

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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Telegrams: Jewcomrau London.
Telephone: Central 6501-3.

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RIGHTS GIVEN TO ANTISEMITIC STUDENTS' BODY AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY
ANNULLED BY AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT: UNIVERSITY
SENATE'S ACTION DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL: NO APPEAL
POSSIBLE AGAINST VERDICT.

Vienna, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Constitutional Court of the Austrian Federal Republic formulated its decision to-day in the case (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 20th. inst.), in which it was asked to adjudge whether the student rights conferred by the Senate of Vienna University on the antisemitic German race students' organisation, which does not admit Jewish students as members, recognising it as the official representative body of the students attending the University is in accordance with the Constitution of the country and the principle of equal rights of all citizens. The Constitutional Court has found that the students' order in question is unconstitutional, the J.T.A. representative here learns from a reliable source, and the decision is to be made public to-morrow. The verdict will automatically annul the order of the University Senate and will deprive the German race-students' body of all the privileges which it had bestowed on its members.

The Constitutional Court is the supreme and sole authority on controversies arising on the question whether laws put in force by the Federal Government, the State Governments or local or other authorities in the country are in accordance with the Constitution, and no appeal is possible from its verdict.

It is feared that the announcement of the decision will give rise to fresh anti-Jewish demonstrations at the University.

ANTISEMITIC STUDENTS REPLY BY ATTACKING JEWS: PROCLAIM "NO JEWS
WEEK" AT UNIVERSITY YET HOLD UP JEWS TRYING TO LEAVE
UNIVERSITY AND THRASH THEM: TEN JEWISH STUDENTS ON LIST OF
INJURED: PROFESSORS THREATEN TO CLOSE UNIVERSITY FOR RE-
MAINDER OF MONTH IF DISTURBANCES CONTINUE.

Vienna, June 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The anticipated anti-Jewish student riots broke out to-day at Vienna University as soon as the decision of the Constitutional Court annulling the rights of the antisemitic students' organisation was publicly announced. Jewish students were attacked and chased out of the university building, and many of them were injured.

A meeting of the antisemitic students called to consider the situation proclaimed a "No Jews at the University Week", yet at the same time, Jewish students who were trying to leave the university precincts were stopped and beaten, and ten of the Jewish students are reported on the injured list. Several Jewish students were thrown down through the windows of the classrooms.

The Board of Professors at the University has announced that if the disturbances continue, the University will be closed down for the rest of the month.

GERMAN JEWRY'S "BACK TO LAND" MOVEMENT: FIRST COLONY ORGANISED
UNDER AUSPICES OF JEWISH EX-SOLDIERS UNION INAUGURATED AT
BIG GATHERING ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE AND
200 REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION IN GERMAN
JEWRY.

Berlin, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The foundation stone was laid yesterday at Gross Gaglow, near Cottbus, outside Berlin, of the first Jewish agricultural settlement in Germany, established with the aid of the Government, which is intended to mark the beginning of the big movement to settle German Jews on the soil in Germany, which has been launched by the Union of Jewish Ex-Soldiers in Germany.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Prussian Government, the District Chief, Dr. Eichler, the Lord Mayor of Cottbus, Dr. Kreutz, and other State and local dignitaries, and by about 200 representatives of Jewish communities and Jewish organisations of all shades of opinion, among them Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, President of the Federation of German Rabbis; Law Councillor Leo Wolff, Vice-President of the Berlin Jewish Community, representing also the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia; Herr Heinrich Stern, President of the Federation of Liberal Jews in Germany; Professor Frankfurt, on behalf of the O.R.T. World Federation; Herr Wilhelm Graetz, on behalf of the German O.R.T.; Dr. Ludwig Tietz, on behalf of the Jewish Youth Organisation in Germany; Dr. Friedrich Brodnitz, on behalf of the Keren Hayesod, Dr. Nathan Birnbaum, on behalf of the Agudath Israel, and Councillor Rau, on behalf of the Jewish People's Party and the Zionist Federation in Germany.

The Transformation In German Jewry.

The estate at Gross Gaglow was acquired last year by the Federation for Jewish Land Settlement in Germany with the aid of a loan advanced by the Berlin Jewish Community, and there are already a number of Jewish land workers engaged in working the land there.

Till the war, we German Jews were comfortably placed as merchants, traders, artisans, or as members of the academic and liberal professions, Herr Moritz Rosenthal wrote recently of the project in the official journal of the Berlin Jewish Community. We were assured of our livelihood, and for the most part we were well-to-do. The war and the inflation period destroyed most fortunes. The trustification and syndicalisation of trade and the overcrowding of all the academic professions uprooted the basis of Jewish livelihood. The Jews in Germany, once a bulwark of the middle class, are becoming more and more proletarianised, and unemployment among Jews is acute. The high standard of living and of culture to which German Jews have been accustomed as the bearers of spiritual liberal Judaism throughout the world is no longer. Emigration, the cure-all in times of political or economic distress is out of the question, for there is no country which will open its doors to the emigrants. Together with this economic annihilation of German Jewry, we have the unholy political and social distress of our time. We German Jews are truly in a catastrophic position. We must organise our self-aid before it is too late, before we grow too weak. Gross Gaglow is a model and a beginning, he concluded. The alleviation of Jewish distress in Germany by means of land settlement is the great task of the future, a work which must be taken up by all the Jews in Germany, and by all the Jewish communities.

Dr. Baeck On Return Of Adam To Adamah: 12,000 Jewish Soldiers
Gave Lives In Defence Of German Fatherland Says Captain
Loewenstein And Gave German Jews Right To Settle On German
Soil.

Dr. Eichler, speaking at the function in the name of the District Authorities, said that they had to do here with an important enterprise. The sparsely populated district of Cottbus was still capable of absorbing agricultural settlers, and it could develop into a centre for supplying vegetables to the whole of Greater Berlin. Bearing in mind the possibilities and the idealistic motive behind the Jewish movement to settle town-dwellers on the soil, the authorities could only view the scheme with favour and do all they could to promote it.

Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, who delivered the dedication address, dwelt on the significance of the return of Jews to the plough, emphasising the close connection between man-Adam-with Adamah - the earth. The reunion of the two, he said, was the fulfilment of an old Jewish yearning. In the spiritual atmosphere of the ghetto, he went on, the Jew had felt himself to be in intimate contact with the things that were above the earth, working the heavenly plough. But with the entry of the Jew into the world, with the secularisation of Jewish life, he could no longer keep away from the real soil, and the real plough, and the reunion of Adam and Adamah was the religious commandment of the hour.

Ex-Captain Dr. Leo Loewenstein, the President of the Federation of Jewish ex-Soldiers in Germany, said that the achievements of German Jewry in all spheres of German cultural life, and not least the fact that 12,000 Jewish soldiers had laid down their lives in defence of the German fatherland, gave the German Jews the right to settle on the soil which they had guarded with their lives against the foe during the war.

GOOD HARVEST IN JEWISH LAND SETTLEMENT AREAS IN CRIMEA FORETOLD
BY MOSCOW "EMESS": WILL PROVE GREATEST INCENTIVE FOR FURTHER
JEWISH LAND SETTLEMENT IT SAYS.

Moscow, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

300 experienced grain binders have been sent out to Crimea by the Tractor Centre in Moscow to help the Jewish colonists with their harvest in connection with the big Soviet grain campaign which starts on Thursday. The Agrojoint has concluded an agreement with the Tractor Centre handing over 10 Agrojoint combines to the Tractor Stations of the Jewish regions of Freidorf and Smidovitch. The Agrojoint has a total of 36 combines working in the Crimea.

The Jewish autonomous regions are mobilising young and old, students and women, for the work in the fields for the coming harvest, the Yiddish daily "Emess" here writes. The crops are exceptionally fine, it says, and if successfully harvested will prove the greatest incentive for the next emigration campaign from the Jewish parts of White Russia and the Ukraine to the land settlement areas in the Crimea.

SEPHARDIC JEWS IN JUGO-SLAVIA FEEL AT HOME IN JUGO-SLAVIA AND HAVE NO INTENTION OF LEAVING LAND FOR WHOSE LIBERTY THEY SHED THEIR BLOOD TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

Belgrade, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jugo-Slavian Jews have no reason for returning to Spain, the land of their forefathers, M. Leo A. Amar writes in an article appearing in the "Vreme", one of the leading dailies here, which has attracted a great deal of attention as expressing the attitude of the Sephardic Jews of Jugo-Slavia to the new situation in Spain as it affects the Sephardic Jews throughout the world.

The Jews feel themselves at home in Jugo-Slavia, he says. The people of Jugo-Slavia, more than any other people in the world, "love each brother, no matter what his faith". The Jugo-Slavian Jews all through the centuries were never persecuted in Jugo-Slavia, and they have no intention of leaving the land for whose liberty and victory they shed their blood.

PAST YEAR MOST UNFAVOURABLE FOR EMIGRATION SINCE WAR SAYS BRITISH OVERSEA SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE: NO REVIVAL IN MIGRATION CAN BE EXPECTED WHILE PRESENT WORLD-WIDE DEPRESSION CONTINUES.

London, June 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

No revival in migration can be expected while the present world-wide depression endures, says a report issued here by the British Oversea Settlement Committee, declaring that the past year has been the most unfavourable for migration since the war. The generally depressed conditions which prevailed during 1930, it continues, have been felt with particular severity in the Dominions, where the fall in price of staple agricultural products and the consequent serious unemployment have reduced the capacity to absorb new settlers to a minimum.

Since no revival in migration can be expected while the present world-wide depression endures, the Committee say, we do not attempt to lay down the lines of future migration policy. During the past 10 years we have gathered invaluable information, however, as to the possibilities of oversea settlement. We have proved by experience that cheap passages for migrants and other facilities, valuable as these may be when economic conditions are in other respects favourable to migration, cannot of themselves create an increasing or even a continuous flow of people from this country to the Dominions.

Referring to the restrictions placed by the Canadian Government on immigration from the Continent of Europe, the report points out that in spite of these limitations the proportion of British to foreign immigration into Canada during 1930 was unsatisfactory from the British point of view.

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ARGENTINE IN 1931.

Paris, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The headquarters office of the Hicem (Hias-Ica-Emig-direkt) here has received official figures from the Argentine Immigration Department with respect to the immigration movement into the country during the period January-April 1931.

The statistics, it is pointed out, are most interesting inasmuch as they reflect the extent of the crisis through which the country is passing at present. In the course of the first four months of this year, 26,701 persons emigrated to the Argentine, compared with 45,276 during the same period in the preceding year. Among them were 1,799 Jews, as compared with 2,819 during the corresponding period of 1930, representing 6.3 per cent. of the total amount of immigration. Jewish immigration to Argentine totalled in January 473; in February 878; in March 253; and in April 195.

The relatively high figure for the month of February is explained by the fact that a large number of emigrants were able, owing to the special action of the Hicem Committees in the countries of emigration and particularly in Poland, to obtain visas for Argentine before January 1st., the date on which the new and greatly raised tariff for the Argentine visa came into force. The greatest part of these emigrants arrived in the Argentine during February.

Otherwise, Jewish immigration, like the general emigration, shows a tendency to decrease from month to month. Statistics concerning general emigration and Jewish emigration from Poland to the Argentine are particularly interesting: Jewish emigration, during the first four months of the preceding year, represented only 25 per cent. of the total emigration; in the same months of the present year Jewish emigration to the Argentine reached 50 per cent. of the total emigration from Poland. 970 emigrants went out from Poland in January, of whom 386 were Jews, in February 1,468, including 822 Jews, in March 373 including 181 Jews, and in April 251 including 138 Jews.

The re-emigration figures, however, reflect significantly the extent of the crisis in the Argentine. In January, re-emigration amounted to 29 per cent. of the immigration; in February to 53 per cent; in March to 95 per cent., and in April to 155 per cent. The corresponding figures for the same period in the preceding year were 25 per cent. in January, 43 per cent. in March, and 78 per cent. in April.

Re-emigration, as usual, is most frequent among the Italians and Spaniards; it is weak among the Poles and almost non-existent among the Jews, the report concludes.

IMMIGRATION POSSIBILITIES TO CHILE.

Paris, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Hicem recently delegated one of the Directors of its Committee in Montevideo to Chile in order to enquire into the immigration situation there. From the first reports received here, it appears that, notwithstanding the general economic depression which prevails in South America, the situation of the Jewish community of Chile is rather satisfactory and that, even at the present time, there might be some openings for a number of qualified artisans in the following trades: shoemakers, ladies' or gentlemen's tailors, engineers, glaziers, bakers, etc.

In order to be admitted to Chile, it is necessary to produce to the Chilean Consulates in Europe, a "llamada" (permit of admission). This "llamada" may be obtained not only by relatives, but by any person residing in Chile, who, must, of course, otherwise comply with the formalities required, and give a guarantee that the intending immigrant will not become a public charge. The Hicem Committee in Santiago de Chile, known as the "Society for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants", including representatives of all the elements composing the local Jewry, and having as its chairman Dr. Weinstein, one of the most prominent Jewish personalities of Chile, has received an assurance from the authorities that a certain number of "llamadas" will be granted them each month.

The delegate of the Hicem has also visited Valparaiso, the greatest port of Chile, where a branch of the Committee is active, and he has informed the Hicem by cable that in Valparaiso, too, there are some openings for a certain number of Jewish immigrants.

CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

London, June 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

During this week a series of impressive celebrations will be held to mark the centenary of the revival of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in the British Realm, ratified by Queen Victoria in the terms of a Royal Charter. By way of inaugurating the celebrations, the Duke of Connaught, as Grand Prior, presided last evening over a banquet given by His Majesty's permission in the Banqueting Hall of St. James's Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Allenby were among those present, and the representatives of branches overseas included Sir Ronald Storrs (Cyprus) and Lt.-Col. J. C. Strathearn (Palestine).

The King as Sovereign Head of the Order is holding an investiture at Buckingham Palace to-day. The centenary celebrations will conclude with a review of members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Home and Overseas, by the Prince of Wales, in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon.

JOSEPH JOACHIM CENTENARY.

London, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A chamber concert to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joseph Joachim, the famous Jewish violinist, (who afterwards left Judaism, however) will be given on Monday, June 29th., in the Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, by permission of the Benchers, being the first concert to be held in the Old Hall. The artists who will take part are Adila Fachri (violin), Jelly d'Aranyi (violin), Gabrielle Joachim (singer), and Donald Francis Tovey (piano). The first two are grand-nieces and the third a granddaughter of Joachim, and Professor Tovey was closely associated with him for many years.

It is due to Joachim's example and the influence of his interpretation that most of the great violin works and much of the chamber music of the classical school became familiar to the general public.

JO DAVIDSON EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

London, June 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An important exhibition by the American Jewish sculptor, Jo Davidson, was opened to-day at the Knoedler Galleries, of portrait busts of famous men of letters, held in aid of the Royal Literary Fund. The portraits include Bernard Shaw, Wells, Barrie, Pirandello, Galsworthy, and Andre Gide.

KRONFELD'S CHANNEL GLIDE.

London, June 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The press continues to pay tribute to Robert Kronfeld's achievement in making a double crossing of the Channel by glider. The "Times" publishes an editorial to-day on Herr Kronfeld's "brilliant flight", with which, it says, "gliding has arrived". The "Manchester Guardian" also has an editorial, and the "Daily Express" refers to it as an eventful week-end in the air. The "Daily Mail" says that it was an epoch-making chapter in the history of man's conquest of the air and a wonderful feat of gliding. Herr Kronfeld has shown, it says, that man has at last really fathomed the secret which nature hitherto has withheld from him. He flies not by mechanical power, not merely by navigation of a gadget which the now common-place aeroplane tends to become, but by his own intelligence, his dormant bird-like instinct. He is the first human creature to demonstrate that man needs nothing beyond this bird-sense.

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