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MR. NAHUM SOKOLOV BACK FROM AMERICA: CONSIDERING CALAMITOUS
TIMES AMOUNT RAISED FOR PALESTINE BETTER THAN 20 MILLION
IN NORMAL TIMES: AMERICAN JEWRY BEEN IMPOVERISHED BEYOND
DESCRIPTION: YET OUR WORK CROWNED BY GREAT SUCCESS.

London, June 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Zionist World Organisation and the Jewish Agency for Palestine arrived in London last night from his American tour on behalf of the Palestine funds, having broken his journey for a few days in Paris, where he saw the new President of the Republic, M. Lebrun, the new Minister of Health, M. Justin Godart, who is President of the France-Palestine Committee, and other statesmen and friends of the Palestine work.

Mr. Sokolov was received at the railway station by many Zionists, among them Professor Selig Brodetsky and Mr. Berl Locker, members of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. Kaplansky, former member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Mr. Sokolov afterwards addressed a special Conference of the English Zionist Federation, which was held last night.

Everybody coming back from America, Mr. Sokolov began, is asked - How much?

The question is not an easy one to answer, and, in truth, I am not able to give you the precise figure. The amount raised is a mixture of cash and pledges, and the pledges are a mixture of individual pledges and collective pledges. People with experience will know the difference between the two types of pledges. Individual pledges are not yet cash, but they are naturally a little more important than collective pledges. Then there is the accountancy difficulty that some of the pledges were made in the previous year, and they are coming in in this. I want to be particularly cautious and I am not in a position to state the precise amount, but considering the calamitous times in America, the amount raised is better than 20 million in normal times.

In the present circumstances, considering that this is the most terrible crisis America has ever experienced, Mr. Sokolov went on, it is a great success. It is true, unfortunately, that American Jewry has been impoverished beyond description. This unparalleled calamity, which has so cruelly disorganised and ruined the whole civilised world and which - let us hope! - will subside through the international efforts devoted to the work of recovery, is bound to disappear sooner than anywhere else in the young, powerful, giant organism of the United States. With the whole of America the 4½ million of its Jewish population will undoubtedly regain their former position, and become once more a source of Jewish self-help in the great brotherhood of the Diaspora, and in the national solidarity for the reconstruction of Palestine.

"We Have Not Confined Ourselves To Fund-Raising."

American Jewry, Mr. Sokolov said, has, in an overwhelming majority, grasped the fact that Palestine has become the laboratory of a Jewish national revival, which is a comprehensive term applied to every phase of an immense reconstruction, of which the well-known achievements in colonisation are only the elementary steps.

My colleagues and I have not confined ourselves on previous visits to America, any more than on the last visit, to the task of fund-raising, or to the usual business of propaganda. The work was - and ever should be - more of a teaching and instructive character. We tried to bring home to American Jewry a true conception of Zionism: that it embraces the study of the technique and psychology of building the Jewish National Home, the operation and application of historical laws, and the communication of knowledge and instruction by which every section of the Jewish Diaspora - and in the present case the greatest section - may be inspired to play its part in the majestic plan of rebuilding Palestine.

To a profoundly materialistic and in an economic sense deeply-depressed section of the population, Zionism has come to show that a great ideal can become a reality, that the law of history is immutable, that an inspired people, though oppressed, persecuted, and, in its great majority, exceedingly poor - can be restored by re-communion with nature and by its own hard work. American Jewry has understood that there is no more robust exposition and no clearer manifestation of the eternity of Justice and the moral law of nations than the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

In this respect, Christian America is in full agreement with Jewish America. From Washington to Massachusetts and from New Jersey to Chicago, I realised this truth at hundreds of great manifestations and public meetings.

Is it then to be wondered at, Mr. Sokolov concluded, that my work in the United States, so nobly and ably seconded by Sir Norman Angell, by Dr. Nahum Goldman - and on the spot by the most experienced and devoted local leaders and workers - has been crowned by a great success?

Need Not Expect Statement Of Government Policy Till Autumn
Professor Brodetsky Says And If Government Is Going To Have
A Loan Matter Will Not Be Practical Politics Till October
Or November: Not Certain Parliament Will Sanction Loan In
These Days Of Financial Stringency Or Government Will Ask
For It: Attitude Of Jewish Agency Undergone No Change Since
Co-operation Was Re-established With Government: We Look
On Premier's Letter As Constituting Basis Of Co-operation
And Any Departure From That Letter Cannot Take Place Without
Our Consent.

At the present moment the thoughts of all of us are directed to the very important problems of land in Palestine, and to the report of Mr. Lewis French, Director of Palestine Development, copies of which have been handed to the Jewish Agency and the Arab Executive, Professor Selig Brodetsky said.

The High Commissioner for Palestine made a statement last Monday, he went on, pointing out the procedure which will be followed in connection with the report, and also that at present it is a confidential document and not for publication.

This is the procedure: The report is one that is made to the High Commissioner, who invites the observations of the Jewish Agency and the Arab Executive. When these observations are submitted to him, he is to study the report together with the observations, and then he is to make his own comments. Finally, all the documents go to the Colonial Secretary, who will make his recommendations to the Government. It is not the intention of the Government to publish the French Report without its own recommendations. I am not, therefore in a position to give any information about the contents of the Report.

It will be, and has been considered by the Jewish Agency and a special committee has been appointed in Jerusalem to draw up our observations.

Actions Committee And Administrative Committee Will Meet In London next month: And Whole Matter Will Be Considered At These Meetings.

Then the whole matter will be fully considered during the meetings of the Actions and Administrative Committees, which open their proceedings in London on July 25th., Dr. Brodetsky announced. The Executive were anxious to hold these meetings earlier, he said, but force majeure was exercised on us, especially from Palestine. The observations will therefore not be drawn up until those meetings.

The Government does not expect our observations until August, and that means that the High Commissioner will not be able to make his comments until then. In that month the Colonial Secretary will be in Ottawa for the Imperial Conference, and he will therefore not be able to investigate the whole question until he returns in September. We need not expect any statement of Government policy until the autumn, and if the Government is going to have a loan, the matter will not be practical politics until the autumn Parliamentary session in October or November.

The attitude of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Brodetsky declared, has undergone no change on the question of land from the time - a year and a half or so ago - when co-operation was re-established with the Government by the Jewish Agency after the negotiations with the Cabinet Committee.

Dr. Brodetsky traced the history of the land question from the White Paper, the Hope-Simpson Report, the Drummond Shiels announcement in Parliament of the proposed settlement of ten thousand families in connection with the 2½ million pound Development Loan, and the Prime Minister's letter.

"We have to face, he said, the possibility of a loan being an uncertain quantity. It is not in any sense certain that Parliament will sanction such a loan in these days of financial stringency, or that the Government will ask for it. The again, people have realised that to settle 10,000 families on the basis of a loan of 2½ million pounds, is, to say the least, a little remote from actuality.

Sir John Hope-Simpson gave 29.4 per cent. as the figure of those Arabs who had no land. The suggestion of 20,000 Arabs who have no land because Jews have bought it over their heads has been demonstrated to be an absurdity. While the investigations have not yet been completed, it is clear that the number will not be even 10 per cent., or even 5 per cent. Indeed, the figure will be a very modest one.

I wish to make it clear, Dr. Brodetsky said, that we look on the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann in February 1931 as constituting the basis of co-operation of the Jewish Agency with the Government which was re-established after the negotiations with the Cabinet Committee.

"We further consider that any departure from that letter cannot take place without our consent.

JEWISH LAND SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE: THOUSAND FAMILY PLAN IN VADI HAVARITH.

Jerusalem, June 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund at its last meeting parcelled out the lands now available at Vadi Havarith, in the coastal plain.

This allocation, based on plans worked out by the Agricultural Settlement Department, provides for the eventual establishment of nine settlements, with close on 1,000 families. An important feature of the plan is the reservation of land for middle-class Jews, for whom five settlements are provided, comprising 425 families.

These settlements will provide for the following types:

(a) Two settlements for middle-class Jews, with a total of 190 families; (b) a settlement for middle-class settlers contracting with "Yakhin", for developing orange plantations - 85 families; (c) a settlement of the B'nai Benjamin, the organisation of Sons of Palestine Farmers - 40 families; (d) a settlement of the Russian Zionist Centre, consisting of Zionists living previously in Russia - 100 families.

The other half of the land has been allocated for families drawn from Palestinian groups of workers of various types, as follows: (a) A settlement of Jewish ex-Legionaries, mostly from America - 100 families, together with the workers of the orange grove on the borders of Vadi Havarith, the so-called "Pardes Hagdud" (an area belonging to a group of American Jews) - 17 families; (b) a settlement of the Vitkin Group (named after one of the early labour leaders) - 110 families, and the Haemek Group - 70 families; (c) Yemenite Settlement - 50 families; (d) Kaposel Hamizrachi Settlement - 70 families; (e) settlement of Hedera Intensive Group - 50 families; Ribuz Gimel - 40 families; Federia Group - 40 families. The members of these groups are mostly workers from Hedera, the large colony which borders Vadi Havarith on the North.

In addition, 450 dunams have been allocated for the extension of the Brandeis Quarter (established by the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York) at Hedera, which will have 40 families.

The average unit per family is 17 dunams, an area determined by the intensive character of agriculture which is possible in the coastal plain, as orange growing will be the chief feature of the development of Vadi Havarith. This includes a certain area of heavy soil for other cultures and of course land for building.

Allowing for a certain area still in reserve not yet transferred to the Fund, altogether an area of 18,850 metric dunams has been thus distributed.

While in some settlements occupation and cultivation will take place in the course of a year or so, some of the groups are in a position to commence small scale operations quite soon, namely the Vitkin and Haemek Groups, who have been on the land for the purpose of occupation for protective purposes;

the "Yakhin" Group, which has signed contracts with investors abroad, the ex-Legionaries, together with the Pardes Hagdud workers, and also the settlers of the Brandeis quarter.

The Jewish National Fund points out that in allocating the land it has taken into consideration the needs and claims of all sections. 'It has set aside a substantial area for the middle class, which is taking an increasing interest in personal settlement in Palestine, and is expected to play an important part in the agricultural development of Jewish Palestine. The requirements of those working men who have been in the country for many years have also been met. An opportunity to settle on the land has been given to those Jews who fought in the British army for the liberation of Palestine. Organised Orthodox Jewry is represented by the Hapoel Hamizrachi and the Yemenites.

The land of Vadi Havarith is being redeemed by the Jews of Canada, who have undertaken to raise a million dollars for its acquisition.

JEWISH LABOUR SETTLEMENT IN GERMANY: FIRST COLONY FOR UNEMPLOYED JEWS STARTED NEAR BERLIN: WILL COMBINE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTISAN WORK: BEGINNING WITH 30 OR 40 SETTLERS BUT INCREASING VERY CONSIDERABLY SOON TO GIVE REALLY VALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO JEWISH UNEMPLOYED.

Berlin, June 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Central Jewish Welfare Office here announces that it has for some time been considering establishing a Jewish labour colony in Germany. There were certain difficulties that held up the scheme, but these have now been cleared out of the way, and with the generous assistance of the Prussian Ministry of Welfare, the Prussian Federation of Jewish Communities, and the other State Federations of Jewish Communities, the Neuendorf Estate, near Berlin, has been taken over, which provides an opportunity of settling a large number of Jewish unemployed there both in agriculture, including vegetable gardening, and in artisan occupations.

Even in ordinary, economically sound days, the Welfare Office states, the scheme would be of great importance, but at the present time it is impossible to over-estimate its importance. The number of Jewish unemployed are steadily growing. Many of them cannot be re-absorbed in productive work for many years ahead. The young people leaving school have no openings for employment. All these look for opportunities such as those provided by the Neuendorf scheme to engage in productive work and earn their livelihood.

The Neuendorf estate will start work on July 1st., with 30 or 40 settlers. It is intended soon to increase the number of settlers very considerably, in order to give really valuable assistance to the Jewish unemployed.

The Neuendorf estate is eminently fitted to provide extensive openings for employment. There are carpentry, locksmith, shoemaking, and other workshops.

Herr S. Adler-Rudel, Dr. Alfred Berger, Dr. Max Kreutzberger, Land Court Councillor Dr. Lilienthal, Herr Wilhelm Marcus, and Dr. Bruno Voyda, are the members of the Committee in charge of the Neuendorf colony.

The foundation stone was laid in June last year, of the first Jewish agricultural settlement in Germany, situated at Gross Gaglow, near Cottbus, outside Berlin, established with the aid of the Government and intended for beginning a big movement to settle German Jews on the soil in Germany, launched by the Union of Jewish ex-Soldiers in Germany.

The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Prussian Government, the District Chief, Dr. Eichler, the Lord Mayor of Cottbus, Dr. Kreutz, and other State and local dignitaries, and by about 200 representatives of Jewish communities and Jewish organisations of all shades of opinion, among them Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, President of the Federation of German Rabbis; Law Councillor Leo Wolff, Vice-President of the Berlin Jewish Community, representing also the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia; Herr Heinrich Stern, President of the Federation of Liberal Jews in Germany; Professor Frankfurt, on behalf of the O.R.T. World Federation; Herr Wilhelm Graetz, on behalf of the German O.R.T.; Dr. Ludwig Tietz, on behalf of the Jewish Youth Organisation in Germany; Dr. Friedrich Brod-nitz, on behalf of the Keren Hayesod, Dr. Nathan Birnbaum, on behalf of the Agudath Israel, and Councillor Rau, on behalf of the Jewish People's Party and the Zionist Federation in Germany.

At the beginning of this month, the Federation of Jewish ex-Soldiers in Germany reported that the land settlement movement it had started was making good progress, and that 17 additional plots were being allocated for settlers at Gross Gagliow.

In Breslau, twenty Jewish families have formed a group for starting a land-settlement outside the city, and it is planned to start similar settlements in the vicinity of other towns.

The Agudath Israel in Germany is also settling 20 or 30 unemployed Jews on the land in Germany.

Dr. Ludwig Hollaender, Director of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, recently declared at a meeting of the Jewish Land Settlement Federation in Germany that the more menacing the economic crisis, the more important was the idea of Jewish settlement on the land.

HITLERISTS FAIL TO OBTAIN CONTROL OF HESSEN GOVERNMENT.

Berlin, June 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jews of Hessen are relieved to-day by the failure of the Nazis to obtain a clear majority in the elections which have just taken place to the State Parliament of Hessen, where the notorious Boxheimer documents were found.

Although they have failed to obtain control of the State Government, the Nazis have, however, increased their representation in the new Hessen Diet by five seats. They now hold 32 seats out of the total of 70.

"Times" Draws Conclusion From Hessen Election That Nazis Are Hardly Likely To Obtain Absolute Majority At Reichstag Elections Next Month.

The Nazis polled 328,313 votes, as compared with 291,183 in November last, the "Times" report says. The Socialists have also improved their position from 15 to 17 seats, the number of votes cast in their favour having risen from 168,101 to 172,545.

The Nazis appear to have gained chiefly at the expense of the new National Unionist list, which has lost three of its former five seats, and probably, too, of the Communists, who will enter the new Diet with only seven seats against the former 10. The Centre Party has retained its 10 seats and the German Nationalist Party is again returned with one seat.

The general situation in Hesse, the "Times" adds, has, as expected, not undergone any material change, and the formation of a Government majority should still prove as difficult as before. The conclusion is drawn from to-day that the Nazis are also hardly likely to obtain an absolute majority at the Reichstag elections next months.

"HAIL HITLER" SYNAGOGUE DESECRATOR SHOUTS ON BEING SENTENCED
BY LAW COURT.

(Berlin, June 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)).

A Nazi has been arrested at Vietz and found guilty of having painted swastikas outside the local synagogue last week.

On being fined by the court 50 Marks and told that otherwise he would go to prison for 10 days, the prisoner left the court room, shouting "Hail Hitler".

Swastikas and the "Perish Judea" slogan, together with the slogan "Down with Rome" have been found painted on the outside of one of the Catholic Churches in Essen.

SWITZERLAND PROHIBITS SWASTIKA AND HITLERIST UNIFORM AND DEPORTS
GERMAN HITLERISTS.

Zurich, June 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Federal Government of Switzerland has issued an order prohibiting the wearing of the swastika, and of the brown shirts of the Nazi Party.

Two German Nazis, W. Morstadt and W. Schulz, have been deported from the country for engaging in Nazi activity, and a number of other German citizens have been warned that they will be deported if they continue their Nazi activity.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN HARDOON CASE.

Shanghai, June 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The hearing of the claims brought by members of the Hardoon family seeking to set aside the will by which the whole vast estate of the Jewish multi-millionaire goes to the widow, was concluded here to-day after Mr. Horace Samuel, who is appearing for two of the claimants, had spoken for eleven hours, contending that Mr. Hardoon had continued all his life to be an Iraq citizen, and demanding that the case should therefore be tried by Iraq law, which would revoke the will.

Judgment in the case has been reserved.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS.

Johannesburg, May 26th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Mr. B. Fisher, the Treasurer of the Durban Jewish Benevolent Society, writes in the "Zionist Record" here drawing attention to the large number of Jewish men and boys who are going from town to town in search of work. If something is not done soon, he says, these people will slowly but surely degenerate into tramps and useless citizens.

My society have done the best they can for our local people, Mr. Fischer writes, but we are now inundated with outside applicants who seek aid and work. For these cases we are not in a position to do much, but in most cases they are sent to another town by rail. The result is that thousands of pounds are being spent annually by the various Benevolent Societies in the country on rail fares with no material benefit to any of the applicants who call for assistance.

Mr. Fisher proposes a Conference of Deputies from all the Jewish benevolent societies to formulate a scheme and suggests as a way out a home for unemployed Jews in a central spot, preferably Johannesburg, where these men may feel at home and not feel they are outcasts depending on charity. The home should be run in conjunction with the existing Labour Employment Bureau there, and financed by subsidy from the various benevolent societies in South Africa.

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