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FUTURE OF STAATENLOSE IN LITHUANIA: SITUATION NOW CLEARED UP SAYS  
EDITOR OF KOVNO JEWISH DAILY: J.T.A. STATEMENT FROM MINISTER  
OF INTERIOR DISPELLED HEAVY CLOUD WHICH HAS BEEN HANGING OVER  
HEADS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS: PUTS AN END TO ALL MISUNDERSTAND-  
INGS AND FEARS: IF J.T.A. REPRESENTATIVES HAD DONE NOTHING  
FOR THEM OBTAIN THIS STATEMENT THEY WOULD DESERVE OUR CORDIAL  
THANKS.

Kovno, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The talk which Mr. Landau, the head of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and Mr. Smolar have had here with the Minister of the Interior is unquestionably of immense importance, Mr. R. Rubinstein, the editor-in-chief of the Jewish daily, the "Yiddishe Stimme" here, writes in an editorial article. It has cleared up many vital aspects of the complicated question of labour permits, he proceeds. It has dispelled the heavy cloud which has been hanging over the heads of thousands of Jews. A few days ago, we quoted from an article which had appeared in the "Bidas", the official Government organ, on the need of enforcing labour permits for aliens, and we showed how the official paper passed over in complete silence that question, which has been causing us so much disquiet and anxiety, what is going to happen to those aliens who have no citizenship at all, the so-called Staatenlose, who have lived in Lithuania for years, and who, like other aliens, are affected by the police notification that from January 1st., 1932, aliens are not to be allowed to be employed in Lithuania.

We have no idea why it was, but it so happened that up to now we could get no clear answer to this question from official quarters. They put us off with indefinite statements committing them to nothing at all. They assured us that things were not as bad as we imagined, and that it would turn out to be all right. This indefiniteness and ambiguity only added to the disquiet and fear among the Jewish families affected. And meanwhile the police got on with their job of collecting signatures from the Staatenlose, pledging themselves not to attempt to earn their living after January 1932.

It is only now that we hear the Minister of the Interior declare clearly and officially that the edict will not affect those aliens who have lived permanently in Lithuania and have been in employment here up to July 28th., 1929. These aliens will continue to receive labour permits. That is a tremendously important statement. It puts an end to all misunderstandings and fears.

The second important point in the statement made by the Minister of the Interior to Mr. Landau and Mr. Smolar concerns the naturalisation of non-Lithuanian citizens. Mr. Rubinstein goes on. The Citizenship Bill is still wrapped in the obscurity of the Government offices. From time to time brief reports found their way into the papers about the basic ideas and intentions of the Bill, but the main question was not cleared up - how was the granting of naturalisation to be effected? Would there still be difficulties in the way of obtaining citizenship, or would certain facilities be accorded? It is an open secret that it is easier to get the sea to stand up like a wall than to obtain a Lithuanian passport. It has happened to many people who have been in possess-

ion of a Lithuanian passport for years, and got it in a very ordinary and legal way, that suddenly they would find themselves deprived of their citizenship. The police would discover that the passport had been issued without adequate ground and that the proofs of Lithuanian origin supplied were not sufficient to justify the issue of a passport. We know of a case which occurred only a couple of days ago. A Jew living in Janov who had held a Lithuanian passport for years suddenly had it withdrawn. He had lived in Lithuania for many years before the war, and has been living here ever since the war. His children were all born in Lithuania; his wife is of Lithuanian birth; he is bound to this country by a thousand ties. What happened was that his boy on reaching the age of 17 applied for a passport on his own account, as the law requires. So they went into the father's antecedents, and the end of it was that they took away his passport and told him to register as an alien. Such things are still possible to-day. Is this deplorable practice to be continued in the new law? That is a question of interest to hundreds of Staatenlose. The statement made by the Minister of the Interior to the J.T.A. makes it clear that the new law will be more or less liberal. The Minister promises that opportunities for acquiring citizenship will be given to entire categories of Staatenlose. That is to be the basic principle. We do not yet know the details, but we hope that the promise made by so high an official personage will be embodied in the new law. It also appears that natives of the Vilna district will enjoy special facilities, all of which will make it possible to deal more satisfactorily with this difficult question of the Staatenlose.

We have more than once pointed out, the editorial says, that these two questions, labour permits and naturalisation, are closely intertwined. If those Staatenlose who to-day must throw themselves on the kindness of the alien permit officers are released from this formula, which imposes the brand of the semi-tolerated citizen upon them, the entire question will disappear, and one of the most painful hurts of Jewish life in Lithuania will be healed up.

Had the representatives of the J.T.A. done nothing more by their visit to Kovno than to obtain these important declarations from the Minister of the Interior, the editorial concludes, their visit here would have been worth while, and we must thank them cordially for their achievement. They were received in every respect with great consideration and courtesy by the representatives of our Government. They were dealt with like people who represent the Jewish public opinion of the world, and, indeed, this explains to us why their enquiries were treated with such earnestness. They came to acquaint themselves and the Jewish world outside concerning the matters which interest the Jews of Lithuania. They had no intention of making political interventions, but in the result their visit here has had this effect.

LITHUANIAN GOVERNMENT FINDING RESOURCES OF SMALL AGRARIAN COUNTRY INADEQUATE FOR LARGE-SCALE SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES FOR ALL SECTIONS OF POPULATION APPEALS THROUGH J.T.A. TO AMERICAN JEWRY TO CONTINUE ACTIVITIES THROUGH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE ON BEHALF OF LITHUANIAN JEWRY.

Kovno, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Lithuanian Government is unable to meet in its budget all the needs of the Jewish population, the Minister of the Interior, M. Aravichus, says in a written statement which he has given the J.T.A., appealing for this reason to the Joint Distribution Committee of America to continue its activities on behalf of the Jewish population of Lithuania. I am fully aware, the Minister writes, of the character of the relief given by American Jews to different countries. The Lithuanian Jews, too, have had an

opportunity of sharing in this relief. The resources of a small agrarian country do not permit the granting of Government social relief on the large scale necessary to satisfy all sections of the population. We therefore consider American Jewish relief a substantial aid, and we have appreciated this assistance. So far as I have seen, the Lithuanian Jewish social organisations are making use of the American Jewish funds in the best and most frugal manner.

POLISH JEWRY AND THE DRAINING OF THE POLYSIAN SWAMPS: WHAT A NEW YORK JEWISH DAILY HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT: IF POLISH GOVERNMENT WANTS TO HELP JEWS IT SHOULD ALLOW THEM TO BE EMPLOYED ON PUBLIC WORKS AND REMOVE BURDEN OF TAXATION FROM JEWISH BACKS: AMERICAN JEWS READY TO HELP JEWISH COLONISATION ON PREPARED LAND BUT WILL NOT UNDERTAKE DRAINAGE WORK WHICH IS GOVERNMENT'S JOB.

New York, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

If the Polish Government wants to help the Polish Jews, it should do so otherwise than by waiting till the Pinsk swamps are dried up, for the purpose of starting Jewish colonisation in Polysia, the Yiddish daily here, the "Day", says in an editorial article to-day, referring to the Warsaw reports of revived interest in Jewish Government circles in the scheme for draining the Polysian swamps for colonising Jews there with the aid of funds to be provided by American Jews.

If Jews are given employment on Government public works and in Government institutions and if the heavy burden of taxation is taken off the backs of the Jews, it will be much more important for the Jews of Poland than the draining of the Pinsk swamps, the "Day" proceeds. The American Jews, it adds, are ready as a rule to help Jewish colonisation on prepared soil, but they will not undertake the drainage work, which is the job of the Polish Government itself.

WHY SHOULD JEWISH FAMILIES NOT BE COLONISED IN POLYSIA ASKS EDITORIAL WRITER IN WARSAW JEWISH DAILY: BUT QUESTION SHOULD BE LIFTED OUT OF SPHERE OF PUBLICIST DISCUSSION AND GOT TO GRIPS WITH: A REALLY GOOD AND PRACTICAL IDEA: WOULD NOT PAY TO INVEST LARGE SUMS ON AMELIORATION FOR ORDINARY AGRICULTURE BUT BIG PROSPECTS FOR DAIRY FARMING.

Warsaw, Mar. 11th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

We have again been hearing a good deal lately both from Government quarters and from interested people about the Jewish colonisation project in Polysia, "Emanuel" (Joseph Heftman) writes in an editorial in the Yiddish daily "Moment" here. On the one side, it is said that the interest of the Government has been aroused, and on the other it is said that the same Government circles want to rouse interest in the matter among the Jews. We should have reason for gratification if that were shown to be correct. The present situation of the Jewish population of Poland is one that requires the utmost attention on the part of the authorities, and of the Jewish social workers.

We must to begin with clear up the question of the occupational shifting of the Jewish occupations, the transferring of Jews to productive work. The various attempts made at Jewish colonisation in various countries have given us an impetus. Why should the same thing not be possible here with us? Why should we not colonise Jewish families on the free land available in Polysia? The area under consideration as suitable for Jewish colonisation in Polysia requires extensive drainage works, if we are to make use of it for ordinary agriculture. It would not pay to invest the large sums required on amelioration solely for agricultural cultivation.

There is no means also of obtaining the large sums necessary for long-term credit-aids. But the land in question in its present condition is very suitable for large dairy farms, and for preparing dairy produce, and other similar articles, on the lines of Switzerland, for instance, which imports cocoa and manufactures chocolate. There is an opening also for fish-curing in those places which are rich in water. The initiative to colonise Polysia is therefore of great industrial value to the country, and requires, in addition to finance and credits, proper scientific organisation and technical knowledge. It would be a wise thing to appoint an expert commission to examine the plans very carefully and submit a detailed scheme to the Government. The ground-work of the whole enterprise should be industrial farming. There is no doubt but that large sums of capital could be obtained in the form of long-term credits for such sound enterprises, but the whole question must be lifted out of the sphere of publicist discussion, writing about the Pinsk swamps now and again, circulating fresh reports about the likelihood of Jewish colonisation in Polysia, without having definite facts and figures and without attempting to get to grips with the actual problem of carrying the scheme into effect is so much beating the wind, and will in time kill what is really a good and practical idea. We believe that the younger men of the Government are really interested in the matter, and will endeavour to get it carried out, and Jewish public opinion, too, must make an urgent demand that this should be done.

#### How American Jewry Looked At The Plan When It Was Brought Up Before:

Mr. James N. Rosenberg's Statement To Joint Distribution Committee Conference In Chicago: What Dr. Joseph Rosen Head Of Agrojoint Estimated As Cost Of Settlement In Polysian Marshlands: Joint Distribution Committee's Inability To Proceed With Scheme Because Of Lack Of Funds.

When the Jewish Colonisation Society, Tor, in Poland, was formed in December 1926, it included in its programme the promotion of the efforts for the reclamation of those swamps for the purpose of creating a large Jewish agricultural settlement there. The question aroused a great deal of interest in Jewish and Government circles, and during 1927 and 1928, it was discussed at considerable length in the general and Jewish press in Poland, and in the Jewish Press in America and elsewhere. It was stated in the early part of 1928 that the Polish Government had adopted in principle a scheme submitted by M. Moraczewski, the Minister for Public Works, for establishing a special bureau to draw up a plan for draining the swamplands in the Pinsk area. It was stated in this connection that a preliminary estimate made by the Government showed that the cost of the amelioration work would be about 50 million dollars. The Jewish population of Poland hailed the announcement with much satisfaction, taking the view that when the Government went into the question of costs it could be assumed that they intended to do something towards its practical realisation.

Mr. James N. Rosenberg, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, speaking shortly after at the Reconstruction Relief Conference of the Joint held in Chicago, said of the plan: Here is a matter fraught with deep significance and I hope my words may fall like seed on fruitful ground in Poland. I raise a question the answer to which lies not in the deliberations of this Conference, nor in studies in America, but must come from Poland. It must come not merely from the Polish Jews, but from the Government of Poland. Poland has lately floated a loan of some 70 million dollars. This money is to be used largely for the economic rebuilding of the country. A handful of Polish Jews lately organised an agricultural society. Inspired by the success of the Russian work, they yearn for the soil. Such yearning is to be heeded, and should receive the fullest sympathy. I call attention to a tract of four or five million acres of marsh and swampy

using their services in connection with the floating of the Polish loan in the United States as a means of securing from the Polish Government an agreement on this matter. Certain Polish circles, it added, favoured the plan because they saw in it a possibility of driving another wedge between the Jews and the Ukrainians in the border districts of Poland, and it concluded by urging the Polish Jews not to allow themselves to become a tool in the hands of Polish Government policy.

DEPUTY GRUENBAUM SPLITS ALREADY DIMINUTIVE JEWISH CLUB OF DEPUTIES BY ENTERING INTO BLOC WITH UKRAINIAN MINORITY DEPUTIES TO SECURE SEAT ON PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION DENIED HIM AS MEMBER OF JEWISH PARLIAMENTARY CLUB; DEPUTY ROSENBLATT FOLLOWS HIM INTO BLOC WHICH DEPUTY GRUENBAUM EXPLAINS IS PURELY TECHNICAL AND INVOLVES NO BREACH WITH JEWISH CLUB; OPINION HELD HOWEVER THAT HIS ACTION ACTUALLY MEANS PARTING COMPANY WITH POLICY OF PRESENT LEADERS OF JEWISH CLUB.

Warsaw, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Since it is impossible for me to belong to any of the Parliamentary Commissions, because the Club of Jewish Deputies numbers less than the minimum of ten Deputies required to entitle it to representation on the Commissions, Deputy Gruenbaum informed the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to-day, Deputy Rosenblatt and I are entering into a technical bloc with the Ukrainian minority, which will enable me to have a seat on the Constitutional Committee with full voting powers, and will give Deputy Rosenblatt a seat on the Trade and Industrial Commission.

Several members of the Club of Jewish Deputies have been given the privilege by the Parliamentary authorities as an act of courtesy to sit on some of the Commissions without the right of voting, but in the case of Deputy Gruenbaum, the Constitutional Commission to which it was intended to send him refuses to have him as a member, even without the right to vote. If he is sent to the Commission by the Ukrainian minority, which has the right of full representation, the Commission would be unable to object to his membership, since there would be no appeal to its courtesy for any special privilege in his favour.

Deputy Gruenbaum is urging the Club of Jewish Deputies as a whole to follow his example by entering into a technical bloc with the national minorities, but there is very little likelihood of the Jewish Club agreeing to his idea. Deputy Gruenbaum and Deputy Rosenblatt have given the Jewish Club an assurance that though they will be sitting on the Commissions as the representatives of the Ukrainian minority, they are remaining members of the Club of Jewish Deputies.

The opinion is held, however, that despite the assurance, Deputy Gruenbaum has by his action split the Club of Jewish Deputies with the policy of whose present leaders, Rabbi Dr. Thon and Dr. Rosmarin, he is not in accord.

SHECHITA PROHIBITIONS ENACTED IN GERMANY MAY BE LIFTED: MOVEMENT STARTED IN NON-JEWISH QUARTERS WHOSE BUSINESS AFFECTED BY LOSS OF JEWISH CUSTOM: NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD SHIPPING COMPANY MAKING EFFORTS TO SECURE REPEAL OF SHECHITA PROHIBITION IN BREMEN WHICH WOULD AFFECT ITS SHIPS SAILING FROM BREMEN PORT.

Berlin, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A movement is being set on foot in various ports of Germany to set aside the Shechita prohibitions enacted in Bavaria, Thuringia, Brunswick, the Free City of Bremen and other parts of the German Republic, because of the adverse effect on their business by driving away Jewish custom. The North-German Lloyd Shipping Company, for instance, has taken up the fight to get the Bremen Free City Government to withdraw its ban on Shechita, so that it should not be prevented from carrying kosher kitchens on its ships which sail from Bremen port.

lands in the Pinsk district belonging in large part to the Polish Government. This land adjoins similar land in White Russia, drained, ditched and cultivated by Russian Jews. Such land cannot be used unless it is ditched and drained. Land in White Russia similarly located costs 30 dollars to 40 dollars an acre to drain. With modern machinery adapted for ditching and draining, the cost could be reduced considerably. This land, as I am reliably informed, now lies idle and unproductive. 25 to 30 acres will support a family. This would not be farming such as in the Ukraine and the Crimea, where large acreage per family is needed. One million of these acres, ditched, drained and equipped would support 40,000 families. Is it possible to hope that the Polish Government would make a grant of this land, that the Polish Government would, like Russia, make substantial loans to help in the development of these lands through the settlement of the Jews, and that a programme might be evolved whereby American aid could be enlisted? To none of these questions do I dare venture an answer, but I do draw attention to the existence of these lands and the existence of what at least furnishes a hope for a possibility of agricultural Jewish work in Poland. It is not unthinkable that the success of the Jewish agricultural work in Russia is known and realised by the Polish Government and that Poland, which will gain immeasurably in economic strength by increasing her crops, might give favourable consideration to such a plan.

The Federation of Polish Jews in America requested the Joint Distribution Committee to have Dr. Joseph Rosen, its agricultural expert, who is the head of the Agrojoint work in Russia, to investigate the land settlement possibilities for Polish Jews in the Pinsk region and to appoint a special committee to proceed to Poland to enquire into the conditions on the spot.

Dr. Rosen sent a statement to the Federation of Polish Jews in America, in which he said: From what I know there are three to four million acres of swamp land in the Pinsk district belonging partly to the Government and partly to private landowners which can be drained and turned into farms. We are actually draining the same kind of land in White Russia, which adjoins the Pinsk district and are settling people there. Under similar conditions the present cost of draining the land amounts to 40 or 50 dollars per acre. With improved methods, by using American machinery for ditching and clearing the land, the cost can be reduced to about 30 dollars per acre. To make a living, each family must have about 25 acres of this land. As you see, under these conditions, if the land does not have to be purchased, the actual cost to the farmer under the best conditions would be about 750 dollars. In addition to this, the buildings and livestock and machinery would cost at least another 750 dollars, making the cost of settling a family about 1,500 dollars, provided the land can be secured free of charge.

The Joint Distribution Committee, in another communication, sent through its Secretary, Mr. Joseph C. Hyman, informed the Federation of Polish Jews in America that there was very little likelihood of the Joint being in a position during 1928 to aid the project of settling Jews on the land in the Pinsk region if the swamps were drained. The present commitments, Mr. Hyman wrote, are such that practically without taking on any new programmes whatsoever, the Joint will still need to observe the most careful economies in order to meet its obligations. The Committee, in view of the circumstances, cannot, therefore, embark upon the project which you urge.

Although nothing further was done in regard to the scheme, protests were made in several quarters in Poland, and one Ukrainian paper wrote that if an attempt was made to carry the project into effect, the Ukrainians would resist it by force. The paper went on to express its conviction that the American Jews were behind the plan, and suggested that they were apparently

The municipalities of Ulm, Schweichnitz, Rostock, and Mannheim have just rejected motions introduced there for prohibiting Shechita?

In Brunswick and Thuringia and even in Bavaria, where the prohibition of Shechita has already been enforced, a sharp campaign has been started by the farmers, cattle-breeders, and inn-keepers, to get the prohibition of Shechita repealed, complaining that it is doing damage to the important tourist traffic, since Jews, unable to obtain kosher food, are avoiding these particular States.

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT CONTINUES ACTIVITY TO SUPPRESS ANTISEMITIC MOVEMENT: CUZIST AGITATORS ARRESTED IN BUKOVINA AND WILL BE TRIED FOR SEDITION.

Bucharest, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Continuing its campaign of suppressing the antisemitic movement in Roumania, the authorities have arrested several Cuzist propagandists at Radautz, in the Bukovina, for circulating leaflets issued by the Iron Guard Organisation. The prisoners include an apothecary named Gallin, and a bookseller named Cazacu. The prisoners will be tried under the Marzescu anti-sedition law. The police have also conducted a search at the headquarters of the League, and have confiscated there a large quantity of documents and manifestos.

HEBREW TARBUTH SCHOOL IN SOROCA CLOSED ON CHARGE OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA TO BE REOPENED.

Bucharest, Mar. 6th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The Hebrew High School conducted by the Tarbuth Organisation at Soroca, which was closed down by the authorities recently on the accusation that it was a nest of Communist propaganda, has been ordered to be reopened by the decision of the disciplinary court of the Ministry of Education.

When the Tarbuth Organisation and Deputy Landau, of the Jewish Parliamentary Club, made representations to the Minister of the Interior in February against the closing of the school, he ordered a second enquiry which confirmed the findings of the original order. The Minister of the Interior thereupon transferred the question to the disciplinary court of his Ministry. Chief Inspector of Education Ionescu, who appeared for the Prosecution, said that he wanted to make it clear that he had nothing but praise for the work of the Tarbuth in general, and that the Prosecution was not directed in any way against the Jewish population of Roumania or against the Tarbuth Organisation as such, but was solely against the heads of the Tarbuth School in Soroca. Dr. Mibashan and Dr. Rosenhaupt appeared for the defence. After an hour's consultation, the court decided that there was no proof of Communist propaganda in the school and it ordered that the school should be reopened, on condition that it observes the regulations laid down by the law.

THREE COMMUNISTS ARRESTED IN RAID ON JEWISH STUDENTS HOME IN WARSAW.

Warsaw, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Three members of the extreme Left, understood to be Communists, have been arrested at the Jewish Students' Home here, following an all-night search by the police. One of the three arrested students, Abraham Schmielnicki, is a member of the Executive of the Jewish Students' Self-Aid Organisation at the Technical High School.

ANOTHER BARSHAY TRIAL IN "WHITE RUSSIA: FACTORY WORKERS INCLUDING COMMUNIST STRIP JEWISH WORKER NAKED AND POUR CEMENT ON HIS BODY.

Riga, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Another case of antisemitic maltreatment of a Jewish worker in a factory is reported from White Russia, where the notorious Barshay affair took place. Some non-Jewish workers employed in the Trud shoe factory in Homel, in White Russia, the Jewish-Communist daily "Oktiabr" of Minsk reports, including a member of the Communist Party named Gavrilov, tied up a Jewish worker named Vainaiski, hand and foot, stripped him naked, and poured cement over his body, inflicting severe injuries. The cries of the victim brought other workers rushing up who rescued him from his tormentors. The workers concerned in the assault have been expelled from the trade union, it adds, and will be put on trial.

ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT PROCLAIMED BY PALESTINE ARAB EXECUTIVE: SELL JEWS EVERYTHING BUT LAND AND BUY NOTHING EXCEPT LAND: CALL TO FOLLOW GHANDI'S EXAMPLE AND DISCARD FOREIGN COSTUME TO SHOW TRUE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Jerusalem, Mar. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sell Jews everything but land, and buy from Jews nothing except land, the old slogan of the Palestine Arab boycott movement against the Jews has been revived by the Palestine Arab Executive in a proclamation which it has issued to-day, signed by Jamal Husseini, the Secretary, urging all Arab political and social organisations to spread the boycott idea, without, however, using "noise or threats". It appeals especially to the Arab women, who, it says, have demonstrated their ability in this regard, to serve as an example in encouraging Arab industry and preserving the honour of the Arab nation.

The proclamation appeals to the Arab merchants not to exploit the boycott for private gain, by charging higher prices (the accusation which was made against them during the boycott proclaimed after the outbreak of August 1929). It further calls on the Arab population to follow Ghandi's example and discard foreign costume and wear only national Arab dress, thus demonstrating the true Arab national spirit.

JEWISH GENERAL APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION IN ITALY.

Rome, Mar. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

General Umberto Pugliese, a Jew, who is one of the leading authorities on military engineering, has been appointed Director-General of naval construction (Direttore generale delle costruzioni navali e meccaniche).

General Pugliese made himself famous by successfully raising a number of Italian warships, which had been sunk during the war.

In the old Austro-Hungarian Empire a Jew, the late Siegfried Popper, who died about a year ago over 80 years of age, was Naval Constructor-General, with the rank of Rear-Admiral. He supervised the building of several Austrian men-of-war, among them the cruisers "Panther", "Leopard", and "Tiger", the armed cruisers "Maria-Theresia", "Kaiser Karl XI", "St. Georg", and the armoured battle-ships, "Vienna", "Monarch", "Budapest", "Fabsburg", "Arpad", "Babenberg", "Erzherzog Karl", and "Erzherzog Friedrich". The nine last named were built after his designs,