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DR. WEIZMANN AND HIS TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA: IT REQUIRED COURAGE TO START CAMPAIGN IN MIDST OF ECONOMIC CRISIS BUT SUCCESS HAS BEEN MADE OF IT HE SAYS AT RECEPTION IN HIS HONOUR: REASON IS THAT ZIONISM IS SPIRITUAL SIDE OF LIFE OF SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS ON WHICH EVERYTHING REVOLVES.

London, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Viscountess Erleigh presided at a reception given at Claridge's Hotel to-night in honour of Dr. and Mrs. Weizmann, on their return from South Africa where Dr. Weizmann headed the Keren Hayesod campaign.

South Africa is an example of what a small Jewish Community can do, Dr. Weizmann said in his address. It is a very small community totalling 70,000 Jews, who are distributed over a vast area as big as Europe. They live in very small groups and with the exception of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, the Communities are specks in a vast area, and sometimes it is impossible to find a minyan in an area of a thousand square miles. They are surrounded chiefly by a coloured population. They live in isolation and are cut off from the main stream of Jewish life. This is partly responsible for the physical difficulties of the campaign. Large areas have to be traversed. Like the general population the Jews are closely knit in the sense that everybody knows everyone else. This makes the work easier in a sense. Then again they all hail from one particular district of Lithuania. It seems that all the Jews of South Africa came originally from Shavli. I never knew that the community of Shavli was so big a community. I thought it was a very small place indeed. In any case the majority of the Jews do come from between Kovno and Vilna. There are, of course, British, German and Polish Jews, but overwhelmingly there are those who come from Shavli.

There is a great and noble tradition in Lithuania, carried down from the Gaon of Vilna, Dr. Weizmann went on, and the tradition has been transmitted to the Lithuanian Jews in South Africa, and it is their most precious possession. The South African Jews are not a rich people. Even in normal times they don't get wealthy Jews from Shavli. There are a few rich Jews, but they don't have any predilection for Palestine and Zionism. "We did not see them all the time we were there, and I don't think any of the other Jews see them. In the money collected there is no rich Jews' money."

In the sum which has been collected, which will amount to £100,000, there are only four contributions of a thousand pounds each, and these were given by firms. There were three contributions of £500 and one or two of £250, but in the main the amount was made up of contributions of £50, £10, and £5, which means that every Jew in South Africa has contributed to the Keren Hayesod. If you take into account that after this campaign another started for the J.N.F., and also take into consideration the large sums invested by the Community in Palestine (I know of one building society which has invested £75,000), it is an immense sum, and per capita it has not been equalled by any other community in the world.

South Africa has been badly hit by the economic depression, Dr. Weizmann said. The fundamental industry of South Africa is agriculture, and the production chiefly of maize. The price of this cereal has gone down to the last possible depth, and the farmer is in straits. The Jew is chiefly a small trader, or a storekeeper, and he has naturally suffered very much. It required daring and courage to start the campaign, but there you are, a success has been made of it. The reason for this success is that for the South African Jews Zionism is not a mere pastime. It is the spiritual side of their life. Everything revolves around it. Money came by itself. They gave all they could. They never stinted themselves. There is no doubt that the type of Jew who in previous years was able to give £500 has gone. The economic upheaval has broken up the Jewish bourgeoisie. I do, however, verily believe that in the pocket of every Jew there is five or ten pounds for Palestine, and into his pocket we have to go. South Africa set this example.

Rich Jews Showed Themselves Super-Patriots Dr. Weizmann Says:  
Issued Warning We Had Come To Export Money: General  
Herzog's Appearance At Our First Meeting Countered This  
Pernicious Propaganda.

For our success in the campaign, Dr. Weizmann pursued, we are grateful to the Jewish Community, and also to our non-Jewish friends, foremost to General Smuts, who from the very beginning lent us his moral support and was anxious to see our work crowned with success. I should also mention General Herzog and his colleagues. I think that if it had not been for General Herzog's first appearance, our work would have been fraught with difficulty. I mentioned that we did not see the rich Jews, but they showed themselves to be super-patriots, in fact 110 per cent. South Africans, and they found their way into the newspapers. They issued a warning to the Jewish Community that we had come to export money. General Herzog's work, in appearing at our first meeting, countered this pernicious propaganda.

Could Put Palestine In Pocket Of South Africa: But Size Of  
A Country Is Not Decisive Factor: Our Immigrants In  
Palestine Are Inspired By An Ideal.

Very often people compare South Africa to Palestine, Dr. Weizmann said, and the one who is particularly responsible for drawing this parallel is General Smuts. I think that the comparison is correct as far as the climate and physical conditions of the country are concerned. Both countries are sunny, but apart from the analogy in regard to climatic conditions, the comparison stops. There are enormous differences, particularly in size. One could put Palestine in the vast pocket of South Africa. There is in South Africa a game reserve for wild beasts, and this occupies 7,000 square miles. The total of mandated territory in Palestine is 10,000 square miles, but it does not all belong to the Jews, so the wild beasts of South Africa have a national home bigger than the Jews.

There is a fundamental difference in agriculture in Palestine and South Africa. South African agriculture is extensive and based on cheap labour, almost amounting to slave labour. The white man is an overlord, and the actual work is performed by the native. Here is a fundamental difference from Palestine. When you tell a South African that we are trying to settle a family on two or three acres, he doesn't believe it, but it is true.

The total export of oranges from Palestine is slightly bigger than that from South Africa and Rhodesia together. If you contrast again the policies in both countries, particularly in immigration, you will find that the policy of South Africa is based on the quota bill. It is made as difficult as possible for the white man to settle in the Union.

Policy In Palestine Is Open Door And For Jew Who Is Considered A White Man Door Is As Wide Open As Possible.

The policy in Palestine is the open door, and for the Jew, who is still considered a white man, the door is as wide open as possible. Last month 2,200 certificates were granted. If you consider that the size of Rhodesia is 75 times as much as Palestine, then you should multiply 75 by 2,200 for the total number of immigrants, that is, if the Palestine policy were pursued.

It points to one thing - that the size of the country is not the decisive factor. In Palestine we are more fortunate, because our immigrants are inspired by an ideal. It makes them perform things not possible to others without that ideal in other parts of the world.

Not Much Sign Of Antisemitism In South Africa: Yet So Long As Jews Were Traders Boer Had Affection For Them But Now Jews Are Becoming Farmers That Is To Certain Extent Cause Of Jealousy Or Antisemitism.

There is not much sign of antisemitism in South Africa, Dr. Weizmann continued, but the Jew stands apart, and is not assimilated. The storekeeper is a fountain of information, and his store is a club corresponding to the place of the synagogue in Russia, where war and peace were decided, so the part the Jew plays is not commensurate with his numbers.

In latter years, the Jews have taken to farming. There are 1,000 Jewish farmers, and they are on the increase. The Jews are among the most progressive farmers. They are doing well, despite the crisis. In most cases these Jews have acquired land from the vast surplus of the land in possession of the Boers, who had estates which they could not manage.

The Jews settled down and made a success of the land, and I am informed that there is to a certain extent a cause of antisemitism or jealousy in this respect.

So long as the Jews were traders, the Boer respected them and had, indeed, an affection for the Jews. To-day, to my deep regret, they say in some cases: Look at the Jew. He has taken my land and look what he has made of it. It is painfully reminiscent of what we hear certain Arabs say which has caused the British expert to worry about the "poor" Arabs.

"We shall go on with our work in Palestine, crisis or no crisis, Dr. Weizmann said, because nothing can stop us, and if you look at the position of Jewry all over the world, I think you can say that Palestine forms a very happy exception to the rule. Not that it is flowing with wealth, or milk and honey, but there is joy there, the joy of creating, of doing something, of planting something, of working for the future, of doing something that is constructive and not destructive, and not of despairing, which is the lot which has befallen Jews and the majority of non-Jews alike all over the world.

Perhaps In Russia Jewish Problem Is Solved Materially But In  
Palestine Problem Is Being Solved Of How To Be A Jew.

Perhaps in Russia, Dr. Weizmann remarked, the Jewish problem is solved. I have no doubt that materially, as compared with the general level of life in Russia in former times, the Jew fares better now than he did under the Czar. But we understand a Jew to be the carrier of a great tradition and you may say that the Jewish problem is solved in Russia if you agree with the dictum that there would be no Jewish problem if there were no Jews.

In contradistinction to Russia, in Palestine the problem is being solved, the problem of how to be a Jew without fear or favour and yet find his rightful place in human society. These 200,000 Jews in Palestine who are the vanguard, have solved this problem, and that is much more than can be said of all the international conferences that sit on all the beautiful lakes of the world with their problems. I am sure that all of you will do your duty to Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann's Tribute To Late Lord Melchett And His Children  
Lord Melchett And Lady Erleigh Who Are Carrying On His  
Work With Loyalty And Devotion.

Dr. Weizmann paid a tribute to Lord and Lady Erleigh and to Lord Melchett, who was one of the speakers, for the share which their family was taking in the work. When Lord Melchett spoke, Dr. Weizmann said, somehow his voice sounded like that of his father, who began a great piece of work and was not able to continue it. But his children, he said, are carrying it on with loyalty and devotion. I welcome them and we hope we shall see more of them.

Nothing Can Stop Our Movement Lord Melchett Says.

Lord Melchett said that Palestine is a country of joy. The people there are happy, happy in quite a different way than we in other parts of the world. The work they are doing there means something to them of a deeply spiritual character and everyone who takes part in the upbuilding of Eretz Israel derives the deepest satisfaction. Jewry in Palestine has turned an important corner, Lord Melchett concluded. Now is the time for joy. Nothing can turn us back; nothing can stop our movement.

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz, said that an important factor which had contributed to the success of the campaign was the sympathy and understanding of the aims of Zionism by the non-Jews of South Africa, and in this respect General Smuts and General Fenzog had played a noble part.

Mr. Simon Marks and Dr. Eder also spoke.

Dr. Selig Brodetsky, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, was unable to be present at the gathering only because of urgent University duties in Leeds, which made it physically impossible for him to be in London during the evening.

Lady Erleigh announced at the end of the meeting that £2,000 had been raised at the reception for the Keren Hayesod.

Mr. H. M. Davis, the President of the Federation of Synagogues, announced a contribution of £250 towards this sum from the Federation, in addition to the £500 already contributed by the Federation to the Keren Hayesod this year.

A similar amount, £250, was contributed by Sir Montague Burton, who said that he was giving it in honour of Lady Erleigh.

MR. FELIX M. WARBURG REPROACHES ZIONISTS FOR HAVING GIVEN DR. WEIZMANN SUCH CRUEL TREATMENT LAST YEAR: NOTHING TO BE PROUD OF HE SAYS IN SPEAKING AT NEW YORK DINNER CLOSING AMERICAN PALESTINE CAMPAIGN: 609,000 DOLLARS RAISED MR. LIPSKY REPORTS.

New York, June 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Honorary Chairman of the American Palestine Campaign which was launched by Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Zionist Organisation and the Jewish Agency, in January, and former Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, reproached Zionists for having given Dr. Weizmann such cruel treatment last year, when he praised Dr. Weizmann's fund-raising activities on behalf of Palestine, in speaking last night at a dinner held at the Hotel Astor, closing the American Palestine Campaign.

One cannot work in Jewish communal affairs and suit everybody, Mr. Warburg said. We are individualists, and hypersensitive. The way people like Mr. Norman Bentwich, who has surely tried his best, and Dr. Weizmann, who has sacrificed his fortune and health to the Palestine ideals, have been treated by their so-called followers is nothing to be proud of.

Mr. Louis Lipsky, the Chairman of the Campaign, reported that 609,000 dollars have been raised during the campaign.

Other speakers were Mr. Morris Rothenberg, Mr. Nathan Straus, Jr., and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

When the New York drive in the Campaign was launched in March, Mr. Warburg announced that he was contributing 50,000 dollars to the campaign.

"Times are hard", Mr. Warburg said on that occasion, "but by depriving ourselves of something - and we do not ask for tremendous sacrifice - we can proceed with our programme conservatively, on a sound economic basis. Let us try to proceed steadily, and necessarily slowly, with aggressiveness low, with ideals and humility high".

PROFESSOR FELIX FRANKFURTER APPOINTED JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

New York, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Felix Frankfurter, Professor of Law at Harvard University from 1914 - 1920, and Professor of Administrative Law at Harvard University since 1920, has to-day been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Professor Felix Frankfurter, who was born in Vienna, and will celebrate his 50th. birthday on November 15th., is a prominent Zionist, who was very active in American Zionism during the Brandeis leadership. He was a member of the Zionist delegation to the Peace Conference in 1919, when King Feisal of the Hedjaz, who headed the Hedjaz delegation, addressed to him the famous Frankfurter letter, expressing "the deepest sympathy in the Zionist movement". The letter played an important part during the proceedings of the Shaw Commission of Inquiry, after the Palestine riots of 1929.

Recently Professor Frankfurter has again been taking an active part in Zionist affairs, and he was associated with Mr. Emanuel Neuman, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, in the movement which has resulted in the formation of the American-Palestine Committee of members of the United States Congress and Senate, at the Washington meeting held in January.

Professor Frankfurter, in his address on that occasion, said that he brought a message from Justice Louis D. Brandeis, whose indisposition prevented his attendance. Approval of the establishment of a National Jewish Home in Palestine was embodied, he said, in the foreign policy of the United States in the International Treaty known as the Palestine Convention of December 3rd., 1924, between the United States and Great Britain, formally recognising the Palestine Mandate wherein the Jewish National Home provisions are contained. The Mandate, he went on, explicitly recited the Balfour Declaration and charted the mandatory with putting it into effect. Thus was the Balfour Declaration made part of the law of nations, and thereby the establishment of a Jewish National Home became an international obligation, since non-Jews also dwell in Palestine and Jews dwell also in other lands.

Discussing the obligations of Great Britain under the Mandate, Professor Frankfurter declared: If words have meaning, if a purpose clearly expressed is not a sham, then the obligation of Great Britain under the Palestine Mandate is to exert her active endeavours toward the promotion of those economic, social and cultural forces which in their combined manifestations, constitute what we call a Nation. A Nation means people, and land on which to toil and live. A National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine implies something wholly different from individual and isolated Jews living as they have lived or might live in Poland or Roumania. Land, the Jews may own in other countries; industries, they may acquire in other lands; but an integrated national life - a well founded civilised society - is the very essence of the Palestinian Home".

When Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes retired from the United States Supreme Court, his place being filled in February by Mr. Justice Cardozo, so that with Mr. Justice Brandeis there are now two Jewish judges in the Supreme Court, Professor Frankfurter was also mentioned as a likely candidate.

Judge Holmes himself was stated to have suggested to Governor Ely of Massachusetts that Professor Frankfurter should succeed him. Judge Holmes described Professor Frankfurter as one of the ablest and most profound members of the legal profession in the American nation.

**ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS BRONSTEIN TORTURING AFTER DENIAL BY ROUMANIAN EMBASSY IN UNITED STATES: LETTER FROM UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE TO EMBASSY EXPRESSES REGRET AT BRUTALITIES AGAINST JEWISH POPULATION OF BESSARABIA SAYS GUILTY OFFICIALS BEING DEALT WITH AND GOVERNMENT WILL ENDEAVOUR TO PREVENT RECURRENCES.**

New York, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Roumanian Government has confirmed the fact that the Jew, Samson Bronstein, was tortured by officials in Jenedit<sup>2</sup>, Bessarabia, in a communication addressed to the Roumanian Legation in the United States by the Under-Secretary of State, M. Tillea, after the Embassy had at first denied the report circulated by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency about the occurrence.

The Under-Secretary expresses regret in his letter that such brutalities should have been instituted against the Jewish inhabitants of Bessarabia, and announces that a vigorous investigation is in progress.

The officials in the village of Chotin, who were responsible for torturing Bronstein have been punished, the letter declares. The captain of gendarmerie, Panisoara, has been transferred as a disciplinary measure, and the chief of the gendarmerie post has been suspended, subject to a judicial enquiry, following which he will be put on trial.

The Government, it is added, will endeavour to prevent any recurrence of these outrages.

24/6/32.

The denial by the Roumanian Legation in the United States was sent to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York at the beginning of this month by its technical Counsellor, Mr. J. Rosenthal.

Upon reading this incredible report, I cabled to our Government, Mr. Rosenthal wrote, from which I have just received by cable the following answer:

The news is completely invented. The authorities have no knowledge of such an incident having occurred in Yedenitz. It would be impossible that such barbarity could be perpetrated and remain unnoticed by the authorities and unpunished.

In view of the very bad impression this sort of news can create in the minds of the public, Mr. Rosenthal added, I hope that you will see the urgency of publishing the official denial as quoted above.

BRONSTEIN WILL HAVE TO STAY IN HOSPITAL FOR MONTHS ALTHOUGH SIX WEEKS ALREADY PASSED SINCE HIS TORTURING CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF CZERNOWITZ JEWISH HOSPITAL WHERE HE IS LYING TELLS J. T. A.

Czernowitz, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Chief Medical Officer of the Jewish Hospital in Czernowitz, where Bronstein is being treated, tells the J. T. A. representative here that Bronstein will have to remain for some months still in hospital, although six weeks have already passed since he was tortured.

The wounds, he states, are still very dangerous. The wounds are as much as fifteen centimetres in length, thirteen centimetres in width, and very deep.

MR. BRACKEN M. P. DENIES HE OBJECTED TO BRONSTEIN QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 23rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Brendan Bracken, Conservative member for Paddington, has written to the "Jewish Chronicle", declaring that it was not he who objected in the House last week when Colonel Josiah Wedgwood addressed a question to the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on the torturing of Samson Bronstein.

I was not in the House when Colonel Wedgwood put his question to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, nor had I heard of the ill-treatment of Mr. Bronstein, Mr. Bracken writes.

As I have a profound respect for the Jewish race and have played some little part in assisting the Zionist movement, I should not like it to remain on record that I criticised Colonel Wedgwood's chivalrous defence of the rights of a Jew who is reported to have been grossly ill-treated by the Roumanian police.

According to Hansard, the objection to Colonel Wedgwood's question was made not by Mr. Bracken, but by Lieut.-Commander Agnew, the Conservative member for Camborne.

The report of Colonel Wedgwood's question, attributing to Mr. Bracken the supplementary question, was supplied to the J. T. A. by its Parliamentary representative, who writes apologising and expressing regrets to Mr. Bracken for the error which was quite unintentional. It is not at all easy at question time, he says, to identify everyone who jumps up with a supplementary question, especially when they cannot without difficulty be seen in the press gallery.

NAZI MARCH IN BRESLAU ORGANISED TO DRIVE JEWS TO PALESTINE  
BECOMES RIOT BUT JEWS UNAFFECTED: REPUBLICANS PUT UP  
RESISTANCE TO NAZIS: CIVIL WAR SPIRIT DEVELOPING: POLICE  
CHIEF APPEALS TO CITIZENS TO AVOID APPEARING IN STREETS:  
NO JEWS AFFECTED IN FRANKFURT UNIVERSITY RIDING.

Berlin, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Nazis in Breslau called a march and demonstration for to-day in order to proclaim "Jews! Get ready to go to Palestine!" Big posters were put up in the streets bearing this slogan, and a great deal of anxiety was caused among the Jewish population of Breslau, numbering 23,240 out of the total population of 610,000.

The Republicans of Breslau declared that they would stop the Nazi march and anti-Jewish incitement, and the police, in order to avoid a clash, prohibited the Nazi march. Nevertheless, the Nazis held their procession, and serious fighting has occurred between them and the Republicans, in which many on both sides have been injured. No Jews, however, have been affected.

There is a growing civil war feeling throughout the country, between the Nazis on the one side and the powerful Republican and Socialist forces, of the Reichsbanner and the Socialist Democratic Party on the other, and serious clashes have taken place in many places.

The police chief of Breslau has appealed to the citizens to avoid appearing in the streets, because the police cannot be responsible for the safety of individuals who venture out.

The Republicans are in many places taking the offensive now against the Hitlerists. To-day, the Reichsbanner telegraphed to President Hindenburg demanding that he should put down the Nazi incitement and pogromist agitation.

Serious fighting between Nazi students and Republican students has broken out at Frankfurt University compelling the University authorities to close down the University. Here, too, no Jewish casualties have occurred.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO OBSERVE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF MURDERED  
JEWISH FOREIGN MINISTER RATHENAU.

Berlin, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The tenth anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German Jew who was Foreign Minister, and was murdered in 1922 by antisemites, will be observed by the German Government to-morrow (Friday), at a special memorial meeting in the Reichstag.

The Prime Minister, Herr von Papen, who is absent at Lausanne, will be officially represented and several members of the Government will be present.

The usual memorial procession to Rathenau's grave, organised each year by the Reichsbanner, will also take place to-morrow.

SHECHITA DANGER NOT OVER IN PRUSSIA: ONLY ADJOURNED TILL OCTOBER.

Berlin, June 22nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Nazi motion to prohibit Shechita which has been defeated in the Prussian Parliament has not finished the matter, it emerges to-day, because a second motion put by the Nazis has been adopted under which a thorough investigation is to be made of all methods of slaughtering with a view to making it obligatory to stun animals before slaughtering. The report is to be presented to the Prussian Parliament at the first sitting in October, when the question will be gone into again.

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