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SIR ROBERT HAMILTON BECOMES UNDER-SECRETARY FOR COLONIES IN
SUCCESSION TO DR. DRUMMOND SHIELDS: MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD
GOES TO DOMINIONS OFFICE: EXPECTED APPOINTMENT FOR MR.
JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD NOT IN LIST: SIR PHILIP SASSOON
RETURNS TO HIS POST AS UNDER-SECRETARY FOR AIR MAKING
THIRD JEWISH MEMBER OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

London, Sept. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir Robert Hamilton has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the National Government, in succession to Dr. Drummond Shiels, it is officially announced to-day, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Prime Minister's son, who was expected to obtain the appointment, becomes Under-Secretary for the Dominions, in succession to Mr. William Lunn.

In the last Parliament, the Under-Secretary for the Dominions acted several times for the Colonial Department during Dr. Drummond Shiels' absences in Palestine and Geneva and while he was lying ill, after his return from Palestine. At that time, however, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Passfield, was unable to act, being in the House of Lords, while now Mr. Thomas, the Minister of Dominions in the last Government, who is now also Minister for the Colonies, sits in the House of Commons, and will therefore be able to speak there himself on Colonial affairs.

Sir Robert Hamilton, who has been Liberal member of Parliament for the Orkney and Shetland Division since 1922, is an expert on Colonial affairs, having spent twenty-five years in Colonial service. He has been President of the Court of Appeal of East Africa, and in 1918 he was Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. He was responsible for the East Africa Law Reports.

Sir Robert was one of the eight members of the House of Commons who in February 1929 issued the statement announcing the formation of the Seventh (Palestine) Dominion League, the aims of which were based largely on Colonel Wedgwood's book, "The Seventh Dominion", with the purpose of "uniting those who seek in the building of Palestine a joint British and Jewish interest".

Dr. Drummond Shiels, whom he succeeds, was also one of the eight founders of the League, the others being, in addition to Colonel Wedgwood himself, Sir Martin Conway, Lord Dartington, Major J. W. Fills, Commander Kenworthy, and Sir Leslie Scott.

The general public, and not only the uninstructed part of it which stands outside the Zionist movement, the announcement said inter alia, regards this movement solely as an affair concerning the Jews. Those with an antisemitic bias look upon Zionism with a prejudiced though uninformed dislike, an attitude shared with them by that portion of the Jewish Community which fears that successful Zionism in Palestine may react against the interests of Jews who have thrown in their lot wholeheartedly with the Christian countries in which they live and may diminish the completeness of their

citizenship in the lands of their adoption. It is claimed by British sympathisers with the Zionist movement that its continuing and increasing success is a weighty British interest altogether apart from the satisfaction of Jewish aspirations. We regard this claim as well-founded. Indeed, we go further. We believe that even if the Jewish Community throughout the world were to be unmoved by any desire to form for itself a national Home in Palestine, it would still be a paramount interest of Great Britain to assist the formation there of such a home for the Jews.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, owing to his official position, did not take any active part in the public work of the Seventh Dominion League, but when it held its first public demonstration at the Central Hall, Westminster, on February 27th., 1929, he sent a message, and Sir Robert Hamilton addressed the meeting, the other speakers being Colonel Wedgwood, Commander Kenworthy and Mr. Joseph Cowen, former President of the English Zionist Federation and former member of the Zionist World Executive.

After the publication of the Passfield White Paper, Colonel Wedgwood in his protest against the White Paper announced that now "obviously the League and friendship is dead".

When the Government was constituting in September 1929 the Shaw Commission of Enquiry into the Palestine massacres of the previous month, it was at first stated that Sir Robert Hamilton would be the Liberal member of the Commission, but attention was drawn to his membership of the Seventh Dominion League, and it was said that this had debarred him from membership of the Commission, his place being taken by Mr. Hopkins-Morris, M.P.

Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P. who was mentioned as Financial Secretary to the War Office, is not included in the new Government, but Sir Philip Sassoon, who was Under-Secretary for Air in the last Conservative Government under Mr. Baldwin, again holds this position, so that, with Lord Reading and Sir Herbert Samuel, there are now three Jews in the Government.

Sir Philip is particularly interested in aviation, and has made many important air-journeys, opening up, for instance, the air-route to Baghdad, the city from which, incidentally, the Sassoon family originally came. During the war he commanded a squadron in the Air Force. He was Mr. Lloyd George's Secretary after the war, and many of the important conferences of allied statesmen at the time of the Peace Treaty were held at his home in Hythe. In 1925, when rumours were going about with regard to Sir Herbert Samuel's successor as High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Philip was mentioned in some quarters as likely to obtain the appointment.

POSITIONS IN PALESTINE BUILT UP WITH SUCH DIFFICULTY HAVE LATELY BECOME EXPOSED TO SERIOUS DANGER IN CONSEQUENCE OF FAILURE OF NORMAL RECEIPTS SAYS APPEAL TO WORLD JEWRY ISSUED BY JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE: WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION IN PALESTINE MADE STEADY ADVANCES TILL QUITE RECENTLY: IN AGRICULTURE CONSOLIDATION OF SETTLEMENTS PROGRESSED: ANOTHER FINAL EFFORT NECESSARY TO MAKE COLONIES ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT: YOUNG INDUSTRY GROWING UP FULL OF PROMISE: ALL THIS ACHIEVEMENT NOW IN EXTREME DANGER: IN HOUR OF SERIOUS TRIAL WE CALL TO EVERY JEW TO CONTRIBUTE TO PALESTINE EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Despite the extraordinarily severe economic crisis by which the Jews in all countries have been affected, the Jewish Agency considers it to be its duty in this time of distress to address the following earnest message on the situation in Palestine to the Jewish public, confident that it will

receive a sympathetic response, says an appeal issued here to-day by the Executive of the Jewish Agency, over the signatures of Mr. Nahum Sokolov, President of the Jewish Agency, Mr. David Goldsmid, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Council, and Dr. Arlosoroff, Dr. Berkson, Dr. Brodetsky, ex-Deputy Farbstein, Dr. M. B. Hexter, Dr. Bernhard Kahn, Mr. Berl Locker, Mr. Emanuel Neumann, and Mr. Werner Senator, the members of the Jewish Agency Executive. (Mr. Harry Viteles, who, it was stated in a recent J.T.A. message from Jerusalem, has been unable to accept his election as a member of the Executive, is not included).

The positions in Eretz Israel that we have built up with such difficulty, the appeal goes on, have lately become exposed to serious danger in consequence of the failure of our normal financial receipts, and compel us to appeal to world Jewry to make a sacrifice for Palestine by contributing to an emergency collection. Nothing is further from our intentions than to misrepresent the character of Jewish achievements in Eretz Israel by emphasising the gravity of the present moment. The work of reconstruction in Palestine has made steady advances until quite recently. Even at a time of economic catastrophes in the whole world, at a time when Jewry in all the lands of the Diaspora is suffering serious economic losses, the will of the Palestinian Yishub to build has performed great things in the economic and cultural spheres, despite political difficulties.

In agriculture, the consolidation of our settlements has progressed. Another final effort is necessary in order to make these colonies, in which the experiences of a long period of reconstruction find expression, entirely independent.

In the Coastal Plain, the centre of orange cultivation, Jewish ownership is extending more and more. The rooting of the Jew to the soil, the return of the Jew to agriculture, is now an accomplished fact. Hand in hand with this, urban settlement has also developed. Supported by the requirements of the agricultural hinterland and also by the economic development of the Near East, there is growing up a young industry full of promise, which is beginning to acquire markets both at home and abroad. Large prospects are opening up for the future. The construction of the harbour and the projected pipe line, as well as the new railway connections with Iraq and with Syria, will place Palestine in the centre of development in the Near East.

The Yishub has become strengthened from year to year and is preparing to take upon its own shoulders the burden of its social welfare and educational work, with which it will serve not only itself, but the Jewish world as a whole.

All this - the achievement of endless endeavours and heroic sacrifices - is now in extreme danger. The great historical task of the Jewish Agency is to-day severely threatened, because the material contributions for Palestine of certain Jewish communities, affected by the critical conditions in the countries concerned, have declined in recent months to a catastrophic degree, and caused a gaping breach in the finances needed for our plan of construction. Thus our work in Palestine may be thrown back for years, whilst it is just these years that are of decisive importance and demand a redoubling of our energies.

Despite all sacrifices already made, the position of our colonies and villages is still very serious. Little is needed in order to make our settlements economically independent. But if we do not succeed in raising the necessary means almost immediately, then important points which to-day are still in the course of development will be faced with the danger of decay and collapse. Immigration into Palestine,

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which we have been demanding incessantly and which is of such far-reaching importance for the Jewish masses, would have to cease for lack of means. Our educational work, the strongest bulwark of a new Jewish youth and an indispensable prerequisite for the revival of the Hebrew language, would be brought to a standstill.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency, therefore, while fully appreciating the serious position of every individual, addresses a solemn appeal to the Jewish world in this grave hour to secure our economic and cultural position in Eretz Israel by making an extraordinary sacrifice. The Jewish Agency needs up to the end of September, apart from the regular income of the Keren Hayesod, a minimum amount of £100,000. This sum can suffice, although with great difficulty, to bridge over the unusually dangerous situation which at present faces the work in Palestine. Fellow-Jews, we expect that everybody, mindful of what is at stake, will immediately respond to our appeal. Many tens of thousands of Jewish men and women have devoted their lives to the reconstruction of Palestine. Success, almost crowns an achievement which fills us with pride and which should evoke from a progressive world acknowledgment and admiration. This historic work of reconstruction should be maintained and continued in order to ensure our existence and our future. Upon you and your willingness to make a sacrifice will depend progress or stagnation. In this hour of serious trial, we call to you: Let every Jew fulfil his duty to the Jewish National Home which is being rebuilt! Let nobody refrain from giving his contribution in the emergency campaign for Palestine!

JUDGE BRANDEIS HAS THREE-DAY CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS CONFRONTING
NEW ZIONIST EXECUTIVE WITH MR. EMANUEL NEUMANN MEMBER OF
EXECUTIVE.

New York, Sept. 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The present Zionist situation and the current problems confronting the new Zionist Executive have been under discussion at a three-day Conference which Judge Brandeis has had at his summer home in Chatham with Mr. Emanuel Neumann, member of the new Zionist Executive, who made a special journey to Chatham for the purpose.

Mr. Neumann is anxious to proceed to London as soon as possible, particularly in view of the change in the British Government, but he is detained in America by several matters, among them the question of the leadership of the Jewish National Fund in America, of which he has been President, and the arrangements for the New Year campaign of the Keren Hayesod.

Although Mr. Neumann is regarded as a Brandeist, he also enjoys, however, the confidence and support of those American Zionists who are in opposition to the present Brandeis-Mack Administration of the American Zionist Organization, and the New York Zionist Region, for instance, of which Mr. Louis Lipsky, the leader of the Opposition, is President, has decided to give Mr. Neumann a public reception in honour of his election to the Zionist World Executive

WE SHALL NOT SIT WITH A MURDERER: ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS!
PROTEST AGAINST CODREANU'S ELECTION: NATIONAL PEASANTS'
PARTY PUTTING FORMAL DEMAND FOR ANNULMENT: PEASANTS WERE
TOLD JEWS ARE TO BLAME FOR THEIR MISERY AND IF CODREANU
IS ELECTED JEWISH POSSESSIONS WILL BE SEIZED AND DIS-
TRIBUTED AMONG PEASANTS.

Bucharest, Sept. 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Zelea Codreanu's election to Parliament in the district of Piatra-Neamtz, has caused a tremendous outcry in Parliamentary circles here, and the National Peasants' Party, which constitute the Government under M. Julius Maniu, is putting a formal resolution calling for the annulment of the election by declaring that they refuse to sit together with a murderer.

For a whole month before the elections, the paper reported, the entire district was swamped by hundreds of Codreanu's followers, who went about among the peasants conducting a furious anti-Jewish agitation, telling them that the Jews are to blame for the economic crisis, that the Jews exploit the peasants, and because of the Jews the peasants are poor, and that if Codreanu was elected, all Jewish possessions would be seized and distributed among the peasants.

Piatra-Neamtz, which has elected Codreanu to Parliament, has several times been the scene of anti-Jewish troubles. In 1928 the Jewish cemetery there was desecrated, and piteous scenes took place, the relatives of the dead buried there weeping and lamenting on the graves. Jews from all over the country came on pilgrimage to the desecrated cemetery, and telegrams of protest were sent to the Government and to the Patriarch Miron, the head of the Roumanian Church, demanding protection for the Jewish cemeteries.

One Yom Kippur the synagogue in Piatra-Neamtz was attacked during service by students who threw stones into the synagogue, and eighteen Jews who went out and thrashed the ringleaders were arrested and sentenced.

Last December the Jewish population of Piatra-Neamtz was thrown into a state of panic by the announcement that Professor Cuza was coming there with a group of antisemitic students to appear in court in connection with legal proceedings that were in progress in the town between a Christian worker and his Jewish employer. Finally, the Prefect intervened, and on his representations the central authorities in Bucharest announced that Professor Cuza would not be allowed to go to Piatra-Neamtz.

In Hungary, when Commandant Ivan Hejjaz, the leader of the pogromist bands which went about murdering Jews during the White Terror, was returned to Parliament a few years ago, a large number of Deputies declared that they would refuse to sit together with a self-confessed murderer, who had openly boasted of massacring Jews, and his election was invalidated.

JEWSH PROBLEM IN POLAND NOT MERELY A PROBLEM OF THE JEWS BUT
INTERNAL PROBLEM OF POLAND ITSELF WHICH CAN ONLY BE
SOLVED IN POLAND AND THROUGH CO-OPERATION OF POLISH
GOVERNMENT: MR. MORRIS WALDMAN SECRETARY OF AMERICAN
JEWSH COMMITTEE TELIS J.T.A. IMPRESSIONS OF NEW EXAMINA-
TION OF JEWSH SITUATION IN POLAND.

Geneva, Sept. 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish problem in Poland is not merely a problem of the Jews but an internal problem of Poland itself which can only be solved in Poland and through the co-operation of the Polish Government, Mr. Morris Waldman, the General Secretary of the American Jewish Committee, who has just arrived here after spending some time in Poland examining the Jewish situation there (he has reported his impressions to the Polish

Foreign Minister, M. Zaleski, who is now attending the meeting of the League of Nations here, and who - as stated in yesterday's J.T.A. Bulletin - has assured him that the Polish Government is eager to do everything it can to promote the prosperity of its Jewish citizens and expressed his confidence that their situation will improve in due course), said to the J.T.A. representative here to-day.

Poland has a very important stake, Mr. Waldman declared, in the satisfaction of the needs of her 10 per cent. Jewish population. On the other hand, he recognised that one could not hope for a substantial improvement of the situation of the Jews until a general improvement in the economic situation of Poland as a whole comes about.

He believes, Mr. Waldman said, that the present Government desires to deal justly with its Jewish citizens, that it has effectually combated every antisemitic agitation and manifestation. The tragedy of the Jewish situation, he went on, is largely due to a cruel history which for many centuries circumscribed the occupations of the Jews to commerce and small-trading, supported by primitive forms of production. The World War has contracted the economic circumference greatly. Huge markets have been lost, upon which many thousands of Jewish merchants and manufacturers had depended. There has been a drastic change in both the forms and control of industry which has eliminated many small traders. All of this, following the destruction of the war and the losses during the inflation periods has reduced the great middle-class of Jews to abject poverty. One should not, however, become pessimistic. Poland has many natural resources, the exploitation of which can become a source of prosperity and happiness to all her citizens. The shutting off of opportunities for emigration has naturally aggravated the problem of population, which, until Poland will have fully realised her economic potentiality, must be regarded as a problem of over-population.

Mr. Waldman gave it as his opinion that the Polish State should strive to develop her industry to the utmost. The participation of the Jewish people of Poland in the industrial development of the country will produce good results not only for them, but for all the other elements of the population. As the Jews will find new sources of livelihood the country as a whole will be enriched in consequence. But in the meantime, he said, the Government should strive to relieve the abnormal pressure under which the Jewish population suffers in a greater degree than the other elements. The finding of immediate opportunities for the impoverished Jewish masses will fortify the confidence and sympathy of World Jewry in the Polish Government. He expressed the hope that the Committee to study the economic life of Jews in Poland, established by the Institute of Minorities in Warsaw, and in which both Jewish and non-Jewish economists are taking part, will work out a plan and programme for the immediate amelioration of the condition of the Jews, and when this is submitted to the Government, ways and means will be promptly adopted to this end.

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