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JEWISH NATIONAL FUND MUST PAY INCOME TAX ON INTEREST: APPEAL AGAINST JUDGMENT DISMISSED BY APPEAL COURT: NOT ESTABLISHED FOR RELIGIOUS OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES NOR RELIEF OF POVERTY: MASTER OF ROLLS FINDS: NOT ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION AS INCOME OF TRUST ESTABLISHED FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES ONLY: PRIMARY OBJECT IS RATHER REPOPULATION OF HOLY LAND AND "IDE AREA AROUND TO MAKE IT ONCE MORE JEWISH."

London, May 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justice Lawrence and Slesser, in the Court of Appeal to-day gave judgment in an appeal by Keren Kayemeth le Yisroel, Ltd., (Jewish National Fund) against the decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt, confirming the decision of the Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax, that the Association does not come within any of the classes of organisations entitled to exemption from Income Tax.

The Association had appealed to the Commissioners for Special Purposes against the refusal of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to grant exemption on the interest of £32,000 consolidated stock owned by the Association and representing donation. That appeal was refused, it being held that the Association was not a charity.

The Association then appealed to Mr. Justice Rowlatt who dismissed their appeal with costs.

Sir John Simon Puts Case For Jewish National Fund: Does Not And By Its Constitution Cannot Make Any Profits: Definitely Religious Since It Is Essential Part Of Jewish Faith To Assist Settlement Of Jews In Holy Land: Also Relieving Poverty By Assisting Settlement Of Those Who Cannot Help Themselves: No Part Of Object Of Fund To Establish Jewish State: Related To Zionist Movement As Organisation Helping In Moving Large Numbers Of Jews From Unhappy Circumstances And Settling Them In Palestine.

Sir John Simon K.C., in submitting the present appeal for the Jewish National Fund, said that there was no question that the Association did not - and could not by its Constitution - make any profits.

The question was whether or not the case was one which justified the application of the phrase "charitable purposes", and the four divisions which they had to consider were: Trusts for the relief of poverty; trusts for the advancement of education; trusts for the advancement of religion; trusts for other purposes beneficial to the community not falling under any of the preceding heads.

The organisation received the offerings of Jews in various parts of the world, and considerable sums came into its hands. Its objects, as members of the Jewish faith most stoutly maintained, were definitely religious, in view of the fact that it was an essential part of the Jewish faith and a fundamental tenet of the Jewish religion that they should assist the settlement of Jews in the Holy Land. That was regarded by good Jews as a definite part of their religious duty, and that was the main purpose for which this money had been used.

A "trust for the relief of poverty" would be the aspect of the matter if one had regard, not only to the means which were used to settle the Jews in the Holy Land- which naturally meant assisting those who could not help themselves, but also if one looked at the way in which the Fund, in fact, worked.

It was no part of the object of the Association to establish a Jewish State, Sir John said. It was related to the Zionist movement in the sense that it was an organisation by means of which, and with the help of the funds of which, large numbers of Jews had been moved from most unhappy circumstances and had been settled in Palestine.

It was very clear on the documents that, apart altogether from the aspect of relieving poverty and assisting people to live better lives, there was here what certainly every good Jew regarded as being a definitely religious object.

Then, he submitted, there was a certain amount of incidental matter in relation to the settlement of these poor Jews in Palestine, which would come within the fourth division. There had been, for instance, the establishment of water works, the planting of trees, and things of that sort.

Promotion Of Religion Means Promotion Of Spiritual Teaching And Maintenance Of Doctrine And Observances; Religion As Such Finds No Place In Memorandum Of Jewish National Fund Master Of Rolls Says.

The Commission contended that the phrase "charitable purposes" was not applicable to the organisation; that its intention was quasi-political; that the founders intended a wide scheme of colonisation; and that the Association had much wider powers than the carrying out of the tenets of any religious faith.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that the objects for which the Association was established, set out in the memorandum, were very wide. It could build, control and superintend railways, factories and workshops; purchase, develop, deal with and turn to account mines, minerals, and precious stones; purchase and acquire any personal property; purchase and carry on businesses suitable for the purposes of the Association and acquire concessions in the represented region.

He agreed with Mr. Justice Rowlatt on the question of religion. The promotion of religion meant the promotion of spiritual teaching in a wide sense and the maintenance of the doctrine upon which it rested and the observance which served to promote and manifest it; not merely a foundation or cause to which it could be related. Religion, as such, found no place in the memorandum of the Association.

There were some items in the details exhibited in the case of expenditure upon schools, but in his judgment the Association failed to establish that it fulfilled the requirements under the head of education.

The Association was not established for religious or educational purposes only, and similarly he found that the relief of poverty did not fit the purposes of the Association. It was true that a scheme which dealt with settling Jews upon land in a new country, away from unhappy surroundings, might be interpreted as mitigating poverty and as being of service to persons in need and distress. He, however, agreed with Mr. Justice Rowlatt that it was not the improvement of the position of poor Jews and their families which was the characteristic purpose of the Association; it was rather the repopulation of the Holy Land and other land in a wide area around, so that once more the population of that district might be Jewish. That was the aim and primary object of the Association.

A careful survey of the principles to be applied, the Master of the Rolls added, led him to the conclusion that the Commissioners were right in law and that the judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt must be upheld. The yearly interest received by the Association upon this fund could not be held to form part of the income of a body of persons or trust established for charitable purposes only.

Lord Justice Lawrence and Lord Justice Slesser agreed.

Appeal To Be Taken To House Of Lords.

The Jewish National Fund intends to take the appeal to the House of Lords, the J.T.A. learns. The Fund, it understands, is concerned particularly with the principle on which its claim for exemption from income tax is based, and is specially interested in obtaining a ruling in regard to future contributions and chiefly legacies, in view of the heavy claims of death-duties.

A SEPARATE MINISTRY AND MINISTER FOR MIDDLE EAST: NOT YET WARRANTED
LORD PASSFIELD TELLS HOUSE OF LORDS: DEBATE ON NEED OF UNIFICATION OF CONTROL OVER MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES NOW DIVIDED
BETWEEN MINISTRIES OF COLONIES FOREIGN AFFAIRS INDIA ADMIRALTY WAR AND AIR: GREAT DEVELOPMENTS IN PALESTINE TRANSJORDAN
AND IRAQ LIKE OIL PIPE LINES RAILWAYS POINTED TO BY LORD
TRENCHARD: CIRCUMSTANCES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES VERY DIFFERENT
LORD PASSFIELD REPLIES: IN PALESTINE WE HAVE VERY SPECIAL POSITION NOT LEAST EASY TO MANAGE OF ALL MENTIONED:
PALESTINE HAS TO BE ADMINISTERED DEFINITELY AS IF IT WERE
BRITISH CROWN COLONY THOUGH UNDER SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS AND
REQUIREMENTS.

London, May 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

We have not yet come to believe that the creation of a separate Ministry and a separate Minister, a separate Secretary of State for the Middle East, is at all warranted, Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said in the House of Lords yesterday in replying to a debate opened by Lord Trenchard, the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, who urged a unification of control and policy in the Middle East.

I would ask your Lordships for a moment, Lord Trenchard said, to picture in your mind's eye Arabia. It is bounded on the east and south-east by the Persian Gulf. Then, on the south it is bounded by the Indian Ocean, on the west by the Red Sea, on the south-west by Aden, and on the north by two new commitments of the British Empire - namely, Iraq and Transjordan and Palestine. It may surprise some of your Lordships if you realise that this comparatively small part of the world is dealt with by no less than three Governments - the Government of India, the Government of Bombay and the Government here at home. It is also dealt with by six Departments. There are the War Office, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry. It is also dealt with by the India Office, the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. Every little raid - and I regret to say that for many years yet there will be continually raids by rival tribesmen - has to be dealt with by all these Governments and Departments.

In earlier days, Lord Trenchard said, we had no responsibility of Iraq or Transjordan or Palestine. Those places have been added to the responsibilities of the British Empire, and they lie right across the North of the Arabian Continent. We shall see great developments - we see mention of them in to-day's paper - such as pipe lines and railways across the district. Motor cars go now and aeroplanes continually go across and out to Australia, etc. We can see that that desert is going to be opened more and more, and transport will go more and more across this country.

I would ask your Lordships to picture that part of the world, thirty or forty years hence, composed with irrigation, with cotton, with railways, with increases of population. That part of the world will develop greatly. The Persian Gulf is vital to our trade if Arabia develops as I have said. It is vital not only as regards trade but as regards communication. I do not think "vital" is too strong a word. It is not only vital to one particular part of the British Empire; it is vital to the whole. It is on the direct road, the short road, from England through the Mediterranean to Egypt, India, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong and our interests in China. This is where the greatest saving in time could be made with railways, with motor cars and aeroplanes. What made us go to Mesopotamia in the Great War? Surely one of the reasons was the fear of Germany coming down the Persian Gulf and being on the flank of our communications. That menace has gone, but there is still a very great menace that must be dealt with. I do press very much the question of the control of this area. It is one of immediate importance to the Empire as a whole, and should be given consideration now rather than later. I feel it is essential that one Government and one Department should deal with this.

Lord Plumer Lord Lloyd Lord Stonehaven And Lord Lamington Support Motion.

Field Marshal Lord Plumer, former High Commissioner for Palestine, Lord Lloyd, former High Commissioner for Egypt, Lord Stonehaven, former Governor-General of Australia and Lord Lamington, former Governor of Bombay all spoke in support of Lord Trenchard's motion.

I know, Lord Plumer said, that there are arguments both for and against control being vested either in the Foreign Office or in the Colonial Office, but the main point is that there should be real unification of control, that the unification should be centralised and that, with that central authority, the threads should be held where they ought to be held, in the heart of the Empire.

I should think, Lord Lloyd said, that the Colonial Office, with its wide administrative experience in every part of the world, would be able to devote themselves to the administrative affairs of the Gulf and Aden, with less dislocation than any other Department.

I should have thought that the essential Department should have been the Foreign Office, Lord Lamington said. Arabia is a great block of country, self-contained, inhabited by a homogeneous people, having one religion and one language, he argued. Therefore, if there is one area which could be dealt with properly by one Department it would Arabia. Lord Trenchard has shown how very difficult the present system of administration is. There is one feature in particular, he added, which has not been referred to and that is the question of providing officials who speak the language. From time to time we have had to pitchfork into official positions any one who could be obtained. I wonder that Lord Lloyd, having served so brilliantly in Egypt, did not make particular reference to that difficulty.

The debate has roamed over more countries than one, Lord Passfield said in his reply. We call the whole of the territory for short the Middle East, but of course the circumstances are very different. Aden, though it is in Arabia is different from all the rest of Arabia if only on the one technical point - which it is rather necessary to remember - that the fortress of Aden is British territory and in the British Empire, whereas the rest of Arabia is not British territory and is not in the Empire. Then attention was specially directed to the Persian Gulf, which also differs in status as well as in circumstances from the rest of Arabia and again from Aden. And Arabia itself, as we have been reminded, is bounded on the north by Iraq and Transjordan and such places as Koweit, with each of which our circumstances are necessarily different.

We cannot take up the same position with regard to Iraq that we can towards Koweit or Arabia or Transjordan.

We have still not mentioned Palestine in which we have a very special position, not the least easy to manage of all those that I have already recited.

There is a great deal to be said in theory and from the point of experience for avoiding multiplicity of control. But on the other hand, if you are going to try to put all the organisations and all our communications with these various and very differing parts of the Middle East into the hands of one Government Department, under one Minister, you land yourself in certain difficulties. Arguments have been brought forward which would seem to indicate that some Lords think that the whole of these various countries should be placed under the control of the Foreign Office. Others have suggested the Colonial Office. It would not be possible in the circumstances for one Government Department, whichever is the best adapted for the purpose, to deal with all these different countries without almost constant reference to one or the other of the other Departments. It is certain, for instance, that if you placed the whole of the Middle East under the sole control of the Colonial Office, that office could not proceed a step in any serious matter of policy without the Foreign Office coming in.

As to the Departments concerned, we have now an arrangement by which they have an opportunity of day-by-day vigilance over all incidents. Apart from incidents which may be important, it is necessary that they should be watching because in the nature of the case in these countries quite minor incidents might develop into serious crises in a very short time. Consequently, we have to maintain a constant watchfulness on all the various parts of this Middle East territory, from Palestine, which has to be administered definitely as if it were a Crown Colony though under special restrictions and special requirements, to the other extreme such as the practically independent potentate of Central Arabia, Ibn Saud, and of course the other Powers bordering on the Persian Gulf.

We have now got an organisation, with the control in the hands of the Cabinet, which is working satisfactorily so far as so difficult a situation can work satisfactorily, Lord Passfield concluded his speech, whereupon the motion was withdrawn by Lord Trenchard, and the debate was closed.

DISPOSSESSED ARABS COMPLAINT MADE AGAIN TO PALESTINE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER WHEN VISITING WADI FAVARITH AREA: FINDS ARABS JOINING JEWS IN RECEPTION AT ZICHRON JACOB AND EXPRESSES PLEASURE AT ARAB-JEWISH FRIENDSHIP: GOVERNMENT DOING ITS BEST TO PROVIDE ARAB PEASANTS WITH LONG-TERM LOANS HE SAYS.

Jerusalem, May 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The complaint of Arab dispossession from the land because of Jewish occupation was repeated to-day by Arab squatters to the Acting High Commissioner, Mr. Young, when he visited the Wadi Favarith area; which figured prominently in the enquiries of the Shaw Commission on this question, although it has been established that the Jewish National Fund has fully compensated the Arab squatters and that there are no unemployed among these squatters.

When Mr. Young came to Hederah, the Jewish colonists there asked him to see that the Government should repair the road and provide public security, and should speed up the settlement of the dispute regarding the Infiat lands, which has been dragging for years because of the claims made to these lands by the Arab squatters. The colonists obtained the impression from Mr. Young's reply that his attitude is rather negative towards their demands.

At the Jewish colony of Zichron Jacob, Mr. Young was given a reception, which was also attended by the neighbouring Arab villagers, and he expressed satisfaction in his speech at the Arab-Jewish friendship which he saw there. The Government was doing its best, he said, to provide long term loans to enable the Arab peasants to find markets for their products.

22/5/31.

LOCUSTS ATTACK PALESTINE JEWISH COLONY: SERIOUS ALARM AT FRESH
INVASION PERIL.

Jerusalem, May 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

500 dunam of land in the Jewish colony, Dagania, are covered with locusts.

There is serious alarm in the country over the danger of a fresh big locust invasion.

A five-year campaign against locusts has been organised by the Imperial Institute of Entomology, with the support of the Empire Marketing Board, it is announced in London to-day, and three experts will leave England this summer to locate the breeding grounds in the Sudan and Kenya, to which the insects retire between their periods of active swarming, it is stated.

The immediate stimulus to this inquiry is the damage wrought since 1929 by one particular species of locust in Kenya, Tanganyika, Iraq, and Palestine.

HEBREW WORLD CONGRESS NEXT MONTH TO ORGANISE HEBREW WORLD FEDERATION.

Berlin, May 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

A conference for the purpose of considering the convocation of the first Hebrew cultural world congress and the formation of a Hebrew Cultural World Federation will be opened here on June 21st., attended by representatives of the Tarbut Hebrew cultural organisations in the various countries, the Federation of Hebrew writers teachers and the Hebrew speaking youth. The organising committee includes Dr. Simon Bernfeld, Dr. Max Solowetschik, Dr. Meier Pines, Dr. Jacob Klatzkin, Dr. Salomon Ravidovitch, Dr. Alexander Rosenfeld and Mr. Moses Kleinmann, editor of the "Hacolm".

THOUSAND-FAMILY SETTLEMENT PLAN IN PALESTINE: DR. FEXTER APPOINTED
PALESTINE REPRESENTATIVE OF PLANTATION CORPORATION AND PRO-
CEEDING TO TAKE UP HIS DUTIES FORTHWITH. SETTLERS WILL BE
INDEPENDENT AFTER SIX YEARS.

London, May 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Plantation Corporation which is promoting the one thousand family settlement plan in Palestine in co-operation with the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York, has appointed Dr. Fexter as its representative. Dr. Fexter will arrive in Palestine about June 3rd., so that work may begin immediately.

The Plantation Corporation consists of an English group headed by Mr. Simon Marks, Mr. Israel Sieff, and Mr. Harry Sacher, a German group headed by Herr Max Warburg, Herr Oscar Wassermann and Dr. Bernhard Kahn, with some friends whom they have interested in the project. The Emergency Fund has subscribed £50,000 to the enterprise.

The plan will consolidate many of the places in the coastal plain and is formulated so that at the end of six years each family will be independent, with seven dunam of oranges and three dunam of farm-ward gardening.

35,000 FRANCS RAISED FOR KEREN FAYESOD AT PARIS BANQUET TO DIZENGOFF.

Paris, May 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Three hundred guests cheered Mr. Dizengoff, the mayor of Tel Aviv, at a banquet given here this evening in his honour by the French Keren Hayesod Committee, of which Deputy Blum is President, to celebrate his recent 70th. birthday. Mr. Efronkin was in the chair, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Jabotinsky, Mr. Shalom Ash, Dr. Alexander Goldstein and others. A sum of 35,000 Francs was raised at the dinner for the Keren Hayesod.

SPAIN AND THE JEWS: SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER GIVES INTERVIEW TO J.T.A.: SAYS HIS GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO DEAL SHORTLY WITH QUESTION OF GIVING SPANISH NATIONALITY TO SPANISH JEWS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Geneva, May 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Spanish Government will have to deal very shortly with the question of naturalisation of Spanish Jews in other countries who desire to become Spanish citizens, and will have to lay down general lines for dealing with this entire matter, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Lerroux, who is now in Geneva attending the meeting of the League of Nations Council, said in an interview which he gave to the J.T.A. representative here.

The Minister began by expressing his pleasure at having an opportunity to state his views to a representative of the Jewish press, and to explain through him the attitude of the new Republican Government on the Jewish question. There is in Spain, he said, a feeling of sympathy towards all Spanish-speaking people, and above all towards the Spanish Jews who have for centuries retained the Spanish language, although they have been living far away from Spain. The Spanish Jews remind the Spanish people, the Minister went on, of the great injustice which was committed against this industrious people, who had lived for centuries in Spain, had won fame in Spanish history, and had contributed greatly to the Spanish civilisation of the Middle Ages.

The Spanish Government, he declared, has already had an opportunity of considering the question of naturalisation of those Spanish Jews who live in large numbers in various parts of Morocco. He thought that there could be no obstacle to the granting of Spanish nationality to these Jews. The edict of Expulsion issued by the Catholic monarchs of Spain in 1492 was no longer valid in the opinion of the present Spanish Government.

When the J.T.A. representative asked whether the Spanish Government intended to proclaim formally the annulment of the edict, pointing out that this would have a great moral value, and would be hailed with satisfaction by Jews throughout the world, Senor Lerroux replied that his Government has not yet considered this question. For myself, as the leader of the Republican Radical Party, he said, I am of the opinion, however, that Spain must deal with this question radically and proclaim to the entire world that the edict of 1492 has been annulled. It would mean giving formal recognition to the great principle of equal rights for all citizens.

In reply to another question relating to the possibilities of immigration into Spain, and the economic situation of the country, at present, Senor Lerroux said that there would certainly be no legal restrictions against immigration. It depended solely and entirely on the extent to which the immigrants would be able to find openings for themselves in the economic structure of the country.

Senor Lerroux added that he is very much interested in Zionism, and watches with close sympathy the progress of the Jewish work in Palestine. The Palestine problem is in the hands of Great Britain and of the League of Nations, he said, and it is therefore politically a delicate subject, but he felt at the same time that he wanted to express his complete sympathy with the Jewish effort to revive the ancient Jewish Home in Palestine, and to provide a home for the scattered Jewish people throughout the world. He extended his sympathy, he said, to all people who were oppressed, and the Jewish people were oppressed more than all others.

DECLINE OF JEWISH LIFE IN TURKEY: GROWING EMIGRATION OF JEWS:
LAST TEN YEARS ESTIMATED TO HAVE SEEN DECREASE IN JEWISH
POPULATION FROM 140,000 TO 80,000: JEWISH SCHOOLS SUB-
JECTED TO DISCRIMINATION AND RESTRICTIONS RESULTING IN
JEWISH PUPILS GOING INTO NON-JEWISH SCHOOLS WHERE
TURKISH NATIONALIST STUDENTS ATTACK THEM.

Berlin, May 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The decline of Jewish life in Turkey is graphically described by a prominent Jewish personage who has just arrived here from Turkey, in the course of an interview with the J.T.A.

The discrimination and intolerance to which the Jews are subjected for years past at the hands of the authorities, he says, is resulting in a constantly growing emigration of the Jews from Turkey. It is reliably estimated that in the last ten years the number of Jews in Turkey has fallen from 140,000 to 80,000. The economic position of the Turkish Jews is most difficult and there are practically no funds left to maintain the Jewish communal activities. The Jewish institutions and schools are literally on the verge of collapse.

The restrictions which are to be applied at the beginning of the new school year in regard to the number of classes in the Jewish schools and the appointment of the teachers, will to all intents and purposes mean the end of the whole of the important educational work which has been conducted for years by the Jewish Communities in Turkey, the informant claimed. According to the latest figures, he said, the 23 Jewish schools in Constantinople were attended in the present school year by 7,300 children. The so-called Goldschmidt School which has 9 classes and is conducted on German lines, and the two large boys' and girls' schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, also with 9 classes each, will in the new school year have only 5 classes each. In the four suburbs of Ortokoy, Raider-Pasha, Balat and Haskoy, where the Jewish schools had 5 classes each they will now have only three. The Yabne School, which was founded with the aid of the B'nai B'rith Lodges and the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, and until 16 years ago was supported by them is now for the first time since its existence faced with unsurmountable difficulties. It is the only private school in the city which had enjoyed all the rights of a State school. About 40 of its pupils are now attending Stamboul University. The economic depression of Turkish Jewry and the Turkisation policy of the Government are now hitting all the Jewish schools, even those which were hitherto immune.

Conditions in the provinces are as bad as in Constantinople. The Alliance School in Adrianople, which previously had 1,200 pupils, has now only 320. Because it had put up some resistance to the Turkish measures, it was even closed down for a whole year. Even the Jewish schools in Smyrna, which were till now safe from the Turkisation measures on account of the good relations existing between the Jews and the local authorities, and which had been able so far to retain French as the language of instruction, are now also being subjected to the same kind of pressure. Recently they were ordered to cease teaching the Biblical Books of the Prophets. The same order was given to the large Talmud Torah School in Smyrna.

The Government also refuses to allow the Jewish schools to select their own teachers, and compels them to take half-trained Moslems selected by the Government, at double the normal salaries, and the Jewish schools have not been given a single teacher who has been properly trained in a teachers' seminary. The Government also refuses to permit instruction in foreign languages, allowing only two hours a week to be devoted to Jewish subjects.

The Jewish pupils are constantly leaving the Jewish schools and entering the public schools. In many Turkish towns where previously there were hardly any Jewish pupils in the non-Jewish schools, there are now as many Jewish children in the non-Jewish schools as in the Jewish schools. On account of the incessant Nationalist propaganda, however, and the agitation against the minorities, the Jewish pupils in these schools find themselves, however, constantly attacked by the Turkish students and anti-Jewish clashes are now frequent.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE DISTRICT HOLD FIRST CONFERENCE IN EIGHT YEARS TO CONSIDER SERIOUS SITUATION: PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO MEET FELD UP BY INTERFERENCE OF AUTHORITIES: PESSIMISTIC REPORTS PRESENTED ON SITUATION.

Constantinople, May 18th. (J.T.A. Mail Service)

After an interval of eight years, the Jewish Communities of Constantinople and its environs held their first Conference yesterday, with about 60 elected delegates present. The Conference was unable to meet before because of repeated difficulties put in the way by the authorities.

The reports presented on the financial and general position of the Jewish Communities and the Chief Rabbinate were all couched in the most pessimistic tone.

Dr. Gad Franco presided at the Conference, which elected a new Council of nine members to conduct the affairs of the Jewish Community and the Chief Rabbinate, and to represent the Jews of Constantinople and its environs to the outside authorities. The members of the Council are Messrs. H. G. Reisman, Joseph Niego, Henri Scorianu, Crespi, Barocas, Algrante, Farchi, Cordova, and Refik Habib.

The new Council has been instructed to take measures with a view to restoring the stability of the Jewish Community and the Chief Rabbinate.

BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY BRINGS LIBEL ACTION AGAINST EDITOR OF HITLERIST CHIEF ORGAN FOR INSULTING JEWISH FAITH.

Berlin, May 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Board of the Berlin Jewish Community has lodged an action for libel against Alfred Rosenberg, the editor-in-chief of the principal Hitlerist paper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter", for insulting the Jewish faith in an article in which he said that the Talmud unites the Jews in a league of swindlers.

This is the first time that the Berlin Jewish Community as such has officially taken legal action against an antisemite.

JEWISH VICTIM OF HUNGARIAN NUMERUS CLAUSUS WITHDRAWS HER ACTION AGAINST EX-MINISTER WHO ENACTED NUMERUS CLAUSUS LAW AFTER HE RETURNS HER MONEY.

Budapest, May 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Elsa Braver, the Jewish girl student who recently brought an action against Dr. Stefan Haller, the ex-Minister of Education who during his period of office enacted the numerus clausus law, has withdrawn her action, following his return to her of the 600 pengoe which she had complained had been wrongfully detained by him. She had given him the money on his promise to obtain a visa for her to go abroad to study at a foreign university, because under the numerus clausus law she was unable to obtain admission to a Hungarian university.

COUNT KLEBELSBERG HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION ROUNDS ON LEADER
OF LIBERAL OPPOSITION IN NUMERUS CLAUSUS DEBATE: RE INDS
FIL FE HI SELF HELPED TO DRAFT NUMERUS CLAUSUS LAW.

Budapest, May 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Remarkable scenes were witnessed in the Chamber yesterday when Deputy Rassay, the leader of the Liberal Party, complained in the debate on the estimates of the Ministry of Education, that while the Minister of Education, Count Klebelsberg, was boasting of the continued cultural development and the expansion of the universities, he was at the same time by the artificial means of the numerus clausus law keeping intending students out of the universities. It was true, he said, that he had now modified the law, but he had never been particularly opposed to it.

I opposed it more than you did, Count Klebelsberg jumped up to interject. You actually drafted a motion on the subject. I never brought it up against you before, but I must remind you now that you were one of the prime movers in bringing the numerus clausus about. I did not vote on the numerus clausus law.

That is a very bold statement, Deputy Rassay retorted. You exploited the numerus clausus law for propaganda purposes. I do not deny that in 1920 I adhered to the Christian policy, and that my Party prepared the motion on this question. I have the moral strength, however, to have fought against the numerus clausus law ten years later, while you, Count Klebelsberg, posed in Liberal circles as an opponent of the law, and in Christian circles as a friend.

Dr. Rassay has no right to attack me on the numerus clausus question, Count Klebelsberg replied. It was he who with his amendments introduced the religious question into the numerus clausus law, and it was this which caused us the greatest difficulty abroad. I consider it very deplorable that he, being one of the originators of these things, should now come here as the banner-bearer in the fight against the numerus clausus. People may change their opinions. I have often done so myself, but then I did not put myself at the head of the opposing camp; at such times I rather withdrew into the background. People should be very careful when they are arguing matters with someone who has not changed his view on the particular question in dispute. I have always stood for the policy of the middle course and I shall continue to stand there.

JEWISH POET PRESIDES AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AUTHORS AND
COMPOSERS IN LONDON.

London, May 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the famous German poet, who is a Jew, is presiding at the International Conference of Authors and Composers now meeting in London. Yesterday the delegates were entertained at dinner by the Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers in England. Lord Gorell presided, and Lord Passfield and Dr. Fulda spoke.

NEW JEWISH DAILY IN POLISH LANGUAGE: A CORRECTION.

Warsaw, May 18th. (J.T.A. Mail Service)

A new Jewish daily in the Polish language, "Nove Slowo" ("New Word") started publication to-day. Ex-Deputy Abraham Insler is editor-in-chief, and the editorial committee consists of Messrs. I. Davidson, A. Goldberg, Deputy I. Gruenbaum, and Dr. M. Shipper. The "Nove Slowo" is the fifth Jewish daily appearing in Polish, the others being "Nasz Przegląd" and "Płaneta Rana" in Warsaw, "Chwila" in Lemberg, and "Nowy Dziennik" in Cracow.

(This report was by mistake confused in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 18th. inst. with another message received at the same time reporting the acquittal of a Bundist named Weinstein who had been tried for refusing to take the oath in a court case, contending that he had no religion.)