

(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 6601-2.

Vol. XIII. No. 58.

5 pages.

4th. Mar., 1932.

PALESTINE FRUIT GROWERS CONCERNED ABOUT EFFECT OF BRITISH
 TARIFF ON THEIR EXPORT TRADE: JEWISH AND ARAB GROWERS
 UNITE IN APPEAL FOR PALESTINE EXEMPTION.

Jerusalem, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Palestine Citrus Fruit Growers' Committee consisting of Mr. Francois Gelat, Shukri Effendi Tgzi, Mohammed Effendi, Abdul Rahoum, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Rokach, Mr. Rabinovitch, and Mr. Riklis, which was elected last month to represent the joint interests of the Jewish and Arab growers, and secured the abandonment of the Government's project to impose a levy on citrus fruit, is much concerned about the effect which the new British tariffs will have on the Palestine citrus fruit export trade to Britain. The committee sent telegrams to-day in the name of all Palestine growers to the leading London daily newspapers appealing to them to help in bringing about the promulgation of an Order-in-Council under the powers conferred on the Government in the Import Duties Act to give Palestine as a mandated territory the benefit of inclusion in the Imperial Preference Scheme, and exemption from the import duties.

PALESTINE JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES PALESTINE
 LEGISLATURE PROJECT AND ARAB-JEWISH ROUND TABLE CONFER-
 ENCE PROPOSALS: REVISIONIST SPOKESMAN DEMANDS OPPOSITION
 TO BOTH AS CONDITIONS FOR REVISIONIST PARTICIPATION IN
 UNITED ORGANISATION OF PALESTINE JEWRY: PALESTINE LABOUR
 LEADER BEN GURION FAVOURS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES WITH
 ARAB AND JEWISH CONSENT AND SAFEGUARDS AGAINST DOMINATION
 BY ONE PEOPLE OF THE OTHER: MR. USSISCHKIN DEPRECATES
 MINIMISING ZIONISM.

Jerusalem, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The projected Palestine Legislature and the proposed Arab-Jewish Round Table Conference were discussed to-day at the continued session of the Palestine Jewish Elected Assembly (Assefath Hanivcharim). The Revisionist spokesman, Mr. Weinstein, demanded unqualified opposition to both as a condition for the continued participation of his Party in the united organisation of Palestine Jewry.

Dr. Mossinsohn, speaking on behalf of the General Zionists, declared himself against non-co-operation.

Mr. Ben Gurion, speaking for Palestine Labour, said that he was in favour of constitutional changes in Palestine, provided they were effected with the consent of both Arabs and Jews, and with proper safeguards so that there should be no domination by one people over the other.

Mr. M. M. Ussischkin, the head of the Jewish National Fund, said that he deprecated the minimising of Zionism, and urged that they should strive rather to obtain better conditions.

FIFTY YEARS OF HEBREW ZION CELEBRATED IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The 50th. anniversary of the Hibath Zion movement and the 30th. anniversary of the Jewish National Fund have been commemorated at a mass meeting held here.

Herr Kurt Blumenfeld, the President of the German Zionist Federation, said that the men who had fifty years ago gone out to Palestine to build their future there, had not known that they were laying the foundation of the great Zionist movement of to-day. The Jewish National Fund, whose head, Mr. M. M. Ussischkin, is one of the pioneers of the Hibath Zion and is now celebrating his completion of fifty years of Zionist work, is the expression of the great Jewish striving in Palestine, he went on, and the future of the Zionist work depends on the Jewish National Fund.

Dr. Albert Baer, Chairman of the German Jewish National Fund Commission, said that in the course of the thirty years of its existence, the Jewish National Fund had acquired 300,000 dunams of land in Palestine, a third of the total area in Jewish ownership, as the inalienable possession of the Jewish people, and 65 colonies and many public buildings had been erected on Jewish National Fund soil.

Professor Martin Buber, who delivered an address on "Land and People", said that land and people go together, but that means something else, he continued, than that a territory belongs to a nation. Nation and territory are political, while people and land are vital conceptions and the striving of a nation to regain its territory grows out of the vital need of a people to link its fate with its soil.

GERMAN PRO-PALESTINE COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO AMERICAN PRO-PALESTINE COMMITTEE.

Berlin, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Presidium of the German Pro-Palestine Committee has through its Chairman, Count Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, sent a message of greeting to the American Pro-Palestine Committee, which was constituted recently in Washington, largely through the efforts of Mr. Emanuel Neuman, the American member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

The Presidium of the German Pro-Palestine Committee, Count Bernstorff writes, has read with great interest the reports about the impressive inaugural meeting of your Committee. We welcome this manifestation of the sympathy that exists among the great American people for the establishment of the Jewish National Home, of which your Committee is the visible embodiment to the entire world. We are happy to know that your Committee has set itself the task of promoting and facilitating the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland.

"When our German Pro-Palestine Committee was constituted in December 1926, high Government officials, leading Parliamentarians, important public men and prominent representatives of science and art joined together, in the conviction that the upbuilding of the Homeland for the Jewish people as provided in the Palestine Mandate is a work that will benefit humanity and advance the cause of civilisation and progress in the Orient and tends to the reconciliation of peoples, and for that reason is entitled to the sympathies of the German people and the active participation of the German Jews."

In the five years since its formation, our Committee has endeavoured through a large number of public meetings and demonstrations and the issue of many publications to obtain an understanding among the German public for the modern idea of a Jewish Palestine, and to secure support for the Jewish work in Palestine. We have welcomed with great satisfaction the similar committees which have been formed in England, France, Italy Austria and other countries, with the participation of some of the most important men in these countries, and we rejoice that we are able now to express our good wishes to your Committee, and we look forward to your very fruitful activity. We are particularly pleased that the Vice-President of the United States has played a great part in the formation of your Committee, and that the head of the United States, President Hoover, has expressed his sympathies with the work of your Committee in a cordial message of greeting. The Presidium of the German Pro-Palestine Committee sends you herewith a copy of its programme, and a list of its members and of the publications which it has issued till now. We hope to be in constant contact with your Committee, and we look forward to being able in conjunction with your Committee and the other Pro-Palestine Committees to help to achieve our common aim.

NEW ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT PROCLAMATION IN POLAND.

Warsaw, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The anti-Jewish boycott organisation, the Green Ribbon League, has issued a new anti-Jewish boycott proclamation calling upon the workers and peasants to boycott the Jews, because "the Jews were spies during the war and now they are fighting against Polish interests and engaging in usury and swindling".

MASSACRE ON RUSSIAN-ROUMANIAN FRONTIER: SOROCA AFFAIR PAISED IN ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT IN DEBATE ON REPORTED SHOOTING OF 40 ROUMANIAN FARMERS BY SOVIET GUARDS: SOME REPORTS ALLEGE 200 - 300 WERE SHOT.

Bucharest, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

At the last meeting of the Chamber, Deputy Parischivescu-Besniev put an interpellation to the Government, asking what action it intends to take in view of the massacre of 40 Moldavian Roumanians by the Soviet Russian frontier guards, while they were trying to cross the River Dniester back into Roumania.

Certain Deputies had made a big noise over the shooting affair at Soroca, he complained, but they were silent now when they should be protesting against the outrage committed by the Soviet guards.

Deputy Dr. Singer immediately rose, and declared that the Jewish Parliamentary Club had already introduced a resolution protesting in sharp terms against all massacres carried out by the frontier guards on the Dniester. He urged the Government to seek a way by means of a mixed Roumanian-Russian Commission and through peaceful negotiations of preventing such massacres ever occurring again.

.. Reports appearing in the Roumanian press have given the number of victims as between 200 and 300, all of them Moldavian farmers who had been living in the Soviet Ukraine. Being opposed to the forcible collectivisation of their land, they had decided to cross the River Dniester into Roumania, but they were shot down by the Russian frontier guards. All night long there was incessant shooting along the Roumanian border, the reports say, and not one of the refugees succeeded in reaching the Roumanian shore. "With the aid of field-glasses, they add, it is possible from the Roumanian shore to see how the Russian shore is littered with corpses.

THE STAATENLOSE PROBLEM IN ROUMANIA: NEW CITIZENSHIP BILL
PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY MINISTER OF JUSTICE WILL NOT
TOUCH PROBLEM OF JEWISH STAATENLOSE.

Bucharest, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Bill for the amendment of the existing Nationality Law of 1924, which it was hoped would solve the problem of the Staatenlose in Roumania, among whom there are reported to be tens of thousands of Jews, has now been presented to the Senate by the Minister of Justice, M. Valeriu Pop, but as it stands there is no hope, the Jewish representatives say, of the measure making any improvement in the position of the Jewish Staatenlose.

In some respects, the new Bill even adds to the difficulties with which the acquisition of Roumanian citizenship has been surrounded till now. It will not only be necessary for the applicant for citizenship to prove that he was resident on Roumanian soil on December 1st., 1918, the day of the formal annexation of the new Provinces to Roumania, but he will in addition have to show that from October 1st., 1918 until the date when the new law enters into force he has been uninterruptedly resident in Roumania and has paid his taxation regularly.

The lists of citizens will no longer be in charge of the local authorities, but of the judicial authorities, and applicants who produce false documents in support of their claim to citizenship will be liable to a fine of 50,000 to 100,000 lei, or to two to three years' imprisonment. Any citizen may raise objection to the inclusion of any applicant in the lists of citizens.

This provision has given cause for great anxiety among the Jewish population, because in 1924, when the existing citizenship law was promulgated, Cuzists successfully raised objections to the granting of citizenship to thousands of Jewish residents, who are, in consequence, Staatenlose.

The Minister, in explaining his Bill in the Senate said: It so happens that I am one of those people who are acquainted with the problem of the invasions of undesirable elements in our country, and I know what a grave danger such invasions are to many districts whose demographic aspect has undergone serious changes, in consequence.

THE BLOOD PRINCIPLE IN ROUMANIAN CITIZENSHIP.

Bucharest, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The new Minister of Justice, M. Valeriu Pop, has made it clear in his explanations of his new Bill for the amendment of the 1924 Nationality Law, that he is aiming at the introduction of the blood principle, by emphasising repeatedly the need of persons who are Roumanians by blood (Romani de Sange) being given citizenship rights, the Democratic papers here write. Instead of the principle of equality of all before the law, they say, we are to have citizenship on the race principle.

The revision of the Peace Treaties has been started in Bucharest, not in Geneva, the "Dimineatza" writes. Valeriu Pop, who was for a long time a member of the Cuzist Party, has not repudiated his old leader. The State may take any measures it finds necessary in order to prevent an invasion of aliens, and to punish an abuse of the citizenship laws. But we cannot permit restrictions to be imposed against people who are citizens de jure of our country. The Peace Treaties have laid it down which former citizens of Austria, Hungary and Russia have by right and without any formalities become

Roumanian citizens. But in speaking of his new Bill, Valeriu Pop has repeatedly emphasised that it affects only those who are Roumanians by blood. What Article of the Roumanian Constitution or of the Peace Treaties makes a distinction between Roumanians by blood, and Roumanians by some other sort of fluid? The Roumanian Constitution declares that all Roumanians are equal before the law.

As for the right given in the new bill to any Roumanian citizen to raise objection to anyone being included in the lists of citizens, the "Dimineatza" proceeds, it simply means that Roumanian citizens of the new Provinces, even those who have been citizens for a long time, may be deprived of their citizenship. This new modification of the Nationality Law seems designed as a political move to get out of the obligations of the Constitution and the Peace Treaties.

The right given in this new Bill to any Roumanian to object to anyone being included in the lists of citizens is nothing less than an invitation to the denunciation of Roumanian citizens with a view to depriving them of their citizenship and betrays a definite political tendency which is not to the credit of the Minister of Justice, the "Adeverul" writes.

The official Government organ, "Neamul Romanesc", complains that the criticism of the "Dimineatza" and the "Adeverul" is that of propaganda organs supplying material to persons abroad for use against Roumania.

TIETZ DEPARTMENT STORE CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Berlin, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The great firm of Hermann Tietz, which owns the largest network of department stores in Germany and in Central Europe, with branches in all cities and big towns, celebrated its 50th. anniversary yesterday. The first store was opened in Gera on March 1st., 1882, by Hermann and Oscar Tietz. It was a small shop, which grew rapidly, however, and before long Oscar Tietz moved to Munich where he established the first German department store. Then the firm transferred its headquarters to Berlin, and on September 26th., 1900 the first Berlin department store was opened by the Tietz firm in the Leipzigerstrasse. In 1906 it opened its second store in the Alexanderplatz in Berlin, and soon after the third and fourth in the Frankfurter-Allee, and the Chaussee Strasse. When Hermann Tietz died in 1907, the firm was already the largest concern of the kind in Germany. Oscar Tietz then developed the manufacturing side of the firm, establishing factories in which it produced its own goods, organised in 22 subsidiary companies.

Unlike most department stores in Germany, the Tietz firm is still a family enterprise, and is conducted at present by Georg and Martin Tietz, the sons of Oscar Tietz, and by his son-in-law, Dr. Hugo-Zwillenberg.

DEATH OF GRIGORY GROSSMAN PROMINENT RUSSIAN JOURNALIST.

Berlin, Mar. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The death took place here to-day at the age of 69 of Grigory Grossman, for many years a leading figure in Russian journalism. Before the war he was the Berlin correspondent of the "Russkija Vedomosti", contributing also to most of the important Russian reviews and periodicals. He was an old Social Democrat and took an active part in the movement. During the war he lived in Copenhagen, and after the war, when the Bolshevik Revolution broke out, he joined the Bolsheviks, and acted in Berlin as the correspondent of the official Soviet news agency, the "Rosta", now known as the "Tass", and of the "Pravda".

Grossman took no part in Jewish life, but he was a respected member of the Russo-Jewish colony in Berlin, and he showed considerable interest in the work of the Jewish students there.