

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

(Cable and Mail Despatches)  
Issued by the  
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD,

Ludgate House,  
107/111, Fleet Street,  
London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.  
Telephone: Central 6601-3.

Vol. XII. No. 23.

6 pages.

27th. Jan., 1931.

2½ MILLION DOLLARS TO BE RAISED IN AMERICA FOR PALESTINE: QUOTA  
FIXED BY JEWISH AGENCY CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK:  
CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN MR. MORRIS ROTHENBERG HOPEFUL OF ACHIEVING  
GOAL BY JUNE: IMMEDIATELY NEEDED TO SAVE ENTIRE WORK OF JEWISH  
SETTLEMENTS IN PALESTINE FROM COLLAPSE SPEAKERS URGE.

New York, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The sum of two and a half million dollars was fixed today at the all-day session of the Conference on Palestine held at Biltmore Hotel under the chairmanship of Dr. Cyrus Adler, as the American quota towards the funds of the Jewish Agency for the up-building work in Palestine. About 500 delegates were present from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Morris Rothenberg, who has been elected Chairman of the Campaign, said that he hoped to achieve the goal set by June.

The funds are needed immediately in order to save the entire work of the Jewish settlements in Palestine from collapse, it was urged by the leaders of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, who addressed the Conference. Many of the activities in Palestine have been curtailed or altogether stopped because of the lack of funds, they said.

The new campaign, which will be conducted in co-operation with the Keren Hayesod, will be the first independent campaign conducted in America by the Jewish Agency since its formation at the Zurich Conference in August 1929. In view of the consummation of the enlarged Jewish Agency, it was stated at that time, it was felt by the leaders of the Joint Distribution Committee of America that two separate campaigns, one for Europe and another for Palestine would be unwise, and the 1930 campaign was accordingly launched as a joint campaign for both the Palestine work and the East European activity of the Joint Distribution Committee. It aimed at raising a sum of six million dollars, of which 2½ million dollars (the same sum as is now aimed at by the new campaign) were to go for the Jewish Agency work in Palestine, and 3½ million dollars for the work of the Joint Distribution Committee. Owing to the financial depression in America, the drive encountered difficulties, however, in raising this amount, but it succeeded in spite of the difficulties in raising a total of 2½ million dollars in pledges. Just before this campaign was closed on December 31st. a statement was issued that it had been found that separate campaigns would enable each organisation to emphasise its own requirements in those quarters where they will meet with the most sympathetic response.

Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, Judge Julian W. Mack, Honorary President of the Zionist Organisation of America, Mr. Robert Szold, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Zionist Organisation of America, Judge William M. Lewis, President of the United Palestine Appeal, Mr. Morris Rothenberg, Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, Mrs. Edward Jacobs, President of the Hadassah, Mr. Louis Lipsky, former President of the Zionist Organisation of America, and Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise are among the signatories to the appeal for the new Palestine campaign.

Cause Of Palestine Never Been In So Critical A State As To-day Mr. Felix M. Warburg Says In Message To Conference: Hundreds Of Thousands Of Jews Have Since The White Paper Lost Confidence So Completely That From Financial Standpoint And From Moral Standpoint A Defeatist Policy Prevails: We Must And Do Believe Mr. Warburg Declares That Out Of Negotiations Undertaken By Prime Minister Something Will Come Which May Result In Restoration Of Jewish Faith.

The cause of Palestine has never been in so critical a state as to-day, Mr. Felix M. Warburg writes in a message addressed to the Conference.

Referring to the negotiations now in progress between the British Government and the Jewish Agency representatives, Mr. Warburg suggests that satisfactory conclusions may be expected in regard to an adjustment of the differences of opinion regarding the White Paper.

This is another call to arms - not for a battle to destroy an enemy, but a battle to gain friends for a cause which has never in so many ways been in so critical a state as it is to-day, Mr. Warburg says. It is unnecessary for me to say that I am referring to Palestine. Surely the fault-finding, unfriendly, unconstructive tone of Lord Passfield's White Paper has been a cruel blow to all of us and has laid some of us low, Mr. Warburg proceeds, in describing the efforts made to secure a withdrawal of the policies enunciated in the White Paper. Nothing in my life, he says, has affected me physically and morally so deeply as this set-back which Palestine has so cruelly suffered, but I am by no means hopeless that our protests will bear fruit. We must and do believe that out of the negotiations which the Prime Minister has so promptly and so fairly undertaken something will come which may possibly result in a restoration of the faith of thousands and hundreds of thousands of Jews who, since the White Paper, have lost confidence so completely that from the financial standpoint and from the moral standpoint a defeatist policy prevails.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Told Late Lord Melchett Dr. Weizmann Lord Reading And Myself That He Felt Infinitely Worse About Shaw Report Than We Did Mr. Warburg Says And He Wished Our Advice Regarding What Could Be Done To Correct Impression Made By It: Some Of Us Suggested No New Commission To Palestine But One Strong Personality To Work Out Modus Vivendi: Few Days Afterwards Premier Told Me He Had Found Sir John Hope Simpson Who Would Do What We Hoped For: We Had Every Reason To Believe Something Friendly And Constructive Would Be Forthcoming.

When the report of the Shaw Enquiry Commission was received in London, Mr. Warburg reveals, the late Lord Melchett, Dr. Weizmann, Lord Reading and I discussed the danger, the faults and the unfair findings of the report. Prime Minister MacDonald opened our very friendly session with the statement that it was not necessary for us to express to him our disappointment in regard to the Shaw Report; that he felt infinitely worse about it than we did and that he wished our advice regarding what could be done to correct the impression made by it.

Some of us suggested that no new commission be sent to Palestine, but simply one strong personality to look over the situation and work out a modus vivendi without concerning himself too much with the past. A few days afterwards, the Prime Minister told me that he had found a man who would do what we hoped for, and that Sir John Simpson had been asked to go. As the results show, nobody could have worked any harder or thrown himself more devotedly into the study of these complicated affairs than he did. His report is a weighty document, though to be sure we cannot agree with all his findings. He himself says on nearly every page that he does not

consider himself an authority and that he had to gather his information at such speed and from such sources as he could, so that he does not consider the basic facts upon which he had to draw his conclusions by any means final.

From what we learned while he was making his investigation, we had every reason to believe that something friendly and constructive would be forthcoming. Before we had an opportunity to read the report, I accepted the invitation of Lord Passfield to come to London to discuss the situation. Lord Passfield dwelt on the difficulties which he had encountered in the administration of the Mandate. I suggested that he surely had not invited me to come to London merely for the purpose of hearing these complaints; that I hoped to get some constructive message from him which I could lay before the Agency meeting to be held in Berlin. He gave Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, a member of the Agency's administration and me a message which I delivered in Berlin - which promised safety for the Jews of Palestine; also the resumption, in due course, of Jewish immigration and Government assistance through some Government loan for the acquirement of land for settlement of the landless Arabs and also the consolidation of the Jewish colonies. What happened between that conference and the final editing of the Simpson report has remained a riddle.

MR. FELIX M. WARBURG ANNOUNCES NEW DRIVE FOR JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE FUNDS: RABBI JONAH WISE APPOINTED 1931 CAMPAIGN CHAIRMAN: WHATEVER OUR SITUATION MAY BE AT THIS MOMENT MR. WARBURG SAYS IT IS NOTHING AS COMPARED WITH LOT OF THOSE IN EASTERN EUROPE: WE CANNOT - DARE NOT - STOP.

New York, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The new campaign for funds for the 1931 Budget of the Joint Distribution Committee of America to enable it to carry on its work on behalf of the Jewish population of the East European countries, is being launched under the chairmanship of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, of the Central Synagogue of New York. Mr. Felix M. Warburg, the Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, announces in a letter which he has sent out to several hundred leaders of the various Jewish communities of the United States.

The condition of European Jewry is so deplorable that continued aid is necessary to sustain them, Mr. Warburg writes in his letter. Although we, with your help and the help of other American Jewish leaders, he goes on, have accomplished what might be considered a herculean task for suffering European Jewry during the past sixteen years, we find that the plight of our people overseas, and especially in the East European countries, is so deplorable that we are compelled to continue our assistance to them. What we have undertaken, we must carry on; we cannot - dare not - stop. Our people need us now as never before and, whatever our situation may be at this moment, it is nothing as compared with the lot of those in Eastern Europe.

EMPOVERISHED JEWS OF POLAND AND ROUMANIA URGED TO COME TO BULGARIA TO HELP TO BUILD UP A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY: WE GUARANTEE THEM PROTECTION RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND RIGHT OF CULTURAL SELF-EXPRESSION BULGARIAN EX-MINISTER SAYS IN J.T.A. INTERVIEW DURING MISSION TO UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Bulgarian nation, poor but hopeful, suffering from the aftermath of the World War in which it fought on the losing side, compelled to bear a tremendous burden of war reparations, hereby extends an invitation to the poor, persecuted, suffering Jews of Roumania and Poland to come to Bulgaria and help us build up a prosperous country, Mr. Stoyan Omarchevsky, former Bulgarian Minister of Education and for the past sixteen years a member of the Bulgarian Parliament, said in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here to-day.

Mr. Omarchevsky, who is a member of the Bulgarian Pro-Palestine Committee and an intimate friend of the Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, Dr. Israel Hananel, and of the President of the Bulgarian Zionist Association, Colonel Tadger, has just arrived in this country on the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment Fund to study American educational methods and will remain here a few months. During his stay in New York, he will confer with leading members of the American Jewish Committee.

We are free from the disease of antisemitism that is now raging almost everywhere in Europe, Mr. Omarchevsky said. We give our fifty thousand Jews full freedom and equality; we are proud of the system of Hebrew schools which our Government is financing and we are ready to welcome more Jews whose enterprise we know would help us, an agricultural country, to establish industries, particularly a domestic clothing industry, for which the Jews have shown great aptitude in other countries.

We attach, however, no strings to this invitation of ours to East European Jews - let them come to Bulgaria and engage in whatever lawful pursuit they may desire. We guarantee them protection, religious liberty and the right of cultural self-expression.

We have a textile industry, Mr. Omarchevsky added, yet Bulgaria imports most of its clothing from abroad. Jewish capital and Jewish labour could very easily and very profitably establish a home clothing industry for our population.

Bulgaria has always been hospitable to refugees from persecution, Mr. Omarchevsky said. During the years immediately following the war about 300,000 Russian and other refugees came to Bulgaria. Although we are passing through a terrible economic crisis at present, because of the fall in the price of wheat, on which our farmers depend to a great extent, immigrants could probably find a way to make a living in Bulgaria quicker than in other countries.

Most of the Jews in Bulgaria to-day, he declared, are well-to-do, highly educated and participate in the affairs of Government and in the professions. There was an antisemitic movement started in 1924 by students, he admitted, but it had no importance at all. The Bulgarians are a gentle, tolerant, intelligent people, who treat minority groups in such a way that they have no complaints. In this respect, Mr. Omarchevsky quoted Professor Russell of Columbia University, who declared after a study of the Bulgarian school system a few years ago that minority groups in Bulgaria have greater freedom of education than in any other country.

#### NEARLY 50,000 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ENTERED CANADA IN LAST TEN YEARS.

Montreal, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

41,873 Jewish immigrants arrived in Canada during the last ten years and received aid of one kind or another from the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada, says the tenth annual report of the Society which has just been published here.

3,507 Jewish refugees stranded in Roumania and various European ports were brought to Canada, the report further reveals. 2,762 immigrants who were detained at Canadian and overseas ports were admitted to Canada through the efforts of the Society, and of this number, only 276 were deported. Close on 180,000 dollars were expended in relief to Jewish immigrants arriving in Canada during the last ten years, it is stated in the report.

LITHUANIA LOST 7,000 JEWS BY EMIGRATION IN LAST TWO YEARS; MAJORITY BETWEEN 20 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE; CONSTITUTED 30 PER CENT. OF TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM COUNTRY DURING PAST YEAR.

Kovno, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Jewish emigration from Lithuania during the past year constituted 36 per cent. of the total emigration from the country, according to the figures which have just been made public here. Altogether about 7,000 Jews emigrated from Lithuania during the past two years. The average age of the Jewish emigrants was between 20 and 30.

SEVENTEEN LITHUANIAN ANTISEMITES TO BE PUT ON TRIAL IN KOVNO ON CHARGE OF ORGANISING SLOBODKA EXCESSES IN AUGUST 1929.

Kovno, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The serious anti-Jewish excesses which occurred at Slobodka near Kovno, in August 1929, the same month in which the Palestine outbreak took place, will come up shortly before the District Court of Kovno, it is announced here. Seventeen members of the antisemitic Fascist Organisation, the Iron Wolf, will be put on trial on the charge of having organised the excesses. If found guilty they will each be liable to six years' imprisonment.

The anti-Jewish excesses in Slobodka, a suburb of Kovno and the seat of the famous Slobodka Yeshiba, lasted from the evening of August 1st. till the night of August 3rd. At about eleven o'clock on Thursday night, August 1st., a big body of armed Fascists took up their position in the centre of Slobodka, and demanded that all people passing by should produce their papers. Where the person happened to be a Jew, he was set upon and beaten. A number of the victims appealed to the police for help, but they were driven off with abuse, and some of the police, too, joined in beating them. The Fascists, meanwhile, went on with their work, the police looking on passively.

65 Jews, including many prominent Slobodka residents, among them the son of the Principal of the Slobodka Yeshiba, were badly man-handled. Under the martial law obtaining in Lithuania, people were not allowed to be out in the streets after 1 a.m., and it was therefore impossible to remove the injured to hospital. In practically every house in Slobodka, people were heard all through the night groaning and moaning, waiting for the morning, to be taken to hospital. When the morning came; many of the injured were detained in the hospitals, and the less seriously injured, after being treated, were allowed to go home. The streets were presently filled with people with battered heads and bandaged faces and limbs.

M. Stashkevitch, the head of the Civil Protection Department of the Lithuanian Police Force, was subsequently dismissed from his position, on the charge that he had been responsible by his negligence for the outbreak. It was argued, however, in certain quarters, that he had merely been made a scapegoat for the misdeeds of much higher personages, and M. Voldemaras, the Prime Minister at the time, was himself accused of having been implicated, although he assured the Jewish representatives, including the Executive of the Council for the Protection of Jewish Rights, that he would spare no efforts to track down the guilty and see that they were punished.

When the Voldemaras regime was overthrown the following month, and the present Premier, M. Tubilis, took office, the new Minister of the Interior, M. Musteikis, dissolved the Iron Wolf organisation, arresting large numbers of its members, following the discovery of a plan to march on Kovno and restore M. Voldemaras to power.

CALL IN REVENUE FROM AMERICA SEEN AS CAUSE OF CRITICAL SITUATION  
IN WORK OF O.R.T. ORGANISATION: ACTIVITIES CURTAILED AND  
RIGID ECONOMIES INTRODUCED SAYS REPORT TO PLENARY MEETING  
OF BOARD HELD IN BERLIN: DANGER OF EXCESSIVE CURTAILMENT  
POINTED OUT BY SPEAKERS: CAMPAIGNS PLANNED IN ENGLAND AND OTHER  
COUNTRIES.

Berlin, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There is a great disproportion between the funds at the disposal of the organisation and the amount of work it is called upon to do; mainly on account of the fall in the contributions coming from America, it was reported to the plenary meeting of the Central Board of the O.R.T. World Federation which has just been held here, attended among others by Dr. Leo Bramson, the President, Dr. Julius Brodnitz, the President of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, Dr. D. Lvovitch, Dr. Singalovsky, Dr. Silberfarb of Warsaw, and Mr. I. Zegelnitzky, of Moscow.

The contributions from Germany, France, and other West European countries, too, have dropped considerably, it was stated, and in consequence of the continuing economic crisis in Poland and the other East European countries, there has also been a reduction in the subsidies received by the O.R.T. institutions from the various Governments and Municipalities; in some cases they were stopped altogether. A number of instances were cited of O.R.T. institutions which are in danger of being closed down, because of the cuts which have been made in the O.R.T. Federation's budget. In many schools the teachers and instructors have not received their salaries for several months. The credits for the Federation's agricultural activities in Poland and Bessarabia have had to be cut because of the lack of funds. Drastic reductions and economies have had to be made in various fields of activity, especially in administration, and further reductions may be necessary in the future. The Board realises, however, the report said, that the reductions must not be carried too far, because the present distress in East European Jewry demands rather an extension of O.R.T. activity than a reduction.

The Central Administration, the report stated, has launched lately a number of collecting campaigns in the East European countries, and in the French provinces. There has also been an extension of activity recently by the O.R.T.-Oze-Emigdirekt in South Africa, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries, and in England the O.R.T.-Oze Committee has been conducting an active campaign.

Campaigns, it was reported, are now being planned in England, France and the East European countries. The crux of the financial situation for the O.R.T. Federation lies in America, however, it was stated, and a radical solution of the present difficulties will have to be sought there.

Herr Wilhelm Graetz, Dr. Silberfarb and Mr. A. Rosin all spoke in the course of the debate against making any further reductions in the activities of the Federation. The O.R.T. Federation must mobilise on its behalf the interest and sympathy which it has gained throughout the Jewish world, Herr Graetz said. Dr. Silberfarb said that there were two ways of getting the O.R.T. out of the present crisis. The first was to organise the Jewish populations of the East European countries for an extensive constructive programme, raising the funds locally, and the other was the conversion of the O.R.T. in America, together with the People's Tools Campaign, into an organisation which would be able to conduct independent activity exclusively on behalf of the work of the O.R.T. Federation.