

Jewish Reply to White Paper Raps Misinterpretations, Misrepresentations of Mandate, False Views of Simpson Report, Modification of 1922 White Paper to Disadvantage of Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 28—The Jewish reply to the White Paper which was issued by the British government on Oct. 20th, and which aroused world-wide criticism, is contained in a memorandum which has been submitted to the British government. The memorandum, which constitutes the first official Jewish reply to the White Paper, has been prepared under the auspices of the Jewish Agency by Leonard Stein, well known expert on Palestinian and Zionist affairs and former political secretary of the World Zionist Executive.

The document, which characterizes the White Paper as "unfortunate in its contents and not less unfortunate in its tone and outlook," criticizes the White Paper under the following five summarized headings:

"1. The White Paper misrepresents and misinterprets the Mandate.

"2. It lays down principles which, in vital particulars modify, to the disadvantage of the Jews, the policy embodied in the White Paper of 1922, and which are incompatible with the normal development of the Jewish National Home as contemplated in the Mandate.

"3. Though it purports to be based on the report of Sir John Hope Simpson, it gives a false impression of his findings on a number of important points, and, while emphasizing those features of the report which can be turned to the disadvantage of the Jews, fails to

bring out the true nature of the constructive proposals which are the essence of Sir John Hope Simpson's final recommendations.

"4. While ostensibly designed to promote 'cordial cooperation between the Jews, Arabs and the government,' it loses no opportunity of introducing injurious, and in some cases quite irrelevant allegations, of which the effect, if not the purpose, can only be to discredit the Jewish Agency, to disparage Jewish achievements in Palestine, and to encourage the ill-disposed elements of the Arab population.

"5. Quite apart from its specific proposals (which are, indeed, so vague, confused and ambiguous that it is not easy to be sure of their precise significance) the White Paper is conceived in a spirit which is not that of a government seriously interested in the establishment of the Jewish National Home, and conscious of having in this regard responsibilities implying, not merely a reluctant and grudging acquiescence, but active and positive cooperation."

Mandate Body's Report Cited

Afer quoting the Balfour Declaration and statements by Lord Balfour, Lloyd George, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil on this document, all of them testifying that the establishment of the Jewish National Home was the main purpose of the Mandate, the memorandum takes issue with the contention of the White Paper that the policies it pronounced are based on the following recent statement of the Mandates Commission which the Commission conceived to be the essence of the Mandate, that, namely, "that the obligations laid down in the Mandate in regard to the two sections of the population are of equal weight; that the two obligations imposed upon the Mandatory are in no sense irreconcilable." While land and immigration bulk most largely in the White Paper, the obligations which the Mandate imposes upon the Mandatory power and which are of equal weight as formulated by the Mandates Commission are as follows: "(1) placing the country under such . . . conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home. (2) placing the country under such conditions as will secure the development of self-governing institutions." From this the memorandum concludes that the quotation in the White Paper from the Mandates Commission's report is irrelevant and misleading.

The memorandum also criticizes the omission by the White Paper, in its recital of those portions of the Mandate relating to Jewish and non-Jewish interests, of the preamble to the Man-

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Pogroms Planned If Anti-Soviet Intervention Plot Succeeded, Witness Testifies

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Nov. 28—Anti-Jewish pogroms would have taken place in Ukraine, if the plans of the so-called Industrial Party had materialized, according to statement made yesterday by Engineer Victor Alexeyev Laritcheff, one of the eight leaders of the Industrial Party now on trial in Moscow for plotting against the Soviet government.

"Our ideal was a united and undivided Russia with a military dictatorship. We had intended to land an army of twenty thousand Cossacks in order to provoke an uprising in Ukraine," Laritcheff said in his testimony. "And also pogroms on Jews," someone shouted loudly, arousing public attention in the court-room.

The possibility of anti-Jewish pogroms coming as a result of the plotted intervention and Ukrainian uprising, especially a march of the Cossacks, was discussed in the lobby of the court during intermission.

The Jews of Soviet Russia are watching the trial with tremendous interest, especially because the highly respected Jew, Aron Sokolovsky, is implicated in the plot. Sokolovsky, although not a Communist, is one of the most important economists in the country.

Jewish Deputy Denounces Czech Blood-Ritual Agitation

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Prague, Nov. 28—An interpretation regarding the recent charge of ritual murder against a Jewish peddler in Bereza, Carpatho-Russia, was made today in Parliament by the Jewish deputy, Ludwig Singer, who also placed before Parliament a number of Jewish demands. He criticized the ministers of Justice and Interior, for permitting the allegation of blood extraction from two Christian girls to become a case. "When President Masaryk's officials stage such a trial against Jews, it means that they are placing the entire Czechoslovak republic in jeopardy," Deputy Singer said.

Further protesting against the recent anti-Semitic demonstrations in Prague, Deputy Singer said that the anti-German nature of these outbreaks was only a cover for public opinion abroad, while actually the demonstrations were directed against the Jews. He then demanded that the government take measures to control the anti-Jewish attitude of the official government press in Carpatho-Russia and insisted that freedom of conscience be given the Jewish population to declare themselves as Jews in the forthcoming census.

Roumania O.K.'s Forced Collection of Jewish Community Taxes

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Nov. 28—The minister of finance today authorized the collection of a compulsory Jewish community tax and ordered the fiscal authorities in the various towns and cities to collect it from Jewish citizens for the benefit of the Jewish community. This tax is to be enforced just as state taxes are. This action is the result of an intervention by the Jewish Parliamentary Club. This is the first time that such a measure to promote the development of the Jewish communities has been officially undertaken by the government.

Meanwhile Senator Nemirower, speaking in the Senate, protested against the reduction in the state's grant to the Jewish communities. Asking that the ministers of finance and cults refuse their sanction to such an injustice he urged an increased grant in the coming year. The minister of finance said that the state of the government's finances made the reduction necessary and he voiced the hope that a better arrangement would be possible. He promised, however, to give the matter his full at-

Conflict in Polish Zionism as Farbstein Demands Sejm Seat of Dr. Rosenblatt

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 28—An internal conflict in Zionist ranks appeared today to be developing here as a result of Heschel Farbstein's failure to be elected to the Sejm. Farbstein, president of the Warsaw Jewish community, was a party to a pre-election arrangement according to which Deputy Isaac Gruenbaum was to receive the first seat of the Zionist candidates and Farbstein the second. But Farbstein was not elected in Bialystok while Dr. Rosenblatt, another Zionist candidate, was elected in Lodz. Rosenblatt is unwilling to resign his seat in favor of Farbstein.

Farbstein, however, insists that the pre-election arrangement be carried out. Deputy Gruenbaum is reported to be willing to resign in Farbstein's favor but the Zionist press is urging him not to do it. Two delegations, one of the old Zionists and another of student Zionists waited on Farbstein requesting him to waive his claim. Meanwhile rumors have spread that Deputy Gruenbaum is considering going to Palestine or settling in London in the interests of the Tarbut (Hebrew Schools). Deputy Gruenbaum however authorized the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to deny these rumors.

Meanwhile a deputation of more than a thousand Zionists gathered in front of the Jewish community offices here today to demand that Farbstein waive his claim to a seat in the Sejm. Farbstein however insists that Dr. Rosenblatt resign in his favor and if this is not done threatens to bring the matter before the Court of Honor of the Zionist Congress. It is noteworthy that the Zionists of Lodz have resolved not to permit Dr. Rosenblatt to resign since he was elected by the entire Jewish population of Lodz.

Rabbis Quit Australia as Depression Slices Salaries

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Melbourne, Nov. 28—A mass migration of Australian rabbis to England is expected here because almost every rabbi in every Australian Jewish community has suffered a drastic salary reduction as a result of the grave nation-wide economic distress.

The synagogue building of the local Hebrew congregation has been mortgaged in order to compensate Rabbi S. Mestel who is leaving Melbourne because of the financial depression among Australian Jewish communal and charitable institutions. This depression is so grave that many Jewish organizations have found it necessary to discharge many of their employees. Another local rabbi, Rabbi Hirsch, is leaving the city next week, while the rabbi of Brisbane is about to seek court action against his congregation for an enforced salary cut.

Dying Jew Declines Blood Transfusion from Christian

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 28—The curiously interesting question of whether a Jew, on the point of death, should refuse an infusion of Gentile blood if he knows that such an operation can save him is arousing great discussion. In the London hospital lies a Jew, whose name the press does not mention, who refuses to allow steps to be taken that may save his life.

The donor, a member of the London Blood Transfusion Service, was asked today to come to this hospital so that the transfusion might be made. The patient, on learning that the donor was not a Jew, flatly refused to submit to the transfusion, saying he would not allow Gentile blood to flow in his veins.

MacDonald Says No British Government Has Done as Much for Palestine as Labor

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 28—No British government has ever done as much for Palestine as the present Labor government, Premier MacDonald declared today in a statement issued on behalf of James Hall, Labor candidate in the parliamentary by-election in Whitechapel. Not only is the government not aiming to discontinue or prohibit Jewish immigration, the Premier said, but "we are providing for a continuation of colonization operations without a break and we are planning a large scheme of land development and irrigation with the object of making additional land available for Jews and Arabs. We propose to guarantee a loan of \$12,500,000 for this purpose. Has any government ever done as much?"

The Prime Minister's statement on behalf of the Labor candidate is the latest indication of the anxiety with which the government is watching the Whitechapel campaign where because the Jewish electorate is 40 per cent of the total the White Paper and the Palestine policy are the chief issues. The Conservatives are making a strenuous fight to wrest this seat from the government, Lord Melchett having urged the Jewish voters to support the Conservative nominee. The Liberal candidate is a Zionist leader.

Premier MacDonald said "efforts will undoubtedly be made to misinterpret to the electors the intentions of the government regarding the carrying out of the Mandate and the establishment of the Jewish National Home. The debate in the House of Commons showed how groundless was the attack of the Liberals and Conservatives. We are determined to carry out the Mandate, in which the Balfour Declaration is embodied, in a most conscientious way and in full accordance with the interpretation of that Mandate given in the 1922 White Paper to which all successive governments have subscribed."

He also stated that the government is

Raps Supernatural Elements in Religious Education of Children Up to Fourth Grades

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Detroit, Nov. 28—The elimination of miraculous and supernatural elements in the religious education of children in the first four grades of Jewish schools was urged yesterday by Dr. Jacob S. Golub of Cincinnati, addressing the convention of the Jewish Religious Education Association of Michigan and Ohio at the Hotel Statler.

Dr. Golub's theory was opposed by Dr. Emanuel Gamoran of Cincinnati, Rabbi Louis Witt of Dayton, Rabbi Leon Fram of Detroit, Rabbi Israel Lebediger of Windsor, Ontario, and others. Discussions of methods of teaching in primary departments featured the convention sessions.

At the convention banquet last night Dr. Abram Sachar of the University of Illinois Hillel Foundation, author of a history of the Jews, urged teachers to make Jewish history a living thing, declaring that there is much more dramatic possibility in Jewish than in other histories.

Dr. Leo M. Franklin of Detroit was toastmaster at the banquet. One hundred and fifty delegates are attending the convention which will end today.

300 Christians Join Protest Against Synagogue Desecrations

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Nov. 28—Six hundred Christians participated today in a meeting under the auspices of the Central Association of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith in Trebnitz, called to protest against the repeated desecration of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries. The concert hall was completely filled with republican youths carrying the red and gold banner, but the Mayor of the town was absent, against which speakers of the Central Association protested, because among the graves recently desecrated was that of M. Heller, who had given large sums to the municipality for the endowment of a Citizens' Home.

A resolution was unanimously adopted condemning the desecrations and charging that three Hitlerites had desecrated the local cemetery and synagogue. The meeting called upon the Central government to prevent anti-Jewish incitement.

now consulting with the Jewish representatives and assured the Jews that "the Labor party is second to none in its sympathy with the ideal of the Jewish National Home and in its desire to facilitate whatever expansion of that National Home, in accordance with the terms of the Mandate, may prove practicable."

It is understood that the Premier's statement has not been received enthusiastically by the Poale Zion, Socialist Zionist party, which has been supporting the Labor candidate in Whitechapel. The by-election is set for December 3.

8 Detroit Chalutzim**Leave for Palestine**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Detroit, Nov. 28—Eight young men and women of this city, none over 21, left on Tuesday for Palestine where they are to settle as Chalutzim. This group devoted the past three years in training on farms in Michigan and in New Jersey, thereby preparing themselves for colonization in Palestine. The group consists of Meyer Harrison, Berl Brzozka, Ida Levin, Moshe Salowitchik, Dvora Levin, Emanuel Zahler, Ephraim Malamud, Joseph Michalowsky, Malka Reichman, Sarah Komoroff, Shoshana Peis and Rachmiel Katz.

This group is the second in all the history of American Jewish effort for Palestine to leave for active work in the Homeland. More than 500 Detroit Zionists turned out to honor this group of Chalutzim.

Manchester Raises \$1,990**for Allied Jewish Campaign**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 28—Announcement comes from the chairman and treasurer of the Allied Jewish Campaign being conducted here, Messrs. Ben Meyer and I. A. Brodie, respectively, that the sum of \$1,990 contributed in the community completes the drive here. The campaign is reported to be an annual success in a community of this size with a small Jewish population.

Pole Sentenced for Cutting**off Beard of Aged Jew**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 28—The Polish teamster, Granski, was sentenced today to nine months' imprisonment in the city of Rovno for an attempt to cut off the beard of the Jew Abraham Masur, against his will.

Cutting the beards of Jews against their will, which was a favorite pastime of Polish hooligans several years ago, was energetically combated by the government and the severe punishment of Granski is interpreted here as a step against allowing this crime to come into popularity again.

Downtown Young Judaea**to Hold Children's Forums**

Young Judaea, the national Jewish youth organization, announces a series of Friday evening forums for the children of the lower East Side, under the auspices of its lower Manhattan Council. This is one feature of an extensive program of active Young Judaea work that is being pursued by the Council.

The first of the series of four gatherings to be held on consecutive Friday evenings will take place on November 28th, at 8 p. m., in the auditorium of the Zitomer Talmud Torah Darchei Noam. The topic for discussion is "Jewish Youth in America." Besides a short talk, a fascinating story and group singing will be on the program.

Site of Jacob's Well**Said to Be For Sale**

A rumor that the Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem is ready to sell its property near Nablus, the ancient Shechem, which is supposed to be the site of Jacob's Well, is reported by Dr. Alexander Mombelli, the Jerusalem correspondent of the National Catholic Welfare Council news service. The place has always been venerated by Jews, Christians and Moslems. A church, which was destroyed toward the end of the 12th century, was built there by the Crusaders. The ruins of the shrine were bought a century ago by the Greek Orthodox Church from the Turkish government.

Joint Board of Z. O. Groups**Planning Congress Elections**

A joint board representing all Zionist factions in this country has been named to prepare for the election of American delegates to the seventeenth World Zionist Congress which will open on February 5, 1931, according to an announcement issued by Jacob de Haas, chairman for organization of the Zionist Organization of America.

It is expected that a record number of Jews will participate in the elections which will take place the latter part of December. Each three thousand voters are entitled to elect one delegate, according to the rules of the World Zionist Congress.

Every Jew and Jewess over the age of eighteen is entitled to vote upon the payment of what is known as the shekel, which pays for enrollment in the World Zionist Organization. The shekel, the biblical term for a coin, was introduced at the first Zionist Congress at Basle, Switzerland, in 1897 and is designed to permit every Jew to affiliate himself with the movement for the upbuilding of Palestine. A shekel costs fifty cents.

Passion Play Not to Be Denied**Use of Cincinnati Hall**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Cincinnati, Nov. 28—A Clifford Shinkle, president of the Cincinnati Music Hall Association, has informed the anti-defamation commission of the B'nai Brith Constitutional Grand Lodge that at a special meeting of a quorum of association directors it was decided that the Freiburg Passion Play, sponsored by the Cincinnati Bible Students Association, could not be denied use of the hall, December 14th.

Shinkle pointed out that it would establish a precedent so that if later the Ku Klux Klan wanted to deny the use of the hall to Catholics or vice versa the Music Hall directors would be placed in an embarrassing position.

In 1927 largely through the efforts of a Jewish mayor, Murray Seasongood, the Music Hall Association received a deed from the city for the land on which the auditorium stands so that it could be used as collateral for a loan to improve the convention facilities of Music Hall.

Chancellor Sees Mosul Oil**Making Haifa Great Port**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Haifa, Nov. 28—A large portion of the oil from the Mosul fields in Iraq will flow to Haifa, High Commissioner Chancellor predicted today in formally opening the Shell Oil Company's Haifa plant. He also confirmed that before long the Haifa-Bagdad railroad will be built and will eventually link up Teheran in Persia with Haifa.

Declaring that the ruler of Persia had already inquired regarding the possibility of a Persian line linking up with the Haifa-Bagdad route, High Commissioner Chancellor voiced the hope that Haifa would become a refining and distributing center for the Iraq oil which would make that port as great as the Mediterranean ports of Genoa and Marseilles. Haifa, he said, as the junction of the railway, will be the most important link not only for Palestine and Transjordan but also for Iraq and Persia.

More Jewish Effort Is Reply**to Britain, Ben-Gurion Says**

Increased Jewish effort for the upbuilding of Palestine is the best answer to the British government's White Paper, declared David Ben-Gurion, general secretary of the Palestine Jewish Labor Federation, on his arrival in this country on Thursday. Mr. Ben-Gurion is to participate in the American Jewish Labor convention on behalf of Palestine which is taking place this week-end in New York City at Beethoven Hall.

"The Jewish workers of Palestine are proud of the things for which they were criticized by the Colonial Office in the White Paper," said Mr. Ben-Gurion. "The Histadruth is convinced that in its aims and aspirations it has the support of the entire Jewish labor world, and of the British and international labor movement as well. We know what disappointment the White Paper caused in the British Labor Party itself and we have no doubt as to the attitude of the entire Socialist Internationale."

Jaffa Plans Expenditure of**\$1,500,000 in Ten Years**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jaffa, Nov. 28—A ten year scheme involving the expenditure of \$1,500,000 was submitted by the Jaffa municipality today in connection with its 1931 budget. Of this sum the city desires to borrow two-thirds and obtain the remainder by the sale of land and its annual grant-in-aid of \$40,000.

Warsaw to Name Chief**Street for Zamenhof**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Warsaw, Nov. 28—The municipality of Warsaw today finally decided to rename the famous Dzikagasse to Zamenhofstrasse, after the late Lazarus Ludwig Zamenhof, of the universal language Esperanto. The anti-Semitic National Democratic councilors, who were absent when the decision was taken, made a vain attempt to question the legality of the decision.

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date, "implying that no account is to be taken of the fact that the preamble emphasizes the importance attached by the framers of the Mandate to the establishment of the Jewish National Home by including in the preamble two paragraphs relating to that subject—the first reciting the Balfour Declaration, and the second referring to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country."

Obligations Are to Jewish People

In this connection the memorandum points out that while article 2 of the Mandate speaks explicitly of the "establishment of the Jewish National Home as laid down in the preamble," making a reference to the preamble essential to an appreciation of article 2, the preamble explains that what is meant is "a national home for the Jewish people." From this the memorandum draws the conclusion that the obligations undertaken by the British government regarding the national home "are obligations to the Jewish people, and not, as might be supposed from various passages of the White Paper, merely obligations to the local Jewish inhabitants as one of the two sections of the population of Palestine."

The memorandum is also critical of the omission from the list of passages making "special reference to the Jewish National Home and to Jewish interests," of the most important of all such passages apart from the preamble, namely article 2, which opens by enjoining the Mandatory power to create "such political, administrative and economic conditions" as will ensure the establishment of the Jewish National Home. Article 2, the memorandum notes, is referred to only among those articles bearing upon the "safeguarding of the rights of the non-Jewish community."

The detailed reply to the government then goes into an analytic examination of the various articles of the Mandate of which the White Paper offers an interpretation. It finds that the last part of article 2 by which the Mandatory power is "also" made responsible "for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine irrespective of race or religion" has no bearing on the proposals with regard to land and immigration lengthily discussed in the White Paper. Noting that the words used are "civil and religious rights," and pointing out that no question of religious rights enters, the memorandum argues that as regards "civil rights" it cannot be seriously contended that the "civil rights" of any inhabitant of Palestine include the right to be provided by the government with land or with employment, or the right to require the government to take any particular action with regard to land settlement or immigration. It contends that since no inhabitant of Palestine enjoys, or has ever enjoyed, any rights of this kind, "it

is impossible to construe the Mandate as requiring the Mandatory to safeguard rights which have no existence."

Finds Paraphrase Perverse

The memorandum finds too that the paraphrase of article 6 of the Mandate in paragraph 21 of the White Paper, which defines article 6 as follows: "it is the duty of the administration under the Mandate to ensure that the position of the 'other sections of the population' is not prejudiced by Jewish immigration. Also it is its duty under the Mandate to encourage close settlement by Jews on the land, subject always to the former condition," is "unreasonable and perverse."

Taking exception to this interpretation, the memorandum says "where the imposition of a duty is qualified by a

settlement which article 6 of the Mandate expressly directs the Mandatory to facilitate and encourage."

Discusses "Rights and Position"

The memorandum then turns to the question of the possible interpretation of the proviso in article 6 in a way other than that which "renders nugatory the positive injunction of the article." The answer to the question, it finds, depends on the meaning attached to the words "rights and position." Carefully showing that the words used are "rights and position" and not "interests" and demonstrating that unlike article 2, this part of article 6 deals, not with the inhabitants of Palestine as individuals, but with "other sections of the population," the memorandum says that so far as "rights" are concerned, it seems tolerably clear that the proviso that "the rights of other sections of the population are not to be prejudiced" is merely a "paraphrase of the proviso to the Balfour Declaration, which lays it down that

TEN PRINCIPAL POINTS IN JEWISH AGENCY'S DETAILED REPLY TO BRITISH WHITE PAPER

- 1—Claims Misrepresentation and Misinterpretation of Mandate.
- 2—Charges Modification, to Disadvantage of Jews, of 1922 White Paper.
- 3—Says False Impression Given of Findings of Simpson Report.
- 4—Claims Jewish Agency Discredited and Jewish Achievements Disparaged.
- 5—Denies Jewish Immigration Deteriorated Arab Position.
- 6—Questions Figures on "Landless" Arabs, Rural Arab Population and Unemployed Arabs.
- 7—Criticizes Attack on Federation of Jewish Labor and Jewish National Fund.
- 8—Refutes Charge Jewish Immigration Causes Arab Unemployment.
- 9—Sees Arab-Jewish Relations Exacerbated.
- 10—Calls White Paper Unfortunate in Tone and Content.

proviso, it is plainly contrary to all reasonable canons of interpretation to present the proviso as the paramount obligation and the positive duty as a mere appendix. It is quite clear that the main purpose of article 6 was to impose upon the Mandatory the positive and affirmative obligation of facilitating the immigration of Jews and close settlement of Jews on the land."

Claiming that the White Paper's construction of article 6 of the Mandate is something entirely new and noting that the White Paper admits that the obligations laid down by the Mandate with regard to the two sections of the population are of equal weight, the memorandum says "whatever the precise meaning of the proviso, article 6 imposes upon the Mandatory a definite and positive obligation towards the Jews. It is, therefore, inadmissible unless all alternative constructions are plainly excluded, to construe the proviso in such a manner as to make it, on the face of it, incompatible with the discharge by the Mandatory power of the positive obligation imposed upon it. There is high legal authority for the view that the interpretation of the proviso in the White Paper, so far as it relates to immigration, is 'inconsistent with the Mandate, inasmuch as it clearly involves a prohibition—or as the White Paper calls it, a suspension—of all that Jewish immigration and

'nothing shall be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities.'

"In other words, the rights which are not prejudiced are the civil and religious rights of the Arab population, whatever these may be. The question of religious rights is not relevant to this discussion. As for the civil rights of the 'Arab section of the population,' it is impossible to understand on which reasonable principles of construction they can be made to include the right on the part of every Arab in Palestine to be provided with land or employment, as the case may be, before any Jewish immigrant is admitted or any land allowed to pass into Jewish hands, or, for that matter, the 'right' to be prevented from disposing of his land if he desires to do so. So far as the word 'rights' is concerned, it is submitted that there is nothing in article 6 which justifies, still less requires, the action apparently proposed to be taken by the Mandatory power with reference to Jewish land settlement and immigration.

This brings the discussion down to the word "position," the memorandum states. Ruling out the possibility that political position can be referred to, the memorandum finds that saying that the economic position of the Arab section of the population is not to be prejudiced

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can mean either that Jewish immigration and settlement must not result in the economic position of the Arab section of the population being worse than it was when the Mandate came into effect or it may mean that they must not result in the economic position of the Arab section of the population being worse than it would have been if Jewish immigration and settlement had not taken place.

Arab Position No Worse

Quoting the Simpson report and the Foreign Office Handbook of Syria and Palestine to prove that the position of the Arab section of the population, that is of the Arabs as a whole, is no worse than before the Mandate came into effect, the memorandum also finds that that it cannot be seriously suggested that the position of the Arabs as a whole is worse than it would have been if no Jewish immigration had taken place. Pointing out that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the position of the Palestine Arabs is in any respect inferior to that of the neighboring Arabs in Transjordan, Syria or Iraq "where the question of Jewish immigration has not arisen," the memorandum cites the Mandates Commission's reference to "the undeniable material advantages which Palestine has derived from the efforts of the Zionists."

The last consideration on this point, the memorandum states, is whether with the present position of the Arab section of the population as a starting point, there is reason to believe that Jewish immigration must now be restricted if the Arabs' position is not to be changed for the worse. Observing that so far as the provisions of article 6 are concerned to justify fresh restrictions on the immigration and settlement of Jews it must be shown that these restrictions are indispensable in order to prevent the Arab position from deteriorating, the memorandum points out that the Mandatory power has no right under article 6 to place obstacles in the way of Jews in order to effect improvements in the condition of the Arabs.

Hence, the memorandum maintains, the White Paper "goes far beyond anything that is either required or justified by article 6 in laying down the principle that Arabs who at present have no land or too little land must be provided with as much as they require, and that Arab workers must not be merely protected against the loss of employment they have at present, but must be given a prior claim to any fresh employment which may become available.

No Guarantee of Land or Jobs

"The Arab section of the population has never hitherto had a guarantee either of land or employment, and on no reasonable construction of article 6 can the government's obligation to ensure that the position of other sections of the population shall not be prejudiced be interpreted as an obligation to suspend or restrict the immigration of Jews

until the requirements of the Arabs, both with regard to land and to employment have been satisfied."

The memorandum also devotes a number of paragraphs to a defense of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund against the criticism leveled against them in the White Paper. Commenting on the fact that the White Paper raises a question with regard to the articles of the Jewish Agency's constitution which provide that land acquired with funds provided by the Agency shall be held as the inalienable property of the Jewish people, and that "in all works or undertakings carried out or furthered by the Agency, it shall be deemed a matter of principle that Jewish labor shall be employed," the memorandum points out that on August 6, 1930 the British government intimated its readiness to recognize the enlarged Jewish Agency as constituted by the agreement which embodied the constitution, including the articles now objected to.

As regards the criticism of the Jewish National Fund by the White Paper and the exclusive employment of Jewish labor on Jewish land the memorandum cites government sources as being aware of this practice as well as of the existence and organization of the Fund. The strictures of the White Paper with regard to the tenure of land as Jewish public property and to the employment of Jewish labor, the memorandum points out, if agreed to by the Jewish Agency would violate article 6 of the Mandate because it is essential that the Agency "should take such steps as it can to ensure that land acquired for Jewish colonization at the expense of Jewish public funds shall not become an object of speculation but shall continue to be used for the purpose for which it was intended." If the reference to this matter in the White Paper has any definite meaning, the memorandum says, it means that the British government regards it as its duty under the Mandate to introduce legislation making it impossible for the Jewish National Fund to hold land on terms not permitting it to resale, or to insist upon its lessees employing Jewish labor. This, the memorandum submits, contravenes article 6 of the Mandate because it involves legislation designed to prevent the Jewish Agency or the Jewish National Fund from taking effective measures to ensure that land acquired for "close settlement by Jews" with the assistance of Jewish public funds shall continue to be used for this purpose.

Raps Interpretation of Article 11

The memorandum criticizes the White Paper's interpretation of article 11 of the Mandate. It is pointed out that with regard to the final paragraph of the article the White Paper says "that the population of Palestine as a whole, and not an sectional interest, is to be the government's case," while with regard to the second paragraph of the article dealing

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Sees Government Parley as Only Tricky Make-Believe

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 28.—The Jewish Agency's conference with the British government is nothing more than tricky make-believe, on the part of the British government for its permanent officials, the Jewish Chronicle charges today. The fact that preparations are ostentatiously being made by the Palestine Administration for promulgating new ordinances in consonance with the White Paper shows that the government has not the slightest intention of conceding any amelioration of its policy to the Jewish people or to the Jewish protests, the Jewish Chronicle declares.

International Leaders Join in Louis Lipsky Tribute

President Herbert Hoover is one of the many public leaders who have joined Jewish leaders here and abroad in sending messages of tribute to Louis Lipsky, former President of the Zionist Organization of America, for the testimonial dinner that will be tendered to Mr. Lipsky at the Astor Hotel, New York on Sunday evening, December 7th, according to an announcement made by Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, President of the American Jewish Congress, who is Chairman of the Testimonial Committee.

Among those who have written in praise of Mr. Lipsky for his thirty years of service in the American Jewish community are Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Felix M. Warburg, Col. Frederick M. Kisch, Chairman of the Palestine Executive, Dr. Isaac Grunbaum, President of the Polish Zionist Federation, Harry Sacher, former member of the Palestine Executive and noted English attorney, and Lt. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York. These messages will be read at the dinner to Mr. Lipsky. Mr. Deutsch stated.

J.P.S. to Issue Work on Venetian Jewish Community

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—Dr. Cyrus Adler, chairman of the publication committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America, announced today as a result of a meeting recently held, that it had been decided that the next book to be issued should be a book on Venice, by Dr. Cecil Roth, in the historical Jewish community series. This book is a picture of the first Jewish ghetto, in a series whose predecessors were Frankfurt and London. No previous history of the Venice community has been issued.

It was further announced that the Children's Bible, which had been in preparation for several years, was now on press. In conjunction with the board of trustees the committee adopted a somewhat altered policy for the future publications of the Society, based upon the actually expressed wish of the members. In future there will be a minimum of novels and juveniles. This does not mean that the Society will entirely eschew fiction, but only works of extraordinary merit will be accepted.

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Young Jews Will Pay for Errors of Parents, Goldstein Tells 7th Young People's Convention

"The young people will have to pay for the mistakes and the evils of their parents," said Dr. Israel Goldstein, at the seventh annual convention of the Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America. More than two hundred delegates came from every part of the United States and Canada to attend the opening sessions Thursday, at Temple Anshe Chesed. Dr. Goldstein spoke of the disillusionment in which the world finds itself today. "The war to end war," he stated, "failed to achieve its purpose. There is a great deal of platitudinous idealism proclaimed. But the rumblings of the next war are already shaking the foundation of the world. And it is our young people that will have to make the sacrifice when the war comes. The Jew is facing a wave of anti-Semitism which is more deadly than any he has encountered in the past. Even in the United States of America he is beset by a silent conspiracy that is destroying his life socially, industrially and even educationally. And it is the young Jew about to establish himself, who is subject to its cowardly persecution. England's betrayal couched also in hypocritical phraseology will fall with greater deadliness upon the young of Palestine. But we have faith. And youth is strong and brave. The Jew has learned how to wait. We do not despair."

Rabbis E. Chas. Sydney, Benjamin Plotkin and William S. Maley spoke on the Function of Young People's Societies in the congregation; in the Jewish community and in the general community. Nathan Levy, national president of the United Synagogue, stated that as long as the young people manifest so great an enthusiasm in Judaism, Judaism will live.

Form American Christian Body to Aid Palestine Upbuilding

The formation of a committee of American Christians to aid in the upbuilding of Palestine was announced on Thanksgiving Day by the Rev. Edward L. Hunt, founder of America's Good-Will Union, during the Thanksgiving service of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun. The service marked the 105th anniversary of the founding of the congregation.

Members of the committee include former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby; Rev. Dr. Henry Howard, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals; Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins; George Gordon Battle; John E. Connelly; and James H. Post.

Mr. Colby, who was the main speaker at the B'nai Jeshurun services, dealt with the present economic situation in the United States. Dr. Israel Goldstein, rabbi of B'nai Jeshurun, reviewed the congregation's history.

South Carolina Synagogue and School Extension Group Formed

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 28.—Organization of the South Carolina Association of Synagogues and Schools Extension was effected here as a result of the recent state-wide conference held under auspices of the Southeastern Conference Union of American Hebrew Congregations. The newly-established association elected Wendell M. Levi, of Sumter, chairman; Isador Blank, Charleston, vice-chairman; Mrs. Julian Hennig, Columbia, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Sol Kohn, Columbia, recording secretary.

State conferences are to be held every two years and a program of bringing Jewish religious instruction to families in rural and unorganized communities and to Jewish college students is to be sponsored in accordance with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

More than 300 Jewish citizens of South Carolina, representing reform congregations, sisterhoods and brotherhoods, affiliated organizations of the Union, assembled for the conference at Columbia. It was the first of a series to be held in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee.

Rabbi Gustav F. Falk, of Cincinnati field director for the Union, presented a statistical survey of South Carolina showing there are four congregations in the state belonging to the Union with two reformed rabbis; eleven organized sisterhoods and two brotherhoods; sixty communities with one to five Jewish families; eight with five to ten families; twelve with ten to twenty families; three with twenty to thirty families and one with thirty to forty families. There are 108 Jewish students in the colleges throughout the state.

See Possibility of Reaching Arab-Jewish Understanding

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 28.—The possibility of an understanding being reached between Jews and Arabs and the calling of a round table conference is believed to be foreshadowed in conversations between Joshua Hankin, chief land-buyer for the Jewish National Fund, and Issa Elissa, editor of the Arab newspaper Falastin. The Falastin publishes a statement in which Hankin is alleged to state that the highest aim of the Jews is 50,000 additional agricultural families requiring about three and a half million dunams of land. This proposal, the Falastin says, opens the way to round table negotiations.

To Ban Land Transfers Unless High Commissioner Approves

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Jerusalem, Nov. 28.—The Hebrew daily, Davar, today confirms the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's forecast, that land legislation prohibiting all land transfers in the rural areas without the permission of the High Commissioner is being drafted. The Davar recalls that such a law existed in 1921, and was applied to all purchases over \$15,000 but was repealed because of the agitation of the Arab notables, including members of the Moslem Supreme Council.

Two Jewish Boys Win Coast Oratorical Contest

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Los Angeles, Nov. 28.—Mendel Lieberman, son of Jacob J. Lieberman, prominent Los Angeles attorney, Zionist and communal worker, won first place in an oratorical contest conducted by the Los Angeles Evening Herald, one of the biggest afternoon papers on the coast. Second place in this contest was taken by a Jewish boy also, Israel Shapiro, son of Aaron Shapiro, well known Socialist, attorney, and Poale Zion officer.

In commenting upon the oratorical victory, the Los Angeles Herald said: "Young Lieberman, a perfect study in poise, self-assurance and stage presence, not only defeated one of the finest groups of student orators ever assembled in the Southland, but his outstanding victory took the Evening Herald Trophy to a permanent place in the trophy room of the Los Angeles High School."

The oration, which was extemporaneous, and conducted among twelve trial winners, was on "The Subsidizing, Propagating and Demoralization of Athletes." Young Shapiro, who missed first prize by a narrow margin of half of one point, spoke on "Physique and Physical Activity in Relationship to High School and University Progress." Shapiro is a junior at the Roosevelt High School.

Jewish Reply to White Paper Raps Misinterpretations, Misrepresentations of Mandate, False Views of Simpson Report, Modification of 1922 White Paper to Disadvantage of Jews

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with arrangements between the administration and the Jewish Agency with reference to public works and the development of the natural resources of Palestine, the White Paper emphasizes that the language used is only permissive and not obligatory.

To this line of reasoning the memorandum says that the British government "has been actuated by a desire to lay all the emphasis on those articles of the Mandate which restrict its obligations in respect to the Jewish National Home and to place the narrowest possible interpretation on those which have the opposite tendency." "As proof the memorandum compares paragraph 8 of the present White Paper with paragraph 5 of the 1922 White Paper. The memorandum also argues that it is misleading to suggest that the main point of interest about the reference to the Jewish Agency in the second part of article 11 is that it is merely permissive. The memorandum points out first that if this were all it would not be necessary to mention the Agency at all, and secondly "if article 11 authorizes the administration to make arrangements with the Jewish Agency with reference to the development of natural resources and the execution of public works, it is because it is thought appropriate to recognize the special position of the Agency as a public body closely interested in the development of Palestine, and a body which is not to be classed with mere concession-hunters seeking personal profit."

The memorandum then takes up three important particulars in which the White Paper of 1930 has modified the White Paper of 1922 to the disadvantage of the Jews. The 1930 White Paper speaks in terms of the Jewish section of the inhabitants of Palestine in dealing with the Jews while the 1922 White Paper speaks in terms of the Jewish people, the memorandum notes. In the second place, the memorandum points out, the present White Paper lays all emphasis on the limitations to be imposed in the interests of the Arabs while the 1922 White Paper laid stress on the growth of the existing Jewish community and the increase of its numbers by immigration as essential elements in the establishment of the Jewish National Home. And finally the memorandum finds that where the 1922 White Paper required that Jewish immigration "should not deprive any section of the present population of their employment," it is quite another thing to say that the Jews must also prove that it will not prevent unemployed Arabs from obtaining employment.

Simpson Report Misinterpreted

Turning to the future land policy as outlined in the White Paper the memorandum finds that the White Paper, in discussing occupied state lands, misinterpreted Sir Simpson's statement that "even were the title of the government admitted, and it is in many cases disputed, it would not be feasible to make

these areas available for settlement in view of the impossibility of finding other land on which to settle the Arab cultivators." This passage, the memorandum finds, has been made to read in the White Paper that "even were the title of the government to these areas admitted, and it is in many cases disputed, it would not be possible to make these areas available for Jewish settlement in view of their actual occupation by Arab cultivators, and of the importance of making available additional land on which to place Arab cultivators who are now landless." This is inconsistent with the Mandate, the memorandum states, because the White Paper takes the view that even when state lands can be made to provide for additional cultivators "over and above those already in occupation, they should be used for the close settlement, not of Jews, but of Arabs." The memorandum further notes that the government is not without blame in the matter of state lands because as Sir Simpson points out it "is regrettable" that the Huleh and Beisan areas have unfortunately "passed from the ownership of the government" into the "hands of concessionaires."

Touching on the matter of the area available for the rural population, the memorandum questions the reliability of the figures quoted in the White Paper. The memorandum points out that the White Paper argues that since the holdings of the fellahen are smaller than they ought to be, there is consequently no margin of land available for Jewish colonization, this conclusion being based on an assumption of facts as to the total cultivable area and the size of the Arab rural population.

Questions Cultivable Area Figures

Pointing out that Simpson himself had admitted that figures for the cultivable area were open to doubt, the memorandum comments on the discrepancy between the 6,544,000 dunams on which Simpson's calculations are based and the figure of between 10 and 11 million dunams hitherto officially accepted. The higher estimate was given last April by the commissioner of lands and the lower one quoted by the director of surveys. The memorandum claims that a 40 per cent reduction in the estimate of such a person as the commissioner of lands is open to doubt until it can be conclusively established.

The memorandum mentions that among the methods used by the survey department in obtaining these figures was the taking of aerial photographs of "a number of tracts selected as representative" and that as a result of a study of these photos "an average percentage of cultivable land was calculated."

Finds Method Unreliable

The memorandum shows that this method is not reliable because the proportion of hill country photographed is not stated and because it is not clear how such photos can be relied on to distinguish between cultivable and cultivated areas. At this point the memor-

andum quotes from the Simpson report to show that what had seemed to be "sterile and barren rock" at Motza, Dill and Beth Hakarem were now flourishing areas. Hence the memorandum asks "would land which seemed to be 'sterile and barren rock' have appeared cultivable or uncultivable from an aerial photograph?"

Noting that the region chiefly affected by the reduced estimate of cultivable land is the hill country and showing that when Simpson speaks of "congestion" he refers to the hill country, the memorandum points out that the centers of Jewish colonization are in the Maritime Plain and the Plain of Esdraelon and not in the hill country. The memorandum says that the "discovery that the area of the hill country was smaller than it was supposed to be might be a reason for limiting Jewish immigration in that region on the ground that it might tend to prejudice the position of the Arabs. On the other hand... if any congestion which may exist in the hill country is due to causes entirely unconnected with Jewish immigration, it cannot be contended that the government's duty to safeguard the 'rights and position' of the Arab section of the population requires it to place restrictions on Jewish purchases of land in other parts of the country in order that room may be made for the settlement of Arabs from the hills."

Rural Population Figures Doubted

The figures of the White Paper, based on the Simpson report, that there are 86,980 rural Arab families in Palestine, making a rural Arab population of about 465,000 and rural Jewish population of 36,627 are also questioned by the memorandum. It points out that the census of 1922 showed an Arab rural population of 373,000 which, compared with the Simpson report's figures of 465,000, means an increase of 23.4 since 1922. At the same time the Arab urban population rose from 184,000 in 1922 to 206,000 in 1930, an increase of 11.2. The memorandum believes that the fact that the rural population grew more than twice as fast as the urban population calls for some inquiry.

The next element touched upon by the memorandum is the size of the "lot viable, the White Paper stating that "an area of at least 130 dunams is required to maintain a fellah family in a decent standard of life in the unirrigated tracts" and that if the whole of the cultivable land, other than Jewish land, were divided among the existing Arab cultivators, the result would be an average holding of not more than 90 dunams. The memorandum points out, however, that not all the land cultivated by Arabs is the unirrigated cereal-growing land, the Arabs owning 48,750 dunams of orange land and a considerable number of them being engaged in vegetable-growing and interested in tobacco, watermelons and grapes.

Criticizes Definition of "Landless"

Touching on the question of the "landless" class, the memorandum not only takes exception to the figures in the White Paper but to the definition of the term "landless." The memorandum shows that the figure of 29.4 per cent of

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the 86,980 rural Arab families being landless is based not on actual enumeration, but, according to the Simpson report, on an inquiry into the position of "104 representative villages" with a population of 23,573 families.

With regard to the definition of the term "landless" the memorandum has the following to say: "The actual position in the 104 villages where conditions were examined is described in the report on page 64. It there appears that, of 23,573 families, only 5,477 lived entirely from agriculture. The rest of the population either depended on some occupation entirely distinct from agriculture, or lived partly by agriculture and partly by some other calling. The first inference from these figures is that, in estimating the number of fellah families whose average holding works out at about 90 dunams, the White Paper includes among the cultivators who ought to have a full-size holding, everyone who has any land at all; for the figure of 61,408 is arrived at by deducting 29.4 per cent from the total of 86,980 rural families, and the results obtained from the 104 villages show, as will be seen, that if only full-time farmers were included the percentage to be deducted would be very much larger than 29.4. It follows that the calculation as to the inability of the cultivable area to provide a lot viable for every cultivator implies the conclusion among cultivators of a very large number of persons who are not in reality entirely, or in some cases even mainly, dependent on the land for their living. Conversely, it also follows that it is misleading to speak of the 'landless' 29.4 as though they were necessarily, or at all events probably, persons who ought properly to be cultivating the soil. They turn out to be the residue of persons who remain over after the deductions of everyone who has any land at all, apparently even to the extent of an allotment by which he supplements his earnings from other sources. It is reasonable to assume that at any rate a majority of them are either agricultural laborers, or are persons who in one capacity or another play a part in the life of the village not directly connected with agriculture. . . ."

Some "Landless" Normal

The memorandum also finds it difficult to understand why it should be considered a remarkably disturbing phenomenon that a considerable portion of the population of a village are not owners or cultivators of land. That this is a perfectly normal state of affairs the memorandum shows by quoting Simpson with reference to the situation in that part of the Plain of Esdraelon that has been colonized by Jews. Simpson is also cited to show that in the Jewish villages only 50 per cent of the population is actually engaged on the land.

The entire discussion by the White Paper of the question of "landless" Arabs is found to be confused by the memorandum which summarizes the

underlying suggestion as follows: "The rights and position of the Arabs are to be deemed to be prejudiced if, on a rough calculation in which every doubtful point is strained to the disadvantage of the Jews, it can be made to appear that the cultivable area is not large enough to provide the whole rural Arab population with a fairly comfortable livelihood. There are some Arabs in the rural areas (it is impossible to ascertain, and it is in any case of no consequence, how large a proportion they include of Arabs who have merely smuggled themselves across the frontier) who have no land and would like to have some; there are other Arabs who have some land, but would be better off with more. It is not necessary to show that the average holding is any smaller than it used to be, or that the condition of the Arab section of the population is any worse than it was before Jewish immigration began, nor is it merely a case of preventing the disturbance, as a result of Jewish purchases from non-resident Arab owners, of Arab cultivators actually in occupation of land. Jewish settlement can only be allowed to proceed on condition that it can be shown that every Arab in the rural area has as much land as he needs to make him comfortable, even though he now has as much as he ever had in the past. Every Arab in the rural areas is in principle entitled to employment, and until these claims have been attended to, the Jews must wait. In other words, in speaking of 'close settlement by Jews on the land' what article 6 really meant was close settlement by Arabs."

Recalls PICA Colony Attacks

Referring to the White Paper's endeavors to show that the position of the Arabs has been "prejudiced" by drawing a sharp distinction between the beneficial results of the PICA's activities and on the good relations existing between the PICA colonists and their Arab neighbors "in order that this policy may be more effectively contrasted with that of the Jewish Agency," the memorandum recalls that the oldest PICA colony, Petach Tikvah was attacked by Arabs in 1921 and that other PICA settlements were endangered by the 1929 disturbances.

The memorandum contends that in raising the question of the effect of Zionist colonization in causing former tenants of land "to join the landless class," the White Paper makes no direct statement that any considerable number of tenants have lost their holdings but contents itself with the implications of the statement that "some of the attempts that have been made to prove that Zionist colonization has not had the effect of causing the previous tenants of land acquired to join the landless class have, on examination proved to be unconvincing, if not fallacious." As to the general effects of Jewish colonization on the Arabs, the memorandum maintains that the White

Paper "similarly limits itself to vaguely invidious suggestions."

Finding it surprising that the White Paper should suggest, without actually confirming, that the position of the fellahen is deteriorating and that Jewish colonization is at least among the principal causes, the memorandum cites the Simpson report and the report of the High Commissioner in 1925 to prove that just the reverse is true. The memorandum also shows that Simpson lays the present agricultural depression in Palestine to the recent fall in the prices of agricultural produce. As further evidence that the depressed condition of Palestinian agriculture has nothing at all to do with the Jews, the memorandum cites official reports of the neighboring Arab countries of Syria, Iraq and Transjordan which are also suffering from an agricultural depression.

Crisis Not Peculiar to Palestine

Hence the memorandum concludes that if Palestinian agriculture is suffering this is due to causes not at all peculiar to Palestine, but which are common to all Arab countries. The memorandum contends that while the White Paper conveys, intentionally or unintentionally, the impression that the Arab fellahen has deteriorated and largely as a result of Jewish colonization the truth is that "there is no evidence whatever that the fellahen are worse off than they were before Jewish colonization began, and there is evidence to the contrary; any special depression from which the fellahen may at present be suffering is quite plainly due to causes wholly unconnected with Jewish colonization; there are therefore no grounds for the suggestion that the 'rights and position' of the rural section of the Arab population have been 'prejudiced' by Jewish colonization."

The memorandum then turns to a discussion of the many things that could be done for the fellah without any interference with Jewish colonization. Quoting the Simpson report on the main disadvantages of the Arab fellah as lack of capital for his farm, heavy indebtedness, incredibly high rates of interest on his land, increased rents, heavy taxation, lack of ordinary primary education and the absence of cooperation, the memorandum points out that these constitute "a vast field of reform in which the government can operate to the manifest advantage of the Arabs without in any way prejudicing the Jews."

Paper and Simpson Report Vary

Turning to the land development scheme as outlined in the White Paper the memorandum declares that "there is a marked contrast between the tone and outlook of the White Paper and of the concluding chapter of the Simpson report in which Sir John Hope Simpson sums up his recommendations." Declaring that on a number of points even his recommendations are open to question by the Jewish Agency, the memorandum nevertheless shows that his recommendations differ widely in content and spirit from the corresponding paragraphs of the White Paper.

The memorandum says that Simpson

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takes it for granted that an attitude of positive encouragement of Jewish settlement on the land is one of the government's primary obligations and that it must be kept in mind in framing and executing any scheme of development; that he makes it clear that he believes it to be possible to make room for an increased number of Jewish settlers on the land, the estimate being "not less than 20,000 families of settlers" from the outside; that he proposes the establishment of a development commission one of the three members of which is to be a Jew and he assumes that the commission will work in close cooperation with the Jewish Agency; that he assumes that, not merely in the long run, but from the outset, the government will see to it that the Jews share directly in the benefits of the development scheme; that as regards land purchase he does not propose that the purchases of the Jewish Agency should cease, this being indicated from his proposal for a "gentleman's agreement," with regard to the purchase of land, between the Agency and the development commission, in order that there may not be an artificial inflation of land values.

White Paper's Words Chilling

Contrasting this with the scheme as described in the White Paper, the memorandum finds that the latter document gives it quite a different aspect from that which is presented in the Simpson report. "From a Jewish point of view, the scheme might still have had its weaknesses, but thus set forth, it would at all events have presented the government's intentions in a very different light. If the chilling words of the White Paper breathe a very different spirit, the Jewish Agency can hardly be blamed for reading some significance into the contrast."

The memorandum also points out that when a similar development scheme was suggested by the Mandates Commission in August the British government rejected it on the ground that it was financially impracticable. The memorandum voices the fear that since the scheme, if at all practicable, can be so only on the assumption that the Palestine treasury will continue to benefit largely by revenue derived from Jewish enterprise, it is "highly problematic whether, in any case, the heavy expenditure which would be necessitated could be made. In that case, the only result of the proposals now put forward might well prove to be that, while in their positive aspects they proved incapable of execution, their restrictive features would remain. . . ."

In dealing with the question of immigration the memorandum begins by pointing out that since the White Paper discusses immigration in terms of Jewish immigration it is reference to certain irregularities in the admission of immigrants should have explained that, of the persons irregularly admitted, a considerable portion are not Jews, but Arabs. That this is the case the mem-

orandum shows by relevant passages from the Simpson report. The memorandum, in commenting on the White Paper's statement that "a further unsatisfactory feature is that a large number of travelers who enter Palestine with permission to remain for a limited time stay on without sanction," admits that the majority of persons in this case are Jews but claims that the statement is misleading "in so far as it suggests that the result is the settlement in Palestine of undesirable persons who would not have been admitted as immigrants." The Simpson report is cited to prove that this practice had no very serious results.

Raps Attack on Histadruth

The memorandum also criticizes the White Paper for presenting the General Federation of Jewish Labor in a "vaguely sinister light," the impression conveyed by the White Paper being that the Federation "exercises a detrimental influence. The case against it is not very clearly set forth, but its main offence appears to be that its policy 'implies the introduction into Palestine of a new social order.' The authors of the White Paper are apparently seriously disturbed by the inclusion in the program of the Jewish Federation of Labor of features favoring of Socialism, but it will be noted that neither in the White Paper nor for that matter in the Simpson report is it attempted to show that the influence stated to be exercised by the Federation has, in fact, resulted in the desirable type of immigrants."

Commenting on that paragraph in the White Paper which lays it down that "it is essential that the Palestine government . . . should be the deciding authority in all matters of policy relating to immigration, the memorandum points out that while the "uninformed reader might naturally interpret this to mean that some other body than the Palestine government is the deciding authority at the present time," the fact is that the "government is and has always been the deciding authority in all matters of policy regarding immigration . . . but also in the administrative application of the policy laid down. . . ."

Jewish Blame for Arab Idle False

The memorandum contends too that the proposition of the White Paper that "sufficient evidence has been adduced to lead to the conclusion that there is at present a serious degree of Arab unemployment" is highly questionable, and that the White Paper's second proposition that there are grounds on which it can be "plausibly represented" that this unemployment "is largely due to excessive Jewish immigration" contains implications which are false.

Proceeding to examine the evidence of the existence of a "serious degree of Arab unemployment," the memorandum finds that in the testimony of a government welfare worker, a British police officer, the director of the public

works department and the resident engineer of the Haifa Harbor works, as quoted in the Simpson report, the statement of these witnesses are either vitiated by their further testimony or else weakened by their having overlooked the casual Arab laborer from the rural areas, who seeks work in the cities during the agricultural off-season.

The only other specific reason advanced by the Simpson report for believing that there is widespread unemployment among the Arabs, the memorandum says, is that wage rates are falling. By referring to the 1929 annual report of the Palestine government, the memorandum demonstrates that no such fall of wages was evident to the government up to the close of that year. Broadly speaking, the memorandum finds "it is clear that in 1929, so far as there was any change in wage-rates, the general tendency was not downwards, but upwards. If then, Sir John Hope Simpson is right in thinking that wage-rates have fallen, this is a phenomenon which must have occurred during the past few months, and from which it is, therefore, hardly reasonable to draw far-reaching inferences. . . ."

No Arab Jobs Up to May 1930

This is equally true of unemployment itself, the memorandum states, for "while on some previous occasions the annual reports of the Palestine government have referred to the existence of unemployment among the Arabs, the 1929 report, though it deals in detail with labor conditions, makes no reference whatever to Arab unemployment. Indeed in Simpson's own report there is evidence that no serious unemployment existed among the Arabs as recently as the end of May 1930. Simpson states on page 139 of his report, with reference to the labor schedule sanctioned by the High Commissioner at the end of May 1930, and providing for the admission of a large number of immigrants, that 'there is no doubt that the recommendations of the chief immigration officer and the decision of the High Commissioner were justified by the prospects of work in Palestine.'"

"On Simpson's own principles it is clear that, in his opinion, such a schedule would not have been justified if at that time there had been a serious degree of unemployment among the Arabs. If, then, such unemployment really exists, it had developed between the end of last May and the end of August when Simpson presented his report. Accordingly, the statement in the White Paper that 'there is at present a serious degree of Arab unemployment' is in any case misleading unless qualified by the further statement, which the White Paper refrains from making, that this is a phenomenon which was not perceptible until a very recent date, and has, in fact, only begun to be observed during the past few months. . . ."

Turning to the second main question of fact, that of whether there are really grounds on which it can be "plausibly represented" that Arab unemployment is "largely due to excessive Jewish immigration" the memorandum quotes Simpson, in speaking of the Arabs who

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complained to him of their lot, as remarking that "all of them ascribed their misfortune, probably quite erroneously, to Jewish competition." That they were in error is seen by the fact that Simpson states quite clearly that "the most serious cause of additional unemployment is the factor not even remotely connected with the Jews; the cessation of conscription for the army prevalent under the Turkish government.

Arab Jobless Recent Phenomenon

As Simpson further points out there is weight to be attached to the opinion that the suspension of labor immigration has created the impression that the British government is, if not hostile, at least apathetic in the matter of the National Home. . . . As a result of the impression so created, the flow of capital into Palestine, and of subscriptions for settlement work in that country have both been affected.' It is undoubtedly true that, during the past few months, Jewish capital has flowed into Palestine less freely than before; the Jews have been discouraged, and it would not be surprising if the Arabs had to pay the price. . . . As for the general effect of Jewish immigration on the labor market, the memorandum shows that this question is examined by Simpson in his report and he concludes that "in many directions Jewish development has meant more work for the Arabs.

Passing from questions of fact to questions of principle the memorandum compares the test laid down in the White Paper of 1922 for dealing with the control of immigration with that laid down in the White Paper of 1930. The White Paper of 1922 said that the immigrants "must not deprive any section of the present population of their employment," which means, the memorandum declares, "not that the Jews must be in a position to show that not a single Arab has been displaced as a result of Jewish immigration, but that, taking the Arab population as a whole, Jewish immigration is not having the effect of reducing the number of Arabs in employment."

Compares 1922 and 1930 White Papers

The 1930 White Paper says, the memorandum points out, that "if immigration of Jews results in preventing the Arab population from obtaining the work necessary for its maintenance, or if Jewish unemployment unfavorably affects the general labor position, it is the duty of the Mandatory under the Mandate to reduce, or if necessary, to suspend, such immigration until the unemployed portion of the 'other section' is in a position to obtain work." The practical implications of this statement, as they are intended to be translated into administrative practice, are nowhere precisely defined, the memorandum says.

Defining these implications, the memorandum says they are "that the Arabs are not only to be protected from being thrown out of work by Jewish immigrants, but are to be deemed to have an

inherent right to obtain the work necessary for their maintenance, and that the government has a duty to see that the Arabs are provided with employment—a duty taking priority over its obligation under article 6 of the Mandate to facilitate the immigration of Jews. . . . Not only will the restriction, or even the suspension, of immigration apparently be held to be justified if the government believes that this will make it easier for unemployed Arabs to get work; the plain meaning of the latter part of paragraph 28 is that it will be sufficient if it can be 'plausibly represented' to the Arabs that this is the case. Finally, even when these representations are not 'plausible' enough to be taken seriously, Jewish immigration, in so far as it is permitted, is still to be subject to the condition that the employment available for the immigrants can be shown to be permanent. . . .

"There are thus three obstacles to be surmounted before Jewish immigration can take place, (a) the government must return a favorable answer to the highly speculative question of whether such immigration will result in Jews occupying positions which might otherwise be occupied by unemployed Arabs; (b) it must not be possible for it to be 'plausibly represented' to the Arabs that this will be the case; (c) the employment available for the Jewish immigrants must be permanent employment."

Unlimited Room for Obstruction

Seeing in this last point unlimited room for obstruction, the memorandum says "there is hardly any constructional or other capital works of which it could not be said that the employment they offer is only temporary; and it stands to reason that, dealing as they are with a country at a primitive stage of development, the Jews must devote a large part of their resources to works of this character if the foundations of the Jewish National Home are to be laid. Is it to be said that, in carrying out such works, the Jews must employ Arab labor in cases in which Jewish labor available on the spot is not sufficient or suitable? It is not suggested that immigrants ought to be brought in for employment which is obviously of a purely ephemeral nature, but the language of the White Paper is capable of an alarmingly wide interpretation, and might be easily used to exclude Jewish immigrants on the pretext that it was not positively certain they would never be out of work."

The memorandum points out that if the implications of paragraph 28 of the White Paper are what they appear to be, the results would in the long run be detrimental to Arab as well as to Jewish interest because "if enterprises founded with Jewish capital with a view toward the employment of Jewish labor are to be prevented from importing such labor on the ground that unemployed Arabs have a prior claim, some individual Arabs may temporarily benefit, but the Arab

population as a whole will eventually suffer." This is so, the memorandum says, because Jewish capital is largely invested in Palestine by the prospect of providing employment for Jewish labor and if the admission of Jewish immigrants is suspended in the interests of the Arab unemployed this flow of capital will cease, resulting in the Arabs losing the indirect employment they get from the circulation of Jewish money; the government will no longer be able to count on the expansion of revenue in the benefits of which the Arabs share out of all proportions to their contributions and the eventual result will be that in so far as it is designed to further the interests of the Arab population, the White Paper will defeat its own ends.

Industrial Growth Due to Jews

With regard to the underlying suggestion of the White Paper's section on immigration that Jewish and Arab labor normally compete for the same employment, the memorandum quotes the Simpson report as saying "in so far as Jewish labor is employed on works which are being carried out solely with imported Jewish capital, there is no ground for the belief." Since Simpson further states that the rapid development of industrial enterprise in Palestine since the war is "almost entirely due to the importation of Jewish capital," so far, therefore as Jewish labor is employed in industry, the memorandum contends that it follows that no question of competition with Arab labor can be said to arise. Similarly the memorandum shows that no question of competition exists in the case of Jewish labor employed in agriculture or even in the building and transport trades.

The only other field in which Jewish and Arab labor could compete, the memorandum continues, is that of the public works. Here the memorandum shows that of the total expenditure of \$12,674,125 spent by the public works department during the period from 1920 to 1928 (exclusive of purely administrative expenditure) the work executed by Jewish labor represented an expenditure of only \$1,733,050, a ratio substantially less than the ratio of Jews to the total population. The memorandum further states that the "Jews who are in Palestine are there 'as of right and not on sufferance'; they are just as much entitled to be regarded as an integral part of the population as the Arabs, and it will presumably be admitted in any case that if employment on public works is available, the claim of the Jewish as well as of the Arab section of the population must be taken into account in any allocation of such employment. The Jews are entitled to share in such work at least in proportion to their numbers, and in practice no question can arise in this connection except in the case of the quantity of Jewish labor available on the spot being insufficient to fill the Jewish quota."

Jews Heaviest Tax Payers

As a further point the memorandum notes that the government can only carry out public works to the extent to which it commands the necessary revenue, and the Jews contribute to the revenue out of all proportion to their

(Continued on Page 11)

Jewish Reply to White Paper Raps Misinterpretations, Misrepresentations of Mandate, False Views of Simpson Report, Modification of 1922 White Paper to Disadvantage of Jews

(Continued from Page 10)

numbers, hence it is "fallacious to argue as though if Jewish capital did not flow from outside, the works could be executed and the employment available just the same."

Commenting on paragraph 29 of the White Paper, which dwells upon the desirability of "the closest cooperation between the government and the leaders of the Arab and Jewish communities," the memorandum says that the Jewish Agency desires such cooperation but that the tone and temper of the White Paper does nothing to encourage it. Here the memorandum cites passages which "sometimes directly and sometimes by implication, tend to discredit the Jewish Agency, to disparage Jewish achievements in Palestine and to embarrass the Jews in their relations with the government and with the Arabs."

Jewish Efforts Unrecognized

"It is characteristic of the spirit in which the White Paper seems to have been conceived," the memorandum says, that "while straining every point which can be made to the disadvantage of the Jews, and making invidious suggestions which in some cases seem to have been quite gratuitously introduced for their own sake, the White Paper refrains from giving any prominence to the positive advantages which Palestine has derived from Jewish colonization. Save for a few perfunctory references which make no impression whatever compared with the numerous passages in which the Jews are disparaged, the White Paper gives the Jews no credit whatever for their constructive achievements. It is not overstating the case to say that the impression conveyed is that the Arabs must recognize the presence of the Jews in Palestine as a disagreeable necessity from which there is unfortunately no escape. That the value of the Jewish effort in Palestine should pass so completely unrecognized in a document in which so much stress is laid upon their failings is all the more remarkable in view of the numerous tributes which have on other occasions been paid to the Jews, both by representatives of the government and Sir John Hope Simpson."

The memorandum asserts that the White Paper "appears to have preceded on the opposite principle to that laid down by the Permanent Mandates Commission, which in its recent report laid stress on the desirability of convincing the Arab fellahen of the 'undeniable material advantages that Palestine has derived from the efforts of the Zionists'."

Paper Unfortunate in Tone

The memorandum concludes with the following statement:

"We have now completed our explanation of our grounds for regarding the White Paper as unfortunate in its contents, and (we regret to have to add) not less unfortunate in its tone and outlook. Nothing could be more distressing to the Agency than to find

itself in a position in which it must either protest against the White Paper or mislead His Majesty's government as to the feelings of those it represents. Nothing would have been more welcome than to be able whole-heartedly to cooperate in the policy which His Majesty's government has announced. The Agency is deeply con-

scious of its duty to the Mandatory Power, but it has also a paramount duty to the Jewish people, and it is bound to make it clear that Jews throughout the world are unanimous in the belief that the policy of the White Paper is not in harmony with the spirit of those provisions of the Mandate which make the Mandatory responsible for creating in Palestine such political, economic and social conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home."

Jewish Agency Denies Reports It Asked for Delay in Government Parley to Await Expected Arrival of American Negotiator

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 28.—Reports that the Jewish Agency asked for a postponement of the negotiations with the government were denied today in an exclusive statement issued to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by the Jewish Agency with the approval of the government. The statement says "the Jewish Agency states that it has not asked for a postponement of the meetings with the cabinet committee and that the rate of progress made in those discussions is determined by the situation itself."

In addition to denying the allegation made at last night's Labor meeting in Whitechapel by Michael Marcus Labor M. P., that Dr. Chaim Weizmann himself had requested a postponement from the government until an American representative arrives to participate in the negotiations, the statement also refutes the report of the Jewish Chronicle that negotiations were interrupted upon Dr. Weizmann's request and that they are unlikely to be resumed for four or five weeks.

The Jewish Chronicle also stated that in government circles the opinion was that Dr. Weizmann's asking for the postponement indicated that he "was more concerned about the retention of his leadership than with the contents of the White Paper." At the same time the Jewish Chronicle asserts that in well-informed circles the opinion is current that a new High Commissioner will be named for Palestine because Sir John Chancellor's undisguised hostility to the Jewish National Home misled Lord Passfield into believing that the White Paper would be reluctantly accepted by the Zionists.

Blame U. S. Jew for Delay

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

London, Nov. 28.—The delay in the resumption of the sessions of the conference between the Jewish Agency and the British government was laid to the desire of the Jewish leaders to postpone the negotiations for a few days until a representative of the American Jewish leaders arrived here for participation. This statement was made by Michael Marcus, Jewish Labor M. P., in addressing a Labor Campaign meeting in Whitechapel.

Asked by some member of the audience why the government was holding up the negotiations, Marcus replied that the negotiations had not been resumed because Dr. Chaim Weizmann himself

had submitted a request to delay the negotiations for a few days until an American Jewish leader could arrive here. He also revealed that the British government's representatives at the conference had already sent to Dr. Weizmann a document which Marcus believed would satisfy the Jews. Marcus assured the audience that he himself had seen the document.

The meeting was the stormiest ever held in Whitechapel. Monikendim Hall, with a capacity of 1500, was overcrowded while a thousand more sought admission in vain. The meeting was called by the Poale Zion to support James Hall, the Labor candidate in the by-election. Although Chaim Arlossoff, Joseph Sprinzhak, and S. Kaplansky were announced in posters and the press as speakers, none of them appeared because of the indefinite situation surrounding the negotiations with the British government.

Meeting Opened Tumultuously

The meeting opened tumultuously with hundreds from the audience shouting "we shall not listen to speeches for the Labor candidate. Whitechapel shall never elect a Labor candidate. The Labor government has betrayed us." For more than an hour no speaker could pacify the audience. Every effort to speak was interrupted with shouts "get off, we do not believe the Labor party any more." Finally, Harry Snell, who was scheduled to be the first speaker, appeared and pleaded with the crowd to listen to him as a friend of the Jews. The audience agreed, saying that it respects him personally but not the Labor government. After a few remarks regarding the government's present Palestine policy, Snell was also interrupted. The meeting finally reached the point where chairs began to fly and the police had to intervene. Snell eventually left the hall without resuming his speech.

The meeting was later quieted by Marcus who was given an opportunity to deliver his speech after he declared he condemned the White Paper. Marcus was followed by M. Bevin, general secretary of the Labor party who said he thought the issuance of the White Paper was an error. Outside in the street, opponents of the White Paper and the Labor party utilized the overflow crowd for an open-air meeting. Speakers condemned the British government and urged the audience to vote against the Labor party or to abstain from voting at all.

Radio to Be Used to Carry Message of Judaism on Pacific Coast

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

San Francisco, Nov. 28.—Radio, newest of sciences, is to be used to carry the message of Judaism, one of the oldest religions, to a great scattered unscanned audience in the West.

That is the program launched by the Board of Jewish Ministers of Northern California and its members believe that nowhere else in the country has the broadcasting of religious services been conducted on as expansive a scale as they contemplate.

In a word, they intend to broadcast from San Francisco a specially prepared Jewish religious service on each of the five major holy days of the Jewish calendar—Rosh Hashonah, Yom Kippur, Chanukah, Purim and Pass-over.

The idea, adopted at the last meeting of the Board, was suggested by the unexpected success of a special Rosh Hashonah service which was broadcast this year through the cooperative effort of the Board of Ministers and the Jewish Welfare Board.

It was the second time that a Jewish service had been carried on the air in the West. Once before, several years ago, when Congregation Emanu-El conducted services on Yom Kippur in the Civic Auditorium before the completion of the new Temple, a microphone was installed near the altar.

Would Aid Shut-Ins

Then this year the plan of a specially condensed service, conducted solely before the "mike" was proposed to bring religious inspiration to shut-ins throughout the West, especially to service men in government hospitals.

"The result of that broadcast," says Rabbi Elliot M. Burstein, president of the Board of Jewish Ministers, "was far more than we ever anticipated. We expected that it would be heard and listened to attentively by thousands along the Pacific Coast but the response we have received in letters and messages far exceeds our most optimistic expectations. We have received word that convinces us that thousands of shut-ins from British Columbia to Mexico listened to the service—men and women in sick beds, in hospitals; aged, infirmed people unable to leave their homes. And, strange to say, we received a heavy response from service men in hospitals and from prisoners."

It was the reading of these messages that induced the Board to undertake the program of five religious broadcasts a year. It is the intention of the Board not to broadcast a part of each service but to arrange for the conducting of a specially prepared service on each occasion that will bring to listeners—in a concise, and yet complete, spirit of the holy day.

This innovation will be another step in the determined program of the Board of Ministers to further the Jewish cause in every possible way and to carry the message of Judaism to as many as may be inspired by it.

While the radio plan has won much favorable comment, there is much talk

Rosenblatt and Choir to Sing for Unemployed

Congregation Ohab Zedek has offered its synagogue together with Cantor Joseph Rosenblatt and his full choir for the purpose of beginning a number of concerts and mass meetings to be held under the auspices of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America for the benefit of the unemployed.

The first of these benefit concerts will be held on Sunday, December 7th, at the Harlem Branch of the Ohab Zedek Congregation. Cantor Rosenblatt will sing.

Canadian J.I.A.C. to Launch Campaign Drive

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Montreal, Nov. 28.—The Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada will launch a campaign for funds during the last two weeks of January, 1931, it was decided at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Society. This will be the second campaign of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada since its existence.

Women Raise \$65,000 for Jewish Philanthropy

More than \$65,000 has been raised by the women's division, Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, toward its quota of \$100,000 called for in the present campaign of the Federation, according to announcement made yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, chairman of the women's division. The 1930 quota of the women's division was \$25,000, of which \$42,500 was obtained through recurrent subscriptions. The Federation is seeking a total of \$2,221,000 in the drive now under way with which to round out its 1930 budget of \$5,499,000 for maintenance of its ninety-one affiliated institutions.

in the Jewish community of another move made under sponsorship of the rabbis to spread the teachings of Judaism—the youth of the city being the subjects of the effort.

At the recent high holy days, all of the local congregations held at least one children's service on both Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur. These were not only services for the children but services actually conducted by the boys and girls themselves. At stipulated hours, the elders gave way to the young people and those who are to carry on in later years showed their religious fervor by holding services for themselves.

The rabbis have expressed themselves as highly gratified with the interest shown and the program of children's services, conducted on a bigger scale this year than ever before, seemed destined to become an established part of holy day observance.

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Sabbath Alliance to Place Jewish Sabbath Keeping Jobless

The Jewish Sabbath Alliance is engaged in an active campaign to place Jewish Sabbath keeping unemployed if only for a few days in each week. Several hundred applicants call daily at the office but only a small percentage of them are placed, owing to the existing conditions.

Fifty thousand pasters are being distributed appealing for a "job" for a Jewish Sabbath observer. Many business firms who have heeded the call of the Alliance and placed a Sabbath keeper are assisting in this campaign by using these pasters on all letters leaving their offices. A great number of business men who received their first position from the Alliance, during the 25 year, that it has been engaged in promoting Sabbath observance and has placed over 30,000 persons, are today active in placing and inducing others to place Jewish Sabbath observers. Rev. Dr. Drachman is devoting all his spare time calling upon business men in behalf of the unemployed Seventh Day observers.

Medical Examiner Says Prejudice Against Jewish Students Exists

That there exists a marked discrimination against Jewish applicants to American medical schools was admitted by Dr. Harold Rypins, secretary of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners, in an address before the faculty and students of Long Island University last Tuesday. Dr. Rypins said, however, that he believed the situation was not due to conscious prejudice, but rather to an unfortunate geographic situation.

Other speakers deplored what was described as "an aristocratic trend" in medicine, law and dentistry, which they said ran "exactly contrary to the democratic tendency in general education" and made for "religious, racial and geographic" discrimination by the country's medical schools.

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