

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

(Cable and Mail Despatches)

Issued by the

JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

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

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.

Telephone: Central 6501-3.

Vol. XIII. No. 14.

4 pages.

16th. Jan., 1932.

SECRETARYSHIP OF JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES AND JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE: MR. ALBERT M. HYAMSON'S NAME PUT FORWARD BY SELECTION COMMITTEE: OBJECTION RAISED HOWEVER BY SOME MEMBERS OF BOARD BECAUSE OF MR. HYAMSON'S RECORD AS DIRECTOR OF IMMIGRATION IN PALESTINE: JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE ENDORSES SELECTION BY SEVEN VOTES AGAINST FIVE BUT UNDERSTOOD THAT NOMINATION TO BE WITHHELD: EFFORTS TO INDUCE SELECTION COMMITTEE TO RECONSIDER ITS RECOMMENDATION WITH VIEW TO CHOOSING CANDIDATE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL REPRESENTATIVES AT BOARD.

London, Jan. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The name of Mr. Albert M. Hyamson, at present Director of the Department of Immigration in the Palestine Government, the J.T.A. understands, has been put forward for appointment as a Secretary of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Joint Foreign Committee, in succession to Mr. J. M. Rich, who is now editor of the "Jewish Chronicle", by the members of the Selection Committee appointed by the Jewish Board of Deputies at its meeting held on December 20th., consisting of Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, the President of the Board, Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association and joint President with Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid of the Joint Foreign Committee, Major Isidore Salmon, M.P., Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, K.C., Dr. M. Epstein, and Mr. B. S. Straus.

The recommendation of the Sub-Committee was to have come before the meeting of the Board of Deputies which has been called for Sunday, the 17th. inst., but considerable opposition has been expressed by members of the Board, the J.T.A. learns, on the ground that Mr. Hyamson's record as Chief Immigration Officer in Palestine would make his appointment extremely unpopular to Zionists and supporters of the Palestine work, and it has also been urged that Mr. Hyamson is not in possession of all the qualifications, specified by the Board in inviting applications for the post.

In consequence of this opposition, it is understood, the question is being removed from the agenda of the next meeting of the Board.

The Joint Foreign Committee, it is learnt, held a meeting last night to consider the recommendation of the Selection Sub-Committee, and decided by seven votes against five to endorse the choice of Mr. Hyamson for the post. At the same time, however, it is understood that efforts are being made to induce the Selection Sub-Committee to reconsider its recommendation, with a view to selecting a candidate who would be acceptable to all representatives on the Board.

MR. HYAMSON NOT OFFICIALLY ACCEPTED OFFER SAYS JERUSALEM REPORT:  
WOULD NOT BE RELUCTANT HOWEVER TO ACCEPT BECAUSE HE HAS  
ALREADY REACHED RETIRING AGE AND WISHES TO DO USEFUL WORK  
AFTER RETIREMENT.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Albert M. Hyamson has not officially accepted the offer of the Secretaryship of the Board of Deputies and the Joint Foreign Committee, the J.T.A. here understands, but it gathers at the same time that he would not be reluctant to accept, since he has already reached retiring age and can therefore retire on pension, and in any case he would be bound to leave the service in another three years, when he reaches the age of 60.

Mr. Hyamson feels that he can still do useful work after his retirement, and therefore is willing to consider the opportunity offered by the Board of Deputies and the Joint Foreign Committee.

Mr. Albert Montefiore Hyamson, who was born in London on August 27th., 1875, entered the British Civil Service (Post Office) in 1895, being transferred to the Government of Palestine in 1921.

He was at one time a keen Zionist, and joint editor of the "Zionist Review". He was the first Honorary Secretary of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies, and is the author of a number of books, including "A History of the Jews in England", "The Return of the Jews to England", "The Jubilee of Jewish Emancipation in England", "Palestine: The Rebirth of An Ancient People", "Palestine, Old and New", "Awakening Palestine", and "British Projects For The Restoration Of Jews to Palestine".

Since the forced resignation of Mr. Norman Bentwich from the post of Attorney General to the Palestine Government, Mr. Hyamson is the only Jew left at the head of a Department of the Palestine Government.

It was only a few days ago, on January 1st., that the "Official Gazette", of the Palestine Government announced Mr. Hyamson's appointment by the High Commissioner, General Sir Arthur Wauchope, as Director of the Department of Immigration, instead of his previous post of Chief Immigration Officer, meaning that his section has again been raised to the status of a Government Department.

In Palestine, Mr. Hyamson has not been popular with the Jewish population, who considered him entirely the servant of the Palestine Government, so that if Jewish demands conflicted with Government obligations he would brush the Jewish demands aside. He consequently earned for himself a good deal of Jewish disapproval, largely on account of his unyielding attitude in restricting Jewish immigration and the frequent cases of individual hardship that arose in consequence, in which he showed no inclination to leniency. The Jewish Agency found him extremely rigorous in considering the immigration estimates which it submitted to the Palestine Government under the Labour Schedule, and there was also hostility because of the methods adopted by his Department in estimating the numbers of Arab unemployed, without any reliable data, to bring down Jewish immigration on the ground that it increased Arab unemployment.

Challenged On His Evidence Before Shaw Enquiry Commission.

In April 1930, the Executive of the Palestine General Federation of Jewish Labour (Histadruth Haovdim) sent a letter to Mr. Hyamson challenging his statement quoted in the Report of the Palestine Commission of Enquiry, that "immigration certificates are issued in blank to the Palestine Zionist Executive, which hands them over to the General Federation of Jewish Labour, which, in distributing them considers political motives more than the absorptive capacity of the country".

This statement is entirely unfounded, the Executive of the Histadruth declared, concluding by calling on Mr. Hyamson to correct it. The Histadruth does not receive immigration certificates, it said. The certificates are handed to the Zionist Executive, which informs the Immigration Department to which British Consuls the certificates should be sent. The distribution of certificates according to countries and according to the categories of immigrants is made by the Zionist Executive after consulting its Immigration Commission, and the choice of candidates for immigration in each country is made by the local Palestine Office composed of all the Zionist parties.

Mr. Hyamson's evidence before the Shaw Enquiry Commission and the nature of the material which he supplied to Sir John Hope Simpson at the time of his investigation in Palestine roused a great deal of hostility towards him. In some quarters it is urged, however, that perhaps the fact that he was known to be a Zionist before he became a member of the Palestine Government led people to expect from him more than was in the power of a Department head who was engaged only in executing Government policy for which he was not personally responsible.

In his "History of the Jews in England", Mr. Hyamson makes references to the work of the Jewish Board of Deputies and its intervention on behalf of Jews in foreign countries. The formation of the Anglo-Jewish Association afterwards, he recalls, encroached to some extent on the province which had hitherto been occupied by the Board of Deputies, and the relation between the two bodies immediately came up for settlement. The Board of Deputies at first resented the appearance of the newcomer, he says, or at any rate its interest in foreign affairs, but this attitude had to be abandoned, and by May 1878 an agreement for co-operation in representations on behalf of Jews abroad had been reached. This agreement at first took the form of two Committees sitting together. From this a Joint Committee developed and ultimately the Anglo-Jewish Association accepted representation in the Board of Deputies, but the Joint Foreign Committee of the two bodies continued.

Mr. Hyamson's Tribute To Jewish Work In Palestine: "New Palestine Means Largely Jewish Palestine Created Since Zionist Revival."

In "Palestine: Old and New", published in 1928, Mr. Hyamson pays a tribute to the Jewish work in Palestine.

The new Palestine, he writes, means largely the Jewish Palestine, the Palestine that has been created since the Zionist revival but for the most part since the British occupation. Before the outbreak of the Great War, there were counted 45 Jewish villages; large and small, with a total population of 10,000, the largest with perhaps 3,000 inhabitants.

Add to this the Jewish population of the towns, Jerusalem, Haifa, Hebron, Tiberias and Safed, and the total number of Jews in Palestine reached 80,000 at the most, of whom more than half the Jews of the four holy cities were men whose profession was holiness, an entirely unproductive section of the population. To-day (1928) there are 150,000 Jews in Palestine, one-sixth of them in 120 different villages; large and small, old and new, while the other five-sixths live not in six towns but in nine, one of them with 45,000 inhabitants, a town that had not yet reached the dimensions of a village when the war broke out.

Mr. Hyamson goes on to speak of the early settlers and the unflagging interest of Baron Edmond de Rothschild in the Jewish development of Palestine.

It must not be thought that the recent Jewish development in Palestine has been entirely material, he proceeds. Parallel with the development of agriculture and the establishment of industries has been an intellectual and cultural revival and development, the most remarkable manifestation in this realm being the creation of a new language for such, is in fact, the revival of the Hebrew language which the past few years have witnessed in Palestine. The revival is to a large extent to be attributed to the need which it met and the devotion to the Hebrew cause displayed by the intellectual leaders of Zionism. The instrument has been the Jewish schools of Palestine, first established by the Zionist Organisation in 1913, which now practically cover the whole field of education from the kindergarten to the University:

#### And His Tribute To Achievements Of British Government In Palestine.

It must not be assumed, Mr. Hyamson adds, however, that the Zionist Organisation and other Jewish institutions have been the only contributors to this advance. The contribution of the Government set up by the Mandatory Power is also by no means inconsiderable. Before the war no motor car had been seen in Palestine, for there was no road there on which an owner would trust either his car or his life. Now all the towns in Palestine are connected by first class roads, and the mileage of the secondary roads too is increasing so rapidly that before long every village in the country will be accessible in all weathers to its neighbours. Before the war there were two primitive railways in the country. To-day Palestine has a railway service which all other countries of its size can envy. Palestine has always been a land of brigandage. - It was on this account that so much of it went out of cultivation. In a few short years under British control brigandage has been practically stamped out.

Palestine, one of the store houses of antiquity, he continues, belongs not to one people but to the whole of civilisation.

The Government has had also the heavy work, he concludes, of setting up and administering a system of government suitable to the peculiar conditions of the land and of its peoples and also appropriate to the British scheme of government, and in no respect contrary to British principles. This is the task, he says, on which the British Government has been engaged since July 1920.

PALESTINE TEACHERS AGAIN ON STRIKE: DEMAND GUARANTEE OF PAYMENT OF ELEVEN MONTHS SALARY IN YEAR AND PROMISSORY NOTES FOR FOUR MONTHS DUE FROM LAST YEAR: AGENCY EXECUTIVE WILLING TO PAY ELEVEN MONTHS SALARY BUT WOULD POSTPONE OLD DEBTS.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The teachers employed in the schools of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who were on strike in October, went out again on strike to-day demanding contracts for all teachers for the current year, and a guarantee that they will be paid their salaries for eleven months during the year, in addition to which they would be given promissory notes for the four months salary due to them from last year.

The Vaad Leumi (Palestine Jewish National Committee) and the Histadruth Haovdim (Palestine Jewish Labour Federation), have intervened in the dispute, trying to bring about a settlement between the parties.

The Central Committee of the Palestine Hebrew Teachers' Organisation has been meeting all this afternoon considering an undertaking from the Jewish Agency Executive to give contracts to all teachers and to pay them eleven months' salary in the present year, but postponing the old arrears of salary.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT LEASES LAND FROM JEWISH NATIONAL FUND FOR ARAB SQUATTERS.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A Government communique has been issued here confirming the report (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of Dec. 23rd.) that the Government has taken a lease of part of the Wady Havarit land from the Jewish National Fund, but stating that the area in question is less than the 5,000 dunam mentioned previously in this connection. The J.T.A. understands that about 3,000 dunam are involved.

The Government was intending to lease from the Jewish National Fund a section of the Wady Havarit land on which Bedouin squatters were trespassing in December in order to settle the Arabs there.

PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER FLIES TO SEE JEWISH COLONIES IN JORDAN VALLEY.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Wauchope, flew to-day with Dr. Arlossoroff, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, on a tour of inspection of the Jewish colonies in the Jordan Valley.

They were to have made the flight on Tuesday, but were prevented on account of bad weather.

PALESTINE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A memorial service on the termination of the week of mourning was held to-day for Mr. Julius Rosenwald at the Teachers' Seminary in Jerusalem, which was built with the aid of funds which he contributed.

Dr. David Yellin, who was instrumental in obtaining the grant from Mr. Rosenwald, delivered an address in which he paid tribute to Mr. Rosenwald's memory.

BOMBS IN PALESTINE: FOURTH IN ONE WEEK FOUND IN GREEK CHRISTIAN SECTION IN HAIFA.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The fourth bomb in about one week was found to-day in the Greek Christian quarter in Haifa, near the Carmel Station. The bomb exploded, but no damage has been done.

The other three cases occurred eight days ago, the bombs being found respectively in a German Christian colony, a worker's hut in the Jewish labour settlement of Yadjur, near Haifa, and in Hadar Hacarmel, the Jewish suburb of Haifa.

BOMB FOUND AT ENTRANCE TO JEWISH CEMETERY IN GERMANY: HITLERIST ENTERS BERLIN SHOP AND THREATENS JEWISH SALESWOMAN WITH KNIFE SHOUTING "JAWS GO TO PALESTINE".

Berlin, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A big calibre bomb has been found at the entrance to the Jewish cemetery in Herford, in Westphalia. It is assumed that the bomb was placed there in the expectation that it would explode while there would be large numbers of Jews going in to attend a burial.

The Berlin police have arrested Georg Friedrich, a compositor belonging to the Hitlerist Party, who entered a shop in the Frankfurter Strasse in Berlin, and asked the saleswoman whether she was Jewish. When she replied she was, he pulled out a knife and threatened to kill her, shouting: Jews, go to Palestine.

DEATH OF LARIN PROMINENT FIGURE IN SOVIET GOVERNMENT AND PROMOTER OF JEWISH COLONISATION IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, Jan. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

M. Larin, one of the leading men in the Soviet Government and one of the initiators and chief workers in the Jewish land settlement movement in the Soviet countries, having held the position of President of the Jewish Colonisation Society (Ozet), died here last night after an attack of pneumonia.

M. Larin, whose real name was Michael Lurie, was only 49 years of age.

The funeral is being arranged by the Government at the expense of the State, and a special Larin Funeral Committee has been appointed.

The body has been placed in the White Hall of the Moscow Soviet, and the guard of honour consists of members of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, of the Soviet Government and other prominent people.

When the Jewish colonisation movement in Russia was in its early stages in the beginning of 1925, M. Larin, presiding at a meeting of the Ozet, addressed an appeal to the Jews of the world to help the Jewish population of the Soviet countries to be settled on the land. The number of Jews settled up to that time in Russia since the October Revolution exceeded, he claimed, the number of Jewish farmers in the rest of the world. The greatest work towards the land settlement of Jews was being done, he said, by the Agrojoint, the instrument of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee of America.

He was from the beginning an ardent champion of the idea of compact Jewish settlements, to build up Jewish autonomous districts and enable the Jewish settlers to retain their distinctive national culture.

In this he encountered the strenuous opposition of the Jewish Communist leaders of the now defunct Jewish Sections of the Communist Party (Yevsekzies).

At the Jewish Colonisation Conference held in Moscow in 1926, which was attended by representative of outside organisations, among them the late Dr. Paul Nathan of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden and Dr. D. Jocheiman, the Chairman of the London Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations, who was there in his capacity as Chairman of the London Society for Assisting Jewish Colonisation in Russia, M. Larin declared that the Jewish colonisation movement in Russia was not intended as a counter-move to Zionism. If the Zionist Organisation damaged the Jewish colonisation work in Russia, he said, it would be harming the interests of the Jewish impoverished masses, but we, for our part, he said, will not combat Zionism inside the Jewish land settlement organisations.

He put forward in the same speech his idea of working towards Jewish national autonomy in the settlements, and when M. Tchemerisky, one of the leaders of the Yevsekzies, spoke in opposition to the idea, denouncing it as savouring of Jewish nationalism and denying M. Larin's right to speak in the name of the Jews, asserting that this was the province only of the Yevsekzies, M. Larin replied in a vigorous speech, contending that the Jews have a right to independence and to the establishment of a Jewish autonomous life.

He was altogether strongly in favour of developing the distinctive qualities of the minority nationalities and on one occasion, when he was addressing the All-Russian Conference of the Soviets in his capacity as a member of the Central Executive Committee, he complained of the attitude of the Soviet National Republics like the Ukraine, White-Russia, Crimea, etc. towards their national minorities, especially the Jews. He attacked them for trying to force the majority language on the minorities and cutting down their representation in the self-governing bodies. The Jews in the White Russian villages, he said, constitute 7½ per cent. of the total population, but their representation in the local Soviets is only 3-7/10ths. per cent., about half what it should be. In the Ukraine only one-third of the Jewish population was given representation in the Soviets. The Crimean Government was imposing restrictions against Jewish colonists coming to the Crimea under the Government land settlement scheme. In some places Yiddish was being discriminated against. He therefore urged the national minorities to organise themselves, and where they had a majority, he said, they should secure their proper representation in the Soviets, and where they are in a minority they should fight against the dominating tendencies of the ruling majorities in the national Republics.

Since the Jewish settlement plan in the Bureya region in Siberia has come up, M. Larin found himself in opposition to those who have been furthering the movement, urging instead the claims of the Jewish settlement work in the Crimea. Without extensive drainage of the swamps, he claimed, it is impossible for Bureya and the Far East generally to take a mass Jewish population. In addition, the present methods of settling Jews in Bureya are not of a kind that can lead to a mass Jewish settlement, and in the third place, the Far East, he said, is not an easy country to dominate.

In the last few weeks, M. Larin was again engaged in a dispute with the Jewish Communists of the Yevsekzie group connected with the Yiddish daily "Emess", defending against their attack the work of building Jewish factories in the Eupatoria district of the Crimea, with the aid of the Comzet, Agrojoint and O.R.T.

I am asked, he wrote, why I want to continue the work in the Crimea when there is the work of settling Bureya. First of all, he explained, because Bureya is not ready to absorb the entire mass of Jewish poor who need to be settled; secondly, our quota must be filled, otherwise the 4,500 Jewish families, about 20,000 souls, who are already settled in the Crimea will not be able to work all the land which has been allotted for Jewish settlement in the Crimea. It is impossible, he said, to take these 20,000 souls who are already settled in the Crimea and transfer them to Bureya.

There are in the Soviet countries enough Jewish families both for the Crimea and for Bureya, he contended, and also to fill the unsettled areas in the Jewish collective farms in the Ukraine. Those who think otherwise should suggest, he concluded, that the Comzet and the Ozet should be immediately closed down, but those who agree with me should welcome the decision to establish 5,000 Jewish families this year in the Crimea, half of them in industry.

#### DEATH OF SIR CHARLES MANDLEBERG.

London, Jan. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir G. Charles Mandleberg, chairman and managing director of Messrs. J. Mandleberg and Co. Ltd., waterproof manufacturers, Pendleton, and chairman of Harben's (Viscose Silk Manufacturers), Ltd., died yesterday in his seventy-second year.

Sir Charles was born in Manchester, and his family was well known in Manchester Jewry. His father, Joseph Mandleberg, was engaged before him in the waterproof trade. While a young man he entered his father's business, which took its present form in 1889, members of the Rothband family becoming associated with it. He leaves two sons, Colonel L. C. Mandleberg and Mr. J. H. Mandleberg.

He was knighted in 1918. He had taken an active part in recruiting the Salford battalions during the war. He was a founder of the British Manufacturers' Corporation, later merged in the Federation of British Industries, of which he became a vice-president. The British Manufacturers' Corporation was formed in Manchester, largely on his initiative, with the object of developing export trade through the appointment of British trade commissioners abroad.

For most of his life Sir Charles Mandleberg was a member of the Liberal Party, but in 1927 he found himself in general disagreement with Mr. Lloyd George and a large section of the Liberals. Accordingly he threw in his lot with the Conservatives. In the letter announcing this decision he emphasised his belief that "nothing but stagnation, decay, and misery can result from Socialism in practice". The Liberal Party, he added, gave him no hope of an anti-Socialist policy.

#### NO GRANT FOR PALESTINE FUNDS FROM WARSAW JEWISH COMMUNITY: ZIONIST MOTION DEFEATED.

Warsaw, Jan. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Executive of the Warsaw Jewish Community, which has an Agudist majority, has rejected a motion introduced by the Zionist members, that the Community should give a subsidy of 10,000 zlotys, as it did last year, when the Zionists controlled the Community, to the Keren Hayesod, the Jewish National Fund and the Neholuz Organisation.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT).