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NO NEW NATIONAL HOME FOR SEPHARDIC WORLD JEWRY IN SPAIN;  
 SPANISH GOVERNMENT GRATIFIED BY SPANISH SENTIMENTS OF  
 SEPHARDIC JEWS AND INTERESTED IN MAINTAINING TIES  
 BETWEEN SEPHARDIC JEWRY AND SPAIN BY MEANS OF SPANISH  
 LANGUAGE AND PRESS BUT MASS RE-IMMIGRATION PRECLUDED BY  
 ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF COUNTRY: OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION  
 ISSUED BY SPANISH CONSULATE IN EGYPT BELIEVED TO BE  
 FIRST OF SERIES TO BE ISSUED IN ALL SEPHARDIC CENTRES.

Cairo, June 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An official announcement by the Spanish Government, defining its attitude towards the Sephardic Jews living outside Spain was issued here to-day by the Spanish Consulate, the first, it is believed, of a number of similar announcements to be made in other large Sephardic centres.

Taking into consideration the fact that the question of the Sephardic Jews has been reopened in connection with the creation of the Republic in Spain, the statement says, it is announced that:

1. The edict of Jewish expulsion of 1492 became invalid in 1812, since when admission to Spain has been permitted without distinction of religion or nationality; 2. there never was in Spain any purely antisemitic movement, the expulsion of the Jews from Spain being caused by the animosity felt against all religions other than the dominant faith of the country and not solely against Judaism; 3. a special law was published in 1924 facilitating the acquisition of Spanish citizenship by Spanish Jews living outside Spain; 4. the Republican Government has heard with particular gratification of the Spanish sentiments of the Sephardic Jews. The Spanish Government is not able, however, to hold out any hope of the encouragement of any Jewish mass re-immigration to Spain, or the creation of a new national home for Sephardic Jewry in Spain, which is rendered impossible by the economic condition of the country; 5. the Government, which has no religious colouring, is interested in the Spanish Jews preserving their ties with Spain by means of the Spanish language and Spanish culture, and for that purpose special classes will be organised here for instruction in Spanish language and culture, and a special newspaper will also be issued here (in Cairo) in the Castillian language, which is still spoken by the Sephardic Jews.

All the Republican political parties in Spain accept the reincorporation of the Sephardic Jews into the Spanish nation, the President of the Spanish Provisional Republican Government, M. Zamora, declared last week to Mr. Kibrick, an Argentine Jewish lawyer who had just arrived in Madrid (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 5th. inst.). The Spanish Consuls abroad, he said, will receive instructions to facilitate the details of the reincorporation of the Sephardic Jews into the Spanish nation, and the Spanish Parliament will solemnly revoke the edict of 1492, under which the expulsion of the Jews from Spain took place.

EGYPTIAN CHIEF RABBI NAHUM EFFENDI APPOINTED MEMBER OF  
EGYPTIAN SENATE.

Cairo, June 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Rabbi Chaim Nahum Effendi, the Chief Rabbi of Egypt, has been appointed by King Fuad as a member of the new Egyptian Senate.

Chief Rabbi Nahum Effendi, who was elected Chief Rabbi of Cairo in 1925, was previously Chief Rabbi of Turkey, and in that capacity played a very important part not only in Jewish life in Turkey, but also in the general life of the country. He undertook several diplomatic missions on behalf of the Government and became known as the Rabbi-Diplomat. He acted in a prominent capacity in this regard on behalf of the Turkish Government during the Peace Conference in Versailles.

When he was appointed as Chief Rabbi of Egypt King Fuad gave his personal approval of the appointment and sent his congratulations. Before he left Paris where he had been living for some time, the Central Committee of the Alliance Israelite Universelle gave him a farewell reception there. Professor Silvain Levi, the famous scholar who is President of the Alliance, expressed to the Chief Rabbi the gratitude of the Alliance and of Jewry as a whole for his great services. The Chief Rabbi in his reply said that he had done his best and it was his ambition to continue to do his work in that spirit. A silver souvenir medal was presented to him at the gathering bearing the inscription "L'Alliance Israelite Universelle a Haim Nahum Effendi, ancien Grand Rabbi de Turquie, Grand Rabbi du Caire, 1925". Mr. Abram Elkus, former United States Ambassador in Constantinople was also present at the gathering and associated himself with the sentiments expressed there in view of his contact with him during the time when they had both been in Turkey. Before the Chief Rabbi left Paris for Egypt the Egyptian Minister in Paris at the time, who is a brother-in-law of King Fuad, paid him an official visit at his home.

ENTIRE SOVIET MUNICIPALITY DISMISSED FOR ANTISEMITISM: POLICE  
CHIEF TO BE PUT ON TRIAL.

Moscow, June 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The entire administration of an important city in the Soviet Union, the town of Derbent in the Republic of Daghestan, has been summarily dismissed and several of the officials are to be put on trial for antisemitic discrimination against the local Jewish population.

There was a shortage of kerosene in the city recently, as a result of speculators buying up all the available stocks. The City Council decided that a search should be made in the homes of all Nepmen, whom it accused of having illegally hoarded quantities of kerosene. The Police Chief, Borsukoff, and the Chief of the Fire Brigade, Garden, confined their search, however, to the Magale, the Jewish section of the town. When the Jews of Derbent protested against this discrimination to the State Attorney, Matakoff, the Attorney refused to give them any satisfaction. The Jews thereupon carried their grievance to the Regional Office of the Communist Party, which conducted an investigation and brought in the following decision:

In view of the fact that all classes of the Derbent population have Nepmen and speculators in their midst, the search made in the Jewish quarter only puts an undeserved stigma upon the Jews of Daghestan. Moreover, such action is counter-revolutionary, because it obscures the real issue, which is to fight against speculators, regardless of race. All members of the City Council are therefore removed from their posts. The State Attorney Matakoff is reprimanded, and it is recommended that he should be transferred to another region.

A leading official named Dagayef is also reprimanded, and is to be removed to another district. The Chief of Police, Borsukoff, and the Chief of the Fire Brigade, Garden, have been ordered to be put on trial as being the principal initiators of the move against the Jews. Borsukoff has also been expelled from the Communist Party.

THOUSANDS OF NEW ARRESTS OF ZIONISTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA: RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION ADOPTED BY PALESTINE LAND WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

Jerusalem, June 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A resolution to congratulate the Soviet regime on the Jewish collectivisation activity in which it is engaged which was introduced by the representatives of the Left Poale Zion at the Conference of the Jewish Agricultural Union, now in session in Tel Aviv for the first time since 1926, has been rejected, the Conference adopting instead almost unanimously a resolution declaring itself in support of the Zionist prisoners in Russia. The delegates of the Shomer Hazair at the Conference expressed themselves in favour of both resolutions. The Council consists of 29 members, 23 being representatives of the Palestine Labour Federation, 4 of the Shomer Hazair, and two of the Left Poale Zion.

Thousands of new arrests of Zionist Socialists have been made in Soviet Russia, it is stated in a memorandum by the foreign representation of the Zionist Socialist Party in Russia, which has just been issued in connection with the Conference. The memorandum details some tragic cases of Zionist Socialists who have been arrested and exiled to distant parts of Siberia and Central Asia, many of them being tortured and starved, detained in special isolation prisons for political offenders, or in concentration camps, or working in the mines in places remote from those areas in which the Jewish population is concentrated. The memorandum reproduces copies of documents and letters describing the hardships and tortures to which the prisoners are subjected.

NO SATURDAY FOOTBALL MATCHES IN JERUSALEM FOR A FORTNIGHT: MACCABEE AGREES TO ABSTAIN FROM SATURDAY GAMES WHILE VAAD LEUMI SEEKS SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

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

The Maccabee Jewish Sports Organisation here has cancelled its Saturday football matches for a fortnight, in deference to a request made to it by the Vaad Leumi, which has promised to try within this period to find a settlement of this problem.

ZIONIST CONGRESS ELECTION RESULTS IN LITHUANIA.

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

The elections in Lithuania for delegates to the forthcoming Zionist Congress have resulted in the Zionist Labour Party obtaining 2,867 votes and two seats, the Revisionists 2,712 votes and 2 seats, the General Zionists 1,426 votes and one seat, and the Zionist Labour Federation Hitachduth 1,211 votes and one seat. The Mizrachi, which polled 759 votes has failed to obtain any representation here.

ZIONIST ELECTION RESULTS IN BULGARIA.

Sofia, June 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The four seats to which the Bulgarian Zionists are entitled at the Zionist Congress have been won according to an announcement made by the Central Electoral Commission, two by the Revisionists, one by the General Zionists and one by Labour.

BASLE RESIDENT TO REPRESENT SWISS ZIONISTS AT BASLE CONGRESS.

Geneva, June 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The one seat which Switzerland has at the Zionist Congress has been won by the Mizrahi candidate, Advocate Marcus Cohn, of Basle, who was also the candidate of the General Zionists. Advocate Cohn obtained 568 votes, the Revisionist candidate, Dr. Soskin, obtained 483 votes, and the Labour candidate, Mr. Kaplansky, obtained 107 votes.

LABOUR AND REVISIONISTS OBTAIN TEN SEATS EACH IN CONGRESS  
POLAND.

Warsaw, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Labour List and the Revisionists have each obtained ten seats in the forthcoming Zionist Congress in the election of delegates in Congress Poland, it is announced to-day, correcting the earlier statement (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 13th. inst.), according to which Labour was credited with eleven seats and the Revisionists with nine.

DEATH OF EDITOR OF LODZ JEWISH DAILY.

Warsaw, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The editor of the "Lodzer Tageblatt", the Yiddish daily appearing in Lodz, Emanuel Hamburgski, has died there at the age of 60. He was an active Zionist, and had founded a number of cultural organisations in which he was an active worker. He was President of the Organisation of Jewish Merchants in Lodz.

JULES CAMBON CRITICALLY ILL: EX-FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON  
WHO ISSUED PRO-JEWISH PALESTINE DECLARATION ANTE-DATING  
BALFOUR DECLARATION.

Paris, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Jules Cambon, who was the author of the French Declaration recognising Jewish rights in Palestine, which was issued in 1916, prior to the Balfour Declaration, is critically ill, and is not expected to recover. M. Cambon was for many years French Ambassador in London.

ANTI-JEWISH ATTACK BY DEAN OF PARIS UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY.

Paris, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Is it for this legion of Jews that the French Government has been affording facilities to Roumanian students? Professor Balthazard, the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Paris University, asks in an article appearing in the "Echo de la Medecine" here.

Professor Balthazard, who recently denied the report from Bucharest that he had written a letter to the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Bucharest University attacking Jewish students, wants to know now "why it is that Roumanian Jews come to Paris. Are they being expelled from the Roumanian Universities, or are they threatened with pogroms?" No, he proceeds. The Roumanian Government instituted a numerus clausus in order to prevent over-crowding the medical profession in Roumania, but while the Orthodox students look about for some other profession the Jews come running over into France and utilise the privilege which was primarily instituted for the benefit of the Roumanian students.

Professor Balthazard again suggests the setting up of a mixed Franco-Roumanian committee which should decide whether any particular students should be admitted to enter the medical profession.

Professor Balthazard makes an insinuation in the course of his article that the Jews are benefiting by the establishment of the Soviet regime. "Before the war," he writes, "we had a number of Russo-Jewish students here, but since the Soviet Government came into power in 1918 they have all disappeared".

There is neither xenophobia nor antisemitism in Paris University, Professor Balthazard said to the J.T.A. when it approached him with regard to his letter published in the Bucharest press a few days previously, in which he was said to have written to the Bucharest University authorities to announce that Paris University is about to enforce a Numerus Clausus against Roumanian students of Jewish origin. I authorise you formally, he said, to deny the authenticity of the passages in the letter purporting to speak of the numbers and status of the Roumanian Jewish students in Paris. No such passages occurred in my letter and they are pure inventions. He insisted that all that was happening was that Roumanian students wishing to practise medicine in France would in future have to practise under the same conditions as other foreign physicians, but that there would be no discrimination against Roumanian students who were Jews.

Jewish circles in Paris which had been greatly excited over the Bucharest report regarding Professor Balthazard's letter were pacified by this declaration, and it was suggested that there could have been nothing in the report since Professor Balthazard is known as a man of liberal views who has rendered considerable services to Jewish interests and is believed to be himself also of Jewish origin.

#### TWELVE JEWS IN NEW ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

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

There are 12 Jews in the new Parliament, six Senators, 4 Deputies belonging to the Jewish Party, one ex-officio representative of the Jewish Faith in the Senate, (Chief Rabbi Dr. Niemirower), and one Deputy of the Hungarian Minority Party, Deputy Nandor Hegedues, a total of seven Senators and five Deputies, as compared with 14 Jews in the last Parliament.

The Jewish Senators are Chief Rabbi Dr. Niemirower, Max Anshnitt, Wilhelm Dinermann, Dr. Asa Bercowitz, editor of the Bucharest French Liberal daily "Independence Roumaine", Iancu Finkelstein, Isaac Benvenisti, and N. Rivensohn, and the Deputies are Dr. Mayer Ebner, Dr. Theodore Fischer, Dr. Joseph Fischer, Dr. Max Diamant, and Nandor Hegedues.

Under the Roumanian Constitution the Chamber possesses greater powers and more legislative authority than the Senate, yet it is in the Chamber that Jewish representation is weaker. In addition, the Jewish Senators are mostly Bucharest residents, who are therefore always at hand, while the Jewish Deputies all live far away in the new provinces where they also follow their professions, so that they can spend only little time in Bucharest. This is particularly so in the case of the Jewish Party, whose Deputies are all in the new provinces.

If the Jewish population in Roumania had voted unitedly for Jewish representatives in the Chamber and Senate, according to the proportion of Jews among the population there should have been 30 Jewish representatives in Parliament, since the Jews constitute five per cent. of the total population. Altogether, there have been till now 43 Jews in the Roumanian Parliament. 26 are no longer in Parliament, five have died and 12 are members of the present Parliament.

FAMOUS ROUMANIAN JEWISH BANKER ARISTIDE BLANC REPRESENTING ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT IN BERLIN ROUMANIAN-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

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

M. Aristide Blanc, the famous banker, who is head of the big Roumanian Marmorosz-Blanc Bank, is now in Berlin to initiate the Roumanian-German Trade Agreement negotiations.

The Roumanian Minister gave a dinner to-day in honour of M. Blanc attended by the British Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Swedish and Dutch Ministers, the Federal Minister of Finance, Dr. Dietrich; Herr Franz Mendelssohn, the head of the great Mendelssohn Bank, who recently presided over the International Chamber of Commerce Conference in Washington; Herr Jacob Goldschmidt, the famous banker; Dr. Schacht, former President of the German Federal Bank; the famous banker Herr Bleichroeder, Herr Oscar Wassermann, Director of the Deutsche Bank and head of the Keren Hayesod; Herr Willy Dreyfus, one of the leaders of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, and Herr Carl Fuerstenberg.

ANOTHER JEWISH CEMETERY DESECRATED IN GERMANY.

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

A tombstone has been found smashed in the annexe to the Jewish cemetery at Hamburg-Altona.

GERMANY WILLING TO LOSE TENNIS REPUTATION RATHER THAN PLAY POLISH-BORN JEW IN INTERNATIONAL TEAM "BERLINER TAGEBLATT" ASSERTS CLAIMING SUSPENSION OF DANIEL PRENN FORMER DAVIS CUP WINNER WAS FRAME-UP.

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

An appeal to German sports-loving circles is made to-day by the "Berliner Tageblatt" and other democratic papers here on behalf of Daniel Prenn, the German lawn-tennis champion who was suspended in March by the German Lawn Tennis Association, following a violent antisemitic agitation conducted against him.

Prenn was the victim of a frame-up, the papers assert, the motive being to get rid of a Polish-born Jew, even at the cost of depriving the German team of its strongest player, and weakening Germany's reputation in the international tennis world.

In January Prenn was fined 500 Marks in an action against a Munich firm of racket-makers who had alleged that he had demanded an annual salary from them for using their rackets exclusively. He vigorously denied the allegation, and the "Berliner Tageblatt" declares now that there is no ground for the charge against him, which was brought by the firm out of a desire for revenge because he had refused to use their rackets.

Prenn, who defeated the British crack player, H. W. Austin, in the European Final of the Davis Cup two years ago and played last year at Wimbledon, was suspended in connection with the charge and barred from playing now in the Davis Cup and other matches. The result of this, the "Berliner Tageblatt" says, is that the German team has no chance now in the Davis Cup games. This state of affairs must not be allowed to go on, it urges. Prenn is a man of high integrity, and a good sportsman, who has brought great credit to Germany.

Prenn was in the news a short while ago in connection with another matter. He was one of a batch of East-European Jews who were naturalised in February as a result of the decision of the German Federal Council, the Reichsrat, withdrawing the veto which had previously been exercised by the Hitlerist Government of Thuringia through its representative on the Reichsrat; the former Hitlerist Minister, Dr. Frick, preventing East-European Jews from acquiring citizenship.

#### RELIEF FOR EVICTED JEWISH MARKET TRADERS IN BELGIUM.

Antwerp, June 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Thanks to the intervention of the Market Traders' Union with the Municipalities of the Antwerp suburbs of Eckeren and Merzour, where Jewish market-traders were recently evicted from the market-places, permission has been restored for these Jewish traders to sell their goods in the market-places without hindrance.

The J.T.A. representative learns from an authoritative source that the Belgian Government is now drafting a law to regulate market-trading, according to which every market-trader will have to hire his place in the market six months in advance.

Many Jews in Antwerp who have been unable to earn their livelihood at their own trade because of the crisis in the diamond industry, in which the Jews of Belgium have been largely represented, have been taking to street-trading and Belgian street-traders resenting their competition have attacked the new Jewish street-traders and clashes between the two parties have frequently occurred. Recently, the local authorities in several of the Antwerp suburbs intervened by refusing to allow the Jewish dealers to stand at the pitches which they had held in the market-places.

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