

(Cable and Mail Despatches)  
 Issued by the  
 JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

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

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

Vol. XII. No. 228.

5 pages.

6th. Oct., 1931.

POLISH JEWS ARE NOT CAPITALISTS SPOKESMAN OF JEWISH CLUB OF DEPUTIES TELLS POLISH PARLIAMENT DEMANDING GOVERNMENT'S PLANS FOR ASSISTING UNEMPLOYED SHOULD EMBRACE ALL CITIZENS WHO HAVE LOST MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF CREED OR NATIONALITY: URGES RADICAL CHANGE IN TAXATION SYSTEM WHICH AT PRESENT UNFAIRLY BURDENING TRADING AND ARTISAN CLASSES: FLOW OF DOLLARS FROM AMERICAN JEWRY HAS STOPPED HE RECALLS.

Warsaw, Oct. 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A demand for a radical change in the Polish taxation system, which at present is imposing an impossible burden on the trading and artisan classes, to which the overwhelming majority of the Jewish population belongs, a refutation of the allegation that the Jews of Poland are capitalists, a reminder that the assistance which Polish Jewry used to receive from the Jewries of America, and other countries, has been stopped, and a demand for the removal of the obstructions which Jews encounter on every side when they try to obtain work in Poland, were the chief points in a speech which Deputy Henryk Rosmarin delivered on behalf of the Club of Jewish Deputies in the Sejm to-day, following the statement of policy made by the Prime Minister, M. Prystor, when Parliament was reopened after an adjournment of several months.

The Premier dealt mainly with the unemployment question and the international financial situation. Unemployment in Poland is less than in other countries, he said, and the last budget year was closed with a comparatively small deficit of 61 million zlotys. For the first five months of the current budget year the deficit is 115 million zlotys, he went on, and we are convinced that the position is now improving. With every month we are nearer to budget stabilisation. At the same time, he continued, the financial crisis in Germany and England must have serious reactions on the financial situation in Poland and other countries, and might lead to the introduction of an entirely new financial system, and if that happened the Polish Government would have to adapt itself to the changed conditions. The Government, he concluded, is engaged in combating unemployment. It will endeavour, he said, to aid industry by placing orders, providing protective tariffs and concluding trading agreements. We are sure, he declared, that Poland is on the road to overcoming her economic difficulties.

The Government's plan to help the unemployed is a good one, but it must embrace all citizens who have lost their means of livelihood, without distinction of faith or nationality, Deputy Rosmarin said.

Distress Of Jewish Population Is Terrible Deputy Rosmarin Says:  
Trading Is Dead And Artisans Have No Work.

The distress among the Jewish population is terrible, Deputy Rosmarin went on, and immediate and urgent aid is essential. Trading is dead, he said. The artisans have no work.

It is absurd at this time of day, he cried, to talk of Jews being members of the capitalist class. The proletarianisation of the Jewish population has made huge strides, he said, and if they would examine the statistics they would find that there were hundreds of thousands of Jews without any livelihood at all, completely displaced and dispossessed, destitute. Jews were, against their inclinations, against their will, being driven into the arms of the radical movements, and the Government, by its present policy, was hastening the process.

There had been a time, he continued, when the Jews had been receiving help from abroad. That time had gone. In many official quarters they were still saying that the Jews were receiving dollars from abroad. That is no longer true, Deputy Rosmarin said. This source of income has long since been stopped. The flow of American dollars is at an end. Help must now come from inside the country. We demand work for the Jewish population, but we are always encountering obstructions on every side.

We demand radical changes in the taxation system, Deputy Rosmarin went on. I am convinced, he said, that if we reduce taxation we shall have a revival of economic life, and the revenue of the State will rise. We demand also an amnesty for arrears of taxation, he said. In any case, there is no chance of the State ever being able to collect these arrears, and the only effect they have is to paralyse all initiative by the knowledge that they are there, suspended over the heads of the people, like the sword of Damocles.

Years ago, Deputy Rosmarin reminded the Sejm, the Jewish Deputies warned this House that the budget was too heavy for the population to bear and urged that it should be cut. At that time, our warning was scoffed at, and we were even accused in some quarters of being traitors to the State. But now everybody has come to realise that we were right.

We have repeatedly drawn attention, he went on, to the discrimination which is exercised against Jewish citizens in the matter of employment in State and municipal enterprises.

In the course of the debate last year on the budget, the Minister of Posts, in replying to our question why Jews were not being employed as Post Office employees, said that one Jew had been engaged in the Post Office service in a small township in Eastern Galicia. This was a fact. A few days ago I received a letter from this Jewish Post Office employee, Deputy Rosmarin proceeded, and he tells me that he has been dismissed. No reason is given for his dismissal. He is a man who has a family of seven to support. He was receiving a salary of 120 zlotys a month. He has all necessary qualifications, and he has been working in his position for five months, during which time he has given complete satisfaction. And now he is dismissed without any reason being given for this action.

Deputy Rosmarin also complained that the Government was not subsidising the Jewish school system. The Government schools are practically closed to Jewish children, he said. It is almost impossible for a Jewish child to get admission into the Government schools, and the Jewish schools have none of the rights accorded by the State. We have a Hebrew and a Yiddish school system, he said. We have a score of secondary schools. We have several teachers' seminaries and a couple of hundred elementary schools. The Jewish Nationalists and the Jewish Communists are waging a war in these schools for the soul of the Jewish children, and the Government, which could do a great deal to help the cane and stable elements of the Jewish population, is standing by without lending a hand.

JEWISH SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE CLOSED: JEWISH AGENCY DOES NOT KNOW  
AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATION IN VIEW OF NEED OF FURTHER  
BUDGET CUTS.

Jerusalem, Oct. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish Agency schools did not open this morning (as was anticipated - J.T.A. Bulletin of the 3rd. inst.), because the Jewish Agency does not yet know what amount is available for its educational work, in view of the additional cuts in its budget which have become essential on account of the difficult financial position.

The teachers have agreed to a reduction of nearly £20,000 in the education grant of the Jewish Agency, but a further cut of almost as much, which is now being considered, would involve complete re-organisation of the Jewish school system in Palestine, and the immediate transfer of the responsibility for a part of the school system to the Jewish population of Palestine.

43 PER CENT. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF JEWISH FAMILIES REQUIRING  
RELIEF IN AMERICA.

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

A large increase in the number of Jewish families throughout the United States who have been forced by the economic depression in the course of the present year to apply to Jewish Welfare institutions for aid, is reported by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research here.

A sum of 1,432,897 dollars was expended on relief in the first six months of 1931 by Jewish charity groups, as against 1,028,894 dollars in the same period in 1930, representing an increase of 39.3 per cent. in expenditure, while the number of families subsidised has increased by 43.8 per cent.

The number of dependent children under the care of Jewish agencies in the United States continues to increase.

146,000 IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION TO AMERICA LAST YEAR.

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

Approximately 146,000 aliens, who would normally have been admitted to the United States were refused immigration visas during the fiscal year ending June 30th, because of the more rigid enforcement of the public charge provision of the immigration law, it is announced in a letter from Secretary of State Stimson addressed to President Hoover, which has been made public yesterday.

This sharp reduction in immigration admissions places the number of immigrants who entered the United States in the past year 88 per cent. below the quota allotments. During this twelve-month period only 48,528 visas were issued for quota immigrants, while the annual allotments amounted to 153,714. The policy of strictly limiting immigration was initiated by President Hoover's announcement in September 1930, that during the economic depression in America, the number of immigrants admitted must be curtailed.

FURTHER RESTRICTION IN IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA DEMANDED BY  
AMERICAN LEGION CONFERENCE.

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

Greater restriction of immigration to the United States is urged in a resolution adopted at the American Legion Conference, now meeting at Detroit.

Another resolution adopted by the Conference demands registration of aliens and a wider use of deportation proceedings against aliens.

STAATENLOSE IN BESSARABIA MAY OBTAIN CITIZENSHIP THROUGH  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S INTERVENTION WITH GOVERNMENT.

Kishineff, Oct. 1st. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Many thousands of inhabitants of Bessarabia are still deprived of their citizenship rights, and in consequence of this abnormal position, encounter difficulties at every step, the Kishineff Yiddish daily "Unzer Zeit" writes. General Riscanu, the Governor-General of Bessarabia, we have now learnt from a sure source, has been interesting himself in the position of these unfortunates, it proceeds. General Riscanu was impressed by the information conveyed to him that there are more than a hundred thousand Bessarabian inhabitants whose names are not on the citizen registers, it says, and he asked the Appeals Commission for Citizenship Affairs whether this is correct and why so many people have been refused their citizenship. When the information was confirmed by the Commission, it goes on, General Riscanu communicated with the central authorities in Bucharest, and urged that immediate measures should be taken to put the question on a more satisfactory footing, so that these thousands of inhabitants of our Province should be enabled to acquire their citizenship rights.

The people of Kishineff and of Bessarabia are grateful to General Riscanu, the paper writes, for his initiative in this matter, and we hope that his intervention will be more successful than previous attempts in this direction, which have come to nothing. We anticipate something real and definite this time, it continues. We learn from the same source, "Unzer Zeit" says, that a Bill has already been drafted which will enable all persons who are entitled to citizenship, to obtain their citizenship rights. The Bill provides that all residents who have been passed over in this matter of citizenship may now have their names placed on the citizenship registers, and all those whose applications for citizenship have been rejected by the appeal courts, will now have their cases re-examined.

CANTOR AND SYNAGOGUE CHOIR SING AT CREMATION OF CHRISTIAN  
THEOLOGIAN WHO WAS OLD TESTAMENT AUTHORITY AND GREAT  
FRIEND OF JEWS: USED TO ATTEND SYNAGOGUE ON JEWISH  
FESTIVALS AND WAS THERE LAST YOM KIPPUR.

Berlin, Oct. 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

By the special wish of the deceased, expressed in his will, the Cantor of the Koenigsberg Great Synagogue, Dr. Pick, and the synagogue choir attended the funeral of the famous Old Testament authority, Dr. Max Loehr, Professor of Protestant Theology of Koenigsberg University, which has just taken place at the Koenigsberg Crematorium, and sang Adon Olam, after which Pastor Rohde read the 19th. Psalm and committed the ashes to the earth.

Dr. Loehr, who was 67 years of age, was in 1903 and 1904 and in 1908 and 1909 at the German Archeological Institute in Jerusalem studying ancient records of Judaism. His works include the "History of Israel", "Old Testament Religious History", "The Life of the People in the Holy Land of the Bible", "Introduction to the Old Testament", "Studies in the Psalms", "The Spirit of Hassidism", and commentaries on "Lamentations", "Samuel" and "Amos".

Professor Loehr, although he was not a Jew, had an intimate knowledge and sympathy with Jewish life and teachings. He had a great many Jewish friends, and he was in close contact with Jewish institutions. He exercised a great deal of influence over his pupils at the Faculty of Protestant Theology, training them in a spirit of tolerance towards the Jews and respect for Judaism. He was a close friend of Rabbi Professor Felix Perles, of Koenigsberg, the well-known Jewish scholar.

At the time of the ritual murder agitation in Memel about two years ago, he published a statement in the Memel press, declaring that Protestane theology had proved the ritual murder story a lie, and the statement had a great effect in putting a stop to the agitation.

Professor Loehr had a seat in the Great Synagogue in Koenigsberg, and regularly attended there on all Jewish festivals, following the service prayer-book in hand. When the Torah was taken out of the Ark, he always bowed before it. He used to attend the Seder on Passover, and on the last Day of Atonement he attended the service in the synagogue. Death came to him suddenly, while he was at his desk, writing.

#### BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN AMERICA ATTENDS SYNAGOGUE ON YOM KIPPUR.

Washington, Sept. 27th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The Belgian Ambassador, M. Paul May, and his wife attended the Yom Kippur Services in the conservative-orthodox Synagogue, Adas Israel here.

M. May, who is the first Jew to hold an Ambassadorial position in Washington, since Lord Reading was the British Ambassador here, attended the service incognito, to avoid any special recognition of his presence, which he indicated would be distasteful to him.

Both Ambassador and Madame May are members of old and distinguished Jewish families in Belgium. His maternal great grandfather came to Belgium during the French Revolution, and according to tradition was the first Jew to settle permanently in that country. Madame May is the daughter of Raphael George Levy, former President of the Institute de France and member of the French Senate. They are members of the Great Synagogue of Brussels, which retains the orthodox mode of worship.

#### SOUTH AFRICA SENDS £4,000 TO JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.

Jerusalem, Oct. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Head Office here of the Jewish National Fund received to-day a sum of £4,000 from South Africa, as an advance on account of a carnival for the benefit of the Fund, which is being opened in Johannesburg on Monday.

#### DEATH OF COLONEL KISCH 'S SISTER PROMINENT WELFARE WORKER.

London, Oct. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Miss Dorothy Alice Kisch, the younger daughter of Mr. H. M. Kisch, C. S. I., late I.C.S., sometime Director-General of the Post Office of India, and sister of Colonel F. H. Kisch, former head of the Palestine Zionist Executive, died here on Saturday at the age of 32. The funeral took place to-day at Willesden Jewish Cemetery.

After training at the London School of Economics and experience of voluntary work in various connections, Miss Kisch had for a number of years been working for the London Association for Mental Welfare. Early this year, when the work of the London Association for Mental Welfare was taken over by the London County Council, she was appointed to be Local Organiser for the South-West London District. In this capacity she had charge of one of the four divisions into which the London area is divided for the purpose of supervision, training, and employment of mental defectives outside institutions. The work demanded an unusual amount of energy, sympathy, and patience, qualities which Miss Kisch possessed in abundant measure, the "Times" writes, adding that her warmth of understanding won for her the affection and esteem of her friends and fellow-workers.

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