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PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME: WHOLE MATTER WILL HAVE TO COME BEFORE PARLIAMENT FOR CONSIDERATION COLONIAL SECRETARY STATES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS: PARLIAMENTARY SANCTION REQUIRED BEFORE DEVELOPMENT LOAN IS GRANTED: PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER OF AUTHORITYATIVE INTERPRETATION OF WHITE PAPER WILL BE KEPT UNDER CONSIDERATION IN CONSIDERING QUESTION.

London, Dec. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Does the Government propose to proceed with the guarantee of a loan to the Palestine Administration for the purpose of the Development Scheme in connection with agriculture, Mr. Barnett Janner, the member of Parliament for Whitechapel, who is Honorary Secretary of the Parliamentary Palestine Committee constituted last week to watch over the interests of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, in the House of Commons to-day.

In reply, the Colonial Secretary referred Mr. Janner to the answer which was given in the House to a similar question on September 23rd.

(The statement referred to was made in the last Parliament by Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, and at that time also for the Colonies, in reply to Mr. Fenner Brockway, Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, who is no longer a member of the House. Mr. Brockway wanted to know whether it was still proposed to ask Parliament to guarantee a loan of two and a half million pounds for the relief of agriculture in Palestine, and if so, who would administer the Scheme which the loan was intended to facilitate.

The projected loan, Mr. Thomas said, is for development purposes, the details of which are under investigation. The question of asking His Majesty's Government to guarantee such a loan does not arise at the moment, but will be further considered in due course in the light of the general financial situation. The scheme, if and when approved by His Majesty's Government, Mr. Thomas went on, would be administered by the Director of Development in Palestine - Mr. Lewis French -. When Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Palestine Committee, pointed out that a large part of the money involved in the Scheme was for the purchase of land in Palestine from the Arab classes, Mr. Thomas replied that all these questions will be raised at the moment when the money is necessary).

May we have it, Colonel Wedgwood put in to-day, that there will be no commitment under this head without the House being informed?

I think, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister replied, the position is that Parliamentary sanction is required before a loan is granted. If that is so, the whole matter will come before the House for consideration.

When Mr. Janner asked whether in considering this question, the contents of the letter read by the Prime Minister announced in Parliament (Mr. MacDonald's letter of authorityative interpretation of the Passfield White Paper, addressed to Dr. Weizmann), will be kept under consideration, the Colonial Secretary replied in the affirmative.

MR. NORMAN BENTWICH: ALLEGED IN PARLIAMENT TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM PALESTINE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP BECAUSE OF "TOO CLOSE ASSOCIATIONS WITH SOVIET SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA": COLONIAL SECRETARY SAYS "THERE IS NO FOUNDATION FOR THAT": DECISION BE ADMS WAS "TAKEN PREVIOUS TO MY TIME": NO SUGGESTION EVEN OF THAT KIND BUT FURTHER ENQUIRIES WILL BE MADE.

London, Dec. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Waldron Smithers (Conservative) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons this afternoon if he would not state what was the reason for the appointment of Mr. H. H. Trusted in the place of Mr. Bentwich as Attorney-General for Palestine, whether Mr. Bentwich will continue in the employment of His Majesty's Government, and if so, in what capacity.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister in reply referred Mr. Smithers to a previous answer to a similar question.

(The question which was put by Colonel Wedgwood in the last Parliament on September 23rd. was answered by Mr. J. H. Thomas, who said: You are aware of the peculiar racial and political conditions in Palestine and the difficulties with which the Administration has in consequence to contend. The late Secretary of State (Lord Passfield), Mr. Thomas went on, decided after most careful consideration, for reasons that in no way affected the personal character of Mr. Bentwich, that these difficulties would not be diminished by his retention of the office of Attorney-General. In these circumstances he (Lord Passfield) was anxious that employment for Mr. Bentwich should be found, and offers to submit his name for promotion to a high judicial office in the Colonial Service were made to him on two occasions. Mr. Bentwich made it clear that he would not accept a post outside Palestine and there was no alternative but to retire him on pension. The pension, he added, would date from November 1st,

Was Mr. Bentwich retired because he was a Jew? Colonel Wedgwood demanded. The Speaker intervened, however, and the question was not allowed).

Is it a fact, Mr. Smithers then suggested, that Mr. Bentwich was relieved of his appointment because of his too close associations with the subversive propaganda of the Soviet Government?

No Sir, the Colonial Secretary replied. It was a decision taken previous to my time, but I think there is no foundation for that.

Will the Colonial Secretary make further enquiries (into the charge of associations with Soviet propaganda?), with a view to his future appointment, Mr. Smithers persisted.

Yes, Sir Philip replied. When the question was put on the order paper, he added, I did make enquiries on all that had happened in the past and there has never been any sort of suggestion of that kind.

When the question came up in the House of Commons in September, Colonel Howard-Bury, who is no longer in the House, suggested that Mr. Bentwich should not be given any pension, because he had retired eight years before pensionable age, but Mr. Thomas returned a terse "No, sir" to the suggestion.

PALESTINE MOSLEM HOSTILITY TO GRAND MUFTI AND MOSLEM "ORLD
CONGRESS: OPPOSITION TELLS J. T. A. MUFTI HAS REJECTED ITS
CONDITIONS AND THEREFORE OPPOSITION PROCLAMATION AGAINST
CONGRESS STANDS.

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

Within a few days of the Moslem World Congress called in Jerusalem by the Grand Mufti, which is due to open on Monday, the 7th. inst., and with a number of delegates from Persia, Iraq and Jugo-Slavia already in Jerusalem, the group of important Palestine Moslem leaders, including the members of the powerful Nashashibi family, who issued a proclamation against the Congress a fortnight ago, reaffirmed their opposition to-day in a statement given to the J. T. A., in which they declare that their opposition to the Congress is unrelaxed.

The Grand Mufti, they state, has rejected the conditions which the opposition presented to him (among them a demand that a meeting of the leaders of the Palestine Moslems should be held to select a representative committee to arrange the Congress which at present, they say, is unauthorised), and consequently the opposition abides by the proclamation which was issued in November against the Congress.

The proclamation referred to, signed by fifty Moslem notables in Palestine, including Abdul Rahman Rahgi, member of the Supreme Moslem Religious Council; Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, the Mayor of Jerusalem; Omar al Beitar, member of the Palestine Arab Executive; Hassan Budeiri, of Jerusalem; the Mayor of Ramleh; the Mayor of Jenin; the Chairman of the Arab Chamber of Commerce in Jaffa; Omar Saleh, member of the Palestine Arab Executive; Sheikh Assad al Shuqairi, a number of Mayors, advocates and members of the Palestine Arab Executive; the President of the High Sharia Appeal Court; the ex-Chief Qadi of Transjordan; and Hassan Sidqi el Dajani, former General Manager of Wakfs (Moslem Religious Endowment Property), began with a statement that a Congress aiming to benefit Moslems in general and Arabs in particular is to be welcomed, as should be any representatives or delegates honouring Palestine with their presence in order to help the country, but went on to complain of the "willful arbitrariness which has obscured the projected Congress and the methods used for the purpose, which have caused consternation, not only in Palestine, but in other Moslem countries".

The Mufti, Haj Ameen Effendi el Husseini, the proclamation said, has not taken counsel with any notable Palestine Moslems; he sent out invitations in the name of the Supreme Moslem Council, although the Council had not decided to call such a Congress; he published announcements in the name of an Organising Committee of which Palestine Moslems knew nothing, in spite of the repeated requests that the names of this Committee be made public; he has not published an agenda of the Congress, a procedure followed at all such Congresses; no invitations have been sent out to any Moslem organisation or a single prominent Moslem in the country, and none of them have been given an opportunity to consider the question.

As the proposed session draws near, the proclamation went on, we consider it our duty publicly to express our view. For the Congress to succeed, the following means should be employed: A meeting of the leaders of the Palestine Moslems should be called to select a representative committee of the kind that would guarantee the success of the Congress. This Committee should publish an agenda for the Congress, taking account of Islamic interests outside Palestine. The Organisation committee should invite representatives of Palestine Moslem societies, thus ensuring that Palestine, too, is represented.

If the arrangements continue along the present lines, the proclamation concluded, we are certain that the Congress will fail. We state this for the good of the public, or the land and the Moslem people.

SHAUKAT ALI ARRIVES IN EGYPT ON WAY TO JERUSALEM MOSLEM CONGRESS.

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

Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Indian Moslem leader at the Indian Round Table Conference, who before he left London last week said at a farewell meeting "I am going to Egypt and Palestine. I am going to the great Moslem Conference in Palestine. I am going to Palestine, for I want the Arab case not to be thrown overboard. They are up. All the dormant power that made that race great will be in full fling", arrived to-day at Alexandria, on his way to the Moslem Congress in Jerusalem.

LEADER OF EGYPTIAN NATIONAL PARTY EX-PREMIER NAHAS PASHA ISSUES STATEMENT DENYING REPORT THAT HE WILL ATTEND JERUSALEM MOSLEM CONGRESS.

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

Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Egyptian National (Wafd) Party and former Prime Minister, has issued a statement here to-day declaring that there is no truth in a report which is being circulated that he is going to attend the Moslem Congress called in Jerusalem by the Grand Mufti next week.

PALESTINE REVISIONISTS FINED FOR CONDUCTING ANTI-CENSUS AGITATION: TWENTY ELECT TO GO TO PRISON REFUSING TO PAY FINE.

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

29 Revisionists who pleaded guilty to-day at Haifa to the charge of sabotaging the recent Palestine census have been fined twenty-two shillings each, with the alternative of going to prison for ten days. Nine of them paid the fines, but the other 20 elected rather to go to prison.

Altogether, about 100 young people all over the country have been fined or imprisoned in connection with the anti-census agitation.

∴ The opposition of the Zionist-Revisionists to the Palestine census, which has manifested itself in active propaganda against the census by Palestine Revisionists, has aroused considerable interest among Jews in all parts of the world, said an official statement issued recently by the Executive Committee of the World Union of Zionist Revisionists. In some cases, the statement said, critics have endeavoured to create the impression that the Revisionists are habitually truculent, that they are psychologically suspicious and that they oppose everything for the sheer joy of battle.

We oppose the Palestine census, the statement went on, because the present census is not called for by ordinary scientific or administrative requirements. There are clear indications that it is intended as a basis for the projected Palestine Legislative Council. Representation on the Council is to be apportioned in accordance with the census results. This will mean the establishment of an Arab Parliament avowedly opposed to the Jewish National Home.

An example of the official ability and tendency to manipulate a census to Jewish disadvantage, the statement added, is shown by the Palestine Government's report of its Census of Palestine Industries in 1928. On that occasion the Jewish share in the Palestine industries was concealed by the Government. The figures were pooled, and no due reference was made to the overwhelming Jewish share in the industrial development of Palestine. The casual reader might easily have credited the Arabs with what had been done by the Jews.

TESTING EINSTEIN THEORY: ERROR IN CALCULATION OF SPEED OF LIGHT REPORTED BY GERMAN EXPEDITION TO SUMATRA IN 1929 ECLIPSE: ON WHOLE EINSTEIN THEORY CONFIRMED HOWEVER AND HOPE EXPRESSED THAT HIS EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW FIELD THEORY WILL PUT RIGHT PRESENT ERROR.

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

Something of a sensation has been created in the world of science here by a report which has just been presented to the Prussian Academy of Science by Professor Freundlich, the Director of the Einstein Institute in Potsdam, giving the results of the test of the Einstein theory made in Sumatra by a German scientific expedition during the eclipse of 1929.

Professor Freundlich confirms the Einstein theory, but he reveals that the expedition found that Einstein's calculation that the rays of light are bent out of their course by 1.75 seconds is an underestimate, its own figure being more than two seconds.

The report of the expedition conclusively destroys the arguments against the Einstein theory by its opponents, but at the same time its supporters are also in something of a quandary because of the error detected by the expedition. They are confident, however, that Professor Einstein will in his present experiments on his new field theory succeed in correcting the error and place his relativity theory in an unchallengable position.

Efforts directed in particular to securing verification of Einstein's theory by measuring the amount by which rays of light are bent out of their course when passing near the sun were made by a number of expeditions which arrived at Alor Star, in the Malay States, from various parts of the world to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which occurred on May 9th., 1929. There were among them two British parties led by Dr. Jackson, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Dr. Carroll, of the Cambridge Solar Physics Observatory.

The purpose of the expeditions was described by Professor H. H. Turner, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford University, and a former President of the Royal Astronomical Society, in the "Times" of May 8th.

During the war, news reached us rather tardily of Einstein's wonderful new theory of time, space and gravitation, which he had deduced by purely mathematical reasoning from the simplest hypotheses consistent with experiment. The theory led to the important conclusion among many others that light is not merely an equivalent of matter, but is subject to attraction by matter. A material character for light had been suggested by Newton two centuries ago, but Einstein's new theory assigned an attraction effect just double that which Newton's simpler theory indicated. The total eclipse of 1919 would give a good opportunity for testing the theory, but in 1918 we were involved in a war which seemed quite unlikely to be finished in time. Nevertheless, preparations for two English expeditions were started as a forlorn hope. The hope was realised. The war collapsed just in time. The two expeditions were successful and after an exhaustive discussion of the photographs obtained were able to announce that Einstein's theory represented the facts better than any other.

But if the English astronomers were thus convinced of the value of Einstein's theory, Professor Turner continued, others were not. Another total eclipse was due in 1922, and a well equipped American Expedition went to Australia in the hope of proving Einstein wrong. The facts proved too strong for them. The Director of the Lick Observatory, who afterwards frankly acknowledged his hope as above, was also frank enough to announce in 1923 that a prolonged study of his photographs declared clearly in favour of Einstein.

What then, Professor Turner went on, remains to be done? Is not the conclusion proved to the hilt? Possibly. But we can never lose by trying a different method. The Americans were not satisfied to try only one method and English astronomers wish to try something new which they had hoped to try in 1923, though their careful preparations were rendered futile by bad weather. For the first time in the history of total eclipses they propose to turn their cameras deliberately away from the sun and his surroundings, not, of course, for the whole time, but at intervals during the available five minutes. They want to compare with the field of stars surrounding the sun and distorted therefore by the Einstein fact, other fields of stars free from such distortion, so that the distortion may be made manifest in its entirety and free from any accidental climatic effects of the moment.

The discussion of the results obtained, Professor Turner added, will require several months.

When Professor Einstein was in California last year doing research work at the Mount Wilson Observatory, the late Professor Albert Michelson, the American Jewish Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner, whose experiments are regarded as the starting point of the Einstein relativity theory, was also engaged in experiments there with a vacuum tube a mile long, to measure more exactly than ever before the velocity of light. He hoped, it was stated, to reduce the possibility of error in measuring the accepted velocity of light to several decimals. The figure now accepted, it was added, is 186,330 miles per second.

GERMAN JEWRY MUST NOT LOSE ITS NERVE: CENTRAL UNION OF GERMAN CITIZENS OF JEWISH FAITH HOLDS GATHERING DEVOTED TO CULTURAL PROBLEMS; DEMONSTRATION THAT THERE ARE OTHER THINGS TO CONSIDER THAN PHYSICAL AND CIVIC SAFETY.

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

A big cultural convention of German Jewry has been held here by the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, called for the purpose of considering the place and the achievements of German Jews in cultural life, especially the stage and the film.

Dr. Friedrich Brodnitz, who conducted the proceedings, said that the Central Union, despite the present difficult times, when people thought there was nothing else to consider except political problems, had decided to devote itself for one day exclusively to cultural problems, because it felt the need to demonstrate that it is necessary even in these days not to lose one's nerve, that there must be time, in spite of everything, to deal with questions concerning something else than the physical and the civic safety of the Jews, that there was also the honour and the respect of the Jews to consider.

Dr. Julius Bab, the author, urged the need of protesting against the way in which Jewish matters and Jewish people were presented in the theatre, and even more so in variety and the talkies. It is dangerous, he said, for any particular group to demand exceptional treatment in matters artistic. The right of the artist to depict people as he sees them is superior to everything else. We Jews, he said, demand no special rights in this respect. What we object to is something outside art, the depicting of Jews in a cheap way merely for the purpose of ridiculing them. That is dangerous, especially at this moment. Those people who have been infected with the virus of antisemitism, exploit such situations, arguing that this is the Jew as he really is. It is particularly painful, he added, when Jews lend themselves as actors or producers to such contemptuous depicting of Jews. That is what we are fighting against, because our honour is at stake.

Herr Heinz Goldberg, the film producer, said that it was a welcome sign that in a time of political tension like the present, they could hold such a cultural demonstration. The Jewish actor nowadays found himself often called upon not to act a part as an artist but to show the Jew in a bad light. It was playing down to the lowest instincts of the mob. Even if the actor himself was not aware of the fact, the whole atmosphere tended that way, and they had to call a halt. He himself had heard a leading film director instruct his producer, he said, to introduce into his film "a couple of comic figures - Jews". There was no attempt to depict the Jew as a human being. It had taken him three years, he said, before he could convince people to let him produce the Dreyfus film. At the same time, he added, the Jewish actor needed more self-respect.

Herr Fritz Engel, the critic of the "Berliner Tageblatt", complained that nowadays the appearance of a Jew on the stage was enough to make any Jew in the audience squirm. There was another difficulty now. It was impossible for a Jew to become a Director in any important theatre. Professor Leopold Jessner, he said, is the last Jewish director in any State Theatre, and the movement against him, he went on, is not personal, but is aimed against the Jew. Jews must show more courage, he cried. If Jews see anything objectionable on the stage or film they should protest and walk out.

Fritz Gruenbaum, the well-known comic actor, said that it was the duty of the Jewish actor to refuse to appear in plays or films which presented the Jew in a contemptuous light. At the same time, the Jewish public ought not to be over-sensitive, and should not protest unless there was a direct affront.

How Stands The Jewish German: Dr. Julius Brodnitz And Dr. Georg Bernhard On The Problem: We Stand At Our Posts.

Dr. Julius Brodnitz, the President of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, said that the Union had arranged this cultural gathering because in the midst of chaos it was necessary to stop a while and think. We Jewish Germans must put this question to ourselves, he said - Have we been at fault? Have we done anything because of which all this has come upon us, and ought we to change our route? Ought we, a small minority, say to ourselves complacently - "The mob does not understand. The people are sick. The official doctors have failed, so they have called in the quack".

We must remain as we are, Dr. Brodnitz went on - German Jews on German soil, suffering as minorities suffer, but also enjoying all the blessings of a minority. We stand where all good Germans stand. We refuse to agree that only those who wear the uniform of the majority have a right to membership of the State. I will not speak of what the Jew has done for the German State. But one thing must be said - There is no section of the German people that has been so trampled on, and in spite of all that has such deep and abiding love for its native land. We shall not allow bitterness to rob us of this sentiment. Suffering and fighting are the fate of the Jew. We gith so long as we live, and our life will be at an end when we can fight no more. That is how we do our work, and what we achieve is not to be spoken about. We have confidence in ourselves, and we stand at our posts. If there is anything in the fate of the German Jew that is stronger than his fate it is the power to bear this fate.

Takes Two To Collaborate Says Dr. Georg Bernhard: We Are Not Shutting Ourselves Out From German Nation But We Are Not Going To Force Ourselves On Anyone: Must Concentrate In Jewish Community And See This Minority Is One Body And Soul.

Dr. Georg Bernhard, former editor of the "Vossische Zeitung", said: It is hard to live in a minority, but none of us need be isolated. We are each of us a support to the other.

We are not shutting ourselves out from the German nation, Dr. Bernhard went on, but it takes two to collaborate, and we are not going to force ourselves on anyone. We must concentrate in our Jewish Community and see that, at least, this minority should not break up. We must be one body and soul. No one of us can be a good German if he is not a good Jew.

The non-Jews who are engaged in the fight for liberty in Germany, he continued, have to suffer just as much as we. Those who defend the Republic and endanger their lives for it suffer equally whether they are Jews or non-Jews. The race theory is an absurdity. The Jews were settled on the banks of the Rhine before the Germans were there, and the East European Jews are the descendants of Jews who were driven from Germany and took the German language with them and developed it into Yiddish. The Jew in Germany is more than a citizen. He is part of German culture, which gushes out of the soil on which we German Jews have lived for centuries. Nothing of all that the Jews have contributed to German culture can ever be wiped out. What we have given to German life we have given as Jews. We are a minority, but a minority of nobility, whose credentials are achievement, not claims of superiority, and we recognise our distinctiveness as do other branches of the German people. We are meek like Moses, and perhaps too much inclined to be on the side of the oppressed. But when we are oppressed, we defend ourselves physically and spiritually. No country that has persecuted the Jews, Dr. Bernhard concluded, has prospered.

WORTH WHILE FIGHTING FOR PEOPLE WHOSE ANCESTORS WENT TO STAKE FOR HEAR O ISRAEL SAYS PROFESSOR JESSNER PRODUCER OF GERMAN STATE THEATRE.

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

It is worth fighting for a people whose ancestors went to the stake for their "Hear, O Israel", Professor Leopold Jessner, the producer of the State Theatre in Berlin and one of the most famous theatrical producers in Germany, said speaking at the New Synagogue in the Prinzregenten street here, inaugurating a series of lectures, which have been arranged there for the winter season.

Dr. Wilhelm Kleemann, the President of the Berlin Jewish Community, was in the chair.

To me, Professor Jessner, said, Judaism is a Community in the religious sense, and it is more essential now than ever that the link with Jewish tradition should not be broken by lack of responsibility.

The basis of all art, he said, is to produce something that is culturally native to oneself, that goes down to the roots of one's soul and the past life of one's ancestors. Without that art would die because it would be superficial.

Art depended on the personality of the artist, and that was the impress of his own soul and that of his forbears. On top of that there was the ethical value of the religion in which he had been brought up and which he felt. On that depended the character of his work as an artist. To the Jew there was a two-fold reason for this, because the Jew stood between two opposing worlds. He had to find a unity between his upbringing and his surroundings. He had to be firm in his own soul and yet to recognise the world around him.

To the German Jew at the present time this was more important than to any other Jew in any other country. The German Jews had for generations given of their best in the artistic, the economic and every other branch of German life, and were still doing so. Yet with all the achievements of the Jews, Jewish brains were barred from the Universities, from the service of the State, the Municipalities and from heavy industry. In Germany no Jew was allowed to become a supreme judge as in certain other countries.

He himself, as the producer of the German State Theatre had to be very careful, Professor Jessner said, in selecting German Jews to appear in the plays which he produced, because he was always subjected to anti-Jewish criticism.

But however that might be, he concluded, it was now a time of war, and war brought out character more strongly. It was for the Jew to realise that in war the great thing is not to surrender. One must fight on, and it is in the spirit of our ancestors who could die gladly for the "hear O Israel", he concluded, that we must carry on the fight.

ALL IMMIGRATION TO CUBA MAY BE STOPPED: DROP FROM 13,000 MONTHLY TO 13: ANTISEMITISM BLAMED IN PART FOR EXCLUSION ALTHOUGH NO LAWS EXIST.

Havana, Nov. 18th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The possibility of stopping all immigration to Cuba is reported here to-day. Although no legal restrictions exist at present and visas are not required for admission to Cuba, difficulties are imposed as a result of which there has been an immense drop in the number of immigrants and in the last month only 13 immigrants entered Cuba, six of them children under age, and four men and three women, where previously the normal monthly influx of immigrants averaged some 13,000.

The economic depression is accountable in part for the decrease in immigration. There are also the difficulties imposed by the authorities in the granting of permits to residents to bring over their relatives and friends. Every immigrant is now required to have 200 dollars in his possession on landing, as well as a guarantee signed by his relatives that he will not be allowed to become a public charge. Antisemitism is beginning to play an important part in Cuba, and in many cases antisemitic motives are at play in placing such difficulties in the way of intending immigrants, refusing to recognise guarantees and in other ways.

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