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ANGLO-JEWRY'S POSITION ON GOVERNMENT INTERPRETATION OF PALESTINE
 WHITE PAPER: NO RESOLUTION OR OTHER ACTION CALLED FOR AT
 PRESENT BOARD OF DEPUTIES DECIDES ADOPTING RECOMMENDATION BY
 ITS PALESTINE COMMITTEE: MR. LEONARD STEIN SAYS PRIME MINISTER'S
 LETTER IS NOTEWORTHY ADVANCE ON WHITE PAPER: WHAT WE PROTESTED
 AGAINST WAS MISINTERPRETATION OF MANDATE AND NOW WE ARE BACK
 AGAIN AT TRUE INTERPRETATION OF MANDATE: EMPHASISES BINDING
 CHARACTER OF PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER AS OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

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

The recommendation of the Palestine Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies "that no resolution or other action by the Board is called for at the present time" on the subject of the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann, containing the Government's authoritative interpretation of the White Paper on Palestine, was agreed to by the Board without a division or a show of hands at its meeting held here this morning under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid.

In the course of the discussion Mr. J. Bollotton said that personally he could not see any particular reason for satisfaction. He thought that there really was no difference between the White Paper of 1930 and the so-called authoritative letter of interpretation. He was of the opinion that the Board was entitled to have some definite expression of opinion on this important matter.

Mr. C. Q. Henriques, who was one of the experts of the Joint Palestine Survey Commission, spoke of the "gross insult offered to British Jewry" in the 1929 disturbances, when British Jews, many of whom had served in the army, were publicly disarmed in Palestine,

Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid pointed out that there was no reference to that matter in the Prime Minister's letter, whereupon Mr. Henriques said that he was raising the matter to ask the President to see that some explanation should be offered by the Government to British Jewry in regard to this matter.

Rabbi Dr. Daiches said that the White Paper was an insulting document - a malicious document, and the Prime Minister had taken away the insulting part, the malicious part and had re-established the position as it was almost before the White Paper. Although the letter is not entirely satisfactory, he went on, I think that the letter has wiped out to a great extent the blot of the White Paper, and I hope that the Government will implement the Mandate as we understand it.

Every impartial person reading the letter from the Prime Minister, which I repeat is not 100 per cent. satisfactory, must say that it has re-established a basis for co-operation. I subscribe entirely, he concluded, to the recommendation of the Palestine Committee. We must watch events and see how the words in the letter are being translated into action, but for the present it would be most unwise, impolitic and perhaps mischievous, if this Board expressed an opinion against the Prime Minister's letter and Dr. Weizmann's reply.

Mr. D. Weizmann said that he was astounded at the speech by Dr. Daiches, whose speech at the time of the issue of the White Paper they would remember. There had been no definite declaration by the Prime Minister that the White Paper had been withdrawn. I hope it will not for one minute go forward from this Board, he concluded, that any one of us is satisfied with the Prime Minister's letter. "We are disgusted with the treatment meted out to us.

We Were Not Aiming At New Balfour Declaration And No One Suggested Prime Minister's Letter Was To Be Welcomed As New Balfour Declaration: Nor Were We As Injured Party Manoeuvring For Advantage At Expense Of Arab Population With Whom We Have To Co-operate In Future: We Had To Clear Away Unjust Allegations Against Jewish People In Regard To Their Work In Palestine.

Mr. Leonard Stein, the Honorary Counsel to the Jewish Agency, began by saying that there was no need to import passion into the discussion, and went on to analyse the Prime Minister's letter in comparison with the White Paper. His case, he said, was that the letter represented a noteworthy advance.

What was it they were actuated by when they entered into negotiation with the Government in October last, Mr. Stein asked. They were not aiming at a new Balfour Declaration, and no one had ever suggested that the Prime Minister's letter was to be welcomed as a new Balfour Declaration. Nor were we, he said, as the injured party, manoeuvring for advantage at the expense of the Arab population, whom we realise, whatever the Prime Minister's letter or the White Paper may say, we have to co-operate with in the future. We had to clear away the unjust allegations against the Jewish people in regard to their work in Palestine. I think that a good test whether the Prime Minister's letter has any merit or virtue is to compare what he says with the memorandum which the Jewish Agency submitted. A commonsense test is how have the points raised by the Jewish Agency been met by the Prime Minister. If you will apply that test, he continued, you will find that the results from the Jewish point of view are by no means unsatisfactory. I am putting it at its lowest. What we protested against was a misinterpretation of the Mandate, and what we asked and expected and received is that we are back again at a true interpretation of the Mandate.

On the point of land purchase, Mr. Stein said that the Prime Minister's letter made it abundantly clear that there was to be no embargo on land purchase, but adding that while the development scheme was being carried out there would be some measure of control, but that it would be exercised in such a way that there would be no obstacle in the way of Jewish acquisition of land. That, from the practical point of view, he said, is, I consider, very important.

Then, for the first time, he proceeded, we have it stated in the Prime Minister's letter that a systematic and comprehensive attempt will be made in regard to "the whole land resources in Palestine in regard to what State and other lands are, or properly can be made, available for close settlement of Jews ... " We have now the very important assurance that steps will probably be taken, and I am sure they will be taken, to survey the whole resources of the land of the country to find out how they can be made available for Jewish colonisation without injustice to others of the population. That, I think, is of the greatest importance.

In regard to immigration, Mr. Stein said, we asked that we should not be in a worse position than under the 1922 White Paper. The Prime Minister gave us what we asked for. It is not that the Jewish Agency were coming forward and asking people to cheer loudly. What we do say is that a very grave injustice was done the Jewish people by the White Paper. The Government have recognised that, and have taken a very unusual step in climbing down as they have done, and it would be wrong not to recognise that the Government has treated us with great goodwill. But no reasonable person could expect that the Government could tear up the White Paper.

Mr. Stein concluded his speech by emphasising the binding character of the Prime Minister's letter as an official document.

Anglo-Jewry's Protest Against Calendar Reform Scheme Involving Movable Sabbath: All Jewish Congregations In British Isles To Be Asked To Adopt Protest Resolutions Which Joint Foreign Committee Will Transmit To League Of Nations And British Government: Jewish Telegraphic Agency Assurance On Employment Rights Of Staatenlose In Lithuania Quoted In Joint Foreign Committee's Report: The Removal Of Czarist Restrictions Against Jews In Poland.

The Joint Foreign Committee states in its report presented to the meeting that it has now decided to submit the following resolution for adoption by all Jewish Congregations in the British Isles:

That this meeting desires to record an emphatic protest against any reform of the calendar by the introduction of a blank day or days, thereby making the Sabbath a movable day, involving confusion for Jewish religious life, and entailing grave social and economic disabilities for the overwhelming majority of Jews throughout the world.

The resolutions will all be transmitted by the Joint Foreign Committee to the League of Nations and the British Government.

The assurance given by the Lithuanian Minister of the Interior to Mr. Jacob Landau, the Managing Director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and Mr. B. Smolar, the J.T.A. Special Representative, that the projected restriction of employment in Lithuania will be enforced only against such aliens who entered the country after July 1929, is quoted in the Joint Foreign Committee's report.

In July last, the report says, the Lithuanian Government promulgated a law on the employment of foreigners, which enacted that foreigners might only engage in an occupation if they were furnished with a special permit from the local Administrative Authority. No exception was made in the case of the large number of foreigners (estimated to be some 18,000) who have lived in Lithuania for seven or eight years. Among these foreigners there are about 8,000 Jews. In December last the Ministry of the Interior announced that as from January 1st, 1932, all employers would be required to dismiss their alien employees and engage Lithuanian citizens in their stead. This manifest injustice aroused a storm of protests, not only in Lithuania, but in other countries. The Joint Foreign Committee communicated to the Lithuanian Legation in London its apprehension at the effects of such legislation. It has now been reported that the Minister of the Interior has informed the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the employment restrictions will be enforced only against such aliens who entered Lithuania after July 1929.

The Joint Foreign Committee report also deals with the action of the Polish Senate in passing the Government Bill for the abolition of the Czarist restrictions which have remained on the Statute Book in Congress Poland since the War, although they have not been enforced. The Bill has already been passed by the Lower House, the report proceeds, but as the assent of the latter is required for some slight amendments made in the text, it will still be some little while before the Law comes into force. Among the measures which will be repealed by the Law are (1) Decree of the Administrative Council of the Kingdom of Poland, 1841, imposing double tariffs on Jews in public hospitals; (2) Article of the Polish Civil Code, forbidding non-Christians to exercise any public function or employment involving authority over Christians; (3) Article of the Penal Code forbidding Jews to change their surnames or first names; (4) Article of the Mining Law, forbidding Jews to take part in the Mining Industry; (5) Article of the Customs Law, in virtue of which Jews suspected of contravening Customs regulations might be removed to a distance of 100 kilometres from a frontier; (6) Imperial Ukase of 1913, forbidding Jews to lease trust-properties.

The provisional Russian Government, after the Revolution of 1917, it is explained in the report, formally abolished by special decree all these measures, and they accordingly ceased to be enforced in Esthonia and Latvia, but as Poland was then in the occupation of the Central Powers, the decree could not apply to that country. The Polish Republic did not put any of this exceptional legislation into force, but the Jews of Poland considered it a question of honour that they should not remain on the Statute Book.

NO MORE CZARIST RESTRICTIONS IN POLAND: SEYM GIVES CONSENT TO AMENDMENTS INTRODUCED BY SENATE: BILL WILL NOW BE PUBLISHED IN OFFICIAL GAZETTE AND ENTER INTO FORCE.

Warsaw, Mar. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Seym gave its consent in plenary session to-day without any discussion on the question to the amendments introduced by the Senate in the Government Bill for the abolition of the Czarist restrictions, so that nothing remains now but for the bill to be published in the "Official Gazette" for it to enter immediately into force as the law of the country.

CLUB OF JEWISH DEPUTIES DECIDES AGAINST DEPUTY GRUENBAUM'S PROPOSAL OF BLOC WITH NATIONAL MINORITIES: DEPUTY ROSENBLATT STANDS BY DECISION OF MAJORITY BUT DEPUTY GRUENBAUM WILL DESPITE DECISION ACCEPT SEAT ON PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION WITH AID OF UKRAINIANS.

Warsaw, Mar. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Club of Jewish Deputies has decided after a two-days session against Deputy Gruenbaum's proposal that the Club should conclude a technical bloc with the Deputies of the National Minorities. Deputy Gruenbaum will, in spite of the adverse decision, accept his seat in the Constitutional Commission of the Seym with the aid of the Ukrainian Club of Deputies, the J.T.A. learns, but Deputy Rosenblatt will abide by the decision of the majority of the Club, and will not follow Deputy Gruenbaum's lead in accepting the aid of the Ukrainian Club of Deputies to enable him to obtain a seat on the Parliamentary Commission of Trade and Industry.

ROUMANIAN MINISTER OF JUSTICE PROMISES ACTION ON CITIZENSHIP LAW TO NATURALISE STAATENLOSE: UNABLE TO ACCEPT DEPUTY ROSENBERG'S BILL HE TELLS DEPUTATION OF SENATORS AND DEPUTIES FROM PROVINCES BUT WILL INTRODUCE BILL OF HIS OWN SHORTLY: BENEFITS TO BE CONFINED TO ACTUAL RESIDENTS AT TIME TREATIES CAME INTO FORCE.

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

The Minister of Justice has received a delegation of Deputies and Senators from the new Provinces, who urged him to speed up the reform of the Citizenship Law on the lines proposed by Deputy Rosenberg, one of the Jewish members of the Government Party, who recently introduced a bill with considerable backing from non-Jewish as well as Jewish Deputies and Senators, to give facilities for naturalisation to the large numbers of residents in the new Provinces who are at present Staatenlose. The Minister of Justice told the deputation that he is not entirely in favour of Deputy Rosenberg's bill, but added that he would himself shortly bring in a bill which will give facilities for acquiring citizenship to those persons who were actually living in the new Provinces at the time of the Peace Treaties, but were not merely registered there.

ANTI-JEWISH TENDENCIES IN MOSCOW TRIAL ALLEGED BY MENSHEVIKS IN
BERLIN: EVEN JEWISH COMMUNIST ORGAN "EMESS" CARICATURED
ABRAMOVITCH AS OLD CLO' MAN WEARING TALITH; ABRAMOVITCH TO
BRING LIBEL AGAINST GERMAN COMMUNIST PAPER FOR ALLEGING HIS
DENIAL OF MOSCOW VISIT WAS LIE; PERSECUTION OF ZIONISTS IN
SOVIET RUSSIA WILL ALSO BE BROUGHT UP DURING ACTION.

Berlin, Mar. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A great deal will be made of what is claimed to be the anti-Jewish character of the recent Moscow trial of 14 Mensheviks, six of whom were Jews, in connection with which grave charges were preferred against the Jewish Socialist leaders Abramovitch and Dan, when the Berlin courts hear a libel action, which Abramovitch, the leader of the Jewish Socialist Party Bund, and a member of the Executive of the Second Socialist International; is to bring against the Berlin Communist daily, "Rote Fahne" for stating that he had lied when he denied on oath the Moscow accusation that he was in Russia in the spring of 1928. He is bringing the libel action against the "Rote Fahne" on the decision of the Central Committee of the Menshevik Organisation abroad.

The Mensheviks intend to take the opportunity provided by the action to expose the inquisition methods of the Bolshevik regime, bringing up among other questions the persecution of Zionists in Russia. It will also be shown how the trial of the 14 Mensheviks was made to intensify anti-Jewish feeling in Russia, by accentuating the large proportion of Jews among the accused. Even the Jewish Communist organ "Emess", it is pointed out, published caricatures of the accused in which it emphasized their Jewish features. In one cartoon Abramovitch was shown wearing a Talith and got up as a Jewish old clo' man. Ab. Cahan, the editor of the Socialist "Jewish Daily Forwards" of New York, also appeared in the cartoon with a big hooked nose, singing the Bundist anthem, the "Shvuoh" with Abramovitch.

HITLERISTS DON'T TAKE ORDEPS FROM JEWS: NEW HITLERIST SLOGAN LEADS
TO POLICE SERGEANT IN HAMBURG SHOOTING HIS JEWISH SUPERIOR
OFFICER.

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

While Government-Councillor Lassally, a high police officer in Hamburg, who is a Jew, was questioning Police-Sergeant Friedrich Pohl in his office, pointing out to him that it was against the regulations for him to engage as a police officer in Hitlerist propaganda, the sergeant pulled out his service revolver and shot at him. Pohl, who has been arrested, declared that he shot at Lassally because he hates Jews. I wanted to kill Lassally, he added, but after the first shot my revolver jammed. I wasn't going to have a Jew question me about what I was doing.

Another police sergeant named Moeller, who was found in Lassally's ante-room with a loaded revolver, has also been arrested and will be charged with complicity in the attempt on Lassally's life.

Lassally has been operated on and the bullet, which had lodged in his stomach, has been extracted. He is stated to be out of danger.

Jewish circles are alarmed by the outrage, regarding it as the first attempt to carry into action the Hitlerist slogan that "no German may be subordinate to a Jew or take orders from a Jew". It is feared that other attempts of a similar kind may be made by Hitlerists in the case of other Jewish high officials.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN ARRIVES BACK HOME IN BERLIN ON HIS BIRTHDAY:
GOING TO OXFORD IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS' TIME.

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

Professor Einstein arrived here to-day on his return from the United States, his arrival at his home coinciding with his 52nd. birthday.

Professor Einstein states that he will remain in Berlin only about two or three weeks. He will then leave for Oxford to go into residence as Rhodes Memorial Lecturer.

A GATHERING OF CELEBRITIES IN JERUSALEM: BERNARD SHAW DEAN INGE
GENE TUNNEY KIPLING AND ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY EXPECTED
SHORTLY.

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

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Dean Inge, and Gene Tunney, the former boxing champion of the world, are on a visit here.

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

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is at present travelling in Egypt and Palestine, the "Sunday Times" states to-day.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is now recuperating from his recent illness at Bognor Regis, it is also stated to-day, is expected to leave at the end of this month on his Mediterranean tour with Mr. Pierpont Morgan, in the course of which he will visit Palestine. It is explained that the Primate will visit Palestine in a purely private capacity.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY IN JERUSALEM: DR. MAGNES PLANS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
OF UNIVERSITY WITH CENTRE IN NEW YORK AND UNITS THROUGHOUT WORLD.

New York, Mar. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Plans for the organisation of a Society of Friends of the Hebrew University with the Central Chapter in New York and units throughout the world were outlined at a press conference given here this evening by Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Chancellor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, who is to make a tour of the United States in the interests of the University.

Dr. Magnes categorically refused to discuss political affairs in Palestine, declaring that he had come solely in the interests of the University.

The Society will be organised for three purposes, Dr. Magnes said, to stabilise the financial situation of the University; to provide the University with the means for informing the outside world of its existence and activities; and to organise units consisting of people interested in certain fields of learning, each unit co-operating with its corresponding department of the Hebrew University.

Dr. Magnes concluded his statement by expressing the hope that with the possibility of a solution of the present differences between Jews and Arabs, the University will be attended by a considerable number of Arab students.

JEWISH MUSIC LOVERS IN LONDON.

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

The Fakiner Circle of Jewish Music Lovers, which was formed recently with Mr. S. Landman as Chairman, to provide opportunities for hearing works of characteristic Jewish inspiration, gave its first concert last night. The programme included works by Ernest Bloch, Gnessin, J. Engel, S. Alnan, and J. Achron. The Hanevel String Quartet performed Gnessin's variation on a Jewish folk theme, the theme of which is the "Bedecken di Kalle", Bloch's "Prelude" and "Night", and Alnan's "Ebraica", descriptive of Jews arriving in the Beth Midrash to study and pray, of the Sabbath atmosphere, and of Mlave Malka, the end of the Sabbath.

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