

REPORT OF PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMISSION, MADE PUBLIC, PLACES ENTIRE BLAME FOR BEGINNING OF AUGUST RIOTS ON ARABS

Says Mufti and Arab Executive to Blame for Failure to Control Agitation Preceding Riots; No Premeditation on Part of Arab Executive Proven; Harry Snell Makes Minority Report; Says Arab Leaders Fostered Propaganda for Political Needs

ABSOLVES ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER LUKE OF SERIOUS CRITICISM; SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE SUSPENDED NEWSPAPERS WHICH PUBLISHED INCITING ARTICLES

Jewish Enterprise and Immigration Not in Excess of Country's Capacity, But Zionist Claims Tended to Arouse Arab Apprehension of Domination by Jews; Criticizes Jewish Labor Federation's Method of Allocating Immigration Certificates; Recommends Scientific Survey of Land Cultivation

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Mar. 31—Although concluding that last summer's attacks by Arabs on Jews were not premeditated the Palestine Inquiry Commission, appointed by the British Government to investigate the riots, in its report made public today unequivocally declared that the outbreak in Jerusalem on August 23rd was from the beginning an attack by Arabs on the Jews for which no excuse, in the form of earlier murders by Jews, has been established.

The report points out that the disturbances did not occur simultaneously in all parts of Palestine but spread from the capital during a period of days to the most outlying centers of population and to some of the rural districts. The disturbances, says the commission, took the form, for the most part, of a vicious attack by Arabs on Jews accompanied by the wanton destruction of Jewish property.

General Massacre at Hebron, Narrowly Averted

Continuing, the report says, "A general massacre of the Jewish community at Hebron was narrowly averted." It points out, too, that in a few instances Jews attacked Arabs and destroyed Arab property, but these attacks, it says, though inexcusable, were in most cases in retaliation for wrongs already committed by Arabs in the neighborhood in which the Jewish attacks occurred.

The outbreak was not, nor was it intended to be, declares the report, a revolt against British authority. Referring to the Zionists' complaints against the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, the report declares that the motive of his desire to secure his own position as president of the Supreme Moslem Council which formed part of the case put forward against the Mufti, has not been established. "The Mufti, so far as we can see, had no reason to suppose that his tenure of office was in

any danger, and in playing the part that he took in the formation of societies for the defence of Moslem holy places and in fostering the activities of such societies the Mufti was influenced by the two-fold desire to annoy the Jews and to mobilize Moslem opinion on the issue of the Wailing Wall.

Mufti Must Share Responsibility for Riots

"He had not intended utilizing this political campaign as a means of inciting to disorders. Inasmuch as the movement which he partly created became through the force of circumstances a not unimportant factor in the events which led to the outbreak, the Mufti, like many others, who directly or indirectly played upon public feelings in Palestine, must accept a share in the responsibility for the disturbances."

The innovations of practice introduced by the Moslem religious authorities, of whom the Mufti is the head, in the neighborhood of the Wailing Wall, declares the report, were intended partly to annoy the Jews and partly to emphasize Moslem rights of ownership over the Wailing Wall, the pavement in front of it and the surrounding property. "Generally, however, in the matter of innovations of practice little blame can be attached to the Mufti in which some Jewish religious authorities would not also have to share."

The report says that there is no evidence that the Mufti issued any requests to the Moslems of Palestine to come to Jerusalem on August 23 and that no connection has been established between the Mufti and the work of those who were either known, or thought to have been engaged in agitation and incitement. After the disturbances had broken out, the report points out, the Mufti cooperated with the government in their effort both to

restore peace and to prevent an extension of the disorders.

Premeditation of Arab Executive Not Proven

Referring to the Zionists' complaints against the Palestine Arab Executive, the report concludes that the charges of premeditation and organization of the disturbances are not proved against the Palestine Arab Executive and "if made in relation to the actual events of August 23 and the following days, are negated by the known facts. The charge of deliberate incitement as to disorder has not been substantiated against the Palestine Arab Executive as a body, but we have little doubt that some of the constituents who have been elected to the Executive carried out among the more ignorant Arab people a campaign of propaganda calculated to incite them. It is probable, though except in one case there is no proof, that individual members of the Arab Executive further exacerbated racial feeling after the disturbances had begun. For their failure to make an attempt during the week preceding the disturbances to control their followers, to declare publicly and emphatically that they were on the side of law and order, neither the Mufti nor the Palestine Arab Executive can be acquitted of blame."

No Serious Criticism of Luke

No blame can be properly attached to H. C. Luke, Acting High Commissioner of Palestine during the riots, says the report, referring to the Zionist complaints against the government, on the ground that he did not obtain reinforcements from neighboring countries before August 23. "Looking back on the question in the full light of our present knowledge, it is our view that it would have been a reasonable precaution if Luke had mobilized the troops within his jurisdiction at some convenient place in Palestine sometime during the days which immediately preceded the disturbances, but for reasons which we have explained elsewhere, we do not think that any serious criticism can be properly leveled against Luke for his failure to adopt this course."

"We endorse Luke's action in declining to arm a considerable number of Jewish people whose services were

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H. C. LUKE ABSOLVED OF CRITICISM; SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE SUSPENDED PAPERS PRINTING INCITING ARTICLES; CRITICIZES REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION

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offered on the 17th. We are satisfied that in making his decision that 41 special Jewish constables should be disarmed, Luke was following the highest military advice available to him and using his own unbiased judgment as to the line of action which was best calculated to serve the interests of the people with whose well-being he was charged. On the question of the present and future policy regarding the arming of the Jewish colonies there is a difference of opinion among us which is recorded elsewhere. Police and crews of armored cars exercised wise discretion in the use and withholding of fire during the disturbances.

Police Blameless in Not Preventing Jewish Demonstration

"Many exciting and intemperate articles were published in the Palestine press between October 1928 and August 1929. We consider that the power of the Palestine government to suspend the press should have been invoked against the papers which published some of these articles.

"We cannot attach any blame to any police officer for the failure to prevent the Jewish demonstration at the Wailing Wall on August 15. It is our view that those who were present during the discussions with the leaders of the Jewish youth failed to make clear to Major Saunders that the Jewish leaders declined to accept one of the conditions which Luke attached to his decision that the procession should be allowed to go to the Wailing Wall on the 22nd. Any attempt to have prevented by the force the Moslem demonstration on August 16th would have been dangerous and ill advised.

"Rumors current in Palestine immediately before were the natural consequence of the two demonstrations of the 15th and 16th."

Says Government Tried to Maintain Impartial Attitude

Turning to the complaint that the Palestine government had consistently shown a lack of sympathy towards the Jewish National Home and that its policy had been one of weakness, the report says that "this is in large measure due to the difficulties inherent in the Mandate and the failure to appreciate the dual nature of the policy which the government has to administer. It is our view that the government did discharge to the best of their ability the difficult task of maintaining a neutral and impartial attitude between two peoples whose leaders had shown little capacity for compromise."

On the subject of immigration, the report admits that Jewish enterprise and Jewish immigration were not in excess of the absorptive capacity of the country and "have conferred material benefits upon Palestine in which the Arab people share. We consider, however, that the claims and demands, which from the Zionist side had been advanced, regarding the future of Jewish immigration into Palestine, had

been such as to arouse among the Arabs apprehension that they will in time be deprived of their livelihood and pass under the political domination of the Jews.

Says Jewish Authorities Disregard Doctrine of 1922

"We further consider that Sir John Campbell was right when he reported that the crisis of 1927-28 was due 'to the fact that immigrants came into Palestine in excess of the economic absorbing power of the country.' There is incontestable evidence that in the matter of immigration there has been a serious departure by the Jewish authorities from the doctrine accepted by the Zionist Organization in 1922 that immigration should be regulated by the economic capacity of Palestine to absorb new arrivals.

"In conjunction with other and more immediate causes for the disturbances, the feeling of Arab apprehension caused by Jewish immigration was a factor which contributed to the outbreak. The selection of immigrants under the labor schedule is, in effect, entrusted to the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine. In the allocation of certificates supplied to them for this purpose, it is the practice of the Federation to have regard for the political creed of several possible immigrants rather than their particular qualification for admission into Palestine. This system cannot be defended. That political creed of any complexion should be a deciding factor in the choice between intending immigrants is open to the strongest exception."

Land Problem Considered

The land problem comes in for considerable attention in the report of the Inquiry Commission. On this matter it says, "Soon after the institution of civil government in Palestine, the Administration became anxious lest the interest of the tenants and cultivators be prejudiced by the sale of large estates. The land transfer ordinances of 1920 and 1921 were passed with the object of protecting the interest of cultivators and preventing their expropriation from the soil. These ordinances failed to achieve their objects and were replaced by the Cultivators' Protective Ordinance of 1929.

Jewish Land Companies Blameless in Transactions

"Between 1921 and 1929 there were large sales of land, in consequence of which numbers of Arabs were evicted without provisions of other land for their occupation. In some cases, the Arabs who were dispossessed received cash compensation and no criticism can be levied against the Jewish land companies in respect to these transactions. Those companies were acting with the government's knowledge.

"The Cultivators' Protective Ordinance of 1929 while giving compensation for the disturbance does nothing to check the tendency toward the dispossession of the cultivators from their holdings. The mere provision of

compensation in money may even encourage that tendency. The position is now acute. There is no alternative land to which the evicted persons can be removed. In consequence a landless and discontented class is being created. Such a class is a potential danger to the country.

"Unless some solution can be found to deal with this situation the question will remain a constant source of present discontent and a potential cause of future disturbance. Palestine cannot support a larger agricultural population than it at present carries unless the methods of farming undergo radical changes. With more intensive cultivation, should this prove to be possible, room might be found for a number of new-comers in certain districts."

Arab Grievances Discussed

The constitutional grievances of the Arabs also come in for some attention in the report, which says on this subject, "it is a matter of regret that the Arab leaders did not accept the offer of a legislative council that was made to them in 1922. Today the Arab people of Palestine are united in a demand for a measure of self-government. This unity of purpose may weaken, but it is liable to be revised in full force by any large issue which involves racial interests. It is our belief that the feeling of resentment among the Palestine Arabs consequent upon their disappointment at their continued failure to obtain any measure of self-government is greatly aggravating the difficulties of local administration."

Discussing some of the minor Arab grievances the report says: "Of the four complaints discussed elsewhere, some are not well founded and none can be regarded as constituting a serious grievance."

The difficulties inherent in the Palestine Mandate and in the Balfour Declaration, the report declares, are factors of supreme importance in a consideration of the Palestine problem. "The issue of a clear definition of policy backed by a statement that it is the firm intention of the government to supplement that policy to the full, would be of the greatest assistance in securing the good government of the country."

Says Arabs Resent Z. O.'s Direct Contact with Government

"There exists among the Palestine Arabs a strong feeling of resentment at the position in which, while they have no means of direct access to the government, the Palestine Jews, through the exercise of functions conferred upon the Zionist Organization by the Mandate, are allowed to approach the government directly."

While praising the conduct of the British police in Palestine during the period of the disturbances, the report admits, in discussing defence and security, that the policy of reducing the garrison in Palestine and Transjordan was carried out too far. "The Pal-

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FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE OF RIOTS LAID TO ARAB HOSTILITY DUE TO FAILURE OF POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS AND FEAR OF FUTURE

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tine police, regarded collectively, were not to be relied upon after fire had been opened or for purposes of fighting at close quarters. The Transjordanian frontier force behaved with exemplary loyalty but the intelligence service in Palestine proved inadequate."

Summarizing its findings as to the cause of last August's outbreak, the Commission declares that the fundamental cause "without which, in our opinion, the disturbances would either not have occurred or would have been little more than a local riot, is the Arab feeling of animosity and hostility towards the Jews, consequent upon the disappointment of their political and national aspirations and fear for their economic future.

Summarizes Causes of Outbreak

"The feeling as it exists today is based on the two-fold fear of the Arabs that by Jewish immigration and land purchase they may be deprived of their livelihood and in time pass under the political domination of the Jews. In our opinion the immediate causes of the outbreak were first, a long series of incidents connected with the Wailing Wall which began on the Day of Atonement in September 1928 and ended with the Moslem demonstration of August 16, 1929.

"These must be regarded as a whole, but the incident among them which in our view contributed most to the outbreak was the Jewish demonstration at the Wailing Wall on August 15th. Next in importance we put the activities of the Society for the Protection of the Moslem Holy Places and in a lesser degree of the Pro-Wailing Wall Committee; secondly the exciting and intemperate articles which appeared in some Arabic papers, in one Hebrew daily paper, and in the Jewish weekly published in English; thirdly the propaganda among the less educated Arab people, of a character calculated to incite them; fourthly the enlargement of the Jewish Agency; fifthly on the inadequacy of the military forces and reliable police available; sixthly the belief, due largely to a feeling of uncertainty as to the policy, that the decisions of the Palestine government could be influenced by political considerations."

Government Should Consider Issuing Clear Statement of Policy

The Commission's report devotes considerable space to recommendations for the future. In this regard it says, "We attach the highest importance to our first recommendation that His Majesty's Government should consider the advisability of issuing a clear statement of policy, the value of which would be greatly enhanced if it dealt with the points which we set out in the second stipulation of the following clause:

"Our recommendations regarding immigration and land questions are largely based on the assumption that in their definition of a policy the government will clearly state that the rights

and position of non-Jewish communities in Palestine are to be fully safeguarded."

In defining this policy the report says, "It is our view that the issuance of a clear statement of the policy which the government intends to pursue in Palestine is essential to good government. We therefore recommend that the government consider the advisability of issuing such a statement with the least possible delay.

Must Define Terms of Mandate Protecting Rights of Non-Jews

"It is important that the government make clear that they intend to give full effect to that policy with all the resources at their command. Whatever form the statement of policy may take its value would be greatly enhanced if it contained a definition in clear and positive terms of the meaning which the government attaches to passages in the Mandate providing for the safe-guarding of the rights of non-Jewish communities in the country, and if it laid down for the guidance of the Palestine government directions more explicit than any yet given as to the conduct of the policy of such vital issues of land and immigration."

The Commission's recommendation on immigration declares that "any uncertainty as to the line of policy to be pursued in the vital matter of immigration is bound to be reflected in the conduct of the Palestine governments, in the attitude and temper of the Arab people and those representing Jewish interests. We recommend, therefore, that the government issue at an early date a clear and denite declaration of the policy which they intend to be pursued regarding the regulation and control of future Jewish immigration to Palestine, and in framing that declaration they should have regard to our conclusions on the subject of immigration."

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Non-Jewish Interests Must Have Say in Immigration Regulation

"The administrative machinery for the regulation of immigration should be reviewed with the object of preventing a repetition of the excessive immigration of 1925 and 1926. Consideration should be given to the possibility of some more suitable method of regulating the disposal of immigration certificates under the labor schedule. Until such time as some form of representative government is established in Palestine, machinery should be, if possible, devised whereby non-Jewish interests in Palestine could be consulted upon matters which, had there been a legislative council, would have been referred to a special immigration committee, of which mention is made in a statement of policy contained in the White Paper of 1922."

Discussing the land problem, the report recommends that "a scientific inquiry should be undertaken by experts into the prospects of introducing improved methods of cultivation in Pal-

estine. The land policy could then be regulated in the light of the facts ascertained by these scientific investigations. It is of vital importance that in any scheme of land development adopted as a result of the expert inquiry, regard should be had to the certain and natural increase in the present rural population.

Eviction of Peasant Cultivators Must Be Checked

"It is of vital importance that pending the result of this survey, the present tendency towards the eviction of peasant cultivators from the land should be checked by the adoption of one of the alternative methods mentioned elsewhere. The Palestine Government should consider the possibility of reviving the agricultural bank or providing by other means for the needs of the poorer cultivators who require credit facilities to enable them to improve their present methods of farming."

On constitutional developments, the commission declared: "We don't wish to make any formal recommendation on this question. We would, however, urge that when the question of the constitutional development of Palestine again comes under review, regard be had to our conclusion in another chapter of this report that the absence of any measure of self-government is greatly aggravating the difficulties of local administration."

Discussing the Wailing Wall, the Commission declared: "In December last, while we were still in Palestine, we communicated to you a recommendation that the government take steps to secure the early appointment under Article 14 of the Mandate of a commission to determine the rights and claims in connection with the Wailing Wall. The early determination of the rights and claims connected with the Wailing Wall is a measure essential to the peace and good government of Palestine. We consider, therefore, that the constitution of a commission and its departure for that country should be expedited by every possible means."

Referring to the activities of religious societies, the report says: "Since the disturbances in Palestine, legislation dealing with offenses against the state, including sedition, has been repealed and replaced by an ordinance based on English criminal law. In the circumstances, we feel that it is unnecessary for us to make any recommendation under this head."

Urges Prosecution of Papers Carrying Inflammatory Articles

On the matter of the incitement of the press, the report recommends that "steps should be taken to insure that the attention of the senior officers of the Palestine government in the future is called to any article appearing in the Palestine press which is of an inflammatory character and likely to excite the feeling of the people. The Pal-

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SNELL ATTRIBUTES GREATER RESPONSIBILITY TO MUFTI AND ARAB EXECUTIVE; LEADERS BLAMED FOR INNOVATIONS AT WAILING WALL

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tine government should examine the press law now in force with a view to making provision, if such provision does not exist now, which would enable them to obtain convictions from the courts in any case in which it is proved that articles tending to a breach of the peace had been published in a newspaper in Palestine.

Regarding the incitement, the report urges that "steps be at once taken to remedy admitted defects in the intelligence service of Palestine. An adequate and efficient intelligent service is essential to enable the government to check the activities of persons who endeavor to stir up racial feelings."

Should Reaffirm 1922 Decree on Special Position of Z. O.

On the functions of the Zionist Organization and the Palestine Zionist Executive the report recommends that "the government should reaffirm the statement made in 1922 that the special position assigned to the Zionist Organization by the Mandate does not entitle it to share in any degree in the government of Palestine. We recommend for the consideration of the government that they should examine the possibility of laying down some precise definition of the meaning of Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate."

Recommendations for defence and security are that "the question of the most suitable form of garrison for Palestine should be referred to the appropriate advisors of the government. Until that question has been decided and thereafter until racial feeling has shown some marked improvement, no reduction should be made in the present garrison of two battalions of infantry. An independent inquiry should be made by an experienced police officer from some other dependency into the organization of the Palestine police department. You have already accepted and acted on this recommendation. The Palestine government should be instructed to inquire into and report upon the possibility of forming a reserve of special constables."

Snell Disagrees on General Attitude

Following the general conclusions of the Inquiry Commission which were signed by Sir Walter Chaw, chairman; Sir Henry Berton, Conservative; R. Hapkin Morris, Liberal, and Harry Snell, Laborite, the report contains Mr. Snell's reservations who says, "Although I signed the foregoing report I am unable to associate myself with some of the criticisms and conclusions which it contains and I wish to make clear beyond all question that my signature of the report does not imply agreement with the general attitude of my colleagues towards the Palestine problem."

"The policy of establishing a Jewish National Home undoubtedly raised complicated questions, both racial and economic, but I am convinced that those questions are neither unique nor insoluble and I believe that many of

the immediate causes of the riots were of temporary rather than fundamental character and were due to the fears and antipathies which I am convinced Moslem and Arab leaders awakened and fostered for political needs. I, therefore, take a more serious view than my colleagues of the responsibility of those leaders for the character and conduct of the campaign of incitement which preceded the disturbances.

"I believe that the desire to secure the support of the united Moslem people provided the Mufti with all the motive he required and while I am not satisfied that he is directly responsible for, or even that he conducted some of the activities of his followers, I haven't the least doubt that he was aware of the nature of that campaign and that he realized the danger of disturbance which is never absent when religious propaganda of an exciting character is spread among Moslem peoples.

Blames Mufti for Failure to Control Agitation

"I therefore, attribute to the Mufti a greater share in the responsibility for the disturbances than is attributed to him in the report. I am of the opinion that the Mufti must bear the blame for his failure to make any effort to control the character of the agitation conducted in the name of the religion of which in Palestine he is the head. Nor am I able to accept the limits which are placed upon the responsibility of the Arab political leaders for the results of the campaign of agitation. The Arab Executive is clearly entitled, if it wished, to form organizations to further its views and its objects, but having done so, it should accept responsibilities for the activities of the societies so formed.

"If the campaign of political agitation had for its objectives the removal of grievances and the securing of safeguards for the future, the methods of propaganda adopted by the Arab leaders were ill-chosen and futile. If on the other hand the campaign was designed to arouse Arab and Moslem passion, those who participated, knowing full well the results of like agitation in the past, cannot have been unaware of the possibility that serious disturbance would follow.

Difficult to Believe Members of Arab Executive Acted in Personal Capacity

"Though I agree that the Arab Executive is not of necessity responsible as a body for the words or acts of its followers or even of its individual members, I find it difficult to believe that the actions of individual members of the Executive were unknown to that body, or indeed that those individuals were acting in a purely personal capacity. I am convinced that in no sense can the mass of the Palestine people be associated with the deplorable events of August.

"The good relationship which in places obtains between the two races was most strikingly shown during the disturbances by some brave Arab workmen, who at grave risk to them-

selves and their families, sheltered their fellow-Jewish workers in their homes until the danger had passed and then conducted them, disguised in Arab clothing, in safety to their own people. Finally, regarding the campaign of incitement, I am unable to agree with the conclusions in the reports acquitting the Moslem religious authorities of all but the slightest blame for the innovations introduced in the neighborhood of the Wailing Wall. Observing Arab nationalists (among whom I count many of the Moslem religious leaders) were quick to exploit the opportunity provided by the misguided action of the Jewish authorities in introducing a screen on the pavement in front of the Wailing Wall on the Day of Atonement in 1928.

"It is my view that many of the innovations which followed thereafter, such as the construction of the Zawiyyah, the muzzelin and the opening of a new doorway were dictated less by the needs of the Moslem religion and the rights of property than by a studied desire to provoke and wound the religious susceptibilities of the Jewish people.

Finds Justification for Gov't Decisions in Face of Inadequate Forces

"Though I agree with most of the conclusions regarding the complaints against the Palestine government made by the Palestine Zionist Executive, I do not accept all the arguments to those conclusions. My examination of the decisions and activities of the Palestine government during the period immediately preceding the outbreak and during the early stages of the disturbances has been governed by the consideration that the military and security forces at the disposal of that government were inadequate. In that fact I find a justification for many decisions which I could not otherwise have endorsed.

"The general question of whether in a country of racial division one race should be supplied with arms by the government for possible use against another, is admittedly a difficult one, but in the conditions prevailing in Palestine in August, unless the government felt that they were themselves in a position to protect the Jewish minority, it might, in fact, have been 'fundamentally wrong' for them to have furnished selected Jews with the means of defence for themselves and their fellow-men.

"I am unable to absolve the Palestine government from blame for not issuing an official communique denying that the Jews had designs on Moslem holy places. The fact that there are individual Jews in Palestine and elsewhere who indulge in millennial hopes that when the Messiah comes the Jewish temple will be rebuilt on the ancient site, ought not to have deflected the Government from carrying out, what in my view, was their clear duty.

"I don't dissent from the conclusions in the report in regard to the failure

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ARAB PEOPLE STAND TO GAIN FROM JEWISH ENTERPRISE; DISAGREES WITH CRITICISMS OF METHODS OF SELECTION OF IMMIGRANTS

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of the Palestine government to prevent the Jewish demonstration at the Wailing Wall on August 15th. I feel, however, that the Palestine government should never have negotiated with the leaders of the Jewish youth. They should have from the beginning laid down, in unmistakable terms, the conditions on which the Jewish youth would be allowed to visit the Wailing Wall on that day and should have shown firmness by saying that unless these conditions were unreservedly accepted, the government would make use of all its resources to prevent the Jewish youths from visiting the Wailing Wall in a body and would immediately arrest anyone who departed in the slightest degree from the prescribed conditions.

"This is the practice in other parts of the civilized world today, and the procedure that is adopted in most of the capitals of Europe might well have been imposed on 300 head-strong Jewish youths. I agree, however, that after this demonstration had taken place, the Moslem demonstration on the next day could not easily have been forbidden.

Arab Population Encouraged to Believe It Had Been Wronged

"Regarding Jewish immigration and the land problem, too much importance is attached in the report to the excited protests of the Arab leaders on the one hand and to the impatient criticisms and demands of the Zionist leaders on the other. What is required in Palestine is less a change in policy in these matters, than a change of mind on the part of the Arab population who have been encouraged to believe that they have suffered a great wrong and that the immigrant Jew constitutes a permanent menace to their livelihood and future.

"I am convinced that these fears are exaggerated and that in any long view of the situation, the Arab people stand to gain rather than lose from the Jewish enterprises. There is no doubt in my mind that in spite of errors of judgment which may have resulted in hardship in individual Arabs, the Jewish activities have increased the prosperity in Palestine, raised the standard of life of the Arab worker and laid the foundations on which may be based the future progress of the two communities and their development into one state.

"The principle that the rate of immigration should not exceed the economic capacity of Palestine is accepted by all responsible Jews, and provided that this principle is carefully and thoroughly applied by the Palestine government, the Arabs cannot have a legitimate complaint against the introduction into Palestine of people whose activities may lead to the developments of new enterprises, the improvement of agricultural and industrial methods, with an increase of government revenue

and the raising of the standard of life of the population generally.

Disagrees with Criticisms of Method of Selecting Immigrants

"I am unable to associate myself with the criticisms made in the report regarding the existing method in selecting immigrants. Some form of selection is required and the government is not in a position itself to undertake the task. The responsibility is therefore, thrown on the Zionist Executive to whom immigration certificates are given in blank. When the Zionist Executive submits its request for certificates it assumes at the same time legal responsibility for the maintenance of these immigrants for a period of twelve months. The distribution of certificates cannot be undertaken satisfactorily except by the Jewish Agency which has an organization throughout the countries from which the immigrants are drawn.

"The Zionist Executive alone is familiar with their character and position and is able to make a discriminating selection. The Zionist Organization takes charge of the immigrants from the moment they leave the country of origin to the moment they arrive in Palestine and despatched to places of occupation. The impression I had gathered from the evidence at my disposal was that the Executive itself decides how many certificates shall be allotted to each particular country and that its decision is based upon the knowledge of the situation in each and of the needs in Palestine.

Accepts View Regarding Qualifications

"Though I do not agree that the present method of selecting immigrants is open to criticism I accept the view stated in reports that qualifications required from the intending immigrant should be those of capacity, character, and suitability as worker and citizen. The political or economic views of a candidate for selection as an immigrant should confer upon him neither advantage nor disability.

"I acquit the Jewish authorities from all blame in the matter of acquisition of land. Responsible Jewish leaders are also at one in disclaiming any design or prejudice on the Arab tenant to Jewish interests." Here Mr. Snell quotes the evidence of Arthur Ruppin, former colonization expert of the Zionist Executive in Palestine, and Vladimir Jabotinsky, leader of the Zionist Revisionists, and the memorandum submitted to the Inquiry Commission by the General Federation of Jewish Labor.

Cites Jews' Contentment Regarding Land Question

"It may be accepted," continued Mr. Snell, "therefore, that the Jews recognize the right of the Arabs to sufficient lands on which to maintain themselves. They claim, however, that this is not incompatible with their own demand for additional land for settlement. They urge that the question is

in essence one of productivity, that the present population does not approach the limit which the country can maintain and that the estimates based on the present methods of cultivation cannot be deemed as exclusive.

"They contend first that Arab farming is extensive, making use of only part of a holding, and secondly, that wide tracts are lying waste waiting only reclamation to become productive and that the official figures of land available do not take these factors into account. The Jewish demands rest upon the assumption that by more intensive cultivation and reclaiming the areas now derelict, sufficient land could be made available for the needs of both races for many years to come.

"Between them, an inquiry and a survey should cover the following questions: First, the use made of the land now cultivated; secondly, the possibilities of increased productivity; thirdly, the extent of the reclaimable land and the possibilities of water conservation and irrigation.

Unexploited Land Should Be Available to Jews

"In this way, and no other, can the Jewish claim be authoritatively tested and a satisfactory policy evolved. I am further of the opinion that any land that may be found to be unexploited should be made available to the Jews and that they should be free to win back to fertility land now more or less derelict. The Arab, on the other hand, should be secured in the possession of sufficient land to provide him with a decent standard of life. His right of occupation, however, should carry with it the obligation to cultivate efficiently. In this direction the Jewish farmer can lend a substantial aid by his knowledge of modern processes. As a result of Jewish advice, there might be brought about an appreciable reduction in the areas given in the report as the minima required in the various districts for the support of a family of average size.

"The position is somewhat complicated by the presence of nomad or semi-nomad bedouins. These number some hundred thousand, for the most part shepherds and camel breeders, who live in tents and wander from one pasturing ground to another. They have a strong claim, as the rest of the Arabs, to follow their habitual mode of life, but that mode, with its wasteful system of nomadic grazing, can hardly be held to justify the perpetuation of primitive methods of cultivation.

Prosperity Dependent on Successful Development of Agriculture

"It may be that pastoral economy and intensive culture cannot exist side by side, in which case the bedouin's needs must be met in other ways. As a final conclusion on the land problem, I state that it is my considered opinion that the prosperity of Palestine.

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Palestine Communist Party Ousting Jews Who Defended Jews During August Riots

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 31.—The Communist International has decided to change the composition of the Palestine Communist Party with a view to increasing the number of Arab members and decreasing the number of Jewish ones by expelling from the party those Jewish members who participated in the defense of the Jewish population during the riots, says the Hebrew paper "Doar Hayom." Simultaneously, Communist agents in Palestine are being strengthened, it is reported.

Hebrew Papers Praise Jewish Councilmen's Resignations

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 31.—The Hebrew press unanimously welcomes the resignations of the Jewish members of the Jerusalem municipal council who quit late last week. The "Doar Hayom" declares that "the participation of the Jews in the Jerusalem municipal council until now despite tremendous infringement on Jewish interests and honor was a shame. Now it is no longer a shame."

The "Davar" says that "the heads of the Jerusalem municipality abused not only the Jewish but also the general interests, particularly those of the poor Arabs and since it was made clear that Jews cannot hope for assistance in improving their position further participation of the Jews in the municipal council became senseless."

Arab Delegation Now in London

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Mar. 31.—The Arab delegation of six from Palestine arrived here yesterday and was met by Lord Templeton who read an address of welcome to which the Grand Mufti replied. Howard Bury, M. P., Captain Gordon Canning and William Stoker also spoke.

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND DEPENDENT ON JEWISH ENTERPRISE; JEWS' ACHIEVEMENTS PRAISED

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for the next few years at least, depends upon the successful development of agriculture and an improvement in methods of framing. I see no way by which this can be brought about other than through Jewish enterprise, and I am therefore convinced of the need for giving the Jewish colonies a fair share in all available land.

Arabs' Desire for Self-Government Did Not Lead to Outbreak

"The Arab leaders' desire for self-government is keen and entirely honorable, but I don't think that their failure to obtain such measure of self-government as would satisfy them contributed in any degree to the outbreak. The crowds of demonstrators whom we met undoubtedly resented the policy of the Jewish National Home and the fellaheen were anxious and troubled about the future ownership and occupation of their land, but I am unable to believe that they were conscious of any serious grievance on constitutional questions.

"My view of the progress of Palestine, by which I mean the joint progress of the two peoples, is to be not along lines of political concession, but rather through social and economic reconstruction and the establishment of public security. It is stated in the report that neither Jews nor Arabs 'made any sustained attempt to improve racial relationship.' This statement, while doubtless substantially correct must be judged in the light of the difficulties of the position.

"The two peoples were thrown together under quite unusual circumstances without any unifying influence of language, religion or race. The impact, upon an undeveloped people, fatalistic in their outlook and devoted to their ancient ways, of a highly gifted and progressive race, burning with a great ideal, would in any case impose a great strain upon both. The Jews, especially, found the whole of their energies absorbed in the urgent task of building the body of a new nation, rather than its soul. Their people, moreover, came from many lands and their diverse experience and pre-conceptions had to be molded into a common outlook. They had to resurrect and popularize a beloved and ancient language to lay and social, economic and administrative foundations of a great enterprise.

Sufficient Basis for Racial Cooperation

"In these circumstances it would have been strange if they had entirely avoided mistakes. It is my view, that notwithstanding their failures, the achievements of the Jews in Palestine in the last decade are as significant of anything that has happened in our time. In spite, therefore, of racial differences and last year's tragic events, I believe that there exists even now a sufficient basis of good will on both sides upon which racial cooperation may be built.

"Some criticism has been made of

the new Jewish immigrants as compared with the frightened, unobtrusive pre-war Jews, but such criticism can easily do the former an injustice. The majority of the post-war immigrants come from countries where they or their ancestors have been subjected to pogroms and racial humiliation. When they arrived in Palestine, as of right and not on sufferance, they probably appeared to Arab eyes less docile than the non-political Jew whom the country previously knew.

"Many had enthusiasm without experience and there were doubtless some who came with the Balfour Declaration in one hand and the Book of Joshua in the other, only to find that the easy victories of Joshua were not to be repeated. They, young immigrants, may have been provocative in their demeanor, but not intentionally so. The Jews came from many lands. They had little or no training in citizenship. They had to adapt themselves to each other and to a new social environment, to learn a common language and to collaborate with the Arabs in the creation of a new state. In these circumstances it is hardly surprising that their relations with their Arab neighbors were not what the situation demanded.

Propaganda Inspired Arab Animosity

"I agree that the animosity and hostility of the Arabs towards the Jews were the fundamental cause of the outbreak of last August, but I believe that this feeling was rather the result of a campaign of propaganda and incitement, than the natural results of economic factors. I agree, however, with the findings as to the immediate causes of the disturbances. The difference between my colleagues and myself lies in the degree of importance to be attached to the various causes.

"I consider that the activities of the Moslem religious societies and the campaign of propaganda among the less educated of the Arab people were the most important of the immediate causes of the disturbances. I do not share the view that of the incidents connected with the Wailing Wall the Jewish demonstration of August 15th is the one which most contributed to the outbreak.

"All those incidents are important only insofar as they were made an opportunity for propaganda and incitement.

"Though I am prepared to admit that there may be room for improvement in the present method of control over immigration I am unable to subscribe to the Commission's recommendations. Neither do I agree with the view that the constitutional grievances of the Arabs are the seriously aggravating difficulties of the Palestine Administration. I desire, however, to associate myself with the remainder of the recommendations contained in the report and I wish to make the following supplementary recommendations:

"On immigration the Palestine government should either themselves make

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STATEMENT OF POLICY SHOULD EMPHASIZE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT TO FULFILL OBLIGATIONS OF PALESTINE MANDATE

(Continued from Page 6)

or should appoint experts to make on their own behalf a careful survey of industrial as well as agricultural prospects for the next five or ten years. In light of the facts ascertained by a scientific inquiry of the character indicated above both the immigration and the land policy could be regulated for a period of years.

"On the land problem, in addition to the inquiry suggested in the report into the prospects of introducing improved methods of cultivation in Palestine, the local government should undertake a survey of the whole country on the lines indicated in my remarks on the land problem. If there are still Arabs who are landless through the failure of the Palestine government to apply administratively the provisions of the land laws in force, steps should be taken by the government to settle them on the land at public expense.

"On the incitement of the press, the Palestine government, in order to stop or keep under control incitement in the press which might lead to disorder should consider the desirability of making illegal the appointment of dummy 'responsible editors' who suffer, if need be, for the indiscretions of the chief editors who are really responsible for the conduct of the papers.

Preservation of Order Should Fall to Locally Recruited Police

"On public security I believe that the Palestine government should aim at insuring that the main responsibility for the preservation or order in time of peace will ultimately fall to the lot of the police locally recruited. The government should investigate the possibility of improving the pay and prospects of the Palestinian police force so as to attract men of the best type from among both Arabs and Jews. I am convinced, that given better conditions of service the local police in Palestine could be trained to be loyal and reliable servants of the government even under conditions that demand the use of force against their co-religionists. A national police force as envisaged might well be instrumental in bringing about an improvement in racial relationships.

"On a definition of policy, I entirely agree that the government should consider the desirability of issuing with the least possible delay a clear statement of the policy which they intend should be pursued in Palestine and should make clear that it is their intention to give full effect to that policy with all the resources at their command. I venture to suggest that the statement should lay particular emphasis upon the international responsibility of the government for the fulfillment of the obligations which in the Palestine Mandate they have undertaken. Moreover, it is of the utmost importance that the intentions of the government, when these have been decided, should be brought to the consciousness of every adult citizen in Palestine by such means as the dis-

tribution in each village of leaflets and the use of placards, setting out in Hebrew and in Arabic, the essential points in the statement of policy. Announcements dealing with the government policy might well be made at intervals and should receive equal publicity. Following the practice of the government in India, annual reports on Palestine in addition to dealing with the events of the period in which they relate, might contain such information concerning the immediate outlook as would encourage cooperation between the two races and would popularize the government policy. Palestine became politically self-conscious with the result that its awakened mental energy and enthusiasm flow into controversy which is unrestrained by responsibility.

Says Situation Neither Desperate Nor Incurable

"I am convinced that although there is impatience and a tendency to believe that political demands cannot be secured by the use of force or disorder the situation is neither desperate nor incurable. Relations are undoubtedly strained, but Palestine is a land where the political atmosphere changes quickly and if the situation is handled with care the cooperation of the two races in the task of upbuilding a prosperous Palestinian nation could be secured.

"The greatest danger at the present time is that Arab resentment may become permanent. Every effort should, therefore, be made by the leaders of Jewish public opinion to remove the misapprehensions of the Arabs. For example, the Jewish authorities should declare publicly and with emphasis that they do not desire to create a landless Arab proletariat, that in economic and social matters they desire to work by methods of conciliation with the Arabs, on a footing of equality, and that capital which is introduced into Palestine through Jewish enterprise will be of benefit to the whole community. By thus explaining publicly their proposals for development and by taking the Arab population into their confidence, the Jewish leaders might make a valuable contribution towards racial cooperation.

"The most essential need in this direction is that the Arabs should be convinced that there is no intention, either on the part of the Jews or the government, to make them landless or to subordinate their interests as a people. They must be assured that their civil and religious rights will not be prejudiced but will be equal to those of any other section of the population. The Jews, on the other hand, are entitled to know that the government intends to carry out its obligations under the Mandate with full regard to the welfare of both races.

"The main principles of the settlement of the racial dispute on these lines are that the whole population should be made to realize that the

Mandatory Power has been charged by the League of Nations with solemn obligations which it intends to fulfill, and that the Jewish-Arab nation is a fact which must be accepted and each race is to contribute towards the development of a bi-racial Palestinian nation.

Peaceful Development Dependent on Arab-Jewish Good Will

"The peaceful economic and political development of Palestine will be dependent upon the corresponding growth of good will between the two peoples, which should be fostered by equal educational opportunities for Jewish and Arab children and a wide expansion of adult training in possibilities of racial cooperation. It is advisable there that steps be taken to spread a knowledge of the history and culture of the two nations and their respective contributions to civilization. The influence and discipline of sport, care being taken to avoid racial rivalry, should be used and social life of every kind should be encouraged.

"British residents in Palestine might be willing to help in work along these lines, and it is above all advisable that Jews and Arabs alike should be made acquainted through night schools, literary societies and lectures with the history and traditions of the Mandatory Power. The aim of activities of this character should be to make good Palestinian citizens of members of both races. As a first step towards racial cooperation it would seem that a few men from both races, carefully selected and of unquestioned character and influence, should meet together and explore the possibilities for a common effort for agreed ends.

"Such a meeting might prepare the way for a larger bi-racial conference of representative character which could be charged with the duty of securing an agreement on specific proposals affecting the welfare of the nation as a whole.

Movement for Racial Cooperation Might Be Extended

"With such a beginning, the movement towards racial cooperation might be extended from the leaders to the ordinary citizens of both races wherever they live side by side, on the principle that the organized life of a community should rest on the broadest possible basis. Neither meeting nor conference nor any committees established in villages or towns should attempt the task of solving the racial problem. These bodies should limit themselves to practical steps towards securing social improvements, interracial justice and good will. Their influence would spread throughout the land, practical benefits would insure the allaying of suspicions, and out of their efforts would grow a reserve of understanding and good will to compose racial difficulties and to unite Arab and Jew in the task of upbuilding.

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RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF BOTH RACES SHOULD STRESS NEED OF COOPERATION, CONCLUDES REPORT, RECOMMENDING MUTUAL TOLERANCE

(Continued from Page 7)

ing a happy and prosperous 'land,' concluded Mr. Snell.

In concluding the report the Commissioners say, "In an atmosphere in which racial antagonism and mutual suspicion are general it may seem idle to point out that there is little prospect of either the success of Jewish colonization in Palestine or the peaceful and progressive development of the Arab people unless cooperation between the two races, composure of their differences and the removal of the causes of suspicion are brought about.

"The prospects are not encouraging. The events of last August are not easily forgotten. Cooperation in economic affairs may be possible and is one means whereby the compensatory advantages of Jewish settlement can be brought home to the Arab people. The welfare of the whole community demands that the Jewish leaders should not allow their most natural feelings to deter them from exploring to the full the possibility of thus cultivating better understanding between the two races. Little effort has been expended in this direction.

Benefits of Jewish Immigration to Arabs Incidental to Main Purpose

It is true that Jewish immigration and enterprise have conferred great benefit on the country in which the Arab people share but the advantages to the Arabs have been incidental to the main purpose of the enterprise and did not form a part of the original design. As a result, while the Jews claim credit, and rightly so for the benefits conferred upon the country, the Arabs show no gratitude for the advantages accruing to them since these are unintended features of a policy which they dislike. To the Arab and Moslem leaders there falls a duty which is unmistakably clear.

"They should make known to all their followers and co-religionists that they are opposed to disorder and violence and if from the Jewish side a genuine attempt is made at cooperating in agriculture and in other economic activities it will be incumbent upon the Arab leaders to show that they are sincere when they professed before us that they are not opposed to Jewish activities in Palestine where these are a clear benefit to their countrymen of their race.

"There can be no doubt that murders and other criminal acts of last August, for which no words of condemnation can be too severe have postponed for a time the hope of a general composure of the differences between the two peoples, yet as responsible leaders of both races should themselves realize and impress upon their followers, without cooperation in a spirit of mutual tolerance, there is little hope that the aspirations of either people can be realized."

Expressing their gratitude to the people who assisted in the fulfillment of their task and contributed to their

comfort, the Commissioners conclude by saying that "their main difficulty was not to obtain evidence but to keep it within reasonable grounds." After thanking the collaborators in the se-

curing of the evidence and the various members of the staff, the Commissioners signed the report including Harry Snell, who brackets his signature with "Subject to reservations in note below."

Inquiry Commission's Report Contains 15 Chapters; Commissioners Explain Why They Dealt With Questions of Major Policy

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Mar. 31.—The report of the Palestine Inquiry Commission just made public here consists of 15 chapters, the first being an introduction by the Commissioners on the number of the sittings, documents, journeys, etc.; the second a description giving the geography and history of the country; the third giving a detailed narrative of the recent events; fourth, dealing at considerable length with the complaints of the Palestine Zionist Executive against the Grand Mufti and against the Arab Executive; fifth the complaints of the Palestine Zionist Executive against the Palestine government; sixth bearing on the early events of the August outbreaks in which the Commissioners endeavored to explain why they had not confined their activities into inquiring into the actual occurrences but have dealt also with major questions of policy.

In this chapter the Commissioners said: "On the evidence before us, we are satisfied that grievances originating long before the Day of Atonement, 1928, contributed to the outbreak of August. Further, it is our view that without such grievances the outbreak would not have occurred, or if it had occurred, would not have attained the proportions that it reached. To this extent we consider that the political and economic grievances of the Arabs must be regarded as having been the immediate causes of the disturbances. But even if this weren't our view, we should have been bound to examine those grievances in the light of a second part of our task, since it is clear that recommendations, even when most carefully considered and most thoroughly applied could not, unless they went to the root of the matter, succeed in avoiding a recurrence of the recent unfortunate disturbances. For these reasons we felt it incumbent upon us to examine the grievances of long standing."

The three following chapters deal with the question of immigration, land, and constitutional development which are by far the most important of the matters to which the Arab complaints are related. Chapter ten deals with the minor Arab grievances, namely the granting of concessions to Pinchas Rutenberg and Moses Novomejsky, the position of Ottoman subjects, born in Palestine now resident abroad, the high level of taxation, and lastly, a remission of part of the debt due to the Palestine government by the municipality of Tel Aviv.

Chapter eleven is concerned with the differences inherent in the Man-

date, chapter twelve with defence and security, chapter thirteen with an analysis of the causes of last August's outbreak, fourteen with a summary of the findings and the recommendations, and fifteen, the conclusion.

The report also contains four maps, one a general map of Palestine, the second showing the distribution and classification of the Jewish settlements, the third a map of Jerusalem, indicating particularly the Wailing Wall area, and the fourth a map indicating the distribution and size of the Jewish land holdings.

The four diagrams annexed to the report deal with the growth of the Jewish population in Palestine on the following assumption: First, the diagram of Jewish immigration at the rate of 25,000 per year and a natural increase of 1 percent among all sections of the population; second, a diagram of Jewish immigration at 20,000 per year and a natural increase of 12 percent per thousand; the third, Jewish immigration with a natural increase of 1 percent, and the fourth the Jewish immigration at 10,000 per year and a natural increase of 19 per 1,000.

These diagrams were prepared by assistant chief secretary Mills. Though the diagrams are based on hypothesis, they indicate the time at which, under given conditions, the Jewish population should in theory be equal to the Arab population. From diagrams one, two, and three, it appears that equality would be reached in 1948, 1956 and 1969 respectively, while on the conditions assumed in diagram four, the Jewish population would still be a half-million less than the Arab population when the total of three million, which the Commission seems to regard as the maximum for Palestine, has been reached.

Government Order Bans Noisy Zikr Ceremony at Wailing Wall

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 31.—The recently introduced noisy Moslem ceremony of Zikr at the Wailing Wall has been discontinued by a government order. Saturday was the first time in weeks that Jewish worshippers at the ancient wall were not disturbed by the Zikr ceremony. All of the district commissioners have published notices prolonging for one month the ordinance authorizing the police to disperse public assemblies in Jerusalem. The notices add that the carrying of the traditional swords during the Moslem festival of Nebi Musa are allowed by special license.

Jew Named Chief Justice of Highest Court in Australia

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Melbourne, Mar. 31.—The Right Hon. orable Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, a member of the High Court of Australia since 1906, was today appointed chief justice of the High Court. Sir Isaac, who was born in Melbourne in 1855, has had a brilliant legal and political career dating from 1892.

From 1892 to 1901 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and shortly after he was elected to the Federal House of Representatives. During these years he was also for a time acting premier of Victoria, attorney-general of Victoria and a member of the convention which framed the Australian constitution.

He remained in the House of Representatives until 1906, when he was appointed a justice of the High Court. In 1921 he became a privy councillor and three years later was appointed to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the highest legal tribunal in the British Empire. Sir Isaac was knighted two years ago. In the second Deakin government, 1905-1906, he was attorney-general of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Sees Colonies in Kalinindorf Region in Dire Straits

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 31.—The entire Kalinindorf region where the Agro-Joint had practically ceased work during the period of collectivization is now in great distress and needs immediate help it was revealed today by A. Mereshin, Jewish Communist leader. Mereshin appeals to Agro-Joint to resume work in this region because it is the first Jewish region and now needs aid more than any other region. In the meantime he urges the leaders in Kalinindorf to get in close touch with the Agro-Joint staff.

Care in settling new Jewish colonies in collectives, particularly in placing them in houses of old Jewish colonists, was urged today by the Comzet. It was pointed out that the old colonists are not anxious to let the newcomers in to their dwellings that had been built with so much trouble.

90 Jews Are Expelled from Moscow for Membership in Illegal Groups; Others Warned

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 31.—Ninety Jews were expelled from Moscow today and exiled to Siberia and Central Asia on a charge of belonging to the illegal organizations, Hashomer Hazair and Zionist Socialists. Fifty-five others suspected of belonging to these organizations were compelled to sign a promise not to leave Moscow and to discontinue their membership in the He'Chalutz (pioneer organization) and similar prescribed groups.

Among those who have been expelled are M. Belfer, Isaac Katzenelson, Taibi Vishnevskaya, Abraham Reisman, and Babay Levitas.

100,000 Jewish Children in Devastated Communities of Eastern Europe Benefit from Institutions Sponsored by J. D. C.

More than 100,000 Jewish children in the devastated communities of Eastern Europe are now directly benefiting from institutions under the sponsorship of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and a sense of responsibility such as American communities exercise for child care, health, and vocational training has been stimulated in these communities through the child welfare work the Joint Distribution Committee has introduced, according to David M. Bressler, member of the executive committee, and Joseph C. Hyman, its executive secretary, whose first-hand report on that body's reconstructive activities abroad has just been made public.

Messrs. Bressler and Hyman, on their recent tour of investigation of the organization's work in thirteen countries in Eastern Europe, found that even the most impoverished Jewish communities make strenuous efforts to bulwark with local financial contributions the child welfare standards established by the Joint Distribution Committee.

When the report was released at the J. D. C. headquarters, it was announced that part of the funds obtained from the Allied Jewish Campaign now under way throughout the country, will be used to maintain and extend the child care work.

In their survey, Messrs. Bressler and Hyman diagnose the present economic distress among Jews in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Roumania, Austria, Hungary, and other countries, and deal largely with the Committee's credit and free loan associations, which are helping the Jews to regain their economic self-dependence, and describe in detail the efforts to protect children from disease and to prepare them for future self-support. Such activities are conducted by orphan asylums which take entire charge of 18,000 children; by public health clinics of the Eastern European Jewish health societies, such as the Oze and Toz, which receive support from the Joint Distribution Committee and minister to 66,000 children; by trade schools established by the Joint Distribution Committee or affiliated organizations, such as the Ort and the Ica, which train over 10,000 children outside of those in the orphan asylums; and by summer colonies to which over 10,000 other anaemic and under-nourished children are sent annually.

"Today there are about 18,000 orphans cared for in Eastern Europe, some 13,000 in Poland alone, by central child care organizations and other separate institutions," write Messrs. Bressler and Hyman. "The budgets of these central organizations have been met in part by the J. D. C., but increasingly the J. D. C. has sought to stimulate the local Jewish populations to take up the burden of current maintenance requirements, while the J. D. C. has contributed essential equipment, machinery, tools, sanitary facilities, or has

made possible indispensable repairs and rebuilding. In as many instances as possible, all this has been conditioned upon the assumption of proportions of these outlays by the Jewish native population.

"The Child Care Federation in Poland, brought into being through the activity of the J. D. C., cares for over 13,600 orphans. Its yearly budget has approximated \$650,000. Until recently, the J. D. C. provided the largest contribution to this budget, the remainder being covered respectively by the Jewish communities themselves and by state and municipal subsidies," the report declares.

Jewish Schools in Russia Increase Sixty Percent in Last Three Years

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 31.—There are now 813 Jewish schools in the Soviet Union, where 121,117 children are being educated, it was announced today. In 1926 there were only 509 schools, with 70,484 pupils, thus the Jewish schools in Russia have increased sixty percent in the last three years and the number of Jewish students has increased seventy-two percent.

According to territories, the schools are divided as follows: Ukraine, 517 schools and 85,968 students; White Russia, 210 schools and 28,595 students, and Central Russia, 86 schools and 6,604 students. Only 20 percent of the Jewish children in Ukraine now remain outside of Jewish schools, 28 percent in Ukraine, and 12 percent in Central Russia.

Melbourne Jewry Excited Over Alleged Beth Din Saturday Sports Permission

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Melbourne, Mar. 31.—Considerable excitement has been aroused in the Jewish community of Melbourne over a number of Jewish sports clubs acting on the alleged permission of the Melbourne rabbinical court (beth din) to have organized sporting events on Saturday. Protesting against the suggestion that the rabbinical court had given such permission, Israel Brodie, chairman of the court, in his speech at the annual distribution of prizes of the United Education Board, said that the court has not and will not give permission for organized games on the Sabbath.

Palestine Fellahien to Back Arab Executive's Demands

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 31.—A conference of Arab fellahien held at Ajur near Hebron decided to support the political demands of the Arab Executive, and resolved in favor of the abolition of tithes, the reduction of land and house taxes, and the protection of Arab agricultural products by customs tariffs.

Jewish Collectives in White Russia and Kalinindorf Region Reported To Be in Chaos

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 31.—The Jewish collectives in the Kalinindorf region are reported to be in a state of chaos and discipline daily growing worse while in White Russia colonists are paying as much as five roubles for a copy of the "Pravda" containing Stalin's order discontinuing the enforced collectivization, because the local village leaders have hidden the order from the colonists.

The situation in Kalinindorf is worse than in Kherson. The tractors are out of order, the horses are under-nourished and the colonists are wrought-up because the Jewish Communists in the region compelled them to join the collectives. Gitliansky, president of the regional soviet, is reported to be making the rounds of the colonies in Kalinindorf and threatening the Jewish colonists, although with little effect.

In the meantime the Jewish colonists in Kalinindorf have received back one cow a piece despite the opposition of the Jewish Communists. Moscow is blaming the Jewish Communists of Kalinindorf for the situation, particularly for Gitliansky's excess zeal which is endangering the Spring sowing. The Jewish colonists in Crimea are highly dissatisfied with the order compelling them to share their houses with the new Jewish settlers.

They meet the newcomers with frank and undisguised hostility. The colonies of Larindorf, Ikor, and Freiheit in the Jankoy and Yepatoria regions refused point blank to share their dwellings with the newcomers.

The chaos among the village Communists in White Russia is also great while the land collectives are collapsing. At a meeting of the Communist Party in Minsk the secretary of the White Russian Communist Party insisted on a discontinuance of the compulsory measures of driving the colonists into collectives. He related that in several places those who had refused to join the collectives had been arrested although they were now released.

Pastors of Memphis Preparing School Bible Reading Plan

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 31.—A plan whereby the Bible would be taught in the public schools here as an elective subject and the cost of providing textbooks and salaries of instructors allotted, will be reported to the Memphis Pastors' Association April 7.

Rev. Parks W. Wilson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, is chairman of the committee in charge and the drafter of the plan. Opposition to details in the plan and particularly the matter of financing the proposition is expected from members. Rev. Wilson's plan would place expense of teaching the Bible upon churches in sympathy with the movement. No figures on estimated cost were given by the committee.

Bundist Organ Criticizes Socialist Leaders' Sympathy With Palestine Movement

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 31.—"Die Volkszeitung," organ of the "Bund," Jewish Socialist Party of Poland, published yesterday the correspondence which took place between Heinrich Ehrlich, Bundist leader, and Friedrich Adler, secretary of the Second Socialist International, immediately after the Jewish Agency conference at Zurich last summer.

Ehrlich in the correspondence touches upon the active sympathy for Zionism shown by Emil Vandervelde, Belgian Socialist leader, and also upon the congratulations sent by Leon Blum, French Socialist, to the Jewish Agency, in which Blum expressed the sympathy of the Socialist International for the Palestine work. In his letter to Adler, Ehrlich had said:

"I believe we are entitled to be dissatisfied in the face of these acts by the representatives of the International, who, not being acquainted with Jewish life, placed barriers in the path of the Jewish workers and their Socialist struggles through their pro-Zionist activities."

In his reply, Adler stated that the International has no official attitude towards the Palestine question and that nobody is therefore entitled to speak in the name of the International. Adler also emphasizes the unfavorable position of the Jewish proletariat caused by the fact that the Bund does not belong to the Socialist International, and suggests that the Bund join it.

A conference of the Bund will soon be held to consider especially the question of joining. The "Volkszeitung" is now publishing articles for and against joining the International.

German Jews Plan Conference to Discuss Economic Plight

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Mar. 31.—An economic conference of German Jewry in order to discuss and decide means to mitigate the bad economic situation of German Jews was proposed at yesterday's annual meeting of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden. Kareski, president of the Berlin Jewish Kehillah, reported about the fight that is going on against the German government's refusal to approve the new Jewish Kehillah status, which would give East-European Jews living in Germany the right to be elected as Kehillah members.

The meeting was presided over by James Simon, president of the Hilfsverein. Dr. Wishnitzer, general secretary, in his report showed that the Hilfsverein helped last year 38,000 Jewish and non-Jewish emigrants, aided Chutzim going to Palestine and also did relief work in the Jewish colonies in Soviet Russia and other East European countries. He declared that the Hilfsverein now has 78,000 annual dues-paying members.

Comzet Commission Reveals Many Jews Lost Rights in White Russia Illegally

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Mar. 31.—A special commission of the Comzet, the government department for settling the Jews on the land, which had been dispatched to the small towns of White Russia to investigate the situation there with regard to the lishenty or people without rights, reports today that a great number of Jews there have been deprived of their right unlawfully by the local Soviets.

In addition to the illegal deprivation of rights of thousands of people, the local soviets also confiscated by unlawful means the property of hundreds and taxed them with impossible duties and declared them kulaks and nepmen. Among those who suffered from these measures are many Jewish artisans who were deprived of their rights simply because years ago members of their families conducted minor trading with a total stock of about ten roubles while their average monthly earnings amounted to twenty roubles.

The commission investigated the entire Minsk and Bobroisk regions. Provincial leaders there excuse their acts by saying that they were afraid they might be accused of "right" heresy if they were mild to the population. All of those who suffered from the illegal acts will now be reinstated in their rights.

Louis Topkis Leaves \$25,000 to the Hebrew University

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Wilmington, Mar. 31.—A bequest of \$25,000 to the Hebrew University in Jerusalem is included in the will of the late Louis Topkis, millionaire philanthropist and prominent Zionist who died here last week. The will was probated here today. Virtually every institution in Wilmington without regard to race, creed or color, is remembered in the will.

The bequest to the Hebrew University provides for a chair in the joint names of the deceased and his wife and is to become operative upon the death of the latter. Some of the other large bequests from an estate estimated to be more than a million dollars, include \$5,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia; Jewish Community Center, \$5,000; Adath Kodesh Congregation, \$5,000; Wilmington Hebrew Charities, \$5,000; Temple Beth Emes \$1,000; Congregation Chesed Shel Emes, \$1,000; Yeshiva Isaac Elchanan, \$2,500; Jewish Consumptive Relief Society (Denver) \$2,500; four Wilmington hospitals, \$1,000 each; Florence Crittenton Home, \$500; Home for Merciful Rest, \$500; Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, \$250.

Abraham Topkis, a son, and Nathaniel I. S. Goldman, a son-in-law of Philadelphia, are named executors.

Richards, in Letter to "Times," Says Roumanian Gov't Has Not Redeemed Pledges to Jews

A correction of an erroneous impression conveyed in correspondence from Bucharest in the "New York Times" of March 16 reporting an interview with Ion Lugoianu, State Secretary to Juliu Maniu, Prime Minister of Roumania, is contained in the letter to the "New York Times" of March 30 from Bernard G. Richards, Executive Director of the American Jewish Congress.

Declaring it to be a matter of grave regret and serious concern to the Jews of Roumania and of the United States that the Maniu government's pledges have remained unredeemed and that the position of the Jews in the last year, despite these pledges have become even more tragic politically, economically and culturally, Mr. Richards points out that the new communities law upon which Mr. Lugoianu bases improvements for the Jew is "in reality a blow at the integrity of the remaining Jewish community forced upon the Jews" despite their unified opposition.

Mr. Richards also refers to the fact that all Jewish governmental schools were still closed despite promises that they would be re-opened and that where schools privately subsidized by Jews are permitted to function, Hebrew and Yiddish are classified as foreign languages by the government.

Discussing "the virtual numerus clausus which exists," Mr. Richards points to the difficulties that Jewish students encounter before being admitted into Roumanian universities. Explaining that while the Jews bear the chief burden of taxation there is a complete indifference on the part of the authorities as to the cultural and social needs of the Jews, Mr. Richards declares that "the government subsidy to the Jewish schools amounts to five cents per capita, and that is offered as evidence of the broadening of the government's Jewish viewpoint."

Turning to "the one improvement upon its predecessors to which the Maniu government might have pointed" during the first months of its regime, "the absence of anti-Semitic excesses," Mr. Richards says, "the events of the last three months have denied it that distinction. The repeated excesses by students which threatened even the distinguished Jewish leader, Nahum Sokolow . . . and the failure of the government to punish the offenders placed the Maniu government in the same category with its predecessors."

Deputy Gruenbaum's Son Gets Prison Term for Communism

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Mar. 31—The Polish court of appeals here has decided to impose a harsher sentence upon Deputy Gruenbaum's son, who was accused of Communist activity, than that which the circuit court had previously given him. Instead of a year and a half in jail, Gruenbaum's son will now serve four years, besides losing his citizenship.

Young Gruenbaum was defended in court by the Jewish deputy Hartglas.

Enthusiasm Spreading Nationally for Allied Jewish Campaign as Texas and Oklahoma Are First States to Become Organized

Texas, with a quota of \$200,000, and Oklahoma, with a goal of \$75,000, are in the van of American Jewish communities already organized for immediate state and city drives for the \$6,000,000 Allied Jewish Campaign for the purposes of the Joint Distribution Committee and the Agency for Palestine, and a large number of cities in other parts of the United States are actively preparing to put on fund-raising drives, according to an announcement from national headquarters.

The Texas campaign, which will be headed by J. K. Hexter of Dallas, will be launched at a state-wide conference in that city, on Sunday, April 6. Mr. Hexter is a veteran of many local drives in the "Lone Star" State. He was the state treasurer of the famous drive in Texas in 1926 for the United Jewish Campaign, when, having been assigned a quota of \$250,000, the Jewish communities of that state voluntarily increased their goal to \$300,000 and passed that figure by \$10,000. The Texas conference will be addressed by Morris Rothenberg, one of the national chairmen of the Allied Jewish Campaign.

Oklahoma, the second state ready "to go," will be led by Henry P. Wolff of Oklahoma City. Like its southern neighbor, Oklahoma was one of the banner states of the United Jewish Campaign, exceeding its quota of \$125,000 in one of the first state drives to be completed, by \$28,000. The fund-raising drive in Oklahoma will take place during the last two weeks of this month.

In addition to the organization of these two states, the national officers of the Allied Jewish Campaign announce that a large number of cities have already organized, or are in process of organization, and that in many communities, drives will be held within the next ten weeks.

New Haven's drive, scheduled for May 4 with a goal of \$50,000, will be led by Alexander Cahn as chairman; Samuel Weil, treasurer, and Louis Sachs, secretary. Mr. Weil and Mr. Cahn were state chairman and treasurer respectively of the U. J. C. campaign in Connecticut. Western Massachusetts, comprising Springfield, Holyoke, Pittsfield, Northampton, Greenfield and a number of smaller communities, is planning to launch a combined drive to begin with a public dinner in Springfield on May 14.

Youngstown, Ohio, is another city where a drive will begin on May 4th. The leaders there are Clarence Strouss, chairman; Harry Levinson, chairman of the special gifts division; Harry Meyer, treasurer; and Julius Kahn, honorary chairman.

Duluth is organized for a drive to begin June 10th with H. Y. Josephs as chairman; I. Freimuth and Mrs. A. B. Horwitz, vice-chairmen; F. Labowitz, treasurer; Robert Karon, secre-

tary; and Harry Davis, chairman of teams.

Another combined drive by communities sufficiently adjacent to each other is scheduled to begin on May 4th, on the Hudson River line of New Jersey. The communities that will participate in this drive are Jersey City, Hoboken, Union City, West New York, and possibly Bayonne. New Brunswick, Passaic and Paterson are in process of organization and efforts are being made by national headquarters that the drives in those cities take place simultaneously with the drives already scheduled for New Jersey. Bangor, Me., will have its drive on May 4th.

Albany, N. Y., is another city contemplating a Spring campaign, with every prospect that its drive will be scheduled for the middle of May.

Superior, Wis., has set June 11th as its drive date, and is now in the midst of preparations to go over the top.

St. Paul, Minn., is also preparing for an early drive, possibly in May. A meeting of the following community leaders will be held shortly to decide on a drive date and to select the campaign officers: Ralph N. Cardozo, Milton P. Firestone, Gustavus Loevinger, Maurice W. Stoffer, Rabbi H. S. Margolis, Rabbi Herman Cohen, Jesse B. Calmenson, and A. M. Calmenson.

Free Sons of Israel Lay Cornerstone of New Home

The cornerstone of the new clubhouse of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel was laid on Sunday afternoon by Samuel Sturz, grand master, in the presence of more than 500 persons. Among the organizations represented at the ceremony were the Jewish Theatrical Guild of America, the Jewish War Veterans, Knights of Pythias and others. Leopold Spitz, life member of the Executive Board, presided.

Before the exercises began, a parade of members of various Masonic lodges took place. Among the guests at the exercises was John F. Curry, Tammany leader. Rabbis Edward Lissman and Mortimer Bloom, Judge Samuel Prince, Deputy Police Commissioner Rutenberger and Assemblyman Berg were among the speakers.

Catholic Welfare Association Makes Near East Appeal

The Catholic Near East Welfare Association in the United States, inaugurated four years ago by Pope Pius XI, is conducting a national roll-call of its members on behalf of the reconstruction program to which the association is devoted. The Papal welfare program in the Near East includes projects of reconstruction in Palestine, as well as the completion of a new medical dispensary now under construction.

Protestant Paper Terms Montreal Jewish School Bill "Unchristian and Bolshevik"

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Mar. 31—Unchristian and Bolshevik are the terms in which the "Guardian", an English newspaper published at Verdun, a suburb of Montreal, refers to the separate Jewish school bill which it scathingly attacks. The motive behind the attack is said to be the fact that the Protestant schools at Verdun are running at a loss and the withdrawal of Jewish children from the schools would increase the financial burden of these schools.

The "Guardian" declared that "Canada can never allow a school with an official status and non-Christian character. The province of Quebec will yet deplore the division of school taxes in order to satisfy certain groups. How can the Catholic majority justify such action? It may at the present moment settle a small political issue but it is necessary on that account to drive Christ out of the schools and make room for Semitic teachings?"

"There is no doubt that very many children of the Bolshevik element of Russia will be found attending these non-Christian schools when they are created and it may not take very long before they will begin preaching the doctrines of Lenin and Trotsky. Why shouldn't the Catholic majority and Protestant minority stand united and let it be known that Canada must remain a Christian country?"

Ben Avi Fined for Publishing Supplement to "Palestine Weekly"

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 31—Ben Avi, prominent Jewish newspaperman and editor of the "Palestine Weekly", was today fined \$25 for publishing a supplement to his paper in the form of a booklet that contained an open letter to the High Commissioner regarding the suppression of the Hebrew daily, "Doar Hayom." The booklet had criticized the censorship regulations prevailing during the riots.

The charge against him was that he had not obtained permission to print the supplement in the first place and in the second it was published in Hebrew while the "Palestine Weekly" is published in English and in the third place it had been published in Tel Aviv instead of in Jerusalem. Keith Roach, former district commissioner for Jerusalem, was called as a witness. Although he protested the court ruled that he must give evidence.

District Commissioner Acknowledges Resignation of Jewish Councilmen

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Mar. 31—The district commissioner has written letters to the Jewish members of the Jerusalem municipal council who resigned, acknowledging the resignations and thanking them for their past service. High Commissioner Chancellor has advised acting mayor Jakob Faraj to continue the sittings of the council as usual.

Edward Freschl, Milwaukee Manufacturer, Active in Jewish Charities, Dies at Age of 53

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Milwaukee, Mar. 31—Edward Freschl, 53, president of the Holeproof Hosiery Company and of Mt. Sinai Hospital died in Mt. Sinai Hospital from complications following an operation a week ago. Mr. Freschl was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., and came to Milwaukee with his father at the age of 5. The elder Freschl founded the Kalamazoo Knitting Company in Milwaukee in 1882, the pioneer concern of its kind west of the Alleghenies.

Following his graduation from the University of Wisconsin, Edward Freschl joined his father and conceived the idea of "holeproof hosiery" which was then sold under a guarantee of replacement for wear. The firm name was changed to the Holeproof Hosiery Co. in 1904. Mr. Freschl was a director of the Federated Jewish Charities for over 15 years and chairman of the Jewish War Relief Drive in 1921.

Lauds Goldstein as Fit Supreme Court Candidate

Lauding Jonah J. Goldstein as an able man and a devoted Jew who deserves the appointment of New York Supreme Court justice in the place of Justice Proskauer who has resigned, Jacob Fishman in yesterday's "Morning Journal" criticizes Tammany Hall for bringing its influence to bear in favor of the appointment of a Jew who is not known in Jewish circles.

"Tammany admits the principle that a Jew should get the appointment," says Mr. Fishman. "But at the same time it brings its influence to bear not on a Jew who is known and prominent in Jewish circles, but wishes to give the appointment to one who is a Jew in name only. Thus we hear now that among all the candidates Tammany has chosen one who is absolutely strange to Jewish interests, who is not identified with any work which bears a Jewish character."

"At the same time such a devoted Jew as Jonah Goldstein, who is no less fit for the office than any other of the candidates and is beloved in all Jewish circles, is a candidate for the appointment. The Jewish citizens of New York will watch carefully which Jew will be appointed in place of Proskauer."

J. N. F. Celebration Tonight at Second Avenue Theatre

The annual Jewish National Fund celebration will be held tonight, at the Second Avenue Theatre. The performance, which is sponsored by the Council of Organization for Palestine under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund, will include the presentation of the Yiddish opera, "Bar-Kochba," by Abraham Goldfagen, in a new setting, under the direction of Joseph Rumshinsky and Jacob Kalich.

Yiddish Culture Society Asks Yiddish Be Taught in Schools of New York

The first annual convention of the "Yiddische Kultur Gesellschaft," the organization for promoting Yiddish culture in America, closed Sunday evening after adopting several important resolutions, among them one urging a campaign to advocate the study of Yiddish in American high schools and colleges and another protesting against alleged persecutions of the Yiddish language by Hebraists in Palestine.

At the Sunday morning session two papers were read in which the condition of Yiddish culture in this country and its possibilities were discussed. The first, by Dr. Jacob Shatzky, discussed the importance of Yiddish collections in American libraries. Dr. Shatzky declared that the largest and best collection of Yiddish books is in the library of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, while many volumes that are of great historical interest for the development of the Yiddish language are in the Newberry collection in Chicago.

S. Niger, Yiddish literary critic, read a paper in which he discussed the possibility of starting a movement, in co-operation with the other national minority groups of the United States, for the teaching of Yiddish in American high schools and colleges. There is a large number of school children in this country with Yiddish traditions, Mr. Niger said, and Jewish children should have an opportunity in the public schools to develop those traditions by a study of the historical growth of their culture.

Among other resolutions which the conference adopted were: To congratulate the Jewish masses of Soviet Russia and other countries upon their achievements in the field of Yiddish culture; to initiate plans for a world union of Yiddish cultural organizations; to condemn the attacks upon the Yiddish Socialist schools in Poland; to support the work of the Yiddish Scientific Institute of Vilna by an annual subsidy; to issue an official organ of the Yiddische Kultur Gesellschaft; and to thank the Yiddish press for aiding the society in its work.

An executive board of 40 members, 25 of them from New York City, was elected. Among those who addressed the convention at its close was Peretz Hirschbeim, noted Yiddish playwright, who stated that real Jewish culture was being created only where Jewish agricultural colonies are being established. "It can hardly be said that New York is in America," said Hirschbeim, "it would be more true to say that it is at the rim of it. It often seems to me that if you could give New York one big push it would roll all the way across the ocean over into Europe." Hirschbeim, who is a globe-trotter, urged the devotees of Yiddish culture to pay more attention to the rest of the country. David Pinski, another Yiddish playwright, was chairman of the closing session of the convention.

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