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ANTISEMITISM DANGER TO WORKING PEOPLE LEADING THEM FROM RIGHT PATH
STALIN DECLARES IN SPECIAL STATEMENT TO JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC
AGENCY: COMMUNISTS AS CONSISTENT INTERNATIONALISTS CANNOT BUT
BE AVOWED ENEMIES OF ANTISEMITISM: IN SOVIET UNION MILITANT
ANTISEMITES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH.

Moscow, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Dictator, who is not known to have made any statements previously on the Jewish question, and who has hitherto been referred to several times as holding antisemitic views, especially in 1929, when Trotsky was exiled and anti-Jewish bias was attributed in some quarters to Stalin in this matter (the Yiddish Communist organ "Emess" agreed that "Trotskyism has a larger following among Jews than among the other elements of the population"), has given the following important signed statement to-day to Mr. Elias Tobenkin, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency representative here, who had put to him a question concerning the possible existence of antisemitism in the Soviet Union, asking him to explain what is the attitude of the Soviet Government on the subject.

This is my answer to this question, Stalin said. National and racial chauvinism is a relic of man-hating customs, characteristic of the era of cannibalism. Antisemitism is an extreme expression of racial chauvinism, and as such is the most dangerous survival of cannibalism. Antisemitism is useful to the exploiter, for it serves as a lightning conductor enabling capitalism to evade the blows of the toiling masses. Antisemitism is a danger to the working people, inasmuch as it is a false path leading them into the jungle away from the right road. Communists, therefore, as consistent internationalists cannot but be irreconcilable and avowed enemies of antisemitism.

In the Union of Soviet Republics, Stalin declared, antisemitism is rigidly persecuted as an appearance which is thoroughly hostile to the Soviet regime, and militant antisemites are under the laws of the Union of Soviet Republics punishable by death.

In 1923, when Stalin was People's Commissary for Nationalities, the Joint Foreign Committee received from M. Klishko, who was then Assistant Official Agent of the Soviet Government in Great Britain, a statement forwarded by the People's Commissariat for Nationalities in reply to the representations which the late Mr. Lucien Wolf had made with regard to the position of the Jewish population of the Soviet Union. "The Soviet Government has put an end to the education of millions of children of other faiths in the spirit of religious intolerance and antisemitism", the statement declared. "Whilst not permitting the utilisation of the platform of the synagogue and the Rabbinical Office for political propaganda and the incitement of the masses against the Soviet authority", it proceeded, "the Soviet Government has at the same time destroyed the pogrom propaganda which went on in the schools and in a considerable section of the churches and chapels".

The report submitted by Mr. Wolf to the Joint Foreign Committee in 1929 on the completion of an investigation conducted for several months into the situation of the Jews of Russia stated:

Jews Not Victims Of Any Political Economic Or Religious Disabilities Specifically Imposed Upon Them.

"The enquiry shows that the Jews are not the victims of any political, economic or religious disabilities specifically imposed upon them. The law makes no distinction between races or creeds. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the law operates more oppressively against Jews in the political and economic sphere, because a large proportion of them do not belong to the agricultural and artisan classes, who alone enjoy political rights. Moreover, they find it difficult to adapt themselves to the nationalised system of commerce and industry. The result is widespread poverty and suffering. While there are no restrictions on the profession and practice of the Jewish religion, the Jews suffer like other religious communities from the severe restrictions which are imposed on religious education. These restrictions do not render religious education impossible, but owing partly to the severe impoverishment of the Jewish community already referred to, and partly to the atheistical fanaticism of the Yevsektia, or Jewish Communist Organisation, they find themselves unable to make the best use of the facilities for religious instruction afforded by the law. Another very serious phenomenon in the life of the Jews in Russia is the recent appearance of an antisemitic agitation among the Communist working classes. This agitation, although sternly repressed by the government, has already made it difficult for Jewish artisans to retain their employment in the national workshops and has proved an embarrassment and a source of anxiety to the Jews in all the central and southern provinces. This briefly is the situation. With regard to the question of foreign intervention, the enquiries show beyond doubt that anything of the kind would be certainly futile, and might very easily aggravate the sufferings of the Jews.

Other Soviet leaders, notably M. Kalinin, the President of the Soviet Union, have on several occasions emphatically declared their opposition to antisemitism. The Jewish nationality, M. Kalinin has said, underwent in Old Russia the most terrible persecution. But to the Soviet Government the welfare of the Jewish people, of the Jewish toiling masses, cannot be separated from the welfare of the Russian worker or the Russian peasant. The Jews have every right to the land of Russia, for they obtained it by fighting together with us, and they are citizens of the Soviet Union in the full sense of the word.

ALLEGED ANTISEMITIC INTERVIEW BY KING CAROL OF ROUMANIA EMPHATICALLY DENIED ON J.T.A. ENQUIRY BY OFFICIAL CIRCLES IN BUCHAREST.

Bucharest, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The alleged interview with King Carol circulated by the German World Press Service of Hanover in which the King is supposed to have spoken of the Galician and Russian Jews as usurers who are themselves to blame for the disturbances in Roumania, is emphatically denied in official circles here. The J.T.A. representative has been told that the King has made no statements of the kind attributed to him.

CODREANU AND HIS ACCOMPLICES CONFINED IN PENAL PRISON AFTER NINE HOURS' CONTINUOUS HEARING.

Bucharest, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

After a continuous hearing lasting about nine hours, Zelea Codreanu and the other antisemitic leaders who have been arrested in connection with the terrorist plot discovered during the police searches in the antisemitic headquarters, have been removed to the penal prison where they are being kept in strict confinement. New investigations in Galatz, the town from which comes the student Dumitrescu, whose attempted assassination of M. Socor, the editor of the "Adeverul", put the police on the track, has resulted in the discovery of further incriminating material. Inflammatory posters have also been confiscated, and several more arrests have been made.

HITLERISTS' ALLIES IN THURINGIAN COALITION GOVERNMENT JIB AT ATTEMPTED PROHIBITION OF SHECHITA IN STATE: GOVERNMENT MAY FALL BECAUSE OF OPPOSITION TO PROHIBITION BILL: HITLERISTS DETERMINED ON PRE-SSING IT THROUGH FORCING OTHERWISE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT AND FRESH ELECTIONS.

Berlin, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The anxiety of the Hitlerists, who have been putting motions for the prohibition of Shechita as a concerted move in all the Parliaments and municipalities in which they are represented to force through a prohibition of Shechita in the State of Thuringia, where they hold the balance of power between the Right and the Left, and in return for their support of the Right Government, have been given the Ministries of the Interior and of Education, both held by their leader, Dr. Frick, has precipitated a Government crisis, the two Parties associated with the Hitlerists in the Thuringian Government, the Agricultural League and the Economic Party, both declaring that they are going to vote against the Bill for the prohibition of Shechita, which Dr. Frick, as Minister of the Interior, has presented to the Thuringian Parliament at Weimar.

All the Chambers of Commerce in Thuringia have come out in opposition to a prohibition of Shechita, declaring that it would be harmful to the economic interests of the country.

The Hitlerist Party insists, however, that the Bill must be passed by the Parliament, otherwise they will withdraw their support from the Right Parties, who alone have no majority over the Left, thus forcing a dissolution and fresh elections, in which they are confident they will be returned with an independent majority.

NUMERUS CLAUSUS ON SHECHITA IN POLAND: NEW LAW DRAFTED TO LIMIT CATTLE SLAUGHTERED ACCORDING TO JEWISH RITUAL TO NUMBERS OF JEWISH POPULATION SAYS "NAJER HAJNT".

Warsaw, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

A bill is being drafted by the Government, the Yiddish daily "Najer Hajnt" says, to restrict the number of animals slaughtered in Poland according to Jewish ritual to the actual numbers of the Jewish population of the country.

The Ministry of Trade, however, is opposed to the plan, it is added.

... The enforcement of a numerus clausus on Shechita to limit it in strict proportion to the numbers of the Jewish population was recommended in the Spring of 1929 for Warsaw, the city with the largest Jewish population in Europe, in the report presented by the Special Commission appointed by the Warsaw City Council a year before to study the Shechita question with a view to taking action on the resolution adopted in January 1928 to make it compulsory to stun all animals by electricity before slaughtering.

Despite the efforts of the Jewish members of the Commission, the Commission also proposed the municipalisation of the meat trade and the elimination of middlemen, the result of which would be to throw many Jews out of employment. In Jewish circles it was urged that the economic proposals of the Commission showed that it was more concerned with dealing a blow to the Jews in the economic field than with humanitarian motives.

The original motion adopted in 1928 was moved by a member of the Warsaw City Council who is himself of Jewish origin, a medical man named Dr. Zawadzki. Soon after the adoption of the resolution it became clear that the anti-Shechita movement was not confined to the antisemites. The humanitarian organisations, in other respects friendly to the Jews, joined the campaign against Shechita together with the avowedly antisemitic elements who are anxious to further any movement injurious to Jewish interests. The ten delegates from the Polish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who attended the International Conference of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held in Vienna in May 1929, supported the resolution adopted there, demanding the prohibition of Shechita in all countries.

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The Board of Deputies in London was told by its Shechita Committee at the time that it had received information that antisemitic agitators had made use of the International Conference to stir up anti-Jewish prejudice on the grounds of the alleged cruelty to animals, exhibiting in this connection a "faked" film of Shechita made in 1923.

Dr. Sigismond Rappapowski, the President of the Health Department of the Warsaw Municipality, who was the Jewish member of the Special Committee on Shechita appointed by the Municipality, proposed at the time that a "World Congress of Jewish Communities in Europe and America should be called, with the participation of eminent authorities who have testified on scientific grounds in favour of Shechita, in order to take up a determined fight on behalf of Shechita, urging that the anti-Shechita movement throughout the world is much more inspired by antisemitism than by humanitarianism, and in some countries, notably in Poland, has also the economic motive of seeking to oust the Jews from the meat trade.

Despite all the agitation, the President of the Warsaw City Council, M. Slominski, declared not long ago, that the decision adopted by the Warsaw City Council to restrict Shechita would in all probability remain a dead letter, merely expressing a pious wish which cannot be carried into effect. The decision is impracticable, he said, for if Shechita is restricted to the needs of Jewish consumption, the price of meat for the non-Jewish population will be increased, since there will no longer be available the large quantities of parts of the animals slaughtered according to Jewish practice which Jews do not eat, and which are therefore at present sold at lower prices to non-Jews.

It is interesting that during the debate on the resolution, a priest named Wirembowski, who is a member of the City Council, referred to this very question of the sale to non-Jews of those parts of the animals slaughtered according to Jewish practice, which Jews do not eat, in the following way:

It is a question for us, not of religion, nor even of economics, but of national pride. We do not want to eat the meat of an animal over which a Jewish benediction has been recited, and we also do not want to eat meat which you Jews have discarded and do not want to eat. It is the same, he said, as with the dissection of corpses. If you don't want to dissect Jewish corpses, you must not dissect non-Jewish corpses. If dissecting your own people is against your religion, don't go in for medicine.

THE FUTURE OF SYNAGOGUES AND JEWISH COMMUNAL BUILDINGS IN TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF POSEN POMERANIA AND SILESIA DESERTED BY JEWISH POPULATIONS: CONFERENCE CALLED FOR NEXT WEEK TO CONSIDER HOW THIS JEWISH PROPERTY CAN BE RESTORED TO JEWISH POSSESSION.

Warsaw, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

A Conference of delegates of all the Jewish Communities in the Provinces of Posen, Pomerania and Silesia is being opened on Sunday, the 25th. inst., at Grudziadz on the initiative of Rabbi Bromberg, of that town, for the purpose of constituting a Federation of all the Jewish Communities in this area to deal with the various questions relating to Jewish religious life there, and in particular, to decide what action to take in order that the synagogues and other Jewish communal buildings left empty by the constant migration of the Jewish populations of the towns and villages there, in face of the growing antisemitism, should be restored to Jewish possession.

CUTTING DOWN PRICES IN POLAND BY ELIMINATING MIDDLEMAN: JEWISH POPULATION SENSES NEW DANGER TO JEWISH LIVELIHOOD IN GOVERNMENT MOVE: PROTESTS BUSINESS RUINED BY HEAVY TAXATION AND URGES TAX REDUCTION AS BETTER WAY OF BRINGING DOWN PRICES.

Warsaw, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Government is contemplating drastic action to bring about a reduction in the prices of commodities, it is reported here, mainly by getting rid of the middleman, whom the authorities regard as the principal cause of the present high prices.

The Yiddish press complains that this would present a grave menace to the economic future of the large number of Jewish merchants and shopkeepers in Poland, who are already bowed by the heavy load of taxation, and would be completely ruined if the new measure is carried into effect.

One of the chief causes of high prices is the excessive taxation imposed by the Government, the "Najer Hajnt" says, and this has been pointed out repeatedly by the Jewish economic organisations. Every article, before it reaches the consumer, is made to pay tax several times over, especially in the case of articles of vital necessity. The reply of the tax authorities is always that the fault lies entirely with the middlemen, who take too heavy a toll for their services in conveying the goods from the producer to the consumer. This is all wrong, the "Hajnt" says. Everyone knows that the co-operatives, where there are no middlemen, are unable to compete with the private traders, because their prices are lower for goods of better quality. So it is not the middlemen who are responsible for the high prices, but other causes, and above all the high taxation levied by the Government. The economic organisations, the "Hajnt" states, are submitting another memorandum to the Government stressing this point, that the only way in which prices can be reduced is to reduce taxation.

Meanwhile, the "Moment" takes up the story, the closing down of shops and businesses in Poland is becoming a mass movement of catastrophic dimensions. In Warsaw alone there are about ten businesses a day closing down because the owners are ruined and unable to carry on. The same thing, and worse, is happening in all the provincial towns. In fact, the "Moment" says, the position in the provinces is far worse. When these facts were pointed out to the tax authorities, the "Moment" declares, they replied that it was all arranged to make out a case for tax reductions.

A similar movement for reducing prices is being carried on by the Governments of other countries, notably Roumania and Italy. In Roumania, the Government is said to be drafting a bill to make it illegal to charge more than the Government fixed prices for any article. In Italy, the local authorities have been instructed to keep a strict eye on all shopkeepers to prevent them charging more than the official list of prices. Shopkeepers found charging more than the official list of prices will have their shops closed down for a certain number of days.

JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN CRIMEA AND BUREYA.

Moscow, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The Government Commission for Jewish Land Settlement (Comset) sent out 14 delegates to-day from Moscow to White Russia, the Ukraine, and other regions, for the purpose of directing the Jewish transmigration from these places to the Crimea and to Bureya. Men will be selected for emigration in the following order: 1) ex-small-traders; 2) common labourers with no training; 3) poor or middle-class peasants who have little land and wish to join the Jewish colonies elsewhere; 4) unskilled workers, such as teamsters, etc. Artisans, skilled workers, and others who have steady employment and income are not to be allowed to emigrate. The impoverished elements are to be the first served by the emigration authorities. Only such ex-small-traders will be given an opportunity to emigrate who have never employed hired labour. Half the emigrants are to reach Crimea by March 1st., and the other half by the end of March. The emigration movement to Bureya begins at once and closes on April 15th.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PASSFIELD WHITE PAPER: I PERSONALLY WOULD PREFER CONSIDERATION AT MAY SESSION OF LEAGUE'S COUNCIL INSTEAD OF DELAYING IT TILL SEPTEMBER M. MARINKOVITCH RAPPORTEUR ON MANDATES SAYS IN J.T.A. INTERVIEW IN GENEVA: WALLING WALL COMMISSION REPORT TOO NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AT SESSION OPENING THIS WEEK; NOTHING ARRIVED YET FROM BRITISH GOVERNMENT: I BELIEVE HE SAYS ZIONIST DIFFICULTIES ONLY TEMPORARY: CONFIDENT BRITAIN WILL NOT ALTER BALFOUR DECLARATION POLICY: JEWS MAY COUNT ON SYMPATHY OF STATES MEMBERS OF LEAGUE AND ON BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION: ZIONIST WORK IN PALESTINE OF INTEREST TO ENTIRE WORLD AND BENEFICIAL TO PALESTINE ITSELF.

Geneva, Jan. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I personally regard it as desirable that the League of Nations Council should be able to take up the consideration of the White Paper on Palestine at its next session in May, instead of delaying it until the September session, the agenda for which is already heavily loaded and the date too far removed, M. Marinkovitch, the Jugo-Slavian Foreign Minister, who is for the first time acting as Rapporteur on Mandates to the League of Nations Council session opening on Monday, in succession to M. Procope, the Foreign Minister of Finland, said in an interview with the Jewish Telegraphic Agency representative here to-day.

In this event, M. Marinkovitch went on, there would have to be an extraordinary session of the Permanent Mandates Commission before the Commission's usual date of meeting in June. I have not yet arrived at a definite decision on this matter, however, M. Marinkovitch added, explaining that he would start the final editing of his report on Mandates for submission to the Council at the beginning of next week, and would only then know whether to recommend the convocation of an extraordinary session of the Mandates Commission.

I believe that the difficulties facing the Zionist movement are only temporary and of an accidental nature, M. Marinkovitch continued, speaking of the question generally in connection with the White Paper. I have confidence, he said, that Britain will not depart from the policy enunciated in the Balfour Declaration. The Jews may count on the sympathies of the States Members of the League of Nations, as well as on the public opinion of the British people. The Zionist work will be continued. It is of general interest to the entire world, and to the benefit of Palestine itself.

Asked what he thought of the possibility of a Jewish-Arab understanding, M. Marinkovitch replied that he did not know enough of the local conditions in Palestine. I do not, however, think that it is impossible, he added, if the Arabs will be reasonable and will realise that the Jewish homeland signifies at the same time the homeland of civilisation.

I have long been an adherent of Zionism, M. Marinkovitch said. I consider that the Zionist movement is engaged in pursuing a great and lofty aim. It is a difficult task to transform into an agricultural people a population which has been schooled by historic vicissitudes to be a splendid urban element. It is work which deserves the utmost sympathy and support. Even those people who do not themselves entirely believe in the complete success of Zionism should nevertheless help to promote the work and encourage those who do believe in it and are working for it, and give recognition to the enthusiasm, the self-sacrifice and the stubbornness of the Jewish pioneers.

My enquiries at the League's Secretariat, M. Marinkovitch concluded, have elicited that the British Government has so far not yet sent in the report of the Walling Wall Commission, which the Commission handed it a few weeks ago, nor has it supplied any information to the League on the question, so this matter will also not come up during the present session of the Council.

Mr. Arthur Henderson is presiding at the League's Council session which opens on Monday. He has already left London on his way to Geneva.

IF THEY WANTED A NEW EXECUTIVE THEY COULD HAVE IT AT THIS MEETING WITHOUT A CONGRESS MR. SACHER TELLS ACTIONS COMMITTEE MEETING: DR. HEXTER READES CABLE FROM AMERICAN ZIONISTS URGING POSTPONEMENT OF CONGRESS AND SENDING OF DELEGATION TO UNITED STATES: DEPUTY GRUENBAUM MR. GROSSMAN RABBI NUROK PROTEST AGAINST POSTPONEMENT OF CONGRESS: DR. GOLDMANN VIEWS FEBRUARY CONGRESS AS IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS ALLEVIATION OF FINANCIAL SITUATION: RABBI BERLIN URGES ADHERENCE TO FEBRUARY CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS: NFWJ OF INTENSIFIED WORK IN PALESTINE STRESSED BY MR. HARTZFELD: MAIN PROBLEM CHANGING OF SYSTEM OF PALESTINE WORK SAYS DR. BERNSTEIN: CONGRESS IN FEBRUARY OR LATER NOT VITAL.

London, Jan. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The serious facts disclosed by Dr. Senator were not disputed, and consequently the Council had to face them. If they wanted a new Executive, they could have it at this meeting without a Congress, Mr. Harry Sachser said in the course of the general debate at the Actions Committee meeting, which centered mainly on the financial situation and the question of the postponement of the Congress, according to the statement issued this evening by the Zionist Central Office.

Dr. Hexter referred to the financial situation, and read a cable from the American Zionists, urging the postponement of the Congress and the sending of a delegation to the United States.

Mr. Harsfeld, who opened the Debate, spoke with vigour about the need of intensified work for the settlement of workers in Palestine. He was opposed, he said, to the holding of the Congress in February.

Mr. Simon Marks said that they had to take into account the position as presented by Dr. Senator. They were obliged to effect numerous economies, and for the next few months they must devote all their energies to the raising of funds. He was strongly opposed to the holding of the Congress in February.

Deputy Gruenbaum argued that the Zionist world was waiting for the Congress, and would be gravely disappointed if it were postponed. He believed that if Congress met it would be advantageous to the raising of funds. He thought that the indefiniteness of the political situation was in a large measure responsible for the shortage of funds.

Mr. Meer Grossman protested against the proposal to postpone the Congress. Dr. Nurok was also strongly opposed to deferring the Congress. He, too, dealt with the financial situation.

Dr. Hantke pointed out that apart from the United States the Keren Hayesod revenue during the past year had not decreased. Mr. Blumenfeld emphasised the importance of unity.

Mr. Twersky said that he strongly disapproved of the holding of the Congress next month.

Mr. Naiditsch, Dr. Goldstein and Mr. Goldbloom dwelt on the present difficult position, and spoke against the Congress being held next February. Mr. Szkolnik and Mr. Remez also demanded a postponement of the Congress.

Rabbi Berlin urged adherence to the present arrangements for holding the Congress in February, when he believed some measure of unity might be achieved. This was of paramount importance, he said, in view of the situation.

Dr. Tartakower deprecated the holding of Congress at a moment when there were more urgent needs. Dr. Bernstein said that the question of holding the Congress in February or later was not of vital importance. The main problem was the system of the present work in Palestine which he believed must be changed.

Dr. Goldmann viewed the holding of the Congress in February as an important step towards the alleviation of the financial situation. Dr. Melzer demanded the postponement of the Congress.

Mr. Kaplansky formulated the reasons which prompted many of them to desire a postponement of the Congress. Dr. S. Levin criticised the Opposition, which, he said, had undermined the confidence of the Zionist masses. He saw no reason at all for the holding of a Congress in February.

After a number of personal declarations, the General Debate was closed at 1 a.m. No plenary session was held on Thursday, January 15th. the day being devoted to meetings of Commissions.

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WITHDRAW BALFOUR DECLARATION ABOLISH MANDATE ESTABLISH PALESTINE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO ELECTED PARLIAMENT AND STOP LAND SALES TO JEWS AND IMMIGRATION OF JEWS: PALESTINE ARABS REPEAT OLD DEMANDS TO HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSMISSION TO LONDON AND GENEVA: WERE BETTER OFF UNDER TURKS THAN NOW THEY SAY.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Palestine Arab Executive presented to-day to the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, the statement which it has adopted as the Arab reply to the Passfield White Paper, for transmission to the British Government in London and to the League of Nations in Geneva. The reply consists generally of a repetition of the Arab demands made repeatedly since the existence of the Palestine Mandate, namely, the withdrawal of the Balfour Declaration and the abolition of the Mandate, on the ground that the Declaration is in contradiction to Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate is contrary to the promises made to the Arabs to concede their national and natural rights.

The Arabs demand also the establishment of a Government in Palestine responsible to an elected Parliament.

We consider it the first duty of Great Britain, the statement proceeds, to prevent the transfer of Arab lands to others than Arabs and definitely to prohibit Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Under the Turks, the statement contends, the Arabs of Palestine enjoyed a wide measure of self-government, possessing administrative, municipal and Parliamentary Councils, and shared with the Turks in every form of administrative activity.

The reply concludes with a proposal that dispossessed Arabs should be provided with lands near Lake Huleh.

PALESTINE ARABS-PRAISE NATHAN STRAUS: WISH ALL JEWS WERE HUMANITARIANS LIKE THIS GREAT MAN "FELESTIN" WRITES.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

We wish all Jews were humanitarians like this great man in American Jewry, who dedicated a large part of his fortune to philanthropy, distributing it without distinction of race, the Arab organ "Felestin" writes to-day in a statement mourning the death of Nathan Straus. The paper recalls the prompt manner in which Nathan Straus, immediately the news of the Palestine earthquake of 1927 arrived in America, cabled over a large sum of money to help the victims, irrespective whether they were Arabs or Jews.

The Palestine Arab Press had praise for the late Nathan Straus during his life-time, too. As far back as 1922, the Arab papers were expressing appreciation of his gifts to specifically Arab institutions in Palestine, and in 1924, when he was on a visit to Palestine, they joined in a chorus of praise for his benefactions. "Lissan el Arab" published an editorial speaking in grateful terms of what he had done for the Arab people of Palestine, and the "Meraat el Sherk" suggested that the Arab leaders should try to meet him and explain to him the situation in the country.

DR. MAGNES'S APPOINTMENT TO AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL SURPRISING SAYS PALESTINE LABOUR DAILY PARTICULARLY WHEN A MAN LIKE DR. WILKANSKY HAS NOT BEEN APPOINTED: HEBREW UNIVERSITY DIRECTORATE ISSUES REPLY EXPLAINING DR. MAGNES WAS INVITED TO JOIN COMMISSION IN CAPACITY AS CHANCELLOR OF UNIVERSITY WHERE MANY DEPARTMENTS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Government seems anxious to put Dr. Magnes in the foreground, artificially creating a position for him, the Labour daily "Davar" complains in commenting on the Government's appointment of the new Agricultural Council, in which Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Chancellor of the Hebrew University, is one of the Jewish members.

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In general, the "Davar" welcomes the appointment of the Agricultural Council by the Government, but it expresses surprise that Dr. Magnes, who, it says, is not qualified in economic, social and technical matters, should be among the Jewish members. The Hebrew University, of which Dr. Magnes is Chancellor, it writes, has no relation to agricultural matters and Dr. Magnes does not represent any colonising bodies. The Government has apparently made a political choice, the "Davar" suggests, but even politically, it says, Dr. Magnes does not represent the Jewish public. The Jewish public cannot recognise his appointment, it declares, and it is especially surprising that he should be appointed and a man like Dr. Wilkowsky, who is the leading expert on Jewish and Arab agriculture work in Palestine should not be appointed.

The "Doar Hayom", too, criticises Dr. Magnes's appointment, saying that it was the Jewish Agency Executive that made the appointment, after long negotiations with the Government.

The Directorate of the Hebrew University has issued a reply, declaring that Dr. Magnes was invited to join the Commission in his capacity as Chancellor of the Hebrew University, which has many Departments engaged in both theoretical and practical agricultural research work.

COMPOSITION OF PALESTINE JEWISH ELECTED ASSEMBLY: 32 LABOUR SEATS
15 REVISIONISTS FOUR GENERAL ZIONISTS: FINAL FIGURES OFFICIALLY
ANNOUNCED.

Jerusalem, Jan. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The complete results of the elections to the Palestine Jewish Assembly (Assefat Hanivcharim) have just been officially announced as follows:

Labour, including Sephardic workers, 32 seats; Revisionists, including the Sephardic Revisionists, 15 seats; Sephardim 6, Miz-rachi 5, General Zionists 4, Women 3, Yemenites 3, Left Poale Zion 1, Borochoy List (Right Poale Zion) 1, and Shomer Hazair 1, making a total of 71 seats.

Of the total of 89,590 persons entitled to vote in the elections to the Assembly, 56 per cent. numbering 50,402, went to the polls - 41,824 were Ashkenazim, 6,102 Sephardim and 1,515 Yemenites.

The four General Zionists who have been elected to the Assembly are Mr. Mr. M. Ussischkin, Mr. Mayer Dizengoff, Dr. Ben Zepn Mossinsohn, and Mr. Eliahu Berlin.

COMMUNISTS CLAIM SUCCESSES AMONG PALESTINE ARABS: "PUSHING FORWARD
ARABISATION" SAYS MOSCOW REPORT.

London, Jan. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Characterising the Congress of the Palestine Communist party in December as an "important turning-point in the Communist movement in Arab countries", "Pravda" states that the Congress, at which the Arab delegates for the first time equalled the Jewish in numbers, pushed forward the Arabisation of the Central Committee, in which the Arabs are outnumbered by the Jews, says a Moscow report appearing in the "Manchester Guardian" to-day.

Declaring that Zionist Chauvinism represents the main danger within the ranks of Palestine Communists, "Pravda" indicates a future development of Communist activity in Palestine by the following comment, the report adds: "The sharpening of the struggle with Imperialism and Zionism in Palestine raises the question of the Palestine Communist party. The successful activity of Communist parties in Arab countries is impossible without strong trade union organisation under revolutionary leadership, embracing the masses of Arab workers, or without the establishment of the closest connection with fellahin and Bedouins on the basis of the demands of agrarian revolution."