A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694*
UNITED STATES

A. General Events of Interest to Jews

1933

July
3. New York, N. Y.—A "statement of belief," protesting against the intolerance against Jewish and other minorities in the Hitler Reich, signed by 142 American college and university presidents and by 77 outstanding social scientists, is being forwarded to the heads of every institution of higher learning in Germany by the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

— Chicago, Ill.—"Romance of a People," a pageant of Jewish history is presented in Soldiers' Field before 150,000 people, as part of the program of the official Jewish Day at the Century of Progress Exposition.

10. New York, N. Y.—A Nazi newspaper, Die Bruecke (The Bridge), begins publication; its aims are to combat boycott against Germany, and promote cause of the New Germany in the United States.

— New York, N. Y.—Emergency Committee for the Aid of Displaced German Scholars, composed of noted American scholars, protests against the expulsion of German scholars from German universities, and initiates a campaign for funds to provide positions for these educators in American universities.

17. Los Angeles, Cal.—Protest meeting against the Hitler Reich arranged by the United People's Conference against Fascism is attended by 3,000 persons.

19. New York, N. Y.—America, a Catholic Weekly, publishes an article by Hilaire Belloc, noted English writer, condemning persecutions of Jews in Germany.

21. Seattle, Wash.—Pacific Coast Theological Conference adopts resolutions deploping the anti-Jewish policy of the Hitler regime in Germany.

27. New York, N. Y.—Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation denies charge made that his firm had made any contribution to the German Nazi Party; Henry Ford's office in Dearborn, Michigan, confirms his denial in London that he helped the Nazis with funds.

29. Chicago, Ill.—Committee in charge of the German-American building at the Century of Progress Exposition declines to act on suggestion of German Consul General that the Nazi

*The period covered by this list is from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934. It is based on reports in the Jewish and the general press of the United States and a number of foreign countries.
flag be unfurled, although his government is not officially represented.

Aug. 1. New York, N. Y.—In response to requests of the Jewish Welfare Board, the United States Government issues orders granting furloughs to Jews in the various branches of the military and naval services, as well as disabled war veterans, during the High Holy Days.

2. Camden, N. J.—Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, in a letter to B'nai B'rith, announces that he has written to President Roosevelt and to Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the persecution of Jews in Germany.

— Detroit, Mich.—The Independent Citizens League, an organization of German-Americans, in celebrating "Deutscher Tag," declare their opposition to Hitlerism.

9. Springfield, N. J.—Plane flies over an open-air meeting of United Singers Society and scatters German pamphlets protesting against the decision of the Society to prohibit representatives of the Friends of New Germany to attend its meetings.

11. Albany, N. Y.—State Senate adopts resolution urging President Roosevelt to protest officially against the persecutions of German Jewry.

14. New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted pacifist and feminist announces the formation of the Protest Committee of non-Jewish Women Against the Persecution of Jews in Germany, and that 9,000 women in America have signed a protest which will be sent to the League of Nations and to newspapers bordering Germany.


Sept. 6. Atlantic City, N. J.—Annual convention of Maryland State Bar Association adopts resolution condemning the anti-Jewish persecution in Germany.

11. Washington, D. C.—The American Civil Liberties Union presents a memorial, signed by leading American professional men, to President Roosevelt, asking him to lighten the immigration restrictions in order to facilitate admission of religious and political refugees from Germany.

16. Omaha, Neb.—The City Council decides to bar the Ku Klux Klan from use of the city auditorium.

18. Cincinnati, Ohio—In a letter to Alfred M. Cohen, president of B'nai B'rith on its 90th anniversary, President Roosevelt congratulates the Order on past achievements and extends "best wishes for continued future success."

— New York, N. Y.—German Jewish groups formally secede from the United German Societies because Nazis pack meeting and decide to fly swastika at New York German Day to which Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, is invited as the principal guest.

19. New York, N. Y.—Magistrate Charles Brandt, Jr., President
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

UNITED STATES

of the United German Societies announces his resignation in protest at the tactics used by Nazi supporters at their meeting.

Sept. 23. Minneapolis, Minn.—At a public meeting, Dr. David Bryn-Jones, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, just returned from Germany, declares that a leader of the Hitler regime “told me (him) that its purpose was the humane annihilation of the Jewish people in Germany.”


Oct. 2. New York, N. Y.—New School of Social Research announces opening of “The University in Exile,” consisting of ten chairs to be held by professors ousted by the Nazi regime in Germany.

—Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommends to Convention of the Federation that they boycott German goods and services as a protest against “the repressive policies and persecution of the Jewish people.”

5. New York, N. Y.—Bruno Walter, German-Jewish refugee conductor, receives ovation upon his first appearance with the Philharmonic Symphony since his exile.

9. Philadelphia, Pa.—At the 250th anniversary celebration of the settling of Germantown, the swastika is not flown; Ambassador Luther attends but declines to speak.

10. New York, N. Y.—The International Executive Committee of the World Alliance (representing 37 National Councils of Churches) sends to the Protestant General Synod and other German synods a protest against “Aryan” clause in proposed Church statutes, and general persecution of Jews of Germany, and advises its representative in Geneva to present these views to the League Assembly at the opportune time.

13. Washington, D. C.—American Federation of Labor adopts resolution urging its membership to boycott German products until Reich ends suppression of the German labor movement and persecution of Jews.


17. Newark, N. J.—Riot breaks out at Nazi meeting which is addressed by Heinz Spanknoebel, who claims appointment by Nazi Party in Germany to be the leader of Nazis in America; bodyguard is arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

18. New York, N. Y.—The Nation, liberal weekly, carries Samuel Untermeyer’s advertisement, which the daily press declined to accept, in answer to R. H. Macy’s full page advertisement in which department store’s policy towards anti-German boycott is explained.

20. Dallas, Tex.—State Legislature repeals law requiring applicants for teaching certificates to answer a questionnaire containing inquiry about their religious affiliation.

— New York, N. Y.—Announcement that the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee will be represented at the London Conference for the relief and rehabilitation of German Jewry.

21. Milwaukee, Wis.—Court finds sixteen radicals guilty of disorderly conduct for participating in anti-Hitler demonstration during recent visit of German Ambassador Hans Luther.

23. New York, N. Y.—Forty American halutzim, members of the Hechalutz and the Ha-Shomer Hatzoir sail to settle in Palestine.

24. New York, N. Y.—Jewish leaders, led by Governor Lehman, in a public statement denounce injection of race and religious issues in Mayoralty campaign. (See October 16 item).

25. New York, N. Y.—Paperhangers of the Brotherhood of Painters refuse to handle German-made wall paper in accordance with decision of Federation of Labor to boycott German goods.

26. New York, N. Y.—Immigration Office at Ellis Island declares Heinz Spanknoebel, Nazi propagandist in United States, is not an American citizen, while German officials in Washington deny he is a representative of National Socialist Party.

— New York, N. Y.—Heinz Spanknoebel does not appear at hearing ordered by Mayor John P. O'Brien and is said to have left country.

— New York, N. Y.—German-day celebration, scheduled for October 29, is called off because Mayor O'Brien bans use of armory by United German Societies.

30. New York, N. Y.—Announcement of acceptance by James G. McDonald, president of Foreign Policy Association, of appointment by the League of Nations as High Commissioner to organize the relief of refugees on an international scale.

31. New York, N. Y.—In address at meeting of Christian Ministers Federation of Metropolitan area, Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman urges that Protestant and Catholic Churches issue official proclamation of protest in defense of “persecuted Jewish brethren” in Germany.

— New York, N. Y.—German-American Chamber of Commerce condemns boycott of German goods as endangering President Roosevelt's recovery program.
prejudice and to create mutual aid and understanding between religious groups in the American community.

Nov. 3. New York, N. Y.—German American Conference, composed of 23 German federations, including German-Jewish bodies, holds meeting, to which Jewish federations are not invited, and passes resolutions: (1) to appoint committee to devise plans to counteract anti-German propaganda and anti-German boycott; (2) to urge Americans of German descent to join the Conference; (3) to carry out plans for German Day Celebration at which German Ambassador will speak.

4. Jersey City, N. J.—Hudson County Grand Jury indicts Reverend Francis Gross on charge of criminal libel as a result of an attack in a pamphlet upon the Jewish people and Samuel Untermeyer.

6. New York, N. Y.—The Steuben Society announces that together with leading German-American societies it has decided to sponsor the celebration of German Day on December 6, in Madison Square Garden.


— New York, N. Y.—Julius Hochfelder, counsel for Jewish War Veterans, announces that his organization has withdrawn its protest against the German Day celebration, scheduled for December 6, as a result of assurances the Steuben Society has given that “nothing will happen at the exercises which will give affront to any American citizen.”

11. New York, N. Y.—German-American Chamber of Commerce announces that United States Commerce Department has taken cognizance of their representation against the boycott of German goods and has asked for data to prove the disruption of trade.

13. Washington, D. C.—Sub-committee of House Committee on Immigration, under chairmanship of Congressman Samuel Dickstein, begins investigation of Nazi propaganda activities in this country.

14. San Diego, Cal.—Postal authorities announce that they are investigating the distribution through the mails, of an anonymous leaflet, accusing Jews of “ritual” murder and ascribing death of two local children to this practice.

16. New York, N. Y.—Alfred E. Smith, editor, in New Outlook, urges government to facilitate admission of members of groups proscribed in Germany.

17. New York, N. Y.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., ranking Republican member of House Foreign Relations Committee, publicly disavows any connection with American Section of International Committee to Combat the World Menace of Communism, which is distributing “Communism in Germany” a book in which Jews are alleged to be responsible for the communist movement.
Nov. 17. New York, N. Y.—In a letter to Bernard Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, Samuel Untermeyer declares that German-American businessmen who do not sell German-made goods are not included in the boycott being fostered by the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights.

20. New York, N. Y.—One thousand delegates to third annual convention of the North East Religious Union under auspices of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations denounce Nazi regime and call upon all Jewish and non-Jewish organizations to assist in curbing spread of Nazi propaganda in United States.


Pittsburgh, Pa.—Amateur Athletic Union instructs its delegates to present to next American Olympic Association session request that it notify the German Government and the International Olympic Committee that American athletes will not be certified to 1936 Olympic Games, scheduled for Berlin, until and unless the German Government permits, in theory and in fact, German athletes of Jewish descent or faith opportunities to participate.

22. Washington, D. C.—Convention of American Olympic Association shelves resolution brought by delegates of Amateur Athletic Union, adopts instead resolution protesting the discrimination against Jewish athletes in Germany, and expressing hope that restrictions will be removed before 1936 so that American athletes may participate in Olympiad in Berlin.

24. New York, N. Y.—The Bulletin of the National Council of Y. M. C. A., in its current issue, warns its members not to join Silver Shirts or any similar anti-Jewish organization.

Dec. 1. Newark, N. J.—The German and Austrian War Veterans League of the United States, assembled in Convention, adopt resolution attacking anti-German boycott as "opposing President Roosevelt's recovery program" and harming German-American relations.

4. New York, N. Y.—Distillers and Brewers Corporation of America and Rishon-le-Zion Wine Cellars conclude contract for importation here of one million bottles of wine and liquor from Palestine within the next three years.

Chicago, Ill.—Non-sectarian mass meeting, attended by 15,000, pledges support of anti-German boycott and adopts resolution condemning Nazi regime.

6. New York, N. Y.—At German Day Celebration, under auspices of Steuben Society, supervised by police who eject representatives of anti-Nazi societies at demand of officials, Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, demands that
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

UNITED STATES (continued)

Germany be given the right to regulate her own affairs, and other speakers attack anti-German boycott.

Dec. 9. New York, N. Y.—Publication of "The United States and German Jewish Persecutions," by Max J. Kohler, setting forth the aid American Government has extended to persecuted minorities abroad.

14. New York, N. Y.—At a meeting of physicians, dentists and pharmacists, under auspices of Allied Dental Council with membership of 15,000, boycott of German goods is approved.

16. Testimony submitted to Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives that supporters and agents are in control of employment of a number of American trans-Atlantic vessels and use employees to smuggle propaganda material into United States.


28. Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issues an official communication to subordinate organizations to make effective boycott against German-made goods and services, as ordered by resolution at last Convention.

1934

Jan. 3. Washington, D. C.—Representative Samuel Dickstein introduces in House of Representatives, resolution empowering Speaker to appoint special committee of seven to investigate Nazi and other subversive propaganda in the United States.

4. New York, N. Y.—In public address, James G. McDonald High Commissioner for German refugees, urges Christians to contribute to funds for relief of German refugees.

4. New York, N. Y.—Meeting of lawyers, under auspices of Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, adopts resolution calling attention of Federal officials, charged with execution of Customs Laws, to violations by German exporters in attempt to defeat boycott, and urging careful examination of incoming goods.

8. New York, N. Y.—Frederick T. Birchall, European correspondent for New York Times, states, in a dispatch, that the Nazi party is financing well organized campaign in this country, through press and special emissaries.

9. Washington, D. C.—Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland introduces resolution in Senate, calling upon President "to communicate to Government of German Reich an unequivocal statement of the profound feelings of surprise and pain experienced by the people of United States upon learning of discriminations and oppressions imposed by Reich upon its Jewish citizens."

10. New York, N. Y.—High Commissioner James G. McDonald tells public meeting that between twenty-five million and fifty
million dollars will be required for rehabilitation of German exiles and that this problem is fundamentally a Christian responsibility.

Jan. 16. Monticello, N. Y.—Sullivan County Medical Society adopts resolution condemning mistreatment of Jewish medical colleagues by Nazi regime and decides to boycott German-made drugs and preparations.

18. New York, N. Y.—Raymond Moley, in editorial in *Today* attacks administration for its “crusty formalism” in barring entrance into this country of many German refugees.

19. Washington, D. C.—The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization files with House of Representatives report on unofficial investigation of Nazi propaganda activities in the United States and recommends action to prevent Hitler followers from subverting and undermining American principles of government by their propaganda, supported with funds from Germany.

—Los Angeles, Cal.—Superior Court Judge Guy L. Bush, at trial to oust pro-Nazi officials from German-American Alliance, announces that he has received threats of bodily harm unless he renders a “right decision,” and orders photographs taken of courtroom so as to have available pictures of people present at trial.


25. Washington, D. C.—Zionist delegation headed by Morris Rothenberg waits upon Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and submits copy of resolution protesting against recent restrictive measures curtailing Palestine immigration.

26. Washington, D. C.—Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland introduces resolution in Senate which would have Senate “express its profound feelings of surprise and pain, as representatives of people of United States, upon learning of discriminations and oppressions imposed upon its minority groups, including its Jewish citizens,” and express hope of early amelioration of conditions.

28. New York, N. Y.—Under leadership of Norman Thomas, Socialists stage demonstrations before department stores which sell German goods.

—New York, N. Y.—On eve of first anniversary of Hitler’s accession to power, American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities issues public statement condemning Nazi regime and demanding “full equality of standing and treatment” for loyal German citizens of Jewish faith and descent.

29. Washington, D. C.—Government announces that instructions have been issued to consuls in Germany to liberalize requirements pertaining to affidavits and documentary evidence
required under immigration regulations from persons desiring to come to United States.

Feb. 4. Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Federation of Churches adopts report, submitted by its Committee on World Brotherhood, noting "with shame and humiliation the growth of anti-Semitism in contemporary Christendom," and urging churches to repudiate doctrines "opposed to basic democracy of our nation and to precepts of Christianity."

5. New York, N. Y.—American Olympics Committee refers acceptance of German invitation to participate in Olympic Games, in Berlin, in 1936, to an executive committee to be named.

7. New York, N. Y.—Custom inspectors find in cabin of cook of Este, German freighter, 40 bundles of anti-Jewish literature, addressed to officers of the League of Friends of New Germany, in Chicago, New York, Detroit, and Cincinnati. George Brewer, Solicitor of the Port, declares that he intends to proceed against North German Lloyd Steamship Company for not declaring 300 pounds of anti-Jewish propaganda on the manifest of Este.

8. New York, N. Y.—Avery Brundage, president of American Olympic Association announces that he intends to visit Germany in order to investigate charges that Jewish athletes are barred from competitive sports in Germany.

9. Detroit, Mich.—In address, Sherwood Eddy urges Christians to join in boycott of German goods, and claims that otherwise it will prove ineffective and will do Jewry additional harm.

13. Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Federation of Churches unanimously votes to endorse Senator Tydings' resolution and so informs members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

16. Oklahoma City, Okla.—Governor William H. Murray of Oklahoma, in his newspaper, the Blue Valley Farmer, denounces the Silver Shirts "as a secret political organization, vicious in method."

18. New York, N. Y.—The Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League announces that Treasury Department, after repeated protests, has made mandatory the marking of all imports with the label of country of origin and not simply with subdivision thereof.


23. Trenton, N. J.—Assemblyman Rafferty of Middlesex introduces bill in State Legislature which aims to apply severe penalties against those who spread propaganda against any group because of their religion, race or color.

23. Washington, D. C.—Representative Frank Oliver of New York introduces resolution in House of Representatives
which expresses the feeling of pain and surprise of House at persecution of Jews and other minorities in German Reich.

Feb. 28. New York, N. Y.—The Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League makes public names of department stores in New York City which have discontinued purchase of German goods.

Participants include United States Senator Millard E. Tydings, former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, chairman; Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for public opinion, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bernard S. Deutsch, Matthew Woll, Vice-President of American Federation of Labor, Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Michael Williams, Editor of Commonweal, Catholic Weekly.

8. Washington, D. C.—Press announces that German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Luther, had officially protested to State Department against the "trial" of Adolf Hitler in New York, but that the State Department had declined to interfere.

—— New York, N. Y.—Steuben Society publishes letter to Mayor LaGuardia, protesting against his participation in trial of Hitler and his approval of boycott of German goods, and demanding that he publicly declare his disapproval of boycott.—Office of Mayor LaMuardia reiterates Mayor's stand against Hitlerism and his approval of boycott.

—— Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate, in memorial to President Roosevelt and to Congress, urge increase of immigration quotas to enable persecuted Jews in Germany to enter the United States.

13. Washington, D. C.—House of Representatives Committee on Immigration decides not to report eight bills, designed further to restrict immigration into the United States.

18. Providence, R. I.—Rhode Island General Assembly adopts resolution, expressing surprise and pain at treatment of Reich minorities and urging Rhode Island delegation in Congress to use their influence for the passage of a similar resolution by Congress.

—— New York, N. Y.—Committee of Ten, under leadership of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, publishes a petition submitted to President Roosevelt, urging liberalization of immigration regulations in the interests of political, racial and religious refugees.


22. New York, N. Y.—James G. McDonald, High Commissioner for Refugees, participates in official launching of united campaign for three million dollars for aid to German Jews.

25. Washington, D. C.—The special committee of forty-eight men and women, under chairmanship of Carleton H. Palmer, appointed by Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, to study the immigration situation, reports that present immigration laws are adequate, and recommends that within present quotas and without amendment to the law, asylum be afforded to the persecuted and the re-union of families, some of whose numbers are abroad, be facilitated.

Newark, N. J.—The State of New Jersey acclaims Professor Einstein at elaborate all-day testimonial in which 10,000 persons participate.


New York, N. Y.—Reports in press state that German members of United States National Guard of New York have joined exclusive unit known as "National Guardsmen of German Descent" which army authorities have ordered to disband.

28. Washington, D. C.—Representative Edward A. Kenney of New Jersey introduces resolution in the House of Representatives to admit Professor Einstein "unconditionally to the character and privileges of citizenship of the United States."


New York, N. Y.—Henry O. Speier, president of United German Societies of Greater New York, admits that ninety German-American groups have joined organization to boycott stores that boycott German goods.

30. New York, N. Y.—Dr. Robert A. Ashworth, executive secretary, announces that the American Christian Committee for German Refugees, with Dr. S. Parkes Cadman as its temporary head, is in process of formation for purpose of arousing "among Protestants and Catholics a sense of responsibility toward the situation of German refugees."

New York, N. Y.—United States Attorney Martin Conboy declares that Federal Government is investigating the activities of Nazi agents in nineteen key cities where outposts to drill recruits are in existence.

April 1. New York, N. Y.—National Conference of Jews and Christians recommends to public that Sunday, April 29, be set aside as national "Brotherhood Day" in order "to stress to
the American people the fact that our energy should be
turned into direction of joint constructive efforts among
various faiths instead of antipathy and suspicion.”

April 5. Washington, D. C.—Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of House of
Representatives, appoints following committee of seven to
investigate Nazi propaganda activities in the United States:
John W. McCormack of Mass., chairman, Samuel Dickstein,
of N. Y., Carl M. Weideman, of Mich., Charles Kramer, of
Calif., Thomas A. Jenkins, of Ohio, J. Will Taylor, of Tenn.,
and Ulysses Samuel Guyer of Kansas.

10. Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey State Legislature honors Pro-
fessor Einstein with formal reception at which Governor A.
Harry Moore is present.

11. Philadelphia, Pa.—In letter to Governor Gifford Pinchot,
Samuel L. Einhorn on behalf of Brith Sholom, calls attention
to application of Silver Shirts of America to incorporate in
Pennsylvania under non-profit corporation law and asks
for public hearing before application is granted.

12. Harrisburg, Pa.—Richard J. Beamish, secretary of the Com-
monwealth of Pennsylvania, in a letter to Samuel L. Einhorn
of Brith Sholom, declares that he has ordered the Bureau
of Corporations to hold up application of the Silver Shirts
of America and “to give to those who are protesting an
opportunity to be heard on all phases of application.”

18. Asheville, N. C.—The Biltmore Press files petition in involun-
tary bankruptcy in Federal Court against the Galahad
Press, Inc., publishers of Liberation, anti-Jewish paper, edited
by William Dudley Pelley, head of Silver Shirts.

22. Asheville, N. C.—Liberation, organ of the Silver Shirts,
suspends publication pending disposition of bankruptcy
proceedings in local Federal Court.

23. Harrisburg, Pa.—Attorney General Richard J. Beamish
announces that Silver Shirts of America have withdrawn
their application for a charter.

23. Nebraska City, Neb.—In public address, Secretary of Agri-
culture Henry A. Wallace condemns propaganda activities
in the United States and in foreign countries which seek to
arouse race prejudices and class hatreds.

— Chicago, Ill.—Mayor Edward J. Kelley bans showing of
film, “Hitler’s Reign of Terror,” because of protest of
German diplomatic officials; decides to permit showing
under title “Hitler’s Reign.”

25. Harrisburg, Pa.—Richard J. Beamish, Pennsylvania Secretary
of State, publishes “A Declaration of Tolerance,” as a sup-
plement to Declaration of Independence, signed by over 100
prominent Pennsylvanians which is “a perpetual memorial
against the organization known as the Silver Shirts of America”
and against similar un-American groups.

— New York, N. Y.—B. Charney Vladeck, chairman of Jewish
Labor Committee, protests to Board of Education use of
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

UNITED STATES (continued)

book "German Youth in Changing World," in German classes of Stuyvesant High School, as Nazi propaganda.


29. "Brotherhood Day," celebrated throughout country, stresses need for tolerance and good-will and condemns race hatred.

May 2. New York, N. Y.—World Tomorrow publishes report, based on survey of opinion of American clergy, including 203 Rabbis, showing that American clergy favors modification of capitalist system and is opposed to war even for defense.

3. Providence, R. I.—Rhode Island branch of American Federation of Labor, in convention, adopts resolution condemning Hitlerism and pledging cooperation to boycott of German-made goods.

— New York, N. Y.—Board of Education announces it will investigate B. C. Vladeck's charges that students of Stuyvesant High School were exposed to German propaganda.

7. New York, N. Y.—Samuel Untermeyer, as president of Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League, in a letter to United German Societies, stresses that his group has "no quarrel with citizens of German birth or ancestry . . ." but with "German goods, ships and shipping."

8. New York, N. Y.—American Jewish Congress publishes names of department stores in New York City which have announced intention to discontinue purchasing of German-made goods.

— Albany, N. Y.—Governor Herbert H. Lehman signs Wald Bill which makes illegal the destruction, removal, or concealment of the mark of origin of foreign goods.

9. New York, N. Y.—In a letter to American Olympic Committee, Bernard Deutsch, president of American Jewish Congress, challenges statement of Dr. Theodor Lewald, German representative on Olympic Executive Committee, that German-Jewish athletes have full scope to train in Reich, and urges American group to instruct its representatives, now in Europe, to investigate the situation.


14. New York, N. Y.—American Committee for Settlement of German-Jewish Refugees in Soviet Russia decides to send Commission of experts to Russia, under chairmanship of Dr. John T. Madden, Dean of School of Finance of New York University, to negotiate with Government about plans to settle refugees in Biro-Bidjan.

17. New York, N. Y.—In radio address, Representative Andrew L. Somers of New York upholds boycott of German goods and urges "Christian forces to recognize the danger of invasion of Hitler campaign in this country."
May 17. New York, N. Y.—The D. A. W. A., (Deutsch Ameri-
kanische Wirtschafts-Ausschuss) German American Protectvie
Alliance holds mass meeting in Madison Square Garden to
launch boycott of American firms that boycott German goods.
21. New York, N. Y.—Jewish Daily Bulletin reports that busi-
nesses in Yorkville district that are not enrolled in D. A. W. A.
anti-Jewish boycott have had their front windows marked
with swastikas.
— New York, N. Y.—In letter to Felix M. Warburg, national
chairman of United Jewish Appeal, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman,
states that, at request of James G. McDonald, the American
National Christian Committee for German Refugees has
been organized, consisting of prominent Protestants and
Catholics to extend financial assistance to German-Jewish
refugees.
23. Milwaukee, Wis.—Following protests of anti-Nazi groups,
Milwaukee State Teachers College abandons projected tour
of its band to Germany.
— New York, N. Y.—Office of Ivy Lee, American publicity
firm, denies allegations in Yiddish press that concern has
been employed to disseminate Nazi propaganda in this
country.
— Irvington, N. J.—Police officials announce that, as a result
of recent riots, Nazi and anti-Nazi meetings are forbidden.
— Asheville, N. C.—Buncombe County Grand Jury indicts
William Dudley Pelley and two of his aides, on charges of
fraudulent stock sales.
24. Newark, N. J.—Police Department announces that hence-
forth Nazi and anti-Nazi meetings are forbidden.
— New York, N. Y.—High Commissioner for Refugees, James
G. McDonald, upon his arrival here from Europe, declares
that refugee situation is somewhat improved owing to funds
made available by relief bodies, but permanent solution is
difficult because of general economic depression.
27. New York, N. Y.—American Jewish Congress announces
that International Trade Fair will be held in New York City
in autumn to guide firms boycotting German goods in proper
substitutes produced in other countries.
June 3. New York, N. Y.—In letter to Treasury officials, Samuel
Untermeyer, as president of Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League,
protests continued permission to German importers to bring
in German goods without exact identification as to place of
origin.
4. New York, N. Y.—American Olympic Committee postpones
official acceptance of German invitation to participate in
Olympiad, in Berlin, and instructs its president, Avery
Brundage, to investigate on the spot whether Jewish athletes
are discriminated against by Nazi regime.
5. Washington, D. C.—Carl Dickey, connected with Carl Byoir
Associates, publicity firm, admits, before Congressional Com-
mittee, that the Byoir firm received $4000 from Dr. Otto
C. Kiep, then German Consul General in New York City, to conduct good-will campaign here towards Germany, and that his firm pays George Sylvester Viereck, pro-Nazi publicist, commission for German business obtained by him for firm, and salary for services.

June 5. Washington, D. C.—Rev. Francis Gross alleges before Congressional Committee he was aided by German Embassy and New York City Consulate in publishing “Justice to Hungary, Germany and Austria,” pro-Nazi and anti-Jewish booklet; charge is corroborated by John Bado of Hoboken, N. J., printer of pamphlet.

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Herbert H. Lehman approves amendment to penal law making it a misdemeanor for any person, other than the agent of a religious association or corporation, to sell or offer for sale, tickets for admission to religious services; new law is aimed at “mushroom” synagogue evil.


Washington, D. C.—German Embassy issued formal denial that German diplomatic officials have aided in publication of anti-Semitic propaganda here, as charged by witnesses before Congressional Committee.

Washington, D. C.—Fritz Gissibl of New York City testifies before Congressional Committee he that helped organize Friends of New Germany, after American branch of Nazi party was dissolved, and admits receiving from Germany large quantities of propaganda for distribution in this country.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Carl M. Weideman, member of Congressional Committee, testifies that “The International Jew,” repudiated by Henry Ford and its distribution forbidden by him, is being freely distributed in Germany and in this country, and places on record telegram from H. H. Bennett, aide of Henry Ford, stating that “use of Henry Ford’s name on the book [“The International Jew”] is entirely unauthorized.”

7. Washington, D. C.—Henry O. Spier, secretary of DAWA (Deutsch-Amerikanische Wirtschafts-Ausschuss) testifies before Congressional Committee that his group has been in communication with William Dudley Pelley, leader of Silver Shirts of America, for purposes of cooperating in distribution and dissemination of anti-Jewish propaganda.

10. Cleveland, O.—Third German-American Congress adopts resolutions condemning injection of racial differences in America as destructive of constitutional rights and internal peace, and resolution requesting United States Government “to take effective steps to stop boycott of German goods.”
United States (continued)

June 10. Boston, Mass.—On occasion of his golden jubilee as priest, Cardinal William O'Connell pays tribute to Jewish people and pleads for all groups and creeds to “dwell together in harmony and proclaim Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man.”

14. Washington, D. C.—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, following complaint of German Ambassador, writes to Governor A. Harry Moore, asking him to protect Reich citizens in his state; the Governor advises County prosecutor to investigate the recent Nazi riots in Irvington in which German nationals were beaten.

21. New York, N. Y.—William May Garland, member of International Olympic Committee, declares that Committee has unanimously admitted Palestine to competition to Olympic games and expresses opinion that German officials will live up to pledges, made in Vienna, according to which Jewish athletes will not be discriminated against.

24. Harrisburg, Pa.—Annual encampment of Pennsylvania Veterans of Foreign Wars adopt resolution calling on State Department to sever diplomatic relations with Germany because of Nazi propaganda in this country, and upon Department of Justice to prosecute leaders of League of Friends of New Germany.

26. New York, N. Y.—Board of Aldermen unanimously adopts resolution asking State Department to make representations to nations where persecutions of religious or racial minorities prevail, to cease such persecutions as inimical to free and friendly social and economic relationship between nations.


28. Washington, D. C.—In note to Dr. Rudolph Leitner, German chargé d'Affaires, in reply to notice of German government of six months transfer moratorium, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declares that “any transfer situation, including the German situation, is the result of many complex influences including all aspects of the policies pursued by the debtor country,” and that the “asserted anxiety of the German government to make every effort to meet its obligations cannot be proved by a mere display of its depleted balances, but must be evident from an examination of the whole trend and operation of German policy.”

30. New York, N. Y.—At meeting at Central Jewish Institute, two hundred representatives of leading Jewish fraternal, religious communal and labor organizations adopt resolution calling upon American public and pledging themselves not to be misled into abandoning the boycott of products made in Nazi Germany, no matter what Government comes into power until complete freedom and equality is restored for all inhabitants in that country.
June 25. Bradley Beach, N. J.—Convention of Order Sons of Zion adopts resolutions: (1) Expressing faith in Stavsky's innocence and instructing incoming executive to set aside sum to assist in his defense; (2) urging all camps of Order to assist actively in United Jewish Appeal; (3) and urging constituencies to interest themselves in Hebraic culture.

July 1. Milwaukee, Wis.—Central Conference of American Rabbis, at forty-seventh annual convention, favors: (1) Recognition of Russia by the United States; (2) President Roosevelt's legislative program; (3) the social control of profits; (4) justice for the Negro; (5) abolition of the private manufacture of war materials; (6) freedom of expression for the rabbi in the pulpit and elsewhere. Also sends message to President Roosevelt and the American delegation to the World Economic Conference pointing out that Germany's promises of peace are insincere as long as political and religious and racial persecutions continue within her borders.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Delegates from the 70 posts of the Jewish War Veterans of America meet in twelfth annual encampment. Resolutions: (1) endorsement of Samuel Untermyer as representative of all American Veterans to the forthcoming Geneva conference; (2) the withdrawal of American participation from the Olympic Games, in 1936, unless they are held outside of Germany; (3) boycott of German goods; (4) condemnation of American fascism.

5. Chicago, Ill.—Thirty-sixth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America adopts resolutions: (1) The Zionist Organization and Hadassah will each name ten delegates to the World Zionist Congress on a coalition ticket; (2) the present agreements between the Organization and Hadassah be terminated and a new accord be negotiated; (3) Dr. Chaim Weizmann be elevated to World Zionist leadership under a coalition regime; (4) a fund be set aside for an intensive youth program; (5) Masada Youth Zionist Organization be officially recognized as an affiliated body, and (6) Germany's persecution of Jews is condemned.

16. New York, N. Y.—As result of elections of delegates to the World Zionist Congress, held throughout the United States, Laborite Zionists—the Poale-Zion-Zaire-Zion bloc will be entitled to half of places in the American delegation; General Zionists come out second, and Mizrahi, third. A total of 25,000 votes are cast.

22. New York, N. Y.—Rabbi Jonah B. Wise announces that $924,000 of the $2,000,000 required for German relief has been raised up to this date by the Joint Distribution Committee, and states that the funds of the Committee have not been affected by the recent blocking of Jewish relief funds by the Nazi authorities.

26. Cincinnati, O.—The twenty-eighth convention of the Progressive Order of the West approves resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt's recovery program, the Palestine Emergency Fund, the Ort Tool Campaign, cooperation with the American Jewish Congress, and support for the World Jewish Congress.

Aug. 1. New York, N. Y.—The Pioneer Women's Organization announces that the Working Women's Council (Moatzath Hapoaloth) has decided to convert one of its training farms in Palestine into an agriculture school to train young German-Jewish girl refugees.

5. Milwaukee, Wis.—The Federated Jewish Charities decides to affiliate with the local Community Chest, even though Board of Jewish Education and Jewish hospital will not be beneficiaries of the chest.

— New York, N. Y.—Dr. John Slawson of the Jewish Board of Guardians reports that on the basis of a survey of children's court arraignments in the past 11 years, the delinquency among Jewish minors in New York City has decreased from 22.67% of the total in 1922 to 14.6% in 1933.

16. New York, N. Y.—The American Jewish Congress in an open letter, signed by Bernard S. Deutsch, its president, pleads with President von Hindenburg to dismiss Hitler from Chancellorship on ground that, in appointing him, von Hindenburg did not intend that Hitler should "defy the foundations on which the German Republic was built."


29. New York, N. Y.—Protests against the reported deal between Germany and Palestine, whereby 10 million marks in Palestine oranges would be sold in Germany, and twice that amount of German goods imported into Palestine, are cabled to Zionist Congress by Samuel Untermeyer and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

31. New York, N. Y.—Jewish War Veterans of America send radiogram to the Zionist Congress, disapproving Nazi-Palestine trade agreements.

— New York, N. Y.—Emanuel Neumann announces that he has succeeded in organizing a corporation with £250,000 capital to encourage agricultural expansion in Palestine.

Sept. 6. New York, N. Y.—Assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, at convention, pronounces a "Herem" (excommunication decree) against Jews who handle, or trade in German-made goods.

25. New York, N. Y.—At a meeting of the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights suggestions for strengthening the boycott against Nazi Germany are adopted.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

UNITED STATES (continued)


24. Chicago, Ill.—Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization, at its nineteenth annual convention, renews agreement for a year with Zionist Organization of America whereby Hadassah retains limited autonomy but is affiliated with Z. O. A.

Nov. 4. New York, N. Y.—American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee announces that it has so far raised $1,226,346 for relief of German-Jewish refugees.

13. New York, N. Y.—The United Synagogue of America convokes National Recovery Assembly for purpose of planning spiritual and cultural program that synagogues may utilize in the new leisure that the New Deal envisages.

23. New York, N. Y.—Morris Rothenberg, president of Z. O. A., announces that fund of $40,000 bequeathed to Zionist Organization by Mrs. Rebecca Zundelowitz, will be used to establish a colony in Palestine for settlement of American members of Jewish Legion who fought, under Allenby, in the conquest of Palestine.

28. New York, N. Y.—Benjamin Brown, chairman of Commission for Establishment of Jewish Farm Settlements announces that 200 Jewish families of unemployed needle workers will be settled on subsistence farms in New Jersey, and that each family is to deposit $500 for which it will receive a house, an acre of land, and necessary farm implements.

Dec. 1. Rochester, N. Y.—The seventeenth annual convention of the American Mizrachi (Orthodox Zionist Organization) meets and (1) endorses stand of World Mizrachi Congress of last Fall, calling for world congress of Orthodox Jewry in Palestine in 1934; (2) condemns present methods of collecting funds for Orthodox institutions and advises centralized action; (3) approves N. R. A. five-day week as encouragement to Sabbath observance; (4) condemns present immigration policy of Palestine Administration; (5) calls for campaign of $200,000 for Palestine work; (6) urges American Mizrachi to fight for their viewpoint within Zionist Organization; (7) demands resignation of Zionist Executive and special meeting of Actions Committee to elect coalition executive; (8) petitions President Roosevelt to intercede with Soviet Russia on behalf of Jewish religion, Zionism and Hebrew there; (9) demands increase in middle-class immigration into Palestine.

4. Cleveland, Ohio—Conference of Midwest Branch of Jewish Culture Society which aims to establish Yiddish as a national tongue decides to form a cooperative publishing company for Yiddish authors.

9. New York, N. Y.—Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, national chairman of the German Relief Fund announces that, of $1,021,704 which has been collected so far, $400,000 has been used for
relief in Germany since April, and $280,000 for refugee and emigration work; balance is held in reserve for use of Governing Body for German Refugees.

Dec. 11. New York, N. Y.—Dr. Cyrus Adler, in his annual report to the American Jewish Committee, submitted at twenty-seventh annual meeting, declares that as long as Aryan racial policy is continued by Nazi regime there can be no hope for German Jewry and that Committee "sympathizes with desire and recognizes the right of individuals to refrain from buying goods made in Germany although it reaffirms its definite decision not to endorse or participate in a boycott organized by Jews in America."

13. New York, N. Y.—*The Palestine Economic News*, published by American Economic Committee for Palestine, devoted to encouragement of private initiative in the economic development of Palestine, carries statistics to prove that Palestine is enjoying prosperity which is "almost as miraculous as the miracles of the Exodus," according to Dr. Paul P. Gourrich, consultant economist.

14. New York, N. Y.—Committee on Social Justice of Rabbinical Assembly of America condemns by resolution recent lynchings in California, Maryland and Missouri.


23. New York, N. Y.—Provisional Commission for Establishment of Jewish Farm Settlements, at conference here, discloses that United States Government will loan $500,000 to corporation, organized to settle 200 Jewish families of needle trade workers on homesteads in Monmouth County, N. J.

26. Chicago, Ill.—Third annual convention of Mid-Western Young Israel, Orthodox youth group, adopts resolution to carry its program to college students, to promote anti-German boycott among its members, and to assist in Palestine upbuilding.

— New York, N. Y.—Israel B. Brodie, president of American Economic Committee for Palestine, announces that Jewish Agency has recognized the Central Bureau for Industrial and Agricultural Information with offices in Palestine, established by his Committee, as central source for economic information regarding Palestine.

27. New York, N. Y.—Benjamin Winter, president of the Federation of Polish Jews in America, announces the organization of an American-Polish Industrial Bureau, with approval of Poland, to stimulate trade relations between the two countries and thereby to divert Polish trade from Germany to American channels.
UNITED STATES (continued)

Dec. 29. New York, N. Y.—Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America, announces that 35 German-Jewish refugee physicians have received permission to do post-graduate work in Hadassah medical institutions in Palestine.


1934

Jan. 2. Syracuse, N. Y.—Twelfth annual convention of Mizrachi Hatzoor (Orthodox Zionist Youth Organization) adopts resolutions condemning the Left Zionist parties for their tactics at last Congress and declining to participate in collections for Keren Hayesod.

4. New York, N. Y.—500 representatives of Jewish Youth groups meet under auspices of Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League and adopt resolutions endorsing boycott of German goods and urging use of American-made substitutes.

5. New York, N. Y.—Bernard Flexner, chairman of Board of Directors of the Palestine Economic Corporation announces the first dividend of one per cent for six months ending December 31, 1933.

8. Chicago, Ill.—First annual assembly of National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds considers various phases of constructive social service essential within the Jewish community and receives data on the required adjustments which Jewish relief agencies must make to new prevailing conditions.

9. New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Jewish Board of Guardians, announces results of a survey revealing that the percentage of Jewish criminals in New York City has fallen from 14 per cent in 1921 to 7.1 per cent in 1933.

12. New York, N. Y.—Joseph C. Hyman, secretary of Joint Distribution Committee, in a report of his recent European trip to Executive Committee, says that 69,000 Jewish youths, between ages of 14 to 24, seek training in manual labor and farm work to be equipped for existence in Germany or for settlement in other lands.

22. New York, N. Y.—Under auspices of American Jewish Congress, merchants and buyers establish Merchandising Council to intensify boycott against German goods and counteract Nazi propaganda in this country.

Feb. 4. New York, N. Y.—Council of Jewish organizations adopts resolutions: (1) to change name to Council of Jewish Organizations of Greater New York Emergency Campaign for
settlement of Jews in Palestine; (2) to support 500 children refugees in Palestine at cost of $80 per child per year.

New York, N. Y.—Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), at twenty-fifth annual convention adopts resolutions: (1) to support the Tydings resolution now before United States Senate; (2) to demand protest on behalf of American Government against repression in German Reich; (3) to ask that German refugees be admitted within the quota; and (4) to ask that immigration laws be liberalized to permit immigrants to enter under bond.—Senator William H. King of Utah, in address, condemns Hitlerism and persecutions of Jews in Germany and other lands, deprecates the rise of anti-Semitism in some sections of America, and declares that he believes it the duty of the United States "to raise its voice in protest" against the repressions by Nazi regime in Germany.

7. New York, N. Y.—Professor Morris R. Cohen announces the organization of a group of scholars and professional men to promote research in Jewish problems and make data available to all organizations in order to combat anti-Semitism with facts.

18. Philadelphia, Pa.—Jewish National Fund Conference decides on a budget of $400,000 in addition to $100,000 towards project for establishment of Kfar Ussishkin in honor of seventieth birthday of Menahem Ussishkin, president of the Jewish National Fund.


New York, N. Y.—At annual meeting of Jewish Welfare Board, Felix M. Warburg, advises American Jewish youth to enter pursuits "where the brain and the muscle are brought into work for their satisfaction and to their country's health."

26. New York, N. Y.—Because of adoption, at conference of Labor Committee for Jewish Affairs, of policy forbidding its adhering groups from belonging to other Jewish organizations with a general Jewish aim, Nationalist-Zionist labor groups withdraw from Jewish Workers Committee.

Mar. 4. New York, N. Y.—Joint Distribution Committee publishes report indicating that since rise of Hitler, 125,000 Jews have lost employment and that Committee has allotted $825,000 for German aid in all countries, two-thirds of which has been spent in Germany.

5. Cincinnati, Ohio—Senator Alfred M. Cohen, international president of B'nai Brith, in a public statement, denounces Nazi government action in dissolving German B'nai Brith lodges as "exhibition of senseless and wanton cruelty."

11. New York, N. Y.—Joint Distribution Committee and American Palestine Campaign announce they will conduct joint campaign to raise funds for work of both organizations;
share to be allotted to Joint Distribution Committee to be used for relief work in Germany, and to refugees from Germany, and relief and reconstruction activities in Eastern and Central Europe; share to be allotted to American Palestine Campaign will be applied to program of the central bureau for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine and to the normal budget of the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund)

Mar 25. New York, N. Y.—In annual report, Robert Szold, chairman of Board of American Economic Committee for Palestine, states that two thousand three hundred seventy-nine European and American families, aggregating ten thousand persons and controlling potential capital of twenty million dollars, received economic guidance from the Committee for settlement in Palestine; fifty-four per cent of the consulting families were from Germany.

April 1. New York, N. Y.—Morris Rothenberg, President, Zionist Organization of America, announces that, since establishment of Palestine Foundation Fund on April 1, 1921, a total of twenty-five million dollars has been raised through this agency.

10. New York, N. Y.—National Labor Committee for Jewish Workers in Palestine announce that, during first six months of present campaign, they have raised $65,000 for Palestine Labor, double the amount raised in same period last year.


7. Cincinnati, O.—B’ni B’rith Hillel Foundation Commission announces that a foundation will open at University of Alabama next autumn.

13. New York, N. Y.—Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chancellor of Hebrew University, announces that anonymous donors have contributed $200,000 to Hebrew University for research into causes and cure of cancer for period of ten years.

— New York, N. Y.—Official opening of “drive” for New York City’s quota of $1,200,000; meeting attended by 2,700 people hears address of High Commissioner James G. McDonald over trans-Atlantic telephone from Rome.

15. New York, N. Y.—American Friends of Hebrew University tender public reception to Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chancellor, at which various American universities are officially represented and at which Dr. Magnes announces that 20 German refugee scholars will become part of faculty of Hebrew University.

16. New York, N. Y.—United Jewish Appeal announces that Polish Government has granted 100,000 złoty ($19,000) subsidy to Jewish free loan societies.
May 23. New York, N. Y.—Mass meeting, sponsored by all Zionist groups, protests against immigration policy of Palestine Government.

31. New York, N. Y.—Bernard Flexner, Chairman of Palestine Economic Corporation, makes public report which shows that economic situation in Palestine is favorable but warns against "undesirable speculative elements."

June


10. Chicago, Ill.—Extraordinary conference called by American Jewish Committee attended by 293 community leaders from 59 cities in 25 states, considers situation of Jews in all countries.

11. New York, N. Y.—First annual convention of Association of Hungarian Jews in America adopts resolutions favoring militant cooperation in boycott of German goods and expressing satisfaction with action of Hungarian government in suppressing Nazism through urging Hungary to eliminate complete numerus clausus against Jewish students there.

13. New York, N. Y.—American Joint Distribution Committee at annual meeting, hears reports of its secretary that $1,320,000 was distributed during 1933 and first months of 1934, of which $500,000 was used for aid in Germany, little over $500,000 was given to various refugee committees, and balance was expended in Eastern Europe.

15. New York, N. Y.—Federation of Polish Jews in America and American Jewish Congress issue public statement, expressing deep regret at assassination of Colonel Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of the Interior of Poland.

17. Wernersville, Pa.—Central Conference of American Rabbis, in convention, adopt resolutions to combat rising tide of war spirit and to promote social and economic justice.

18. Wernersville, Pa.—Convention of Central Conference of American Rabbis adopts resolutions: (1) urging England to facilitate in every possible way settlement of Jews in Palestine in accord with program of Jewish Agency; (2) hailing United Jewish Appeal as increasing evidence of unity of American Israel, and urging its support.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Twenty-ninth annual convention of fraternal order B'rith Sholom adopts resolutions: (1) to support boycott of German-made goods; (2) to cooperate with American Jewish Congress; (3) to establish number of fellowships in Hebrew University; (4) to cooperate with Zionist Organization of America in rebuilding Palestine; (5) approving N. R. A. principles; (6) denouncing persecutions of German Jewry by Nazi regime.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

UNITED STATES (continued)

June 20. Philadelphia, Pa.—At graduation exercises of Gratz College a plaque in memory of William Morris, former president of the College and leader of Mikve Israel Congregation, is presented by his widow, who also sets up, at expressed wish of her husband a trusteeship devoted to Jewish educational or philanthropic purposes.

AUSTRIA

1933

July 1. Chancellor Dollfuss pledges that his government will take measures against Austrian Nazis if their campaign against Jewish stores does not cease.

8. Austrian Zionists elect two General Zionists, one Poale Zionist, and one Revisionist, as their delegates to the World Zionist Congress.

14. The annual procession of Viennese Zionists to the grave of Theodor Herzl is prohibited by the government because of the danger of Nazi interference.

26. The government issues a statement denying that a *numerus clausus* for Jews is contemplated and gives assurances that no change in status is in prospect.

Aug. 4. President Miklas appoints four Jews as university professors out of nine new appointments.

Sept. 15. Addressing the Fatherland Front, Chancellor Dollfuss envisages a “Christian German State on Fascist lines,” but repudiates discrimination against Jews.

16. In answer to a query as to his attitude toward the Jews, at a press interview, Chancellor Dollfuss declares that “We must look to the souls of men and not to their race or nationality.”

Oct. 2. Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey further interprets his published interview in a Hungarian paper by saying that the Jewish problem does not exist in Austria, but that if it should arise minority status for the Jews would be the solution.

15. Nahum Sokolow leads the traditional *Jahrzeit* march to the grave of Herzl, which had been postponed because of fear of anti-Semitic attacks, from July 14 (20th Tammuz).

28. In a public address, Gustav Ranzenhoffer, Judge of the Austrian High Court, demands a *numerus clausus* for the professions as essential to check Jewish influence in public life.

Nov. 15. George H. Earle, American Minister to Austria, tells the press he has warned officials that Austria will forfeit American sympathy if anti-Semitism is encouraged.

21. Leaders of the Upper Austrian Fatherland Front decide to demand the introduction of a *numerus clausus* for Jews in all branches of activity.

Dec. 11. Pastor Wilhelm Schmidt demands that a *numerus clausus* for Jews be established, as otherwise, force will have to be used to end their “dominance of Austria.”
Dec. 15. Vienna.—Conference of Catholic leaders urges Christians to do their Christmas shopping in Christian stores.

20. The newly-formed Aryan Lawyers' Association presents a memorandum to the Minister of Justice asking for the expulsion of all Jewish lawyers.

23. In asking support for the Dollfuss government many Catholic Bishops, in their pastoral letters, condemn the fundamental errors of Nazism, race madness, violent anti-Semitism, and extreme nationalism.

1934

Jan. 13. The anti-Jewish press attacks the Vienna Industrialists Association for recommending that its members cooperate with the American Non-Sectarian League for the German boycott, headed by Samuel Untermyer, in replacing German goods with Austrian products in the American market.

18. M. E. Tenenblatt correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency at Vienna is warned by police authorities that he will be expelled if he continues to send out reports unfavorable to the government.

The government decides to allocate twelve million shillings for the support of Christian religious institutions; no provision is announced for similar Jewish organizations.

21. Government approves the organization of Jewish War Veterans into a self-defense corps to protect Jewish quarters in Vienna from Nazi attacks.

Feb. 1. The Vienna police forbid the sale of Nazi or anti-Jewish periodicals on the streets.

4. Jewish Students' Union protests against the establishment of a special classification as "guests" for Jewish students in the universities.

11. The Antisemitenbund, principally composed of National Socialists, issues a proclamation setting forth its anti-Jewish program: Jews are not members of the Austrian nation but a "national minority of an alien race;" a numerus clausus is proposed; intermarriage is to be prohibited; and the racial principle must be carried out to the full.

13. In response to the government's request that it assist in the suppression of the Socialists, the Union of Jewish War Veterans declares that it is "prepared to stand with the government and with General Sommer, president of the Union."

14. The Jüdische Volkpartei appeals to Jews not to join any other political party but to create a united front for the preservation of Jewish interests.

18. Poale Zionist Organization is dissolved, and its leader, Mendel Singer, arrested.

M. E. Tenenblatt, Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent, is arrested and deported.

19. In public declarations, Chancellor Dollfuss and Vice-Chan-
Austria (continued)

cellor Fey assure the Jews of equality before the law and the protection of the State.

Feb. 26. Prince von Stahremberg, leader of the Fascist Heimwehr, declares that there is no Jewish problem in Austria so far as "national-minded" Austrian Jews are concerned, and that "Utopian race theories" are not for Austria.

Mar. 4. The Oesterreichischer Beobachter, leading Austrian Nazi daily suggests that the Jewish problem be solved by excluding Jews from all leading positions as soon as the state is reorganized on a corporative basis.

5. The Christian Socialist Press begins a campaign demanding the cancellation of the citizenship rights of all Jews who came to Austria from the former provinces after 1914, and the dismissal of Jewish physicians from hospitals and sick fund panels.

8. The Jewish Medical Association reports that it has sent official delegations to the police authorities and government to demand that measures be taken against the anti-Jewish press.

13. Mendel Singer, leader of the Poale Zionist Party, is released from prison, but the Party remains under ban.

Linz.—All Jewish physicians in the municipal institutions are dismissed by Mayor Ormusko, member of the Dollfuss party.

Association of Aryan Lawyers requests its members to compile and submit lists of firms employing Jewish lawyers.

18. In an address to judges and officials Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Minister of Justice, states that Jews naturalized but not born in Austria should not be permitted to take prominent parts in Austrian law or administration of justice.

20. Following representations by the Zionist organizations, police authorities release the leaders of the Hehalutz organization who had been imprisoned.

22. Government announces that Jewish radio artists, will be limited in proportion to the ratio of Jews to the total population (2.93%).

23. Vienna.—The Reichspost, a semi-official organ, reports that "Jewish and atheist doctors in Vienna" have been officially notified that their contracts with the municipality will not be renewed.

April 1. According to the new provisional constitution for the city of Vienna, the Lord Mayor must include one Jewish Councillor among the twelve who are to represent the autonomous cultural corporations.

2. According to the reports of the Jewish community in Vienna, 30,000 of the 100,000 Jewish families in the city have received Passover relief.

6. General Sommers resigns from the presidency of, and membership in, the Austrian Jewish Ex-soldiers' Federation, because
that organization does not agree with his demand for a restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty.

9. Vienna.—The government prohibits a meeting of the anti-Semitic Association and forbids the distribution of propaganda by the Pan-German association.

23. The merger of the three remaining large Viennese banks results in the absence of any Jews on the board of the new bank.

29. In a public statement, Union of Austrian Jews accuses the Zionists of attempting to convert a religious community into Jewish nationality with a resultant injury to the Jewish community in a totalitarian state; in a public reply the Zionists accuse the Union of seeking the favor of the Dollfuss regime in order to make the government forget the connection of the Union with the Social Democrats.

June 1. Vienna.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Jewish unemployment is rapidly increasing in Austria due to quiet systematic exclusion from representative positions and that Unemployment Insurance Institute has been reconstituted with one Jew on Board.

6. Salzburg.—Summer home of Max Reinhardt, German Jewish theatrical producer, bombed.

11. Vienna.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Neudigger Temple has been partially destroyed by bomb.

14. Vienna.—At public meeting, David Feuchtwanger, Chief Rabbi of Vienna, approves appeal of Palestine Rabbinate on behalf of Stavsky and urges concerted demand for new trial.

—— Vienna.—Dr. Kresse, city Vice-Mayor rules that only citizens of Christian parentage may hereafter obtain municipal employment.

24. Vienna.—Owing to police prohibition of annual Zionist march to grave of Theodor Herzl, Zionists of all factions come to cemetery singly and pay their tribute to memory of Herzl.

BELGIUM

1933

Aug. 11. The sixth international Trade Union Congress decides to continue a vigorous boycott of German goods, and to ask the League of Nations to issue Nansen passports for all German refugees.

Oct. 10. The Municipality of Brussels notifies all foreign stallholders in the city market including 97 Jews that their licenses are cancelled and that they will not be permitted to trade; Union of Jewish Traders joins in appeal to authorities for revocation of order.

13. On Simchath Torah the chimes of Antwerp Cathedral play "Hatikvah" as a sign of goodwill to Belgian Jewry.
BELGIUM (continued)

17. Brussels.—On the complaint of merchants, Mayor forbids the opening of clubhouse by Belgian Nazis on one of main streets.

— Dr. Chaim Weizmann is received in audience by King Albert of Belgium to discuss the problems of German-Jewish refugees and Palestine.

Nov. 10. Government prohibits the Belgian Nazi Organization "Nasso" from holding military exercises in public.

24. Government appoints a commission to inquire into position of German-Jewish refugees in Belgium.

28. Queen Elizabeth visits the Yiddish Theatre to witness "Kiddush Hashem" played by a Vilna troupe.

1934


Mar. 9. Zionist Federation announces that it will establish King Albert Forest on Jewish National Fund land.

June 3. Brussels.—At request of Antwerp Hilfs Komitee, Government stays temporarily wholesale deportation of German Jewish refugees, provided they can prove that they intend to emigrate later.

CANADA

1933

July 1. Montreal.—The Metropolitan Commission prohibits the Confederation Day Parade which was planned by the Fascist Federation of Canada.

Aug. 3. Toronto.—Mayor Stewart orders police to investigate the Swastika Club, an organization that has been placarding local beaches with swastikas.

5. Montreal.—The arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel in Montreal, as leader of British delegation to the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, is made the occasion of attack by anti-Semitic newspaper, Le Patriot, which charges him with being the emissary of the "Elders of Zion" to open Canada to Jewish refugees from Germany.

8. Regina.—The Jewish Colonization Association prepares statistics for the World’s Grain Exhibition and Conference which show that 557,000 Jews in eight countries engage in agriculture and cultivate 5,410,750 acres of land, and that the Jewish farmers in Canada raise 500,000 bushels of wheat annually.

19. Toronto.—Mayor Stewart forbids display of swastika in the city.

Aug. 29. A spokesman of the Immigration Department publicly announces that the Government does not intend to amend the present restrictive immigration policy, thus responding to the objections of anti-Jewish groups and a section of the press to the proposed admission of German-Jewish refugees.

Sept. 2. Representatives of sixty Jewish Women's groups proclaim a boycott against German-made goods.

7. Ottawa.—The ninth annual convention of the Young Judaeas adopts resolutions condemning Nazi Germany for ill-treatment of Jews, requesting the League of Nations to aid German Jewry, and stressing the importance of Zionist education among Jewish youth.

Oct. 3. Montreal.—The Associated Women's Wear Credit Bureau of Montreal, representing 110 manufacturing plants and an annual German trade of five million dollars, officially joins the boycott against Germany.

13. Quebec.—The Municipality adopts a resolution opposing the entry of German-Jewish refugees into the country, on the ground that Jews are not assimilable.

19. Montreal.—City Council adopts resolution demanding the curtailment of immigration from Eastern and Central Europe, but rejects paragraph, proposed by anti-Jewish element, referring to "exclusion of anti-Christian Communistic elements from Europe."

24. Montreal.—Conference for formation of Eastern Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress adopts resolutions to consolidate the boycott movement against German goods, to establish a propaganda bureau to combat anti-Semitism in Quebec, and to assist in the colonization of Jews in Palestine.

30. Ottawa.—The "White Shirts," anti-Jewish and anti-Communist organizations which demand disfranchisement of "non-Aryans," is established.

1934

Jan. 3. Canadian Government decides to admit Palestine oranges duty-free.

13. Montreal.—The Montreal Daily Star, condemns anti-Jewish campaign being waged in Quebec and ends with declaration: "we want no form of anti-Jewish propaganda to gain a foothold among us."

17. Quebec.—Delegation of Canadian Fascists, in interview with provincial Premier L. A. Taschereau, threatens to seize Montreal government if its demand for special election is refused.

19. Toronto.—Police acting on protests of Ukrainian nationalist delegations, forbid a public reception to Sholom Schwartzbard, assassin of Petlura, Ukrainian leader.

21. Montreal.—Francis S. Harmon, general secretary of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., in address before
Rotary Club, states that a third of Jewish funerals in Germany are due to suicides and that the treatment of Jews in Germany is "un-Christian and uncivilized."

Jan. 29. Montreal.—Canadian Jewish Congress meets and adopts following resolutions: (1) to make Congress permanent with all adults above 18 having right to vote for delegates; (2) to participate in World Jewish Congress; (3) to call upon the British Government to remove restrictions against Jewish immigration to Palestine; (4) to assist Jewish Agency in upbuilding and development of Jewish National home in Palestine.

Mar. 2. Ottawa.—Hugh Guthrie, Canadian Minister of Justice, announces in Parliament that Dr. Ludwig Kempf, German Consul General in Canada, has given assurances that he will no longer disseminate anti-Jewish propaganda, and that the Government will therefore not ask for his recall.

April 2. Montreal.—The Jewish Standard, weekly, reveals that "the German League" with headquarters in Waterloo, Ontario, is an official Nazi organization under control of Ernest Wilhelm Bohle, head of foreign organization of German Nazi Party.

9. Manitoba.—Winnipeg Provincial Legislature passes a bill introduced by Laborite, Marcus Hyman, amending libel act so that any member of a race or creed may ask for court injunction against the publication and circulation of libelous matter against that race or religion.

10. Montreal.—Hector Charlesworth, Chairman of the Canadian Radio Commission, declares that while there is no censor in Montreal to suppress anti-Semitic broadcasts, the Commission has taken steps to "instruct station CHLP to cancel anti-Jewish broadcasts."

16. Ottawa.—Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, addressing a Zionist meeting broadcast throughout Canada, urges the public to aid in the upbuilding of Palestine as a place of refuge for German exiles.

May 2. Ottawa.—Premier R. B. Bennett receives a delegation of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada who petition him to prohibit mass immigration of German Jews, and assures them that the existing restrictions which have permitted only 30,000 entrants in last three years will remain in force.

June 4. Toronto.—First session of Dominion Executive of Canadian Jewish Congress decides to raise $250,000 dollars for German Jewish relief and to protest to English government against restriction of Jewish immigration to Palestine.

15. Montreal.—Internes of Notre Dame Hospital strike because Medical Board appoints Jew as chief interne. Striking internes are discharged.

17. Montreal.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that internes in all French Canadian hospitals threaten to strike as protest
against appointment of Jew as chief interne in Notre Dame hospital.

June 18. Montreal.—Dr. Sam Rabinovitch appointed chief interne of Notre Dame Hospital announces that he has resigned to save institution from predicament.

19. Montreal.—Board of Notre Dame Hospital in reinstating striking internes denounces them as deserters.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1933

July 14. Press reports that Czechoslovak and German Governments have reached agreement whereunder Czech citizens residing in Germany, who wish to return to Czechoslovakia, will be permitted to take with them all their possessions.

16. In an interview with a deputation of representatives of the Jewish Community of Brünn, President Thomas G. Masaryk declares that the waves of anti-Semitism will not overflow into the country's borders.

Aug. 14. Prague.—In a public address, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, honorary president of the American Jewish Congress, approves of the boycott against German goods and services.

25. The Maccabiade, international Jewish sports festival, opens in Prague with teams of Jewish athletes from fourteen countries. — President Masaryk in an interview, declares that the Jewish situation in Germany is not a purely internal question and will be discussed by the League of Nations.

31. Marienbad.—Theodor Lessing, formerly professor at Hanover Technical High School, Germany, a refugee, is assassinated.

Sept. 2. Marienbad.—Jewish community plans to establish a Lessing Institute for refugee scientists and scholars in memory of Professor Lessing.

Nov. 9. In reply to a motion introduced in the National Assembly by the Agrarian party to restrict the flow of refugees into Czechoslovakia, Edouard Benes, Foreign Affairs Minister, declares "our pride is to offer German refugees a refuge, just as once America, England and France could pride themselves on offering an asylum to the persecuted."

11. Prague.—Government formally requests Germany to surrender the two murderers of Professor Theodor Lessing, in accordance with an international extradition treaty.

Dec. 13. Prague.—Government warns Germany that unless secret police in Germany furnish information about Czech citizens in its custody, it will publish the names of the arrested and the known facts about them.

1934

April 16. Prague.—Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister, receives James G. McDonald, High Commissioner for Refugees and Norman Bentwich of Commissioner's staff, and assures them
CZECHOSLOVAKIA (continued)

that his government is ready to help solve the question of passports and labor permits of German refugees.

19. Prague.—Government prohibits circulation of anti-Jewish book by Gottfried Feder, German Nazi leader, as well as the Munich edition of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

May

4. Prague.—In announcing the contemplated autonomy of Carpatho-Russia, Foreign Minister Edouard Beneš, declares that Jews in that province will "receive guarantees of full minority rights and cultural autonomy as in the entire republic of Czechoslovakia."

June

3. Prague.—In message to Revisionist headquarters, Foreign Minister, Edouard Beneš pledges support to Revisionist petition against Palestine immigration policy.

24. Prague.—Dr. Ivan Derer, Minister of Justice, assures Dr. Angelo Goldstein, Jewish Parliamentary deputy, that he would protect all persons and groups from sectarian or racial agitation, and that necessary measures will be taken against Czech and German papers engaged in anti-Jewish agitation.

FRANCE

1933

July

1. François Coty, perfume manufacturer and publisher of a chain of newspapers, is found guilty of libelling Jewish war veteran organizations; court orders him to publish the verdict in all of his ten dailies.

10. The city of Metz limits by law the number of German Jewish employees to five per cent of total employed population.

21. Paris.—A Central Committee for Aid to the Refugees in France is organized in Paris to coordinate relief efforts. This body is recognized by the French Ministry of the Interior.

24. Arnold Schoenberg, German Jewish composer, who abandoned the Jewish faith in 1921, is officially readmitted at a ceremony in the Liberal Synagogue.

26. François Coty, French perfumer and newspaper publisher, charges that President Roosevelt has abdicated in favor of Bernard Baruch as a move engineered by the B'nai B'rith in order to further its program to dominate the world.

Aug.

4. An International Committee for the Protection of Academic Freedom and the Rights of Savants in all countries is formed to help German Jewish scholars and students in jeopardy in Germany.

Sept.

18. Paris.—The secretary of the Jewish Refugee Committee reports an increase in the number of German-Jewish refugees in France since the beginning of September.

29. The boycott against German goods in France, managed by Comité de Défense des Juifs Persecutés en Allemagne whose president is Pierre Dreyfus, son of the famous Captain Dreyfus, announces that French imports from Germany have
dropped thirty per cent during the past six months and that hosiery imports have practically ceased.

Oct. 27. Government cancels expulsion orders issued by Lille officials against Jewish refugees from Germany. Government assists in repatriation of German-Jewish refugees who are Polish citizens.

Nov. 25. Paris.—The League to Combat Anti-Semitism opens its fourth annual congress, with delegates from forty French provinces, Tunis, and Algiers.

1934

Jan. 11. French citizens raise ten million francs, through La Comité National de Secours aux Refugies, to aid German refugees.

12. Paris.—Le Temps discloses that Germany has not invited to the Berlin Olympic Games so-called "non-Aryan" countries, such as Soviet Russia, Lithuania, Egypt, Honduras, Persia, Liberia and Ecuador.

13. Paris.—German consulate seizes passports of all German refugees who call at consulate.

16. Paris.—At meeting of Jews of Eastern European Origin, Baron Robert de Rothschild reports that French Jewry has contributed nine million francs for the relief of German refugees, and criticizes wealthy German-Jewish refugees for their indifference to the plight of their unfortunate brethren.

25. Paris.—Weekly, Je suis partout, refutes editorially charges made in anti-Jewish press, that Alexander Stavisky was a Jew, and proves that his parents and grand-parents were non-Jewish.

29. Paris.—Comité des Delegations Juives, issues a "Black Book," detailing facts and documents on the Jewish position in Nazi Reich during the year.

Feb. 2. Paris.—Ort Executive decides to appoint a special committee to determine the availability of Bureya for settlement of non-Russian Jews, in accordance with the recent proposal by Peter Smidovitch, vice-president of Soviet Russia.

25. Paris.—French Senate rejects bill, previously adopted by Chamber of Deputies, which provided for a ten per cent tax on the wages of all foreigners in industrial pursuits, who have been in country less than ten years.

Mar. 1. Paris.—Chamber of Deputies eliminates tax on ten per cent payable by employers on the wages of foreign workers living in France less than 10 years, on promise of the Finance Ministry that it will later introduce a similar project which will not conflict with international treaties.

April 23. Paris.—Committee for Assistance to German Jewish Refugees denies in Le Temps that it is engaged in anti-German military spying as charged by Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, and declares that its activities are limited to boycott propaganda and help to refugees.
FRANCE (continued)

May 6. Under the leadership of a group of Jewish ex-officers, the "National Union of Patriotic Israelites" is organized to resist the spread of radicalism among French Jewry.

June 4. Paris.—Léon Daudet, leader of French Royalists, declares that if his party comes to power Jews will not be molested, but their civil status, immigration, and their rights and duties will be "regulated."

10. Paris.—Executive of World Revisionist Union in public statement charges that conviction of Stavsky "was deliberate miscarriage of justice "to divert attention" from anti-Zionist policy of Palestine government . . ."

12. Paris.—Committee for Defense of the Rights of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe submits memorandum to Jean Barthou, Foreign Minister, pointing out appalling misery of Polish Jewry and appealing to France to act on behalf of Jewish masses in Poland.

GERMANY

1933

July 1. Branches of Central Union of German Jews have been dissolved in Thuringia "for the protection of the nation and the country;" Jews are forbidden to hold meetings.

— The Reich Committee on German Youth Associations abolishes Jewish student organizations, barring Jewish students from welcome in youth houses and from the privilege of lower railroad fares.

— Berlin.—Jewish Community Journal publishes a complete, alphabetically arranged, list of Jewish businesses in an effort to counteract the effect of the new German directories which omit the names of Jewish firms.

— Tilsit, East Prussia.—Jews are forbidden to appear on the streets after ten o'clock in the evening when a bugle is sounded by a Nazi trooper.

— Berlin.—Conference of housewives decides to expel all Jewish women in order to conform to Aryan principle of the present regime.

— Government promulgates decree providing for exclusion forbids of persons of "non-Aryan descent" married to person of "non-Aryan descent" from service as officials, and dismissal of officials of "Aryan descent" who marry persons of "non-Aryan" descent.

3. An ordinance published in the official gazette provides that statutory religious institutions must not employ Jews.

6. All Jewish lawyers are driven out of court in Koenigsberg. In Berlin, Jewish attorneys receive warning to keep away from the courts for their own safety.

— The Association for Combating Anti-Semitism, consisting exclusively of non-Jews, dissolves after an existence of 42 years.
July 6. A new educational law limits the attendance of German-Jewish students at universities to 1½ per cent of the total enrollment; the administration of every institution is granted the right to admit less than the legal quota without explanation; East European Jewish students are completely banned, no matter how long their parents may have resided in Germany.

It is announced that up to July 1, over 6,000 Jewish physicians have been expelled from the sick funds throughout the Reich.

7. The spurious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and other anti-Semitic texts are made official text-books of Berlin schools.

The Prussian Ministry of Education announces that Jewish students in Prussian universities will not receive their degrees; Breslau University has informed its Jewish students that Jewish graduates will not be awarded diplomas.

Dortmund.—Entrances of all Jewish shops are occupied by Nazi troopers who prevent customers from entering; Jewish merchants close their businesses.

Political police raid the medical consultation offices established by the Berlin Jewish Community to aid Jewish physicians deprived of their right to practice; thirty physicians are arrested as "Marxists." The offices of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, a Jewish relief agency, are raided and its chief medical officer is arrested.

10. A new interpretation of the Nazi labor law permits those German Jews who have been employed in the state service since August 1, 1914, to continue at their posts.

The all-German convention of chess players votes to bar Jews from membership.

11. Berlin.—Die Deutsche Woche admits that German agents are spying on Jews abroad "because the boycott against German goods in foreign countries is chiefly initiated by German Jews" who have fled Nazi Germany.

12. An order is issued by the German Government to all banks not to make any payments on the accounts kept by various German-Jewish relief agencies; these accounts are to remain blocked.

A motor boat and a sailing yacht belonging to Professor Albert Einstein, gifts from friends, are confiscated.

All but two of the thirty Jewish physicians who had been arrested in the mass raids are released.

13. It is announced semi-officially that the reorganized Evangelical Church will not apply the Aryan clause to its membership, and that Christians of Jewish descent will not be expelled from the church.

The Rudolf Mosse Company, the largest and most influential publishing house in Germany, asks for a receivership; since April, 1933, when the Jewish owner was ousted, the business was under Nazi control, as the "Rudolf Mosse Foundation, Ltd."

A new decree against non-Aryans authorizes the Government
to withdraw German citizenship at its discretion from "undesirables" who have obtained it between November 9, 1918, and January 30, 1933. Another decree authorizes the withdrawal of German citizenship and confiscation of property from Germans who are abroad and who participate in anti-German propaganda in foreign lands and who do not return at the Government's request.

July 17. "Reichsverband of non-Aryan Christians" is organized, consisting of all victims of the Nazis who are distantly related to Jews. To become a member one must be an "undivided German patriot" and accept "the German National Socialist principles."

The central authorities lift the ban of last week on the withdrawal of funds of Jewish relief bodies on deposit in banks, although the funds of the medical advisory bureau are still blocked.

19. Chemnitz Chamber of Artisans adopts resolution demanding that Jews be expelled from artisan shops and trade and commerce, and that Jewish artisans and merchants be forbidden to employ "Aryan" help.

20. Secret police close Berlin Bureau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, confiscate all furniture and office equipment, and suppress the daily bulletin published for German subscribers; foreign service of the Agency is not affected.

Breslau.—Jewish Museum collects articles of historical value to Jews, so that they may not be lost under prevailing conditions in Germany.

21. Nuremberg.—Nazi Storm Troopers arrest three hundred Jewish shopkeepers and parade them through the streets.

At a reception in his honor by the Karl Schurz Society, Sherwood Eddy, American writer and educator, attacks the Nazi regime for its attitude towards the Jews.

22. The Nazi authorities announce the prohibition of the foreign service of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, an American news-gathering agency owned by American citizens.

25. Nuremberg.—Authorities explain the recent arrest, and later release, of 300 Jews as due to a contemplated plot against the Government.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency is informed by the American Consulate that the German Government has lifted the ban against its foreign news service, although the publication of the German Bulletin of the Agency is still prohibited.

The German Geographical Society awards the Richthofen Gold Medal, the highest that can be conferred on a geographer in Germany, to Professor Alfred Philipson, the son of Rabbi Ludwig Philipson, one of the leaders of Reform Judaism in Germany.

The Union of Nationalist German Jews issues a statement condemning several prominent German-Jewish writers who plan to publish an anti-Nazi periodical in Holland, blaming
these men for the troubles the Jews now endure in Germany, and calling them "cowardly runaways."

26. The Ministry of the Interior issues an order forbidding synagogues to select rabbis and other functionaries who are citizens or subjects of other countries.

The Government issues an order to all libraries not to destroy scientific books written by Jews, but to lend them only to individuals who can prove that they require them for scientific purposes.

Two Jews are arrested and held as hostages so that their relatives abroad will not disseminate anti-German propaganda; one is said to be the head of the Jewish community in Bremen, the other, head of the Hamburg community.

28. The Nazi political police order the dissolution of the Jewish Students Association of Thuringia. The Association of Thuringian Teachers expels all Jewish teachers.

29. Race Bureau announces it will issue certificates "that they are actually not of Jewish descent but are illegitimate," to applicants who sign statements to the effect that their non-Jewish mothers, who married Jews, betrayed their husbands and consorted with "Aryans."

The Ministry of the Interior announces that the citizenship of all East-European Jews has been revoked, except those who served as German soldiers during the World War and those who "show special achievements in the interests of Germany." The wives and children of naturalized East European Jews who are dead also lose their German citizenship; German-born citizens, guilty, even indirectly, of anti-Hitler propaganda will lose their citizenship and their property.

The political police grants permission to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to reopen its Berlin Bureau for the purpose of distributing news to its subscribers in Germany.

Das Wissen der Nation, official publication of the Government bureau for racial questions, advances the theory that Jesus was not a Jew but a Galilean and, hence, a pure "Aryan."

The London Times reports that the Jewish Boy Scouts Association in Pirmasens, the Palatinate, has been dissolved and its funds confiscated.

31. The Union of National German Jews, headed by Dr. Naumann, makes an effort to approach the Government in order to negotiate a concordat between the authorities and German Jewry, after the Concordat with Rome was announced; Government refuses on the ground that the Jews are not a religious sect but a racial group.

Aug. 1. The Deutsche Modeamt, a newly-formed Nazi fashion office, announces that Jewish firms will not be permitted to exhibit in the exhibition of men's and women's wear.

Fritz Rosenfelder, leader and founder of the sports club at Saanstaat, Wurtenberg, commits suicide because he was expelled from the club; in a final letter to his former club colleagues, he wrote: "I am leaving with no hatred. My only
wish is that Germany should be restored to reason . . . How more beautifully could I have given my life for my Fatherland."

Aug. 1. The Commissariat for Medical Associations issues a decree prohibiting non-Jewish physicians from having any professional contact with Jewish physicians; non-Jewish medical men must not serve as consultants, and must not treat patients recommended to them by Jewish physicians.

2. The Ministry of Justice announces that Jewish students engaged in the study of law or economics will not be permitted to take the final examinations in Prussia, if they intend to become lawyers or university teachers.

— In a public address to foreign diplomats and journalists Dr. Anzesoria, Bolivian minister to Germany, indicates that his Government is prepared to open its doors to German emigrants, provided the German Government is ready to negotiate the transfer.

— Der Angriff, a newspaper owned by Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, carries a story that Jews are organizing themselves into military units to "attack Germany at the first opportunity."

— Breslau.—The Breslauer Judengemeindeblatt is closed down by the Nazi state president "in the interest of public security."

3. Der Stürmer, Nuremberg daily, begins the publication of a black list of German young women seen in the company of Jewish men.

— Wurzburg.—All the Jewish student homes are occupied by Nazi storm troops to be used for party offices; the Jewish Student Association is ordered to dissolve.

— Breslau.—The Free Students Association, at a mass meeting, decides to boycott lectures by Jewish instructors, and asks the Ministry of Education to expel the Jewish teachers remaining in the high schools.

5. The Nazi Lawyers' Association addresses a formal letter to business establishments threatening them with a boycott if they continue to employ Jewish lawyers.

— Frankfort.—Court imposes a two months' imprisonment sentence upon a Jewish journalist for wearing a swastika, even though he contends that he renounced Judaism in 1922 and had applied for membership in the National Socialist Party.

— Hamburg.—The Heinrich Heine monument is removed from the city park.

— The Nazi Rhine officials issue an order prohibiting the employment of Jews as non-qualified labor in the entire Rhine district. Employers are warned of penalties if they employ Jews who do not produce a special card entitling them to employment.

7. An order forbidding Jews to remain in the towns near Nuremberg is issued; municipality of Nuremberg forbids Jews to use municipal swimming pools and baths.

— New citizenship regulations by the Baden Government
declare that no Jew, no Jewish descendants, and no one married to a person of Jewish blood will be permitted to obtain citizenship; non-Jews applying for citizenship must prove their pure "Aryanism."

Aug.

7. The Leipzig Fair Management announces that non-Aryans will be admitted to the exposition; and though there will be a "Brown display" of goods limited to Germans only, Jews will not altogether "be eliminated from the bazaar."

8. The German Government explains that those East European Jews who will be deprived of their citizenship in accordance with a recent decree will be given the status of Staatenlose (men without citizenship in any country); this explanation is accompanied by estimates that 10,300 East-European Jews had been naturalized in Prussia alone since 1922.

— The All-German Richard Wagner Association, meeting at Beiruth to arrange for the Wagner Festival, decides to amend its by-laws so as to exclude all "non-Aryans," and to instruct its branches throughout Germany to expel Jewish members.

— The Ministry of Labor issues an ordinance which provides that no Jewish physician is to remain associated with any sick benefit association, with the exception of front-line war veterans, and establishes an official list of sick fund doctors, from which all Jews are excluded.

9. Edgar Ansell Mowrer, president of the Foreign Correspondents Association in Berlin, resigns from his post in order to secure the release of Paul Goldman, 68-year-old Jewish correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, who is charged with "high treason."

11. The Supreme Representative Committee of German Jews establishes a farm near Rathenow, in Prussia, to train unemployed Jews as agricultural workers.

— Because of epidemic of suicides among German Jews of the Rhineland, the Jewish community of Cologne has issued an appeal signed by the lay leaders and the Rabbinate, urging Jews not to despair.

— Hamburg Federation of Grain Merchants, with large Jewish membership, is dissolved and its funds and property are turned over to the "Aryanized" All-German Federation of Commerce.

13. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency publishes a schedule of non-Aryans in Germany which estimates a total of 660,000 non-Aryans; of these 500,000 are "official" Jews and 160,000 of Jewish descent.

14. Government prohibits the circulation in Germany of all Jewish newspapers printed in foreign countries, irrespective of language, and commands Jewish libraries to remove such periodicals from their quarters.

16. Local authorities in East Prussia inform Jews that they must call for their mail because Nazi postmen will be humiliated in delivering mail to Jews.
GERMANY (continued)

Aug. 17. Saarbrücken.—Freiheit prints a decision by a court in Berlin that a Jew doing business in Germany cannot hold the State responsible for negligence in failing to maintain order and to afford him protection.

18. Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment prohibits the filming of a scenario based on Stefan Zweig's "Amok."

19. The Jüdische Rundschau, official organ of the German Zionist Federation, is suspended for six months because it replied editorially to an attack on the Zionist Congress by Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi leader.

22. The Central Verein Zeitung, official organ of the Central Union of German Jews, is ordered closed until September 2, without explanation.

24. Official announcement that Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Georg Bernhard, famous journalist, and Dr. Bernhard Weiss, former assistant police president of Berlin, have lost their German citizenship.

— Government forbids German-Jewish Maccabee team of 100 athletes to participate in the world Maccabiade to be held in Prague.

30. The Hessische Volkswacht publishes a list of 30 concerns in Hessen that have been represented by Jews in court actions.

— In a published declaration the Union of German National Jews protests against the resolution adopted by the Zionist Congress against Nazi Germany, and blames Zionism for the present situation of German Jewry.

— Worms.—The police announce that "a large number of Jews" have been arrested and taken to a concentration camp because of their provocative attitude and degrading remarks against the Nazi regime.

31. The Jüdische Rundschau, under suspension for answering, editorially, Nazi charges against the Zionist Organization, is permitted to reappear.

Sept. 1. Dr. Haldmann, the North-German Health Commissioner, issues an order depriving privileged Jewish doctors (those who fought in the War) of their right to vote in the Medical Associations of which they are allowed to remain members.

— Hamburg.—Telephone authorities notify Jewish businessmen that they will not be allowed to have public telephones on their premises.

— In a Nuremberg speech, Adolf Hitler calls German Jewry "the ferment of decomposition in a nation's life" and voices the determination of the Nazi Party to fight "against the poisoners of the German people until they are entirely destroyed."

8. The administration of Stuttgart State Theatre asks Jewish patrons who are seat owners to abstain from visiting the theatre.

— The Rathenau Society, founded in memory of Walter Rathenau, resolves to dissolve.

9. Die Wahrheit urges the Government to compel Jewish
retailers to buy from "Aryan" wholesalers in order to counter-
set the anti-German boycott.

Sept. 11. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, bans Hebrew as a 
language for matriculation in Germany, and declares that 
Jewish pupils will not be permitted to matriculate if they 
prepared themselves in schools not officially recognized.

12. The Reich Association of German Stockbrokers announces 
that all Jewish members have been forced to resign.

13. The Prussian Ministry of the Interior announces that Jewish 
organizations are forbidden to conduct lotteries in order to 
raise relief funds.

15. The German branch of the Esperanto Association resolves 
to expel all Jewish members; the founder of Esperanto, 
Ludwig Zamenhof, was a Jew.

— The Central Committee for Combating Jewish Atrocity 
and Boycott Propaganda opens a new department of informa-
tion for the purpose of compiling a special directory of Jewish 
firms so that they may not be patronized.

— Voelkischer Beobachter reports the Church Law passed by 
the General Synod of the Evangelical Church of the Alt-
preussische Union of which these parts are relevant to Jews:
(1) Persons, not of "non-Aryan" descent, or married to 
persons of "non-Aryan" descent cannot be appointed ministers 
or officials of the Church administration; (2) Ministers and 
officials of "Aryan" descent who marry persons of "non-
Aryan" descent are to be dismissed; (3) Ministers and officials 
of "non-Aryan" descent or married to persons of non-Aryan 
descent are to be retired.

— Storm troops again raid the Jewish quarter in Berlin on the 
pretext of hunting for communist literature and arms, and 
arrest a number of Jews.

16. The municipality of Erlangen decides to destroy the statue 
of Professor Jacob Herz, erected in 1875.

— The Southwestern German Milk Dealers Association approves 
a resolution to exclude from membership all Jews, and all 
non-Jews who will deal with Jews.

18. Rabbi Hildesheimer, leader of the Agudath Israel, leaves for 
Warsaw with the intention of prevailing upon the Polish 
Jewry to abandon boycott against German-made goods.

— The Berlin Jewish community rents 33 theatres and halls 
to accommodate worshippers for Holyday season, and sets 
aside eight synagogues for the Jewish youth.

22. Jews are forced to participate in Nazi propaganda films in 
roles which are defamatory to the Jewish people.

— The Prussian Ministry of Education announces that only 
"Aryan" photographers are entitled to take press pictures.

23. The Institute of Sea and Tropical Diseases at Hamburg 
announces that "non-Aryan" students will be accepted only 
on pledge that they will leave Germany upon the completion 
of their studies and will practice abroad.
Sept. 23. The presidium of the All-German Writers Association orders the exclusion of all Jewish writers.

26. The text of *Kol Nidre* is published in many Nazi papers to prove the alleged charge that Jews do not take their pledges and oaths seriously.

— The Labor Court rules that persons of Jewish extraction may be dismissed on the ground of race, and that firms that consider Jewish employees harmful to their interests may dismiss them without compensation.

— Two German-Jewish publications, the *Stimme*, a Zionist weekly, and the *Jiddische Presse*, an orthodox organ, are prohibited circulation in Germany.

27. In circulars to local cooperatives the Central Cooperative Association in southwestern Germany demands expulsion of all Jews from employment, abrogation of commercial relations with Jews, and the branding of "Aryan" firms who deal with Jews.

— In an official circular to all German authorities, Ministry of Economics urges that no distinction be made between Aryan and non-Aryan business enterprises.

— A statement by State Commissar Lintel is published in the German press which apologizes for permission granted to Jews to organize the "Jüdische Kultur Bund" and explains that the activities of the Bund must be strictly private and limited to Jews.

— The Prefect of Schleswig orders school administrations to delete the story of the Sacrifice of Isaac from the curriculum, "as the idea of God presented in it is un-German."

— An order revoking the anti-Jewish measures in Upper Silesia is published, following pledge of German representative to League of Nations, in May, that this would be done.

30. The War Veterans Associations announce that Jews may no longer hold membership in any veterans group.

— No Jewish brokers, except war veterans, will be left on the stock exchange as a result of an official order barring one hundred Jewish brokers after October 1.

Oct. 2. Dr. Hartman, of the foreign political office of the Nazi party, declares that the German army and navy are now "Judenrein" and that in future wars Jews will not be called upon "to defend Germany."

3. All unmarried officials must file proof with proper authorities that their brides are "Aryans" before they will be permitted to marry.

— Commissar of Justice Frank, in an address at the All-German Jurists Convention in Leipzig, declares that further anti-Jewish laws are unlikely, but those enacted will remain.

6. Rudolph Hess, Deputy Leader of Nazi Party, issues order to members of the party to discontinue the anti-Jewish boycott and warns them of disciplinary measures if they violate this order.

— The Ministry of Education issues an order revoking all
permits held by Jews or descendants of Jews to conduct private schools, except when the schools are attended entirely by Jewish students.

Oct. 7. The press reveals that not a single Jewish doctor is left in the Berlin ambulance service.

9. The authorities of Hamburg confiscate, as un-German, the works of Heinrich Heine in a private library.

10. The Thuringian Ministry of Education orders reexamination of public libraries to assure the elimination of all literary and scientific works by "disintegrating Jewish spirits," and prohibits their publication in the future.

13. The Nazi press voices threat that Germany will withdraw from League of Nations if further effort is made to force recognition of German Jews as a minority group.

—Captain Ramshorn, police president, orders discontinuance of anti-Jewish acts in Upper Silesia plebiscite area and threatens with concentration camp those who violate the order.

—The Prussian Ministry of Justice issues a proclamation prohibiting mixed marriages or sexual relations with Jews "to protect the Aryan race."

—The Bavarian Government denounces unauthorized attacks on purchasers in Jewish shops and orders newspapers to discontinue publication of "pillories" (lists of customers.)

14. The Juristische Wochenblatt, published by the Ministry of Justice, clarifies the law which permits dismissal of Jewish employees without notice and compensation by making a distinction between Jewish and "Aryan" employers: the law assists the latter, but the former must pay their dismissal compensation.

—"Hagibor" Jewish sports association, is declared illegal and its property confiscated.

16. The Labor Ministry informs the Jewish Front Soldiers Association that war invalids who leave Germany, without permission, will lose their pension, and even when permission is granted, the pension may be revoked without explanation.

17. Authorities publish statistics showing the legal profession in 47 cities, mostly in Thuringia, are "Judenrein."

18. Zionist Federation establishes 100 courses in Hebrew throughout Berlin which are utilized by young people planning to settle in Palestine.

20. Government orders press not to print any item that may be used for Jewish propaganda abroad.

—The Reich Commissar for sick funds orders cessation of boycott against Jewish opticians by Berlin sick fund societies.

—Frankfort University dismisses 57 Jewish lecturers from its faculties.

—The Ministry of Economics issues a decree, declaring that Nansen passports are not official documents and cannot be used for journeys abroad or for any commercial purposes.

—Two thousand pastors post manifesto at Wittenberg protest-
GERMANY (continued)
ing against "Aryan" clause declaring it a violation of Christian
gospel.
Oct. 20. The Prussian Ministry of Culture publishes order changing
the name of the "Mendelssohn-Saal" in the Prussian State
Library to "Meistersaal."
— The all-German architects association, the engineers associ-
ation, and the technical scientists group resolve to exclude
Jews from their membership.
— The Wolff News Agency, a semi-official organization, declares
that Germany largely withdrew from the League of Nations
because it insisted on discussion of the German-Jewish
question, contrary to the wishes of Nazi authorities.
— The Prussian Government withdraws all subsidies which
have hitherto been granted to Jewish social relief.
— Dr. Marx, representative of Central Union of German
Citizens of Jewish Faith, and Ferdinand Muerdel, former
head of the local political police, are acquitted of charge of
bribery and are released from confinement though both are
found guilty of a lesser charge—Dr. Marx for unlawfully
receiving secret documents and Herr Muerdel for activities
incompatible with his office. (See Nov. 6).
21. Officials of the Saar plebiscite region ban distribution of
anti-Semitic weekly Fredericus because of an article which
calls for extermination of Jews.
23. The Prussian Ministry of Interior officially states that only
about 7,000 Jews fell in World War as against Jewish Soldiers
Association's Memorial Book listing names of 10,623 Jews,
whose identity was known, and a total dead of 12,000.
24. The University of Berlin issues an order to Jewish students,
even of German citizenship, to have their admission cards
specially stamped by registrar, otherwise they will be for-
bidden to attend lectures.
— An official announcement declares that Jews are forbidden
to change their names, to shorten them or to adopt Christian
names.
— The Nazi student association orders its members to discon-
tinue the employment of Jewish "coaches" to assist them in
their studies.
26. The townships of Hildsheim and Lipstadt impose double
water and electricity taxes upon Jewish residents.
— Franz Seldte, Reich Minister of Labor, issues circular addressed
to German States, urging that "all local laws and ordinances
concerning political and economic life should be based on
the racial-biological principle."
— The University of Berlin introduces yellow cards for all
Jewish students who are German citizens, and announces
that no such student will be allowed to take final doctorate
examinations unless he renounces his German citizenship.
27. In an address to teachers, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister
of Interior, emphasizes the importance of stressing Nazi race
theory in art and education.
Oct. 27. Addressing the press, the Reich Minister of Posts, states that Post Office incurred deficit of 518 million marks, "a direct result of the decline of Jewish enterprises," he assures the press, nevertheless, that "the present policy of the Post Office in discriminating against Jewish firms would still be pursued."

31. Werner Janssen, American composer, declines to act as guest conductor of Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.

— Jewish leaders approach German government to determine course of action for German Jewry at elections on November 12, in which Hitler asks approval for both his internal and foreign policies.

— In a proclamation, the Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (the All-German Jewish Representative Body) urges Jews to vote for the Hitler foreign policy in the November 12 elections.

Nov. 1. Acting upon personal instructions from Adolf Hitler, authorities announce that no discrimination will be practiced against Jews in the distribution of winter relief and order all district distribution committees to appoint special officials to handle Jewish applicants for relief.

— In a political address to the Nazi youth, Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi leader, declares that the German government will recognize German Jews as a national minority when they are isolated in a special territory within Germany.

2. The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden submits petition to government to procure clarify of the legal status of German Jewry.

— In an election speech in Weimar, Adolf Hitler rejoices that 60,000 refugees whom he calls criminals are abroad and hopes many will soon follow.

— Government ousts the Ullstein family from the Ullstein Publishing Company, the largest publishing firm in Germany in the process of its "gleichschaltung" (coordination) program.

3. Professor Eugen Mittwoch is invited to resume chair in Oriental and Semitic studies at University of Berlin because authorities were unable to find a substitute for him.

4. The Reichsverband of Christian Citizens of Non-Aryan Descent, which was officially recognized is required to submit a list of its members to secret political police.

— Berlin court rules that Jews cannot become executors of wills even when testators have designated them.

— Official announcement reveals that University of Berlin alone has dismissed 117 Jewish teachers; 64 were expelled from the medical faculty, 49 from the philosophical faculty, and 4 from other departments.

6. The Government announces that Dr. Martin Marx and Ferdinand Muerdel have been transferred from protective arrest to prison to complete the seven months' term imposed upon them by a Frankfort court. (See Oct. 20.)

— All Jewish restaurants in Frankfort receive first-class classification so as to force them to pay one mark toward winter
relief fund for each Sunday dinner, double the amount exacted from other restaurants of the same type.

Nov. 6. Baldur Schirach, Commissar for Youth Affairs, announces that the Government officially recognizes the Jewish Youth Association of Germany and will negotiate with it concerning Jewish youth problems.

8. Secret police establish special department to control Jewish organizations.

9. Berlin Jewish Community announces that an understanding has been reached with relief authorities whereunder Jewish applicants will be considered by a joint committee of Jewish and Nazi representatives, and Jews contributing toward free meals to unemployed may specify that meals are intended for Jews.

— Authorities issue an order prohibiting a campaign by Berlin Jewish community to raise relief funds, on ground that it would interfere with Nazi campaign for winter relief.

10. Following the example of University of Berlin, the University of Munich orders Jewish students to procure yellow cards from registrar in order to attend classes.

— The Senate of Bremen instructs notaries to report real estate transactions involving Jews in order to determine whether Jews sell their property to aliens and thus transfer their money abroad.

— Ministry of Interior announces that Jews may vote in elections on November 12, "but this right is not to be taken as precedent for the future."

— The Erlangen Theological Faculty announces in its "opinion" that all Christians are one in Christ, yet God does not abolish biological and social differences but confirms each individual in the calling wherein he was called, and concludes that "non-Aryan" Christians are entitled to uncircumscribed membership in the Church but cannot be admitted to office.

— Frankfort.—A new Jewish High School is opened with the participation of Professor Martin Buber and other savants expelled from Frankfort University.

11. Railway administration publishes order applying "Aryan" clause to railway employees and warning "Aryan" employees of dismissal if they marry "non-Aryans."

14. The Juristische Wochenschrift, legal gazette, advises publishers that they have right to cancel contracts with Jewish authors, as their writings cannot be sold legally in Germany.

— Ban on Jewish fund-raising for relief purposes is declared not to affect the work of the Central Auschuss fuer Hilfe und Aufbau, the central Jewish relief body which is partly subsidized by foreign Jewish agencies.

— Leipzig. — Rathenau street, named in honor of Walter Rathenau, is changed to Fritsch street, in memory of late Theodor Fritsch, publisher and author of anti-Jewish books.

17. At an extraordinary meeting of Reichsbank the two remaining
Jewish directors of Central Board resign, and Reichsbank becomes "Judenrein."


20. On the 450th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, 3,000 Evangelical pastors protest against Aryanization program carried on by the German Christian Church, wing of Nazi party.

— In address to newly created "Reichsauchuss Volksgesundheit" (National Board of Health), Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, states that they must purify German nation of Jewish blood mixture through strict adherence to racial principle.

21. Reich Commissar for Sports announces that the Maccabee and the Schild (Jewish war veterans body) are the only two authorized Jewish sports organizations.

22. The Reichswarte, organ of all-European Nazi organization, reports that direct contact between Palestine Arabs and Nazi Government has been achieved, and that an Arab emissary has reported to Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister of Reich, on recent riots in Palestine.

— According to press reports, over 600 Jewish lawyers in Berlin lost their practice before Oct. 20.

23. Franz Seldte, Reich Minister of Labor, issues an order prohibiting Jewish doctors and dentists in cities with population of over 100,000, without exceptions, from accepting patients from sick funds.

— Authorities announce further dismissals of Jewish judges and professors from their posts and prohibition of Jewish law students to serve as legal apprentices, which all lawyers are required to do before being admitted to the bar.

— The Red and White Tennis Club having excluded all Jews, announces the expulsion of members of Jewish origin and those who are married to descendants of Jews, and declares that foreigners, regardless of race, will not be accepted as members.

24. The Wuertemberg Economic Ministry issues order to authorities: (1) to allow no discrimination against "non-Aryan" workers and artisans; (2) to allow no discrimination in trade or commerce; (3) Jewish artisans are to be allowed to dispose of their wares in public markets and bazaars; (4) police must protect Jewish traders at fairs and markets from attacks.

— Ministry of Finance rules that "Aryan" clause is applicable only to public institutions and not to private bodies, such as the Dog Breeders Association which asked for the ruling in an effort to exclude its Jewish members.

— Authorities notify Prussian criminal police that they will have to take a course in "racial education."

— Berlin.—The memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Leo Motzkin, organized by Zionists, is banned by authorities because of
Motzkin's activities on behalf of German Jews at League of Nations.

Nov. 24. The Munich Landpost, organ of Nazi peasants, prints a warning to Jews not to train for agriculture because German soil belongs to Germans only, and advises them to leave Germany altogether.

— Hans Frank, Prussian Minister of Justice, orders expulsion from bar associations of all Jews, irrespective of whether they are war veterans or descendants of war veterans, and the inclusion of all bar associations in the National Socialist Juristenbund (Union of Jurists).

25. All Jewish firms are excluded from Brown Fair of Lower Saxony.

— Ministry of Interior announces that during next three years, all dentists, irrespective of years of practice, will have to take new state examinations.

— At first public meeting of Revival Movement of Jewish Germans, Dr. Bruno Woyde and Wilhelm Graetz, declare that German Jewry is now divided into two groups and neutrality is impossible: One is Zionism, which strives to direct Jewish youth towards “Hebrew language, Hebrew literature and Hebrew song,” while the other is the German Jewish Movement which wants youth in Germany to seek “German language, German literature and German song.”

28. Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, issues an order that only non-Jewish foreigners will be allowed employment and membership in this organization, which includes all labor groups.

— The Railroad Administration officially orders the immediate discharge of all Jewish employees, those of Jewish descent and those married to Jews.

— Dresden.—Chamber of Commerce announces that Jewish toy-dealers will be forbidden to trade in Christmas toys, and that ban will be made permanent by Government decree.

— Commissar of Health Wagner announces that Jews are forbidden to practice as osteopaths and as practitioners of nature cure methods, and that three additional colleges for these methods have been established, from which Jews are totally excluded.

— The Government explains to newspaper proprietors that it intends to limit Jewish physicians, including children of war veterans, to five per cent of the medical practitioners.

29. Mainz.—Authorities order Jewish merchants to refrain from using Christmas decorations or toys in their displays or advertisements.

30. At a special session of the representative assembly of Berlin Jewish Community, Heinrich Stahl, president of the board, reads a statement declaring that his body is cooperating with Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden, and seeks means to
GERMANY (continued)

1. Commissar for Sports announces that sport organizations have been given free hand to accept or reject Jewish members, but are forbidden to elect Jews and foreigners as officers.

2. Reichsanzeiger, official gazette, states that political police have confiscated property of Emil Ludwig, writer, and Herman Badt, former ministerial director in Prussian Government, refugees, because they are alleged to have spread anti-German propaganda abroad.

3. Reichsanzeiger, official gazette, states that political police have confiscated property of Emil Ludwig, writer, and Herman Badt, former ministerial director in Prussian Government, refugees, because they are alleged to have spread anti-German propaganda abroad.

4. Colonel Ernst Roehm, Commander-in-Chief of the Storm Troops and Cabinet Minister, issues new ruling which bars Jews from participation in sport activities.

5. The Reichsanzeiger announces that decree which declared children of Jewish women, married to "noblemen" illegitimate and without right to title, has been revised so that it applies only to children born previous to marriage.

— Berlin Association of Retail Clothiers issues circular advising Jewish members to refrain from displaying Christmas decorations and to behave with utmost circumspection.

— The Nazi Party announces a campaign to divert Christmas trade to Aryan firms with slogan "For a German Christmas with German presents."

6. In an official statement to press, Ministry of Interior explains that German race policy aims only at Jews and not at Japanese or Hindus, "ancient nations of high culture."

— Hamburg.—Jewish medical students at the University are excluded from clinics on pretext of insufficient facilities.

— Worms.—Authorities rename famous Rashi Arch, Klaus Selzner Arch, after a "prominent fighter against the Jewish spirit."

7. Ministry of Interior announces establishment of a commission on depopulation of German cities whose task will be to determine on basis of "Aryan blood and soil" the need for evacuation of large population centres.

— Prohibition of shehita comes into effect today; the Berlin Jewish Community appeals to Jews to obey the law and to refrain from patronizing shops which violate it.

— Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, orders the introduction of numerus clausus for Jews in art and music schools, establishes one and one-half per cent as the Jewish norm for these schools, where Jewish students within quota must prove their "close contact with the German nation."

— Publication of official orders of Ministries of Economics and Posts, forbidding interference with Jewish businesses.

8. The Government confiscates the funds and property of the German Peace Society.

— Breslau.—Labor court declares illegal dismissal of Jewish employees of Blasse department stores because Nazi employers did not prove that Jews wrote inscriptions vilifying the
Nazis, and because they should have dismissed the Jews when they took over the business.

10. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Premier of Prussia, issues an edict barring "non-Aryan" horsemen and drivers from participation in horse shows or tournaments.

11. The Kammergericht, court of appeals, annuls a ruling of Berlin district court canceling the right of Jews to act as executors in wills filed by Jews, and rules that Jews have right to serve as executors for "Aryans" if so designated in wills. (See Nov. 4.)

12. Reich Insurance Department rules that Jews retiring from state service or from Krankenkassen (Sick Benefit Funds) are entitled to pensions, even if they were dismissed under "Aryan clause."

--- The warning of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of Reichsbank, regarding Germany's growing inability to meet her external obligations, expressed in an address before the German Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland, is widely printed in the German press which criticizes foreign governments which permit boycott "contrary to their own interests."

15. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that the Reich Government has received twelve drafts of law to define the position of German Jews, including one submitted by Dr. Max Naumann, leader of German National Jews. The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden has refused to submit a plan on ground that it is unwilling to be party to any measure which would limit citizenship of Jews.

18. Delegation from Aachen, including the Mayor and leaders of the Chamber of Commerce, comes to Berlin to petition the Reich Government to permit Jews to participate in the manufacture and sale of new uniforms to be worn by members of the Labor Front.

--- Authorities permit for the first time a mass meeting under the auspices of Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund).

--- Press announces that, in last three months, 2,210,000 marks were transmitted to Palestine from Germany under Zionist-German agreement.

19. Nauheim.—Authorities confiscate records of Jewish community in effort to prove alleged corruption in the building of a new synagogue.

--- Government announces that 7200 German Jews, formerly East European, have had their citizenship cancelled in Southern Westphalia, and within two years 13,000 Jewish families will lose their citizenship there.

--- Authorities issue a decree enabling needy Jews to obtain kosher food when submitting orders to Jewish grocers, and enabling foreign Jewish residents of Berlin to receive relief.

--- Berlin.—Storm Troopers in uniform, for the first time, attend meeting called by Jewish community for raising winter relief funds.

20. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, orders estab-
lishment of *numerus clausus* of one and one-half per cent for Jewish students in schools for social workers and social pedagogy; applications of "non-Aryans" for admission to these schools must be submitted to him personally for approval.


---

Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of Interior, instructs all German States to force Jewish children to give the Hitler salute when teachers enter or leave classrooms.

---

*Berliner Tageblatt* reports that German exports of toys to the United States have this year been replaced by Japanese toys, because of boycott of German goods.


---

Political police transfer Rabbi Dienemann of Offenbach, arrested for objectionable remark in sermon, to Osthofen concentration camp.

22. Berlin.—Association of Life-Savers expels Jewish members; no Jews may henceforth be engaged as life-savers on any public bathing beach.

---

Deutscher Turnverein (German Gymnastic Society) orders all its branches to expel Jewish members.

---

Ministerial Director Hering announces that 10,000 German-Jewish citizens of East European origin have had their citizenship revoked in Prussia.

---

Prussian Government issues a decree prohibiting Jews from holding seats on Boards of Education.

---

*Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that German steamship lines to American and South African ports are suffering heavy losses, as a result of boycott.


26. Wiesbaden.—Court sentences a Jewish butcher to two months' imprisonment for slaughtering animals in accordance with Jewish ritual.

27. Police order all foreign Jews, living in Germany under unlimited residence permits, to exchange them for limited permits of three to six months.

---

The Prussian Ministry of Economics announces the expulsion of all Jewish teachers from industrial and artisan schools, and cancellation of all concessions to private Jewish artisans, effective March 31, 1934.

28. Bavarian political police arrest Jewish visitors and residents of Jewish hotel on alleged charge that they carry on atrocity propaganda.

---

Ministry of Education announces that, in 1934, only 15,000 students, who are "physically and spiritually mature and of strict nationalistic reliability," will be admitted to universities.
GERMANY (continued)

Dec. 29. Minister of Economics Schmitt issues a circular letter denouncing the practice recently instituted by provincial banks of withholding credit from Jewish firms as being harmful to the Reich's economic structure.

— Nuremberg.—In New Year's greetings to his readers, Julius Streicher, publisher of Der Stuermer, asks for annihilation of Jews in 1934.

— Der Angriff declares that 23,877 stores in Berlin, a third of the total, are empty as a result of the ruin of Jewish businesses.

30. Essen.—Authorities order all unmarried employees to submit complete proof that their brides are "Aryans" before marrying them.

1934

Jan. 2. The Nazi press reveals that Berlin has 30,440 empty apartments, primarily in the Jewish districts of Charlottenburg and Kurfuerstandamm.

— Press reports serious losses to German printing and publishing trades, owing to boycott of German materials abroad, especially in Poland, Czechoslovakia, England and the United States.

4. Authorities announce contemplated compulsory registration of racial descent of all German families and urge all "Aryans," in the interim, to compile descent data and to preserve old photographs of ancestors as proof of their racial origin.

— In an address before Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith which police permit on condition that only members attend, Dr. Bruno Weil urges Union not to negotiate with German Government concerning legal status of Jews.

5. Cardinal Faulhaber in his New Year's sermon at Munich, ridicules ancient Teutons for their dicing and drinking, and states that they were far behind the ancient Jews in civilization and other virtues.

— Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor, orders all labor commissars in Reich to discontinue dismissal of Jewish employees from private businesses, and prohibits Nazi cells from molesting, or forcing dismissal of, Jewish employees.

6. Labor Court of final jurisdiction establishes principle that Jewish employees may be dismissed solely on ground that they are Jews, thus settling controversy that has often recurred since advent of Hitler regime.

9. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, announces that Jewish students will not be permitted to take final examinations, except those who are sons of World War front fighters, and that children of mixed marriages, before April 1933, will be admitted to examinations if one of parents can prove his pure "Aryan" descent.

— Special school is opened for Nazi commissars in charge of Jewish stores to teach them business management.

— Authorities order that Jewish firms passing into "Aryan"
hands be exempted from customary transfer tax, to assure “Germany’s national restoration.”

---

Jan. 10. Authorities order that licenses be granted to Jewish artisans without discrimination, and that “Aryan” artisans may employ “non-Aryans” freely.

---

Authorities issue regulations permitting members of the Nazi party to own department stores, but these must not sell food-stuffs.

---

Breslau.—Landesgericht rules that converted Jew may not display the sign, “Christian Enterprise,” because the decisive factor is race and not religion.

---

Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, warns state and municipal institutions to discharge all “non-Aryans” by January 31, after that date expulsions will not be permitted.

11. At a meeting of Berlin Jewish Community, called to discuss the situation of German-Jewish Youth, executive refuses Zionist youth leaders permission to address the gathering.

12. In front page article, Frankfurter Zeitung reports that “considerable difficulty is being found in filling the chairs vacated by reason of Civil Service Law.”

---

Government prohibits the admission of “non-Aryans” into Training Colleges for Teachers.

---

Ministry of Interior forbids publishers of calendars and diaries to cite Jewish holidays.

---

Reich authorities grant permission to German Zionist Federation to hold Palestine Exhibition in Berlin of Palestinian fruits, handiwork and Palestinian Jewish statistics.

---

Helmut Nicolai, president of Magdeburg government, publishes his scheme for citizenship in Nazi state, dividing Germans into 4 groups: (1) Full-blooded “Aryan” German citizens; (2) Foreigners residing in Germany; (3) Germans residing abroad; (4) German citizens of alien blood, particularly Jews, Poles and gypsies, of German citizenship, who shall have protection of Nazi state but may not hold public office, intermarry, have sex relations with “Aryans,” or practice certain professions.

15. Munich opens racial exhibition, showing photographs and models of alleged Jewish racial traits for purpose of educating population to distinguish between “Aryans” and “non-Aryans.”

---

Thuringian government orders its officials not to grant naturalization papers until applicant has obtained a certificate of race purity from racial department.

---

Voelkischer Beobachter, leading Nazi newspaper, warns Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economics, that his Department must cease “favoring” Jews, lest high officials in Ministry be replaced by more fervent Nazi members.

---

In a public address in Upper Silesia, Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen declares that Germany intends to proceed with her racial policy and “to make Jews disappear from public life in Germany.”
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

GERMANY (continued)

Jan. 16. Government publishes new labor law, abolishing entire body of labor legislation enacted under Empire and Republic, dissolving labor unions, prohibiting strikes and lockouts, and vesting dictatorial powers in district trustees whose decision is final in all labor problems and disputes; though not discriminating specifically against Jews, new law provides that only members of the German Labor Front, exclusive Aryan body of employees and employers, may be appointed honorary labor representatives in commercial and industrial enterprises.

17. Prussian Premier Goering issues an order declaring that all German refugees who return to Germany are subject to arrest.

18. Police announce confiscation of furniture belonging to Arnold Zweig and Alfred Kerr, noted Jewish writers, now in exile, as "enemies of the state."

— Dusseldorf.—Der Brunnen, an advocate of natural "cures", charges that Jewish physicians are treating their Jewish patients with natural remedies, but Germans with harmful drugs.

19. In an article in Maerkischer Adler, Wilhelm Kube, former leader of Nazi fraction in Prussian Diet, declares that Jews must be eliminated from every sphere of German life without exception, and criticizes tolerance of Jews in industry advocated by Economics Minister, Kurt Schmitt.

— Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment orders cantors, members of choirs, and organists of churches and synagogues to register with Music Section of Department; synagogue ministrants are required to fill out special questionnaire.

— City Council of Solingen, centre of German steel industry, adopts resolution calling on Government to enact a law prohibiting transfer of any German enterprise abroad.

21. The Superior Church Council of Saxony decides to abolish Christian missions for conversion of Jews, and orders funds collected for this purpose transferred for conversion of Moslems and for Palestine Carmel Mission.

— Nuremberg.—Der Stuermer, published by Julius Streicher, Nazi district leader, attacks Jewish enterprises in general, and especially firms which, according to it, have been nominally sold to Aryans, though still controlled by Jews, and urges boycott of such firms even though it may increase unemployment.

23. Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Jewish Representative Body submits memorandum to every member of Reich Cabinet, describing (1) anti-Jewish propaganda in German press and in public speeches of officials, (2) anti-Jewish boycott and economic discriminations; (3) what German Jewry expects from Nazi government; and (4) asking for definite status in Reich.

25. Government gives formal approval to Jewish organization, Land and Handicraft, which has for its purpose the economic reorientation of German Jews who intend to remain in Germany.

26. The German Maccabi, Jewish sports organization, announces
that negotiations have begun with German authorities to admit Palestine in 1936 Olympiad.

Jan. 26. In annual report, Jewish Credit Loan Banks state that, with American aid, the Central Office has trebled (now sixty) district banks and has increased its capital to a million marks.

— London Jewish Chronicle reports that German Hehalutz, body that trains Jewish youth for Palestine, has increased from 500 last May to 14,000 in November, and has sent to Palestine 700 halutzim.

— Representative Committee of German Jews issues instructions to administrators of Jewish schools according to which children are to receive education in traditional Jewish spirit, in modern problems of Jewish life, in Palestine and its geography as well as in modern Hebrew as a living tongue.

— The twelfth annual Conference of Jewish Women's Federation in Germany adopts resolutions to discourage the separation of Jewish children of school age from their parents and to oppose ostentatious celebration by Jews.

28. Nazi party forces the Association of War Blind to exclude Jewish war veterans by threatening to withhold grants.

— In announcement in Voelkische Beobachter, Achim Gercke, chief of racial bureau in Department of the Interior, informs German people that Jews and descendants of Jews are being checked, through his card index system of over 3 million names, and that these card records are filed by 870 investigators who scrutinize local records to establish descent of suspects as far back as 1800.

29. Frankfort.—Rothschild Library is renamed "The Library for Languages and Music."

31. Prussian Premier Goering issues instructions that lists be compiled enumerating the names of emigrants since beginning of Nazi regime, stating whether "the refugees belonged to criminal elements of non-German citizens, or to Marxist circles, and exhorting police to execute orders with despatch so that general program for handling returned exiles may be adopted."

Feb. 1. Official Gazette of Baden announces that pensions, hitherto granted to all retired clergymen, will not be allowed retired Rabbis.

2. The Artzbblatt of Berlin states that 284 German-Jewish doctors emigrated from Berlin in 1933, of whom 117 went to Palestine.

— German High Court rescinds fine imposed by a lower court upon a former Jewish lawyer who displayed a sign bearing inscription, "Rechtsanwalt Emeritus" (former lawyer) on ground that there was no German law forbidding former officials from advertising themselves as such.

— School authorities announce that all children in Thuringian schools must produce certificates proving their "Aryan" parentage, otherwise they will not be permitted to enter the higher schools.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

GERMANY (continued)

Feb. 4. Berlin.—Opening exercises of Palestine Exhibition.
6. Stettin.—Property of all Jewish lodges is confiscated by local Nazi party organization.

— In C. V. Zeitung, central organ of Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, Dr. Friederich Brodnitz, head of Federation of Jewish Youth Organizations in Germany, states, “We cannot and we do not surrender the values which German culture and nature have given us... But we recognize the claim of German nation to decide, in conjunction with us, the group of German Jews, the limits and the extent of our scope of activity, the form and the contents of our cooperation.”

— Officials announce suspension, until March 17, of Die Wochen­schrift, for attacking other Nazi publications that employ Jewish ex-soldiers on their staff.

— Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick, publishes order making government officials responsible for securing undisturbed trading by Jews.

7. According to decision of county court upholding opinion of lower court, a Jewish lawyer cannot act as guardian for a Christian child.

8. The Federation of Jewish Front Soldiers issues statement that it will aid veterans barred from “Aryan” organizations because they are not considered “Aryans,” and who are barred from Jewish veteran groups because they are not Jews.

9. The Farm Journal features the decision of Cooperative Cattle Dealers Association of Rhein­Main­Neckar which orders the expulsion from that body of any dealer who does not boycott Jewish competitors.

11. Koenigsberg.—High Court rules that enterprises owned by Jews but leased to non-Jews are not to be considered Jewish.

— Police President Rheydt of Gladback issues order prohibiting all Jewish meetings, except those held in synagogues for religious services.

14. Despite Government prohibition, Nazi commissar for propaganda in Hildesheim and Braunschweig, announces that members of artisans guild who do not buy in German shops will be expelled from guild.

18. Volksicher Beobachter charges that theatres are silently replacing non-Jewish actors with Jewish artists.

19. Bavarian Minister of Education grants permission for formation of Jewish Kultur Bund in Bavaria, with stipulation that no group must have political character or cause disturbance among population.

— Bavarian political police issue order dissolving the Maccabi and the Organization of Jewish War Veterans in Bavaria, the only Jewish sports group tolerated in Reich, and providing for formation of new clubs, under supervision of sports commissar, which may accept into membership individuals of dissolved groups.

20. Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports renewal of financial
transfer arrangement of 3,500,000 marks, through which German Jews going to Palestine may take with them German goods to value of 50,000 marks, each.

Feb. 22. Nazi land commissar for East Prussia announces in Georgina, official organ of East Prussian Peasants State Corporation, that farmers need not trade only with "Aryans."

25. Union of Jewish Front Soldiers declines to join Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (representative body of German Jews) because Union is interested in work in German homeland only, but promises cooperation in practical work of relief and reconstruction.

26. Cologne.—Westdeutscher Beobachter, edited by Robert Ley, head of Labor Front, states that while a single German is unemployed, the entrance of Jews into agriculture is impossible.

28. Hamburg.—At first convention of foreign Nazi organization resolutions are approved to extend Nazi propaganda abroad so as to convert all Germans living in foreign lands to Nazi membership, and to conduct internal political and economic fight against Germany's opponents abroad.

Federal Court of Labor Arbitration decides that Jews who participated in post-war fighting in Baltic region, in Upper Silesia, in the Spartacist, Communist and Separatist risings, are to be considered as front fighters and "Aryan clause" is not applicable to them.

In Voelkischer Beobachter, Dr. Conti, Director for Medical Affairs in Prussian Ministry of Interior, announces that entire Berlin sanitary and medical system has been cleared of Jews, but that half of 6200 doctors in Berlin in private practice are still "non-Aryans."

Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (Representative Body of German Jews), Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, Union of Jewish Front Soldiers, the Zionist Federation, and the Berlin Jewish community organize committee to protect and promote commercial interests of Jews in Germany.

Mar. 1. Dresden.—Freiheitskampf derides Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy for appointing Jews to the Italian Academy of Science.

2. Police in various parts of Reich raid B'nai B'rith lodges, confiscate their property, and arrest Benno Walter, vice-president.

In official circular, the Bureau of Financial Affairs announces that Jews who leave Germany may take their capital with them at a cost of 26% of total, and may never return to the Reich, whereas "Aryans," under same circumstances, may negotiate with government for permission to return.

4. Police raid Berlin headquarters of B'nai Brith and confiscate documents.

In granting a divorce in an "Aryan-Jewish" union, the
GERMANY (continued)

German Supreme Court declares that such marriages “are not only undesirable, but pernicious, unnatural and monstrous.”

Mar. 5. Stettin.—Authorities return confiscated B’nai B’rith building to Jewish community for use as a school, declaring that building is no longer property of B’nai B’rith.

—Hamburg.—Supreme Administrative Court rules that Aryan clause is valid despite the guarantees of Weimar Constitution.

—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, orders dismissal of all non-Aryans from German stage.

6. Karlsruhe.—Court of Appeals rules that divorces of mixed marriages granted by lower courts are of such importance that they cannot be held binding until question is decided by German Supreme Court.

—Max Orgler, Maccabee runner of Cologne, receives the gold badge, the highest sport distinction in Reich, for his performances on track.

—Frankfurt-am-Main.—Dr. Julius Blau, president of Jewish Community, issues appeal to Jews to abstain from close social relations with “Aryans.”

8. Leipzig.—Jewish student, found having list of members of Reichswehr, is charged with intending to send them Socialist literature and is sentenced to 22 months’ imprisonment for “preparing to commit high treason.”

9. Agudah (the Orthodox group) announces that it has set up a Representative Body of its own because the general Reichsvertretung (Jewish representation for Reich) is incompetent, in view of its heterogeneous make-up, to control the education of children in the Jewish schools.

—Ministry of Labor orders exclusion of Jews and foreigners from student labor service, subsidized by the government.

11. Dr. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, announces that Jewish medical and dental students who can prove that they have procured employment abroad will be permitted to graduate without being compelled to renounce their German citizenship, but must renounce the right to practice in Germany.

12. Bavarian Government orders dissolution of Bavarian Jewish Sports Association, the only sports group tolerated and under government supervision, because “other Jewish organizations are hiding behind the Sports Association.”

—The Nazi Trade and Artisans Association proclaims country-wide anti-Jewish boycott to begin on March 23 and to continue until April 7.

13. Darmstadt.—Court sentences Nazi leader and his wife to imprisonment, expulsion from Nazi party, and loss of citizenship for five years, for extorting money from a Jewish merchant.

15. Nuremberg.—Placards are posted in all main streets reading “Don’t Buy From Jews,” pickets stand before Jewish businesses warning customers not to buy from Jews, leaflets are distributed which read “Whoever patronizes Jews is a traitor.”

--- The Reich Film Chamber bans the British-produced film "Catherine the Great" because title role is played by Elisabeth Bergner, a Jewess.

--- At a meeting of his party, Dr. Max Naumann, leader of German Nationalist Jews, attacks application of Aryan legislation to those Jews who accept Nazi theories in full and are eager to join Nazi ranks.

19. The press of Brunswick carries descriptions of wives of officials who patronize Jewish shops and brands them as "traitors to German people."

--- Nazi party in Franconia orders members to sign pledge to boycott Jews economically and socially; pledge violator is to be known as a "scoundrel" and be expelled from party.

20. In response to Chancellor Hitler's appeal to German employers to increase jobs, the Berlin Jewish Community appeals to Jewish employers to respond to call from "highest authority for making work, directed to entire German nation, including themselves."

--- Chief of the Bavarian Labor Front overrules order recently issued by Middle Franconian Labor Front that Jews could not be leaders of economic enterprises and must appoint Aryan substitutes.

--- At meeting of Nuremberg Industrial Chamber, Dr. Esser, Bavarian Minister of Economics, warns against arbitrary interference with economic developments which might mean the end of Germany's economic life.

23. At a special meeting of Reichsstatthalter, Nazi chiefs of German States, Chancellor Hitler orders them to desist from interfering in economic and financial matters.

--- Police release Dr. Benno Walter, the vice-president and administrator of B'nai B'rith in Germany.

25. Report of experts surveying the problem of occupational rehabilitation among German Jewry, under auspices of Central Committee for Relief and Reconstruction, makes available these facts: (1) a total of 6069 Jews are now engaged in reconstruction training in collective and individual centers; (2) 2369 others are being trained by Hechalutz; (3) in addition, 2739 are training for agricultural pursuits.

27. Reports to Prague from Gunzenhausen, Bavaria, indicate a renewal of pogrom terror against Jews, whose attackers are not molested by police.

28. Frankfurter Zeitung, in three-column article, urges clarification of "Aryan clause" for commerce and trade, and complains that, though boycott against Jews has been prohibited by central authorities, "the local press is not ready to cooperate."

April 4. State Ministry of Baden issues new instructions once more banning the slaughtering of poultry in accordance with Jewish
law and warns that severe measures will be taken against violators.

April 4. Nuremberg.—Municipal councillor demands that cattle mar-
ket be divided into “Aryan” and “non-Aryan” zones as in
Frankfurt-am-Main, in order to prevent Aryans buying from
Jews.

6. Government officially recognizes justification of claims ad-
vanced by two Jewish doctors of Upper Silesia, before Mixed
Commission of League of Nations, and agrees to reinstate
them in the panel system, with pay lost during the period
of ouster.

—Leader of Brigade of Berlin-Brandenburg National Socialist
Storm Troops issues instructions forbidding troopers to attend
any theatre in which Jewish plays or Jewish actors are on the
program.

—Upper Silesian Mixed Commission receives deputation of
Silesian Federation of Rabbis who protest against prohibition
of shehita by Reich regime on ground that it violates minority
protection clauses of Geneva Convention of 1922.

—The Deutsche Wochenschau demands the dissolution of Central-
verein (Central Union of German Citizens of Nee Jewish
Faith) as an anti-state body, because of its opposition to Nazi
party during Second Reich.

—The staff manager of Ministry of Posts announces that 7000
officials have been dismissed from postal service under
“Aryan clause.”

—Ministries of Education and Justice in Baden orders all high
school students to attend at least one lecture on “racial
science” weekly as requirement for eligibility for examina-
tions next autumn for higher institutions.

—Deutsche Rundschau declares that 870 gynecologists are
employed by the racial research department of the Reich
Ministry of Interior to establish ancestry of persons desiring
to join Nazi party.

9. At direct request of Hitler Youth Movement, Committee of
Jewish Yough Organizations warns Jewish youth groups that
they are forbidden to wear any kind of uniform, and that
they must have special permission of Hitler Youth leadership
to make excursions to frontier zones or abroad.

12. Reich Union of German Firm Agents, announces that only
persons who can prove their “Aryan” descent will be admitted
to membership.

—Bavarian Government appoints Julius Streicher, arch Jew-
baiter, government commissioner for Franconia.

—In the Schild, its official organ, Dr. Loewenstein, president of
Union of Jewish Front Fighters, states that “solution of the
Jewish question is possible within our homeland, at least, if
racial differentiation does not denote racial defamation which
we repudiate as unjust on the grounds of our equal-born
achievement.”

13. The Organization of Traditional Orthodox Jews, in a public
April 13. The three factions of Revisionists announce the formation of "the State Zionist Organization," a unified Revisionist group, which will work to promote "among German Jews the aims and ideas of State Zionism in a Herzlian sense."

— In an official circular, Prussian Ministry of Justice deprecates "spectacular dissolutions of marriages between Jews and Aryans," though it endorses principle that such marriages are undesirable.

— Authorities of Lower Elbe prohibit local peasants from allowing chalutzim, who undertake to go to Palestine upon completion of farm training, to work on their farms.

— German film producers announce that Jews will not be allowed to play in German-language films, made in Germany or in Austria, but only in foreign-language films made in these countries.

— Provincial press continues agitation to boycott Jewish trade and business, and states that declarations permitting Nazis to buy from Jews are false.

— Report from Prague indicates that agreement between German and Austrian film producers not to employ Jewish actors in German-language films was reached under pressure of Reich that threatened to abrogate reciprocal film trade agreement between the two countries.

— Reich authorities authorize police to deport any unemployed aliens, even if they have lived in Reich 10 years and have contributed regularly to unemployment insurance funds, who apply for unemployment insurance funds, or for unemployment benefit, or to charitable institutions for relief.

— The Publishing Company for Popular Nazi Literature issues book of songs for children of 10-12 years of age which contain some entitled "Death to Judah," "March to Berlin to Make Jews Feel Our Strength," and "Hitler is the Germans' Protector from Jews."

15. Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of Interior, issues new regulations which provide that physicians, dentists, and chemists applying for licenses to practice will not be admitted, if a "justified suspicion exists about their national and moral trustworthiness" and that Nazi examiners will be sole judges of these characteristics.

16. In an article published in the journal of Nazi Jurists association, Dr. R. Foerer, Nazi Director of State Law Courts, advocates that permission to marry be granted only to "race-pure, healthy, full-fledged German citizens."

18. Real estate mortgage exchanges in Hamburg and Cologne adopt regulations limiting membership to "Aryans."

20. Government decrees that all nurses must belong to Nazi Women's Organization, which excludes Jewesses.

— Freiherr von Peckmann, President of the German Evangelical Church Congress from 1924 to 1930, resigns from the Evan-
April 20. Office for Racial Enlightenment and Population Policy, reports that Jewish participation in administrative activities and professions before Nazi revolution was 5.94%.

22. Official figures show that from 39% to 73% of "non-Aryan" lawyers and notaries in Prussia have been denied the right to practice during past year.

— According to the interpretation of a recent regulation of Reich Ministry of Education in the Frankfurter Zeitung, both the Jewish public and private high schools and colleges are forbidden to accept new students the forthcoming year.

— Official announcement reveals that fifty non-Aryans have been dismissed from the German army.


27. As a result of internal disagreements, Maccabi Association forbids relations between its clubs and those of Union of Jewish Front-Soldiers.

— German Peasants League announces that Ministry of State in Oldenburg has refused to permit halutzim to train in that province.

May 1. Authorities of Hesse announce that they have given permission to establish three Jewish private schools, functioning as district schools in Darmstadt, Mainz and Offenbach, and urge Jewish parents to transfer their children to these schools.

3. Nuremberg.—Der Stuermer devotes twelve pages to articles on "ritual murder," and charges that Jews are planning the most gruesome "ritual murder" of Hitler and his followers.

— The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (Representative Body of Jews) sends protest to Chancellor Hitler against dissemination of "ritual murder" charges by Der Stuermer.

4. The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden announces that it has brought about harmony between the Union of Jewish Front-Soldiers and the Maccabis.

11. First issue of Palaestina Nachrichten, a new fortnightly journal dealing with the economy of Palestine, appears.

— Federation of Liberal Jews, through its president Heinrich Stern, appeals to Orthodox Rabbis to leave kashrut question to conscience of individual Jews, and not to condemn eating of trefa food as sinful.

— Directors of Economic Aid Department of Berlin Jewish Community reports that there are 60,000 Jewish children of school age of whom 15,000 attend Jewish schools, supported by contributions from Jews; that Jewish schools comprise 70 elementary, and 10 secondary schools, five of which are permitted to grant matriculation certificates; that no more Jewish secondary schools may be opened; that of 1200 Jewish teachers, half are now employed in Jewish schools; 300,
exempted from exclusion under "Aryan clause" are still in State schools, and remainder are reserve for new Jewish schools.

May 11. At special meeting, Economic Aid Department of Berlin Jewish Community reports that data supplied by 372 communities with membership of 64,000, shows 12.5% of membership changed their residence in 1933; 17.5% of these went to Palestine; 42.5% to other countries and 40% had moved to other parts of Germany; 18,649 foreign Jews returned to countries of origin,—8,804 to Poland, 2,200 to Hungary and 2,000 to Czechoslovakia, remainder to other countries.

17. Nuremberg.—Municipal Councillor Fink announces in Fraenkische Tageszeitung that first world anti-Semitic Congress will convene in September in Nuremberg, under presidency of Julius Streicher, Nazi Commissioner for Franconia.

Reichsvertretung der Deutscher Juden officially protests to Propaganda Minister Goebbels against his recent provocative speech against the Jews.


22. Ministry of Labor publishes new regulations barring "non-Aryan" physicians, though war veterans, from practicing in sick funds.

27. Before annual meeting of Hilfsverein, Max Warburg declares that German Jews desire "to stay in their homeland, Germany, whose future is theirs. . ." but for economic reasons and future of children, "the need arises to emigrate."

31. University authorities announce that Vandalia, Heidelberg student corps, has been expelled from Federation of Heidelberg student societies and from two general unions of German students because it has "consistently refused to oust Jewish students and those of Jewish descent, and that no Heidelberg student will henceforth be allowed to join the Vandalia group."

June 1. Frankfurter Zeitung reports that thus far during 1934, Palestine exported to Germany goods valued at £373,749, mostly oranges, and imported from Germany £1,193,313.

3. Berlin.—Der Angriff, organ of Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, chides German Jews for becoming bold and arrogant and sneers at Jewish war veterans who use their war records "to further their business ends."

6. Because American corporation has announced it will not buy German goods, Woolworth Stores are attacked in various parts of country, forcing closing of some.

7. Der Deutsche, organ of German Labor Front, commenting on anti-Nazi statement of Samuel Untermeyer, New York City, states that "it will open eyes of all those Germans who have hitherto not wished to admit that Jewry is and remains our enemy to the death."
GERMANY (continued)

June 11. Reich Labor Exchange for Public Insurance and Unemployment announces that henceforth Jewish youths will not be admitted into so-called Landhilfe.

— Berlin.—Prussian Ministry of Education sets July 31 as final date for elimination of Jews from staffs and ownership of private schools, with usual exceptions for war veterans and sons and daughters of soldiers who were killed in World War.

17. Special Supplement of *Juedisches Familienblatt*, refuting ritual murder accusations spread by *Der Stuermer* and other Nazi publications, is confiscated on ground that it would arouse disquiet among population.

20. Berlin.—Authorities confiscate, without explanation, property of Jewish Labor Association of Prussia, which is not connected with official Jewish institutions.

24. Berlin.— *Die Deutsche Wochenschau*, Nazi organ, attacks American Christians and Jews for raising funds for refugees, declaring that this effort is another anti-German atrocity campaign.

— Berlin.— *Katholische Kirchenblatt* publishes letter from Cardinal Bertram of Breslau in which he condemns Nazi race theories and particularly their application to religion and ethics.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRISH FREE STATE

1933

July 1. London.—Following appearance of statement in the *Manchester Guardian*, conveying the impression that "International Jewry," as an organized unit, was convoking a conference to boycott German products, Board of Deputies of British Jews publishes an open letter, emphasizing that an organization responsible for united political action does not exist among the Jews of the world, nor is such a body contemplated.

4. London.— *Jewish Chronicle* publishes an interview with General O'Duffy of the Irish "Blue Shirts" in which the General states no Jews in the Free State are communists, and that Jews are excluded from his National Guard because that organization is limited to Christians. This is done in order that "this Christian country [the Free State] should be run in accordance with Christian principles."

5. London.—At the annual dinner of the Religious Board for Jewish Education Neville Laski, president of Board of Deputies of British Jews, voices opposition to street march of protest against Germany and to demonstrative boycotts.

— London.—In House of Commons, George Lansbury and Sir Austen Chamberlain condemn German Government for its treatment of Jews.

to Germany protesting against its actions; R. H. Bernays describes the systematic persecutions and urges England to emulate France in relaxing the immigration restrictions for the benefit of the refugees; Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, concludes discussion with statement that the Government is sympathetic toward the refugees.

July 10. London.—Intercession service, under the auspices of all religious segments in English Jewry, is held in Albert Hall on behalf of German Jews.
— London.—In an article in Daily Mail, the newspaper with the largest daily circulation in England, Lord Rothermere, its publisher, justifies Hitler's anti-Jewish policy.
14. London.—Memorial service for the late Joseph Rosenblatt, noted New York City cantor is held in Great Synagogue; Dr. Moses Hyamson of New York delivers the eulogy.
15. London.—American delegation to the Jewish Economic Conference, summoned by Lord Melchett but postponed by him until the Fall, decides to convene a preliminary conference in Amsterdam on July 20. The delegation consists of Samuel Untermyer, Dr. A. Coralnick and J. George Fredman, head of Jewish War Veterans (of the United States).
— London.—Lord Alfred Melchett becomes an official convert to Judaism.
Cambridge.—Several representative organizations of Cambridge University publish a letter in Manchester Guardian protesting against the anti-Jewish policy of German Government.
20. London.—Enlargement of the Joint Foreign Committee to include representatives of the leading Jewish organizations is approved by the leaders of the Board of Jewish Deputies.
— London.—Thirty thousand men, women and children march in a demonstration against the persecution of Jews in Germany.
— London.—Academic Assistance Council organized to help expelled Jewish savants, is active.
21. London.—Conference of the Federation of Polish Jews in Great Britain; Polish Ambassador is guest of honor.
*— London.—The Council of the United Synagogue contributes £10,000 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, to be used in the inauguration of a printing and publishing enterprise in Palestine to publish the works of German-Jewish scholars.
— Portsmouth.—Protest meeting against the persecution of German Jewry, held in the Guildhall, is addressed by the Bishop of Portsmouth, the Lord Mayor and other prominent representative Christians.
— London.—At special meeting, Board of the Federation of Synagogues decides to instruct its representatives on the Board of Deputies of British Jews to vote for the boycott of German goods.
— London.—Lord Alfred Melchett, Dr. Nahum Sokolow, Chief
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

Rabbi Joseph H. Hertz, Major H. L. Nathan and other leaders becomes members of the Joint Foreign Committee, the representative Anglo-Jewish body in matters of foreign policy.

24. London.—The Executive of the Maccabees announces that its Sport Meet has been transferred from Czernowitz, Roumania, to Prague, Czechoslovakia because Roumanian Government refused to guarantee the safety of Lord Melchett, the honorary president of World Maccabees.

— London.—The Board of Deputies of British Jews votes against official sponsorship of anti-German boycott.

26. London.—Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson introduces a bill in the House of Commons which would give Palestine citizenship to all Jews deprived of their citizenship elsewhere.

— London.—In statement to the Daily Herald, Henry Ford, denies charge made by Johannes Steel in book “Hitler as Frankenstein” that he gave money to any foreign political organization, though he admits that he had been approached for funds by the German Nazis.

31. London.—Several influential Sunday newspapers laud the Hitler regime in Germany in special articles: Lord Beaverbrook’s Sunday Express compares Hitler to President Roosevelt for fighting against unemployment; Lord Rothermere’s Daily Mail features a despatch by the former German Crown Prince, lauding the Hitler program; the Sunday Referee publishes an article by Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, entitled “Perish the Jew;” the Sunday Chronicle praises Hitler’s elimination of women from the labor market.

Aug. 2. London.—In a public address, Sir Oswald Mosley, head of the British Union of Fascists, declares that, under Fascism, British traditional policy of religious and racial tolerance would be preserved.

4. London.—The World Union of Progressive Judaism holds a Round Table Conference on “Jewish Public Worship,” attended by delegates from Austria, France, Germany, the United States and Sweden.

*— London.—Announcement of opening of Medical Advisory Bureau to assist German-Jewish doctors, dentists, and druggists who have been displaced in Germany.

*— London.—The International Conference of the World Union of Jewish Students is held.

*— London.—The National Worker, new pro-Nazi periodical published by Colonel Graham Seton Hutchinson, appears.

*11. London.—The International Congress of the World Union of Jewish Students is held here with thirteen countries represented. Resolutions are passed dealing with “Economic Reorientation,” the Hebrew University and Zionist Development. The Executive is to sit in London, and a Bureau is to be established in Palestine.

Aug. 11. London.—The office of Dr. Reiter, a German Jewish lawyer,
and the London representative of Das Neue Tagebuch, German anti-Nazi paper, published in Paris, is raided by Nazi hooligans.

Sept. 9. London.—Viscountess Erleigh, daughter of the late Lord Melchett and daughter-in-law of the Marquis of Reading, is formally admitted into Judaism at a private ceremony in the Liberal Synagogue.

13. London.—In a letter to The Times, Bronislaw Huberman, noted violinist, reveals that he, Yehudi Menuhin, Fritz Kreisler and Arthur Schnabel have refused to give concerts in Nazi Germany despite assurances by Herr Furtwanger that their dignity will be upheld.

15. London.—The Society of Friends states that it has been notified by the German Embassy that its request to visit the concentration camps in Germany has been denied on the ground that the Government cannot allow foreigners to visit these camps.

* London.—Following refusal of Board of Jewish Deputies to sanction officially the anti-German boycott, the Jewish Representative Council is organized "to undertake the effective organization of the boycott throughout the country."

18. London.—British Medical Journal denies that there is an influx of German refugee doctors to England and points out that the number of refugee physicians does not exceed 180, of whom less than 100 are studying for examination to enable them to practice.

19. London.—The British Central Fund for German Jews reports that 6,000 German Jews settled in Palestine in the past six months and that it has raised £185,000 ($890,000).

22. In an interview with representatives of Jewish Chronicle, G. K. Chesterton denounces Hitlerism and Hitler's attitude towards German Jewry.

— Manchester.—In a series of articles, The Manchester Guardian shows that officials of the plebiscite area in Upper Silesia violate promise that Germany gave to League of Nations not to restrict rights of Jews.

* London.—In a statement to the press, Dr. Einstein declares: "I never favored Communism, and do not favor it now . . . In my opinion, any Power must be the enemy of mankind which enslaves the individual by terror and force, whether it arises under a Fascist or Communist flag. All that is valuable in human society depends upon the opportunity for development accorded to the individual."

29. London.—A League of Jewish Women Shoppers is organized for the purpose of "forwarding the boycott of German goods."

— London.—Daily Herald reports that crews of German ships arriving in British ports are being used as agents to distribute Nazi propaganda among dock-workers and seamen.

Oct. 13. London.—Under auspices of the Refugee Assistance Fund, an anti-Nazi meeting is held in Royal Albert Hall, in which

*Indicates date of report.
GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

Dr. Albert Einstein and British scientists and statesmen participate.

Oct. 13. Manchester.—A group of Manchester citizens in cooperation with the Academic Assistance Council make available research fellowship at Manchester University for dismissed German scholars.

19. London.—The Jewish Refugee Committee establishes first agricultural center to train German-Jewish youth refugees for settlement in Palestine.

*27. York.—The Archbishop of York is principal speaker at protest meeting against ill-treatment of German-Jewry; the Lord Mayor presides.

*—London.—European headquarters of B'nai B'rith are transferred from the Continent to London.

Nov. 4. London.—Miss Barbara Hutchinson, engaged to marry Victor Rothschild, heir to Lord Rothschild, is converted to Orthodox Judaism.

5. London.—5000 Jewish ex-Service men from every part of Great Britain join in annual National Remembrance Service.

6. London.—Conference of Anglo-Jewish organizations, convoked by the Jewish Representative Council, an opposition group to Board of Deputies of British Jews, approves official boycott of German goods and elects a council of 50 to coordinate the anti-German boycott movement in England.

10. London.—Captain George Webber's Boycott Organization rejects plea of German-Jewish firms not to boycott their products.

—London.—Conference of Agudath Israel World Organization takes place and adopts resolutions: (1) urging relief bodies for German-Jewry to assist orthodox institutions; (2) calling upon Jews everywhere to remember the tragic situation of Jews in Soviet Russia; (3) urging England to open Palestine doors to Jewish refugees, and Agudah Executive to secure certificates for thousands of orthodox chalutzim to enter Palestine.

—London.—A conference of former importers of German goods, under auspices of Capt. Webber's Boycott Organization, decides to organize into a Council with pledge to have no dealing whatsoever with German business until civil rights are restored to German Jewry.

11. London.—German-Jewish manufacturers are establishing plants in Britain to make articles hitherto imported from Germany.

14. London.—The fourth Biennial Conference of Society of Jews and Christians holds sessions at which Reverend Percy Young, Dean of Exeter and Rabbi I. I. Mattuck discuss the common ideals of Judaism and Christianity.

Dec. *1. London.—British Foreign Office informs Jewish Chronicle that it has been banned from Germany by Reich Minister of Interior "on account of its general tendency."
GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

Dec. 2. Liverpool.—Vandals desecrate the Prince Synagogue, damaging the building and painting swastikas on its walls.

8. London.—At first annual meeting of Zebulun Seafaring Society, Viscountess Erleigh reports that work to train young Jews in seamanship has begun with establishment of training centres in Haifa and Tel Aviv.

—London.—Huge meetings, under auspices of Captain Webber's Boycott Organization take place.

12. London.—Archbishops of Canterbury, Wales, and York issue joint appeal to all creeds to extend the hand of fellowship and unite in assistance to German refugees.

21. London.—Jewish Chronicle, in editorial, appeals to Government to take steps to stem the anti-Semitic tide that is sweeping England.

24. London.—The thirty-fourth annual Conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland adopts resolutions declaring that "this Conference views with grave concern the recent enactments and developments in administrative policy in Palestine which, in its opinion, manifest an inadequate appreciation of the special position of the Jews in relation to Palestine, and of the situation which the establishment of the Jewish National Home in that country is designed to meet," and urging upon the British Government "the necessity for its renewed sympathetic and practical support for the policy embodied in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine."

1934

Jan. 4. London.—Jewish Chronicle, in editorial, blames lack of unity in American-Jewish leadership for failure in concrete results of London Conference for relief of German-Jews, and points out that English-Jews have contributed as much money for relief as American Jewry, despite the fact that there are 12 times as many Jews in United States as in England.

5. London.—P. Horowitz, chairman of Jewish Representative Council, announces a formal "Boycott Week," from January 14 to 21, during which every Jewish home in Great Britain is to be visited in interests of boycott of German goods and services.

15. London.—Organization of a third Fascist anti-Jewish group in Great Britain, the United British Party, is announced by its leader, Captain Edward Skeels, who has returned from Germany where he toured the country on behalf of Nazi Party.

*19. London.—Captain Webber Boycott Organization announces the creation of syndicate with capital of £100,000 to assist German-Jewish refugees to establish factories for goods formerly imported from Germany.

—London.—The London Financial News, in article, points out danger to capitalism in Reich's policy of abolishing sanctity of
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694 191

GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

private property for Jews in that "ghost of expropriation once conjured up, may easily become the master of its conjurer."

Jan. 24. London.—British Medical Association issues decree instructing colleges and universities in the Dominions to raise entrance requirements of medical students of Third Reich from one to three years, which will discourage German-Jewish medical refugees from settling in British Dominions.

Feb. 4. London.—Fiery cross with inscription "Perish Judaea" is set ablaze in a park.
—London.—Reports from Leeds and Manchester indicate that anti-Jewish activities are becoming bolder and that leaflets and posters are distributed, demanding the expulsion of Jews from England.

Mar. 2. Dublin.—Eamon de Valera, president of Irish Free State denies, in Irish Parliament, that there is "Jewish blood in his veins."

9. London.—In address before Anglo-Palestine Club, Sir Austen Chamberlain declares that all the best elements in the world stand with the Jews "in the face of the assault of Hitlerism upon them."

19. London.—Oxford correspondent of the Sunday Referee reports that British University students are being circularized with invitations to come to Reich this summer to study Nazi Kultur and are offered reductions in ship and railroad fares.

22. London.—Central Relief Fund for German Jewry issues report, showing that British Jewry gave £203,800 (over $1,000,000) for German relief last year.
—London.—Official announcement that British Jewry will launch its second united campaign to help German Jewry on March 27, under chairmanship of Lord Melchett.

April 8. London.—Jewish Association for Protection of Jewish Girls and Women reports to Committee on Traffic in White Slaves that despite severe economic poverty in East-European Jewry its intervention on behalf of victims of trade has been "even less necessary than in more normal times."

13. London.—The Committee on Administration, appointed by Board of Deputies to devise a plan of reorganization, publishes its report with recommendations that the work of Board be divided into two departments—home affairs, and foreign affairs—with independent secretaries; that the Executive Committee consist of officers and the Chairmen of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, the Joint Foreign Committee, the Press and Information Committee, and two members elected by the Board and that the concordat in foreign affairs between Board and Anglo-Jewish Association be not disturbed.

15. London.—In an address before the Board of Deputies, Leonard Montefiore, declares that Berlin Jewish Community has aided 23,000 destitute Jews in 1933, that only 15,000 of 60,000 Jewish children of school age attend Jewish schools, hence need for more Jewish schools to protect children from indignities to which they are exposed in German schools, and that
Nazis have established agencies throughout the world to spread propaganda against Jews.

April 15. London.—In a public address before the Jewish Representative Council, Herbert Morrison, Laborite, chairman of the London County Council declares that it is the duty of all British citizens loving liberty to boycott German-made goods.

17. London.—In an article on newly formed anti-Jewish, National Radical party in Poland, _The Times_ states that its nucleus is the academic youth and that it embraces the entire Nazi program with all that it implies for the three million Polish Jews.

---

London.—According to a dispatch in the _News Chronicle_, the Nazi government has authorized the opening, in England, of 18 German factories, making women's clothes, to evade boycott against German goods.

---

London.—_Daily Telegraph_ reports that German Nobles Association has expelled over 200 members because they are "Jew-tainted."

19. London.—Officials of German Embassy deny charge made in _Pariser Tageblatt_, Paris, that funds are being collected to establish "Brown House" in London, and insist that purpose is to establish a German society, non-political in character, as a social centre for embassy servants.

---

London.—Bishop of Worcester issues call to all Christians to pray for persecuted Jews on Whitsunday, May 20.

22. London.—Sir Oswald Mosley, English Fascist leader, in his first public address in London, declares that English Jews must put England's interests before that of Jewry or suffer the consequences.

May 1. British press rebukes Julius Streicher, publisher of _Der Stuermer_, particularly his "ritual murder" edition; the _Sunday Referee_ reminds readers that "in report on the state of his mind the police surgeon stated that he was, owing to progressive paralysis, not fully responsible for his actions, and was a paranoiac and victim of hallucinations."

4. London.—Central British Fund for German Jewry announces receipt of gift of £10,000 from a Christian who desires to remain anonymous.

6. London.—In an article in _The Times_, Lord Ernest Rutherford, president of British Academic Assistance Council, reports that 178 exiled German scholars are carrying on their work in British Universities, and states that exiles have already made several notable scientific discoveries during their short residence in Britain.

11. London.—Two members of House of Commons introduce order that House views with grave regret action of Dr. H. Fritz Randolph, attaché of German Embassy in London, in making Nazi propaganda in his address at Birmingham Rotary Club, dealing "with matters on which the strongest feelings exist in this country . . . ."

14. London.—Joint Foreign Committee announces that Baron
Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador in London, has refused a request of London Anglo-Jewish community for interview regarding current anti-Jewish attacks of Nazi press.

June 1. London.—House of Commons authorizes Palestine government to float loan of two million pounds which will be guaranteed by the British Treasury.

4. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies expresses opinion that no Nazi propaganda is being spread in Palestine and no Arab papers are subsidized by the Reich.


8. London.—In reply to query in House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, admits that British government had advance knowledge of the visit to Palestine last spring of Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of Interior.

10. London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, receives deputation from Board of British Jews who present following resolution passed by the Board: “The Board of Deputies of British Jews has noted with very deep regret the decision of the Government of Palestine in regard to the number of certificates to be granted under the current Labor Schedule. The ever increasing shortage of labor in Palestine had already made clear the inadequacy, in the face of the very great economic expansion now taking place, of previous labor schedules which had been granted by the Government. It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that the present schedule is again wholly insufficient to meet the urgent need for additional workers. This grave deficiency of workers has assumed such proportions as to give rise to deep anxiety as to its effects on the whole structure of Jewish colonization in that country.

“The policy of the Government in this regard is felt to accord neither with the needs of Palestine itself, nor with those of the great masses of the Jewish people, including many now suffering discrimination and persecution in Germany and many others who have been forced to flee therefrom, to whom it is of vital importance that the doors of Palestine should be opened to the widest possible extent. It is the earnest hope of the Board of Deputies of British Jews that the Government will take into consideration the requirements of the Jewish National Home, as also the condition of the majority of Jews outside that country, and will in the fullest measure implement the established principle that immigration into Palestine shall be permitted to the extent to which the country is able to absorb fresh immigrants.”

— Secretary for Colonies tells delegation that absorptive capacity of the country” can best be determined by the High Commissioner, on the spot; he agrees to forward to High Commissioner report of discussion.
GREAT BRITAIN (continued)


17. London.—In an editorial, J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, states that Nazi persecutions of Jews is "economic imbecility and blunder detrimental to Germany in all international trade and credit matters."

27. London.—In debate in House of Lords on Palestine policy, Lord Snell contradicts statement of Lord Templeton that Arabs have grievance against Jewish immigration. Lord Reading urges more liberal immigration policy because shortage of labor is handicapping Palestine development.


GREECE

1933

July 2. Salonica.—The Liberal Party of former Premier Venizelos permits the use of anti-Jewish propaganda in the election campaign; resignation of important public men from the Liberal bloc and protests of others causes order for cessation of anti-Jewish agitation.

3. Salonica.—Although not a single Jew was elected to Parliament, the Jewish community is satisfied because special Jewish curia, the "political Jewish Ghetto" was abolished.

30. Because Jews were prominent in opposing the Liberal Party in the recent elections, the Venizelist press begins a virulent anti-Jewish campaign; Governor-General of Salonica warns the press that this must cease; Communal Council convenes a meeting of Jews and non-Jews to combat the anti-Jewish attacks.

Sept. 25. Salonica.—In address to a Jewish deputation, M. Dragoumis, Economic Minister of Greece, expresses hope that Greece will emulate Turkey in inviting German-Jewish doctors and scientists so as to create a medical centre of the type that Constantinople is becoming.

Athens.—In an interview with a correspondent of Hestia, an Athenian daily, Philippe Dragoumis, Governor-General of Macedonia, declares that the Government desires Greek Jews to remain in Greece and not to migrate, for the sake of Greece as well as that of the Jews.

Oct. 3. Salonica.—The Government orders the dissolution of "E. E. E.," the Greek nationalist anti-Jewish organization which is responsible for most of anti-Jewish agitation in the country.
GREECE (continued)

20. Salonica.—Statistics, gathered by the Jewish Community, show that out of a population of 50,000, a total of 35,000 are on the relief rolls.

Nov. 11. Salonica.—Greek Government confiscates literature of anti-Jewish organization “E. E. E.,” which has adopted Hitler political program.

20. Salonica.—At public meeting, General George Kondylis, Minister of War, assures Jewish population who are in fear of repetition of Campbell Quarter riots of 1931, owing to Premier’s declaration of Yom Kippur as official holiday, that his administration will not tolerate anti-Jewish disturbances.

23. Salonica.—Greek Jewish communities meeting under presidency of Chief Rabbi Koretz, adopt resolution demanding free Jewish immigration into Palestine and protesting against measures of restriction and deportation.

28. Salonica.—Commandant of local garrison prohibits officers and soldiers from joining “E. E. E.,” a secret anti-Semitic group which evaded suppression by becoming a political party with Nazi platform.

— Athens.—Ministry of Economics announces revocation of Senate decree making Yom Kippur legal holiday for all, and decrees that closing of businesses on that day is compulsory for Jews only.

1934

Jan. 12. Salonica.—Official Gazette carries decree, under signature of President Alexander Zaimis, ordering strict observance of Sunday laws; Jewish stores, though closed on Saturday, must also remain closed Sunday.

15. Salonica.—Publication of new civil code which permits intermarriage between members of different religions, forbidden under the old code.


Feb. 5. Salonica.—Anti-Jewish attacks occur during mayoralty elections; police restore order with difficulty.

Mar. 17. Salonica.—In interview with press, Philippe Dragoumis, Macedonian Governor, declares that unless anti-Jewish newspapers cease their agitation against Jews, their editors will be punished.

April 10. Salonica.—Makedonia, party organ of former Premier Venizelos, renews anti-Jewish attacks and charges that present Greek government ceded 185,000 square metres of land in Campbell quarter of Salonica to Jews in order to curry favor with Grand Rabbi Koretz.
GREECE (continued)

April 17. Salonica.—Ascher Mallah, president of Greek Zionist Federation, announces that he has obtained a reduction of fifty per cent in railroad fare for groups of 25 or more Jews using Greek railroads to Greek ports on way to Palestine, and a reduction of fifty per cent in taxes on passage between Greece and Palestine.


May 1. Salonica.—In interview with deputation of Jewish leaders, Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos repudiates "E. E. E.", attacks on Jews and promises to work for harmonious relations between Greek Jewry and Venizelists.

13. Salonica.—Owing to intervention of Chief Rabbi Koretz, Revisionists and General Zionists withdraw 105 suits pending in courts, which resulted from clash of two groups on April 7 at Zionist meeting.

15. Salonica.—Two hundred Jewish families are homeless as result of hurricane and are being cared for in army tents by Government.

June 8. Salonica.—Acting Governor of Macedonia instructs police to inquire into attacks on Jews in Kastoria, and, if necessary, to dissolve responsible political party.

HUNGARY

1933

July 30. Minister for Home Affairs prohibits the further publication of the Nemzet Szava (Nation's Voice), the official Nazi paper.

Sept. 11. Budapest.—An order issued by Franz K. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, prohibits the use of the swastika on the ground that it is the emblem of an alien state.

14. Budapest.—Only six of the sixty Jewish applicants for admission to medical faculty of the University are accepted; 155 non-Jewish students are admitted.

15. Ministry of War issues an order facilitating the observance of religious holidays and attendance at services on the Sabbath by Jews in the Army.

Oct. 2. Three Hungarian Nazi leaders are sentenced to imprisonment for anti-Jewish incitement.

13. Jewish tombstone discovered in Esztergorn, dating from the third century C.E., antedating the Hungarian conquest of the country by six centuries.

Nov. 6. Budapest.—Police raid annual conference of Hungarian Nazis and arrest its leaders.

8. Budapest.—Rector of University orders investigation of attack upon Jewish students by mob which expelled them from the university grounds.
Nov. 13. Budapest.—In a public address, Premier Goemboes, declares that equal rights for all citizens, Catholics, Protestant and Jews, is a cardinal principle of his Government.

15. Debrecen.—Students of University, closed because of anti-Jewish disturbances, stage demonstrations.

16. Budapest.—Authorities dissolve Swastika party in Berettyo region.

17. Szeged.—Jewish community unveils memorial to Jewish soldiers who fell in World War.

21. Budapest.—Student organizations threaten Government with strike in universities unless authorities comply with these requests: (1) numerus clausus for Jewish students; (2) limitation on issuance of licenses to practice to Jews who studied abroad; (3) control of Jewish immigration into Hungary; and (4) limitation of granting of artisans' licenses to Jews.

— Debrecen.—Police arrest one hundred thirty students for participation in anti-Jewish outbreaks.

22. Ministry of Education publishes figures indicating that Jewish students in universities constitute only 9.5% of total student population, and warns that if student disorders are not checked Government will take action.

23. Budapest.—Minister of Education rejects the demands of student organizations for the further restriction of Jewish students.

24. Jewish students at various institutions of higher learning are attacked.

28. Budapest.—Government closes University of Budapest and threatens to close all Hungarian universities for remainder of term unless disturbances cease.

30. Budapest.—Jews at University refuse demand of anti-Jewish students that they be segregated in classrooms.

— Budapest.—Student corporations of University decide to support anti-Jewish boycott and despatch ultimatum to Government to re-open colleges, closed because of disorders.

Dec. 11. Budapest.—Ministry of Education reveals that agreement has been reached between Government and anti-Jewish student groups whereunder former pledges strictly to enforce numerus clausus against Jewish students and to permit small number of Jews to pass final matriculation examinations in the secondary schools, while students promise to maintain peace.

13. Despite agreement effected between Government and anti-Jewish student bodies, disturbances continue, and Government closes Polytechnic Institute at the University of Budapest.

20. Minister of Education appeals to Jewish delegation to aid in providing work for university graduates in order to lessen effect of Nazi propaganda, and assures it that Government will provide full protection to Jewish students during next semester.
Hungary (continued)

1934

Jan. 6. Ministry of Interior prohibits number of Nazi meetings.
9. Budapest.—Student corporations call upon all non-Jewish classmates not to register for new university term and to strike until Government strictly enforces *numerus clausus* against Jews in all universities.
10. Rectors of provincial universities ask for police protection for students who desire to register but are prevented by anti-Jewish student bodies.
11. Debrecen.—Senate of University expels thirty students, leaders of student strike now in progress in Hungarian universities, because they attacked Jewish students who attempted to register.
—Owing to strike of students only fifty have thus far registered in all Hungarian universities.
19. Pesc.—Government announces that it intends to close the University because only 190 students registered.
—in reply to charges, made in Parliament, by Jewish Deputy that anti-Semitism is becoming intense because of Nazi propaganda, Minister of Interior admits that “social scum” is joining Nazi movement, and declares that Government will punish all disturbers of peace.

May 13. Szegedin.—Hungarian Government notifies Juedische Kultusgemeinde (Jewish Religious Community) to change its name to “Israelitische Kultusgemeinde” because, since emancipation of Jews, government recognizes only Israelites.
31. Budapest.—“Jesajas,” a group of newly-formed Jewish intellectuals, submits memorandum to local Jewish community asking for religious reforms, such as curtailment of Hebrew in services, family pews for men and women, and hatless worship.

Italy

1933

Sept. 11. Rome.—Premier Mussolini’s newspaper, *Il Popolo d’Italia*, editorially advises Hitler to permit German Jews to “export at least part of their capital to Palestine.”

*29. Italian Jewry continues campaign to raise a million lire for relief of German Jewry; of this amount 700,000 has already been raised.

Oct. *27. Florence.—Premier Mussolini, speaking to local Fascists, declares his opposition to Nazi race theory and his belief that Latin race is able to mingle with non-Latin blood.

Nov. 10. Rome.—The *Giornale d’Italia*, an official Fascist organ, severely criticizes German Nazism because of its race theory

*Indicates date of Report.
and declares that it is contrary to principles of Fascist State to place race theories in the foreground.

17. Heads of leading universities express themselves in favor of offering facilities for study to students from Central Europe who have been banned from their own universities on account of race or religion.

1934

Jan. 12. Rome.—In article in Communita Israelitica, Dr. Angelo Sacerdoti, Chief Rabbi, writes, "anti-Jewish boycott in Germany was suspended after one day (April 1, 1933) in consequence of friendly intervention of an eminent political personage of world fame, especially dear to every Italian heart."

Feb. 26. Rome.—Deputy Eugenio Coselschi, in interview with representative of Jewish Telegraphic Agency, declares that Fascism in principle is opposed to exclusion of any people or race from State.

27. Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Premier Mussolini of Italy advised Dollfuss Government of Austria not to curb the rights of Austrian Jewry.

Mar. 9. Rome.—Premier Mussolini receives Dr. Chaim Weizman and discusses with him various phases of Zionist problems.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine

1933

July 2. Buenos Aires.—A seventy page pamphlet exposing anti-Jewish propaganda, is published by the local committee against anti-Jewish persecution in Germany.

Sept. 12. Buenos Aires.—At first convention of the Argentine League for Working Palestine, resolutions are adopted inviting the Argentine Jewish colonists to visit Palestine as a mark of unity with Palestine labor, and thanking the colonists for setting aside 118 cultivated acres for the Palestine Labor Fund.

Dec. 8. Buenos Aires.—News report that special committee is working to organize boycott against German goods and services throughout Argentine.

1934

Jan. 2. Buenos Aires.—Jewish community launches campaign to raise half million pesos for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine.
Feb. 5. Buenos Aires.—Government makes public new immigration regulations which allow relatives of residents as well as agricultural colonists to enter without tax and without restriction.

Mar. 31. Buenos Aires.—Following bombing of local synagogue police arrest six men and declare that frequency of anti-Jewish outbreaks is due to organized plan by Argentine Legion, Fascist militia organization.

Brazil

1933

July 1. Rio de Janeiro.—With approval of government, Committee for German refugees prepares for settling a number of German Jewish exiles in Brazil; the plans call for a survey of positions which exiles could readily fill so that their absorption will be facilitated.

Aug. 3. Rio de Janeiro.—Brazil Socialist Action, whose membership is not known, publishes an appeal to intellectuals in which the Jews are abused as coming to “Brazil to rob the poor Brazilians.”

4. Sao Paulo.—Jewish Community presents Dr. Silveira Bueno, a non-Jewish journalist, with an album containing expression of thanks for his efforts to combat anti-Jewish agitation.

10. Rio de Janeiro.—The Ministry of Labor virtually stops Jewish immigration by ignoring affidavits which would enable Jews to bring members of their families into the country.

Sept. 10. Sao Paulo.—Conference of Brazilian Jewish institutions and fraternal groups decides to make a complete census of Brazilian Jewry.

Oct. 2. Rio de Janeiro.—First group of Jewish refugees from Germany arrives, having been given permission to enter despite virtual standstill in immigration.

Dec. 28. Sao Paulo.—In a night raid, equipment of Die Deutsche Tribuene, anti-Hitler German newspaper, is wrecked.

1934

Jan. 26. Rio de Janeiro.—At a public meeting the All-Brazilian Labor Party appeals to Socialist International for aid to procure free Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Mar. 1. Minister of Labor refuses to admit Jewish immigrants because their papers fail to comply with new regulations requiring the direct authorization from Minister of Labor in addition to consular visas.

April 2. According to Jewish Telegraphic Agency, the Integralists, Fascists of Sao Paulo province, are waging, without interference by the police, a systematic anti-Jewish agitation.
LATIN AMERICA (continued)

25. Rio de Janeiro.—Introduction of measure in Constituent Assembly, limiting immigration to 5% for each nationality on basis of 1920 census.
—Rio de Janeiro.—Despite protest of German Ambassador, the State of Rio Grande del Sul deports 25 Nazis, for blacklisting propaganda against anti-Nazis.

Chile

1933

Aug. 19. Santiago.—Zionist-Socialist party is organized in connection with the campaign for Labor Palestine that has raised 15,000 pesos.

Nov. 3. Santiago.—The English Embassy here, and Consul-General in Valparaiso refuse to receive representatives of Zionist Federation on anniversary of Balfour declaration.

Dec. 2. Santiago.—Announcement is made that Chilean Jews contributed over 25,000 pesos to Keren Kayemeth, Jewish National Fund, during past year.

1934

Mar. 16. In official announcement, Foreign Minister explains Government policy towards German-Jewish immigrants: (1) The government regards with sympathy the applications it has received concerning the immigration of German Jews to Chile and is investigating the matter; (2) With regard to request from Spain to admit 2000 Jews it must decline request because of unemployment in Chile; (3) 12,000 Jews in Chile are valuable and industrious group.

Cuba

1933

Aug. 11. Havana.—Owing to civil war, Jewish businesses are looted; appeals for aid are sent to American bodies.

Oct. 9. Havana.—In police drive against communists many Jewish homes have been searched and many Jews arrested.

10. President Grau San Martin assures Jewish delegation that his Government is friendly and will protect their interests and will free the arrested Jews.

28. Minister of Interior announces that twenty Jewish tailors, arrested at a workers’ meeting, will be deported without trial, under authority of presidential decree.

Nov. 11. Grau San Martin regime executes Dr. Vasili Tziwas, Jewish resident for seven years, and arrests five Jews accused of participating in recent riots.
Nov. 16. Adjutant General Valesco of army promises juridical committee of Jewish community to look into cases of Jews accused of manufacturing arms for opponents of Grau San Martin regime.

24. Through intercession of Jewish Center of Cuba in cooperation with French Embassy, three Jews, falsely accused of firing at troops from housetops, have been freed.

1934

Feb. 5. Havana.—Cuban students and workers, in organized demonstration before German Consulate against Hitler regime, are dispersed by police, after tearing swastika from consulate building.

Mexico

1933

July 7. Mexico City.—All Jewish institutions united to initiate a campaign for fifty thousand pesos to help establish German Jews in Palestine and to combat anti-Jewish agitation in Mexico.

26. The German Minister protests to Mexican Government against the anti-German boycott being carried on by the Jewish Chamber of Commerce; anti-Jewish agitation is intensified as a result of protest.

27. The Jewish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mexico City informs the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, that the Hitler government is supporting anti-Jewish propaganda in Mexico; influence is being brought to bear on the authorities to close the Chamber and to expel it from membership in the Mexican Confederation of Chambers of Commerce.

Aug. 8. Mexico City.—Anti-Jewish propaganda has abated here following recall of German Minister; Jewish community is debating dissolution of the Jewish Chamber of Commerce.

Peru

1933

Dec. 20. Lima.—German Swastika banners are publicly burned by Peruvians who resent the flags in the port of Callao.

1934

Mar. 5. Lima.—Jews petition government to forbid exhibition of anti-Jewish films, brought from Germany or at least to delete the anti-Semitic parts.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

LATIN AMERICA (continued)

Uruguay

1933

Aug. 20. Montevideo.—In response to an appeal by the Jewish Community through the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, Dr. Gabriel Terra, President, issues a special decree, permitting 500 Jewish families, fleeing from Germany, to enter the country.

Montevideo.—*Vos Hebres* (The Hebrew Voice), a Spanish-language newspaper, is published by Jews to defend themselves against attacks which follow permission for immigration of 500 German-Jewish families.

LATVIA

1933

Nov. 11. Riga.—Referendum submitted to electorate by Nazis to deprive Jews of citizenship rights and trade licenses fails.

Riga.—Student Council of Latvian Music Academy adopts resolution demanding *numerus clausus* for admission of Jews.

Dec. 22. Dwinsk.—Orthodox Jewish Conference resolves to prohibit the use of abridged Bibles in Hebrew schools.

Riga.—Conference of Jewish teachers discloses that 40% of 11,920 Jewish pupils are being educated in Hebrew schools, as compared with 11% in 1921.

1934

Jan. 22. Anti-Jewish press demands expulsion of German-Jewish refugees, and warns Minister of Interior of campaign against him if he fails to heed demand.

Feb. 7. In memorandum to German Government, Valdemar Salnais, Minister of Foreign Affairs expresses the objection of Latvia to application of "Aryan clause" to Latvian citizens residing in Germany.

20. Parliament rejects motions by anti-Jewish deputies to abolish cultural autonomy enjoyed by minorities under constitution, and to end government subsidies for secondary and artisans' schools maintained by minorities.

June 5. Riga.—Premier Karliss Ulmanis, now dictator, assures delegation of Jewish representatives that his regime will not limit rights of Jews.

8. Riga.—Leaders of *Bund*, Jewish Labor Party, who have been arrested in recent round-up of Socialists are placed in isolation camp.
NETHERLANDS

1933

July 20. Amsterdam.—Preliminary session of the Jewish Economic Conference to intensify the world-wide anti-German boycott opens with thirty delegates from various countries, including the United States.

27. Ministry of Justice permits Committee for Jewish Interests to issue 60,000 lottery tickets to assist German Jewish refugees.

Aug. 1. The Dutch Society of Sculptors and Artists responds to appeal on behalf of Jewish refugees from Germany by donating many objects of art which will be used in a lottery sanctioned by the Government.

10. Amsterdam.—A total of 225 German-Jewish children, chiefly from the Rhine region, arrive to stay with Dutch Jewish families.

Sept. 8. Arrangements are completed for the establishment, near The Hague, of a school for children of German-Jewish fugitives.

14. Parliament approves law prohibiting the use of uniforms by political organizations hostile to the government and empowering Ministry of Education to establish a numerus clausus in Dutch universities restricting the number of foreign students on the basis of their race.

Oct. 20. Christians in Amsterdam, on the Day of Atonement, assemble in church to pray for the preservation and salvation of Israel as a token of sympathy with Israel's suffering.

Nov. 17. Amsterdam.—With a fund of 100,000 guilders, Dutch Committee, in association with existing Jewish organizations, is providing facilities for transfer of Jewish youth, from fifteen years of age upward, from Germany to Palestine and to train them there in branches of industry.

— Amsterdam.—A section of East European Jewish element secedes from community and organizes its own community under the name of Machzike Hadas.

1934

Jan. 2. Amsterdam.—Professor Leopold Jessner, exiled German-Jewish theatrical producer, organizes troupe of refugee actors, who are touring Europe in classical German drama.

— Zandam.—Government orders municipality to cancel recently proclaimed boycott of German goods on ground that political subdivision cannot be allowed to maintain hostile attitude toward friendly country.

10. Government declares that public officials belonging to outlawed Dutch Nazi party will be discharged.

23. Amsterdam.—Het Volk, states that American Olympics Committee has been deliberately misled by Germans with regard to the question of the participation of Jews in the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

NETHERLANDS (continued)

— Amsterdam.—The Jessner troupe of exiled German-Jewish actors, under direction of Professor Leopold Jessner, suddenly dissolves without public explanation.

Feb. 22. Amsterdam.—Court sentences Heinz Liepmann, German Jewish refugee author, to one month’s imprisonment for having libelled “the head of a friendly state,” in his book, “Murder—Made in Germany.”


April 13. Groningen.—Local branch of the Jewish Academic Assistance Council announces that it has procured sufficient funds to enable three German-Jewish scholars to continue their researches at the Groningen University for three years.

29. Premier Hendrikus Colijn declares in Parliament that government is opposed to settlement of Jewish refugees in Dutch East Indies and in Surinam.

May 18. Second Chamber of Parliament passes law making incitement against any group or section of public, in press or on platform, or ridiculing or fostering hatred against any sect for reasons of race, a criminal offense.

PALESTINE

(See also “Zionist Movement,” following)

1933

July 5. London.—The General Meeting of the Palestine Electric Corporation is held and a dividend of 8% is declared for the year 1932.

7. London.—At Annual Meeting of the Friends of Palestine Museum, under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Mond, it is reported that Society has obtained, chiefly by gifts, a collection of paintings by well-known artists for the Tel Aviv Museum, and has also organized the Archaeological Section of the Anglo-Palestine Exhibition.

10. Warsaw.—Vladimir Jabotinsky, president of the Revisionist party and head of Brith Trumpeldor, declares publicly that he feels “sure that Abraham Stavsky is innocent” of the murder of Chaim Arlosoroff (June 16, 1933), with which he is charged.

— Jerusalem.—Jehuda Mintz, a member of the Revisionist Youth Group, Brith Trumpeldor, is detained in connection with the murder of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff.

— Jerusalem.—The Keren Kayemeth (The Jewish National Fund) announces that it has set aside 1000 dunams of land in the Wadi Hawareth area for settlement of fifty families of German Jews.
July 11. Hebron.—Cornerstone of new Yeshiva is laid in the presence of representatives of the Palestine Government and Jewish institutions.

— Jerusalem.—The Labor Party designates I. Ben-Zevi, a Palestine labor leader, as its representative on the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency, to succeed the late Chaim Arlosoroff.

12. Jerusalem.—Twelve of the Revisionists arrested in recent police raids throughout Palestine, are retained in custody on the charge of membership in alleged revolutionary league.

13. Tel Aviv.—Announcement is made that during the period January-May of this year permits for 902 buildings were issued by the municipal Technical Department. These permits provide for 3097 rooms and 88 stores, covering an area of 103,654 square meters.


— London.—The Federation of Synagogues invests thirty thousand dollars in land in Palestine through the Jewish National Fund.

— London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, outlines a plan in the House of Commons for a loan of £2,000,000 for Palestine, to be guaranteed by the British Government and be used for an extensive public works program. (See May 11, 1934.)

— London.—Government unexpectedly publishes the French Report, unfavorable towards Zionist development of Palestine. Its chief findings are: (1) There is no Government land available for Arab or Jewish settlement; (2) any lands for settlement must be purchased in the open market; (3) land transfers and purchase should be placed under Government control; (4) the Arabs in the hills require special protection from the Jews and the effendis; (5) the proposal for an agricultural and settlement bank for Jews is rejected because there is not sufficient security for such an enterprise.

— London.—The Jewish Agency register exception to the French Report and reasserts its conviction that Jewish resettlement is a common benefit to all in Palestine.

15. Jerusalem.—An official statement declares that the income of the Government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 exceeded expenses by about a half million pounds.

— Tel Aviv.—A film company is organized to produce cinemas of modern Jewish life in Palestine as well as pictures of general Jewish interest; both Hebrew and Arabic will be utilized.

— Jerusalem.—Palestine contributes £14,600 for the relief of German Jews, as the Education Commission of the Relief Committee prepares to place 1000 German-Jewish children in the Palestine school system.

— Tel Aviv.—Municipality adopts a budget of £175,000 for the year 1933-34; of this amount £32,000 is to be applied to education.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694 207

PALESTINE (continued)

July 17. Jerusalem.—The French Report for the development of Palestine is rejected by the Arab Executive on two grounds: (1) that the Report recognized the McDonald letter to Dr. Weizmann which reaffirmed Britain's purpose to facilitate Jewish settlement, and (2) that Jewish immigration is not completely prohibited.

21. Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency Executive and the Palestine Government agree that Government is to allocate for Jewish workers a third of the total sum to be spent on labor in public works.

— Haifa.—The new harbor is opened to traffic.

— Jerusalem.—The Conference on Land Settlements decides to bring to Palestine 2000 German Jewish youths, aged between 17 and 20 years.

— Jaffa.—Preliminary hearing of evidence against Abraham Stavsky, accused of participating in the assassination of Dr. Arlosoroff.

23. Jerusalem.—The first rotary press in Palestine, a gift of various American Jewish labor organizations, is installed in the premises of Davar, the daily labor newspaper.

24. Jerusalem.—Police arrest a score of Jews in various parts of Palestine for questioning as to affiliation with the Revolutionary Zionist League.

25. Jerusalem.—Publication of a government ordinance providing that any tenant who occupied land for no less than a year cannot be ejected from it unless he is supplied with means of subsistence in an area approved by the High Commissioner.

28. Jerusalem.—Abdul Hadi, the leader of the extreme Arab party, declares that the Palestine Government had no right to arrange for the Palestine loan without consulting the population.

— Jerusalem.—Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University, declares that the University has a student body of 200 and a teaching staff of about 60; the budget for the current year is about £38,000, whereas in 1929 it was £70,000; and that with proper support a student body of 2,000 is a possibility in the near future.

Aug. 3. Jaffa.—The three Revisionist Zionists under arrest as suspects in the murder of Dr. Arlosoroff are formally charged with conspiring to assassinate the Zionist leader.

5. Jerusalem.—An ancient synagogue, dating from the sixth century C. E. is discovered by archaeologists of the Palestine Exploration Fund near Nahalal.

11. Palestine.—The Annual Report of the Health Department shows that while smallpox raged in Syria and Egypt there was not a single local case.

— Jerusalem.—Official announcement that, in view of the bad winter crops, the High Commissioner is cancelling £105,150 in tithe debts out of a total of £157,505 due.
Aug. 17. Tel Aviv.—High Commissioner and other officials participate in the laying of the cornerstone for the Levant Fair to be held here in 1934.

18. Jerusalem.—Press reports that Mrs. Sarah Levi of Singapore has set aside her fortune of £100,000 to rebuild Safed, which suffered during the 1929 riots.

— Jerusalem.—Aba Achimeir, a Revisionist, is the third Jew to be charged with having conspired to assassinate Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff.

— Jerusalem.—High Commissioner issues an order that in all towns of mixed population a third of the wages spent in public works shall be assigned to Jewish labor.

20. Jerusalem.—The Jewish National Fund announces that it has reclaimed 300,000 dunams of land (75,000 acres) in the Emek since 1923, and that 10,000 people are settled on it.

24. Jerusalem.—A delegation of leading Jews urges the High Commissioner to issue regulations governing the daily closing of shops and Sabbath observance in Jewish localities.

31. Jerusalem.—Rabbi Joseph Zvi Dushinsky becomes the Chief Rabbi of the Agudath Israel (orthodox Jewish group), in presence of government and diplomatic officials.

Sept. 1. Berlin.—Announcing the full text of the decree for the transfer of Jewish property to Palestine, Minister of Economic Affairs, declares that the agreement was made between the Ministry and “interested Jewish quarters,” whereunder two accounts to the amount of three million marks are set up with the Temple Society (a small German Bank in Palestine) in favor of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, to assist in the transfer of investments in the form of German goods.

— Berlin.—Herr Kintz, Director of the fruit section of the Nazi Land Trade League, reveals that George Halperin, a director of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, together with three representatives of Palestine orange-growers, negotiated the trade agreement and that final agreement will be reached in Tel Aviv with German agents who are on their way to Palestine.

2. Prague.—S. Hoofien, manager of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, denies reports from Berlin that George Halperin, prominent director of the Bank, negotiated the orange deal with Germany.

11. Jerusalem.—In a clash between members of the Palestine Labor Federation (Histadruth) and members of the Revisionists in Hedera, five persons are injured.

15. Jerusalem.—Chancellor Magnes of the Hebrew University announces that degree courses in chemistry and agriculture have been instituted.

— London.—In an official communiqué, the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine emphasizes that none of its institutions participated in the three million mark trade exchange deal with Germany.

19. Tel Aviv.—With the approval of the Government, the municipality of Tel Aviv decides to float a five-year loan of £350,000.
Sept. 20. Tel Aviv.—Mayor Dizengoff announces the establishment of a symphony orchestra, under the name of "The Palestine Philharmonic Society, Ltd."

29. Jerusalem.—The Supreme Moslem Council submits to the Palestine Government a memorandum asking the restriction of Jewish immigration into the country.

Oct. 2. Tel Aviv.—Executive Council of Histadruth Haovdim reports that £16,000 has been raised up to date to establish colony in memory of the late Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff.

3. Jerusalem.—Aaron Zuckerman is imprisoned for 14 days for blowing the *shofar* at the Wailing Wall during the *Netilah* service on Yom Kippur in contravention of regulations.

Jaffa.—Seven Revisionists are held for trial in the next assizes under the Seditious Acts Law, for illegal membership in a terrorist organization.

13. Jerusalem.—Intervention of police frustrates contemplated Moslem demonstration against Jewish immigration and sale of lands to Jews, which had previously been prohibited by police authorities.

24. Jerusalem.—In public statement Vaad Leumi, Jewish National Council, pleads for peace with Arabs by pointing out benefits to them of Jewish immigration.

25. Chicago.—Health Welfare Committee reports to Hadassah Convention that trachoma has been reduced in Palestine from 35% in 1918 to 7% in 1932; that 4,000 lunches are served daily to Palestine school children at a nominal cost, and that four Hadassah hospitals cared for 12,000 patients last year.

26. Jaffa.—High Commissioner Wauchope and District Commissioner Robert E. H. Crosbie warn Arabs not to carry out protest demonstration against Jewish immigration, ordered by Arab Executive; latter body decides to proceed with demonstration despite governmental prohibition and police announcement that demonstration will be dispersed.

27. Jaffa.—Arabs attempt to hold demonstration; participants resist efforts of police to break up demonstration; in mêlée police and rioters suffer death and injuries.

Jaffa.—Police arrest three members of Arab Executive who participated in the forbidden demonstration.

Tel Aviv.—The Orient Film Corporation prepares the first Hebrew-speaking cinema.

Jerusalem.—Opening under the leadership of Emil Hauser, of the Jerusalem Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, with a faculty consisting of famous German-Jewish artists.

28. Disorders occur in Haifa, as a repercussion of Arab riots in

30. Jerusalem.—Palestine High Commissioner establishes censorship of newspapers in order to halt incitations by Arab press to further rioting.

Nov. 2. Jerusalem.—Authorities announce that Government will
210 AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

PALESTINE (continued)

publish daily Gazette in Arabic to replace Arabic newspaper on strike against established censorship.

Nov. 2. Jerusalem.—Arab Executive decides to suspend general strike and orders resumption of work.

3. Jerusalem.—Chancellor Magnes of Hebrew University announces that Italian Government has granted the University a subvention to strengthen the Romance Language Department, and particularly the study of Italian language and literature.

4. Jerusalem.—In address at opening of ninth academic session of the Hebrew University, Chancellor Magnes declares that fourteen new posts have been created on the various faculties which will be filled by German-Jewish scholars.

8. Jaffa.—Abba Achimeir, one of three men charged with murder of Chaim Arlosoroff, is cleared of charge of conspiracy to murder but is held on two other counts.

9. London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister announces in House of Commons that tourists to Palestine from certain countries will be required to deposit sixty pounds as surety that they will not overstay, and that other measures will be taken to stop illegal immigration.

15. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for Colonies, denies charge by Col. Wedgewood that Moslem Supreme Council inspired recent riots or that Arab landlords provoked them.

— Paris.—At a Revisionist press conference Vladimir Jabotinsky denounces the measures used by officials to apprehend illegal settlers in Palestine.

— Jerusalem.—After an interview with six Arab mayors, the High Commissioner issues a communique outlining nine methods that are used to curb illegal settlement of Jews in Palestine: deportation, fines, imprisonment, confiscation of tourist bonds, demand for presentation of return tickets, and withholding of visas on Nansen passports.

16. Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency reports that Palestine Government has returned to National Fund 3,000 dunams of land in the Wadi Hawareth, leased two years ago to accommodate temporarily a group of landless Bedouins.

17. London.—On behalf of Palestine Va'ad Leumi, Henrietta Szold, reports to Palestine Committee of Board of Deputies that 800 Jewish children attend Christian schools with missionary intent; that there are more girl pupils than boys because Orthodox Jewish parents prefer missionary girl schools to co-educational Jewish schools.

— Jerusalem.—Government announces appointment of a commission of Inquiry to investigate recent Arab riots and methods used by police in suppressing them.

21. Jerusalem.—David Ben Gurion announces that the Jewish Agency is fighting the deportation of seized immigrants who settled in Palestine illegally because of the shortage of labor, and denies that Jews seek supremacy over Arabs in Palestine.
PALESTINE (continued)

Nov. 22. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner tells Jewish deputation, who protest against government immigration policy, that suffering and hardship of world Jewry cannot affect Palestine immigration policy, which must continue to be based on absorptive capacity of country.

23. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary declares that Palestine Legislative Council, without limiting powers of British Government, will be established, in order to give various sections of Palestine public opinion opportunity to express themselves in representative assembly, and that the immigration of Transjordanian Arabs into Palestine is unrestricted.

24. London.—Anti-Zionist meeting organized by the pro-Arab groups, adopts resolution asking justice for Arabs in Palestine.

25. Jerusalem.—Government issues statement that one policeman and 24 civilians died, 28 policemen and 205 civilians were wounded during recent Arab riots.

26. Jerusalem.—German-Jewish refugee-scientists now in Palestine organize a Psychoanalytical Association, an Institute, and a clinic.

27. Jerusalem.—The Va'ad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, adopts resolution denouncing Administration's hunt for Jews illegally in the country, and calls on Palestinian Jewry to oppose systematically the government's restrictive immigration policy.

27. Jerusalem.—In an article in Palestine Post, M. Novomeysky, managing director of Palestine Potash Ltd., attacks Administration's immigration policy and argues that it is bound to precipitate an economic crisis.

28. Jerusalem.—General strike of Arab population, called by Arab Executive as protest against arraignment of arrested rioters, collapses.

29. New York.—Jewish National Fund Bureau of America announces that the Board of Directors has decided to insert, in all leases and contracts with settlers on its land, clauses for observance of Sabbath so far as it affects field and garden work.

Dec. 1. Iraq government requests group of botanists and geologists of Hebrew University, under leadership of Dr. Alexander Eig, to make soil researches in Iraq.

5. Jerusalem.—Two members of Arab Executive, found guilty in instigating disturbances in Jerusalem on October 13, are sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and third member is bound over for one year.

6. Jerusalem.—Va'ad Leumi submits memorandum to Palestine Government requesting increase in educational and health grants, pointing out that government contribution in 1933 for Jewish public health was 2.6% of Jewish Community budget for this work, and for Jewish education about 18% of total community budget.
Dec. 8. Jerusalem.—Dr. Arthur Ruppin announces that the Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews in Palestine has organized first group of 200 families of German Jews for settlement in a Haifa suburb on Jewish National Fund land.

9. Tel Aviv.—While parading in streets with placards denouncing the policies of the Government, 23 members of Brith Trumpeldor clash with police, who arrest 18 participants.

11. Tel Aviv.—In a public statement, Mayor M. Dizengoff condemns rioting and police methods in arresting over-staying tourists and urges patience on part of all concerned.

12. Jerusalem.—In a note to Police Commandant, the Executive of the Jewish Agency deeply deplores the Tel Aviv disturbance and justifies the police in using strong measures to quell disturbers.

—Tel Aviv.—Derov (Liberty) an illustrated Hebrew weekly under the editorship of Ben-Avi, appears here in Latin characters.

16. Jerusalem.—District court grants an appeal to mitigate the prison sentences of two Arab leaders found guilty under seditions ordinances act, and reduces their sentence from month's imprisonment to deposit of £100 as security for good behavior for one year.

18. Jaffa.—Because Moslem boatmen and tradesmen declined to participate, Arab Executive cancels general strike in Jaffa, scheduled as protest against trial of 18 Arabs arrested in recent Jaffa disturbances.

26. Jerusalem.—Three Jews, about to be deported for having entered country illegally, are taken from police automobile by crowd of sympathizers.

Jan. 3. Tel Aviv.—German Jewish settlers open metal-artware factory which will produce flat table, and tea and coffee services.

—Haifa.—With aid of British and Italian subventions, the Trade School employs three German-Jewish refugees as teachers for year 1933-34.

5. Jerusalem.—World Executive of Mizrachi expresses its satisfaction with directorate of Jewish National Fund for insertion of Sabbath observance clause in lease contracts. (See Nov. 29, 1933.)

8. Jerusalem.—The Jewish Agency announces that Bank of Manufacturers Association, and Bank Zerubabel, central financing organization of Jewish cooperative societies in Palestine, will extend credit to German Jewish immigrants planning to establish businesses.

9. Jerusalem.—Arab Executive issues proclamation call for general Arab demonstrations in all cities, on January 16, as protest against Jewish immigration into Palestine, and notifies Government of proposed demonstrations.
PALESTINE (continued)

Jan. 11. Jerusalem.—Administration grants permission for Arab demonstrations throughout country on January 16, along definitely restricted lines.

12. Jerusalem.—Palestine government promulgates Municipal Corporations Ordinance, establishing 23 municipalities whose mayors will be appointed by High Commissioners; in Tel Aviv, all residents of 12 months' standing, both men and women, over 21, may vote.

15. Jerusalem.—Dr. Arthur Ruppin, announces that nearly 8000 German Jews are now in Palestine and that, in addition to their own capital, Jewish Agency has available £125,000 for their settlement.

16. Jerusalem.—Al Jamea Al Arabea, an Arab Nationalist organ, prints report that, at a meeting, sheiks of Kalkilia, Arab town near Petach-Tikvah, decided to oppose any demonstrations by Arabs and to refrain from participating in them.

17. Jerusalem.—Fifteen Revisionist youths are sentenced to four month's imprisonment for unlawful assembly, as a result of illegal demonstration in Tel Aviv against immigration policy of Palestine government.

Feb. 9. London.—In reply to a question in House of Commons, representative of Colonial Office, states that in 1922 Arabs cultivated 30,000 dunams of oranges and, in 1932, 75,000 dunams; in 1922 Jews worked 11,000 dunams and, in 1932, 102,000 dunams.

— Warsaw.—British Consulate announces that Polish Jewish tourists to Palestine, traveling first class, are not required to post £60 as deposit to guarantee their leaving Palestine within prescribed time; others must post this deposit, and in addition all will be required to show £40 at point of entrance.

— Jerusalem.—Palestine government officially confirms report that commission has been appointed to study the advisability of introducing an income tax into Palestine fiscal system.

14. Jerusalem.—The Misr Airwork Ltd. announces air service between Port Said, Egypt, and Haifa with stops at Gaza, Jerusalem and Jericho.

Mar. 4. Tel Aviv.—As a result of altercation between Labor Youth and Revisionist Youth here, Purim celebration is marred; 24 persons are wounded and three are arrested.

7. Jaffa.—District Court here confirms conviction of 14 Revisionists, arrested for participation in illegal demonstrations in Tel Aviv, on Dec. 12; court reduces some of the sentences.

— Jaffa.—At close of preliminary hearing, Magistrate Ralph
PALESTINE (continued)

B. Bodilly, commits the three Revisionists accused of murder of Arlosoroff for trial in the criminal assizes court, March 8. Haifa.—Magistrate gives 14 labor leaders choice of ten pounds fine or month’s imprisonment for participation in labor disorders, and declares that he intends by heavy punishment to stop clashes and disorders.

9. Jerusalem.—According to report from Rehoboth, police are forced to interfere in labor dispute between Revisionists and Laborites and arrest two Laborites.

10. Jerusalem.—Reports of Commission to investigate Arab riots on Oct. 27, 1933, is published; it exonerates police of charge of undue violence and puts blame for riots on Arab Executive.

— Haifa.—A total of 384 Jewish children, including 43 from Germany, arrive here to settle in Ein Harod colony.

— Jerusalem.—Chamber of Commerce, intersectarian body, adopts resolution opposing introduction of income tax.

13. The Jewish National Fund reports that 20,500 Jews live on its settled areas and that 1,341,847 trees have been planted in 19 districts by the Fund.

14. Tel Aviv.—Palestine Labor Federation’s Theatre Guild, Ohel, leaves for European tour, with repertoire of Bible plays.

— Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency announces that it is helping to organize, and will afterwards supervise, a Palestine water supply company with £25,000 capital, to supply rural water installations.

19. Jerusalem.—At meeting of Keren Hayesod, Dr. Chaim Weizmann denounces the internal strife among Jews in Palestine as suicidal.

— Jaffa.—Magistrate Ralph B. Bodilly sentences 20 Arab leaders of riots of October 27, 1933, to varying terms in jail.

22. Jerusalem.—Education Department of Palestine Jewry announces that 27,652 Jewish children attend schools under its supervision, that other Jewish schools have 11,000 Jewish children, and that about 800 Jewish children attend Christian mission schools.

23. The Executive Committee of the World Revisionist Union orders its members in Palestine to refuse to participate in representative bodies of Vishub until they are reorganized so as to exclude possibility of “domination by Socialists or any other party.”

26. London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister declares in House of Commons that Arabs from Transjordania are allowed to enter Palestine freely but they are not able to settle there and work without registering under the Palestine immigration ordinance.

April 2. Jerusalem.—Palestine Government announces that it has issued permits to sport organizations of Labor and Revisionists to hold meets in Tel Aviv, provided no demonstrations precede or follow them.

3. Kfar Saba.—Police arrest 28 Jewish workers for picketing
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694 215

PALESTINE (continued)

3. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee of World Zionist Organization meets here officially for first time since origin of Zionist movement.

4. Jerusalem.—Rhageb Bey Nashashibi, Mayor of Jerusalem, pays official Passover visit to Moshe Shertok, of the political department of Jewish Agency; hitherto he had refused to meet with high Zionist officials.

6. London.—In response to question in House of Commons, Government spokesman announces that the following States are to be officially represented at Levant Fair: United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland; the following also contemplate representation of some sort: Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Lithuania, Norway, Roumania and Jugoslavia.

8. Jerusalem.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of the Interior, recently visited Palestine without making known reasons for visit.

— Jerusalem.—Arabs, convicted of participation in Jaffa riots in October 1933, appeal to higher court on ground that they believed that demonstration was legalized.

11. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner signs decree aiming to check real estate speculation and excessive rentals in Palestine: (1) maximum rent per room must not exceed thirteen dollars; (2) tenants cannot be ejected at expiration of their lease unless they have not paid rent or have broken agreement; (3) commissioner is to be appointed to arbitrate dispute between landlords and tenants.

— Jerusalem.—Report, submitted to annual meeting of Palestine Wine Growers Association, indicates an increase of 30% in wine exports this year, owing chiefly to repeal of prohibition in the United States.

13. Rehoboth.—Daniel Sieff Institute for Agricultural Chemistry, of which Dr. Weizmann is the head, is opened as part of the Hebrew University.

19. Jerusalem.—High court grants request of authorities to transfer to Jerusalem, trial of three Revisionists accused of murdering Dr. Arlosoroff.

20. Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency will be held responsible to the Government that German Jewish children will not become public charges, and a bond of £48 for 17-year-olds, £96 for 16-year-olds, and £144 for younger children is required.

— Tel Aviv.—Mayor Dizengoff announces that one of the streets of Tel Aviv has been named for Dr. Leo Motzkin.

— Jerusalem.—Chief Rabbi Kook issues statement urging Orthodox Jews to refrain from participating in World Jewish Law Congress, scheduled for Tel Aviv on April 22, because initiators are unqualified to carry through such an undertaking.

23. Jerusalem.—Trial of the three Revisionists, accused of the murder of Dr. Arlosoroff, opens here with Horace Samuel
of England as counsel for defence, and Harry H. Trusted
Palestine Attorney General, in charge of prosecution.

April 23. Jerusalem.—Haaretz, organ of General Zionists, urges sub-
scriptions to defence fund being raised by Revisionists on
behalf of the three accused of killing of Dr. Arlosoroff.
— Jerusalem.—Conference of Palestinian Rabbis convoked by
Chief Rabbi Kook, issues appeal for collection of defence
fund in behalf of accused Revisionists, and proclaim day
of fasting and prayer for their acquittal.

26. Tel Aviv.—High Commissioner formally opens the Levant
Fair, which occupied 120,000 square yards (25 acres) and
will continue to May 26.
— Jerusalem.—After testifying at trial of three Revisionists,
accused of murdering her husband, widow of Arlosoroff is
booed by crowd outside of courtroom.

29. Tel Aviv.—Sixteen Jews, arrested for attempting to force
motorists out of their automobiles on the Sabbath, refuse
being bailed and decline to promise authorities to refrain
from repetition of their action.

May 3. Jerusalem.—President Charles Debbas of Lebanese Republic,
part of Syria under French Mandate, declares that Jews
legally in Lebanon may buy as much land as they desire, but
not along the Palestine border.

6. Jews protest the official announcement that Government
has granted only 5600 immigration certificates to Jewish
Agency, and the ordinance prohibiting Jews from picketing
Jewish enterprises employing Arab labor.

7. Jerusalem.—Central Cooperative Bank announces that it
has set aside £10,000 to lend to German Jewish refugees
for productive purposes; loans to be limited to £100.

8. Jerusalem.—World Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamizrachi issue
proclamation protesting against government immigration
and picketing measures.
— Jerusalem.—Two Jewish laborers are sentenced to one month
at hard labor for picketing a farm in Kfar Saba where Arabs
are employed.

9. Jewish Agency for Palestine publishes report which indicates
that 14 out of 25 Jewish colonies, devoted to orange raising,
employ Jewish labor exclusively; at end of February there
were 1044 Jewish-owned orange groves, 6900 Jews and
4548 Arabs employed in this industry.

10. Tel Aviv.—Police authorities prohibit protest meeting
against restriction of Jewish immigration.

11. London.—British Government publishes White Paper explain-
ing financial resolution proposing to authorize Treasury to
guarantee principal and interest on loan of £2,000,000 to
be raised by Palestine Government for following purposes:
£250,000 for settlement of displaced Arabs; £933,000 for
water supply and drainage systems for Jerusalem, Haifa
and elsewhere; £200,000 for agricultural credits; £210,000
PALESTINE (continued)

for oil-berth and reclamation scheme in Haifa; £407,000 for public buildings.

May 14. Jerusalem.—A giant wave inundates old city of Tiberias with heavy property damages and with loss of life.

15. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, declares that he has received official report of Tiberias disaster, giving 19 as dead, and unknown number as missing, and reporting that Government is effectively relieving the homeless.

—Torrential rain sweeps down on Tiberias completing ruin of old city.

16. Tiberias.—Mayor announces that, as a result of the flood, 5000 are homeless and property worth $500,000 has been destroyed.

—Jerusalem.—At end of prosecutor's evidence, the court trying men accused of killing Dr. Arlosoroff dismisses Aba Achimeir, on ground of insufficient evidence, but orders case to proceed against Stavsky and Rosenblatt.

17. Jerusalem.—Police rearrest Aba Achimeir, acquitted of complicity in murder of Dr. Arlosoroff, on charge of being leader of Brith Habiryonim, secret Revisionist terrorist society; he is held without bail.

18. Jerusalem.—Abraham Stavsky and Zwi Rosenblatt, accused of murder of Dr. Arlosoroff, on witness stand in their own defense, declare, that Revisionists do not favor terror, particularly against Jews.

—Jerusalem.—Closing session of Assefath Hanivcharim, representative assembly of Jewish Palestine, decides to proclaim general strike on Wednesday, May 23, from noon till 7 o'clock in evening, as protest against immigration policy of Palestine government.

20. Tel Aviv.—In dispersing Revisionist demonstrations against continued incarceration of Aba Achimeir, police injure five demonstrators.

21. Jerusalem.—Court sentences 11 Jewish labor leaders to two months' imprisonment for picketing Jewish enterprises employing Arabs, and states that Government will decrease Jewish immigration into country if picketing does not cease.

23. Tel Aviv.—Local police break up demonstration against government immigration policy; 45 Jews are injured.

—Jerusalem.—Seven hour general strike against immigration restriction.

June 1. Jerusalem.—Commercial Bulletin reports that Palestine now has 1015 kilometres (63 miles) of good roads.


4. Jerusalem.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Palestine government has discontinued relief to victims of Tiberias flood, though many families still require aid.
June 4. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner receives Mizrachi delegation who protest against immigration policy and ask that Jews, employed on Haifa harbor project, be excused from working on Sabbath.

5. Tel Aviv.—Levant Fair, sixth Palestine and Near East Trade Exposition, closes after five weeks; Fair was attended by over 600,000 people.

8. Jerusalem.—Court of three judges sitting in Arlosoroff murder trial frees Zwi Rosenblatt and, by majority vote, convicts Abraham Stavsky; verdict shocks Jews who had expected acquittal of both.

— Jerusalem.—In connection with Stavsky conviction, Chief Rabbi Kook and representatives of all factions of Palestine Jewry issue appeal asking for peace and serenity, with assurance that justice will finally triumph.

10. Jerusalem.—Government warns newspapers will be suppressed if they incite disturbances in connection with Stavsky conviction.

11. Jerusalem.—Chief Rabbi Kook sends cablegrams to Jewish leaders in many countries and to Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing conviction of Stavsky's innocence and urging steps on his behalf.

— Jerusalem.—Congress Court of World Zionist Organization, while upholding Zionist Executive in withholding certificates from this group because of its separatist policies, rules that B'rith Trumpeldor is entitled to immigration certificates again.

12. Jaffa.—Seven leaders of Revisionists are placed on trial in District Court, accused of advocating and encouraging overthrow of government by force and violence.

13. Jerusalem.—Delegation of Polish Jews visits Polish Consul and expresses anxiety with regard to continued wave of anti-Jewish outbreaks in Poland.


19. Jerusalem.—Mizrachi officially withdraw from membership in Va'ad Leumi, alleging that it is in fact entirely under control of Histadruth (Labor Federation) and because Assefath Hanivcharim (Jewish Elected Assembly) has not succeeded in bringing entire Yishub within its purview.

— Jaffa.—District Court convicts and sentences to imprisonment for various terms, four of the seven Revisionists arrested on charge of sedition and encouraging overthrow of government, frees one, and postpones decision as to sixth, because of illness; one had been previously discharged.

20. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner officially opens Kadoorie Agricultural School for Jewish students built in Tabor by Palestine government, with funds bequeathed by Sir Ely Kadoorie.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

PALESTINE (continued)

June 24. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner suspends, for month, Hayarden, Revisionist daily, for four objectionable articles on Arlosoroff murder trial.

25. Jerusalem.—Labor groups condemn affirmation of Stavsky innocence by rabbis and Jewish leaders, on ground that it creates tension between Jewish factions.

Jerusalem.—At conference with Rabbis Kook and Meir, J. E. F. Campbell, District Police Commissioner, informs them that their appeal for Stavsky involves contempt of court, and asks them for written explanation of their action.

29. Tel Aviv.—Police notify Yitow Meyuchod, independent Hebrew daily, that it will be closed down if it continues to publish “inciting” articles on Stavsky case.

Jerusalem.—Association of Polish Jews submits to local Polish Consul memorandum asking assistance of Polish government in Stavsky case, as he is Polish citizen.

Jaffa.—District Court, acting as Court of Appeals, rules that British subject who voluntarily acquires Palestinian citizenship does not thereby lose his British nationality, and that same principle applies when Palestinian citizenship is acquired by British woman upon her marriage to a Palestine citizen.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT

(See also “Palestine”, above)

1933

July 4. London.—Mr. Nahum Sokolow, president of the World Zionist Organization, announces that the official language of the proceedings of the coming Zionist Congress at Prague will be Hebrew and not, as heretofore, German.

July 11. New York.—The Zionist Organization issues a manifesto to the Zionists of America urging support of the General Zionist Ticket in the elections of delegates to the World Zionist Congress. Its program: (1) four year plan to settle 250,000 Jews in Palestine; (2) a coalition Zionist Executive with Dr. Weizmann as part of the leadership; (3) a progressive economic policy in Palestine; (4) dignified cooperation with the Mandatory Government.

21. Warsaw.—Central Zionist Committee in Poland cables to the London Zionist Executive urging Hebrew as the language of the forthcoming Zionist Congress instead of the usual “Congress-Deutsch.”

Aug. 15. Prague.—Conference of the Women’s International Zionist Organization (Wizo), attended by 103 delegates from 19 countries, closes after hearing that its membership is now 50,000; adopts budget of £47,000, and approves resolutions encouraging immigration into Palestine of German-Jewish youth, especially those of the middle classes, urging more certificates for girl immigrants, and equal rights for women.
20. Prague.—Report of the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) reveals that it has collected in the past two years £400,077; of which the United States contributed one-third (£133,545); during the 12 years of its existence, the Fund has raised £4,821,510 of which the United States contributed one-half (£2,409,392).

23. The Palestine Bureau of the German Zionist Federation officially announces that an agreement has been reached between the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the Reich Minister of Economics whereunder German-Jewish immigrants to Palestine will be permitted to place their capital in a special account in the Anglo-Palestine Bank, to aggregate not more than three million marks, against which German goods to that value will be shipped.


25. Congress rejects resolution committing the Organization to the boycott of German goods and services, and adopts a resolution of solemn protest against the persecution of German Jewry.

26. Berl Locker, a member of the Zionist Executive informs the Congress officially that the Executive did not participate in the negotiations which resulted in the agreement between Anglo-Palestine Bank and German government.

27. Prague.—The economic development of Palestine is outlined in a report of the Zionist Executive to the Congress, which reveals the following: During the past two years £3,252,000 has been invested in Palestine, of which £1,350,000 or 42%
went into agriculture, mainly citrus planting, £1,400,000 or 43% went into building, and the remainder into industry and handicraft. A survey of 213 immigrants of the capitalist class shows that 54% of their total capital of £697,000 was invested in agriculture. During this period 21,767 immigrants came into the country; 11,384 workers on labor schedule, 3,122 capitalists, 2,697 certificates went to relatives of residents and 4,168 people came under unspecified classifications.

Aug. 28. Berlin.—Deutsche Landhandelsbund, the Nazi department for agrarian trade and industry, informs the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that an agreement has practically been concluded between Germany and the Palestine Government whereby the Reich will import oranges to the value of eight million to ten million marks for which it will pay with exports of its goods to Palestine valued at twice that amount plus transportation in German ships. The Palestine Government, British Colonial Office, World Zionist Organization issue denials of the German report.

— Warsaw.—The Central Organization for the German Boycott wires protest to Zionist Congress against the reported trade agreement between Germany and Palestine.

29. Dr. Chaim Weizmann definitely declines to accept the presidency of the World Zionist Organization, though he agrees to head the campaign for funds to settle German Jews in Palestine.

31. Professor Brodetsky declares before Congress that Zionist Organization has inaugurated conversations with Arab leaders of Syria and other neighboring lands for the extension of Jewish colonization.

— The Council of the Warsaw Jewish Community sends a protest to the Zionist Congress against agreements for exchange of goods between Nazi Germany and Palestine.

Sept. 1. The Zionist Congress adopts three resolutions relative to the Jewish National Fund: (1) One-third of all funds raised for the settlement of German-Jews in Palestine are to go to the Jewish National Fund; (2) funds in possession of Jewish communities or organizations may be deposited with the Fund, which undertakes to guarantee the loan and the interest; (3) lottery be launched whose income is to be applied to Palestine upbuilding, one-third of it through the Jewish National Fund.

— Mr. Hoofien, the manager of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, appears before the Political Committee of the Zionist Congress with the explanation that the Bank, under the agreement, collects the money for the goods sent to Palestine from Germany and holds it till the German Jews to whom it is due, arrive in Palestine.

2. The Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine approves agreement that present proportion of Zionists and non-Zionists be kept and that a committee of four work out a plan for the reform of the Agency in other directions.
Sept. 5. The following resolutions are approved by Zionist Congress: (1) creation of an economic board to draft a five-year development plan for Palestine; (2) expressing the desire of the Jewish people to live in peace with Arabs; (3) instructing the Executive to continue efforts towards an understanding between Jews and Arabs in Transjordania; (4) urging relief work for persecuted Zionists in Russia; (5) demanding that Zionist banking institutions make more credits available for artisans and small industries; (6) condemning real estate speculation in Palestine and (7) condemning Palestine Government for its unsound fiscal policies. A budget of £175,000 is adopted, not including funds for settlement of German Jews in Palestine.

Prague.—Congress adopts resolution notifying the non-Zionist members of the Jewish Agency that, unless they voluntarily reduce their representation on the executive body of the Agency, the Zionists will not renew the agreement, and ordering the Zionist Executive to begin negotiations for this purpose.

Prague.—A special committee is appointed by the Congress to transfer the remains of Dr. Theodor Herzl from Vienna to Palestine by July 3 next.

The Congress elects Dr. Weizmann to head a special commission to conduct and coordinate a world campaign for the colonization of German Jews in Palestine.

Nahum Sokolow is reelected president of the World Zionist Organization for the next two years; an executive body of 5 General Zionists, 4 Laborites, and 1 Radical Zionist, is named by the Congress; Revisionists, Mizrachi and General Zionists Block B, composed in the main of Americans headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and opposed to the election of Weizmann to leadership, are not represented on the Executive.

Zionist Congress adopts resolutions (1) asking League of Nations to assist in raising an international loan for Palestine work and for settlement of German Jews, (2) demanding that Great Britain relax and revise regulations governing the entrance of immigrants into Palestine, (3) appealing to the American Government and people to cooperate with League of Nations to provide international assistance to the Jews in building a national home in Palestine.

Nov. 17. Antwerp.—Annual conference of Belgium Zionist Federation, in which all parties except Revisionists participate, resolves to organize a Belgo-Palestine Chamber of Commerce and to demand of Zionist Executive that Sabbath and dietary laws be observed on Jewish National Fund land.

20. Vienna.—Protest mass meetings against Jewish immigration policy of Palestine government are being organized by all Zionist parties.

21. Padua.—Italian Zionist Congress adopts resolutions: (1) approving of World Zionist Congress resolution on German situation; (2) protesting against Jewish immigration restric-
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (continued)

lations in Palestine; (4) favoring observance of Sabbath and dietary laws on National Fund lands and in public kitchens; (4) urging strengthening of Italo-Palestine relations economically and culturally.

Nov. 23. Warsaw.—Protest meeting against restrictions of Jewish immigration into Palestine are held in all Jewish centers in Poland.

— Vienna.—The plenum of the Jewish Community adopts resolution protesting against Palestine immigration policy and expulsion of Jews who had entered Palestine illegally.

29. London.—Protest mass-meeting against curtailment of Jewish immigration into Palestine, under auspices of English Zionist Federation, with Lady Erleigh presiding.

Dec. 19. Buenos Aires.—First National Conference of Zionist Women's Organization of Argentina, numbering 2,000 members, adopts resolutions to establish Hebrew kindergartens and youth clubs, and Argentine colony in Palestine, to encourage use of Palestine products, and to continue to sustain agricultural school for girls in Palestine.

1934

Jan. 3. Paris.—Revisionist Union announces that it has addressed a petition to the French Foreign Minister, the British Ambassador, and other embassies and legations in Paris, setting forth grievances against British rule in Palestine: (1) "Making land purchase practically impossible and closing Transjordania to Jewish settlement; (2) prejudice in spending Palestine revenue, to which Jews contribute 50%; (3) existence of anti-Semitism in Palestinian official bureaucracy; (4) and demanding an inquiry into situation in Palestine."

8. Philadelphia.—Zionist Conference of Pennsylvania organizations adopts resolution protesting against present immigration policy of Palestine Government and urging its revision so that it may conform to spirit and letter of Mandate.

11. New York.—Conference of American Representatives of Jewish Agency, delegates of Zionist Organization and representatives of other national Jewish organizations, adopts resolution recording its deep concern over immigration policy of Palestine Government, and selects a special committee to present resolution to British Ambassador.

19. Amsterdam.—Thirty-fourth annual conference of Netherlands Zionist Federation adopts resolution protesting against Britain's misinterpretation of Balfour Declaration and Mandate, and urging World Zionist Executive to take necessary steps to bring to attention of British Government its duty under Mandate.

Feb. 5. Warsaw.—World Union of General Zionists issues statement calling for boycott of Revisionist petition against British Government on account of its Palestine immigration policy and branding it as a breach of discipline.

9. Warsaw.—Polish Revisionists fail to win support among other Jewish parties for petition against policies of Palestine Government which originated with World Revisionist Union.

20. Warsaw.—Rabbi Deputy Joshua Thon, at a Jubilee conference of the West Galician Zionist Organizations, in pleading for unity among Zionists states that he regards Revisionists as beyond the Zionist pale.

Mar. 9. London.—The Zionist Executive of the World Zionist Organization publishes a communiqué which declares that the World Revisionist Union is outside of, and has no legal status within, the Organization, and that the Sonderverband (Separatist Union) of Revisionists is henceforth regarded as dissolved and non-existent.

25. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee of World Zionist Organization holds its session here in new building of Jewish Agency for Palestine.

April 3. Jerusalem.—At a session of the Actions Committee Dr. Joseph Rufeisen announces that plans are under way to revive the Jewish Colonial Trust, defunct since January 1, 1934.

4. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee adopts resolution, submitted by Immigration Department of Jewish Agency, that immigration certificates be granted in following order; (1) those knowing Hebrew; (2) halutzim between ages of 18 and 25 who have fully completed their training course; (3) qualified laborers and artisans of Zionist groups that speak Hebrew, small business men who can transfer £250. Committee adopts resolution authorizing Zionist Executive to negotiate for loan to consolidate Organization’s debts and to place its settlements on self-supporting basis.

5. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee approves action of Zionist Executive in ordering dissolution of Revisionist Union, disap-proves of projected income tax in Palestine, and urges Jews in Palestine to apply for citizenship.

— Committee determines that violence in Zionist ranks should be discountenanced by expulsion from movement, and that a compulsory arbitration system to settle disputes between Palestine employers and employes be established. Committee adjourns without obtaining unity because of Mizrach refusal to compromise on religious demands, and without electing a successor to the late Leo Motzkin, as its president, as a mark of respect to the deceased leader.

8. Castoria (Greece).—Riot breaks out at Zionist meeting in Synagogue when Revisionists are refused permission to explain political program.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (continued)

April 11. Jerusalem.—Zionist Actions Committee issues call to all Zionist organizations to participate in the preparatory work for World Jewish Congress.

May 14. Paris.—Executive of World Revisionist Union issues public statement charging Palestine Government with restricting Jewish immigration not for economic, but for political reasons, and accusing official Zionism with lacking courage to fight restrictions.

POLAND

1933

July 7. The Jewish and non-Jewish members of the Esperanto Union of Poland issue a call to other Esperanto groups not to participate in the twenty-fifth Esperanto Congress to be held in Cologne, Germany.

14. Warsaw.—Jewish members of Municipality refuse to participate in the reception to Dr. Herman Rauschning, Nazi President of the Danzig Senate, who is on a visit here.

16. A Polish-Palestinian exhibit, modelled along the lines of the London Anglo-Palestine Exhibition, is arranged by the Poland-Palestine Chamber of Commerce.

Aug. 2. Vilna.—Ministry of Education announces that the Yiddish secondary school and the Hebrew gymnasium have been granted equality with the governmental high schools, and will therefore have the right to issue university admission certificates to their students.

3. Warsaw.—Foreign Office agrees to support a complaint submitted by Polish Jews of German Upper Silesia to the arbitration tribunal at Beuthen, against the prohibition of shechita in the plebiscite area.

7. Warsaw.—In an interview with Herschel Farbstein, of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Presiddnt Ignacy Moscicki of Poland expresses his satisfaction with the share Polish Jewry has played in the rebuilding of Palestine.

9. Vilna.—Chamber of Commerce unanimously votes to proclaim a boycott against German goods in protest against the Nazi treatment of the Jews.

*11. Promulgation of new edict forbidding Jewish bakers, who observe the Sabbath, to bake bread on Sundays; over 50,000 Jewish bakers are affected.

*— Cracow.—Thirty-one of the forty-two arrested persons, charged with organizing riots against Jews in a nearby town, received sentences of imprisonment of from four months to three years.

16. Warsaw.—Three hundred Polish Jews including a group of 140 halutzim leave for Palestine.

*Indicates date of Report.
Sept. 14. Warsaw.—Simon Fischel, a Jewish resident of Strasbourg, France, presents Marshal Pilsudski with an historic ivory horn which the Polish King, Jan Sobieski, received from the city of Vienna.

18. Vilna.—Thousands of Jews and representatives of local and national authorities attend funeral of "Chofetz Chaim," Jewish sage.

*20. Vilna.—At a religious festival Archbishop Jalbyshkowskii declares that the Polish people should not emulate foreign anti-Semitism but should accord all citizens equality, irrespective of religion or race.

22. Ministry of the Interior, announces that the Hebrew University is granted equality with all other universities, and Polish Jews studying at the Hebrew University will consequently have their military service postponed.

Oct. 9. Warsaw.—The third all-Polish Brith Trumpeldor conference, Revisionist youth group, opens sessions with all delegates in brown shirts.

13. Vilna.—The Governor approves constitution of Nazi club.

14. Warsaw.—Government closes down the anti-Semitic boycott organization "Rozwój," and seals its premises on the ground that it endangers public safety.

19. Vilna.—The Rabbinate, the Jewish Physicians Association, and the Jewish Community protest against the closing of the local Jewish hospital by the municipality.

*20. Warsaw.—A nation-wide campaign to help the destitute among German-Jewish refugees opens.

23. Warsaw.—In address to Zionist conference, Apolinary Maximilian Hartglass, Sejm deputy, urges change of present opposition attitude to Pilsudski regime which "offers protection to Jewish life, combats anti-Semitism within Poland, and supports Jewish demands in international tribunals."

26. In interview with Zionist delegation Stefan Boleslaw Hubicki, Minister of Labor, pledges his government to support immigration of Jews into Palestine and to sanction training in Poland of Jews who desire to go there as pioneers.

27. Warsaw.—In a case involving a Jew, accused by members of Endek, (National Democratic Party) Court of Appeals rules that anti-Semites are not competent to testify against Jew because they cannot view objectively any conflict between the two parties.

Nov.*10. Warsaw.—The Executive of the Polish Christian Social (anti-Semitic) Party in a formal resolution declares that, though the Party is fighting against preponderant Jewish influence in Polish life, it does not recognize blood relationship as part of the Jewish question.

— Warsaw.—Public demonstration against the violation of the Sabbath, organized by Hassidim.

— Warsaw.—Jabotinsky's "Brith Hachail," military organiza-
tion of Jewish ex-soldiers, in brown uniforms, stages parade and celebration in which 3000 uniformed men participate.

Nov. 10. Warsaw.—The All-Polish Trade Unions adopt resolution advocating boycott of Nazi Germany.

11. Warsaw.—Authorities close University, following anti-Jewish disturbances staged by students of various faculties.

22. Warsaw.—Joint meeting of East Galician Zionists of all parties decides to hold protest meetings against restriction of Jewish immigration into Palestine, and requests Zionist Executive to convene special session of Actions Vommittee to consider situation.

25. Warsaw.—The Jewish Economic Committee submits memorandum to Government bureaus, describing economic plight of Polish Jewry: (1) in many branches of industry 80 per cent of Jewish workers are unemployed; (2) Jewish artisan unemployment is between 60 and 80 per cent; (3) 200,000 Jewish families are living below poverty line; (4) 100,000 Jewish families are utterly destitute; Jewish professionals and intellectuals are becoming increasingly unable to earn livelihood.

Warsaw.—The Polish Embassy in Berlin presses claim for compensation on behalf of 200 Polish Jews who were subjected to physical abuse by Nazis.

27. Authorities forbid further street demonstrations against Palestine immigration policy.

Dec. 1. Government announces that “Rozwoj,” anti-Semitic body, has been prohibited throughout Poland.

4. Eighteen members of staff of Warsaw Jewish Hospital, arrested because of Communist literature found secreted in hospital, deny Communist leanings and charge they have been “framed.”

16. In a speech in the Sejm, Deputy Henry Rosmarin charges Government with elimination of Jewish employees from public services and pleads for justice.

19. Kattowice.—Local Court invites rabbi and priest as experts in trial instituted by local Jewish community against anti-Jewish editor who charged that Judaism aims to destroy Christian world.

*22. Under new law, Education Board makes compulsory gymnastic rooms and 18 hours’ tuition in non-Jewish subjects compulsory in all elementary schools; existence of many Jewish schools that cannot provide such facilities endangered.

26. Warsaw.—The Hechalutz, pioneer organization of Polish General Zionists, reports a membership of 20,000 with 70 centres to train youths for Palestine work.

28. Warsaw.—Students of Radin Yeshiva, founded by late “Chofetz Chaim,” announce that they will refrain from study until they are provided with food.

29. Warsaw.—Four youths are arrested as a result of street demonstration against Palestine Administration for restricting Jewish immigration.
1934

Jan. 8. Vilna.—Rabbi Chaim Ozer Grodzensky declares that he has information that religious persecutions have been resumed in Soviet Russia: synagogues are closed down and Scrolls are confiscated and used to manufacture boots.

10. Warsaw.—Fourth Polish conference of Agudath Israel makes following decisions: (1) not to participate in Orthodox World Congress, called by Mizrachi, in Jerusalem, 1935; (2) to support united Jewish relief work for German Jews; (3) to join in boycott of German goods; (4) to appeal to British government for “open door” policy in Palestine and (5) to demand that World Agudah prepare plan for peace with Arabs.

12. Kielce.—The Jewish National Fund Bazaar is closed by police because of clash between Revisionists and Palestine Labor League.

— Warsaw.—In annual convention, Polish Mizrachi decide to strive for consolidated Orthodox front with Agudath Israel, but in any case to proceed with World Orthodox Congress in Jerusalem in 1935, and instruct Central Committee to investigate the question of signing Revisionist Petition.

28. Warsaw.—In response to declaration in Sejm by Jewish Deputies that new Constitution reduces Jewish rights to a minimum, Stanislaw Car, author of the new Constitution, explains that the Constitution does not aim to limit minority rights of Jews and that the advice of anti-Semites was not at all heeded.

Feb. 4. British Consulate informs the Warsaw Palestine Office that a sixty pound deposit will be required of every tourist who plans to visit Palestine, and that guarantee of financial sufficiency will no longer be honored.

11. Warsaw.—Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of Interior, declares in Sejm that Government will not tolerate “race and national conflicts because they are alien to the historical spirit of Polish people,” and urges minorities to forego extreme nationalism.

13. Warsaw.—Boduslaw Miedzinski, leader of the government party, declares in the Sejm that his party “regrets the high percentage of Jews in Poland” but accuses Endeks, anti-Jewish opposition, of lacking intelligent solution to the Jewish question.

19. Warsaw.—Conference of representatives of Jewish groups dealing with problems of German Jewry decides to impose a tax on Polish Jewry to carry on relief and the boycott.

28. The Club of Jewish Deputies in Polish Sejm issues a statement, attacking the projected government law requiring a system of qualifications for merchants and artisans, the regulation of which is left in the hands of Minister of Economics, because of fear that the law is opening wedge for a program of economic discriminations against Jewish tradesmen.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

POLAND (continued)

Mar.  4. Warsaw.—The Trade Commission of the Polish Sejm adopts the first three readings of the new economic law in with two amendments: (1) postponing enforcement of law for three years; (2) exempting existing enterprises from its regulations.

8. The Beth-Lehem Society publishes figures indicating that 75,000 persons, a fourth of the Warsaw Jewish population, required Passover relief.

— Warsaw.—The Endek Sejm Club, made up of National Democratic deputies, submits a memorandum to Government urging ban on Brith Trumpeldor gathering in July because of unfavorable reaction abroad if Poland permits “uniformed Jewish army to manoeuvre on Polish soil.”

16. Following an attack on him by Endek students on the university campus, Professor Herceli Handelsmann, dean of the historians at Warsaw University, resigns his post; authorities close the University.

18. Police announce arrest of six Endek students on the charge of having beaten Professor Herceli Handelsmann of the University of Warsaw.

19. The government announces that the beating of Professor Handelsmann was an attack against a state official and is punishable with five years’ imprisonment.

— Warsaw.—The Senate of University of Warsaw appeals to Professor Handelsmann to withdraw his resignation.

26. Polish authorities announce in Sejm that Brith Trumpeldor manoeuvres, scheduled for the summer at Zaleszcyki, have been forbidden owing to fear of demonstration by Endeks.

— Warsaw.—Following execution of trade agreement between Poland and Germany, a Jewish economic group issues new call for boycott against Germany and declares that there is “no reason for changing the previous policy of unconditional economic self-defense against Germany.”

— Two hundred Tarbuth Hebrew schools throughout Poland close their doors owing to lack of funds.

28. Krakau.—The Jewish community appeals to the Polish Minister of Public Worship to nullify decision of local authorities who ordered cancellation of subsidies by Jewish community to Jewish National Fund, the Palestine Foundation Fund, and the Keren Layishub.

30. Warsaw.—Judicial authorities conclude their investigation of the attack on Professor Handelsmann and charge five arrested Endek students with “manhandling a state official.”

— Warsaw.—Police prohibit meeting called by United Polish Jewish Committee for Combatting German Jewish Persecution, on the ground that it may cause disorders.

— Warsaw.—A delegation of Zionist leaders protests to British Consul for refusing to grant visas to Jewish tourists to Palestine, though they were ready to deposit the required sixty pounds with Consulate, and although Christian tourists were granted visas.
April
3. Government prohibits the Palestine laborite theatrical troupe from playing anywhere in Poland.

6. Warsaw.—The Gazeta Warshawska, chief organ of Endeks, publishes a list of Christian lawyers who aid Jews to prepare themselves for bar examinations and charges them with "national treason."


10. University of Warsaw reopened; Professor Handelsmann returns to his duties in the History Department.

12. Warsaw.—Announcement that Palestine Government plans new obstacles to Polish Jews in capitalist category who desire to settle in Palestine by stipulating that they must send £1000 to Palestine bank before they can obtain visas.

15. Warsaw.—Endek Youth groups, dissatisfied with policy of their party on Jewish question, organize new group "Oboznarodowa Radikalny," on the basis of Hitler program demanding immediate elimination of Jews from citizenship and from Polish professional and public life.

—— Warsaw.—Supreme Court confirms prison sentences imposed on Endek rioters against Jews in Krakau province.

23. Warsaw.—Polish government issues order declaring bus systems government monopoly to be operated by concessions to private firms.

26. Warsaw.—In an address to the Central Organization of Jewish Merchants Deputy M. Wiszlicki, president, estimates that seventy-five per cent of Jewish population in Polish small towns are near starvation.

May
7. Warsaw.—Naras (National Radicals) continue to attack Polish Jews throughout Republic with result that 34 Jews are reported wounded in one day.

13. Warsaw.—The Nara organization announces that its weekly organ Sztafieta will appear henceforth as a daily.

18. Warsaw.—Colonel Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of the Interior, informs delegation of Jewish Sejm Deputies that Government will stand by its declaration to wipe out every vestige of racial conflict in Poland.

20. Warsaw.—Government orders police to arrest all Nara members who cry out anti-Semitic slogans in streets and imposes censorship on Sztafieta, Nara organ.

—— Warsaw.—Authorities close the press of Der Freind, Yiddish daily, on alleged ground that the machinery is defective.

24. Warsaw.—Violence against Jews continues in different parts of country and Gazeta Warshawksa, Endek organ, continues to accuse Jews of attacking Christians.

25. Katowice.—Court sentences editor of anti-Semitic Journal Blyskawica to prison for nine months and suspends his citizenship for three years because he invented quotations from Talmud in his efforts to prove that Jews are planning the annihilation of the Christian world.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

POLAND (continued)

May 29. Lwow.—Zionist headquarters are destroyed by a bomb explosion.
31. Lodz.—Governor asks rabbis to request Jews to remain indoors during Corpus Christi celebration.
— Warsaw.—World Council of Agudath Israel adopts resolutions condemning immigration policy of Palestine government, and opposing participation in proposed World Jewish Congress.

June 1. Warsaw.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports continued attacks on Jews by Nara (National Radicals) in various parts of country.
4. Warsaw.—Group of representative Jews confer with Polish officials on Nara (National Radicals) attacks, and are assured that government will stop onslaughts but are requested to warn Jewish youth against provoking attacks.
6. Warsaw.—In special session, Club of Jewish Sejm Deputies promulgates statement declaring anti-Semitic parties are anti-government organs that desire overthrow of status quo, and urges authorities to take strong measures against these parties.
— Warsaw.—Section of Endek deputies in Sejm withdraw from National Democratic party and organize Nara (National Radicals).
12. Warsaw.—Rabbi Levin resigns from presidency of Rabbinical Council as protest against recent visit of Rabbinical delegation to Cardinal Kakowski whose greetings are interpreted as rebuff to Rabbis and are published in full in Polish press.
13. Warsaw.—Police authorities summon all members of Central Committee of Revisionists and Brith Trumpeldor and question them about organization of Jewish units for self-defense against Nara (National Radicals) attacks.
— Warsaw.—National Polish Lawyers Association, an affiliate of Endeks, announces in Gazeta Warszawska that it will blacklist Poles who retain Jewish attorneys and issues public appeal urging elimination of Jews from bar.
— Warsaw.—Police occupy headquarters of labor and Zionist organizations to prevent demonstrations against Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda who arrives to lecture at Warsaw University on aims of National Socialism.
14. Warsaw.—President Ignace Moscicki and Marshal Joseph Pilsudski cancel receptions to Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, visiting here.
— Warsaw.—Authorities order dissolution of Polish Nazi groups in Silesia, Vilna, and Lodz, and suspension of Nara newspaper Sztaieta.
— Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Polish government forbids Jewish press to publish facts about violence against
Jews throughout Poland, under pretext of allaying panic among Jewish population.

June 15. Warsaw.—Colonel Bronislaw Pieracki, Polish Minister of Interior and opponent of political anti-Semitism is assassinated.

17. Warsaw.—Pro-government press places responsibility for murder of Minister of Interior Pieracki upon Naras.

— Warsaw.—Authorities arrest many leaders of Naras, and close 17 Nara clubs in Warsaw, in drive to find murderers of Colonel Pieracki.

18. Warsaw.—Officials of larger Jewish communities meet to honor slain Minister Pieracki and to march in funeral procession; local Rabbinate asks Jews to close shops during funeral.

21. Warsaw.—Arrested Nara leaders are released; pro-government press urges “all radicals of right or left,” specifically mentioning “Red Front,” Jewish self-defense group against Nara attacks, be sent to newly established concentration camps.

24. Warsaw.—Local court officially prohibits further appearance of Sztafeta, Nara anti-Semitic organ.

25. Warsaw.—Court sentences for varying terms of imprisonment five Jews arrested for demonstrating against Nazi propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, during his recent visit.

27. Warsaw.—At conference of chairmen of trades guilds, Polish Chamber of Commerce announces that boycott of German goods must cease; Jewish representative declares that Jews will refuse to abandon boycott.

— Warsaw.—Folkszeitung, Bundist organ, reports continued arrest and subsequent release of Jewish Bundists leaders in provinces, without government explanation.

ROUMANIA

1933

Aug. 8. Czernowitz.—Maccabee sports organization submits a claim for 100,000 lei as compensation for cancelling the Maccabiade, international meet of Jewish athletes, forbidden by Roumanian Government, owing to fears that Lord Melchett, head of Maccabee World Union, would be molested by anti-Semites.

15. Bucharest.—M. Pandrei, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education, in an interview with the press, denies that the Government intends to establish a numerus clausus in the universities of Roumania, and announces that owing to a lack of laboratory facilities, a general limitation of students is contemplated.

25. Czernowitz.—Military authorities suspend Jewish paper, Der Tag, because it criticized the Government for not finding
it possible to protect the Maccabee World Union's sport festival which was originally scheduled to be held there.

Sept. 27. Bucharest.—Official circulars are being sent to schools and other public institutions, urging them to keep appointments down to the proportion of ethnological divisions of population.

30. Bucharest.—A panic in the women's gallery of the Poradin Synagogue on Yom Kippur Eve causes a balcony to collapse; nine women are killed and fifty injured.

Oct. 16. Bucharest.—The Nazi Christian-Fascist party, headed by Stepan Tatarescu, a Hitler propagandist, is organized for avowed purpose of instituting boycott of Jewish goods and press and of expelling a half-million Jews from Roumania before May 1, 1934.

31. The Roumanian Government dismisses several high officials because they collaborated with Cuzist agitators who are charged to be in the pay of Hitler.

Nov. 9. Jassy.—King Carol indicates his disapproval of anti-Semitic students by refusing to visit their dormitory while attending the opening of University of Jassy.

18. Bucharest.—In statement to a representative of Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Ion Duca, Roumanian Premier, declares that he is for true equality for all citizens, regardless of race or religion, and that his government will stimulate friendly cooperation among all sections of population.


22. Bucharest.—Premier Duca announces the reestablishment of a special ministry for minorities with Professor Ion I. Nistor as Minister; latter issues statement assuring tolerance and friendly relations among all Roumanian citizens.

28. Iron Guardists, anti-Semitic party, cause disturbances throughout Roumania; Government issues official communique, announcing that it will suppress all efforts to disturb peace of country.

Dec. 2. Jassy.—Jewish self-defense corps repulse several attacks by Iron Guardists on Jewish quarters.

8. Bucharest.—London Jewish Chronicle reports that National Party of Roumania and Union of Roumanian Jews have concluded an election pact under which they submit a common list of candidates in forthcoming election.

— Bucharest.—Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Roumanian Jews, announces that his body has declined to form a bloc with the "Jewish Party" in the forthcoming general elections in Roumania and advises the Jewish population to vote for political parties which stand for peace and order.

20. In a press interview, King Carol states that all citizens, regardless of race or religion, should work for the common good, and that discrimination will not be tolerated.
Dec. 21. The Liberal Party, headed by Premier Ion Duca, wins Roumanian elections, and anti-Semites receive less than five per cent of vote.

22. Bucharest.—The Jewish Party, polls 30,000 votes but fails to elect a single candidate; Friedrich Michelson of Czernowitz, a Jewish candidate of the Liberal Party elected to Parliament.

26. Jassy.—Incendiaries burn down the Kantarschi Synagogue, but sacred scrolls are untouched by fire.

29. Bucharest.—Dr. Ion Duca, Premier of Roumania and head of Liberal Party, is assassinated by member of Iron Guard, outlawed anti-Semitic organization.

1934

Jan. 5. Memorial services for the slain Premier Ion Duca held in all synagogues throughout Roumania.

6. Bucharest.—George Tatarescu, Roumania's new Premier, announces that he will stamp out anti-religious agitation and that he is opposed to anti-Semitism as firmly as was Ion Duca, his predecessor.

24. Bucharest.—M. Antonescu, Minister of Justice, reveals that judiciary officials have freed many Iron Guardists without trial.

—Government issues orders forbidding state officials to sympathize with, or belong to, extremist parties.

28. Czernowitz.—Court annuls decision of municipality which named one of city streets in honor of Baruch Spinoza, on ground that it may lead to disturbances.

31. Bucharest.—Ministry of Education issues orders for examinations in general education and in Jewish theology of all rabbis in Roumania, with or without pulpits.

Feb. 7. Bucharest.—Section of Liberal Party organizes opposition to present Government, with declaration that Roumania is “not for foreigners but for Roumanians.”

8. Czernowitz.—Extrablatt, Jewish daily, reports that all local papers are under military censorship and that Jewish Daily Forward of New York is barred from Roumania.

Mar. 16. Bucharest.—The Curierul Israelit, Organ of Union of Roumanian Jews, reports that in a questionnaire recently submitted to them all state employees have been asked to indicate their ethnic origin for at least two generations.

April 5. Bucharest.—Military court frees 46 leaders of the Iron Guard, anti-Semitic Fascist group, accused of complicity in murder of Ion Duca, slain Premier, and condemns only the three actual murderers.

16. Czernowitz.—Court of Appeals postpones trial of four Roumanian gendarmes, accused of having tortured Samson Bronstein, member of Central Committee of Roumanian Poale Zion.
April 24. Bucharest.—Dr. William Filderman, president of Union of Roumanian Jews, submits memorandum to Government protesting against the projected law, "for protection of national work," which would exclude non-citizens including many stateless Jews, from many benefits of citizenship.

June 8. Bucharest.—Dr. William Filderman, president of Union of Roumanian Jews, petitions Ministry of Education to halt terrorization of Jewish students in Universities.

RUSSIA

1933

July 17. The council of Oze, the Jewish colonization society, reports that 1000 Jewish families were settled in the Crimea and the same number in the Ukraine, according to plan. In Bureyea (Bira-Bidjan) the autonomous Jewish section in Siberia, only 261 families (541 individuals) arrived to settle.

Aug. 4. Moscow.—According to an official map of Soviet nations and nationalities, the Jewish population is two and a half million or 1.7% of the total.

10. Moscow.—Emes, the Yiddish Communist daily, reports that Leiser Kabakoff, a farmer, has been expelled from his collective in the Crimea for agitating among the farmers not to work on the Sabbath.

Sept. 15. Moscow.—The Atheist, central organ of the "Militant Atheists" in Bira-Bidjan, reports an intensive anti-religious campaign in Jewish colony.

30. Moscow synagogues are unusually crowded with worshippers, mostly older folks, on Yom Kippur; holyday coincided with a general rest day.

Oct. 5. Moscow.—Comzet (Government Commission for Land Settlement of Jews) records that 175,000 Jews have been settled in collective farms in the past five years, and urges all land settlement be liquidated within two years except in Bira-Bidjan, where the work is to be concentrated.

6. Boris Trotzky, Vice-Chairman of the Comzet (Government Commission for Jewish Settlement) reports that 200,000 Jews are engaged in agriculture in Russia,—7,000 in Bureya, 25,000 in the Crimea, 80,000 in the Ukraine, and 88,000 in other sections.

Nov. 18. Eight of the ten musical prodigies elected at Leningrad from all of Russia, in connection with the celebration of the October revolution, are Jews.

— Moscow.—In a public address, Chairman Weinstein of the Ozet (Jewish Society for Settlement of Jews on Land) attributes the failure of Bira-Bidjan to attain status of self-governing state, to the poor quality of the region's industrial equipment.
Nov. 20. Moscow.—“Chistka,” Purging Committee of Communist Party expels Moses Litvakoff, editor of Emes, Communist Yiddish daily, for publishing articles written by former Bundists.

Dec. 18. Moscow.—Official announcement that Bira-Bidjan is partially relieved from taxation as a concession to peasants and collectives, in an effort to stop migration of population from Far Eastern areas because of fear of war with Japan.

19. Moscow.—Leaders of Comzet and Ozet appeal to Jews to utilize the opportunity to colonize Bira-Bidjan which the Russian Government has designated as a prospective Jewish autonomous republic.

30. Moscow.—In reviewing progress in Bureya during past five years, M. Heller, chairman of Bureya executive body, reveals that the population is 50,000 of which 7,000 are Jews, that 1934 plans call for settlement of 10,000 Jews, and that Yiddish has been made the official language in four village soviets.

1934

Feb. 7. Moscow.—Yiddish press attacks Polish Agudath Israel for its appeal to President Roosevelt to intervene with Soviet government against alleged religious persecutions of Jews in the Soviet Union.

— Moscow.—Yiddish press describes Jewish position in Soviet Union as follows: in past eight years more than 200,000 Jews have settled on land, 300,000 are working in light and heavy industries; 200,000 Jewish families are engaged in artisan work; Jews are employed in every branch of industry, government services, and in army and navy.

20. Press begins campaign against collection of funds abroad for Passover relief for Russian Jewry, alleging that relief drives cloak anti-Soviet campaign among world Jewry.

25. Official figures show that 3190 people were transferred by Government to Bira-Bidjan in 1933.

26. Moscow.—The Yiddish daily Stern urges convoking of an all-Soviet conference of Yiddish scholars and journalists to eliminate Hebraisms from the Yiddish language because of their association with religion and Jewish nationalism.

Mar. 20. Moscow.—Soviet Government permits establishment under auspices of Great Synagogue, of matzoth factory, which will produce matzoths from flour purchased in Torgsin stores.

21. Moscow.—Conference of collectivized Jewish farmers of White Russia adopts slogan “Not a single collectivized Jewish farmer must stay away from fields on Passover,” and proclaims over radio that foreign campaign for Passover supplies for Russian Jews is intended to stir up a counter-revolution.

April 22. Moscow.—Three men who persecuted Jewish engineer to the point of suicide are jailed; the chief of the accused commits suicide during the trial.
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

RUSSIA (continued)

April 26. Moscow.—Central Executive Committee of Soviet Union announces that six Jewish fliers who participated in rescue of survivors of Chelyushkin Arctic Expedition have received the Order of Lenin, the title of “Hero of the Soviet Union,” with an extra year’s salary.

May 7. Moscow.—At extraordinary session of the Nationalities Council of the Zik, (Central Executive Committee), a resolution is adopted to concentrate responsibility for Jewish land settlement in the Comzet, the Government department for settling Jews on land.

Kharkov.—A conference of Yiddish writers decides to purify Yiddish language from jargonizing process by culling from it all phrases from other languages, including Hebrew.

9. Moscow.—Soviet press hails proclamation of Bira-Bidjan an an autonomous Jewish region, “particularly in the face of enormous wave of anti-Semitism sweeping most of Europe."

29. Following protest by committee of Rabbis that local authorities close synagogues contrary to Soviet law, Peter Smidovitch, vice-president of the Soviet Union, telegraphs to localities to defer liquidation until inquiry determines legality of their acts.

SWITZERLAND

1933

July 7. Lucerne.—Meeting of the “National Front,” a Fascist anti-Jewish organization, attended by 1500 people, is turned by insistence of the audience into a democratic forum; resolution is adopted pledging loyalty to Swiss democratic institutions and declaring that Fascism of any kind is inimical to the Swiss spirit.

14. Zurich.—At the student elections at the University of Zurich the “National Front” candidates are defeated by a combined democratic bloc.

St. Gallen.—General conference of the Jewish Youth of Switzerland establishes “Bund Schweitzer Juden” (Union of Swiss Jews) aiming to defend the independence, the democracy and the culture of Switzerland.

Sept. 8. Geneva.—In a telegram to the Geneva Jewish Community, Francois Coty, French perfumer and publisher, recants his anti-Jewish charges and asks that the telegram be read at the Jewish Conference for a World Jewish Congress.

15. Geneva.—Protestant Churches of Geneva adopt a resolution protesting against the persecutions of German Jewry and condemning the efforts to introduce religious and racial hatred in Switzerland.

Dec. 9. Geneva.—International Federation of Trade Unions announces that Swiss Trade Union and Labor Party are backing boycott of German goods and services.
Jan. 26. Zurich.—Dr. Hauri, President of Zurich Church Council, issues statement condemning anti-Semitism and the circulation of anti-Jewish literature, especially the "Protocols of Zion."

Mar. 15. Zurich.—State’s Attorney dismisses application for damages by Jewish lawyer against anti-Jewish newspaper on ground that individual must be directly named and libelled, though he admits the advisability, in the interests of public peace, to punish such racial attacks.

April 27. Geneva.—Report of Foreign Office for 1933 reveals that Swiss Embassy in Berlin notified Reich authorities that arrangements between two countries must be applied to all Swiss citizens, irrespective of racial origin.

OTHER COUNTRIES

1933


26. Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.—Premier J. B. M. Hertzog issues an appeal to South African Jewry to refrain from boycotting German goods on the ground that the boycott hurts the interests of the country.

28. Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.—South Africans, Jews and non-Jews, led by Tielman Roos, leading statesman, express resentment against attitude of Premier Hertzog towards boycott of German goods.

Sept. — Zagreb, Jugoslavia.—Dr. Dosetej, Metropolitan of the Greek Church, personally visits Dr. Gavro Schwartz, chief rabbi, on Rosh Hoshanah to express to the Jewish community the good wishes of his Church.

— Sarajevo, Jugoslavia.—In a public address, Milan Srkic, a member of the Cabinet, declares that the Government will oppose with force any attempt to foment political differences on religious grounds; each religion is guaranteed equality and dignity.

Oct. 2. Bulgaria.—General Wateff and General Bogdanoff, president of Bulgarian War Veterans Association, declare at dedication of monument to fallen Bulgarian Jewish soldiers, that they will do their utmost to combat false patriots who are trying to excite non-Jewish Bulgarians against Jewish compatriots.

Nov. 2. Capetown, Union of South Africa.—General Jan Smuts, former Premier, issues appeal to people of South Africa to discourage spread of anti-Semitism, originating abroad.

13. Istambul, Turkey.—15 medical professors and 40 physicians, Jewish refugees from Germany, approach the government
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

OTHER COUNTRIES (continued)

with memorandum, sponsored by Professor Albert Einstein, requesting permission to practice medicine in the country.

Dec. 1. Finland.—The Finnish parliament defeats a bill to prohibit Schechita.

8. Jugoslavia.—Minister of Interior declares in Parliament that Government esteems Jews, desires to give permanent homes to Jewish refugees, and states that 200 exiles are definitely settled in the country.

1934

Jan. 4. 2000 native Afghan Jews driven from their homes and wandering in desert, reported by London Joint Foreign Committee of Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo Jewish Association.

14. According to telegram sent to "Kolo," Jewish Parliamentary Club in Warsaw, by Jewish merchants in Danzig, Jews have been dismissed from civil service; Jewish doctors ousted from Presidium of the Medical Association and lawyers from the Lawyer's Association; no orders given to Jewish firms by state institutions.

15. Geoffrey Knox, President of the Saar Commission, in official letter, states: "boycotting and persecution of Jews and anti-Nazis have assumed such proportions that every day the Governing Commission receives complaints from all sections of the population."

19. Lisbon, Portugal.—Seculo, daily newspaper announces that it has been officially authorized by Portuguese government to contradict a report, emanating from Berlin, that negotiations had been carried on to settle German Jewish refugees in Angola, Portuguese West Africa.

21. Kovno, Lithuania.—Rabbinical Conference decides to begin negotiations with Mizrachi through specially designated committee to achieve united front of Orthodox Jews.

28. Ponivez, Lithuania.—Police raid premises of Jewish Community and confiscate communal records because anti-German boycott posters appeared throughout town.

Feb. 18. Bulgaria.—Owing to ritual murder accusations revived before Passover season, Jewish Consistory appeals to Church Synod to issue statement against this accusation and urges authorities to investigate such charges without publicity to avoid unsettling effects.

April 23. Smyrna, Turkey.—Local Jews decide that prayers in their synagogues are to be read in Turkish instead of the traditional Hebrew.

May 21. Bulgaria.—New regime established by military coup d'état guarantees Bulgarian Jewry full security, justice, and civil rights.
OTHER COUNTRIES (continued)

Danzig.—Representatives of the Jewish community of Danzig protest to Dr. Hermann Rauschnig, president of Danzig Senate, against the circulation of anti-Jewish literature and especially of the "ritual murder" issue of Der Stuermer, anti-Jewish newspaper published in Nuremberg, Germany.

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.—At the opening of Keren Hayesod campaign dinner at which £32,000 was raised, Nahum Sokolow presents certificate to Jan C. Smuts, recording the establishment of a colony in his honor in Palestine.

Istambul, Turkey.—Representatives of Jewish community protest to government, in Angora, against Nazi propaganda current in country and especially against Melli Inkiilap, Hitlerite journal which is supported by German firms in Turkey.

June 10. Kabul, Afghanistan.—Government issues order depriving Jews of Afghan citizenship and commands them to surrender their passports to police.

21-24. Chanak, Turkey.—Mass expulsion of hundreds of Jews takes place, after wanton attacks on property and person.

29. Athens.—Expulsion of hundreds of Jews from Dardanelles Region and Thrace without explanation.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

World Jewish Congress Movement

1933

Sept. 5. The Preliminary Conference for a World Jewish Congress convenes in Geneva under chairmanship of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, with 100 delegates from 24 countries attending.

6. Rabbi Wise urges the body to proclaim a world-wide boycott of Germany, and assures it that the American Jewish Congress would support the decision of the Conference.

8. The World Jewish Conference adjourns after adopting these resolutions: (1) Calling for meeting of World Jewish Congress in March 1934, and election of delegates, on a democratic basis throughout the world, no later than January; (2) urging League of Nations to assume the supervision of the emigration of Jews from Germany and to furnish passports for German-Jewish refugees; (3) favoring coordination of various committees engaged in work on behalf of German Jewry; (4) calling upon Jews and non-Jews to prosecute the boycott of German goods as a measure of self-defense until "the wrongs inflicted on German Jews end."

Nov. 24. Paris.—Nahum Goldman, who succeeded the late Dr. Motzkkin as head of Committee of Jewish Delegations, announces that the World Jewish Congress will not meet in Spring, as planned, but for technical reason will convene sometime next summer.
Palestine Campaign, in an open letter in *Jewish Daily Bulletin*
opposes the convening of proposed World Jewish Congress
at this time.

Jewish Congress, in public statement, rejects Louis Lipsky’s
contention that meeting of proposed World Jewish Congress
be postponed and advocates its immediate convocation.

9. New York, N. Y.—American Zionist Executive publishes
statement received from Nahum Sokolow, president of World
Zionist Organization, advising postponement of proposed
World Jewish Congress.

11. New York, N. Y.—National Executive Committee of Zionist
Organization of America, decides to favor postponement of
proposed World Jewish Congress until a more opportune time.

14. New York, N. Y.—The Administrative Committee of Amer-
ican Jewish Congress issues statement declaring that it has
no power to postpone convocation of World Jewish Congress,
that it will recommend to Executive Committee of World
Jewish Congress that date of Congress convocation be post-
poned, and that it will continue with the work of preparation
for the Congress.

*London Conference for Relief of German Jewry*

1933

Oct. 6. Representative Jewish organizations are invited to attend
in London, beginning October 29, a Conference for Relief
of German Jewry, sponsored by the Joint Foreign Committee
of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Asso-
ciation, the Alliance Israelite Universelle, the American
Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress, to
discuss (1) Palestine settlement; (2) reconstruction in Ger-
many; (3) relief and finance outside of Germany, and (4)
academic help to refugee savants.

30. The Conference holds first public session, in which two plans
are submitted for action: (1) a concentration of activities on
settlement of refugees in Palestine; (2) a central world alloca-
tions committee which would distribute funds raised in
various communities.

Nov. 1. At the concluding public session of Conference resolutions
are adopted (1) declaring Palestine occupies a pre-eminent
position in the settlement of refugees; (2) pledging repre-
sented communities to cooperate with High Commissioner

*For official summary of Conference see Annual Report of the American Jewish
Committee pages 464 to 471, below.*
for Refugees; (3) urging efforts to secure for emigrants the elementary right to take their property to new homes.

Nov. 1. Conference decides to establish a central allocation committee to which "each country shall be free to hand over all or part of their resources," and will advise the various organizations how best to direct their expenditures.

Conference determines to establish "liaison office" to coordinate the work of the various organizations dealing with German-Jewish problems.

Conference sends a delegation to Geneva with view of having eight Jews named to Advisory Council of High Commissioner for Refugees.

Minorities Question*

1933

Sept. 18. Berne.—The Jewish delegation to the Minorities Congress, assembled here, refuses to participate in the sessions until the Congress assures unrestricted discussion of the German-Jewish situation and adopts a condemnatory resolution against Nazi Germany.

26. Geneva.—The Jews of the plebiscite area of Upper Silesia, through the German Government, in accord with League routine, submit petition to League, complaining that discrimination against Jews continues despite the League decision in the Bernheim case.

27. Geneva.—In letter to the President of the National Minorities Congress, Leo Motzkin, chairman of Committee of Jewish Delegations declines to serve on the Executive of the Congress because it refuses to discuss or condemn Hitlerism at its sessions.

28. Geneva.—The British Board of Jewish Deputies circularizes delegates to the League sessions with a memorandum rejecting German contention that the Jewish question is purely an internal affair, insisting that it is a problem for the League, and requesting League to appoint a Commissioner or a Commission to direct the work of settlement of German refugees.

30. Geneva.—Dr. Frangulies, representative of Haiti to the League, introduces a resolution in the Assembly proposing a world convention guaranteeing human and political rights of minorities in all countries.

Oct. 10. Geneva.—The Sixth Commission of the League, despite protest of German delegate, adopts a resolution, extending the 1922 Minorities protection resolution to Jews in Germany by interpreting a Minority to be "nationals who differ from the majority by their race, language and religion."

*For account of discussions of question at League Assembly see pp. 94 to 110. above.
Jan. 9. Geneva.—Submission of a new petition to the League by Gustav Simon, a Breslau Jewish lawyer, complaining that German authorities have prevented him from practicing his profession in Silesia on the alleged ground that he is a Communist.


Mar. 9. Kattowice.—Upper Silesian Mixed Commission, a body under the League of Nations, begins hearing of complaint, submitted by Dr. Sweinbel, Jewish physician from Beuthen, that he has been discharged from health insurance panel practice because he is a Jew.

Refugees from Germany*

1933

Sept. 25. Rome.—Relief conference for German Jews, under the leadership of Chaim Weizmann, decides to establish special bureaus in London and Jerusalem to facilitate the settlement of German-Jewish refugees in Palestine.

29. Geneva.—Jonhkeer de Graeff, Dutch Minister for foreign affairs, presents a resolution to the Assembly of the League of Nations, asking the body to take formal cognizance of the German refugee problem and to devise means to solve it.

Oct. 11. Geneva.—League Assembly adopts report of Second Committee relative to the Refugee problem, recommending that (1) Council nominate a High Commissioner to coordinate efforts on behalf of refugees; (2) Governing Body be set up, on which states and private organizations, interested in the refugee problem, shall be represented, to assist High Commissioner and to receive and examine reports from him; (3) funds for Commissioner be procured from private and other sources, League to advance 25,000 Swiss francs, for organization expenses.

12. Geneva.—Council of the League of Nations instructs its president in consultation with representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, and Spain, to appoint a High Commissioner for refugees.

26. Geneva.—Council of League of Nations invites governments of Netherlands, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Britain, Sweden, the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay to name representatives on Governing Board for Refugees from Germany.

*For account of actions by League of Nations, based on official reports, see pp. 110 to 116, below.

Nov. 22. Geneva.—Lord Robert Cecil is named British member of Governing Body for German refugees.

—Washington, D. C.—State Department announces that Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University has been designated American representative to the Governing Body for German Refugees.

Dec. 1. Paris.—M. Berenger, President of Foreign Affairs Committee of French Senate, is designated by French Government as its representative on the Governing Body for German Refugees.

4. Geneva.—Norman Bentwich is appointed advisor on Jewish affairs to High Commissioner, and Herbert L. May of Pittsburgh receives appointment as permanent advisor.

5. It is officially announced that the seat of High Commissioner will be in Lausanne.

—Lausanne.—Meeting of Governing Body for German Refugees, Lord Robert Cecil presiding; High Commissioner McDonald analyzes functions of his office: (1) Actual fund raising work will be in hands of existing agencies; (2) his office will coordinate efforts of agencies in field of German relief and direct a program to change occupations of refugees so that they may be placed productively; (3) negotiations with Governments to contribute funds and to permit settlement of refugees in their lands.

6. Lausanne.—Representatives of Jewish Organizations request Governing Body to appoint an advisory committee of representatives of Jewish organizations and communities to cooperate with Governing Body.

7. Lausanne.—Official announcement that the permanent Executive of Governing Body for German Refugees will consist of representatives of Great Britain, France, Holland, Switzerland and Uruguay, with Lord Robert Cecil as chairman.

8. Lausanne.—The Advisory Committee to the Governing Body for German Refugees consists of representatives of nine Jewish and nine non-Jewish organizations; including American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Jewish Colonization Association, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Committee of Jewish Delegations, and Jewish communities of America, France, England, Poland, Holland and Italy; non-Jewish: Catholic church groups, Protestant church groups, Quakers, trade unions, child welfare agencies, and the French Relief Committee.

1934

Jan. 31. London.—Dr. Weizmann's Commission for settlement of German Jews in Palestine publishes first report revealing (1) that 9,000 refugees were absorbed in Palestine in 1933;
A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (continued)

(2) Palestine will not be able to absorb all refugees; (3) refugees above thirty years of age, without capital and without special training, are unfit for Palestine; (4) young people are best material for Palestine; (5) 350 certificates have been issued for children who will be trained in agricultural work so that they may be absorbed in the land; (6) income for 1933 was £121,000 and budget for 1934 calls for £250,000.

Jan. 31. London.—Meeting of Executive of Governing Body and of the Advisory Council; High Commissioner reports progress made in securing passports for refugees, in coordinating private agencies, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in surveying countries available for immigration of refugees, and in retraining refugees for agricultural and manual trades.

Feb. 2. London.—In general debate at meeting of Governing Body for German Refugees, Viscount Cecil declares that 60,000 refugees fled from Germany. Of this number 7,000 went to Palestine, 6,000 to Poland, 30,000 to France; that between 10,000 to 15,000 are able to provide for themselves; that 17,000 were women and children, and 5,000 were young people.

—— London.—Governing Body for German Refugees resolves: (1) to establish a central information bureau; (2) to empower High Commissioner to negotiate with various governments for admission of groups of refugees; (3) to urge organizations concerned with academic and professional refugees to negotiate with authorities for their placement; (4) to establish Co-ordination Committees in various countries for all leaders working for relief of refugees; (5) to urge organizations dealing with problem of displaced German professors to exchange relevant information; (6) to request leaders dealing with retraining of refugees to supply High Commissioner with full information about their work; (7) to urge governments, represented on Commission, to grant facilities for apprenticing of refugees in their countries, or for placing them as students in technical institutions.

26. Geneva.—International Student Service, assigned by High Commissioner James G. McDonald to care for refugee students, announces that, during 1933, a total of 1135 emigre students from Germany have been established in universities in various lands.

May 2. London.—The Governing Body of High Commission meets with delegates from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden, United States and Uruguay present; High Commissioner declares that one of most satisfying elements in the work has been willingness of Jewish leaders to help non-Jewish refugees, while the most discouraging aspect has been the failure of Christians to assume a share of responsibility.

—— High Commissioner emphasizes (1) need to move refugees from their temporary asylums to permanent homes; (2)
need for relaxation of immigration laws by nations of world; (3) the availability of Palestine as the only immediate opportunity for settlement of refugees; (4) other schemes for large scale settlement are for moment impractical.

May 15. London.—In final session of Refugees Board, High Commissioner James G. McDonald appeals to non-Jews for support and to Governments to admit into their lands refugees who will contribute "not merely to economic but also to spiritual and cultural life of their new homelands."

June 20. Paris.—Advisory Council of High Commissioner for Refugees discusses possibilities for settlement of refugees in South America without reaching definite conclusions, and formulates proposals to be considered at next session in August.