputation of the Rothschild bank has been impregnable for the past hundred years and no one has ever doubted its stability and integrity.

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COMMANDER ELLSBERG, HERO OF S-51, NOT TO BE PROMOTED TO RANK OF REAR ADMIRAL

Navy's Spokesman Opposes Promotion
by Congress

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D.C., April 21.—Lieut. Commander Edward Ellsberg will not be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in recognition of his rescue work of the submarine S-51, as proposed in a resolution introduced into Congress by Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York. Instead, it was learned, the Naval Affairs Committee of the House intends to recommend the promotion of Ellsberg to the rank of Captain of the reserve. Congressman Celler's resolution also asked the promotion of Lieutenant Henry Hartley and Boatswain Richard E. Hawes for their services in connection with the salvaging of the S-51.

Rear Admiral R. H. Leigh, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Navigation, appearing before the Naval Affairs Committee on Friday, opposed Congressman Celler's resolution in behalf of the Navy Department. Promotion by special authorization of Congress would injure the department's efforts to maintain interest and zeal in the officers of the Naval Reserve, he argued.

Ellsberg had declared that he prefers to continue with the Naval Reserve and would not re-enter the navy with an advanced rank. Rear Admiral Plunkett, former commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, endorsed Con-

LONDON ROTHSCHILDS ARE CRITICIZED FOR PARTICIPATING IN HUNGARIAN LOAN

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, April 20.—An article in a recent issue of the "New Statesman" on "The Rise of the House of Rothschild" stated that "At all times, even when it was not only inimical to their business interests but even dangerous to their personal liberty, they never failed to raise their voice to protest against anti-Semitic oppression or to use their influence to secure concessions for their more unfortunate compatriots."

A letter to the "New Statesman" from Budapest signed "Verax," takes issue with this statement and declares:

"Whilst the foregoing observation was undoubtedly true down to the end of the regime of the late Lord Rothschild and of his brothers Leopold and Alfred, it unfortunately does not apply to the present heads of the house of Rothschild in London, as they participated a few years ago in the loan to the Hungarian Government, which was notorious at the time for its anti-Semitic attitude."

"Despite all the misfortunes that befall the Jews in Hungary under the White Terror and since," the writer declares, "and despite Hungary's violation of her treaty obligations by her anti-Semitic numerous *clausus* legislation (which has not been changed in effect by the recent amendment), the London Rothschilds, so far from protesting, as their fathers and grandfathers would have done, readily cooperated in providing very substantial financial support for the oppressors of their brethren."

D. A. R. CONGRESS UPHELDS

BLACKLIST BY BIG VOTE

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Washington, Apr. 21.—The conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution overwhelmingly voted down the resolutions against the black list of the D. A. R. at yesterday's session. By a vote of 14 to 2000 the resolution sponsored by Mrs. Helen Tufts Baillie and Mrs. St. Omer Roy, providing for a referendum among local chapters on matters of policy and leaving to the local chapters the choice of speakers was defeated.

It is understood that the black list, which included many Jewish and non-Jewish educators and leaders, also contained the name of Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

gressman Celler's resolution.

Sergeant Maxwell Weinstein of Brooklyn was awarded the Soldiers Medal by President Coolidge for his heroism in rescuing a woman from a burning building at Tientsin, China, on February 1.

PLIGHT OF RUSSIAN JEWS GREAT, MORE AID URGENTLY NEEDED, SOVIET BODY TOLD

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priates the Jewish small traders in the towns and villages of their livelihood. The Government must do something to enable them to become productive workers, artisans and the like. It must undertake action to ameliorate the swamp regions in White Russia to provide land for further colonization," he declared.

Beilin also expressed his dissatisfaction with the Government appropriation for Bureya, Siberia. "What can a million roubles do when the transporting of settlers to far off Bureya requires immense sums and there is no hope that foreign Jewish organizations will help in this plan? The foreign organizations, including the Agrojoint, create more noise than work. They are collecting funds for colonization in Russia and spending them for other purposes," Beilin charged.

MARCUS LOEW MEMORIAL TO BE GIFT OF FILM INDUSTRY

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—A modern medical building, including operating rooms, research and clinical laboratories and diagnostic facilities will be erected at the Los Angeles Sanatorium as the gift of the motion picture industry in memory of the late Marcus Loew. This became known today with the announcement that Mrs. Loew has subscribed \$20,000 toward this purpose.

The fund will comprise contributions from the entire field of motion picture activity, ranging from stars and business executives to technical workers. Preliminary plans for the building gives its estimated cost as \$100,000. The Marcus Loew Memorial when completed will enable the sanatorium to render complete medical service to those in its care.

MRS. MAX HART DISTRIBUTES \$100,000 OF HUSBAND'S LEGACY

The amount of \$100,000 will be distributed among philanthropic organizations by the widow of the late Max Hart, Chicago clothing manufacturer, it became known following the filing of the will disposing of an estate estimated at \$6,025,000.

By the will the widow is empowered to distribute the trust fund of the estate upon her death among her children and grandchildren. Mrs. Hart announced she will give the sum to charitable organizations in which her husband was interested.

The children's hospital to be erected at Northwestern University in honor of Dr. Isaac A. Abt will be the largest beneficiary.

PRESENT PLANS TO HELP DECLASSED JEWS IN RUSSIA AT AMERICAN ORT CONVENTION

Credit Aid for Tool Supply Under New Agreement To Be Pushed; Problem of Helping 200,000 Artisans Supporting 1,000,000 Souls, Considered

Rehabilitation of 1,000,000 declassified Jews in Russia and aid for 50,000 Jewish artisans in Poland whose livelihood is endangered by the recent Polish statute were among the problems discussed at the annual conference of the American Ort yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, chairman of the executive committee, presided.

Dr. Moskowitz and Dr. Chaim Shitlowsky gave accounts of Ort work in Russia and Poland. Dr. Moskowitz reported on the tentative contract drawn up with the Soviet Government providing for the importation of tools, agricultural machinery, live stock and raw materials for Russian Jews on the soil and in industrial centers. Louis B. Boudin discussed the plan for the formation of the Ort Credit Corporation, to be organized under New York State banking laws, to engage in lending the necessary funds for the purchase of machinery, livestock or tools for Jews abroad whenever American friends or relatives will advance 25 percent of the cost in cash and give endorsed notes for the remainder, to be paid in installments over a year's period.

"Colonization alone, important as it is, cannot solve the Jewish reconstruction problem in Russia," Dr. Moskowitz declared. "For aid is necessary for 200,000 artisans who make a living for 1,000,000 souls and, to do this, it is necessary to aid the Jewish Artisan Cooperatives.

"There are 2,650,000 Jews in Russia. Of the productive elements there are 200,000 artisan families constituting 1,000,000 people; there are 35,000 farming families numbering 200,000 souls; there are 300,000 to 400,000 members of trades unions and professional organizations. This leaves 1,000,000 known as the declassified elements 600,000 of whom are registered.

"These declassified Jews have no civil rights in Russia, for under the Soviet system, the rights and privileges of citizens are accorded only to the productive elements of the country. These declassified elements are chiefly ex-traders, and, in addition to being denied citizenship, they are also denied the privileges of citizens, such as education for their children, the use of governmental medical institutions and other substantial privileges which the citizens enjoy."

"There is a veritable hunger for raw materials and for machines needed to meet the demand of manufactured goods. The kassas are the instruments for furnishing these, for it must be borne in mind that these are the Jewish artisans whose machines were destroyed during the pogroms and the civil wars. Many of them are primitive and they are handicapped because they do not own the modern machines which are available to ar-

tisans in Western countries.

"Concerning the 1,000,000 declassified, we have made a tentative contract with the Soviet Government which would obligate us to import within five years machines, tools, raw materials, etc., for the sum of 3,000,000 rubles, or \$1,500,000," Dr. Moskowitz declared. "Machines for artisans can be distributed to such people as need social help or aim to improve and advance their workshops. All machines, instruments and other materials of production which are to be imported into Russia are free of duty and other taxes.

"The conclusions to be drawn can be summarized in the following program for Jewish reconstruction in Russia:

1. "Colonization. Existing Jewish colonies must be strengthened, and new colonies established according to the available capital offered either by the Government or by Jewish foreign organizations or both.
2. "Aid to Artisan: The financial possibilities of Jewish Artisan Cooperative Kassa. The Joint Distribution Committee and the Ort should work together to provide machines and raw materials to the individual artisans and also to the members of the cooperatives.
3. "Jews should be drawn into industrialization processes now going on in Russia and more and more of them should be trained to become factory workers," he concluded.

COMMUNITY CENTER SECRETARIES TO MEET MAY 9 TO 13

The National Association of Jewish Community Center Secretaries will hold its annual conference at the Hotel Sinton, in Cincinnati, from May 9 to May 13, it was announced by Harold H. Levin of New York City, secretary-treasurer of the association. The association, which is affiliated with the Jewish Welfare Board, includes representatives of centers, settlements, Y.M. and Y.W.H.A.'s in forty-one states and Canada.

Alfred M. Cohen of Cincinnati, president of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith and member of the National Executive Council of the Jewish Welfare Board, will preside at the opening session. The program includes a symposium on educational programs with Abram S. Magida, executive secretary of the Young Men's-Young Women's Hebrew Association of Kansas City, Missouri, as director. A symposium on educational courses in the Jewish Center will be held, led by Philip Seman, superintendent of the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago. Joint sessions of the community center secretaries and the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, which is meeting simultaneously in Cincinnati, will be held.

J.D.B. NEWS LETTER

Ica Reports on 5 Years' Work in Russia

(By our Paris correspondent)

Paris, April 7.—The headquarters of the Jewish Colonization Association has just issued a detailed report on the work of the Ica in Soviet Russia during the five years since 1923 when it resumed its activity in that country.

The Jewish Colonization Association (Ica), the report says, resumed its work in Russia in 1923 after a break of several years, on account of the great war and the civil war. This was done on the basis of a special arrangement made with the Soviet Government.

The area of the fields sown in the old colonies where the Ica is at work, is today equal to that which was sown before the war and in some regions, as, for instance, in Krivoi Rog, it is larger. Thanks to favorable legal provisions, to the work done by the surveyors and the new distribution and management of the farms carried out by the representative organs of the Commissariat of Agriculture, it was possible for the crops to be better diversified. This has been the case, primarily, with the winter-wheats, which play a most important part in the fight against the drought that affects these regions, and this crop now occupies almost 50 per cent of the total cultivated area.

The Ica also developed its activities for the benefit of the colonists in the field of viticulture. Before 1923 the vineyards created with its assistance in 12 colonies covered a total area of 50 hectares. During the years of the war a large number of plants were destroyed. The first care of the Ica was to replace the missing plants. It introduced for the first time, after an interval of ten years, the French system of grafting, thereby making possible the resumption of the older cultures, as well as the production of new ones. Thus the area under grape culture at the close of 1927 had increased to 285 hectares, or an average of one quarter of a hectare to a viticulturist. The vintage last year amounted to between 330 and 450 poods (1 pood equals 36 pounds) on the hectare. To encourage the manufacture and sale of wine, the Ica has started the construction of cooperative wine-cellar, the first of which has been established in the colony of Kalinindorf.

Arboriculture has not been overlooked: due to the aid of the Ica, the colonies have today in their possession approximately 40 hectares of fruit orchards belonging to 162 different colonists.

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25,000 MORE JEWISH FAMILIES WILL BE SETTLED ON LAND WHEN NEW PACT IS SIGNED

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ment and several hundred families came out without permission and had to be partly turned back and partly taken in over and above the original program.

"Our plans for the 1926-1927 season were carried out on the average more than 150 percent," he stated. "For instance our plans called for the surveying of 108,000 acres of land, while we have actually surveyed over 200,000 acres; we planned to dig, drill and repair 176 wells and have actually provided 389 wells; we planned to put up 1500 houses and have put up 1627. We had planned to put up 15 school buildings and actually built 29 of them; we had planned to put up 18 buildings for farmers' cooperatives and have put up 36, and so in all other lines. In 1926-1927 we expended for this work a little over \$1,500,000 of the Agro-joint funds and about \$180,000 of government funds in cash, not taking into consideration the timber land, reduced transportation, etc. supplied by the government.

"From the very beginning of the work at the J.D.C. conferences in Philadelphia and in Chicago, we tried to make it clear that the land situation in European Russia is a temporary condition, that delay meant increasing difficulty in securing desirable tracts. We very much regret that our preparations for this work have always been inadequate. But even now it is still possible to settle up to 25,000 additional families in the Ukraine, Crimea and White Russia if we can provide the necessary funds. The Government is more than ever interested in this work," he stated. "Irrespective of the Siberian project, in which the Agro-joint is not participating, a special commission has recently been appointed, with one of the most influential members of the Government as Chairman, to decide a number of important matters in connection with additional allotment of land for Jewish settlement in Crimea.

"We are sorry to note that there seem to be some people interested in maliciously spreading from time to time false rumors about pogroms, fights and quarrels between the Jewish settlers and the peasants. We do not exactly know who these people are but they surely deserve compassion as sooner or later their conscience must awaken.

"The news of Mr. Rosenwald's promise to make a magnificent contribution for our work in Russia was published by all the metropolitan and provincial Russian papers and made a profound impression. We are aware that Mr. Rosenwald, Mr. Warburg and their friends are interested only in the real good accomplished by their contributions and not in any expression of appreciation but we cannot refrain from conveying to them the message from our people in Russia how deeply they appreciate this interest and this very real help for the need of this help. We are sorry to say, is still very real."

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

At the same time that it helped the older colonies, the Ica has contributed to the establishment of the new colonists who have come of their own accord to establish themselves on the land of the old Jewish colonies. The Ica has interested itself in 378 families, who were enabled, by the loans of the Ica, to augment the number of their horses by 45 percent, and the number of their cattle by 68 percent. Of these 378 families, 340 live in houses built or bought with credits advanced by the Ica. The new colonists have been enabled, moreover, after a period of five years, to acquire 617 agricultural machines and implements of various kinds.

Lastly, while continuing its full support to the older agricultural colonies, the Ica is taking a large part in the new colonization and has undertaken to set up 3,300 families on the land granted by the Government. This colonization was inaugurated in 1926 and is being actively pursued according to a definite program under the auspices of the Comzet.

The work of the ICA thus covers a territory containing nearly 11,300 families and about 150,000 hectares.

The work of the small-scale credit institutions in which the ICA was interested before the war has also taken an important place in its new activities. There are now 370 such loan cassas in the area where the ICA is at work; and subsidies are given to nearly 200 of them. All these cassas show a normal development. Their membership has risen beyond 100,000, which makes about 500 members a cassa. The artisans and cottage workers (kustars) form the bulk of the clients of the loan cassas, making 82 percent of the total.

The turnover of business done by 135 cassas for which reliable statistical data are available reached an amount of 600,000 Roubles. The average, which in the beginning of 1924 did not amount to more than 35.6 Roubles per member, mounted by the close of 1926 to 86.8 Roubles. The increase in the deposits is still more favorable. Thus, the total amount of deposits in October, 1926, reached the sum of 1 million Roubles, and compared with 1924 the deposits during 1927 were more than ten times as large.

The increment in the revolving funds has made it possible for the cassas to augment the loans granted to the members. The average of these loans at the present time is about 100 Roubles, instead of the 50 Roubles in 1923. The maximum of a loan has risen in most of the cassas to 200 Roubles, but is as high as 400 among some of them. The rate of interest,

VANDALS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA DESECRATE JEWISH CEMETERY

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, April 21.—The Jewish cemetery of Nitra, Slovakia, was desecrated yesterday by unknown vandals. Thirteen tombstones were overthrown and many graves trampled. The authorities have instituted an inquiry.

too, has been declining appreciably; after fluctuating between 42 and 48 percent in 1923, it sank to 36 percent in 1926 and to 20 percent and even 18 percent, in 1927. On the other hand, the term of repayment has increased from 2 to 6 months on the average and in certain cases even to 9 and 12 months.

This development of the Jewish loan cassas in Russia is one of the most marked achievements of the work of the ICA, the paper states. The ICA assists these organizations in two ways: It procures for them technical assistance, in their administration, book-keeping and general conduct of business; and, in the second place, it grants them financial assistance. The ICA does not charge more than 6 per cent interest on the loans which it makes to the cassas, a rate which is below that charged by the banks. The total of the loans granted by the ICA to the cassas in Russia exceeds half a million Roubles.

Special inspectors of the Ica are visiting the cassas and supplying them with the necessary instructions to help them to solve the technical problems concerning the administration as well as the clients, the establishment of revolving and other funds, deposits.

Since the beginning of its activities in Russia, the Ica has been subsidizing also the vocational schools. The war and the troubles which followed in its wake forced the Ica to interrupt its activities and disorganized the greater part of the technical instruction establishments, which found themselves deprived of the funds necessary to carry on their work. The Joint Distribution Committee having furnished the equipment and borne the cost of repairs, the Ica has since 1923 devoted itself to assuring the maintenance of these schools. It is now subsidizing nine vocational schools in the Ukraine and one in Leningrad, with a total attendance of 1,400 pupils. The subventions which it grants them are intended, chiefly, for the purpose of augmenting the number of professors and instructors. Their cost equals on the average 24 per cent of the budget of each school. It sometimes rises to 52 per cent.

One hundred and ninety-four pupils completed in 1925 their studies in the vocational schools maintained by the Ica; and in 1926 the number of pupils passing through these schools was 472.