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NEW AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE FORMED:
IMMEDIATE TASK OF STIMULATING PALESTINE INVESTMENTS.

New York, June 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The formation of an American Economic Committee for Palestine which will sponsor Palestine economic undertakings and accelerate the economic development of the country, with the immediate task of stimulating Palestine investments, has been announced at a dinner held last night at the Park Royal Hotel here.

The speakers were Mr. Robert Szold, Chairman of the Zionist Organisation of America, and Mr. Israel B. Brodie, member of the American Zionist Administration.

Judge Julian W. Mack, Honorary Chairman of the American Zionist Organisation, is Honorary Chairman of the new Economic Committee, Mr. Israel B. Brodie is Chairman, and Mr. H. Baroway is Secretary.

It was Mr. Brodie who presented to the last Zionist Congress held in July 1931, the American plan adopted by the Congress for promoting private initiative in Palestine, by the creation of corporations, with the task of stimulating safe and profitable private investments in Palestine, assisting small investments, attracting large capital for industrial enterprises, and concessions, and long-term credits, organising the marketing of Palestine products and manufactures, and the examination of opportunities for opening new fields of industry.

The programme of the Zionist Organisation of America drawn up for the guidance of its representatives at the 1931 Congress laid it down under the heading of Economic Programme that "in order to achieve the realisation of the Jewish National Home, there must be settled in Palestine in the briefest possible time a preponderating body of Jews under conditions which will enable them to become economically self-sustaining. To this end, the Jewish Agency should concentrate all of its man-power and its moral, political and material resources on the stabilisation and rapid expansion of the Jewish economic position in Palestine. This implies a soundly conceived programme of economic development planned to attain definite objectives within a limited number of years. In carrying out such a programme, first consideration should be given to the promotion of such projects and activities as will (a) develop the essential foundations for a solid economic structure (e.g. in respect to land, natural resources, industries, agriculture and horticulture, credit institutions, etc.); (b) offer maximum opportunities for labour and immigration; and (c) offer reasonable prospects for returns on private investments.

"This programme can best be carried out by institutions similar in character to the Palestine Electric Corporation, the Palestine Potash Company, Ltd., and the Palestine Economic Corporation, as well as by individual investors. The Executive should co-ordinate the work of the several institutions and corporations rather than engage in the management of their affairs."

Mr. Emanuel Neuman On The Brodie Plan.

Mr. Emanuel Neuman, the American member of the Jewish Agency Executive, who has taken over responsibility for a new Department in the Palestine Jewish Agency Executive, dealing with financial and economic matters, in the course of a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency immediately after his election by Congress, said:

My principal interest in the work of the Executive will be the furtherance of the economic development of Palestine along the lines proposed by the American delegation at the Congress. I refer to the programme ably outlined and forcefully presented by Mr. Brodie, which is the result of long and careful study on the part of our American group. We are deeply convinced that the realisation of our aims in Palestine requires the mobilisation of Jewish resources in a manner and on a scale not hitherto attempted. We propose to establish in Palestine an organisation composed of experts, which will advise and assist Palestinians engaged in industry and commerce, supply reliable information to Jews in the Diaspora regarding conditions and opportunities in Palestine, and, through the medium of Palestine Economic Committees to be established in the various countries in the Diaspora, stimulate the immigration of middle-class settlers and the assembling of the capital necessary to carry out a well-conceived economic programme.

Judge Julian W. Mack, Mr. Robert Szold, Mr. Israel E. Brodie, and Mr. Emanuel Neuman, were all connected with the Brandeis administration in the American Zionist Organisation, which returned to control in the Organisation at the 1930 Convention, almost exactly nine years after the split which led to their defection, and Judge Mack was Chairman of the Palestine Development Council that was set up by the Brandeisists after the split.

Mr. Robert Szold is also a Vice-President and Mr. Brodie is a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Economic Corporation, which was organised in 1926 for the economic development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine on a non-philanthropic basis. Mr. Felix M. Warburg is Honorary President of the Corporation, Mr. Bernard Flexner is Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Julius Simon, another prominent Brandeisist is President.

In the last Report of the Corporation issued by Mr. Julius Simon in May of this year, it was stated that long-term credits approximating £80,000 have been made immediately available by the Palestine Economic Corporation to enable 500 families of Jewish agricultural labourers in Palestine to become independent home and orchard owners during the current year.

The Corporation holds a large tract of land in the Haifa Bay area. It also holds 75 per cent. of the share capital of £100,000 in the Central Bank of Co-operative Institutions in Palestine, Ltd., and in addition, has advanced to it £670,000, of which £425,000 remain outstanding.

In connection with the orange-growing industry, Mr. Simon said that the Corporation jointly with the Palestine Economic Board in London will finance modern packing houses in a number of orange-growing districts.

THE IS RIFE FOR NEW ADVANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE.

Jerusalem, May 31st. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The observations I have made during the last few months have convinced me more than ever, Mr. Emanuel Neuman, head of the Economic Department in the Jewish Agency Executive, said in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency when he left Palestine (as reported by cable in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 22nd. inst.), in order to continue his work for the organization of the financial institutions and to obtain the co-operation of certain bodies, that the time is ripe for a new advance on the part of organised Jewry for the economic development of Palestine.

The economic structure we have reared here is built on sound foundations. The character and resourcefulness of the Yishuv, the economic position of the country, and the progress made during the recent years warrant, in my opinion, the investment of further capital on a sound basis.

Although the Jewish Agency has been severely handicapped of late, financially speaking, because of the world-wide depression, we feel that the time is ripe for new economic activities. I am particularly impressed by the fact that there has been accumulated in recent years a body of experience among Palestine Jewry which augurs well for the future. In agriculture, as well as in trade and industry, there are men who are capable of developing and extending our positions in the country with the aid of fresh investment capital from abroad. It is our intention to work in close contact with these forces.

SETTLING JEWISH EX-SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT IN PALESTINE ON PALESTINE SOIL.

Jerusalem, May 31st. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The settlement of 100 members of the Agricultural Section of the Jewish ex-Legionaries on an area of 1,650 dunams of land given by the Jewish National Fund for this purpose in Wady Havarith, has been inaugurated by the planting of the first tree in the new colony. The settlement is bounded on the north by the orange groves of the colony of Natania, on the east by the disputed territory of the Wady Havarith, on the south by Jewish National Fund land, and on the west by the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Archibald Silverman, a prominent American Zionist worker, who has always shown keen interest in the Legionaries, planted the first tree in the colony.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, an ex-Legionary, recalled the day when the American Jewish Legionaries first arrived in Palestine to free the Holy Land by the sword. Mr. Nathan Kaplan, of Chicago, complained that the enthusiastic promises made to the Legionaries by the leaders of the Zionist Organisation of America and the Government of Palestine had not been fulfilled, and that it was their duty to make good these promises.

Mr. Ben-Davis of New York, one of the founders of the Nathania Colony, welcomed the new settlers.

Mrs. Rachel Volitsky, wife of Rabbi Volitsky, of New York, spoke of the part of the Jewish women in the upbuilding of Palestine, and paid a tribute to Mrs. Archibald Silverman for her efforts on behalf of the ex-Legionaries.

Several Bedouins living near the new colony welcomed their new neighbours and expressed the hope that they would benefit by the advent of the Jewish colonists.

The oldest member of the ex-Legionaries, Mr. Israel Rosenberg of Philadelphia, announced a contribution of £100 to the colony for digging a well.

SONS OF FIRST JEWISH SETTLERS IN PALESTINE START NEW COLONY.

Jerusalem, May 31st. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The B'nai Benjamin Organisation, which consists of sons of the first Jewish colonists in Palestine, is starting a fourth colony in addition to its three existing colonies, Ben Aharon, Herzlia and Nathania, which will be known as Yehudia, in commemoration of the famous Hebrew lexicographer, Eliezer Ben Yehuda; the tenth anniversary of whose death will occur next Chanukah.

A hundred sons of colonists will be settled in the new colony, which consists of about 3,000 dunams, and another 3,000 dunams may be added, in which case more settlers will be brought in. The colony is situated between Tel Mond in the southeast and Nathania in the north-west. The soil is exceptionally fertile in this region.

The means for securing the land were largely obtained through the assistance of Mr. Blum of Philadelphia, owner of the Artificial Teeth Factory in Tel Aviv, who made a very considerable contribution, and additional funds were obtained by a delegation consisting of Messrs. Ittamar Ben-Avi and Ben-Ami, who visited America for the purpose.

FAIR LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ OIL PIPE-LINE IN PALESTINE: COMPANY HAS GIVEN GOVERNMENT FORMAL ASSURANCE COLONIAL SECRETARY TELLS HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Have arrangements been made to ensure fair wages and fair conditions of labour on the work carried out under the Convention regulating the transit of the mineral oils of the Iraq Petroleum Company through the territory of Palestine? Mr. David Adams (Labour) asked the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons to-day, and if so, would wages and conditions be similar to those in force on the Haifa Harbour construction.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary, said in his reply that the Company had given the Government a formal assurance that they would observe fair conditions of labour on the execution of all contracts carried out under the Convention. He was not yet in possession of information as to these conditions of labour, but the matter was engaging the attention of the Palestine High Commissioner with reference to the assurances given by the Company.

JEWISH COLONIES IN RUSSIA BENEFIT BY NEW STALIN FREE TRADE DECREE.

Moscow, June 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The new Soviet decree re-establishing free trading in agricultural products, is expected to result in an improvement of the conditions in the Jewish colonies, and in the supply of food to the Jewish towns.

The entire Yiddish press in the Soviet Union has started a campaign calling on the Jewish colonists and the Jewish agricultural collectives to take full advantage of the new opportunities provided by the free trading decree and send their products direct to the consumers in the towns.

The Moscow Yiddish daily "Emess" reveals in this connection that the State Bank has decided to allocate during the next three months a sum of ten million roubles among agriculturists and collectives in short term credits, to enable them to engage in direct trading to the towns. The "Emess"

urges the Jewish colonists to utilise these short-term credits as far as possible, and to provide themselves with booths and portable tents for use in the market-places. In a similar way the Charkoff Yiddish daily "Stern" urges the Communist leaders in the Jewish colonies to use the new facilities for free trading among the Jewish colonists.

The Yiddish papers already report from various towns which contain large Jewish populations, like Cherson, Kiev, Jitomir, and Berditchev, that the prices of foodstuffs, especially butter, meat, milk, and vegetables have fallen considerably since the issue of the new decree.

VAYDA-VOYVOD GOVERNMENT BELIEVED TO BE ONLY STOP-GAP MINISTRY:

PACT WITH JEWISH NATIONAL PARTY MAY BE RENEWED: JORGA WANTS ELECTION BLOC WITH CUZISTS BUT DEPUTY GEORGE CUZA SAYS THEY WILL AGREE ONLY IF IRON GUARD IS EXCLUDED.

Bucharest, June 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Vayda-Voyvod Government is generally regarded in the country as a stop-gap Government, which will hold office only till after the elections. Parliament will be dissolved in a few days, and the elections will take place in the first half of next month.

The Jewish population does not hail the new Government with enthusiasm, but shows no actual hostility. M. Vayda-Voyvod is held to be an antisemite, but not so outspokenly as his predecessor, Professor Jorga. The rest of the members of the Cabinet are not men who can be accused of antisemitism, except, perhaps, for the Minister of War, General Stefanescu Amza, who held the same post in the Jorga Government.

Contrary to expectations, the Under-Secretaryship of State for Minorities, created by Professor Jorga, has been retained, under the same Under-Secretary, Deputy Rudolf Brandsch, one of the leaders of the German minority.

The new Under-Secretary for Press Affairs, M. Tilea, received foreign press representatives last night, and in reply to a question put by the J.T.A. representative, whether the Government would renew the election pact which the National Peasants' Government had with the Jewish National Party of Roumania, under M. Maniu's Premiership, he said that if the Jewish Party would propose such a pact with the Government it would probably be accepted.

Meanwhile, it is stated that Professor Jorga, presiding at a meeting of the Council of his Party, raised the question of an election pact with other Parties, and the former Under-Secretary for the Interior, M. Ramnic, was authorised by Professor Jorga to invite Professor Cuza's son, Deputy George Cuza, to join a united front with the Jorga Party, and the antisemitic Iron Guard Organisation. Deputy Cuza has replied that the Cuzists will conclude a pact with the Jorga Party, but only on condition that the Iron Guard is not included.

INCOHERENT DEMAGOGY AND MEGALOMANIA OF HITLER WAS BAD ENOUGH SAYS "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" BUT HITLER SEEMED BLESSED BESIDE BARONS FORMING NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT: HITLERISTS BESIDES HITING JEWS AND MOUTHING PATRIOTISM DENOUNCE UNDOUBTED SOCIAL EVILS.

London, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The incoherent demagogy and megalomania of Hitler were bad enough, the "Manchester Guardian" writes in an editorial to-day, especially in view of the fact that in the eyes of a large and growing number of Germans he was a super-man, a saviour; but Hitler, it goes on, seems blessed beside these barons who have been fetched from their bankrupt estates in Prussia to govern a civilised people. After all, there is,

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if not in Hitler himself, at least in some of his followers, a passion for something better than exists. They look forward, if hazily, to a future more adequate than the present; and, besides hating Jews and mouthing patriotism, denounce undoubted social evils; the barons and the generals look back complacently across eighteen years of horror to the time when they were dominant in Germany, and find their golden age then.

PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINE ARTS SENDS MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE TO PROFESSOR LIEBERMANN ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM PRESIDENCY OF BERLIN ART ACADEMY: LIFTED IT AGAIN TO PLACE OF IMPORTANCE IN ART WORLD.

Berlin, June 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Prussian Minister of Education and Fine Arts, Dr. Grimme, has sent a letter to Professor Max Liebermann, the great Jewish painter, on his retirement from the presidency of the Berlin Academy of Arts, which he has held since the establishment of the Republic.

As you have decided to lay down your office as President of the Academy of Art at the end of your present term of office, the Minister writes, I feel that I must immediately express to you a word of gratitude and of admiration. I want it to be a word of personal tribute, for when your retirement enters into effect there will be opportunity enough to pay official tribute to your untiring work as President of the Academy.

Your decision is of immense significance because it brings to a close an epoch in the life of the Academy. You may look forward with satisfaction and with pride to the verdict of history, for in the 12 years of your presidency the Academy has made big strides forward, and has regained its dominant position in German art life. Under your leadership the exhibitions of the Academy have again become the centre of interest in German art life, and have won the admiring attention of the art world. The German people have to thank you for the fact that these exhibitions are again a serious factor in the cultural life of our nation, and have added to Germany's artistic prestige in the world. I feel that I must thank you for this, particularly since I have learned in our personal contacts to respect and to honour you not only officially as the Minister responsible for this Department, but as a man for whom I have the greatest admiration.

DEATH OF GREAT JEWISH MEDICAL AUTHORITY IN WARSAW.

Warsaw, June 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Eduard Flatau, one of the most renowned psychiatrists, died here to-day at the age of 63. His most important service to medical science was the discovery of cancer of the brain.

Dr. Flatau, who was born in Plotzk in 1869, went to Moscow University to study medicine at the age of 17. After a five years' course there, he went to Berlin University, where he took an eight-year course, including a short term at Heidelberg University. He started practising as a nerve specialist in Warsaw 33 years ago. He wrote a number of books on medical subjects, including "The Atlas of the Human Brain", "Normal and Pathological Anatomy of the Nerve Cells", "Neuritis and Polyneuritis", and several works on psychiatry and nerve disease. He also contributed to many medical encyclopaedias and medical publications.

DEATH OF LORD BRENTFORD.

London, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Lord Brentford, who as Sir William Joynson-Hicks was Home Secretary in the Baldwin Government, died to-day at the age of 67.

At many points during his long political career, Lord Brentford touched Jewish, and particularly, Zionist interests, in the one in relation to his administration of the aliens and immigration laws, and in the other as one of the outstanding opponents of the Zionist policy in Palestine and a supporter of the Arab claims.

Before he joined the Baldwin Government in 1923, he was constantly attacking British policy in Palestine and initiating debates for that purpose in the House of Commons. While he was a member of the Government, he subordinated his own views on this question to the collective policy of the Cabinet, and abstained from anti-Zionist activity, but after the fall of the Government, when he regained his independence he resumed his previous anti-Zionist activity, and as Lord Brentford he was again one of the leaders of the anti-Zionist group in Parliament. He was announced as the Chairman of the Albert Hall meeting which Shaukat Ali was to have addressed on the last anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, but which was afterwards abandoned.

In July 1922, he initiated the big Palestine debate, in which Mr. Winston Churchill, as Colonial Secretary, defended the British policy, and in that debate Mr. Ormsby-Gore sprung a surprise when he read out a statement which Sir William Joynson-Hicks had sent to the Zionist Organisation on November 4th., 1917, immediately after the issue of the Balfour Declaration, in which he had written: "I consider that one of the greatest outcomes of this terrible war will be the rescue of Palestine from Turkish Government, and I will do all in my power to forward the views of the Zionists, in order to enable the Jews once more to take possession of their own land".

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said when he had finished reading the statement, went even further than I, who have been a consistent supporter of the Zionist movement have ever gone, in using the phrase "take possession of their own land".

His Denial Of Anti-Jewish Discrimination.

While he was at the Home Office, Sir William Joynson-Hicks was repeatedly accused of administering the aliens laws in a spirit of anti-Jewish discrimination, but he indignantly repudiated these charges. On one occasion, Mr. Samuel Finburgh, who was then a Conservative member of Parliament, challenged him from his own side of the House.

It was a little unkind, Sir William said in his reply, for a member of his own political party not to have seen him first on the subject, but if a single instance could be given where he had shown any anti-Jewish bias, he said, he would go into the facts.

I accept the challenge, Mr. Finburgh replied.

The matter was discussed at the next meeting of the Board of Deputies, where several of the members congratulated Mr. Finburgh on his stand.

On another occasion Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy made a similar allegation that he was practising religious discrimination against Jewish immigrants into England, and Sir William in his reply described this statement as "offensive and incorrect". He did not discriminate against Jews, he declared, but at a time of severe unemployment, undesirables of all creeds must be guarded against.

The antisemitic British Fascisti League petitioned him about the same time for severer restrictions against aliens, and Sir William replied to them that the present regulations were adequate and that he saw no need to extend them.

In an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in 1926, when he was still Home Secretary, Sir William said:

It is absurd to suggest that I show discrimination against the members of any particular faith. Only this morning I signed about 12 naturalisation papers, and judging by the names fifty to sixty per cent. of them are Jews. We do not investigate, however, whether the applicants are Jews or not. Religion has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The fact is that I have naturalised during the last year more aliens than my predecessor in the Labour Government did. As for restrictions against immigration, he added, I fear that while unemployment exists to the present extent, such restrictions will stand for many years to come.

The Jews as a community have always been supporters of law and order, Sir William wrote in a message to a Jewish paper at that time. It is my duty in my present office to uphold law and order, and anything which you and similarly minded loyal people can do to support the Government and prevent social disruption and political disorder will be most gladly welcomed by us.

Lord Brentford was an extremely religious man and on one occasion when he spoke at an annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he claimed that if the Bible were applied in every-day life it would solve all social, political and economic questions.

It was Lord Brentford who presided at the big Albert Hall demonstration called to protest against religious persecution in Soviet Russia, at which the Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, was one of the principal speakers.

ARAB EFFENDI AND ARAB SHEPHERD WHO REVEALED TO JEWISH FRIENDS
WHERE VICTIMS WERE BURIED GIVE EVIDENCE IN TRIAL OF
BEDOINS ACCUSED OF MURDERING JEWISH BOY AND GIRL STAHL
AND ZOHAR.

Jerusalem, June 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The young Effendi who told some of his Jewish friends that a young Arab shepherd in his employment had discovered where the bodies of Salia Zohar and Johanan Stahl were buried, appeared to-day as a witness in the trial of the two Bedouins, Rashid Abu Sulman, and Salib Abu Sulman, who are accused of the murder of the young Jewish couple, who disappeared about a year ago after leaving Jaffa on a walking tour. He told the court that his shepherd had communicated to him the various particulars he had obtained after a conversation with one of the murderers.

The Arab shepherd followed his employer in the witness box, relating how he had discovered the facts about the murder and the burial of the victims.

The police statement issued in November when the bodies were found and the accused Arabs arrested, said that a shepherd boy had told his master, a wealthy Effendi, of the whereabouts of the bodies and this was communicated in turn to Mr. Shapiro (Mr. Abraham Shapiro, the veteran leader of the colony of Petach Tikvah), who gave his information, through an interested gentleman of Tel Aviv, to the police.

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