

The High Commissioner returned a non-committal reply, saying that he had met in London the leaders of the Agudath Israel World Organisation and its Palestine Centre and that he therefore knows their views on the question.

The delegation also asked that the Agudath Israel Organisation should be given 50 immigration permits to enable 50 Yeshibah students to be brought into Palestine.

General Sir Arthur Auchincloss received a delegation of the Agudath World Organisation and its Palestine Centre in London in October, before he left to take up his appointment in Palestine. A few days previously, the late High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, had received in London Mr. H. A. Goodman, the Secretary of the Agudath World Executive, who thanked him for the sympathetic manner in which he had dealt with the problems of independent orthodox Jewry in Palestine during his term of office. Sir John, it was stated, had renewed his keenest sympathy for Jewish endeavours in the Holy Land, and especially for the work of Jewish orthodoxy there, and said that he was gratified at the opportunities which had been presented to him from time to time of assisting in this direction.

Previously I believed that a united Jewish community in Palestine was possible, but I now see that it is almost impossible and therefore I shall do my best to satisfy both parties. Sir John Chancellor was reported to have told a delegation of the Palestine Agudath Israel Community, headed by its leader, Rabbi Chaim Sonnenfeld, which urged him in January 1929 to give official recognition to their separatist community. The delegation took particular pains to impress upon Sir John the desire of the Agudath to co-operate with the Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council in Palestine) whenever it can do so without prejudice to its religious views, as in the elections to the Jerusalem Municipality on the question of the Wailing Wall, and other questions of common interest.

At the time of the issue of the Passfield White Paper, too, the Palestine Agudath joined in the united protest of the whole of Palestine Jewry, and Rabbi Blau, one of the leaders of the Palestine Agudath declared: "We do not intend to break the unity of Palestine Jewry. We shall also," he added, "stand with the whole of Palestine Jewry against the elections to the Legislative Council".

FIFTEEN KHURDISTAN JEWISH FAMILIES SAVED FROM DEPORTATION FROM PALESTINE: VAAD LEUMI ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY THAT THEY WILL BE SELF-SUPPORTING.

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

The Vaad Leumi reports to-day officially that the High Commissioner has decided to allow the 15 Jewish families from Khurdistan who were to have been deported because they entered the country illegally but whose deportation was temporarily stayed last week, to remain in Palestine, on an undertaking given by the Vaad Leumi that they are capable of supporting themselves.

BIG BEQUEST TO HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

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

A gift of 10,000 dollars and a half interest in a 25,000 dollar Trust Fund to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem are contained in the will of Solomon Shapiro, who died in 1927.

According to the announcement of the terms of the will made here to-day, it contains also a 32,000 dollar bequest to ten other Jewish institutions.

JULIUS ROSENWALD ON POINT OF DEATH: FRIENDS FEAR HIS DAYS ARE  
NUMBERED: CHILDREN CALLED TO HIS BEDSIDE FROM NEW YORK  
AND PHILADELPHIA.

New York, Dec. 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the merchant prince of American Jewry, who is believed to be the richest Jew in the world, and is one of the greatest Jewish philanthropists, is at the point of death, according to a report arriving here to-day from Chicago, where he has his home. His children have been called to-day to his bedside from New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. His friends fear that his days are numbered.

Mr. Rosenwald, who is suffering from kidney trouble and heart affection, has been very ill since the early part of last summer, and when he completed his 69th. year on August 12th., no festivities were arranged for the occasion, because of his illness, which had already then confined him for several months to his home in Ravinia, a suburb of Chicago.

Mr. Rosenwald, who was born on August 12th., 1862, at Springfield, Illinois, started business in New York in the wholesale clothing firm of Hammerslough Bros. He soon transferred his activities to Chicago, where he has remained, acquiring the firm of Sears Roebuck and Company, the largest mail order business in the world, of which he is President.

He is a great benefactor both of Jewish and non-Jewish philanthropies and humanitarian institutions. In Jewish affairs, he has been most closely identified with the activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, contributing generously to its funds for the work it is conducting among the Jews of Russia and Eastern Europe. In 1925 he gave a million dollars to the United Jewish Campaign of the Joint Distribution Committee, and in 1928, he followed it up by a contribution of 5 million dollars for its Jewish Colonization work in Russia conducted under the direction of Dr. Joseph Rosen, which resulted in the establishment of the American Society for Jewish Farming Settlements in Russia, of which he is Honorary President jointly with Mr. Felix M. Warburg.

Mr. Rosenwald is also one of the leaders of the American Jewish Committee, of which he is Vice-President, and when Mr. Louis Marshall, the President of the Committee died, Mr. Rosenwald gave half a million dollars to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, for a Louis Marshall Memorial Endowment Fund.

Mr. Rosenwald is one of the few leading personages in the Joint Distribution Committee and the American Jewish Committee who did not join the extended Jewish Agency when it came into existence through the efforts of his friends, the late Louis Marshall and Mr. Felix M. Warburg. He explained that he was not entering the Jewish Agency because he does not believe in subsidised immigration, which he considered would be the character of the Jewish Agency's immigration activity in Palestine. I have contended, whether rightly or wrongly, he said, that the only way to help our co-religionists is to help them where they are. My unwillingness to join in the Palestine movement is not at all based upon my being opposed to Zionism. I am not opposed to Zionism. I have been willing to do my share to help any efforts made in Palestine for years, and have done so, but I have never been a believer in subsidising immigration to the extent of moving people in masses from one country to another and trying to establish them in Palestine, the Argentine, or anywhere else.

When American Jewry was seething with indignation over the Passfield White Paper defining British policy in Palestine, and a big protest demonstration was held in New York, Mr. Rosenwald was among those who appeared on the platform to show that he identified himself with the attitude adopted by American Jewry on this question.

35 Million Dollar Julius Rosenwald Fund For Promoting Human Welfare.

Mr. Rosenwald has established a ~~50~~ 35 million dollars Fund for the purpose of promoting human welfare, stipulating that the whole amount, principal and interest, must be spent within 25 years of his death. "I believe that we of the present should not try to guide the destinies of oncoming generations", he has explained in this connection. "They will meet their own needs wisely and generously". "Being an optimist", he added, "I have great confidence in the future".

Mr. Rosenwald has been a generous friend and benefactor of the Negro, especially in encouragement of rural education among the coloured people of the Southern states of America. There are over 4,000 such Rosenwald schools in the 14 States of the South, representing an investment of over twenty million dollars.

Mr. Rosenwald's work on behalf of the Negro has earned him the double hostility of the German Hitlerists who hate both Jews and the coloured people, and the "Voelkischer Beobachter", the chief Hitlerist organ, published on one occasion a long front-page article headed "Jewish-Negro Army", with the sub-title "Julius Rosenwald spends twenty million dollars on Negro children", asserting that "the purpose of Rosenwald's contribution towards Negro education is to create a Negro army to protect Jewish interests in the event of the 100 per cent. Americans attempting to liberate themselves from the dictatorship of Jewish capital". There are 350,000 Negro children in America obtaining their education through the Rosenwald Fund, it said, and they are all being trained to be of service to the Jews.

Last August, Mr. Rosenwald gave a million dollars to the Berlin City Council for the establishment of a dental clinic for children in Berlin, and only a few days ago he announced a gift of 100,000 dollars to the Chicago Unemployment Fund, with an offer of an additional 50,000 dollars if that would bring up the total to the ten million dollar goal of the campaign.

Mr. Rosenwald's services to humanity have been recognised by the bestowal on him of various distinctions, among them the Harmon Medal for international work, and the Gotthein Medal for the most meritorious service to American Israel.

Mrs. Rosenwald, to whom he had been married for nearly 40 years, died in May 1929. She shared her husband's philanthropic interests, and was particularly interested in the Girl Scouts movement in which she was a National Vice-President, and in a fund established for providing day nurseries for coloured children. Mr. Rosenwald remarried recently, his wife being the mother of Mrs. Rosenwald Junior, the wife of his son, Mr. Lessing Rosenwald.

HITLERIST STORM TROOPERS SENT TO PRISON FOR ATTACKING BERLIN  
JEWS COMING FROM SYNAGOGUE LAST ROSH HASHANAH.

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

Two Hitlerist storm troopers named Lembke and Hasse have been found guilty by the jury sitting at the Berlin-Schoeneberg Court and have been sentenced to four months' imprisonment each for heading a storm troop of 20 young Hitlerists who attacked three young Jews returning from synagogue in Berlin last Rosh Hashanah. The young Jews were knocked down and kicked, one of them sustaining serious injuries.

CITY POLICE UNABLE TO PROTECT JEWISH DRAMATIST'S PLAY FROM  
HITLERIST DISTURBANCES: PRODUCTION THEREFORE PROHIBITED.

Berlin, Dec. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The police authorities in Leipzig have prohibited the production of "Shadows over Harlem", a negro comedy by Ossip Dymov, a famous Jewish dramatist living in America, because they are afraid that Hitlerists will arrange antisemitic disturbances like those which compelled the play to be taken off when it was produced in Stuttgart a year ago.

"Shadows over Harlem" was produced in Stuttgart in October, 1930, and had to be withdrawn after a few days' run, because of Hitlerist violence. The Hitlerist leader in Stuttgart, Professor Otto Keier, announced that if the play was not taken off, 21,000 Stuttgart Hitlerists would march to the theatre and would smash up the building.

Herr Bazille, the Minister of Education and Fine Arts in Wurttemberg, of which Stuttgart is the capital, and who is himself a member of the antisemitic German National Party, declared in the Diet in answer to a demand from a Hitlerist Deputy, Professor Lorgenthaler, that the Government should prohibit the play, that there was nothing objectionable in it, and he could not, therefore, see why it should be prohibited.

The repeated Hitlerist disorders in the theatre and in the streets outside and the threats of more serious violence compelled the management, however, to announce the withdrawal of the play.

Ossip Dymov is the pen-name of Joseph Perelman, who was born in Bialystock 53 years ago. His early work was in Russian, and it was only in 1912 that he became known as a Jewish writer by his pogrom play, "Shema Israel", which was translated into Yiddish by A. Goldberg, because Dymov himself did not yet know any Yiddish at that time.

His first Yiddish work appeared in 1913, when he had already settled in America, where he has lived since. He is to-day one of the most important Yiddish playwrights. He has also written several plays in English, one of them "Personalities", being plagiarised by the American playwright Guy Bolton, who produced it in New York and London as "Polly Preferred". An action brought by Dymov against Bolton was successful, and Bolton was ordered to pay to Dymov all receipts he had obtained on account of the play, a sum amounting to about 200,000 dollars.

PLACE OF JEWS IN POLISH UNEMPLOYED RELIEF ACTIVITY: JEWS CONTRIBUTE IN MANY WAYS: WILL JEWISH UNEMPLOYED AND JEWS WITHOUT MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD BENEFIT?

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

A big campaign on behalf of the unemployed is being carried on in the country, the "Selbsthilfe" (self-aid), organ of the Jewish Loan-Aid Societies in Poland writes. Jews contribute to the funds for this campaign through the compulsory additional taxation, it says, and the District Governors' Committees are also collecting donations from the Jewish population. Will Jews benefit in any way by this campaign? The term unemployed can be interpreted in such a way that no Jews will be able to obtain any help. That is, for instance, what the District Governors' Committee in Vilna is doing. It has excluded from unemployed benefit 120 Jewish labourers who were engaged in loading timber, because they were not registered in the Sick Fund. There are also those large numbers of Jews who are not strictly unemployed, but are shopkeepers, traders, etc. who are completely destitute and have no possibility of earning a livelihood. In Cracow the unemployed fund issues 20 groschens per child to the schools to provide them with food. Why is it not done in Warsaw, Lemberg, and Pinsk, where children are fainting at their desks for hunger?

It is necessary, the paper says, to call a Conference of the representatives of the Jewish unemployed committees in the provincial parts of the country, to consider how the State Relief Committees for the Unemployed can be made to realise the special needs of the distressed Jewish population.

JEWS WORKERS MUST BE DRAFTED INTO NON-JEWISH OCCUPATIONS LIKE RAILWAYS POST ETC. AND NON-JEWISH WORKERS INTO JEWISH INDUSTRIES LIKE TAILORING AND SHOEMAKING: MINSK AUTHORITIES BELIEVE SUCH INTERMINGLING WILL LESSEN FACTORY ANTISEMITISM IN SOVIET COUNTRIES: DECISION SEQUEL TO RECENT CASE OF ANTI-JEWISH BAITING IN BOBRUISK WORKS.

Moscow, Dec. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Control Committee of the Communist Party in Minsk, the capital of White Russia, has after considering the case of Jew-baiting among the workers in the Communar works in Bobruisk (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of Dec. 19th.), and the memorandum submitted to it by one of the Communist workers there named Pitkevitch, alleging that Jews are always getting cushy jobs and that Russians who are better workers are passed over in their favour, has ordered that Pitkevitch should be expelled from the Party because he is a Chauvinist and an antisemite. The Communist wood-workers' union in the works has been dissolved for permitting antisemitic activity in the works, and its secretary, Kiriuk, has been reprimanded. Shtshekolov, a member of the Bureau and also of the City Party Control Committee, who supported Pitkevitch, has been excluded from the Control Committee and sharply reprimanded. The entire Party Committee in the works has been reprimanded, and its secretary, Roberman, has been dismissed.

In order to create unity among proletarians of different nations, the Minsk Party Committee has also decided to increase the number of non-Jewish workers in those branches of economic life where Jews are chiefly represented, like tailoring, shoemaking, and the various branches of trading, and to send Jewish workers into those branches where Jews are less represented, like the railways, postal service, etc., believing that such mingling of Jewish and non-Jewish workers will help to put down chauvinism and create proletarian international solidarity.

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