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ARREST OF PALESTINE COLONISTS FOUND WITH ARMS PROTESTED IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 3. (JTA) -- Intimating that the Palestine administration had "one law for the Arab and one for the Jew," Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite, protested in the House of Commons today arrest of Jewish colonists for illegal possession of arms.

Replying to a request by Col. Wedgwood for details of a police raid on the Jewish colony of Kfar Saba, Colonial Minister William Ormsby-Gore said the action followed shooting at a truck bearing six Arabs. He said search revealed rifles and other military equipment, and six Jews were arrested, of whom two were still in custody.

Col. Wedgwood demanded release of the two still held, citing a Palestine Appeals Court ruling by which Arabs seized with arms in their possession were ordered released because they had been arrested after expiration of the emergency regulations. The Colonial Secretary refused declaring they had been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the shooting.

Col. Wedgwood asked Mr. Ormsby-Gore for an explanation of the Government communique on the recent Tiberias rioting which put responsibility on the Jews. The Colonial Secretary said his evidence showed the disturbance was caused "by a small party of New Zionists marching in uniforms."

HEBREW U. RECTOR, ON WAY TO U.S., HONORED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAHA, March 3. (JTA) -- Dr. Hugo Bergmann, rector of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, was received here today by Education Minister Emil Franke. A reception in honor of Dr. Bergmann was given by Dr. Otto Freund, director of the Bohemian Union Bank, and other notables. Tribute to the university's achievements was voiced by Dr. Freund and by Deputy Angelo Goldstein.

Dr. Bergmann, who is en route to the United States, will be received by President Eduard Benes tomorrow.

ORT STARTS WORK ON PAVILION AT PARIS EXPOSITION

PARIS, March 3. (JTA) -- With high Government officials attending, the cornerstone was laid today for the World ORT Federation's pavilion of technical education at the International Exposition. Speakers included Education Minister Jean Zay and Economics Minister Paul Bastid.

POLISH ZIONIST PARLEY HITS REGIME'S POLICY ON JEWS

WARSAW, March 3. (JTA) -- The Polish Zionist Federation, concluding its annual convention yesterday, criticized the Government's attitude toward the Jews, but added: "We do not conflict with the Poles and are ready to collaborate in democratic parties."

Declaring that "the Polish Jews are ready to work for the welfare of the Polish Republic," the conference said in a resolution that the Jews rejected the ideologies of Communism and Fascism.

"Only within a democracy can the Jews lead a normal existence," the resolution said.

Another resolution asked Great Britain to maintain unrestricted immigration into Palestine, to permit sale of land and to protect the population of the Holy Land from disorders.

WEIL, SURVEY ENDED, HOLDS S. O. AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- The possibilities of settling Jews from Germany in South American countries depend to a great extent on the funds available, and with several hundred thousand dollars several thousand could be settled this year, Dr. Bruno Weil, acting president of the Central Verein der Juden in Deutschland, said today.

Dr. Weil, who toured South America for four and a half months to ascertain immigration prospects, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in an interview that there was room, primarily, for three classes of settlers -- agriculturists, artisans and people with capital.

In the latter connection he revealed that several republics -- especially on the Pacific Coast -- were willing to negotiate with the German Government a barter agreement whereby a limited number of emigrants would be permitted to remove their capital in the form of goods.

One of the great needs in South America, from the point of view of Jewish settlement, is creation of Jewish communities for Ashkenazi ritual, which do not exist in most South American cities, Dr. Weil said. He stressed the necessity of funds, rabbis, Torahs and other requirements for establishment of communities for western and central European people.

To obtain financial aid, Dr. Weil, before leaving for Europe March 17 on the Normandie, will confer with Jewish leaders here and with competent organizations.

While recognizing, too, the tropical climate of many parts of South America and other hardships, the Reich Jewish leader was on the whole favorably disposed to emigration there. He was particularly impressed with the size of the countries and the expanses of uncultivated soil, and with the lack of racial prejudices among the natives.

"There are many races but no racial question," Dr. Weil said in reply to a query. "There is a democratic feeling, even in the countries where there are dictators."

The immigrant German Jews in South America, for the most part, are content and intend to remain, even those in straitened economic circumstances, he declared.

How many Jewish refugees South America can absorb is indicated by the number it has absorbed -- 21,000 since 1933, or about 20 per cent of the total Jewish emigration from Germany, Dr. Weil said. This emigration was largely to countries on the Eastern coast because of lack of Jewish communities in Western countries and greater difficulty in transportation to those lands.

The immigration by countries was: Argentina, 10,000; Brazil, 8,000; Uruguay, 600; and for all the countries on the Western coast -- Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia -- about 2,400 together, according to Dr. Weil.

All countries, he asserted, want agriculturalists; all will accept artisans, with the single exception of Ecuador, where special conditions exist, and all need immigrants with money. In addition there is room for a very small number of physicians, professors, teachers and for skilled industrial workers. On the other hand, he pointed out, possibilities for commercial job seekers were definitely bad. Opportunities for professionals, particularly lawyers, he described as meager. And in certain states a definite prejudice existed against peddlers.

One of the tendencies Dr. Weil deplored was that of Jews to remain in large capitals. In Argentina, for example, 135,000 of the total 260,000 Jews live in Buenos Aires. As a result refugee-aid groups have decided not to give assistance to immigrants not willing to enter the interior.

In discussing anti-Semitism, Dr. Weil said that the governments of most of the countries had given him declarations against anti-Jewish bias. In Chile, Finance Minister Ross pointed out that there was no anti-Semitism and the Government wished to exercise selection in immigration to preclude any anti-Semitism.

In Colombia, Dr. Weil stated, Foreign Minister Coral de Soto, after conferring with the President, said German immigrants were always welcome. Asked whether this included Jews, the Minister replied it did, regardless of what internal difficulties there might be in Germany. In Colombia, a Jewish refugee named Prof. Halberstadter was called by the President to reform the administration.

Bolivia, on the other hand, had issued immigration restrictions against "undesirables," including Jews in that category, Dr. Weil said, but the Foreign Minister promised him to propose to the President a change in these regulations. Dr. Weil added that he had not been informed that the change was made.

BACK-TO-FARM MOVEMENT HERE GAINED IN 1936, REPORT HOLDS

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- Progress in the Jewish back-to-the-farm movement in 1936, despite new problems raised by the arrival of increasing numbers of German refugees, was reported today by Gabriel Davidson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural Society.

In the annual report to the Society's officers and members, benefits to Jewish farmers from general agricultural improvement are cited, as well as the Society's record in granting 11,997 farm loans aggregating \$7,392,000 to Jewish farmers in 40 states and helping them with information.

The Jewish farm population today approximates 100,000, the report says. Last year 756 persons sought advice on settling on farms, and 41 families were placed with an average capital of \$2,700 on farms costing \$5,200 on the average. Regret was expressed at the small number of new settlers.

The report recalled the Society's pioneer work in the establishment of secondary mortgage loans and farm cooperatives, adding that "there is no intention to claim that the activities here set forth served as patterns" for other agencies, but that in settling urbanized people "it was imperative to strike out boldly along new or little travelled roads."

"There is no ground for the assumption that Jews who possess the necessary qualifications, physical and temperamental, and who have the required capital, will not make their way on farms," the report says. "The danger is that, in the absence of a directing hand, farm buyers will make hit-and-miss selections, or fall into the clutches of grasping land developers or dishonest real estate agents."

Discussing the aid to German refugees, the report says that "the rigid restriction against the transfer of funds from Germany seriously complicates the problem of settlement." However, the Society sought to arrange exchange of land owned by Germans here for that of Jews in the Reich.

"In our work with German refugees we are confronted with a new set of problems and are doing our best to meet them," the report said. "As yet achievement has, because of the inherent difficulties, been meager. But we regard the experience we are gaining as a preparation for the task that lies ahead."

A hundred per cent of those settled on farms in 1936 are still there, it was reported, with the five-year average 88 per cent. The causes of defection were given as sickness and death, maladjustment, insufficient capital and partnership dissension.

During the year the Society received 540 loan applications aggregating \$411,614 from farmers in 15 states. Of these, 268 were granted, totaling \$116,801. In addition, other mortgages were extended.

The Society's Farm Employment Department placed 185 young men and two young women, bringing the total placements to 18,089. Positions were found for eleven German refugees. "We look for a growing number of applicants from among these unfortunate exiles," the report said.

Other activities included the Agricultural Education and Extension Department, whose staff made 3,000 farm visits during the year, publication of The Jewish Farmer, only agricultural magazine of its kind in America, and the Rural Sanitation Department.

LAGUARDIA SUGGESTS HITLER IN WORLD FAIR "HORROR CHAMBER" AS AN EXAMPLE

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- The necessity of isolating Nazi Germany from the rest of the world, particularly through the anti-Nazi boycott, was emphasized today by speakers addressing about 1,000 women at the annual twenty-dollar luncheon of the American Jewish Congress Women's Division.

Michael Williams, editor of Commonweal, Catholic weekly, warned against the spread of Nazism and anti-Semitism in the United States. He suggested that the 1939 New York World's Fair establish a building devoted to "human and divine liberty."

Mayor LaGuardia, seconding the suggestion, said: "I will add an annex to Dr. Williams' suggestion. I would have a chamber of horrors added to this temple. In it I would place that brown-shirt fanatic. I'd give them an example they could look at and learn."

Other speakers included Fannie Hurst, the author, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Mrs. Wise, president of the Women's Division, who presided.

PALESTINE JEWS SEEN APPREHENSIVE OF COMMISSION'S DECISIONS

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- Palestine Jewry fears new immigration restrictions and obstacles to reconstruction work as a result of the Royal Commission's investigation, according to an American-Jewish trade union delegation which returned from Palestine last night on the Berengaria.

"The Jewish population, and particularly the organized Jewish labor movement, are apprehensive of the outcome of the commission's investigation," the delegation said in a statement.

The statement charged that Great Britain had not fulfilled her duties with respect to the Jewish homeland and had "failed to do what it should and could have done in order to create a friendly mutual relationship between the Jews and the Arabs."

NAZI PAPER APPLAUDS BAN ON JEWS BY BERMUDA HOTELS

BERLIN, March 3. (JTA) -- Echoes of the ban on Jews in most of Bermuda's large hotels, first reported in New York, reached Berlin today and prompted Der Angriff, organ of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, to express the hope that no hotel would accept Jewish guests. The Nazi paper called attention to the fact that of 80,000 Americans vacationing in Bermuda half are Jews.

JEWISH PRISON CHAPLAINS HOLD UNIQUE PARLEY

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- The responsibility of the Jewish community in absorbing and helping to rehabilitate former prison inmates was emphasized today at a conference of about 50 Jewish prison chaplains from several states -- the first such parley ever held.

Resolutions were adopted for formation of a committee to plan a program of action for prisoners' rehabilitation, to make the conference an annual meeting and to establish an organization to make the public conscious of ex-convicts' problems and to facilitate their re-orientation in society.

PROF. EINSTEIN TO HEAD CAMPAIGN FOR POLISH JEWS

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- Prof. Albert Einstein has accepted the post of honorary chairman of the American Committee Appeal for the Jews in Poland and in that capacity will head the committee's 1937 campaign for \$1,000,000 for constructive relief of Jews in Poland, it was announced today by Benjamin Winter, chairman, and Zelig Tygel, executive director of the committee.

NEW ANGLO-JEWISH WEEKLY TO BE PUBLISHED HERE

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- The New York Jewish News, a weekly publication reporting the activities and reflecting the outlook of metropolitan Jewry, will appear March 12, it was announced by Harle D. Marks, publisher. It will be issued in English, in tabloid form.

KERRL REBUKED FOR QUESTIONING CHRIST'S JEWISH ORIGIN

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- Hans Kerrl, Nazi Minister for Church Affairs, was rebuked tonight for questioning the Jewish origin of Jesus Christ, the Associated Press reported from Berlin. Otto Dibelius, retired superintendent of the Evangelical Church Union, said in a letter to Kerrl there must be a clear and frank affirmation by the Church that Jesus indeed was a Jew.