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Ludgate House,  
 107/111, Fleet Street,  
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Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.  
 Telephone: Central 6501-3.

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SALONICA SITUATION SERIOUS: STUDENTS BREAKING INTO MACCABEE CLUB HELD UP IN PRESS AS NATIONAL HEROES: JEWISH INSTITUTIONS HEAVILY GUARDED: NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE BUT THREATS AND BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN ROUSING APPREHENSION: PREMIER VENIZELOS CONDEMNS AGITATION AS DISCREDIT TO BREECE: SAYS JEWS WERE BETTER OFF ECONOMICALLY UNDER TURKS AND COULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO WELCOME GREEKS WITH OPEN ARMS BUT NOW ARE LOYAL PATRIOTIC CITIZENS AND WILL GRADUALLY ASSIMILATE: ALL PARTY LEADERS FOLLOW PREMIER'S EXAMPLE ISSUING STATEMENTS CONDEMNING ANTISEMITIC AGITATION: JEWISH DEPUTY PRESENTS JOINT PETITION OF ALL JEWISH INSTITUTIONS TO GOVERNMENT AND PARLIAMENT DEMANDING DRASTIC PUNISHMENT OF INSTIGATORS AND PARTICIPANTS AND GOVERNMENT ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR JEWISH LIVES AND PROPERTY.

Salonica, June 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The situation in Salonica continues serious. The press is glorifying the anti-Jewish students who led the mob in their attack on the Maccabees Jewish Sports Club (reported in yesterday's J.T.A. Bulletin), and calls them national heroes. During the night many houses in the two Jewish quarters were bombarded with stones. All the Jewish institutions in Salonica are heavily guarded and present the appearance of besieged fortresses. Anti-Jewish threats are heard on all sides and the anti-Jewish boycott campaign is in full swing. So far no serious damage has been done, but feeling is tense, and the Jewish population is afraid of the consequences of the violent anti-Jewish agitation in progress.

A strongly-worded joint petition, signed by all the Jewish communal authorities and all the Jewish organisations and clubs, has been presented to the Government and to Parliament by Deputy Bessantchi, one of the Jewish representatives in Parliament, demanding the punishment of all concerned in the anti-Jewish outbreak, both instigators and participants.

The Government must take drastic measures to punish the guilty, the petition says, and must make itself responsible for the protection of Jewish life and property. The local authorities, including the Governor of Salonica, it complains, are weak in face of the agitation, and some highly-placed persons, like the Director of the Press Bureau in Salonica, are actually encouraging the antisemites. We demand that he should be removed from his post, it says, because the official position which he occupies makes his attitude one of great danger for the Jewish population. The petition further complains that the police always manage to arrive too late on the scene, when the damage has already been done.

The Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, issued a statement this morning severely condemning the anti-Jewish agitation and declaring that the agitators are bringing discredit upon Greece. The position of the Jews of Salonica was economically better under the Turks than now, he says, and it could not, therefore, be expected that they would receive the Greeks with open arms. But to-day the Jews of Salonica are loyal and patriotic Greek citizens, and gradually they will assimilate.

All the other party leaders (M. Venizelos is the leader of the Liberal Party) have followed the Premier's example by issuing similar statements, condemning the anti-Jewish movement.

A violent anti-Jewish agitation was carried on in Salonica in 1928, when much concern was aroused among the Jewish population by the publication of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" in two of the most important newspapers in the city, the Venizelist "Makedonia" and the Royalist paper "Phos". In response to protests from the Jewish side, the "Makedonia" claimed that the publication was not for antisemitic reasons but to present the important document in question to its readers and that it was ready to print a Jewish refutation of the "Protocols". The "Phos", for its part, claimed that the publication was for reasons of business competition against the "Makedonia" and expressed itself also willing to print the Jewish point of view. Appeals were made to the Governor-General and to the Government, but before any action was taken the publication of the "Protocols" was concluded. About the same time an outcry was raised over an allegation that the Jews in Greece were spreading Bolshevik ideas, which was attributed to the Prefect of one of the districts, Evrou, which is near the Bulgarian and Turkish borders, in presenting a recommendation to the Government that Jews should be expelled from his area and should be prohibited from travelling there. Deputy Bessantchi raised the matter with the Government, but was told that there was no need to be alarmed, since the Government did not intend to act on the recommendation. The Government refused, however, to entertain any suggestion of dismissing or transferring any official because of his opinions. Deputy Bessantchi complained in his paper, "L'Independant", that the assurance that the recommendation would not be acted on did not alter the fact that the Prefect of Evrou was an antisemite and that the Jews living in the area under his jurisdiction were in danger of persecution.

Salonica was at one time one of the great Jewish centres of the world, with its Jewish inhabitants numbering as many as 150,000, constituting the largest and most important section of the population. Jews were represented there in all occupations, and a particularly large number of Salonica Jews were boatmen, dockers and lightermen. The Jewish community used to enjoy some degree of self-government and the Jewish Sabbath was generally observed, the entire trade of the city being suspended on Saturdays.

The influx of Greek refugees from Asia Minor since the city has become part of Greece has depressed the economic situation of the Jews, the Greek refugees working as artisans, carriers, small traders, dockers and casual labourers, and depriving many Jews of their livelihoods, so that there has been a large emigration of Jews, and a great reduction in the Jewish numbers down to less than 50,000. In addition, the Jewish population has never recovered from the disastrous fire of 1917 in which 36 synagogues and 12 schools and hundreds of houses were destroyed, the majority of the Jewish householders losing the greater part of their possessions, which were mostly uninsured.

VIENNA JEWS PERTURBED OVER ANTISEMITIC OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION CALLED FOR FRIDAY NIGHT: SURPRISE AT POLICE GIVING PERMISSION FOR DEMONSTRATION: LEADERS PROMISED POLICE AUTHORITIES TO MAINTAIN ORDER BUT JEWISH PUBLIC FEARS DISPERSING PARTICIPANTS INFLAMED BY ANTISEMITIC ORATORY MAY ATTACK JEWISH POPULATION: GOVERNMENT ORDERS POLICE NOT TO HESITATE TO USE DRASTIC MEASURES TO PUT DOWN DISORDER: FEAR OF INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS SINCE DELEGATES TO ROTARY CONGRESS MOLESTED AND EGYPTIAN CONSULATE PROTESTS TO FOREIGN MINISTRY AGAINST ATTACK ON EGYPTIAN STUDENT MISTAKEN FOR JEW.

Vienna, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Jewish public opinion here continues to be in a state of apprehension over the anti-Jewish agitation which is being carried on in protest against the verdict of the Constitutional Court annulling the University order under which the antisemitic students' body enjoyed special rights, and there is much astonishment that in the midst of such agitation and continuous demonstrations and attacks on Jews in various parts of the city, necessitating the strengthening of the police forces and the closing of the University, the police authorities should have given permission for the holding of a big open-air antisemitic demonstration on Friday night, in protest against the verdict of the Constitutional Court, and at the same time against the Vienna Rothschilds, in connection with the charges made against them in the antisemitic press that they and "international Jewish finance" have intimidated the Government to give them State funds to save their investments in the Credit-Anstalt.

The antisemitic leaders have given the police authorities assurances that order will be maintained at the demonstration, but in Jewish quarters fear is expressed lest the demonstrators dispersing at night after hearing the usual inflammatory anti-Jewish oratory, will proceed to attack Jews.

Support is given to this fear by what happened to-night, when antisemites after leaving a mass meeting attacked the Rang Cafe, throwing stones and even firing revolvers, causing a panic among the guests. One Jew was wounded. Mounted police came up, and drove the antisemites out of the inner part of the city. About a dozen antisemites have been arrested.

The entire University quarter has been cut off by police cordons, in the hope that this will prevent further outbreaks. The Government has ordered the police not to hesitate to use the most drastic measures to put down any disturbances.

The Government appears to be particularly concerned over the fact that several delegates to the International Rotary Congress now in session here (there are about 4,000 delegates present from all parts of the world) have been molested. The Egyptian Consulate here has also lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on account of an Egyptian student who was severely mauled by antisemites who took him by his swarthy appearance to be a Jew.

RADOM OUTBREAK WAS EXAGGERATED POLISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON CLAIMS: ONLY A FEW WINDOWS SMASHED IT SAYS.

Warsaw, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Polish Embassy in Washington, replying to an enquiry addressed to it by the Federation of Polish Jews with regard to the anti-Jewish outbreak which took place at Radom recently, declares that "the details with regard to the Radom incident received from the Polish Government show that the reports were grossly exaggerated. It appears that a conflict between two football teams spread to a group of youthful spectators, as a result of which windows were smashed in several houses, but beyond that no damage was done".

SIX THOUSAND WORKERS IN BIG LODZ TEXTILE FACTORY LOSE EMPLOYMENT: OWNER FAMOUS JEWISH INDUSTRIALIST SAYS HE CANNOT CARRY ON: GOVERNMENT ASKS HIM TO KEEP FACTORY OPEN BUT INTERVENTION UNSUCCESSFUL SINCE GOVERNMENT AID ASKED FOR NOT FORTHCOMING.

Warsaw, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

About six thousand workers employed at the great textile factory in Widzew, near Lodz, which is owned by the big Jewish industrialist Oscar Kohn (he was last week elected as one of the representatives of Polish Jewry on the non-Zionist section of the Jewish Agency Council) have been given notice of dismissal, it being explained to them that the factory is to be closed down.

The liquidators of a big Italian firm named Sigmat, which has gone bankrupt, are pressing for the immediate payment of a huge sum of money owing for raw materials supplied to the factory in order to wind up the affairs of the firm, Mr. Kohn explains, and if he pays out all this money, there will be nothing left to carry on his factory.

The Minister of Trade has appealed to Mr. Kohn to withdraw his notices, and Mr. Kohn has said that he is willing to do so if the Government will guarantee the amount owing to the Italian firm, so that the liquidators should not press for payment, and thus enable him to continue his business. The Government has replied that it cannot do this, however, and the notices therefore stand.

A few years ago, during a lock-out at the factory, a worker who had been employed there shot at and killed Mr. Oscar Kohn's son, who had been the manager of the factory.

Recently Mr. Kohn was the centre of a controversy on account of a move that was made (last February) to introduce the system of factory shops near their factories, where the workers would be compelled to make their purchases, part of the wages being paid out to them in that way instead of in cash, on the lines of the system which was abolished in England by the Truck Acts. Mr. Oscar Kohn, who employs in his factory at Widzew almost the entire population, was the first to introduce the system, much to the dissatisfaction of the Jewish shopkeepers, scores of whom lost their customers in that way, and also to the expressed dissatisfaction of most of the workers.

JEWISH EXPLORER SAMOILOVITCH MAY HEAD POLAR EXPEDITION.

Moscow, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Randolph Hearst's withdrawal from the projected Graf Zeppelin expedition to the North Pole will most likely result in Professor Samoilovitch, the Jewish explorer, who is the Commander of the famous "Krasin" Soviet ice-breaker, becoming the head of the new polar expedition, the "Ivestia" here announces. Commander Eckener, the captain of the Graf Zeppelin, is planning to make the expedition solely a scientific undertaking, under the complete direction of Professor Samoilovitch, it says. Professor Samoilovitch intends to use three or four motors, it adds, and to extend his trip for as long a period as possible, giving the scientists aboard an opportunity to make authentic observations and establish their findings.

EVE OF ZIONIST CONGRESS IN BASLE: PALESTINIAN DELEGATION  
ARRIVES: MIZRACHI HOLDING CONFERENCE TO DECIDE ATTITUDE  
AT CONGRESS.

Basle, June 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Ch. N. Bialik, the famous Hebrew poet, and the entire Palestine delegation to the Seventeenth Zionist Congress, which opens on Tuesday, arrived here to-day.

The World Conference of Women's International Zionist Organisation, which has been meeting here has been concluded, and this afternoon the Mizrahi World Convention was opened here, partly behind closed doors, to decide the final attitude of the Mizrahi delegation at the Congress. 34 Mizrahist Congress delegates are present at the Convention.

CONGRESS IS OF SOME CONCERN TO BRITISH PUBLIC SAYS "TIMES"  
ARTICLE: ZIONIST POLICY IS AT CROSS-ROADS: JEWISH FAITH  
IN BRITISH INTENTION TO ABIDE BY PLEDGE BEEN UNDERMINED  
IF THERE IS NO SIGN THAT BRITAIN WILL GIVE PALESTINE  
ADMINISTRATION TO ADVANCE JEWISH IDEAL. IT MAY GO ILL  
WITH THIS CONGRESS.

London, June 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

For the British public the approaching Congress is of some concern, says a long article in to-day's "Times" on the forthcoming Zionist Congress, contributed by "A Zionist Correspondent". Zionist policy is at the cross-roads, he writes. Jewish faith in the British intention to abide by a pledge has been undermined by a series of adverse pronouncements. Some hold these to flow from a deliberate reluctance to go on with a complicated, very often a disagreeable, responsibility; others, with a stronger persuasion that the British mean what they say when they announce there is no turning back, think that the "pull-up" administered by the British at a crucial period in the Jewish National Home must be a temporary blunder.

Mr. MacDonald's letter, in Dr. Weizmann's words, the correspondent proceeds, restored the basis of co-operation. Dr. Weizmann did not say, and could not have truly said, that it has completely restored Jewish confidence. If there is no sign that Great Britain will give Palestine the kind of administration which will advance within reasonable limits the Jewish ideal, it may go ill with this Congress. A split occurred at the Sixth Congress over the Uganda project. If the movement now becomes divided, 28 years after that quarrel, it will not be over the desirability of a given territory, but over the question whether Zionism is to work whole-heartedly with the British or without them.

LOUIS LIPSKY ON THE CONGRESS PROBLEM: WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF CON-  
GRESS CONCLUDES MANDATORY GOVERNMENT HAS NO INTENTION TO  
FACILITATE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HOME.

London, June 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

If Congress concludes that it sees in the actual policy of the Mandatory Government no evidence of a genuine intention to facilitate the establishment of the "National Home, but, on the contrary, a very clear manifestation of an interest to strengthen the Arab position regardless of its effect upon the Jewish position, it will have to accommodate itself to the situation, Mr. Louis Lipsky says in an article in the forthcoming issue of the "New Judea". We have been engaged in the past two years in an interesting, but a fruitless litigation, which had to do largely with words uttered, texts examined, documents analysed, he continues.

Should the Congress come to the conclusion that the litigation has been decided against us, or that it is fruitless to continue the matter, should Congress refuse to fritter away principles and positions for the sake of fractional advantages, then its course of action becomes clear and strengthening. It is unworthy of the ideals represented by the Zionist movement to continue the trying of an issue in which the judge of the action is himself the attorney for the defence. It is demoralising to stake the destiny of a national movement upon acquiring or maintaining a friendship which involves a constant quarrel with regard to intentions, which raises suspicion at every turn regarding the motives of the friend, and which in every test proves to be not that advantage which it was expected to be, but actually creates added antagonism to our fundamental ideals.

Once Congress makes this decision, the political negotiations and all that is involved in them will take their proper place on the Agenda. They will not sprawl all over the Zionist scene, arresting all attention, producing endless recrimination, introducing irrepressible personal animosities, creating disunion and discord at every turn. The political circumstances surrounding the development of Palestine will be regarded as incidents of the work of building, but not of the essence of the national action. Emphasis will be placed upon how to obtain the national resources, how to do the building, how to organise the dispersed nationality. We shall proceed to deal with those forces that belong to us whom we may eventually hope to organise and control. About the programme of work there will be no serious partisan struggles. The displacement of the political moment will also clarify the question of leadership. Out of such a shifting of issues will be created a unifying influence that will bring revival within Zionist ranks and develop a new sense of dedication which will go a long way to repair the breaches that have been made in our national defences.

Despite the usual pre-Congress agitations, the heat of discussion, the sensational prophecies of impending disruption, the Congress at Basle, I venture to say, Mr. Lipsky declares, will result in strengthening the Zionist Organisation, and bringing about a rededication of all Zionist forces to the practical task of establishing the Jewish National Home in Palestine. A genuinely serious trouble reaching its climax usually tends to draw together, rather than to divide. The strife of parties and the confusing issues will, therefore, cease, and national discipline will be recovered once it is realised that Palestine and all that Zionism implies are threatened, representing as they do, an imperative, pressing need of the Jewish people in their hard struggle for national survival - a struggle which has become almost intolerable as a result of the severe economic depression which now paralyses the entire civilised world.

The Basle Congress will, I have no doubt at all, he asserts, elect a leadership which, even if Dr. Weizmann should not choose to remain as its directing head, will be animated fundamentally by the same objectives which he pursued during the past thirteen years, and will be controlled by the same methods of caution and moderation which have been characteristic of his administration of Zionist affairs. Tactics and methods may have to change, but if the forces of national redemption are to be kept intact, the work in Palestine, whatever the difficulties may be (political or physical), must be regarded as the primary and predominant task. It is the only source of national equilibrium, and detours into the field of political adventure must be avoided as national poison.