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WE SHALL NOT LET OURSELVES BE TERRORISED: DECLARATION BY JEW-
 ISH STUDENTS IN REOPENED VILNA UNIVERSITY WHEN NON-
 JEWISH STUDENTS SEGREGATE THEMSELVES: REFUSE TO TAKE
 LEFT SIDE SEATS IN LECTURE HALLS AFTER NON-JEWISH STUDENTS
 OCCUPY RIGHT SIDE AND STAND UP THROUGH LECTURES: ALL
 QUIET AT UNIVERSITY FIRST DAY: BOYCOTT PROCLAMATIONS
 ISSUED BY STUDENT ORGANISATIONS CONFISCATED BY VILNA POLICE.

Warsaw, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

We shall not let ourselves be terrorised, the Jewish students at Vilna University, which was reopened to-day declared, when the Christian students ostentatiously segregated themselves occupying all the seats on the right side of the lecture halls, leaving the left side to the Jewish students. The Jewish students refused to take the seats, and stood during the lectures as a protest.

No disturbance of the peace occurred to-day in the University.

A boycott proclamation signed by the Polish Students' Organisation and by the Russian Students' Union, calling for a numerous clausus against the Jews at the University and a complete anti-Jewish boycott in all branches of life, was confiscated by the Vilna police authorities to-day.

AMERICAN JEWISH PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT IN POLAND:
 PRESIDENT OF WARSAW JEWISH COMMUNITY SUGGESTS CABLING TO
 AMERICAN JEWS THEIR INFORMATION NOT ALTOGETHER CORRECT
 DECLARING EXCESSES WORK OF ONLY ONE POLITICAL PARTY CON-
 DEMNED BY LARGE SECTION OF POLISH PUBLIC AND BY POLISH
 GOVERNMENT WHICH OPPOSED AND SUPPRESSED THEM: AFTER DEBATE
 COMMUNITY ADMINISTRATION DECIDES BY SEVEN VOTES AGAINST
 FIVE NOT TO SEND ANY CABLE: PARTICULARLY SINCE COMMUNITY'S
 PROCLAMATION ALREADY STATED POSITION: SPECIAL MEETING TO
 BE HELD TO CONSIDER MEASURES AGAINST ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT.

Warsaw, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An extraordinary meeting of the Warsaw Jewish Community Administration has been held here, specially convoked by the President, Mr. Eli Mazur (Agudist) in order to consider a proposal presented to him by the Central Federation of Jewish Merchants with regard to the protest movement started in America against the anti-Jewish outbreaks in Poland, the Central Federation of Jewish Merchants (whose President, Deputy Wacław Wislicki, is one of the Jewish members of the Government Party), urging that the Warsaw Jewish Community should send a cable to American Jewry explaining the true position.

Mr. Mazur submitted to the meeting the text of a resolution, which he suggested should be cabled to American Jewry, adding that he himself was in favour of cabling the text proposed.

In view of the inexact reports which are in circulation in American Jewry about the recent excesses in the Polish Universities, the resolution read out by Mr. Mazur says, the Administration of the Jewish Community of Warsaw, wishing to make clear the real position, places it on record that there have been regrettable excesses recently at the Universities, provoked by the action of a section of the Polish student youth, who tried to prevent Jewish students obtaining admission to the lectures. As a result of the agitation conducted by one of the Polish political Parties, the excesses spread to a number of towns, causing mental confusion. There was a very considerable section of the Polish public, however, that took no hand in the outbreaks, and condemned them. The Polish Government in its statements made both in Parliament and in the press was rigorously opposed to the excesses and suppressed them, assuring the maintenance of law and order in the Jewish streets.

Mr. Leon Finkelstein (Folkist) opposed the sending of the proposed cable. The Warsaw Jewish Community ought not to interfere in the affairs of American Jewry, he said. A short while ago, he pointed out, there was a Polish-Jewish Goodwill Committee formed in America. We in Poland did not like it, but we did not approach the American Jews about it. And in the same way we ought not to interfere now when the American Jews want to protest against the excesses and the boycott in Poland. He moved next business, or else, he said, they should inform the American Jews that the excesses are a result of the general position of the Jews of Poland inasmuch as they are considered outside the law.

Mr. Rudno (Agudath Israel) urged that the message as read out by the President should be cabled to America. Mr. Morgenstern (Non-Partisan) said that he would vote for the resolution. Mr. Feldstein (Zionist) agreed that the excesses were a result of the general position of the Jewish population in being considered outside the law. Mr. Szeranski (Mizrachi) said that the National Democrats were at war with the Government, and the Jews, ought not to interfere in the fight, and consequently he was opposed to adopting any resolution of the kind suggested. Mr. Stickgold (Non-Partisan) said the American Jews had not asked the Polish Jews for their views on the situation, so there was no point in butting in, and the idea about sending them a cable should be dropped. Mr. Ellenberg (Zionist) objected that it was the Jewish members of the Government Parliamentary Party who were behind the whole thing, suggesting the sending of a cable of the kind proposed in order to shield the Government. He thought they should ignore the suggestion. At most, he thought, they should adopt a resolution giving the true facts about the occurrences, bringing out the essential point about the lack of Jewish rights in Poland.

When the question was put to the vote, it was decided by seven against five not to send the proposed cable to America.

Another resolution was adopted which reads: "In view of the fact that the Community Administration has already declared its position with regard to the excesses at one of its previous meetings, and has issued a proclamation on the subject, which is known also in New York, it is not necessary to send a telegram now to New York.

It was decided at the same time that there should be a special meeting called of the Community Administration to consider protective measures against the anti-Jewish boycott.

THE NEW YORK PROTEST MEETING CALLED BY FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS
IN AMERICA: "THE AMERICAN JEWS OF POLISH EXTRACTION RAISE OUR
VOICE IN SOLEMN PROTEST."

New York, Nov. 16th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Had the Polish Government wished the student outbreaks in Poland would have been nipped in the bud, and prevented from spreading throughout the country, was the view expressed by all the speakers at a big mass meeting held here yesterday, under the auspices of the Federation of Polish Jews in America (already reported briefly at the time by cable).

The speakers, who included Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Congressman Samuel Dickstein, Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, President of the American Jewish Congress, Dr. S. M. Margoshes, editor of the "Day", Hon. Nathan D. Perlman, Mr. Benjamin Winter, President of the Federation of Polish Jews, and Mr. Z. Tygel, Director of the Federation, ridiculed the suggestion that the Polish Government, with the largest military force and the best organized police department in Central Europe was unable to suppress the excesses. Had the Government employed the same energy in suppressing its antisemitic students as it had in suppressing its political opponents, order would have been restored long ago, they said.

"It is not enough for the Polish Government to say that it does not want pogroms. We demand from the Polish Government action to suppress the pogroms", was the view of the meeting.

No Polish Republic would exist to-day if President Wilson had ever conceived that antisemitic pogroms could occur there, Rabbi Wise told the meeting, speaking, he said, from intimate knowledge of President Wilson's views.

Mr. Bernard Deutsch urged that the State Department of the United States be asked to intervene in the situation.

Dr. Margoshes accused the Polish Government of playing politics at the expense of the Jews, and contended that this accounted for its weakness in putting down the rioters.

The resolution adopted by the meeting states in part:

We, American Jews of Polish extraction, assembled in New York on the 15th. day of November, 1931, at the mass meeting held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, raise our voice in solemn protest against the horrors of these atrocities perpetrated on our innocent brothers and sisters in the Republic of Poland. We express our loathing and indignation at the wanton and cruel destruction of life and property. We solemnly declare the instigators and perpetrators of these atrocities to be not only the enemies of our people, but of the Republic of Poland as well, whose good name they drag in the dust of obloquy and ignominy at the time when that country is in the process of rehabilitating its independent national existence. We brand this cowardly outcropping of bestiality as an insult to the moral sense of the world and as degrading to the race where it raises its ugly head.

We call upon the responsible authorities of Poland to suppress these riots with a stern and unyielding arm, to bring speedily the perpetrators to justice, and to use all measures to prevent the recurrence of these outrages. We appeal to the innate justice of the Polish people, to its educators, journalists, and intellectual leaders, to its press and pulpit, to its toilers and industrialists to resist the spread of this cancerous growth upon the body of the Polish people.

PRESIDENT OF POLISH-JEWISH GOODWILL COMMITTEE WRITES TO POLISH
AMBASSADOR HE IS RESIGNING BECAUSE EXCESSES HAVE MADE
GOODWILL MOVEMENT ABORTIVE.

New York, Nov. 20th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

It is two years since the Federation of Polish Jews of America, acting on my suggestion, launched the Goodwill movement between Poles and Jews in the United States, Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, President of the Goodwill Committee between Poles and Jews in America, writes in a letter which he has sent to-day to M. Titus Filipowicz, the Polish Ambassador in America, resigning his Presidency of the Committee. For two long years, the letter continues, my associates and I have been labouring under the most difficult conditions to bring about a rapprochement between Poles and Jews. The benefits of this movement for the prestige of the Polish Republic and the good name of the Polish Nation are immense. The mere existence of this movement implied the tacit assumption that the Polish Government has or is about to solve the Jewish question within its borders; a question, the neglect of which has had the most deplorable repercussions in the whole civilised world.

We did more than merely give credit on futurities. We have fought under the fire of justifiable criticism for Poland's prestige and greatness. I could mention many instances of incalculable services which we directly or indirectly rendered to the Republic of Poland. When Poland was harassed in connection with the so-called Polish Corridor, I, as a spokesman for the Federation of Polish Jews, threw the weight of Jewish opinion in the United States for the safety and security of Polish territory.

In short, we gave of ourselves, of our influence and of our strength unstintingly and unreservedly for the sake of our former Motherland. Still, there comes a time when the most enthusiastic sentimentalist must draw the line as to how far one may proceed without betraying the interests of the three million Jews in Poland, whose neglect and further uprooting menaces not only those unfortunate victims, but the very interests of the country.

Time and again we have appealed through you to the sense of justice, to the self-interests and enlightened statesmanship of your Government. We have made several important proposals how to alleviate the intolerable catastrophic situation of the Jews in Poland. We have been told to have patience; that your Government is contemplating a new course towards the Jews.

This new course so far as has contrived to engender wholesale impoverishment of the Jewish masses, starvation of a whole people and mass destruction which has no parallel in the annals of modern history. Discriminatory taxation has devitalised commerce and industry. Monopolisation of the industries and commerce of the country by and through the Government has robbed the Jews of their last economic foothold. No provision was made for those unfortunate bread-winners to find an asylum of escape from the grinding machine of discrimination.

A cable from Grodno, where there have been left 10 per cent. Jews in the tobacco industry - not so long ago a pre-dominantly Jewish trade - reports the most unheard-of fact that of fifty employees lately discharged, forty were Jews. This is just one example of systematic wholesale dismissal of Jewish workers which has been repeated day after day. In the post offices, that employ tens of thousands of men, the last Jew has been taken off the payroll. Similar conditions prevail in the railroad system, in the schools, in the Government services and in establishments owned and run by the Government.

The Sunday Law, which even under the former Austrian regime left a loophole for Jewish industry and commerce on account of Sabbath observance, has been ruthlessly enforced as if to increase Jewish unemployment, which to-day embraces over half the Jewish population. Paragraph 20 of the Jewish Community Ordinance is an arbitrary attack on the autonomy of Jewish religious and cultural life. All this was done despite the existence of the Goodwill movement.

And as if all this were not sufficient punishment visited upon an unfortunate people, Dr. Tenenbaum writes, the latest antisemitic excesses in Poland which are spreading like wildfire, unabated and unchecked, have topped the measure of misfortune. In this, too, the Government has not shown sufficient vigour as it was wont to do in cases of disagreement with its policies. The Jews in Poland live through a veritable wave of horrors which could have been nipped in the bud if the Government would have acted with its wonted vigour.

Under these circumstances, Dr. Tenenbaum concludes, I feel that it is not only futile to go on and preach goodwill in vain, but that it would reflect on my sense of duty if I were to remain the head of an abortive movement which so far has not served its purpose. Though fully convinced of the soundness of the underlying principles of the Goodwill movement in the interests of the good name, prosperity and greatness of the Polish Republic, I feel that under the present circumstances, I have no right to lend my name and work to this movement, and therefore, though with great regret, I tender my resignation as President of the Goodwill Committee between Poles and Jews in America.

THE ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT AGITATION IN POLAND: THE VIEW OF A JEWISH EDITOR.

Warsaw, Nov. 29th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The renewed boycott movement started by the Polish antisemites is not a pleasant appearance, writes Mr. Lazar Kahan, the editor of the Yiddish daily "Unser Express" and a prominent Folkist, who was at one time Secretary of the Folkist Party, in an editorial in his paper to-day. We certainly do not want it, he says. None of us in this present difficult time wanted an economic war. Even at the best of times the Jews in Poland consistently endeavoured to establish normal relations between all sections of the Polish public, seeking to live at peace with all people in Poland. In the present desperate period through which Poland is passing, the Jews have repeatedly shown their good intentions and their desire to live at peace with the rest of the Polish population. The Jewish artisans tried to establish collaboration with the Polish artisans, who constitute the principal element from which the National Democrats obtain their support. A great deal has been achieved in this direction, and those artisan elements who have liberated themselves from antisemitic influence have shown that they understand the need of collaboration between all artisans in the country. The Jewish merchants have tried hard to collaborate with the Polish merchants to the benefit of both sides. There have also been efforts made to bring about an understanding between Jews and Poles in other directions. Naturally, we do not want a declaration of war from any part of the Polish public, not even the National Democrats. We must never underestimate an enemy, and it is a mistake to dismiss the power and influence of the National Democrats in the country as of no account. Even if the enemy is not powerful, a war is always disastrous.

The fact remains, however, he continues, that war has been declared. Willy-nilly, we must take up the fight, and in conducting a defensive war we must recall what happened during the boycott of 1912-13. We have had a boycott war with the National Democrats once before, and just in the same way as we must not underestimate the power of the National Democrats in Poland, we must not exaggerate it either. Remembering what negligible results were obtained by the boycott in the days when the National Democrats were much stronger and more influential than they are now, there is no need to despair or to be overmuch afraid of the present boycott.

Before the war the Russian Nationalists proclaimed a boycott against American goods. That was when America took up the cudgels for the persecuted Jews and the Russian anti-semites wanted to hit back at America by boycotting her goods. The boycott was a complete fiasco. The Russian "Black Hundreds" succeeded only in giving an advertisement to American goods.

The boycott by the National Democrats against the Jews certainly did damage to the Jews, but it is a moot point who suffered most. It was an economic war, and in any way both sides sustain losses. It is not easy to eject Jews from trade and industry in Poland. People who have established themselves for centuries in certain positions cannot be pushed out by the most powerful boycott movement.

In the spring of 1913, at the very height of the boycott, Mr. Kahan relates, a National Democratic leader asked a priest to preach the boycott from his pulpit, and the priest replied: You build your factories first, in which you will give employment to the workers in the Lodz factory region, and then I shall preach boycotting the Jews. The Jews in Poland, he pursues, are in a way placed in a special economic structure, and there are positions in which Jews are so firmly rooted that the whole boycott agitation conducted by the National Democrats when they were in power could not remove them. It will take years to break all the strong links which the Jews have forged in centuries, and when they are broken at last the question will still remain - who will suffer most? The boycott is not a pleasant thing, he concludes, but in the end the National Democrats will have to realise that they will suffer more from the boycott than even the Jews.

HUNGARIAN PLOTTERS WERE IN ALLIANCE WITH HITLERISTS SAYS BERLIN REPORT: PLANS IDENTICAL WITH THOSE OF HITLERIST PLAN OF ACTION INCLUDING STARVING OUT JEWS: ASSASSINS OF JEWISH EX-MINISTER VASZONYI AMONG PUTSCH LEADERS: DEBATE IN HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT CONFIRMS SIMILARITY BETWEEN PLANS AND THOSE SEIZED IN HITLERIST HEADQUARTERS IN HESSE: SYNAGOGUES WERE TO BE DYNAMITED AND WEALTHY JEWS PLACED IN FRONT OF MACHINE-GUNS AND THREATENED "YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE".

Berlin, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Budapest reports received here indicate that the leaders of the attempted rising in Hungary were in relations with the German Nazi leaders. The programme of the Hungarian plotters shows remarkable resemblances to the plan of action discovered at the Hitlerist headquarters in Hesse, including the point about starving out the Jews.

The arrested leaders of the Hungarian movement include, it is stated, Ferdinand Varnay and Franz Molnar, who assassinated Deputy Dr. Wilhelm Vaszonyi, the Hungarian Jew who was Minister of Justice and was leader of the Democratic Legitimists Party in Hungary.

Budapest, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The similarity between the plan and programme of the leaders of the attempted Hungarian putsch and the plan of action discovered by the German police in the Hitlerist headquarters in Hesse was emphasised to-day in the course of a debate on the subject in Parliament. The plotters intended, it is revealed, to starve out the Jews by means of food-control worked in such a way that Jews would not be allowed to hold food-cards. It was also intended to confiscate Jewish property, one of the means to be employed to this end being to seize hundreds of wealthy Jews, and place them against a wall facing a row of machine-guns, and then threaten them with "Your money or your life". It was also intended to dynamite synagogues all over the country, while services were being held.

The plot was in no way connected with the Legitimist movement, it is now explained in an official police communique, and the Minister of the Interior claimed to-day that it was not even political, but was purely criminal. He was asked why the prisoners are in that case detained in a military prison, and his reply was that they are dangerous persons and it is easier to keep a watch over them in a military prison.

.. Franz Molnar and Ferdinand Vernay, who attacked Deputy Vaszenyi in the streets of Budapest in February 1926, and inflicted injuries from which he never recovered, dying the same year, were both members of the Awakening Magyars, and of the Hejjaz pogromist bands, and Molnar was one of the leaders of the notorious pogrom at Szolnock in 1920.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN NUMERUS CLAUSUS AGITATION GOES ON: FOREIGN STUDENTS ACCUSED IN PARLIAMENT OF BEING COMMUNISTS AND OF TAKING BREAD OUT OF MOUTHS OF NATIVE DOCTORS AND LAWYERS.

Prague, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Numerus Clausus agitation at Bratislava University is being continued vigorously by the Nationalist students. No disturbances have taken place to-day, but several agitation meetings have been held. Surprise is expressed in this connection that the Young Men's Christian Association in Bratislava lent its premises to-day to the antisemitic students for the purpose of holding a numerus clausus meeting there, after the Rectorate had refused to allow them to hold the meeting in the University rooms.

Yesterday Deputy Vicanek, of the Czech Clerical Party, spoke in Parliament, demanding the enforcement of a numerus clausus against aliens, especially Jews. Czecho-Slovakia is spending large sums of money, he said, in providing Universities for alien students, who afterwards settle in the country practising as doctors or lawyers, and taking the bread out of the mouths of their own people. Besides, he alleged, the foreign students are in most cases political undesirables, and many of them are Communists.

Deputy Hain, of the National Democratic Party, also spoke against aliens being allowed to study at Czecho-Slovakian Universities, and he, too, alleged that many of the foreign students are conducting Communist propaganda.

"JIDANIS" IN ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT: COUNTRY ON BRINK OF REVOLUTION SAYS M. GOGA FORMER MINISTER OF INTERIOR: JEWISH DEPUTY COMPLAINS AGAINST WORD "JIDANI" AS UNPARLIAMENTARY BUT ALTHOUGH ATTACK ON JEWISH JUDGES IS REPUDIATED BY MINISTER NOTHING SAID ABOUT USE OF ABUSIVE TERM FOR JEW.

Bucharest, Nov. 27th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

M. Goga, who was Minister of the Interior in the Averescu Government, speaking in Parliament last night, warned the House that Roumania is on the brink of a Revolution.

One of the Cuzist Deputies, Deputy Robu, thereupon rose to complain that the whole trouble is due to the leniency with which the Jews are treated in Roumania. Why, he said, two-thirds of the judges in Bukovina are Jidanis (the abusive term for Jew), and they are doing all sorts of terrible things to the Roumanian peasants in Bukovina. Jews were not to be trusted with judicial positions. How could a Jidani be a judge?

Dr. Lupu, the leader of the Peasants' Party and a former Minister of the Interior, protested against Deputy Robu's allegation.

Deputy Dr. Singer, one of the members of the Jewish Parliamentary Party, complained of the use of the word "Jidani", contending that it was not a Parliamentary expression. and he urged the chair to demand that Deputy Robu should withdraw it. It is impossible that a population of a million people who have given the State loyal service and many trustworthy judges, he said, should be insulted in this way in Parliament, and that the chairman should not call the offending Deputy to order.

Deputy Artareanu, of the Liberal Party, said that it was characteristic that neither the Chairman nor anyone on the Government benches had pulled up the speaker when he had used the insulting term for Jew.

To this Deputy Robu retorted: I am fighting, and I shall go on fighting, to get the Jidanis removed from the judiciary.

M. Valerian Pop, the Under-Secretary of State for Justice, then rose and said:

I declare that the judiciary in Roumania is completely trustworthy, irrespective of the religious or racial affiliation of any of the judges.

A great deal of dissatisfaction exists, however, because the Minister made no reference to the use of the objectionable word "Jidani".

WITLERISM TAKING HOLD OF LATVIAN STUDENT YOUTH AND HOSTILE ATMOSPHERE EXISTS BETWEEN GERMAN AND JEWISH STUDENTS IN COUNTRY: BAD FOR GERMAN MINORITY IN LATVIA HEAD OF GERMAN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT IN LATVIA SAYS IN PARLIAMENT.

Riga, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

In many of the German secondary schools in Latvia, the Nazi movement has spread to an alarming degree, and Jewish pupils are being insulted and beaten by their colleagues, it was stated by M. Waxmut, the head of the German Education Department, at a meeting of the Educational Commission held in the Sejm. The German student youth in Latvia has joined the Nazi movement, which he regarded as a death blow to the future of the German minority in Latvia, he said. The German Education Administration in the country is definitely opposed to the Nazi movement, he declared. There could be no question of permitting politics in the German schools in Latvia. They had to protect not only the German pupils, but also the student youth of other nationalities from this aggressive nationalism. The main purpose of these Nazi groups in the schools is antisemitism, he said, and between the German and the Jewish school youth there is an atmosphere of hostility which is endangering the whole spirit of their education among children belonging to various nationalities in a country like Latvia.

NEW PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER RECEIVES JEWISH AGENCY AND ARAB EXECUTIVE DEPUTATIONS: ONLY INFORMAL MEETINGS AND BUSINESS CONVERSATIONS WILL FOLLOW.

Jerusalem, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

General Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner for Palestine, received to-day Dr. Arlosoroff, Dr. Berkson, Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, and Dr. Werner Senator, members of the Palestine Jewish Agency Executive. The interview was purely informal, and a preliminary to real conversations. Dr. Arlosoroff, the head of the Palestine Jewish Agency Executive, will have a business talk shortly with the High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner also had a meeting to-day with a delegation of the Palestine Arab Executive, consisting of the President, Moussa Kazim Pasha, Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, Jamal Hussein, Yakoub Faraj, and Moghanan Effendi. This meeting, too, was informal, but the Arab delegation requested that minutes of the conversation should be kept, and a statement based on the minutes will be issued during the course of the week.

10,000 DOLLARS CASH AND 40,000 DOLLARS PLEDGES RAISED IN AMERICA FOR PALESTINE LABOUR.

New York, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A sum of 10,000 dollars in cash and 40,000 dollars in pledges were raised by different labour organisations at the Seventh Annual Convention of the American National Labour Party for the Jewish Workers in Palestine, which concluded here to-day, after being in session for three days. The Convention decided to create a Central Labour Investment Corporation in America to aid Palestine labour enterprises.

A delegation of the Histadruth, the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Palestine, consisting of Mr. Zalman Rubashov, co-editor of the Palestine Labour daily "Davar", Mr. Simon Kushnir, founder of the colony Kfar Yeheskal, and leader of the Palestine Agricultural Organisation, and Mrs. Goldie Meyerson, one of the Palestine women workers' leaders, arrived specially in order to be present at the Convention.

ENGLISH ZIONIST CONFERENCE OPENING NEXT MONTH: JEWISH AGENCY DINNER NEXT WEEK TO LORD MELCHETT AND SIR BOYD MERRIMAN.

London, Dec. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The 32nd. Annual Conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland will be opened in London on Saturday evening, January 9th., and will continue the following day, Sunday.

Next Sunday evening the Jewish Agency is giving a dinner in Liverpool to Lord Melchett, Sir Boyd Merriman, the leading Counsel for the Jewish Agency before the Shaw Enquiry Commission in Palestine, and Mr. Leib Jaffe, Managing Director of the Keren Hayesod.

4,000 JEWISH SOULS IN EAST END OF LONDON RECEIVING FOOD RELIEF FROM JEWISH SOUP KITCHEN: FIGURES OF APPLICANTS EXPECTED TO INCREASE CONSIDERABLY BECAUSE OF PRESENT DISTRESS DUE TO UNEMPLOYMENT MR. GUSTAVE TUCK SAYS.

London, Dec. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Owing to the present distress caused by the unemployment in the East End of London, it is anticipated that the figures of applicants will considerably increase during the coming winter months, Mr. Gustave Tuck, the Treasurer of the Jewish Soup Kitchen, said speaking at the opening of the Jewish Soup Kitchen this evening.

Hundreds of Jewish poor were waiting for admission and relief was given to over 700 families, representing more than 4,000 souls. The opening ceremony was performed by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley S. G. Cohen, who gave a substantial donation towards the fund.

The comparative figures for the last four years show a steady increase in the number of families relieved by distribution of food. In 1927 there were 569 families; in 1928, 547; in 1929, 653, and in 1930, 629. In the last year the Committee had to find food for about 4,000 people each evening.

DEATH OF H. H. HALDIN K.C. CHAIRMAN OF LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY
COMMITTEE OF JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

London, Dec. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Henry Hyman Haldin, K.C., the Chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies since 1928, died yesterday at a Nursing Home in London after a serious operation, at the age of 68.

Mr. Haldin, who was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1886, specialised in Company Law and particularly matters relating to stock exchange practice. He became King's Counsel in 1912. During the war he was a member of the Appeal Tribunal under the Military Service Act, and was afterwards appointed Chairman of the Special Local Tribunal for London. After the Armistice, he was President of the Civil Advisory Board attached to the Second Army in the occupied territory in Germany. He was a founder of the Maccabean Society, together with the late Israel Zangwill, and the late Solomon J. Solomon, R.A.

It was at the triennial elections of the Board of Deputies for the session 1928-31 that Mr. Haldin succeeded Mr. Felix Rose as Chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, in which capacity he was responsible for considering the various measures which came up in Parliament affecting Jewish interests, like the Hairdressers' and Barber Shops' Sunday Closing Bill, the Sunday Trading Restriction Bill, the Shops Hours and Closing Bill, the Children and Young Persons' Employment and Protection Bill, the Factories Bill, and the Humane Slaughtering Bill, in respect to which his Committee took steps to see that the interests of Jews should be safeguarded. The Committee also took up the question of the rights of British-born Jewish children of foreign parents in regard to employment in the Civil Service and municipal bodies. Mr. Haldin was also interested in the question of Jewish divorce (Get), which was taken up by the Law and Parliamentary Committee, and in consequence of its consideration of the matter, the Board of Deputies adopted a motion urging the Beth Din to seriously consider taking steps to secure the convening of an authoritative Conference of Orthodox Rabbis to deal with this matter.

A memorial service will be held to-morrow at the West London Synagogue, which Mr. Haldin represented on the Board of Deputies.