

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

(Cable and Mail Despatches)

Issued by the

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

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

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Vol. XII. No. 145.

7 pages.

26th June, 1931.

AMERICAN JEWS PROVIDED NEARLY 7½ MILLION DOLLARS FOR PALESTINE IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS SINCE AUGUST 1929: IMPORTANT STATEMENT ISSUED IN NEW YORK FOR PRESENTATION TO ZIONIST CONGRESS IN BASLE.

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

Mr. Morris Rothenberg, the National Chairman of the present American Palestine Campaign of the Jewish Agency, who has acted previously as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod in America and of the United Palestine Appeal, and was last year one of the National Chairmen of the Allied Jewish Campaign, issued a public statement here to-day, for presentation to the forthcoming Zionist Congress and Jewish Agency Council session, showing that American Jews contributed and made available in the period since they last met in August 1929, less than two years ago, sums totalling 7,331,253 dollars in public and semi-public and investment funds for works of reconstruction, relief and economic development in Palestine.

Mr. Rothenberg's statement reads as follows:

(1) Agency Budget: The several funds in the United States from which the Jewish Agency received money remittances during the period since August 1929, when the last sessions of the Zionist Congress and the Jewish Agency Council were held at Zurich, either as the result of pledges collected from previous campaigns or contributions made to the current campaign, are the United Palestine Appeal, Keren Hayesod, Hadassah, Allied Jewish Campaign, and the present American Palestine Campaign. These several funds remitted to Palestine during the period specified for the Jewish Agency Budget, inclusive of the Hadassah, the amount of 1,455,579 dollars. This sum does not include 500,000 dollars made available to the Jewish Agency for its budget by way of loan from the Deutsche Bank in Berlin, on the personal guarantee of Mr. Felix M. Warburg and Herr Oscar Wassermann, and a further loan of 100,000 dollars made by Mr. Warburg to the Keren Hayesod at Jerusalem.

(2) The Emergency Fund. The Emergency Fund for Palestine raised by popular subscription in the United States and sent to Palestine immediately following the riots of August 1929 and preceding the inauguration of the Allied Jewish Campaign, 2,125,000 dollars. This last-mentioned sum did not go to the Jewish Agency, but nevertheless is part of the contribution of American Jews for the purposes of relief and reconstruction in Palestine.

(3) The Jewish National Fund of America. This, the agency of the Jewish National Fund of Jerusalem, an institution which acquires and holds land in Palestine on which the Jewish Agency carries on its work of colonisation, remitted during the period referred to 452,673 dollars.

(4) The National Labour Committee. The National Labour Committee for Palestine, which is engaged in this country in raising monies to assist the Labour organisations in Palestine by providing funds to carry on in that country agricultural, social and industrial institutions sponsored by that organisation, remitted 180,000 dollars since August 1929.

(5) Hebrew University. The Hebrew University of Jerusalem received from various sources in the United States approximately 300,000 dollars during the same period.

Private Donations And Private Business Investments Through
Palestine Endowment Fund and Palestine Economic Corpora-
tion.

(6) Palestine Endowment Fund. The Palestine Endowment Fund, which obtains subscriptions through private donations made available through the same period for economic, educational and other Jewish social purposes in Palestine since August 1929 250,000 dollars.

(7) Palestine Economic Corporation. There is one other outstanding American source through which considerable sums have gone to Palestine towards the promotion of Jewish settlement and the furtherance of the economic development of the land. That is the Palestine Economic Corporation. While this Corporation is organised as a private business enterprise, it may properly be described as a semi-public body, since the larger portion of its funds have been derived from subscription to its stock by the Joint Distribution Committee. The operations of the Palestine Economic Corporation have been largely in the sphere of credit and housing activities. It has through itself and its affiliates in Palestine extended agricultural loans for the development of orange groves and general farm improvement. It has given housing loans and small industrial credit advances to labourers, to enable them to build houses and barns and to purchase poultry, cows and other equipment required for the establishment of workers' settlements. It has substantially participated in several important Palestinian industrial projects. It has taken part in the amelioration and drainage of Jewish National Fund land, and has also loaned considerable sums to that institution for the purchase of land for workers' houses. All these activities, while conducted on a business basis, are essentially intended to place Jewish settlers in Palestine upon a self-sustaining basis. The Palestine Economic Corporation has invested through itself and its affiliates during the last two years in connection with the activities mentioned, new funds amounting to 618,000 dollars. This sum does not take into account definite commitments which have not yet been paid out, aggregating 265,000 dollars, nor a sum of 455,000 dollars which has been appropriated and which will shortly be expended by the Palestine Economic Corporation for housing credits and water supply for the settlers in connection with the plan for settling a thousand families on small orange plantations.

Palestine Potash Corporation Working Dead Sea Concession Obtained From American Investors 230,000 Dollars.

(8) Investments. The above items have all referred to public or semi-public funds. A considerable amount of money has gone from the United States to Palestine during the past two years in the way of investment in Palestinian agricultural and industrial enterprises which give employment to many of the new settlers and contribute greatly to the economic development of the country. Data is at hand as to only a limited number of the more important of such private enterprises. Mr. Felix M. Warburg has within the past two years paid 200,000 dollars in subscriptions for stock. The Palestine Potash Corporation, Ltd., organised to extract mineral and chemical deposits in the Dead Sea, has obtained from a group of American investors during the period referred to 230,000 dollars. Gan Chaim, Hadar Rashall and Rehoboth, are orange plantations in Palestine financed by several groups of American Jews who have invested an aggregate sum of 500,000 dollars during the past two years in those enterprises. The New York Ahuza Aleph Organisation, responsible for the founding and development of an important Jewish Settlement in Palestine, invested 300,000 dollars in the same period in that project.

(9) Conclusion. From figures contained in this statement it appears that since the last Zionist Congress and the session of the Council of the Jewish Agency held in August 1929, a period of less than two years, there was remitted from the United States to Palestine from public funds for various Jewish activities 4,763,253 dollars (exclusive of Mr. Warburg's share of the loan noted above) and there was remitted and made available from semi-public funds, 1,338,000 dollars and a further sum of 1,230,000 dollars as investments, aggregating in all 7,331,253 dollars.

ZIONIST ARRESTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

Jerusalem, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

About 15 Communists suspected of membership of the Russian Feholuz Organisation were arrested in Moscow between April 14th. and 21st., the Foreign Delegation of the Zionist Socialist Party of the Soviet Union at Tel Aviv informed the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to-day. All the suspects received preliminary notice from the G.P.U. that they must leave within the next few days for exile in Central Asia. Several Zionist Socialists, including Leib Rothauser, who is very ill, were arrested during February at Samara after being confined in "minus" (isolated spots away from contact with Jewish populations). Another Zionist Socialist named Beigman was arrested at Samarova, after spending three years in the "Politisolator" (Political Isolation Camp). Jacob Lang was arrested at Samarkand on April 14th, and Moses Hodess and Moses Yehudin were arrested at Tveir. Hodess was exiled to Kazakhstan and Yehudin is still under arrest.

Reports from Saratov add that of the Zionist Socialists who were arrested on December 23rd., 1930, Harb is still in confinement, while Sonia Rolnik has been given an additional three years at Kazakhstan, and Hineburg an additional three years in Central Asia. Meyer Brotman, a Zionist Socialist, and D. Rosenhaus, a member of the Maccabee, were arrested in December 1930 and accused of membership of the "Red Cap Gang" of the Zionist Socialist Party. This accusation is unfounded, the report states, since the accused were always under the eye of the G.P.U. They were nevertheless sentenced to five years isolation in Almahata in Kazakhstan.

The Keholuz organisation in Russia was suppressed by the Soviet Government in March 1928, since when it is dealt with as an illegal organisation, membership of which is a counter-revolutionary offence. The organisation had been legalised by the Soviet authorities in 1924, and in August of that year held a public conference in Moscow, attended by delegates from all parts of the country. The Jewish Communists conducted an insistent campaign against the Keholuz, however, throughout the entire period, and finally succeeded in bringing about the withdrawal of its legalisation. Even at the time that it enjoyed recognition as a legalised body, its members were frequently arrested and thrown into prison on charges of fostering Zionism, the "spiritual ally of British Imperialism", and "encouraging the emigree spirit among Jews to induce them to leave the Soviet Union for Palestine".

"The cruel sufferings, frequent persecutions and arrests which are inflicted on the Zionists in Russia are undoubtedly thinning the active ranks of the Zionist movement", it is stated in the report of the Zionist Labour Federation Hitachduth with regard to the work in Russia which is being submitted to the Zionist Congress opening next week in Basle.

"Many changes have occurred in the ranks of the 'illegal Keholuz'", the report proceeds.

"The condition of the exiles is becoming worse. The slightest ripple in the political and economic life affects in the first place the exiles. Many members of the Keholuz have already passed through all stages of exile, and there seems as yet no end to their suffering. Some have completed three years in Politisolators and are not yet liberated. New arrests were recently carried out in places of exile, and many who had been hoping soon to resume their normal callings have again been thrown into prisons".

LAUNCHING A JEWISH WORLD CONGRESS?: IF FOUR MILLION JEWS OF AMERICA AND THREE MILLION JEWS OF POLAND AGREE TO HAVE CONGRESS SINCE THREE MILLION RUSSIAN JEWS ARE ELIMINATED OWING TO SOVIET CONDITIONS HALF WORLD JEWRY WILL BE FOR CONGRESS AND SMALLER JEWRIES WILL FOLLOW LEAD SAYS MR. GOLDBERG AT CONFERENCE OF POLISH JEWISH LEADERS.

Warsaw, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

If the four million Jews of America and the three million Jews of Poland join together to constitute a Jewish World Congress, since the three million Jews of Russia are eliminated under the existing conditions there, it means that half the Jews of the world will have agreed to hold a Jewish World Congress, and the other, smaller sections of Jewry will follow their lead, Mr. Ab Goldberg, one of the leaders of American Zionism, said in addressing the Conference of Jewish leaders in Poland which met here to-day on his invitation to consider the plan of the American Jewish Congress, which he is representing, to call a Jewish World Congress and to secure the representation of Polish Jewry at the preliminary consultative Jewish World Conference which it is calling for July 12th. at Basle.

All the speakers in the discussion which followed expressed themselves in agreement with the idea of a Jewish World Congress, but pointed out it would be difficult to unite all the various sections of Polish Jewry on a Congress platform. Most of them also urged that Zionism would have to be the crux of any Jewish World Congress.

SPANISH JEWRY ORGANISES: FIRST MEETING OF FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES HELD IN MADRID: INSTITUTE TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR RESEARCH INTO SPANISH JEWISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE: SCHOLARS ALL OVER WORLD TO BE INVITED TO COME TO SPAIN TO STUDY JEWISH RECORDS: CULTURAL MISSION TO BE SENT TO SEPHARDIC COMMUNITIES ABROAD: REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT TO RETURN FOR JEWISH WORSHIP FAMOUS FOURTEENTH CENTURY SYNAGOGUE IN TOLEDO CONVERTED AFTER JEWISH EXPULSION INTO CHURCH AND NOW MAINTAINED AS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Madrid, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Spain held its first public meeting here to-day to consider various questions arising out of the new status obtained by the Jews of Spain and to proceed with the organisation of Jewish life in the country. (The Protestants of Spain held their first public Conference in Madrid a few days ago).

The meeting was attended by the most important Jews in Spain. Senor Ignacio Bauer presided, and a commission was formed consisting of Senor Bauer, Menahem Coriat, Antonio Golcosechea, Hilario Ayuso, and Manuel Ortega.

It was decided to establish an institute for conducting researches in the libraries and national archives of Spain with regard to matters relating to Jewish history and literature, particularly affecting the Jewish communities and Rabbinical Scholarship, and to appeal to the Jews of the world for funds to enable scholars from all countries to come and study the Jewish records in Spain.

It was also decided on the motion of Senor Ortega to ask the Government to return for Jewish worship the famous synagogue in Toledo known as El Transito.

It was further decided to send a cultural and commercial mission to the colonies of Sephardic Jews in the Orient and the Mediterranean countries and to ask the assistance of the Government for such a mission.

The El Transito Synagogue in Toledo which was built in the Fourteenth Century by Samuel Abulafia, who was Treasurer to the King of Castile, and a second synagogue in Toledo, which was built in the Thirteenth Century and was converted after the Jewish expulsion into a Church known as St. Maria la Blanca, are the two most famous examples of Spanish synagogue architecture in the world. After the Jewish expulsion from Spain the El Transito Synagogue was also converted into a Church, but in 1888, it was made a national monument. The interior decorations which are in the finest Moorish style, were cleansed and restored. The Church of St. Maria la Blanca, is also now preserved as a national monument.

SPANISH PRESIDENT ZAMORA EXPRESSES PLEASURE AT FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS OF SEPHARDIC JEWRY TO SPAIN IN INTERVIEW WITH MR. PAUL GOODMAN: HOPES KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE WILL BE EXTENDED AMONG THEM.

Madrid, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Senor Alcala Zamora, the President of the Spanish Provisional Government, received to-day Mr. Paul Goodman, Secretary of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation in Great Britain, who is also representing the Jewish Telegraphic Agency during his visit here. In reply to Mr. Goodman, who thanked him for the historic act of reparation of his Government for the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492. Senor Zamora expressed his pleasure at the friendly sentiments of

Sephardic Jewry towards Spain. He hoped, he said, that the knowledge of Spanish language and culture would be extended among them. As an instance of how widespread the Spanish language is already, he related how on a visit which he had paid to the Island of Rhodes some years ago, he and his wife were happy to be addressed in Spanish by a Jewish boatman there.

He also mentioned that in his address when the Honorary degree of Doctor was conferred on him by the College of Doctors of Madrid, of which Dr. Ignacio Bauer, who welcomed him on the occasion, is President, he had referred to the Semitic influence as one of the traditional features of Spanish culture.

ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK IN SALONICA STREETS: POLICE DISPERSE
ANTISEMITIC STUDENTS BUT JEWISH POPULATION ANXIOUS
FEARING FRESH ATTACKS.

Salonica, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Serious anti-Jewish incidents took place in Salonica yesterday. Students went through the streets distributing anti-Jewish pamphlets, calling on the population to boycott the Jews and accusing the Jewish sports club Maccabees of conducting propaganda for Macedonian secession from Greece. Jews passing in the streets were attacked, and the situation became threatening. Mounted police went through the streets dispersing the antisemitic agitators and restored order.

At night, a big mob attacked the Maccabees Club, smashed furniture there and injured several of the members.

The Government has issued an appeal for order, declaring that the Jews are loyal citizens of Greece, and insisting that the Greek people must treat them with respect and not attack them.

The Jewish population is nevertheless very anxious about the situation, fearing fresh outbursts.

There are about 50,000 Jews in Salonica (47,996), according to the last census of 1928, about 20 per cent. of the total population of 236,524. Fifteen years ago the Jews of Salonica numbered 150,000 and constituted half the population of the city. Economically the condition of the Jews of Salonica is very bad and they have not yet recovered from the disastrous fire which a few years back destroyed the entire Jewish quarter. The Greek press has also been conducting a violent anti-Jewish campaign for years, complaining in particular that the Jews do not speak Greek, but retain their distinctive Judeo-Spanish language. The Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, assured a Jewish deputation which complained to him a few years back of this anti-Jewish agitation that the press does not reflect the attitude of the Government, which disapproves of antisemitic agitation and will take steps to put a stop to it.

ANTI-JEWISH TROUBLE IN VIENNA CONTINUES: JEWISH COMMUNITY IN
PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT BLAMES UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES FOR
ENCOURAGING VIOLENCE.

Vienna, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Fresh attacks on Jews were made by students during this evening in a large number of cafes, in which a good deal of furniture was smashed. Several of the antisemitic students, too, suffered injuries at the hands of Jews, who used broken chairs and tables to defend themselves.

Several antisemitic students have been arrested by the police. Big police reinforcements are being brought up to be in readiness for fresh outbursts which are feared.

The Vienna Jewish Community has sent a sharply-worded protest to the Government, in which it blames the University authorities for encouraging the antisemitic students in their violence. The Jewish Community expresses its indignation that the Jewish students have been handed over defenceless to brutal attack, and demands that the forces of the State should provide the Jewish students with protection to enable them to frequent the University and engage in the legitimate studies for which the Universities are maintained by the funds of the entire population, Jewish and non-Jewish.

The shopkeepers are also drawing up a protest to the Government against the antisemitic disorders, which are damaging their trade.

JEW ELECTED FOR FIRST TIME DEAN AT LEMBERG UNIVERSITY.

Warsaw, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Hugo Steinhaus has been elected Dean of the Mathematical Faculty at Lemberg University, the first time that a Jew has been elected to such an office at this University.

Professor Steinhaus, who is 44 years of age, was born at Jaslo, in Poland, and became a lecturer at Lemberg University in 1917. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics there in 1925. He is the author of many mathematical works, and has done much important research work. Since 1929 he has been publishing with Professor S. Banach an annual entitled "Studia Mathematica".

RUSSIANS SHOULD LEARN FROM ENGLAND HOW TO GAIN STRENGTH BY USING SERVICES OF WISE AND ENERGETIC JEWS SAYS MAXIM GORKI CONDEMNING RUSSIAN ANTISEMITISM.

Moscow, June 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Russians should learn from England, which is constantly gaining strength by introducing the services of wise and energetic Jews into its political and social order, Maxim Gorky, the great Russian writer, says in to-day's "Izvestia", condemning the antisemitism which exists in the Soviet Union. The article is written in reply to a correspondent who had written to him pointing out that there are a number of Soviet authors who are showing antisemitic tendencies, mentioning in this connection such writers as Boris Pilnick, L. Ostrover and Bonch Bruevich.

Gorki exonerates Bonch Bruevich, who was a close friend of Lenin's, of the charge of antisemitism, but says that he is a poor and tactless writer. With regard to the others, he admits that antisemitism is in evidence in modern Soviet literature, and that the bias against Jews can be proved. The policy of the Communist party and the Soviet Government, however, is such, he claims, that antisemitism can find no hold now in Russian soil. In the land of the Soviets where the foundations have been laid for the brotherhood of all nations, he concludes, the shameful stigma of antisemitism must not be allowed to find a place in life, and above all there must be no room for it in Soviet literature.

Maxim Gorki has all his life been a fierce antagonist of antisemitism and has repeatedly denounced it in public, both in the days of the Czar and under the Soviet regime. Towards the end of 1929 he published a violent attack on antisemitism in the "Pravda", complaining of the slackness of the methods of fighting it in the Soviet Union. I ask myself how can it be possible, he wrote, that in the thirteenth year of the Revolution such disgusting filth as antisemitism can exist. Is the fight being conducted with sufficient zeal and are we using the right method against it?

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