Revisionists Return to Congress after Quitting Amidst Uproar; Political Commission to Ask Temporary Acceptance of MacDonald Letter with Reservations; Congress Votes Criticism of Weizmann

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BASLE, July 13—The Zionist Revisionists who demonstratively quit the Zionist Congress early this morning when the Congress refused to permit their minority resolution on the ultimate aims of Zionism to be put to a vote today decided to resume their places in the Congress at the next session which is expected to be tonight.

Their return was speeded by the fact that Leo Motzkian, chairman of the Congress' praesidium, and Nahum Sokolow, chairman of the Zionist Executive, sent letters to the Revisionists asking them to return. While the delegations will return at tonight's session, Vladimir Jabotinsky, Revisionist chieftain, who led the walkout after tearing up his delegate's card, will have nothing more to do with the Congress.

The meantime Motzkian and Sokolow have been conferring with leaders of all groups at the Congress in order to insure that the Congress may proceed without obstructions and disturbances especially when the political commission's resolution on Premier MacDonald's letter is put to a vote tonight.

As now formulated this resolution recommends the acceptance of the letter temporarily with numerous reservations, which is an official interpretation of the White Paper of October.

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Text of Resolution Defining Ultimate Aims of Zionism

BASLE, July 13—After nearly six days of protracted bickering and negotiation the 17th World Zionist Congress this morning unanimously adopted the following resolution as the ultimate aims of Zionism:

"Zionism is a national movement to secure the freedom of the Jewish people. It adheres firmly and unalterably to its aims as laid down in the Basic program to create for the Jewish people in Palestine a publicly recognized and legally secured home and to bring about in Eretz Israel a solution of the Jewish problem. The homeless and landless Jewish people which is compelled to migrate strives to overcome all economic and spiritual conditions by reestablishing itself in the historic homeland through large and uninterrupted immigration and settlement and recreating in Eretz Israel its national life with all the essential features of a people's existence. The Congress (a) unconditionally rejects any attempt to minimize this fundamental aim of Zionism."

Oil in Dead Sea Area Not Enough for Paying Basis

LONDON, July 13—While some oil has apparently been discovered recently in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, Palestine, the quantities found are not sufficient to make it a paying proposition, Dr. Drummond Shiels, undercript, reported today in the House of Commons in response to an inquiry by Wardlaw Milne, Conservative M. P., whether the government had received any applications for exploiting the petroleum area.

Dr. Shiels said that the Standard Oil Company and the Anglo-Persian Company had conducted investigations and the latter had decided that the prospects were not sufficiently good to warrant further exploration. Other companies, however, he explained, have since applied for exploration permits on the basis of new fields discovered before the war by the Turkish government for conducting investigations for petroleum and other minerals.

Last November a sensational report gained currency in Jerusalem that the Palestinian government had granted 500,000 acres in the neighborhood of the Dead Sea to an English group affiliated with the Standard Oil Company. This report was officially denied and it was explained that D. A. Sutherland, a mining engineer, was exploring for oil along the coast between 100,000 hectares between the Dead Sea and Beer Sheba on a permit that would shortly expire.

As far back as 1922 reports of oil in Palestine cropped up only to be denied.

Warburg Asks Administrative Committee of Agency Not to Name Him for Chairmanship

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BASLE, July 13—Felix M. Warburg submitted his official resignation as chairman of the administrative committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine in order to make way for the admnisterial committee which opened the first session of its meeting here yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. Cyrus Adler, acting chairman of the Council of the Jewish Agency. The meeting is being attended by 35 of the 40 members of the committee as well as by the members of the Jewish Agency's Executive.

Although Mr. Warburg had resigned as chairman of the administrative committee last October as a protest against the issuance of the White Paper by the British government, he had no opportunity until today of submitting his resignation officially to the administrative committee which has had no meeting since September, 1930.

In his letter, Mr. Warburg states that owing to the condition of his health he is compelled to request that (Continued on Page 2)

General Wauchope, Commander of Northern Ireland, Named Palestine High Commissioner

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, July 13—Lieutenant-General Arthur Grenchell Wauchope, general officer commanding Northern Ireland, was appointed High Commissioner of Palestine and Transjordania today by King George to succeed Sir Herbert Samuel, who has been High Commissioner since 1928. High Commissioner Chancellor's resignation, effective November 1, at the expiration of his three year term, has been accepted by King George.

The High Commissioner-designate has had a distinguished military career dating from 1893. General Wauchope served with distinction in the Boer War from which he emerged a captain. During the World War he was wounded several times and thrice decorated. From 1902 to 1903 he was commando-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1923 he was a member of the Overseas Settlement delegation to Australia and New Zealand. From 1924 to 1927 he was chief of the British section of the military Inter-Allied Commission in Berlin. Since 1929 he has been in command in Northern Ireland.

Ever since the Palestine riots of August-September, 1929, rumors have been current that High Commissioner Chancellor would resign. During the last year these reports became increasingly frequent.

Blames Hitlerite Program for Germany's Economic Crisis

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, July 13—One of the main causes of the present German economic crisis is the anti-Jewish program of the Hitlerites, Wickham Steed, former editor in chief of the London Times, declares today in an article in the Sunday Times discussing Germany's economic condition.

Jewish capital, an important element in the commercial, industrial and financial life of Germany, has become less and less available. Mr. Steed points out, because of the Hitlerites' threat to drive out the Jews should the Nazis succeed in forcing their program upon Germany.
Warburg Asks Administrative Committee of Agency Not to Name Him for Chairmanship

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his candidacy for the office which he held should not be considered. Mr. Warburg also submitted a detailed statement on the internal situation of the Jewish Agency.

Weizmann Reads Report

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency, read a brief report on the political situation and Dr. Werner Senator, treasurer of the Jewish Agency, reported on the financial situation. Joseph C. Hyman, deputy member of the administrative committee and secretary of the provisional committee of four which has acted on behalf of the American members of the Jewish Agency since the resignation of Mr. Warburg, presented a report on the activities of the American members.

The administrative committee elected budget, financial and political committees, all of which will begin their deliberations today. Oscar Wasserman, director of the Deutsche Bank and chairman of the Jewish Agency’s finance committee, will not attend the sessions of the committee or of the council because of the pressure of business. He was scheduled to address the meeting on the Agency’s finances.

Executive Issues Report

In addition to the above-mentioned documents, the administrative committee had before it the report of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency which will be submitted to the session of the Council Tuesday night. In this report the Executive recognizes, among other things, that all avenues to a rapprochement between Jews and Arabs in Palestine should be explored and no step be taken that could lead to a precipitate action.

At the same time the Executive points out that during the past two years the present Arab leadership in Palestine has consistently and persistently pursued a policy tending to perpetuate a state of affairs which is a constant danger to public security and a bar to social and economic and political cooperation.

Agency Spent $2,017,891

The 250-page detailed report, covering every phase of the Executive’s activities during the fiscal year 1929, shows that the total expenditure of the Jewish Agency for the year October 1929, to September, 1930, was $2,017,891, which represents an excess of expenditure over income of $295,067 to cover its budget for the same year, and an excess of $45,067 in the year 1928-29.

In the same year the Agency’s income from various sources was $1,456,452, while its budget for that year was $1,742,000. The largest source of income was from the Keren Hayesod, the Agency’s development fund, which contributed $1,211,225 to the Agency’s budget.

The total receipts of the Keren Hayesod for the year under review were $1,836,465. The actual collections in countries other than the United States amounted to $1,042,020, instead of $1,500,000 due to the year, the basis of estimates made in Zurich in 1929.

Of the 1929 total of $2,017,895 instead of $2,250,000 for the year in accordance with the income estimated in Zurich.

Jewish Population 175,000

The immigration figures for the years 1929 and 1930 cited by the report show that 5,849 Jews were admitted in 1929 and 4,944 in 1930. The numbers 3,425 Jews left the country, leaving a net balance of 6,788 Jewish immigrants. Through this immigration together with the natural increase, the Jewish population is now set at about 175,000 or 20 percent of the total population of 889,585, of which 3,585 were workers who were admitted under the Labor schedules, 810 persons of independent means and 854 relatives. In 1930, 3,436 workers arrived, 543 persons of independent means and 955 relatives. Over the two years period 4,385 Jews entered. A number of immigrants came from Poland, 782 from Russia, 668 from Roumania, 339 from Germany, 326 from Lithuania, 203 from Latvia, 189 from Austria, 146 from Czechoslovakia and 513 from the United States.

The report also includes the results of the census of Jewish workers in the towns and colonies. According to the census there are 48,000 Jewish workers, including their families. Of this number 16,085 are urban workers and 23,090 are laborers in the colonies.

Agricultural colonization from October 1, 1929 to April 30, 1931 contained in the Executive’s report show that the settlements founded or supported by
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ber 1930. Tonight's session is expected to last until the early hours of the morning because the Congress must conclude its deliberations before tomorrow before the meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency opens here.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BASLE, July 13—At the stormiest session of the Zionist Congress since it opened here on June 30, the fight between the supporters and opponents of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, reached a dramatic climax early this morning when the Congress adopted by a vote of 123 to 103 a resolution of the political commission which in effect amounts to a vote of non-confidence in Dr. Weizmann.

However, the adoption of what is interpreted as a criticism of the basic stand of Dr. Weizmann's leadership after being at the Zionist helm for 14 years, brought no comfort to the Revisionists, his most outspoken critics and opponents, who a little later carried out their threat to leave the Congress Hall when the delegates refused even to permit their minority resolution to be added to the ultimate aims of Zionism to be put to a vote.

The resolution criticizing Dr. Weizmann declared that "the Congress expresses regret at the views uttered by Dr. Weizmann in his interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and regards it as a repudiation of the implications of this interview as inadequate". In his interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on July 3, Dr. Weizmann said that he had no sympathy or understanding with the demand for a Jewish majority in Palestine because the world will construe this demand only in one sense, that the Jews want to acquire a majority at the expense of the Arabs.

Americans Back Conserve

All of the 52 Revisionist delegates, 30 of the 34 Mizrachi (Orthodox Zionists) and a great number of the General Zionists (Centrists), including almost the entire American delegation, voted for the resolution.

The withdrawal of the Revisionist delegation was preceded by tumultuous scenes in the course of which Meer Grossman, British Revisionist leader, sought to justify the Revisionists' action by a declaration from the platform while Vladimir Jabotinsky, Revisionist chieftain, in dramatic fashion jumped on a table, tore his delegate's card into shreds and called on his followers to do likewise.

The Revisionists' action followed the refusal of the Congress, by a vote of 128 to 62, to accept their minority resolution on the ultimate Zionist aims. The minority resolution said "the Congress declares that the establishment of a publicly recognized and legally secured home in Palestine for the Jewish people which is demanded in the Basle program and the constitution of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, which is assured in the Mandate of Palestine by the Jordan River into a Jewish state, namely into a commonwealth with its population forming a Jewish majority."

Ultimate Aims Resolution

The actual resolution adopted in by the political commission on ultimate Zionist aims and adopted by a vote of 152 for it and none against it, read as follows:

"Zionism is a national movement to secure the freedom of the Jewish people. It achieves firmly and unalterably to its aims as laid down in the Basle program (to create for the Jewish people in Palestine a publicly recognized and legally secured home) and to bring about in Eretz Israel a solution of the Jewish problem. The homeless and landless Israeli Jewish people which is compelled to migrate strives to overcome its abnormal, political, economic and spiritual conditions by reestablishing itself in its historic homeland through large and uninterrupted immigration and settlement and by re-creating and Eretz Israel its national life with all the elements of normal existence. The Congress emphatically rejects any attempt to minimize this fundamental aim of Zionism."

At the height of the excitement resulting from the Congress' refusal to entertain the Revisionists resolution a young Revisionist made a dash for the blue and white Zionist flag, shouting "Herzl's flag no longer has a place at this Congress." A number of nearby delegates battled with the Revisionists from whom they recaptured the emblem and replaced it amidst great acclaim from the Congress.

Calls Laborites Traitors

In the meantime Grossman was making frantic efforts to make himself heard above the uproar and to explain why the Revisionists could no longer continue to collaborate with other delegates at the Congress. Failing to make himself heard, he screamed at the delegates that they were traitors to the cause, and then joined the procession of the Revisionists who were marching from the hall to the strains of the Zionist hymn, Hatikvah, the Israelis singing the Laborites as a group sang in an effort to drown out Grossman's words.

After the left the hall, the Revisionists assembled in their party room to lay plans for future action. On behalf of the entire party, and especially in the name of the 65,000 Zionist voters whom the Revisionists claim to represent, Dr. Robert Stricker, Austrian leader, later issued a statement to the

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4 Hitlerites and 3 Socialists Expelled from Berlin University For Anti-Semitic Riot Roles

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 13—Four Hitlerites and three Socialist students were expelled from the University of Berlin today by the university senate because of their participation in last week's anti-Semitic student rioting at the university. At the same time the summary court of Cologne sentenced Baldur von Schirach, the 24-year-old Hitlerite leader of the All-German Students, to three months' prison for inciting the anti-Semitic riot at the University of Cologne last week. Schirach, however, is still at liberty.

The expulsion of the University senate and the sentencing of Schirach are in line with instructions issued to all university rectors by the ministry of education to take disciplinary measures against student rioters. Speedy punishment for rowdy students and their trial before a specially convened court is provided for in the instructions of the ministry of education.

Friedrich Gundolf, German Literary Historian, Dead

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 13—Prof. Friedrich Gundolf, pioneer German literary historian and professor of German literary history at Heidelberg University, died here today at the age of 51. The son of a university professor, Dr. Gundolf is generally regarded as the creator of the modern scientific vocabulary in literary history.

His lectures on literary history exerted a tremendous influence on the students of Heidelberg, Germany's most famous university. His lectures taught students the link between the creative artistic spirit and ordinary experiences of life by a theory of polarity in which "primary experience" (uerelebnis) and "acquired experience" (bilfigserlebnis) are placed in opposition.

Among his most important works are "Shakespeare and the Germanic Spirit," where through a study of his friend and close associate, the poet Stefan George, and "Cesare, the History of His Fame." In this latter book Professor Gundolf sought to demonstrate the metamorphosis of the European spirit through the activities of one of its most dominant personalities.

Professor Gundolf also made a number of authoritative German translations of Shakespeare's plays and wrote considerable poetry.

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The Basle program that satisfied Herzl should satisfy us. I am convinced that an overwhelming majority of the Palestine Jewish community shares this view.” The Basle program, adopted at the first Zionist Congress in Basle in 1897, declares that the aim of Zionism “is to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by Jewish Nationality.” The Zionist National Council cable a recommendation to the Congress to be careful in formulating the aims of the movement.

While the political commission was still busily engaged in re-drafting its resolution in line with the above warnings, the plenary session of the Congress was considering the immigration question and adopted resolutions dealing with immigration, colonization, finance and administration.

Protests Immigration Bans
By unanimous vote the Congress approved the resolution of its immigration committee protesting against the Palestine government’s restrictions in matters of age, sex and various categories of Palestine immigrants seeking admission on certificates granted to the Jewish Agency, for limiting the right of Palestine Jews to bring in their relatives, and for ignoring the appeal of the Jewish Agency for the admission of Jewishoncé immigrants. The Jewish Agency is willing to assume full responsibility.

The Congress also took action that will change the composition of the administration of the immigration offices of the Zionist Executive in the countries outside of Palestine. Our future administrations will consist of representatives of the various Zionist parties in the same proportion as these parties are represented at the present Congress. This replaces the present policy by which the Laborites had 50 percent of the representation and the members of the 50 percent was divided among the other parties.

Actions Committee Reduced
A resolution submitted by the organization committee proposing the reduction of the number of members of the Actions Committee from 55 to 35 plus 70 alternates was also approved. The 35 members plus the alternates will constitute the Zionist representatives to the Council of the Jewish Agency. A resolution calling for the rebuilding of Hebron which was seriously damaged during the riots of 1929 also found favor.

Before the political commission’s resolution on the ultimate aims of Zionism, a vote to a voice a rumor became current that Dr. Cyrus Adler would leave Basle and not preside over the meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency, scheduled to begin its sessions tomorrow night, in the event that the Congress adopted the resolution as originally formulated. When he heard of this rumor, Dr. Adler, in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, authorized its categorical denial.