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PRESENT ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT ABSOLUTELY IN EARNEST IN COMBATING ANTISEMITISM ROUMANIAN AMBASSADOR IN UNITED STATES ASSURES ROUMANIAN JEWS IN AMERICA: BUT URGES THEM TO REMEMBER MAIN CAUSE OF RIOTS IS GRAVE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF COUNTRY AND APPEALS TO THEM TO HELP IMPROVE CONDITIONS: CANNOT AGREE RIGHTS GRANTED ROUMANIAN JEWS BY PEACE TREATIES SHOULD BE GIVEN THEM ONLY WHEN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS RESTORED SAYS PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS.

New York, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The present Roumanian Government is absolutely in earnest in combating antisemitism, but the American Jews must remember that the main reason of the riots is the grave economic condition of the country, the Roumanian Minister to the United States, M. Davila, declared to-day in addressing the Annual Convention now in session of the Federatich of Roumanian Jews in America. The Ambassador appealed to the Roumanian Jews of America to help in improving the economic conditions in Roumania.

Mr. Bernhard Deutsch, the President of the American Jewish Congress, in responding said that he appreciated the vigorous steps taken by the Roumanian Government now to combat antisemitism, but I cannot agree, he went on, that the rights to which the Jews of Roumania are entitled under the Peace Treaties should be granted them only when desirable economic conditions have been restored.

The Convention has adopted a resolution pledging itself to help the Roumanian Jews.

KING CAROL'S SENTIMENTS TOWARDS JEWS ARE WELL KNOWN ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT TELLS J.T.A. IN DECLARING ALLEGED INTERVIEW ATTACKING JEWS ABSOLUTELY FALSE.

Bucharest, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The alleged interview with His Majesty the King carried by the Hanover Kirchrode Press Bureau is absolutely false, the office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers declared to the J.T.A. representative here to-day. The King's sentiments towards the Jews, it was added, are well known, and have been expressed on several public occasions and in the press.

JASSY HAS FRESH ANTI-JEWISH DISTURBANCES OSTENSIBLY STARTED AGAINST COMMUNISTS OPPOSITION ORGAN REPORTS.

Bucharest, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Anti-Communist disturbances started at Jassy have been converted into anti-Jewish demonstrations, the "Miscarea", the organ of the Youth Section of the Liberal Party, complains to-day, placing the responsibility on the local authorities, who, but for their inefficiency and delay, it says, could have suppressed the disturbances in time.

PUTTING A STOP TO ANTISEMITIC ACTIVITIES IN ROUMANIAN SCHOOLS: FIRST EXPULSIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS UNDER NEW REGULATIONS.

Bucharest, Jan. 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

23 students have been expelled from the High School at Vaslui, near Jassy, for participating in antisemitic activities, putting into force for the first time the new powers provided by the Government for suppressing these activities.

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HITLERISTS ATTACK JEWS IN FASHIONABLE BERLIN RESTAURANT.

Berlin, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A group of 15 Hitlerists, including several women, broke to-night into one of the fashionable restaurants in the Kurfuerstendamm, the principal street of the Berlin West End, singing Hitlerist songs, insulting the Jewish guests and throwing out of the restaurant a foreign-looking Jewish married couple, seriously injuring the husband. The police were called in and arrested several of the Hitlerists.

ANTISEMITIC STUDENTS DEFY MINISTER OF EDUCATION: TOLD THEIR REFUSAL TO WORK TOGETHER WITH JEWISH STUDENTS IS ILLEGAL THEY RETALIATE BY DEMANDING NUMERUS CLAUSUS: WITHDRAW GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES FROM STUDENTS' ORGANISATION DEMOCRATIC PRESS DEMANDS.

Berlin, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The democratic students at the University at Giessen, in Hessen, have elected a Jewish student from Strasburg, who, because of his German attitude, was expelled by the French authorities from this town, which now belongs to France, to represent them on the Committee of the Students' Organisation. The anti-semitic majority on the Committee refused to work with him, because he is a Jew, insisting that they would accept only a race-German.

The Hessen Minister of Education, Herr Adelung, thereupon wrote to the Students' Committee to tell them that their action in refusing to work together with a Jewish student is illegal, because it is in violation of the Constitution. The Students' Committee retaliated by adopting a resolution demanding the enforcement of an anti-Jewish numerus clausus at the University.

The Democratic Party of Hessen has in view of this provocative attitude of the students, demanded that the Government should dissolve the Students' Committee, and withdraw all State aid.

PALESTINE MOSLEMS SENT TO PRISON FOR MURDER OF CHRISTIAN ARAB EDITOR.

Jerusalem, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Of the ten Moslems, three of them women, charged with the murder last September of Jamil el Bakhri, the editor of the Haifa Christian Arab paper "El Jamir", during the conflict over the respective claims of the local Arab Moslems and Christians to the ownership of the Haifa Cemetery, two have been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment each, one to four years' imprisonment, two to three years, one to two years, and one woman to one year. Two women have been bound over in a sum of £50 each to keep the peace, and one man has been acquitted.

PALESTINE ARABS MAY HAVE STOPPAGE OF WORK FOR MOHAMED ALI FUNERAL IN MOSQUE OF OMAR.

Jerusalem, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Moslem Supreme Council is considering a proposal to order a stoppage of work on Friday, the day of the funeral of Mohamed Ali, the Indian Moslem leader, who is being buried in the Mosque of Omar. Thousands of people are expected to pour into Jerusalem from all over the country to attend the funeral, particularly since it coincides with the period when the Arab peasants do not work, having completed their ploughing.

STORM DAMAGE IN PALESTINE.

Jerusalem, Jan. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Considerable damage has been done all over the country by a severe storm which has been raging since Saturday, affecting particularly the Judean orange belt. Boats are unable to land either at Haifa or Jaffa ports and have had to proceed to Beirut for disembarking. European mail has not been delivered since Tuesday. Damage has been done at Haifa by slates being blown off the roofs. The Allenby Road in Tel Aviv is flooded, interfering with the electricity works. A sandstorm in the Sinai Desert has delayed the Egyptian trains by many hours.

DR. WEIZMANN TO HEAD FUND RAISING ZIONIST DELEGATION TO AMERICA SOON;
JEWISH AGENCY NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT MAY BE SUSPENDED
DURING HIS ABSENCE: DISAPPOINTING RESULTS OF ALLIED JEWISH CAM-
PAIGN IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER WHICH ONLY JUST BECAME KNOWN
MADE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN IMPERATIVE BEFORE CONGRESS: PLAN SUGGEST-
ED FOR RAISING MILLION POUNDS WITHIN NEXT YEAR FOR COLONISATION
WORK IN PALESTINE.

London, Jan. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

A Zionist delegation headed by Dr. Weizmann will proceed within the near future to the United States in order to strengthen the Palestine drive which is about to begin there, it was announced to-day at a Press Conference presided over by Mr. Sokolow given by the Zionist Executive here. Some complications are created by the fact, it was added, that Dr. Weizmann will have to leave London while the negotiations with the Government are still in progress. How this difficulty will be overcome has not yet been decided. It is possible that the negotiations with the Government will be interrupted for some time, but it is also possible that the negotiations will be continued in Dr. Weizmann's absence and that he will return to London before the negotiations are concluded.

Speaking of the postponement of the Congress, Mr. Sokolow said that the Zionist Congress was not an end in itself, but one of the means to the end, which was the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. Pressure was exercised by various factions of the Zionist movement in America who had pointed out that the Congress would interfere with the Palestine drive in America. The information received from non-Zionist leaders in America that they would not be able to attend the Jewish Agency Council meeting which has to take place immediately after the Congress, if it was held at the beginning of March, was a further reason which prompted them to reconsider their previous decision to hold the Congress in February.

The disappointing results of the Allied Jewish Campaign in the United States during November and December, which had only just become known, had made it of imperative importance that the Palestine campaign should be started without delay, and not be held over until the Zionist Congress had been held, Dr. Rosenblueth said.

The resignation of the Mizrahi representatives from the Zionist Executive, he explained, was due to differences in connection with the time of the Congress. The Mizrahi had insisted that the Congress should be held in February and that the Palestine campaign should begin only after the Zionist Congress had been concluded. The Mizrahi have not yet made up their minds whether or not they are remaining in the Zionist Executive, Dr. Rosenblueth added.

A plan for raising £1,000,000 within the next year to be utilised for new colonisation work in Palestine was outlined by Mr. Sprinzak. A membership of 1,000,000 people paying £1 each, he claimed, is a practicable achievement, forming the basis of his plan. It would serve a double purpose, by both raising the necessary funds for large colonisation and by mobilising the Jewish masses in the interests of Palestine upbuilding. This skeleton plan will be more fully discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Economic Section of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Sprinzak said, adding that the Labour movement in Palestine is enthusiastic about the plan and places considerable hopes in its realisation.

P. E. N. CLUB HONOURS BIALIK.

London, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Mr. Ch. N. Bialik, the Hebrew Poet Laureate, who is President of the Palestine Pen Centre, was entertained last night by members of the London Pen Centre at Glebe House, Chelsea, the home of Miss Henrietta Leslie. Mrs. Dawson Scott, founder of the Pen Club movement, Mr. Fermon Ould, the Secretary of the Pen Club, Professor Lavrin, Mrs. Claude Beddington, Mr. Leonard Stein, Dr. M. Epstein, Mr. S. Landman, and Dr. Olschwanger were among those present.

WITH UTMOST EFFORTS BY JEWISH SOCIAL-ECONOMIC RELIEF INSTITUTIONS TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF JEWS WHERE THEY LIVE EMIGRATION MUST STILL CONTINUE EFFECTIVE MEANS OF ASSISTING SECTION OF JEWISH POPULATION AND THUS EASING POSITION OF THOSE REMAINING SAYS HICEM REPORT.

Paris, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The need to emigrate and the urge to emigrate among the Jewish populations of all the emigration countries, by far exceed all the existing openings for emigration, and it is clear that even with the utmost efforts made by our social-economic relief institutions to improve the condition of the Jews in the places where they live, emigration must still continue to be one of the most effective means of radically assisting a section of the Jewish population, and thus easing the position of those who remain behind, says the report just issued here, by the Jewish United Emigration Organisation Hicem (Hias-Loa-Emigdirekt), dealing with the work it has accomplished in the three years of its existence, 1927, 1928 and 1929.

The Hicem came into existence at a time when the Jewish emigration movement of the post-war period had been reduced to the minimum, the report points out. The number of Jewish overseas emigrants in 1921 was 135,000, of whom about 120,000 went to the United States of America. After the first Quota Law of 1921-22, the number of Jewish emigrants fell to about 80,000 annually, and Jewish emigration to the United States fell to about 50,000 annually. After the U.S. Immigration Law of 1924, Jewish emigration fell again by about half, amounting to an average of 40,000 annually. Immigration to the United States in the first two years after the enactment of the new Law amounted to no more than 10,000 annually, and in the last three years it has been about 12,000 annually.

Since the condition of the Jews in Eastern Europe during this period not only did not improve, but actually became considerably worse, and the urge to emigrate grew in consequence more powerful each year among the Jewish populations, the report goes on, the catastrophic effect of this diminution of Jewish emigration becomes clear. It was natural, it proceeds, that under such conditions an attempt should be made to unify all the social forces engaged at the time in the field of Jewish emigration. The agreement between the three constituent organisations was concluded in February 1927 and the new organisation Hicem began to function on April 1st., 1927.

Acute Problem In Poland.

The problem in Poland is particularly acute, the report says. The need to emigrate has grown very largely in the last few years not only among the Jewish population. But while the emigration needs of the non-Jewish population are satisfied by means of a rising emigration movement, both overseas and to various European countries, the emigration openings for the Jewish population are very limited. The general emigration figures from Poland amounted to 147,614 in 1927; 186,580 in 1928, and 243,323 in 1929, while the figures for Jewish emigration from Poland in the same period were 18,074 in 1927; 18,211 in 1928, and 23,378 in 1929. Of this total the United States admitted 5,234 in 1927, 5,051 in 1928 and 6,259 in 1929. Canada admitted 2,763, 2,592 and 2,678 respectively; the Argentine 4,113, 4,805, and 3,892 respectively; Brazil 1,095, 1,290 and 2,765 respectively; Palestine 839, 383 and 1,881 respectively; Mexico 313, 279 and 284 respectively; Australia 390, 141, 215 respectively, and South Africa 215, 269 and 427 respectively. There was also a certain quantity of Jewish emigration to European countries, France admitting during the three years in question 829, 968 and 1,917 respectively; Belgium 810, 911 and 1,370 respectively; Russia 173, 167 and 80 respectively, and Germany 31, 193, and 87 respectively.

Jewish Emigration From Russia: Brazil Becoming Important Centre Of Jewish Immigration: Argentine After United States Most Important Jewish Immigration Country During Last Three Years: Need Of Exploring Further Openings For Jewish Immigration In Other Less Known South American Countries.

In Russia, the reports states, the emigration work is carried on by the Moscow office of the Ica. At the beginning of 1928 an agreement was concluded between the Comzet and the Ica, under which the Ica is authorised to attend to the Jewish emigrants from Russia. Under this agreement, the Ica office in Moscow developed a considerable activity at the end of 1928, particularly in providing information and searching for relatives. In individual cases, it was also possible to ease the formalities governing emigration from Russia. There are prospects that this activity will be extended in the future.

The high-water mark of post-war immigration to the Argentine, general and also Jewish, was reached in 1923, the report says, when 195,063 immigrants were admitted, 13,701 being Jews. Since then Jewish immigration has averaged about 6,500 annually. After the United States, the Argentine was during the last three years the most important immigration country for Jews.

Brazil is becoming increasingly important in the matter of Jewish immigration. The Jewish settlement in Brazil which was estimated in 1924 at about 10,000 grew by 1928 to over 30,000. 32 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants in 1928 and 55 per cent. in 1929 came from Poland.

Jewish immigration to Canada is diminishing with every year. For the last three years it has been 4,942 in 1927, 3,694 in 1928 and 3,680 in 1929. This is explained by the fact that since 1926, when the special concession obtained by the Ica for bringing in a certain number of Jewish immigrants expired, all efforts to obtain new concessions have been without avail. The only exception was the permission given to the Ica in 1928 to bring in 30 families of Jewish agricultural workers, and the special permission for 20 families from Poland and Lithuania obtained by the Montreal Committee of the Hicem in 1929. In general immigration to Canada is now restricted exclusively to relatives of those already resident in the country.

Unfortunately, the report concludes, the economic condition of the Jewish population in Eastern Europe is becoming increasingly worse, and in spite of all the difficulties in the way, Jewish emigration is growing from year to year. In 1927 the number of Jewish emigrants was 35,000, in 1928 it was 38,900 and in 1929 it was 45,200. It must be remembered that in the course of these three years one country after the other closed its doors almost completely against Jewish emigration, including Australia and South Africa. As a result, the Hicem is confronted by a number of new and important tasks. Energetic measures will have to be taken to utilise the existing immigration openings as far as possible and also to find new openings. What the Hicem has done in the last three years in the three most important South American countries ought to be done now in the less known South American countries, where there are small Jewish settlements, like Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, Colombia, etc. The immigration openings for agricultural workers in France ought also to be explored to a larger extent.

Attention is constantly being directed also to the need of extending the network of Hicem Departments already existing in Poland and Roumania and of extending the Hicem activities to Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Greece.

These are the tasks, the Report says in closing, which confront the Hicem for the next three years for which the agreement between the three constituent organisations has been prolonged.

ALLIANCE ISRAELITE WORK FOR TEN YEARS 1920 - 1930.

Paris, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Alliance Israelite Universelle has in the period from 1920-30 expended 300,000 dollars for Jewish welfare purposes in Russia, Poland, Roumania and Palestine, it is announced here to-day. Of this sum 100,000 dollars were allocated for the promotion of Jewish cultural activities in the form of subventions to Rabbis and Jewish learned societies in Russia, the provision of matzoth and medical aid to the Jewish population of Russia and the support of Russian refugees in Bessarabia and Poland.

The Yiddish Scientific Institute in Vilna and other Jewish cultural institutions in Poland have received 8,000 dollars, and the Jewish orphanage aid work over 28,000 dollars. 14,000 dollars went for work in Roumania.

75,000 dollars was allocated for the relief of the victims of the Palestine disturbances of August 1929; the Aid Fund for Palestine Small Merchants was given 6,000 dollars.

65,000 dollars was provided for the relief work on behalf of the Jewish students in various countries. In addition to these sums, considerable amounts were provided for the maintenance of the Jewish school activities of the Alliance in the Orient, above all in Morocco and Syria, where thousands of children still have to be refused admission to the Alliance schools because of the lack of accommodation. 1,600 girls graduated from the Laura Kadocrie Girls' School in Baghdad, where, too, it was not possible to provide accommodation for all seeking admission.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN UNITED STATES SEEN AS CAUSE OF FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN JEWISH RECONSTRUCTION FUND; IMPORTANT REPORT OF ACTIVITIES PRESENTED TO MEETING OF DIRECTORATE; PROMINENT LONDON SOCIAL WORKERS ON DIRECTORATE AND COUNCIL OF FUND.

Berlin, Jan. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The economic crisis in the United States and other countries from which the Jewish Reconstruction Fund has till recently been drawing considerable revenue, was attributed to be the cause of the acute financial difficulties now facing the Reconstruction Fund, by several of the speakers in the debate held during the meeting here of the Directorate of the Jewish Reconstruction Fund, presided over by Dr. Julius Brodnitz, the President of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith.

Dr. Brodnitz himself, Professor Frankfurt, and Dr. Kovovitch were among those who took part in the debate.

Dr. Leo Bramson, the Chairman of the Central Administration of the O.R.T. Federation, after the Financial Report for 1930 had been presented, gave a detailed statement on the 1931 budget of the Reconstruction Fund, emphasising in particular the financing of the agricultural and industrialising activity of the Fund.

During the past year, he said, the Reconstruction Fund had been able to allocate 138,361 dollars out of the funds raised in America and the other countries for financing agricultural and industrial enterprises in Poland, Russia and Roumania. In a comparatively short time the O.R.T. Federation had succeeded in setting in motion 23 productive co-operatives (artels), 22 in Soviet Russia. In the middle of September 1930 there were 1,800 heads of families at work in these co-operatives. The enterprises already organised, Dr. Bramson said, are being constantly extended by the addition of new labour forces, machinery and inventory. New artels are being formed.

Particular satisfaction was expressed over the progress of the work in the model textile factory Avtovgas, and in the textile factory Tcherstopraedilozik, both founded in Moscow by the O.R.T. Federation. Good progress had also been made, Dr. Bramson said, at the toy factory in Kiev, which was one of the best of its kind in the whole area. In the last month various new deliveries of machinery and inventory had been sent into Russia from Germany to equip the productive co-operatives.

Value Of O.R.T. Artels Estimated At 275,000 Dollars: Agricultural Activity In Eastern Europe Embraces About 150 Settlements With 5,000 Families Of Settlers On Area Of 45,000 Hectares.

Altogether 10,000 dollars were being expended by the Reconstruction Fund and the various Federations on industrialising activities. In addition, the value of the machinery sent to the members of the various artels by their relatives abroad through the medium of the O.R.T. are valued at about 60,000 dollars. Government and other sources have contributed to the artels over 100,000 dollars, bringing up the material value of the artels to close upon 275,000 dollars.

The agricultural activities of the O.R.T. Federation in Soviet Russia, Poland, Bessarabia and Lithuania are also being financed by the Reconstruction Fund. In Soviet Russia this agricultural activity embraces the Odessa and Pervomaysk areas in the Ukraine, as well as other districts in White Russia. Of late, the O.R.T. has restricted its activity in White Russia to a number of places in the Bobruisk region, where previously it had also worked in the Minsk and Mohilev districts. This limitation of activities was found to be necessary after the collectivisation of most of the agricultural settlements in the Minsk and Mohilev districts.

On the initiative of the representatives of the O.R.T. Federation in Soviet Russia, several branches of work had been opened in the Jewish colonies, which provided a means of occupation for the farmers during the winter months.

In Poland, dairy-farming and vegetable gardening, and in Bessarabia tobacco-growing and of late poultry farming as well, had been promoted.

The extent of agricultural activity conducted by the O.R.T. Federation in Eastern Europe runs to about 150 settlements with about 5,000 families of settlers on a total area of 45,000 hectares, the report states.

The new directorate of the Reconstruction Fund elected by the meeting include Dr. Joseph Blum and Dr. L. Zadock-Kahn (Paris); Herr Wilhelm Graetz, Dr. Wilhelm Kleeman, Dr. A. Singalovsky, and Dr. N. Soloveitchik (Berlin); Mr. S. Kalip, and Mr. Leon Rees (London); Dr. M. Silberfarb (Warsaw) and Mr. J. Zegelnitzky (Moscow).

Mr. Elkan N. Adler, Mr. S. Beloff, Mr. A. Halpern, Dr. D. Joelman, Mr. S. Lurie, Mr. Philip Samuel, Mr. M. Schalit and Mr. Samuel Wallrock are among the London members appointed to the Council of the Reconstruction Fund. Other members include Mr. Paul Felix Warburg, Mr. Howard Cullman, Mr. B. Vlaseck and Mr. Morris Waldman of New York, Chief Rabbi Professor Simonsen of Copenhagen, Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck of Berlin, Professor Oaulid of Paris and Senator Szeraszewski of Warsaw.

JEWISH PAINTER HOLDING EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

An exhibition of paintings by Nathan Spiegel, a well-known Jewish painter from Lodz now living in Paris, arranged by the Gallery Zak of Paris will be opened on February 16th. at the Bloomsbury Galleries here.