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 Telephone: Central 6501-3.

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MACDONALD LETTER TO DR. WEIZMANN COMMUNICATED TO PARLIAMENT: NEW STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT POLICY IN PALESTINE OFFICIALLY LAID BEFORE HOUSE OF COMMONS AT REQUEST OF COMMANDER KENWORTHY.

London, Feb. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Commander Kenworthy asked the Prime Minister in the House of Commons to-day if he is now able to communicate to the House the text of the letter to Dr. Weizmann on the policy of His Majesty's Government in Palestine. In a written reply the Prime Minister stated: Yes, Sir. The following is the text of the letter which I have addressed to Dr. Weizmann to-day.

AUTHORITATIVE INTERPRETATION OF WHITE PAPER: UNDERTAKING OF MANDATE IS TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE AND NOT ONLY TO THE JEWISH POPULATION OF PALESTINE: GOVERNMENT RECOGNISES VALUE OF SERVICES OF JEWISH LABOUR AND TRADE ORGANISATIONS IN PALESTINE: FACILITIES FOR JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND LAND SETTLEMENT: NO RESTRICTIONS ON JEWISH LAND PURCHASE.

London, Feb. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dear Dr. Weizmann, In order to remove certain misconceptions and misunderstandings which have arisen as to the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to Palestine, as set forth in the White Paper of October 1930, and which were the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on the 17th. November, and also to meet certain criticisms put forward by the Jewish Agency, I have pleasure in forwarding you the following statement of our position, which will fall to be read as the authoritative interpretation of the White Paper on the matters with which this letter deals, "Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, writes in the letter promised in his statement in the House of Commons yesterday, embodying the result of the exchange of opinions between the Cabinet Committee and the Jewish Agency leaders and constituting the official interpretation of the Palestine White Paper issued last October.

"It has been said that the policy of His Majesty's Government involves a serious departure from the obligations of the Mandate as hitherto understood, that it misconceives the Mandatory obligations, and that it foreshadows a policy which is inconsistent with the obligations of the Mandatory to the Jewish people.

"His Majesty's Government did not regard it as necessary to quote in extenso the declarations of policy which have been previously made, but attention is drawn to the fact that, not only does the White Paper of 1930 refer to and endorse the White Paper of 1922, which has been accepted by the Jewish Agency, but it recognises that the undertaking of the Mandate is an undertaking to the Jewish people and not only to the Jewish population of Palestine. The White Paper placed in the foreground of its statement my speech in the House of Commons on the 3rd. April, 1930, in which I announced in words which could not have been made more plain, that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to continue to administer Palestine in accordance with the terms of the Mandate as approved by the Council of the League of Nations. That position has been reaffirmed and again made plain by my speech in the House of Commons on the 17th. November. In my speech on the 3rd. April I used the following language:

"His Majesty's Government will continue to administer Palestine in accordance with the terms of the Mandate as approved by the Council of the League of Nations. This is an international obligation from which there can be no question of receding.

"Under the terms of the Mandate His Majesty's Government are responsible for promoting 'the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which might prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

"A double undertaking is involved, to the Jewish people on the one hand, and to the non-Jewish population of Palestine on the other; and it is the firm resolve of His Majesty's Government to give effect, in equal measure, to both parts of the Declaration, and to do equal justice to all sections of the population of Palestine. That is a duty from which they will not shrink, and to the discharge of which they will apply all the resources at their command."

That declaration is in conformity not only with the articles but also with the preamble of the Mandate, which is hereby explicitly reaffirmed.

Proper Solution Of Problem Depends On An Understanding Between Jews And Arabs: Government Recognises That Jewish Agency Have Given Willing Co-operation In Carrying Out The Policy Of The Mandate: Mandatory Not To Discriminate Between Persons On Ground Of Religion Or Race.

In carrying out the policy of the mandate the mandatory cannot ignore the existence of differing interests and viewpoints. These, indeed, are not in themselves irreconcilable, but they can only be reconciled if there is a proper realisation that the full solution of the problem depends on an understanding between the Jews and the Arabs. Until that is reached, considerations of balance must inevitably enter into the definition of policy.

A good deal of criticism has been directed to the White Paper upon the assertion that it contains injurious allegations against the Jewish people and Jewish Labour organisation. Any such intention on the part of His Majesty's Government is expressly disavowed. It is recognised that the Jewish Agency have all along given willing co-operation in carrying out the policy of the Mandate, and that the constructive work done by the Jewish people in Palestine has had beneficial effects on the development and well-being of the country as a whole. His Majesty's Government also recognise the value of the services of labour and trades union organisation in Palestine, to which they desire to give every encouragement.

A question has arisen as to the meaning to be attached to the words "safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion", occurring in article 2, and the words "ensuring that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced" occurring in article 6 of the Mandate. The words "safeguarding the civil and religious rights", occurring in article 2, cannot be read as meaning that the civil and religious rights of individual citizens are to be unalterable. In the case of Suleiman Kurra, to which reference has been made, the Privy Council, in construing these words of article 2, said: "It does not mean that all the civil rights of every inhabitant of Palestine which existed at the date of the Mandate are to remain unaltered throughout its duration; for if this were to be a condition of the Mandatory jurisdiction, no effective legislation would be possible". The words, according

must be read in another sense, and the key to the true purpose and meaning of the sentence is to be found in the concluding words of the article: "irrespective of race and religion". These words indicate that, in respect of civil and religious rights, the Mandatory is not to discriminate between persons on the ground of religion or race, and this protective provision applies equally to Jews, Arabs, and all sections of the population.

The words "rights and position of other sections of the population", occurring in article 6, plainly refer to the non-Jewish community. These rights and position are not to be prejudiced, that is, are not to be impaired or made worse. The effect of the policy of immigration and settlement on the economic position of the non-Jewish community cannot be excluded from consideration. But the words are not to be read as implying that existing economic conditions in Palestine should be crystallised. On the contrary, the obligation to facilitate Jewish immigration and to encourage close settlement by Jews on the land, remains a positive obligation of the Mandate, and it can be fulfilled without prejudice to the rights and position of other sections of the population of Palestine.

Only Such Landless Arabs Who Have Been Displaced In Consequence Of Land Passing Into Jewish Hands Government Feels Obligated To Facilitate Settlement: Government Regards Development Scheme As Most-Effectual Means Of Furthering Establishment Of Jewish National Home.

We may proceed to the contention that the mandate has been reinterpreted in a manner highly prejudicial to Jewish interests in the vital matters of land settlement and immigration. It has been said that the policy of the White Paper would plan an embargo upon immigration, and would suspend, if not, indeed, terminate, the close settlement of the Jews on the land, which is a primary purpose of the Mandate. In support of this contention particular stress has been laid upon the passage referring to State lands in the White Paper, which says that "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 the Arab cultivators who are now landless".

The language of this passage needs to be read in the light of the policy as a whole. It is desirable to make it clear that the landless Arabs to whom it was intended to refer in the passage quoted, were such Arabs as can be shown to have been displaced from the lands which they occupied in consequence of the lands passing into Jewish hands, and who have not obtained other holdings on which they can establish themselves, or other equally satisfactory occupation. The number of such displaced Arabs must be a matter for careful enquiry. It is to landless Arabs within this category that His Majesty's Government feel themselves under an obligation to facilitate their settlement upon the land. The recognition of this obligation in no way detracts from the large purposes of development, which His Majesty's Government regards as the most effectual means of furthering the establishment of a National Home for the Jews.

Government Inquiry To Ascertain State and Other Lands To Be Made Available For Close Settlement By Jews: Congestion Among Fellahin In The Hills To Be Solved By Intensive Cultivation Of Land: As Little Interference As Possible With Free Transfer Of Land: No Implication To Prohibit Acquisition Of Additional Land By Jews.

In framing a policy of land settlement, it is essential that His Majesty's Government should take into consideration every circumstance that is relevant to the main purpose of the Mandate. The area of cultivable land, the possibilities of irrigation, the absorptive capacity of the country in relation to immigration are all elements pertinent to the issue to be elucidated, and the neglect of any one of them would be prejudicial to the formulation of a just and stable policy.

It is the intention of His Majesty's Government to institute an enquiry as soon as possible to ascertain, inter alia, what State and other lands are, or properly can be made, available for close settlement by Jews under reference to the obligation imposed upon the Mandatory by article 6 of the Mandate. This enquiry will be comprehensive in its scope, and will include the whole land resources of Palestine. In the conduct of the enquiry provision will be made for all interests, whether Jewish or Arab, making such representations as it may be desired to put forward.

The question of the congestion amongst the fellahin in the hill districts of Palestine is receiving the careful consideration of His Majesty's Government. It is contemplated that measures will be devised for the improvement and intensive development of the land, and for bringing into cultivation areas which hitherto may have remained uncultivated, and thereby securing to the fellahin a better standard of living, without, save in exceptional cases, having recourse to transfer.

In giving effect to the policy of land settlement, as contemplated in article 11 of the Mandate, it is necessary, if disorganisation is to be avoided, and if the policy is to have a chance to succeed, that there should exist some centralised control of transactions relating to the acquisition and transfer of land during such interim period as may reasonably be necessary to place the development scheme upon a sure foundation. The power contemplated is regulative and not prohibitory, although it does involve a power to prevent transactions which are inconsistent with the tenor of the scheme. But the exercise of the power will be limited and in no respect arbitrary. In every case it will be conditioned by considerations as to how best to give effect to the purposes of the Mandate. Any control contemplated will be fenced with due safeguards to secure as little interference as possible with the free transfer of land. The centralised control will take effect as from such date only as the authority charged with the duty of carrying out the policy of land development shall begin to operate. The High Commissioner will, pending the establishment of such centralised control, have full powers to take all steps necessary to protect the tenancy and occupancy rights, including the rights of squatters, throughout Palestine.

Further, the statement of policy of His Majesty's Government did not imply a prohibition of acquisition of additional land by Jews. It contains no such prohibition, nor is any such intended. That it does contemplate is such temporary control of land disposition and transfers as may be necessary not to impair the harmony and effectiveness of the scheme of land settlement to be undertaken. His Majesty's Government feel bound to point out that they alone of the Governments which have been responsible for the administration of Palestine since the acceptance of the mandate have declared their definite intention to initiate an active policy of development which it is believed will result in substantial and lasting benefit to both Jews and Arabs.

Government Compelled To Insist That Government Control Of Immigration Must Be Maintained: Such Control Not A Departure From Previous Policy: Revelant Considerations Are Purely Economic.

Cognate to this question is the control of immigration. It must, first of all, be pointed out that such control is not in any sense a departure from previous policy. From 1920 onwards, when the original Immigration Ordinance came into force, regulations for the control of immigration have been issued from time to time, directed to prevent illicit entry and to define and facilitate authorised entry. This right of regulation has at no time been challenged.

But the intention of His Majesty's Government appears to have been represented as being that "no further immigration of Jews is to be permitted so long as it might prevent any Arab from obtaining employment". His Majesty's Government never proposed to pursue such a policy. They were concerned to state that, in the regulation of Jewish immigration, the following principles should apply, viz., that "it is essential to ensure that the immigrants should not be a burden upon the people of Palestine as a whole, and that they should not deprive any section of the present population of their employment" (White Paper, 1922). In the one aspect His Majesty's Government have to be mindful of their obligations to facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions, and to encourage close settlement of Jews on the land: in the other aspect they have to be equally mindful of their duty to ensure that no prejudice results to the rights and position of the non-Jewish community. It is because of this apparent conflict of obligations that His Majesty's Government have felt bound to emphasise the necessity of the proper application of the absorptive capacity principle. That principle is vital to any scheme of development, the primary purpose of which must be the settlement both of Jews and of displaced Arabs upon the land. It is for that reason that His Majesty's Government have insisted, and are compelled to insist, that Government control of immigration must be maintained and that immigration regulations must be properly applied. The considerations relevant to the limits of absorptive capacity are purely economic considerations.

No Stoppage Or Prohibition Of Jewish Immigration Contemplated In Any Of Its Categories: Immigrants Not To Be Excluded On Sole Ground That Employment Not Of Unlimited Duration: Jewish Contribution To Public Revenue To Be Taken Into Account For Due Share Of Jewish Labour In Public Works.

His Majesty's Government did not prescribe and do not contemplate any stoppage or prohibition of Jewish immigration in any of its categories. The practice of sanctioning a "Labour Schedule" of wage-earning immigrants will continue. In each case considerations will be given to anticipated labour requirements for works which, being dependent on Jewish or mainly Jewish capital, would not be or would not have been undertaken unless Jewish labour was made available. With regard to public and

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municipal works falling to be financed out of public funds, the claim of Jewish labour to a due share of the employment available, taking into account Jewish contributions to public revenue, shall be taken into consideration. As regards other kinds of employment, it will be necessary in each case to take into account the factors bearing upon the demand for labour, including the factor of unemployment amongst both the Jews and the Arabs. Immigrants with prospects of employment other than employment of a purely ephemeral character will not be excluded on the sole ground that the employment cannot be guaranteed to be of unlimited duration.

Government Does Not Challenge The Policy Of The Jewish Agency Regards Principle Of Jewish Labour: This Principle Is One Which The Jewish Agency Is Entitled To Affirm: If However In Consequence Of This Policy Arab Labour Is Displaced Mandatory Will Have To Pay Regard To This Factor.

In determining the extent to which immigration at any time may be permitted, it is necessary also to have regard to the declared policy of the Jewish Agency to the effect that in "all the works or undertakings carried out or furthered by the Agency it shall be deemed to be a matter of principle that Jewish labour shall be employed". His Majesty's Government do not in any way challenge the right of the Agency to formulate or approve and endorse such a policy. The principle of preferential and, indeed, exclusive employment of Jewish labour by Jewish organisations is a principle which the Jewish Agency are entitled to affirm. But it must be pointed out that if in consequence of this policy Arab labour is displaced or existing unemployment becomes aggravated, that is a factor in the situation to which the Mandatory is bound to have regard.

At No Time Has Mandatory Intended To Depart From Obligations Imposed By Its Acceptance Of Mandate: Appeal For Co-operation Confidence Readiness On All Sides To Appreciate Difficulties And Complexities Of Problem: No Solution Satisfactory Or Permanent Which Is Not Based Upon Justice Both To Jews And Non-Jews Of Palestine.

His Majesty's Government desire to say finally, as they have repeatedly and unequivocally affirmed, that the obligations imposed upon the Mandatory, by its acceptance of the Mandate, are solemn international obligations, from which there is not now, nor has there been at any time, an intention to depart. To the tasks imposed by the Mandate His Majesty's Government have set their hand, and they will not withdraw it. But if their efforts are to be successful there is need for co-operation, confidence, readiness on all sides to appreciate the difficulties and complexities of the problem, and, above all, there must be a full and unqualified recognition that no solution can be satisfactory or permanent which is not based upon justice, both to the Jewish people and to the non-Jewish communities of Palestine.

I am, my dear Dr. Weizmann,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

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DR. WEIZMANN'S VIEW: THIS STATEMENT OF POLICY HAVING BECOME DIRECTIVE FOR OFFICIAL ACTION HAS IN MY OPINION RE-ESTABLISHED BASIS FOR CO-OPERATION WITH MANDATORY POWER ON WHICH OUR POLICY FOUNDED HE SAYS: WE HAVE RECEIVED FAIR HEARING AND HAVE REACHED CLEARNESS WITH REGARD TO NUMBER OF FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES OF POLICY RAISED BY WHITE PAPER: I AM HOPEFUL THREE PARTIES - MANDATORY ARABS AND OURSELVES - WILL NOW COME TOGETHER AND WORK OUT CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY FOR GOOD AND DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE.

London, Feb. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I was very glad to receive the letter from the Prime Minister, which, I understand, is going to be published tomorrow, Dr. Weizmann said to-day. In commenting on it, I can speak in my personal capacity only. Still, even though I speak under this reservation, I am sure that I voice the opinions and feelings of an important body of Jewish public opinion.

We have welcomed the opportunity which the Prime Minister and the Cabinet have given us of discussing our case with the Cabinet Committee. We have received a fair hearing and have reached clearness with regard to a number of fundamental issues of policy raised by the White Paper of October 1930. We were contending, not for gains, but for rights - the rights which are ours under the Mandate, and which in our view, had been seriously infringed by the White Paper of October 1930. The Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons on Thursday that the letter which he was good enough to address to me was to be read as the authoritative interpretation of the White Paper on the matters with which it deals, that it will be communicated as an official document to the League of Nations, and embodied in a dispatch as an instruction to the High Commissioner for Palestine. This Statement of Policy, having thus become the directive for official action, has, in my opinion, re-established the basis for that co-operation with the Mandatory Power on which our policy is founded.

The losses which the past year of severe political crisis has inflicted on our work are serious. Palestine has suffered from an economic depression which, while to a certain extent connected with the world-wide economic crisis, has been rendered very much worse by the political situation. The confidence which is required for economic enterprise and development has been lacking. A basis for co-operation having been restored, confidence in the economic future of Palestine should revive, and with redoubled "World Jewry" should resume its economic work in Palestine.

The work which we undertake for the sake of the Jewish National Home is bound to benefit Palestine as a whole. It will benefit the Arabs, who, too, have suffered severely through the economic crisis, and the suspension of our economic activities, and whose prosperity is naturally bound up with the prosperity of the country as a whole; and it will ease the position of the Palestine Administration, which, for the first time after many years, now suffers from a serious deficit in its budget.

I am hopeful, Dr. Weizmann concluded, that the three parties - the Mandatory Government, the Arabs and ourselves - will now come together and work out a constructive policy for the future good and the development of Palestine,

TROUBLE OVER NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT AT PALESTINE JEWISH ASSEMBLY MEETING: NO DECISION TAKEN BUT QUESTION LEFT TO INCOMING VAAD LEUMI TO DECIDE: ENTIRE REVISIONIST BLOC WALK OUT AS PROTEST: REFERRING MATTER TO VAAD LEUMI MEANS APPROVAL OF NEGOTIATIONS THEIR SPOKESMAN SAYS: MIZRACHI AND SEPHARDIM ALSO VOTE AGAINST LABOUR RESOLUTION ON NEGOTIATIONS BUT JOIN VAAD LEUMI ON ASSURANCE THAT DECISION CAN BE TAKEN ONLY WITH AGREEMENT OF TWO OUT OF THREE SMALLER GROUPS; THEMSELVES AND GENERAL ZIONISTS: JEWS CANNOT AFFORD TO SULK LABOUR LEADER BEN-GURION SAYS: REVISIONISTS WILL TRY TO ESTABLISH SEPARATE COUNCIL DR. VON WEISL TELLS J.T.A. ALTHOUGH WITHDRAWAL DOES NOT MEAN SECESSION FROM PALESTINE JEWISH COMMUNITY: READY TO RETURN AS SOON AS NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT RENOUNCED: ASSEMBLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION URGING GOVERNMENT TO ABOLISH PRIVILEGE OF WITHDRAWAL FROM JEWISH COMMUNITY.

Jerusalem, Feb. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The entire Revisionist bloc of 16 out of the total number of 71 members, walked out from the Palestine Jewish Elected Assembly (Assefath Hanivcharim) when at 6 o'clock this morning, after resuming its session at 2 a.m. following an all-day sitting, the Assembly accepted on a roll-call by 37 votes against 29 (Labour alone has 32 seats in the Assembly) the Labour motion referring the question of the participation of Palestine Jewry in the negotiations of the Jewish Agency with the British Government to the incoming Executive of the Assembly, the Vaad Leumi, against the uncompromising opposition of the Revisionists, whose spokesman had declared at the opening session of the new Assembly that "the stand which will be taken on the Jewish Agency negotiations with the Government, the Palestine Legislature project and the Simpson Development Scheme, will determine the measure of our participation here and in the next Vaad Leumi."

Dr. von Weisl, speaking to-day for the Revisionists, said that the Revisionists represent 10,000 voters and their election slogan had been "Against the White Paper". The negotiations with the Government are a disgrace, he said, and referring the matter to the Vaad Leumi means the eventual approval of the participation of Palestine Jewry in the negotiations.

Rabbi Ostrowsky, speaking for the Mizrahi, demanded the insertion of a proviso in the resolution that the Vaad Leumi can agree to participation in the negotiations only by a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Weinstein, for the Revisionists, appealed to the Assefah to keep out of the further negotiations, especially since the result of the negotiations was already apparent in Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons.

The Labour leader, Mr. Ben-Gurion, insisted that the Jews could not afford to sulk. It is the duty of the Yishub to join in the negotiations, he said, but he added that he was agreeable to having the matter left for decision to the incoming Vaad Leumi, without the two-thirds majority proviso, however.

Dr. Mossinsohn and Mrs. Azaryahu vainly attempted to conciliate the two conflicting parties, Labour and the Revisionists, and the Mizrahi spokesman announced that they would vote with the Revisionists.

There was tremendous excitement when the roll-call was taken. The representatives of Labour, the General Zionists and the Yemenites voted for the resolution and the Revisionists, Mizrachists and Sephardim voted against.

Dr. Weinsahl, speaking on behalf of the Revisionists after the vote had been taken, said that it showed clearly that there was no mutual language between them and the Labour majority, and the Revisionist members thereupon walked out.

Rabbi Ostrowsky, on behalf of the Mizrahi, and Mr. Elmaleh, on behalf of the Sephardim, then announced that they would not enter the new Vaad Leumi, and that they would not vote on the remaining questions before the Assembly, including the taxation for the upkeep of the Palestine Jewish Community, the Kenesseth Israel.

Dr. Benzion Mossinsohn, who was in the chair, adjourned the meeting at 6.30 a.m. to allow the Presidium of the Assembly to meet to try to find a formula to satisfy the Mizrachists and Sephardim, and bring them back into the Assembly.

Finally, an arrangement was reached with the Mizrachists and the Sephardim by giving them an undertaking that the question of the participation of the Yishub in the Jewish Agency negotiations with the British Government can be decided by the Vaad Leumi only with the agreement of two of the three smaller fractions, their own two groups and the General Zionists.

When the Assembly reassembled half an hour later, Mr. Ben-Zvi, for the Labour Party, and Dr. Mossinsohn, for the General Zionists, appealed to the Mizrachists and the Sephardim to enter the Vaad Leumi, Mr. Ben-Zvi hinting that places would be kept open for the Revisionists when they decided to return.

The Assembly then went back to business, everything going off smoothly, the proposals for the taxation scheme, the organisation of the Jewish Community and the Rabbinical Office being assented to without difficulty.

A new Vaad Leumi was elected, consisting of 23 members, eleven Labourites, and twelve others, four Sephardim, three Mizrachists, three General Zionists, one Yemenite, and one woman representative, placing Labour in a considerable minority, if the Revisionists should claim the five seats reserved for them.

It was ten o'clock in the morning before the session of the first officially recognised Palestine Jewish Elected Assembly came to an end, after an almost continuous sitting yesterday and through the night of about 16 hours, with the tired-out delegates singing the "Hatikvah" before they dispersed.

Dr. von Weisl, speaking with the J.T.A., said that the Revisionists will try to establish a separate Council, although its withdrawal from the Assembly, he added, does not mean secession from the Kenesseth Israel, to which the Revisionists are ready to return as soon as participation in the negotiations with the Government is renounced by Palestine Jewry.

In this connection, one of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly urges the Government to abolish the privilege of withdrawal from the Palestine Jewish Community.

Labour Against Legislative Council: ReAffirmation Of Last Vaad Leumi's Declaration: No Part In Any Parliamentary Institutions Set Up To Prevent Us Rebuilding Our Country.

On the question of the Legislative Council, Mr. Ben-Gurion announced to the Assembly that Labour is against it, and proposed acceptance of the Standing Committee's motion to readopt the resolution of the last Vaad Leumi on October 23rd., which declares: "We shall take no part in, nor shall we recognise any Parliamentary institutions set up to prevent us from rebuilding our country", and which was presented by Mr. Rutenberg, as President of the then Vaad Leumi to Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, with a request to forward a copy to His Majesty's Government in London.

ECHO OF PALESTINE OUTBREAK: ARAB ACCUSED OF STABBING JEWISH BOY
MIZRACHI IN JERUSALEM FOOTBALL MATCH JUST BEFORE OUTBREAK
STARTED ACQUITTED: PRINCIPAL WITNESS FOR PROSECUTION ACCUSES
ANOTHER ARAB IN COURT: EVIDENCE FOUND INSUFFICIENT: LIFTAH
ARABS CARRY RELEASED MAN SHOULDER HIGH.

Jerusalem, Feb. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Yakoub Halil, an Arab from Liftah who was accused of stabbing the Jewish boy Mizrachi in the football match clash which preceded the outbreak of August 1929, was acquitted to-day, the evidence against him being found insufficient. The principal witness for the Prosecution accused another Liftah Arab present in court as a spectator, of having been the man who had stabbed Mizrachi, and the court decided that it could not proceed with the case.

The Liftah Arabs carried the released man shoulder high when the decision of the court was announced.

FIGHTING BETWEEN JEWISH COMMUNISTS AND JEWISH SOCIALISTS IN POLAND:
COMMUNISTS BREAK INTO BUNDIST CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM WRECKING
ROOMS AND SMASHING WINDOWS: SHOTS FIRED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED:
FOUR ARRESTS MADE: CHILDREN TAKEN TO UPPER FLOORS OUT OF DANGER:
RESUMPTION OF CONFLICT WHICH STARTED IN DECEMBER WHEN COMMUNISTS
INTERVENED ON BEHALF OF MEMBERS OF STAFF DISMISSED FOR REFUSING
TO ACCEPT ORDERS FROM ADMINISTRATOR CLAIMING AS PROLETARIANS
THEY DO NOT TAKE ORDERS FROM BOURGEOIS.

Warsaw, Feb. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The conflict between Jewish Communists and Jewish Socialists of the Bundist Party which broke out last December over the dismissal of three members of the domestic staff of the Bundist Medem Children's Sanatorium at Medzeshin, named in commemoration of the Bundist leader Vladimir Medem, who died in New York in 1923, was reopened by the Communists to-day. About 200 Communists broke into the Sanatorium, forcing an entrance against the resistance of the staff. Several shots were fired, although it is not clear on which side the shooting began. Windows were smashed, telephone and electric wires were cut, and many rooms were completely wrecked. The police arrived half an hour after the invasion and arrested four persons. Two people, Mrs. Goldberg, 22 years of age, and Aaron Blechman, 24 years of age, were found wounded, and other wounded persons were removed before the arrival of the police. The Administrator of the Sanatorium, Mr. Galinsky, is also wounded.

The children were carried to the upper floors by the staff, and escaped injury.

The trouble at the Sanatorium started with the refusal of a few of the domestic staff to take orders from the Administrator of the Sanatorium, arguing that they are proletarians, and as such could not take orders from a bourgeois. They were dismissed and when the Bundist trade unions refused to take up their case, they appealed to the Communist Union, which decided to make an issue of it.

A crowd of Communists broke into the Sanatorium, demanding that the dismissed workers should be reinstated, and claiming on their behalf a sum of a thousand zlotys. The news of the Communist invasion reached Warsaw, where it caused hundreds of Bundists to proceed to the Sanatorium which is not far outside the city, and the Communists were repulsed. Apparently the Bundists thought that the matter was now finished with and withdrew their defences, the Communists taking the opportunity to renew the attack now.

Clashes between Bundists and Communists are frequent in Poland, sometimes resulting in fatalities, usually arising out of Labour disputes started by the Communists, to which the Bundists refuse to give their recognition, the Communists in such cases denouncing the Bundists as blacklegs and attacking Bundists continuing at their work.

ANTISEMITIC STUDENT RIOTERS DENOUNCED IN AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT: THEIR VICTORY IN STUDENT ELECTIONS DUE TO 1,200 JEWISH OR SUSPECTED JEWISH STUDENTS BEING STRUCK OUT FROM ELECTION REGISTERS SOCIALIST DEPUTY ASSERTS: CATHOLIC PRIEST DEPUTY DECLARES CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS REPUDIATE HITLERIST SLOGAN "PERISH JUDEA" AS CONTRARY TO CATHOLIC TEACHINGS AND SIGN OF MORAL DEGENERATION.

Vienna, Feb. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The recent antisemitic outbreaks at the Vienna High Schools were strongly condemned to-day in the Austrian Parliament.

The Social Democratic Deputy Leuthner, claimed that the names of 1,200 students attending the University had been struck out from the list of electors to the Student Committees, because they are Jews, or suspected of being Jews, or Konfessionslos, and that, he said, explains how the German race-antisemites have succeeded in obtaining their big victory in the student elections.

Dr. Aigner, a Catholic priest, who is a Deputy of the Christian Socialist Party, followed this up by declaring that the Christian Socialists emphatically repudiate the slogan of the Hitlerist students: "Perish Judea", because it is contrary to the teachings of the Catholic faith. Besides, he said, such slogans indicate moral degeneration and suggest a low standard of culture at the Universities.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DENOUNCES HITLERISM BECAUSE HITLERISTS DENY DIVINE INSPIRATION OF OLD TESTAMENT AND EVEN OF TEN COMMANDMENTS GIVEN THROUGH MOSES: BAN AGAINST CATHOLICS BELONGING TO HITLERIST MOVEMENT PRONOUNCED BY ALL EIGHT BISHOPS IN BAVARIA. HITLERIST STRONGHOLD.

Berlin, Feb. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Bishops of all the eight dioceses in Bavaria, where the Hitlerist movement was started, and which is to-day one of the Hitlerist strongholds (it was in the Bavarian capital, Munich, that the Hitler-Ludendorff Putsch of 1923 was carried out) have published a pronouncement prohibiting Catholics from belonging to the Hitlerist Party. The Hitlerists, the pronouncement says, deny the divine inspiration of the Old Testament, which they denounce as a Jewish work, and they do not even recognise the authority of the Ten Commandments, because they were given through Moses.

Bishop Ludwig Maria Hugo, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mayence denounced Hitlerism recently, in the form of a pastoral letter forbidding Roman Catholics under pain of excommunication to belong to the Hitlerist movement, whose teachings he declared to be incompatible with Christianity.

The Hitlerists were furious at his action, and violent attacks were made on him in the Hitlerist Press. About a month ago, he was set upon in the streets of Mayence by a gang of Hitlerists, while he was going on an official errand. His chaplains, who were accompanying him protected him from the Hitlerists who pelted him with snowballs.

HITLERIST THURINGIA'S VETO AGAINST NATURALISING JEWS IN GERMANY FINALLY OVERRULED.

Berlin, Feb. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Reichsrat, the German Federal Council, which last week overruled the veto exercised hitherto by the Thuringian Government through its Hitlerist representative on the Council, Dr. Brück, the Thuringian Minister of the Interior and Education, against the naturalisation of East European Jews in Prussia, by admitting to citizenship a solid block of 120 Jewish applicants, has to-day finally put an end to the Hitlerist veto by granting German citizenship to another 250 East European Jews.

ROUMANIAN ANTISEMITIC TERRORISM: ANOTHER TRIAL ADJOURNMENT FOR
CUZIST STUDENT WHO ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF "ADEVERUL" EDITOR.

Bucharest, Feb. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The trial of the Cuzist student Dumitrescu, who is being held for attempting to assassinate M. Socor, the editor of the "Adeverul", because he objected to the paper's stand in opposition to the antisemitic student movement, was to-day postponed on technical grounds till March 5th.

NO PROSPECTS FOR JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BULGARIA: DECLARATION BY
ROUMANIAN JEWISH DEPUTY WHO WENT THERE TO INVESTIGATE
POSSIBILITIES FOLLOWING INVITATION EXTENDED BY BULGARIAN
EX-MINISTER: COUNTRY HAS CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION HE
SAYS AND INVITATION MUST NOT BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

Bucharest, Feb. 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There is no prospect of Jewish immigration from Roumania and Poland to Bulgaria, Deputy Michael Landau, the Jewish representative from Kishineff in the Club of Jewish Deputies who has just returned here from the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, where he went to look into the question following the invitation extended recently by the former Bulgarian Minister of Education, M. Omarchewsky, said when he discussed the matter with the J.T.A. representative here to-day.

There is a critical economic situation in Bulgaria, Deputy Landau said, which makes any immigration there at all completely out of the question. Mr. Omarchewsky's invitation extended to Roumanian and Polish Jews in his interview with the J.T.A. during his visit to New York recently, he declared, is completely unauthorised and cannot be taken seriously. I have discussed the matter with the Bulgarian authorities and the leaders of Bulgarian Jewry and there is no likelihood whatever of any Jewish immigration to the country.

A few days ago the Bulgarian Ambassador in Warsaw gave a statement to the J.T.A. there on the same question, in which he said that Bulgaria would welcome the immigration of Jews with capital who could establish new enterprises in the country, but there was no opening at all there for Jews seeking employment.

M. Omarchewsky, former Bulgarian Minister of Education, who is now on a visit to the United States on the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment Fund to study American educational methods, said in his interview with the J.T.A.: "The Bulgarian nation, poor but hopeful, hereby extends an invitation to the poor, persecuted suffering Jews of Roumania and Poland, to come to Bulgaria and help us build up a prosperous country. We are free from the disease of antisemitism. We give our 50,000 Jews full freedom and equality. Let the East European Jews come to Bulgaria and engage in whatever lawful pursuit they may desire. We guarantee them protection, religious liberty and the right of cultural self-expression.

PROFESSORSHIP FOR MR. NAMIER POLITICAL SECRETARY OF ZIONIST ORGANISATION.

London, Feb. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. L. B. Namier, Political Secretary to the Zionist Organisation in succession to Mr. Leonard Stein, has been appointed Professor in Modern History at Manchester University (where Dr. Weizmann was for some years Reader in Bio-Chemistry), the J.T.A. learns.

Mr. Namier, who is 42 years of age, has been lecturer in Modern History at Balliol College, Oxford. He has been engaged in Historical Research, and in 1929 was appointed a member of the House of Commons Records Committee. He is one of the outstanding authorities on English History and several of his books, especially those on the reign of George III. are standard works. He has also written on "Germany and Eastern Europe", the "Downfall of the Habsburg Monarchy", in the "History of the Peace Conference of Paris, 1921", etc.

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