

(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 6501-3.

Vol. XII. No. 64.

6 pages.

17th. Mar., 1931.

HAYM SALOMON NOT ENTITLED TO MONUMENT: BOMBHELL THROWN AT AMERICAN
JEWRY BY PROMINENT JEWISH WORKER.

New York, Mar. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The movement for erecting a monument to Haym Salomon, the first Jewish immigrant to America from Poland, in recognition of his services to the cause of American Independence (the date for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument was fixed last month by the National Conference of the Haym Salomon Monument Committee for Independence Day, July 4th.), has received a severe blow to-day by the publication of a pamphlet by Mr. Max J. Kohler, one of the members of the Executive of the American Jewish Committee, denying on the strength of historical documents that Haym Salomon was a great patriot, or that he contributed money to the cause of the American War of Independence. Even Salomon's relatives, when they learned the true historical facts, he says, stopped claiming from the American Government the return of the money which Salomon was supposed to have lent the American Government for the purpose of carrying on the liberation struggle. Furthermore, the relatives, according to Mr. Kohler, asked the Federation of Polish Jews in America, which is sponsoring the Salomon movement, to discontinue the campaign, but the Federation ignored the request.

The publication of the pamphlet is regarded as a severe blow to the movement which has been carried on for some years to obtain recognition for Salomon, and Mr. Kohler's action is described in some quarters as tactless, inasmuch as three American Presidents, Presidents Taft, Coolidge, and Hoover, have given their official support to the movement for erecting a monument to Salomon.

Mr. Max J. Kohler, who is a son of the famous American Reform Rabbi and scholar, the late Rabbi Dr. Kaufman Kohler, is a prominent lawyer. He has held the position of Special U.S. District Attorney for New York, and has appeared as Counsel in many important cases. He has often appeared on behalf of liberal immigration laws before the Commissions of Congress. He is an authority on the history of the Jews in America, and has written a great deal on the subject. He was the honorary secretary of the National Commission on the Celebration of the 250th. Anniversary of the Settlement of the Jews in the U.S. Among his works is one on "Judah P. Benjamin, Statesman and Jurist", one of the most famous Jewish figures in American history.

Haym Salomon, who was born at Lissa, Poland, in 1740, left Poland after the partition of 1772. He settled in New York and according to the data made public in connection with the movement for the erection of the projected Salomon monument, identified himself during the revolution with the American cause. He was arrested and imprisoned as a spy in September 1776 soon after the British occupation of New York. A report of the United States Senate Committee made in 1850 says that Salomon "gave great assistance to the Government by loans of money, advancing liberally of his means to sustain the men engaged in the struggle for independence at a time when the sinews of war were essential to success". The matter was brought before Congress in 1925 when Congressman Rooney introduced a resolution demanding that a monument should be erected in memory of Haym Salomon. Haym Salomon,

his resolution said, lent and contributed to the Government, the army, and the officers during the critical period a sum exceeding 700,000 dollars, for which he received in return not one dollar either in capital or in interest. Salomon was reduced on account of his patriotism from a rich man to a pauper at the time of his death, the resolution proceeded, concluding by stating that "the best way to implant into the American youth the highest degree of patriotism is by accentuating the respect and appreciation of the Government for such patriots who make sacrifices like those of Haym Salomon".

President Hoover, writing to the National Conference of the Haym Salomon Monument Committee held on February 24th. said that "the noble and disinterested services of Salomon deservé the undying gratitude of all Americans. The aid of his financial genius," the President went on, "was of critical importance in the revolutionary struggle, and it is indeed fitting that these services should be commemorated with an enduring monument."

SAVE IMMIGRATION: MOVEMENT URGED BY NEW YORK JEWISH DAILY TO PREVENT COMPLETE CLOSING OF AMERICAN GATES TO IMMIGRANTS.

New York, Mar. 5th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The failure of the immigration stoppage bill in the Senate has given us immigrants a chance to take a breath and make plans for the future, the Yiddish daily here, the "Day", writes in an editorial article under the heading "Can we save immigration?". If the bill had gone through, it says, it would have meant the death of immigration to America for ever. A tenth of the present quota, which is what the bill would have left us, could not be treated as a stream of immigration, and as for the point that this closing of the doors was to be only temporary, we know only too well, that once a law is enacted it is very hard, if not altogether impossible, to get it repealed. It is clear that if the immigration bill had been passed it would have meant the end of immigration, to the United States.

We must therefore see to it, the "Day" writes, that we do something that will give us the possibility of hoping that the danger which has now been narrowly averted should not recur. There is no doubt at all that at the first meeting of the next Congress, this same immigration bill will be brought up again. Our chances, then, if we still have any, depend on the amount of work we do in the interval between now and the meeting of the next Congress. The work must be one of enlightenment. We must make use of every means we can to explain to American public opinion that immigration to America is not a hindrance to the development of the country, but that it provides, on the contrary, a great and important element in the progress of the country. This propaganda work, if it is to be successful must, of course, be conducted on a gigantic scale. We must set up committees of important people, who will acquaint American public opinion with the services and achievements of the immigrants. As far as possible, these committees should consist of American-born, representative of both the big parties. The press must be drawn into the campaign, by getting it to print articles giving the point of view of the immigrant. We must print pamphlets and other literature, which will have to be circulated in all parts of America, telling the people at large what a big part immigrants have played in the history of the country. A special office should be opened in Washington, which would devote itself to immigrant questions. These things should be done immediately, with the aid of all the immigrant groups without exception. The trouble till now has been that the various immigrant groups have not kept together, but that they have confined themselves to protesting when the knife seemed already at their throat. That is where they were wrong. If it is to be effective, the work must be done in quiet times. When the danger is near, it is too late to do anything. The failure of the immigration bill in the Senate gives us a fine opportunity to save immigration in America if we make proper use of the few months still left to us, so that when Congress meets again we shall not have to look for miracles to save immigration.

NUMERUS CLAUSUS IN FRANCE?: PARIS UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR NOTIFIES BUCHAREST UNIVERSITY TOO MANY JEWISH STUDENTS FROM ROUMANIA STUDYING MEDICINE IN PARIS: RESTRICTION NECESSARY TO PREVENT EXCESSIVE NUMBER PRACTISING IN FRANCE AFTER COMPLETING COURSE: 511 ROUMANIAN STUDENTS NOW STUDYING MEDICINE IN PARIS: 85 PER CENT OF THEM JEWS MOST OF WHOM ARE NOT CITIZENS AND HAVE NOT DONE MILITARY SERVICE: NUMBER WILL NOW BE REDUCED TO 20 OR 30: FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR SETTING UP MIXED ROUMANIAN-FRENCH COMMISSION TO SELECT THESE 20 OR 30 STUDENTS ACCEPTED BY ROUMANIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Bucharest, Mar. 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Dean of the Medical Faculty of Bucharest University is reported in the press here to have received a communication from the Medical Faculty of Paris University, signed by the Dean, Professor Balthazar, which reads as follows:

There are at present 511 Roumanian students studying at the Medical Faculty in Paris. 436 of these are working for a French State Diploma to enable them to practise medicine. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, since at least 400 of these students intend to settle in France and practise here. We find ourselves therefore compelled to take measures to stem this flow of aliens to our Medical Faculty. We intend to introduce a law to this purpose, to which the Roumanian students, too, will be subject. We should like to continue the privileges which have been enjoyed here till now by Roumanian students, but unfortunately this is not possible.

We have classified these 436 students according to their origin, and we find that 20 per cent. come from the new Roumanian Provinces, and that 85 per cent. of the total number are of the Jewish faith. We have been informed that a large proportion of these Jewish students are not Roumanian citizens, have no vote and have not done their military service. Is this so? If it is, it would be very easy to refuse to enrol such students. The Roumanian Embassy in Paris has not given us any confirmation on these points. We have no option but to enforce a numerus clausus against these foreign students who are working for the French State Diploma. After the enactment of the numerus clausus only 20 to 30 Roumanian students will be admitted to the Medical Faculty in Paris. The Medical Faculty of Paris University proposes that a Roumanian-French Commission should be set up to select these 20 to 30 students, which would consist of a representative of the Roumanian Embassy in Paris, and of a number of professors of the Medical Faculties of Paris and Bucharest Universities respectively.

The Medical Faculty of Bucharest University has submitted the communication to the Minister of Education, Professor Costacescu, the Press states, for the purpose of obtaining his decision, and the Minister has replied as follows:

The French Medical Faculty should be informed that the Ministry of Education agrees to having a mixed Commission functioning in Paris, which will select the students in the autumn of each year by means of a special examination.

It is explained that the figure 20 to 30 indicated as the number of Roumanian students to be admitted under the numerus clausus means that the maximum number to be admitted to the Medical Faculties of all the Universities in the whole of France is to be 30, of whom the maximum of 20 is to be admitted to the Faculty of Paris University.

THE GROWING NUMERUS CLAUSUS PERIL IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Mar. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The danger of the growing numerus clausus movement in Germany is the subject of a long article appearing in the official organ of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, the "C. V. Zeitung", written by Walter Borchardt.

A whole series of numerus clausus resolutions were adopted during 1929, he begins. The General Student Organisation in Berlin, the students' organisation of Erlangen University, which still enjoys State recognition, and the students' organisation at Wuerzburg University, all adopted resolutions demanding the enforcement of a numerus clausus against Jewish and alien students, not on the ground of religion but of race. The number of numerus clausus resolutions has increased to a large extent of late. The Students' Committee at Leipzig University has by 20 votes against six with six abstentions adopted a resolution demanding that the academic authorities should make it impossible for foreigners, especially from Hungary and Roumania, who are prevented from completing their studies in their own countries to become students in Germany. The Wuerzburg Students' Committee has demanded the enforcement of a numerus clausus against students of the Jewish race at all German high schools. The Committee of the Rostock Students' Organisation has adopted a similarly worded resolution. The Students' Committee at the University of Giessen has also adopted a resolution which urges that in view of the overcrowding of the professions, which means the displacement of Germans by Jews, a numerus clausus should be enforced at all High Schools against students of the Jewish race. The Minister of Education for the State of Hessen spoke against this resolution in the Diet, but the officially recognised students' body at Giessen has not been dissolved. Numerus clausus decisions have also been adopted by the students of the technical high schools of Munich, Karlsruhe and Charlottenburg, the Mining High School of Freiberg, in Saxony, and the Engineering School in Weimar.

In February 1929, the article points out, the Central Committee of the German Students' body adopted a resolution declaring that it was a violation of the Constitution of the German Students' Organisation to bring up the question of a numerus clausus. Since then, things have changed. The rising tide of Hitlerism among the students, which resulted in the return of Hitlerists to the various student committees in the last elections, is pushing back the more moderate elements, and the Central Committee of the German Students' Organisation has now adopted a resolution of an entirely different character, which says that the affiliated students' organisations should make a scientific enquiry into the problem of the numerus clausus on the basis of Germanism, which the writer says means in reality nothing more than the recognition of the Nationalist ideology. It is only a question of time, Herr Borchardt remarks, before the leaders of the German students side officially with the Hitlerists.

The extent of the numerus clausus movement must not be overestimated, he concludes, but its development is a grave danger to the future of German Jewry. Hitlerism as a political movement will be played out as soon as the political and economic situation improve, but Hitlerism as a spiritual movement will survive long after the death of political Hitlerism, because it will have become part of the mental discipline of the students. Here lies one of the most difficult problems of German Jewry, one with which we must get to grips if we are going to keep our place in German life..

PALESTINE QUESTION AT SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.

Geneva, Mar. 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Palestine question came up for discussion at the last meeting of the Executive of the Second Socialist International, held recently at Zurich.

The report of the Secretariat of the International, which was signed by Dr. Friedrich Adler, contained the following passage: The entire Labour movement in Palestine has been dominated by the White Paper published by the British Government in October 1930. The Palestine Labour Party, which is affiliated to the International, issued a proclamation taking a strong stand against the Palestine policy of the British Labour Government. The elections in January 1931 to the Palestine Jewish National Assembly resulted in a great victory for the Palestine Labour Party, affiliated to the International, which obtained 22,363 votes out of the total number of 47,335. Four proletarian separatist parties obtained 3,000 votes in all, and the bourgeois parties obtained 21,962 votes.

Mr. Alter, the representative of the Jewish Labour Party Bund in Poland, which participated for the first time in the Executive of the International, said in the course of his declaration that the Bund in Poland fights against Zionism, which it regards as a dangerous Utopia, and an ideal of the Jewish bourgeoisie.

The Poale Zion representative, Mr. Jarblum, delivered a long speech describing the situation in Palestine and the Palestine policy of the British Labour Government. The protest movement against the British White Paper on Palestine was not confined to the Palestine Labour movement, he said. It had embraced the entire Zionist Socialist movement, and also a large section of the Jewish working class outside the Zionist movement, especially the organised Jewish workers of America. This movement, he said, provided the strongest argument against the attacks made on Zionism. Masses of Jewish workers in all countries stand behind the Palestine workers and the Poale Zion movement. If the situation in Palestine had been changed it was largely due to the friends of Palestine in the British Labour Party. Mr. Jarblum went on, proceeding to express the appreciation of the Poale Zion movement to these Pro-Palestine leaders of British Labour. The Poale Zion, had even in the darkest moment not lost its confidence in the Labour Party, he said. In the Whitechapel by-election, the Poale Zion had called upon the Jewish electors to vote for the Labour Party candidate. The letter which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had sent Dr. Weizmann, compiled in conjunction with Mr. Arthur Henderson, had given the Jews the possibility of building up their centre in Palestine on the basis of work and peace with the Arabs. Such Labour peace can and will come about, he declared. The Socialists in the Pro-Palestine Labour movement in all countries who had at the blackest moments held it their duty to proclaim their solidarity with the workers of Palestine, now claimed their profound gratitude.

Mr. Jarblum went on to speak of the last Parliamentary elections in Poland, in which the Poale Zion had entered into an election pact with the Bund and the Left Socialists. Unfortunately, he said, the efforts of the Poale Zion to conclude an all-Socialist bloc had encountered the resistance of the Polish Socialist Party, which had to some extent affiliated itself with antisemitic and chauvinist parties.

Mr. Gillies, on behalf of the British Labour Party, replied sharply to the attacks which had been made on the British Labour Party. The Jews were entitled to protest, he said, when they believed that the White Paper could be interpreted in various ways. The Labour Party had therefore insisted that this matter must be cleared up. He wanted to express agreement with Mr. Jarblum's declaration. Mr. Gillies concluded, and he hoped that all those misunderstandings which still exist will also be removed.

DR. WEIZMANN ARRIVES IN PALESTINE.

Jerusalem, Mar. 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Weizmann arrived here this morning.

Dr. Weizmann's visits to Palestine, the "Haaretz" comments in an editorial article, usually mark the opening of a new chapter in Zionist history. Dr. Weizmann sees the main basis of Zionism in practical work and cultural and economic activity, and therefore, whenever hard problems arise, he come to Palestine to draw inspiration from the upbuilding work. The present situation, the "Haaretz" proceeds, is aggravated by Dr. Weizmann's decision to relinquish his post as the head of the movement, but the Weizmann chapter is not yet at an end. It will be continued, if not by the Seventeenth then by the Eighteenth Zionist Congress.

ANYONE NEGOTIATING WITH ZIONISTS OR OTHERS ABOUT ZIONISM WILL BE PROCLAIMED A TRAITOR AND ANATHEMISED SAYS PALESTINE ARAB

EXECUTIVE.

Jerusalem, Mar. 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Anyone negotiating with Zionists, or with others about Zionism will be proclaimed a traitor and anathemised, the Palestine Arab Executive declares in issuing a denial to-day of a report which has been circulating to the effect that a meeting of Arab and Jewish leaders was held recently at Kfar Saba, with the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, present.

THE ABDULLAH KING OF PALESTINE LEGEND REVIVED.

Jerusalem, Mar. 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Political circles are, in connection with Dr. Weizmann's visit to Palestine, considering a suggestion to proclaim the Emir Abdullah King of a united state of Palestine and Transjordan, in which the Jews will be given minority rights guaranteed by the League of Nations, says a report circulated by the Eastern Telegraphic Agency.

POLISH RABBI ARRESTED ON WHITE SLAVE TRAFFICKING CHARGE: ACCUSED OF RECEIVING MONEY FROM MAURICE BASKIN FOR FICTITIOUS MARRIAGES WITH HIS VICTIMS.

Warsaw, Mar. 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Rabbi Kestenberg, of the Warsaw suburb of Wave, has been arrested and charged with complicity in the Baskin white slave trafficking affair, which created a furore in Poland, America, and other countries in the summer of 1929.

The police authorities in the United States, where Baskin was put on trial, have provided the Polish authorities with documents, it is explained, which show that Rabbi Kestenberg received 50 dollars for each fictitious marriage ceremony which he performed, enabling Baskin to ensnare his victims and smuggle them into the United States as his supposed wives.