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Ludgate House,
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LEAGUE FOR COMBATING JEWISH SUICIDE FORMED IN POLAND.

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

A League to combat the epidemic of suicides which has been afflicting Polish Jewry for several years past, has been constituted here on the initiative of the Rabbi of Zwolin. An organising committee has been elected, in order to launch a big campaign to stem this alarming appearance in Jewish life.

A special meeting has been held of the members of the Executive of the Warsaw Jewish Community, with the President, M. Eli Mazur, in the chair, attended also by Chief Rabbi Professor Schorr, Deputy Wacław Wiclicki, the President of the Jewish Merchants' Federation, Ex-Deputy Silberstein, and M. Gitermann, of the Jewish Rescue Committee, to consider immediate action for the relief of the widespread Jewish distress in the city. A committee of nine members has been appointed by the meeting, which will carry on the relief activity among the Jewish unemployed workers and those large numbers of other Jews who have lost all means of earning their livelihood on account of the economic crisis.

Ever since the epidemic of suicides among the Jewish population in Poland began to mount up to an alarming degree, with the economic breakdown in the country, the Rabbis and Jewish social workers have constantly been appealing to the Jewish population not to look to suicide as a way out of their difficulties. As long back as January 1925, the Warsaw Rabbinate issued a solemn appeal to the Jewish population of the country, pointing out that suicide is contrary to the Jewish spirit, and urging Jews who have been rendered desperate by their economic difficulties to take courage and to hold on in the hope of better times coming.

The Rabbis have constantly in the years that have intervened taken the epidemic of suicides among the Jewish population as the text of their sermons; pleading against it in the synagogues as un-Jewish and cowardly.

REVISIONISTS LEAVE POLISH ZIONIST FEDERATION: DECISION ADOPTED NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN POLISH ZIONIST CONFERENCE.

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

The Executive of the Polish Zionist Revisionist Organisation has adopted a resolution that the Polish Revisionists will not take part in the next All-Polish Conference of the Polish Zionist Federation which is to be held in Bialystock in December.

This follows the decision adopted by the German Revisionist Organisation last week, declaring it no longer obligatory on its members to belong to the German Zionist Federation and recommending them to establish independent Revisionist groups, the German Zionist Federation immediately after adopting a resolution declaring membership of the Revisionist Organisation incompatible with membership of the Zionist Federation.

At the last elections which took place in June for delegates to the Seventeenth Zionist Congress, Polish Revisionists obtained a big success, securing nine seats, while Labour had eleven, the Mizrahi seven, Al Hamishmar five and Et Libnoth one. The Revisionists polled over 13,000 votes.

ITO REDIVIVUS: CONFERENCE HELD IN POLAND TO CONSIDER STEPS TO
TO RESTART ACTIVITIES OF JEWISH TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION.

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

A Conference of Jewish social workers and writers was held here this week, at which a decision was adopted to take steps to revive the activity of the Jewish Territorial Organisation (Ito), which was founded by the late Israel Zangwill, and was wound up in 1925.

The new Ito, it is stated, will base itself on the realities of the Jewish situation all over the world, and will aim at the improvement of the Jewish economic position in the East European countries by endeavouring to provide an outlet for Jewish emigration in lands which appear to offer big Jewish immigration and colonisation prospects.

At a meeting of the Headquarters Council of the Ito held in November 1922 a resolution was adopted "that this Council decides, in view of the work of the Zionist Organisation, that its own activities will continue to be in suspense. The President, Mr. Zangwill, is, however, empowered to deal with any territorial proposition which may arise and to summon the Council when he considers it desirable".

Dr. Eder, one of the leaders of the Ito, who joined the Zionist Commission as its representative, reporting at the meeting on the Zionist activities in Palestine, declared that from the point of view of establishing a national home there, the prospects were excellent.

The late Mr. Lucien Wolf, who was a member of the Council, contested the statement, declaring that in view of the 250,000 Jewish refugees in Eastern Europe, homeless and desperate, Palestine, which would not receive more than 8,000 or 10,000 a year, offered no solution whatever to the Jewish question.

In June 1925, the Ito was wound up at a meeting held under Mr. Zangwill's chairmanship, a resolution being adopted "that this headquarters Council of the Ito decides to close its activities".

Palestine had never been excluded from the Ito's programme, with which he had done his best to get the Mandate equated, Mr. Zangwill said at that meeting. Their colleague, Dr. Eder, he went on, had first filled the office in Palestine, which was afterwards occupied by Colonel Kisch, the son of their colleague, Mr. H. M. Kisch. Since the date of the Ito's 1922 resolution, the Zionist Organisation had made considerable progress industrially, he continued, but its political situation had gone from bad to worse. With the withdrawal of Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Norman Bentwich, the Palestine Government had been denuded of every Jewish high official. The determining point politically was that the Jewish receptivity of Palestine was limited to a few hundreds of thousands, and meanwhile the status of the Jews both politically and economically had degenerated calamitously in many parts of Europe, so that the need of a Jewish territory on an autonomous basis, had become more urgent than ever.

He himself, he said, had almost from the first regarded the Balfour Declaration as fatal to Territorialism for our generation at least, because, although it was unobtainable in Palestine, any attempt to establish it elsewhere would be fanatically opposed by Zionists. He had been equally convinced that the pressure of tragic forces would perpetually bring to the surface this, the only political solution of the Jewish question.

A few weeks after the winding up meeting of the Ito, in 1925, a movement was begun by some London members to re-start the Ito's activity in order to participate in the Jewish colonisation movement in Russia, with a view to establishing there a Jewish autonomous region by means of concentrated Jewish land settlement. Nothing, however, came of the project. Mr. Zangwill made a reference to the Jewish colonisation movement in Russia, in the course of his speech to the winding-up meeting of the Ito, saying that he was afraid that however valuable, it failed to represent the Ito programme of a single "territory on an autonomous basis for those Jews unable or unwilling to live where they are at present". He had asked the Soviet authorities, he said, whether they intended to establish a Jewish republic, and the reply had been: "No, but in the distinctively Jewish districts something of this kind is desirable". It might have been possible, he commented in this regard, for the Jewish colonisation territory in Russia to have been made continuous and of adequate area to fall in line with the Ito programme, but that necessity had not been understood or insisted upon sufficiently.

In the field of Jewish emigration, the Ito accomplished an important work in directing the Galveston emigration movement, largely as a side issue to its main purpose, and a large number of Jewish immigrants were sent out to Galveston, Dr. D. Jochelman having been responsible for the Galveston work from Russia.

ANOTHER GERMAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN DECEMBER WHICH WILL BRING
HITLER INTO POWER AND END JEWISH WORLD DOMINATION HITLER-
IST LEADER IN REICHSTAG FORECASTS.

Berlin, Oct. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There will be another Government crisis in Germany in December, Deputy Gregor Strasser, the President of the Hitlerist Party in the Reichstag, declared to-day addressing a great gathering at the Berlin Sports Stadium, where he announced the official programme of the Hitlerist Government when it comes into power.

"When the December crisis comes, the hour of the Nazis will have struck, he said, and our first action will be to put a stop to the Jewish plans for world domination.

Hitlerist headquarters in Munich announce to-day that Hitler himself is arranging to go abroad, and that among other countries he will visit England and Italy to meet the leading politicians, and convince them that a Hitlerist Government will not present any danger to world-peace. In England Hitler intends to meet Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Oswald Mosley, the leader of the New Party, whose movement is said to be modelled on Hitlerism.

In circles close to the Mosley movement, the J.T.A. is informed that the view taken by Sir Oswald Mosley and the Party in general is that while there are certain resemblances between the movement and that of the Hitlerists in Germany, there are, however, several important points of difference, the first of which is that the Mosley Party is in no way anti-semitic. In the present general election there is one Jew, Sid Lewis, the candidate for Whitechapel, who is standing as the candidate of the Mosley Party, which is there appealing openly for Jewish votes.

Before the last German Government crisis was overcome, Deputy Strasser addressed a meeting at Dresden, where he also claimed that the Hitlerists were going to take over the Government.

The fall of the Bruening Government means the beginning of the Hitlerist regime, he said. Our idea has been taken up by the German people, because it corresponds with their own desires. We are the mouthpiece of the soul of Germany, and that is why we are coming into power now. We shall join together with all the opponents of the present regime, and we shall overthrow it. Bruening will fall, and we shall take his place.

The first thing that will happen after we have assumed power, Deputy Strasser continued, will be a general offensive against us on the part of Jewry all over the world, such as has never before been known. For a National Socialist Germany will proclaim the end of Jewish domination, and in this regard we are the forerunners of the rest of the world. We shall have a hard fight, but we believe in our mission, and we are convinced of our victory. The first task of our Government will be to act with brutal force. In our first proclamation we shall name all those who bear the guilt for Germany's misfortunes. We shall name them all, and they will be dealt with as they deserve.

HITLERIST ATTACK ON BRITISH JEWRY'S PART IN GREAT WAR REPULSED
BY REV. MICHAEL ADLER SENIOR JEWISH CHAPLAIN TO BRITISH
FORCES: REFUDIATION OF SHERKING ALLEGATION PUBLISHED IN
ORGAN OF JEWISH EX-SOLDIERS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Oct. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The "Voelkischer Beobachter", the chief Hitlerist organ, published an article some time back by a certain S. H. Wrigley, described as a British ex-soldier, alleging that the Jews in England had got out of fighting during the war by obtaining jobs in the administrative services and the labour battalions.

The Union of Jewish ex-Soldiers in Germany asked the Rev. Michael Adler, who was the Senior Jewish Chaplain to the British Forces in the war, for the facts, and the official organ of the Union, the "Schild", publishes now a statement from Mr. Adler, in which he declares the Wrigley article to be typical of all antisemitic polemics, which are always based on suppressio veri or suggestio falsi. The chief line of attack, he says, is that the Jews of the British Empire did not go to the front, but evaded the fighting line by joining those military units which were not called upon to go into battle. This is entirely untrue. The Jewish soldiers fought side by side with their non-Jewish comrades and shared all the perils of active service. The administrative service contained only a handful of Jews, and in the Army Pay Corps there were altogether two officers and 176 men who were Jews, out of the total number of 50,000 Jews in the army. These figures give us an idea, Mr. Adler writes, of the number of Jews who were on active service. The Jewish population of the British Empire was in 1914 estimated at 420,000, of whom 275,000 were in the United Kingdom and the rest in the Dominions and India. The 50,000 Jews who joined up constituted, therefore, 11.91 per cent. of the total number of Jews who were British citizens. 11,000 men - about 20 per cent. - were in the non-combatant forces. 2,190 officers and men were in the Royal Army Service Corps, 360 in the Ordnance Corps, 1,400 in the Royal Army Medical Corps, many of whom were killed while attending the wounded in the front line, and 2,300 were in the Royal Flying Corps. Of the 260 Jewish flying officers, 29, which is 11 per cent. were killed in action and 11 obtained the Distinguished Flying Cross. To this number we must add the 5,000 who were in the labour battalions. Two-thirds of

those in the labour battalions were Jews who were born in Russia and who in the last 18 months of the war were sent to France and Belgium. In this way we see that 39,000 Jewish men - 80 per cent. of the total number of Jews in the army, were front-line soldiers.

Of the total number of 650 Victoria Crosses, the highest British award for valour, five were won by Jews. 49 Jews won Distinguished Service Orders, 263 Military Crosses, and hundreds were awarded military medals and other distinctions. These awards were certainly not won by men who did not take part in the fighting. The details of the deeds of bravery done by the Jews at the front fill pages 127 to 156 of my book, "British Jewry's Book of Honour", which can be read by anyone who doubts the courage of the Jewish soldiers. 334 Jewish officers and 2,091 Jewish men, a total of 2,425, which is 6 per cent. of the 39,000 Jewish soldiers who were in the fighting line, fell in battle, and certainly 200 or 300 among the missing should be added to this list of dead. In addition, there were 500 wounded, which is 18 per cent. of the 39,000 Jews who were in the fighting line. I believe that these figures of the Jewish dead and wounded is ample proof of the fact that the Jews played their part in the war, the Rev. Adler concludes.

ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE ATTENDS FRIDAY NIGHT SERVICE IN TURIN
SYNAGOGUE: ALMOST ENTIRE JEWISH POPULATION OF 5,000
CROWDS INTO SYNAGOGUE TO ACCLAIM FUTURE RULER.

Rome, Oct. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Crown Prince Humbert, the heir to the Italian throne, was in Turin on Friday, and attended the Friday night service in the Synagogue. Almost the entire Jewish population of Turin, numbering about 5,000, were in the synagogue and gave their future king a tremendous reception.

The Crown Prince Humbert had a Jewish tutor, the late Professor Vittorio Pollacco, one of the most famous law authorities in Italy and a strictly observant orthodox Jew, who died in 1926. In 1928, the Crown Prince unveiled a memorial tablet placed in the court-yard of the Jewish school in Rome to the memory of his former tutor, who had been also the outstanding advocate of the rights of the Jewish schools in Italy, and spoke frequently in the Senate demanding the establishment of special Jewish schools, so that Jewish children should not have to take part in the Catholic teaching in the ordinary Government schools.

The Crown Prince was in Palestine a few years ago, travelling through the country and seeing both the ancient and the new sights of the Holy Land.

His father, King Victor Emanuel, is known as a great friend of the Jews, who has frequently expressed his friendship and shown his interest in Jewish affairs. He knew and admired Dr. Herzl, and has many times recalled his meetings with him.

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