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MATZOTH BAKERIES IN RUSSIA WORKING OVERTIME TO KEEP PACE WITH
 ORDERS FOLLOWING DISPENSATION BY BRIANSK RABBI PERMITTING
 RYE FLOUR TO BE USED IF WHITE FLOUR UNAVAILABLE.

Moscow, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Fearing that the scarcity of white flour may result in the poorer sections of the Jewish population having to go without matzoth for the coming Passover, the Rabbi of Briansk has issued a dispensation that rye flour may be used for baking matzoth, and in consequence the matzoth bakeries are now working overtime to keep pace with the belated orders coming in on that account.

Alarmed by the widespread preparations for Passover observance, the central Yiddish Communist organ, the "Emess" has started sending out "Meshulochim" (special emissaries) in conjunction with the atheist organisation, the "Apikorsim Ferband", into the Jewish towns and villages of White Russia and other parts of the Soviet Union, to agitate against Passover observance, and to organise atheist artisans' co-operatives to wage a permanent war against Judaism in their particular localities.

Last Passover there was a dispensation given for the use of hametz (leavened) flour, large numbers of Jews registering with the Moscow synagogues for such matzoth.

POLISH JEWS RECEIVE QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS FOR PASSOVER AID FROM
 AMERICAN RELATIVES.

Warsaw, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A sum of a quarter of a million dollars has been received here from American Jews through the agency of the Hias (Hebrew Immigrant Aid and Sheltering Society of New York) for distribution as Passover aid among their relatives living in Poland.

The amount is very much less than in previous years, because of the economic crisis this year in America, although the need in Poland this year is much greater than ever before.

ECONOMIC POSITION OF JEWS IN POLAND VERY DIFFICULT MINISTER OF
 INTERIOR ADMITS IN J.T.A. INTERVIEW: BUT DUE LARGELY TO
 GENERAL ECONOMIC DEPRESSION FROM WHICH WHOLE POPULATION SUFFERING
 AND WILL IMPROVE TOGETHER WITH GENERAL ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT:
 NO ONE YET DIED OF STARVATION BECAUSE FOOD VERY CHEAP.

Warsaw, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The economic position of the Jewish population of Poland is very difficult, the Minister of the Interior, General Skladkowski, admitted in the course of an interview which he has given here to Mr. Jacob Landau, the Managing Director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Mr. B. Smolar, the J.T.A. Special Representative, and Mr. M. Mozes, the Director of the Warsaw Office of the J.T.A. This is largely due, however, he continued, to the general economic depression in the country, from which the entire population is suffering. But no one, he added, is dying yet of starvation in Poland. Food is very cheap here, he said. The price of potatoes, for instance, is so low that sometimes the farmers do not find it worth going to the expense of digging them up, so that they are left in the fields for anyone to take who wishes. I am sure, the Minister

declared, that as soon as we get an improvement in the general economic situation in Poland, we shall have together with it an improvement also in the economic position of the Jewish population.

As a national minority, the Jews of Poland take an active part in the local government of the country, the Minister continued. Relations between the Polish and Jewish populations are such that there are Jewish representatives holding responsible positions as vice-mayors, aldermen, etc., who exercise their powers in the direction of ensuring equal treatment to all citizens of their town or city, without distinction of religion.

On the question of Zionism, the Minister said that he followed the movement with lively sympathy, to which he had more than once given expression. I know, he said, that notwithstanding the economic depression, the Jewish population has not ceased collecting funds for Palestine, and the Zionist Organisation encounters no obstacles in this activity. I am an opponent, however, he added, of extreme nationalism, which I consider harmful; whether it is Polish nationalism or Jewish. If the national chauvinism of some of the Jewish representatives among the Zionist leaders in Poland, or of some of the representatives of the Polish population threatens to create a breach between the Polish and Jewish populations, it is naturally our duty to exercise proper influence in order to stem this exaggerated nationalism on both sides.

Dealing with the objections raised in some Jewish quarters to the new Government regulations relating to the Jewish Community elections, which empower the election commissions to take away the vote from members of the Jewish Community who are hostile to religion, the Minister said that the Government does not, on principle, interfere in matters affecting the internal life of the Jewish population. My opinion is, he said, that if such a provision has been inserted in the regulations, it was done only because of the desire of the Government to protect the religious character of the Jewish Communities, in accordance with the basic idea of the law governing the Jewish religious communities in Poland and on the ground of representations made by the representatives of that part of the Jewish population which is mostly interested in upholding the religious character of the Jewish Communities. In giving the election commissions power to take away the vote from persons who are definitely hostile to religion, the Government desired to prevent the disruption of Jewish communal life by the extreme radical elements, like the Communists, whose presence in the Jewish religious communities would be in conflict with the very basis of Jewish communal life, and whose tactics are aimed at outraging the religious feelings of the Jewish population.

MINISTER IS MISINFORMED SAYS JEWISH PRESS: WE CAN GIVE HIM THOUSANDS OF ADDRESSES WHERE JEWISH FAMILIES STARVING BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT EVEN FEW GROSCHEN NEEDED FOR BUYING CHEAP POTATOES.

Warsaw, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Our Minister is misinformed, the "Najer Hajnt" comments on General Skladkowski's statements in his interview with the J.T.A., to which the entire Jewish press is taking strong exception. No one is dying yet of starvation in Poland, the Minister told the J.T.A. representatives, because potatoes are so very cheap, the "Hajnt" continues, but we can give the Minister thousands of addresses where Jewish families are dying of hunger because they have not the few groschen needed for buying even the very cheap potatoes. We have also read enough reports recently in the newspapers about the large numbers of children fainting in the schools, because they have had no food for several days. The Minister says that the Polish peasants are also suffering, but he forgets that the peasants live on the soil, where they can at least get potatoes and bread, while the Jews have no such opportunities. The Minister accuses the Jewish chauvinists of spreading alarm, but they spread the alarm only because the Jewish suffering is so terribly great.

As for General Skladkowski's explanation that the Government regulations to exclude non-religious Jews from the elections to the Jewish Communities are prompted by the desire of the Government to prevent the Communists disrupting the Jewish Communities, the "Najer Hajnt" says, we must protest against the Polish Government for misinforming the representatives of the J.T.A. We protest strongly against the attempt of the Government to make use of the J.T.A. for spreading libelous information abroad.

General Skladkowski's statements are dealt with even more drastically in the Bundist "Folksajtung". The "Moment", the "Folksblatt", and other Yiddish papers also comment unfavourably on the interview, while paying tribute to the attention given to the J.T.A. in the highest Government circles, due obviously to the importance which they attach to the J.T.A. as the link connecting Jewish interests throughout the world, and informing the entire Jewish world wherever Jewish interests in any country are threatened.

The Polish language Jewish daily "Nasz Przegląd" in commenting also on General Skladkowski's interview, says that it will give a lot of trouble to M. Filipowicz, the Polish Ambassador in America. The Minister's reference to Communists in regard to the voting restrictions in the Jewish Communities, it says, shows that our Ministers are not being properly informed about the situation. His police officials should have told him that the Jewish Communists do not take any part in the work of the Jewish Communities, so that his excuse about the restrictions being intended to exclude the Communists from the Jewish Communities falls to the ground.

NO FAITH IN POLISH-JEWISH GOODWILL IDEA FOSTERED BY POLISH DIPLOMATS
IN AMERICA: PURELY FOR EXPORT SAYS YIDDISH PRESS.

Warsaw, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Polish-Jewish Goodwill idea, which is fostered by Polish diplomats in the United States, is merely for export purposes, and not for consumption in Poland, the Jewish press and the Jewish leaders in Poland declare in commenting on the friendly receptions given by the leaders of the Polish Government to Mr. Jacob Landau, the Managing Director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and Mr. B. Smolar, the J.T.A. Special Representative, both of New York.

While the Polish diplomats in the United States talk such a lot there about goodwill, the Yiddish press writes, the Polish press in Poland totally ignores the whole business. The Conference, for instance, which the Polish Ambassador in America, M. Filipowicz, had last December with the leaders of the American Jewish Committee and of the Federation of Polish Jews in America, was not even mentioned in any of the Polish papers, not even to the extent of stating that such a Conference had been held. Similarly, all the statements which are being made by members of the Cabinet, and even by the President of the Republic, to Mr. Landau and to Mr. Smolar during their present stay here, although reported in full in the Jewish press, are not even mentioned in any of the Polish papers. This double book-keeping, the Jewish leaders here say, provides most conclusive proof that what the Polish diplomats are doing abroad with a view to getting the Jews of these countries to help Poland by making them believe that everything in Poland is for the best, is not taken sufficiently seriously in Poland itself to obtain even mention in the Polish newspapers.

JEWISH ECONOMIC PROBLEM IN GERMANY FUNDAMENTALLY THE SAME AS IN
POLAND: JEWS HARD-HIT BY ANNIHILATION OF MIDDLE-CLASS AND
CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL: JEWS UNABLE TO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT
NOT ONLY IN NON-JEWISH ENTERPRISES: EVEN FIRMS DIRECTED BY
JEWS HAVE NUMERUS CLERUS ON JEWISH EMPLOYEES: DISCUSSION AT
CONFERENCE OF FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Mar. 23rd. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The critical position of the Jewish Communities in Germany took up almost the entire attention of the speakers at the Conference of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia, which has been meeting here. Rabbi Dr. Vogelstein, in opening the Conference, immediately started off by emphasising the difficult times in which they were meeting, days of economic and spiritual distress of the Jewish population. The larger communities are subject to difficulties on all sides, he said, and the smaller communities find their very existence imperilled.

Dr. Leo Wolff, the President of the Council, also spoke in his report of the exceptionally difficult situation, due to the distress in the Fatherland and the specific Jewish distress. In order to secure respect in our fight for equal rights, which at present exist largely only on paper, he said, we must settle our differences among ourselves like brothers, instead of taking our disputes into the outside world.

Antisemitism, he went on, has grown to a tremendous extent and has assumed unbearable forms. From this place we shall express our indignation against the attacks made upon Jews, the insults hurled against Judaism and the degradations to which we are subjected. We may expect the authorities to recognise our position, but we do not intend to conceal the fact that there have also been cases where our demand for protection has not been taken into sufficient account.

Herr Georg Kareski (People's Party) said that the dispute as to whether the Jews were a religious community or a Volksge-meinde (People's Community) must be stopped. There were proposals before them from the Liberal side, too, he said, which did not fit in to the framework of merely a religious community. The present political and economic distress was not merely transitional, he said, and they did not, therefore have to take any exceptional measures to cope with an exceptional situation. They must rationalise the whole of Jewish life for duration. He did not think that a poor community like theirs could afford the luxury of three high schools and three teachers' seminaries.

Dr. Morowitz (Conservative) said that the work of the Jewish community was not exhausted by the work of merely a religious community, but at the same time the Jewish community was not a people's community. Judaism owed its preservation to the realisation of the Jewish law in life.

There was much disturbance when Dr. Peysner (Union of National German Jews) spoke sharply against the demand of the Jewish People's Party for the transformation of the Jewish religious Community into a People's Community, suggesting that the members of the People's Party by their own admission were not Germans in the sense in which his party understood it.

He was compelled to break off because of the protests of the People's Party, who complained that he was throwing aspersions on their loyalty as German citizens.

Dr. Bruno Weil said that economically German Jewry had been thrown back 60 or 80 years. It seemed essential, he said, that the administrative machinery of the Federation should be reduced in view of the economic distress. The latest political declarations made by the leading Government authorities, he complained, did not take a definite stand against the religious and racial enmity towards the Jews.

German Jewry, he urged, must take its place in the fighting front, together with the big non-Jewish groups, like the Catholic Church, the Labour Parties and some of the Protestant groupings, which were fighting Hitlerism, so that they could safeguard the rights of the Jews. At the same time, they must not isolate themselves from the Christian section of the population, and must stand firm against every attempt at segregation.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann (People's Party) said that contrary to what Dr. Peyser had claimed, he could recognise himself as a Jew without running counter to the best German traditions.

Dr. Alfred Klee (People's Party) said that they had to discuss not the economic distress of the Jewish Communities, but the economic distress of the German Jews in general. They should establish loan banks to aid the 3,000 German Jews who were now literally on the streets. They should also set up a wanderers' employment bureau for the assistance of those who were seeking employment by going to other towns. An economic conference of German Jews should also be convoked to combat the practice of those employers who would not give employment to Jews.

Councillor Peyser (Liberal) said that Jews were discouraged and tired of fighting and also people did not believe that there was any possibility of an improvement in their position before the general economic situation improved. Their Federation ought to fight against this tiredness and disillusion. In view of the fact that the Jewish private bankers who previously could help the Jewish middle class had now disappeared, they should do everything possible to further the co-operative idea. Instead of calling an economic conference, which would be an expensive business and would take a lot of time, he suggested that they should set up a special commission to consider economic questions.

Ferr Alfred Berger (People's Party) said that the existence of a specific Jewish economic distress was now recognised even by the Liberal side. If Councillor Peyser had made his present statement a few months back, the "Juedische-liberale Zeitung" would have attacked him as a Zionist utopian. The present economic crisis was not a chance happening. The Jews were particularly hard-hit because of the annihilation of the middle class and the trade depression, as well as the concentration of capital and the amalgamation of companies. It was impossible for Jews to obtain employment not only in non-Jewish enterprises, but even firms directed by Jews had a numerus clausus against Jewish employees. The prospect of a Jewish worker or employee ever being able to become an employer on his own was gone. The Jews were being pushed out even from the liberal professions.

The Jewish economic problem in Germany, he claimed, was fundamentally the same as in Poland. Even if it was not possible to have a radical means of relief, they could by the establishment of loan banks which would not be excessively cautious in their policy, do a good deal to alleviate the situation.

The fight against the economic distress also of necessity, he thought, demanded political action. If the supreme court in Munich, for instance, decided that Jewish unemployed who refused to accept employment involving work on the Sabbath, were for that reason not entitled to unemployment pay, the whole of German Jewry should take political action to get this decision rescinded. The Catholics in Saxony had done that in regard to a similar decision affecting themselves, and they had won.

Professor Julius Hirsch said there was no doubt that the Jewish population was subject to severe economic distress, because of its special economic grouping. They had to consider three questions, the economic world crisis; the economic crisis in Germany, and the specific Jewish problem in German economic life.

The improvement in German economic life which would come with the end of the world crisis would also improve the Jewish economic situation. A good deal could also be expected from the new branches of production, like the radio, the motor-car, and the film. Professor Hirsch concluded by warning the Conference against the idea of a Jewish agricultural settlement on German soil, advocated by Professor Franz Oppenheimer. The system of loan banks, too, he said, could not bring about any real alleviation. Instead of the suggested Jewish economic conference, he proposed the setting up of a small committee of outstanding economic leaders, which could meet immediately and show the Jews of Germany that there was still hope.

HITLERIST GOVERNMENT IN THURINGIA TO GO: NO CONFIDENCE MOTION ASSURED OF MAJORITY.

Berlin, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The end of the Hitlerist regime is now in sight in Thuringia. The senior convent of the Thuringian Diet has decided to put to the vote on April 1st. a vote of no confidence introduced by the Socialist Party in the Hitlerist leader, Dr. Frick, who holds the double portfolio of Minister of Interior and of Education, and the resolution has a safe majority. Dr. Frick is going on leave on Friday, the 27th. inst., and it is understood that he will not return to office in Thuringia.

The majority against the Hitlerists has been obtained by the defection of the German People's Party in Thuringia, which has been in coalition with the Hitlerists. The Hitlerist press is furious with the German People's Party, alleging that it has taken flight at the threats of the Federal Government, which is anxious to smash up the Hitlerist Government.

HEAD OF BUCHAREST UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY SAYS HE DID NOT AGREE WITH MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN ACCEPTING NUMERUS CLAUSUS PROPOSAL MADE BY PARIS UNIVERSITY: FEELS WHOLE AFFAIR DUE TO MIS-UNDERSTANDING.

Bucharest, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The story about a numerus clausus at Paris University against Roumanian students must be due to a misunderstanding, Professor Minovici, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Bucharest University declared to-day, revealing incidentally that he did not agree with the Minister of Education in his prompt acceptance of the numerus clausus proposal made in the alleged letter from Professor Balthazard, the Dean of the Medical Faculty at Paris University (which Professor Balthazard in his interview with the J.T.A. - in the Bulletin of the 21st. inst. - denies was ever made in his letter).

For 75 years there has been a convention between Roumania and France, Professor Minovici said, guaranteeing full liberty to students of Roumanian citizenship irrespective of their faith to study in France. In my opinion, the Dean went on, it is impossible to introduce any numerus clausus in Roumania or elsewhere with Roumanian aid, or to make any distinction between students because of their religion. For this reason my answer to the proposal coming from Paris was different to the opinion expressed by the Minister of Education, that the proposal should be accepted, and that a mixed Roumanian-French Commission should be set up to select the students under the numerus clausus.

EVEN ASSIMILATIONISTS DID NOT CONCLUDE PEACE PACTS WITH POGROMISTS
NEW REVISIONIST DAILY IN JERUSALEM WRITES CONDEMNING PEACE
PACT BETWEEN JEWISH COLONY MOTZAH AND ADJOINING ARAB VILLAGE
COLONIA.

Jerusalem, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The new Revisionist daily "Haam", which has started publication here with Mr. Jabotinsky, the Revisionist leader, as editor-in-chief, following the reversion of the "Dear Fayom" to its former editorship under Mr. Ben-Avi, condemns in its first issue published this morning the peace pact concluded by the Jewish colony of Motzah with the neighbouring Arab village Colonia, from which the rioters came who razed Motza in the disturbances of August 1929, killing the Jewish family Macleff.

It is an unheard of disgrace, the "Haam" writes. Even Jewish assimilationists never declared peace pacts with pogromists.

Meanwhile, it is stated, in connection with the conclusions of the peace pact, that the charges against 14 Arabs of Colonia who are accused of attacking the home in Motza of the Jewish colonist Broza (on whose initiative the peace pact is said to have been made) have been dropped, and it is rumoured that the Attorney-General may withdraw the proceedings completely as a result of the pact.

In connection with the movement to prevent disturbances breaking out in Palestine with the simultaneous approach of the Passover, Easter and Nebi Moussa festivals, the appeal for peace issued last week by Rabbi Chaim Sonnenfeld, the octagenarian leader of the Agudath Israel Community in Palestine (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 21st. inst.) is displayed to-day throughout Jerusalem as a poster placarded on the hoardings.

NEVER AT ANY TIME HAS TENSION BEEN SO HIGH AS TO-DAY COLONEL HOWARD-
BURY ALLEGES IN HOUSE OF COMMONS: SITUATION CONTINUES UNCHANGED
DR. DRUMMOND SHIELS DECLARES: POLICE ACTION USUALLY CALLED FOR
ON OCCASION OF RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS WILL BE TAKEN: HIGH
COMMISSIONER IS AT HIS POST OF DUTY HE ADDS AND EVERY POSSIBLE
PRECAUTION IS BEING TAKEN.

London, Mar. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Holford Knight (Labour) asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he would say what was the latest information about the situation in Palestine.

I understand that the situation continues unchanged, Dr. Drummond Shiels replied. No incidents of a special significance have been brought to notice. The police action usually called for on the occasion of religious celebrations will of course be taken.

May I ask whether the High Commissioner is on leave, Mr. Knight pursued, or whether we can have an assurance that all suitable precautions are being taken in view of the approach of Easter.

The High Commissioner is not on leave, Dr. Shiels replied. He is at the post of duty. I can assure Mr. Knight that every possible precaution is being taken.

Sir Henry Betterton, who was one of the members of the Shaw Enquiry Commission, asked if there was any information about an act of brigandage reported in the press.

No, Sir, Dr. Shiels answered. I have no intimation of that kind.

Mr. J. J. McShane (Labour) asked whether unemployment was increasing or decreasing among the Arabs.

I believe there is a considerable amount of unemployment, Dr. Shiels said, but I cannot say whether it is increasing or decreasing.

Colonel Howard-Bury (Conservative) asked whether Dr. Shiels could make a statement as to the situation in Palestine since the publication of the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann, and if he had any information as to the causes and extent of the Arab boycott.

As regards the first part of the question, Dr. Drummond Shiels replied, I would refer Colonel Howard-Bury to my reply to Mr. Holford Knight. As regards the last part of the question, the High Commissioner has reported that the Arab Executive issued on the 13th. inst. a manifesto calling upon all Arabs to adopt within certain limits a commercial boycott of Jews. No information has been received as to the extent to which the boycott has yet been put into practice.

Is Dr. Shiels aware, Colonel Howard-Bury said, that never at any time has tension been so high as it is to-day, and in view of the urgent need for co-operation between Jews and Arabs, will not the Government make some attempt to bring this about by altering the terms of that letter?

We are always endeavouring to bring about co-operation between the two parties, as Colonel Howard-Bury knows very well, Dr. Shiels answered, but as he also knows, it is a very difficult task, but it is one which we certainly intend to pursue.

Is he aware, Colonel Howard-Bury continued, that the letter written by the Prime Minister to Dr. Weizmann has had exactly the opposite effect?

I know it has been criticised, Dr. Shiels replied, but I am not prepared to accept the suggestion.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF YIDDISH DURING FIFTY YEARS OF JEWISH MASS IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA TO BE SUBJECT OF YIDDISH CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK DURING PASSOVER WEEK.

New York, Mar. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The achievements of Yiddish during the last fifty years in connection with the celebration now of fifty years of Jewish mass immigration to America will be the subject of a national conference which will be held here from April 3rd. to 5th., convoked by the J. L. Peretz Jewish Writers' Club here. The discussion will embrace the problems of the Yiddish Press, Yiddish literature, the Yiddish theatre, etc. Exhibitions of Yiddish books and of paintings by Jewish artists in America will be held during the progress of the Conference.

Dr. Chaim Zhitlowsky, the leader of the Yiddish cultural movement, will open the Conference by delivering a lecture on the national importance of Yiddish in America. Dr. Coralnik, one of the editors of the Yiddish daily, the "Day", and Mr. B. Vladek, the manager of the "Jewish Daily Forwards", will speak on the Yiddish press. Dr. Mukdoni, the leading Yiddish theatrical critic in America, will speak on the Yiddish drama. Mr. David Pinsky, the well known Yiddish dramatist, will speak on Yiddish literature, and Mr. L. Wernner will speak on the Yiddish schools in America. About 200 delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend the Conference.

∴ A year ago, in March 1930, the first annual conference of the Yiddish Cultural Society in America was held in New York with about a thousand people, delegates and visitors, present. Dr. Zhitlowsky and Mr. Zalman Reisen, editor of the Vilna Yiddish daily, "Der Tog", and one of the leaders of the Vilna Yiddish Scientific Institute, who was then on a visit to America, were the principal speakers at the opening session. No one can deny now that there is such a thing as a culture in Yiddish, Dr. Zhitlowsky said in his address. Jewish culture in the Yiddish language is a fact. It is not only a culture for the Jewish masses but it has also drawn in a great part of the Jewish intellectuals. All Jewish movements throughout the world must make use of Yiddish if they wish to appeal to the Jewish masses.

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