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MORE KILLING IN PALESTINE: JEWISH WORKERS FIRED ON FROM AMBUSH:  
 THREE DEAD AND FOUR SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Jerusalem, April 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Hinda Fishman and Samuel Dishel were killed outright, Jacob Zamir has died in hospital, and four other Jewish workers are seriously injured, following an attack made from ambush at 10 o'clock to-night on a group of Jewish labourers returning from the Nasher Cement Works to their home in the Jewish labour settlement of Yadjur, on the Haifa-Nazareth Road.

The police have been unable so far to trace the assailants, who from all signs appear to have been Arabs, or to explain the motive of the attack, which clearly is not robbery. The assailants, who seem to have been numerous, fired a volley of shots at the party as soon as the waggon carrying the labourers left the precincts of the factory.

ANTI-JEWISH CRIES RECALLING PALESTINE MASSACRE RAISED IN NEBI MOUSSA PROCESSION: "KILL AND WOUND" AND "DOWN WITH BALFOUR DECLARATION AND MANDATE": GRAND MUFTI ALSO ASSAILED BY MOSLEM PILGRIMS: "EVIL SPIRIT ENTER HIS FATHER" THEY SHOUT: ADEQUATE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY AUTHORITIES: ARMY OF POLICE WITH ARMoured CARS PREVENT DISTURBANCES: COMMUNISTS FRIGHTENED OFF BY ARRESTS: ARAB COMMUNIST AMONG PRISONERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO KILL BRITISH ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER IN HEBRON.

Jerusalem, April 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Anti-Jewish cries, recalling the days of the Palestine massacre of August 1929, were frequent in to-day's Nebi Moussa procession, when thousands of Moslems going on pilgrimage to the supposed tomb of Moses outside Jericho passed through the streets of Jerusalem. "Strike, wound and kill without fear!" some of the pilgrims shouted, while others kept calling out - "Down with the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate!" Over 10,000 spectators, mostly Moslem women, veiled and draped in black, watched the procession.

The authorities had taken exceptionally stringent precautions to prevent any outbreak. There was an army of police in the streets, armoured cars barricaded the entrances to the Jaffa Road, and large bodies of mounted police headed and followed the procession, keeping a keen eye on the dancing dervishes who formed a conspicuous part of the Nebi Moussa procession. Only the vigilance of the authorities averted the clash which was feared between the pro-Mufti and the anti-Mufti parties among the Moslems. Feeling between them, nevertheless, ran high, and when one of the adherents of the Grand Mufti tried to raise a cry for him, he succeeded in getting only as far as "long live ..." and he was shouted down by the others crying "May the evil spirit enter the Mufti's father!"

The pilgrims from Hebron are sleeping to-night in the Mosque of Omar area and are proceeding to Nebi Moussa on Monday, when they will be joined by the Moslems from Lifta and Ain Karen. The Communists, from whom the authorities expected considerable trouble were not in sight all day, apparently frightened off by the drastic action taken by the police in the morning, before the

entry of the Hebron Arabs into Jerusalem, in arresting seven of their number, three Jewish women, two Jews and two Arabs. Realising that the police were out to arrest them, the Communists gave up their attempts at incitement and disappeared so rapidly that the police were unable to capture even the 14 Communist leaders against whom warrants were issued last night.

The seven Communist prisoners were removed in motor cars and will probably be put on trial under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance. One of them is a Hebron Arab named Issa, who made an attempt in 1924 on the life of Mr. Bailey, the British Administrative Officer in Hebron.

JEWISH SITUATION IN POLAND: NO NUMERUS CLAUSUS MINISTER OF EDUCATION SAYS IN J.T.A. INTERVIEW: EXPLAINS WHY STATE ALLOCATES SMALL SUMS FOR JEWISH RELIGIOUS NEEDS AND WHY GOVERNMENT ENACTED JEWISH COMMUNITY REGULATIONS EXCLUDING NON-RELIGIOUS ELEMENTS.

Warsaw, April 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There are no restrictions against Jewish students entering the Polish Universities, the Minister of Education and Public Worship, Dr. Czerwinsky, said in an interview with Mr. Jacob Landau, the Managing Director of the J.T.A., Mr. B. Smolar, Special J.T.A. Representative, and Mr. M. Mozes, the Director of the J.T.A. in Warsaw. There are only certain restrictions at the Faculty of Medicine and at the Polytechnic regulating admission to the laboratories, the Minister went on, because there are not enough laboratories to admit all applicants. These restrictions, however, affect all students without exception, and do not operate against students belonging to any particular religion. This can be proved by the figures. The Jewish students at the Polish Universities number about 21 per cent. of the total, and at Vilna University the Jewish students at one of the courses number 40 per cent. of the total.

So far as I myself am concerned, the Minister proceeded, I want to make it quite clear that I am a determined opponent of any kind of machine-like regulation of the number of students of a certain nationality or religion.

Speaking next of the allocations made in the Budget for Jewish religious requirements, the Minister admitted that the Budget does not provide more than 240,000 zlotys for this purpose. It is indeed a small amount, he said, compared with the amounts provided for certain other religions. But the reason is simple, he went on. The subsidies granted by the State to the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches are based on the fact that these Churches at one time owned great properties, which were taken over by the State, and if for no other reason than that the State has certain important obligations towards these Churches. The Jewish religious Community did not own such properties. The Jewish religious Community also has no such widely-branched and expensive a hierarchy as these Churches. Certainly, the Minister said, there is no intention of discriminating deliberately in the treatment of the Jewish religion.

Dealing with the objections raised in some quarters to the new election ordinance to the Jewish communities, which empowers the communities to exclude from membership people who have publicly opposed religion, the Minister said that in respect to the Jewish religious communities, the Government stands on the same position as in respect to all other religious organisations, considering it harmful both to the interests of the State and the interests of the religious organisations themselves, to permit political activities or tendencies to be introduced into the realm of religious activity. We do not desire to have the Jewish religious communities transformed into political factors, he said. There were two ways in which we would attain this aim - either by limiting rigidly the

field of activity of the Jewish communities and subjecting them to a very thorough supervision and control, or else to allow the communities the widest possible field of activity and enable them to protect themselves against the attempt to turn them into political bodies. We chose the second alternative. The present ordinance will not, of course, eliminate all that makes for political conflict in the Jewish communities, which includes representatives of the Orthodox and the Zionist groups, and of the Bund. The Ordinance will have the effect, however, of excluding those groups which openly tend in their programme and ideology to fighting against religion. It would be really grotesque, he said, to have in the religious Jewish community people who consider it as one of their principal objects to fight against religion.

This point, he went on, is of great importance to the Government, which obviously could not tolerate anti-State movements and organisations, which are prevented by the law from conducting their activities legally in any public organisations or institution, being enabled to carry on their anti-State activities inside the Jewish communities. This refers, of course, only to the Communist organisations, and does not affect the Bund and similar organisations, which do not make it part of their official programme to fight religion. Besides, the decision with regard to membership of the Jewish Community is left to the Communal organs themselves. The paragraphs in question do not affect the present character or competence of the Jewish Community in regard to welfare work, social protection, religious schools, etc. Paragraph 20 does not constitute part of the law itself, but is only one of the ways of carrying out the law. It is an attempt to regulate the question, and everything depends on the way in which it works out in practice. The ordinance was issued by the Government without any special preliminary negotiations with the Jewish organisations, which adopt various attitudes on the question, but after it had heard the views of a number of people in Jewish public life.

I can assure you most emphatically, the Minister concluded, that the Government has no intention whatever of interfering with internal Jewish affairs, and certainly it has no desire to disturb the principle of the autonomous regulation of religious and cultural questions by the Jewish community.

NO OPENINGS FOR JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BULGARIA M. OMARCHEVSKY FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION SAYS ON RETURN TO SOFIA FROM AMERICAN VISIT: CLAIMS HIS STATEMENT IN NEW YORK SUGGESTING OPENINGS FOR IMMIGRATION WAS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Sofia, April 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There are no openings for Jewish immigration to Bulgaria, M. Stoyan Omarchevsky, former Minister of Education, and one of the leaders of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, who has just returned from his visit to America, where he was studying American educational methods on the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment Fund, said in conversation with the J.T.A. representative here, referring to the belief that was created in Jewish quarters by his interview with the J.T.A. in New York (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of January 27th.), that there are such openings for Jewish immigration to this country. The belief arose as the result of a misunderstanding of what he had said, M. Omarchevsky claimed.

What I said to a representative of your Agency in New York was unfortunately misunderstood, M. Omarshevsky stated, and I would like to clear up the misunderstanding now. I said in the course of the conversation that the Jews of Bulgaria, who form a very active and intelligent section of the population, are able to engage freely in various occupations and feel themselves like all other citizens, a completely equal part of the population. This fact could not be changed by the anti-Jewish agitation conducted

here. And there by one or the other irresponsible body, I went on. The Bulgarian people as a whole, and the Governments of Bulgaria have never had any intention of imposing restrictions of any kind, either in law or in practice, against the Jewish population. I said that I personally could not understand the persecutions and restrictions to which the Jews are being subjected in Poland, Roumania, or Hungary, and to illustrate the attitude of the Bulgarian people, I said also that there are no legal restrictions against immigration in Bulgaria, and that ten years ago, for instance, a considerable number of Armenian refugees had been admitted into the country.

This remark was taken in many quarters to be an invitation to Jews to emigrate to Bulgaria from other countries. That was not my intention at all. The economic position in Bulgaria to-day is so difficult that people coming from abroad to seek work and occupation can hardly find any openings here. My sole intention was to point out that there are no legal restrictions against the immigration of Jews or other aliens, in order to emphasize the national tolerance of the Bulgarian people, but I did not mean to advise Jews from other countries to emigrate to Bulgaria.

BEGINNINGS OF JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE 18 YEARS AGO BY SENDING SHIP WITH MEDICINE AND FOODSTUFFS TO PALESTINE RECALLED BY MR. FELIX M. WARBURG AT CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW YORK TO LAUNCH NEW 2½ MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN FOR RELIEF OF EAST EUROPEAN JEWRY.

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

The time eighteen years ago when we started our work by sending a ship, "The Vulcan", with medicine and foodstuffs to Palestine was recalled by Mr. Felix M. Warburg, the Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, at its Conference opened here on Saturday evening to launch the campaign for 2½ million dollars for the relief of East European Jewry.

I remember as you do, Mr. Warburg went on, when we started our work in Eastern Europe by sending Dr. Magnes abroad. This led to the establishment of relief headquarters in Holland; then food was sent to Jews starving in Poland, Roumania, and other countries.

Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut.-Governor of New York State, who was chairman of the Saturday evening session, spoke of the reconstructive work of the organization in restoring "over 12,000 war destroyed homes in Poland, Lithuania, Bukovina, and other countries, of the establishment of over 300 trade schools and workshops in Eastern Europe and Russia, and of the most significant work of the reconstruction committee, the creation, re-establishment and strengthening of the Jewish credit co-operative movement in Europe. Today, he said, a vast network of Jewish credit co-operative societies stretches from one end of Eastern Europe to the other. From a membership of 150,000 in 1924 we have a membership now of 325,000. The participation of the people themselves in the resources of the co-operatives is in a ratio of five to one - five dollars are applied by the people themselves for every dollar invested by the Foundation.

You will note that the Joint Distribution Committee has expended from its inception in 1914 through 1930, in actual cash, approximately 80 million dollars, Mr. Paul Baerwald said in reporting on the financial work. The 80 million dollars to which I have referred only represents the actual cash which has come into the treasury, he explained. It does not refer to an amount of about 40 million dollars in kind and in money which has been sent through the agency of the Joint Distribution Committee in the transmission department.

Mr. Baerwald mentioned the efforts of the European Jews to take over their share of the reconstructive work on their own behalf. I will only mention the child care work in Poland, he said. To this work we contributed in 1926, 50 per cent. of the funds required, and this proportion came down in 1929 to 20 per cent. This

statement proves conclusively how great and how successful have been the local efforts of so many communities to assume, as soon as they were financially able, a great part of the burden of these fundamental activities.

Mr. James N. Rosenberg told of the unemployment plight in Poland. To-day, he said, for every ten unemployed in 1929 there are 24 unemployed. Surely these figures tell of the despair which has invaded thousands of Jewish homes! If therefore we of America have a few less raisins in our cake, surely we will not forget that whereas our kinsmen overseas are the most unfortunately circumstanced, we of America continue to be the most fortunately circumstanced Jews in history.

The cultural work of the committee in aiding over 2,000 institutions of learning, religious and secular, and reaching a student body of 250,000, was described by Dr. Cyrus Adler. If there were no other need of our brethren in Eastern Europe, Dr. Adler said, if their hospitals and orphan asylums were grade A and fully supported, if their loan societies were sufficient at least to meet their barest economic needs and if the only thing they required was help in their religious and educational work, I should still feel justified in bringing this need to the attention of my fellow Jews in America. Because I can imagine no more tragic outcome of the many centuries of Jewish life than that we should be strong and well and self-supporting and have lost our Judaism and our Jewish heritage. This is the only thing that really makes us worth while.

Messages From President Hoover And Professor Einstein: Conference Expresses Appreciation To Mr. Julius Rosenwald For His Work In Settling Russian Jews On Land.

The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution forwarded to Mr. Julius Rosenwald, expressing the appreciation of the Jews of America for his work on behalf of Jewish agricultural colonisation in Russia, and paying him warm tribute for his "manificent leadership and generosity in settling over a quarter of a million Jews on about three million acres in Russia."

President Hoover sent a message to the Conference recalling his association with the Joint Distribution Committee work at the time he headed the American Relief Administration. I have been very much interested to learn that you and your associates are continuing the work of the Joint Distribution Committee, the President wrote to Mr. Warburg. I am able to review in memory the period of more than twelve years of its constructive endeavours, many of them in concert with organisations over which I presided. I trust that the national Conference of the Joint Distribution Committee will result in continuation of the hearty co-operation and support which have made possible the success that has hitherto accompanied its benevolent activities.

Professor Albert Einstein, as Honorary President of the Oze, sent a cable to the Conference in which he wrote:

On behalf of the Oze we convey our very best wishes to the Joint Distribution Committee Convention in their effort to continue the great cause of American Jewry in reconstructing the life of the East European Jews and raising their physical strength in these especially hard times. Such a devoted brotherly help strengthens the trust of the people in a better future.

PLIGHT OF POLISH JEWRY STIRS AMERICAN JEWS: CONFERENCE OF PEOPLE'S TOOL CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK DECIDED TO EXTEND ACTIVITIES TO INCLUDE NOT ONLY RUSSIA BUT ALL DECLASSED EAST EUROPEAN JEWS ESPECIALLY IN POLAND.

New York, April 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Convention held here to-day of the People's Tool Campaign for the Relief of the Jews in Russia (which was organized in February 1929 by the Jewish Labour groups in America to raise funds for buying tools and raw materials to assist the declassed Jews in Russia) has decided to change the name of the organization to that of "People's Tool Campaign for the Declassed Jews of Eastern Europe", and to increase its activities not only on behalf of the Jews of Soviet Russia, but also of the Jews of Eastern Europe, especially of Poland, because of the increasingly difficult situation of the Jewish population there.

176,000 dollars were raised by the organization in the last two years, it was reported to the Conference. Mr. Nathan Perlman, Grand Master of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, brought a cheque for 15,000 dollars as a contribution from his order. A sum of 15,500 dollars was raised at a luncheon of the delegates.

Mr. B. C. Vladek, manager of the "Jewish Daily Forwards", and Mr. Baskin were re-elected Chairman and Treasurer of the Organization respectively.

YIDDISH WRITERS' CONFERENCE IN AMERICA RESOLVES ITSELF INTO PERMANENT ORGANISATION HOLDING ANNUAL MEETINGS: CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS TO PROMOTE YIDDISH RESEARCH AND ASSIST UNEMPLOYED YIDDISH WRITERS: PLANS FOR PROMOTING SALE OF CHEAP YIDDISH BOOKS RAISING LEVEL OF YIDDISH THEATRE AND OF YIDDISH-READING PUBLIC.

New York, April 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Conference of Yiddish Writers in America, which has been meeting here, was closed to-night, after adopting a number of resolutions, one of which establishes the Conference as a permanent institution, holding annual meetings.

It was decided to open a campaign for a 50,000 dollar fund for the support of unemployed Yiddish writers and for promoting important Yiddish scientific research. One of the resolutions pledges the influence of the Yiddish press to encourage and support the development of a Yiddish Books Commission, to work out plans in conjunction with the Yiddish Printers' Union, for promoting the publication of Yiddish books to be sold cheaply.

The Conference has sent greetings to the Yiddish schools systems in the various countries, recommending them to maintain close contact between themselves in regard to matters of mutual activities.

The Yiddish Writers' Club here has also been empowered to appoint a Commission which will in conjunction with the Yiddish Actors' Union draw up plans to place the Yiddish theatre on a proper cultural level.

The Yiddish press is asked in another resolution to broaden out its activities to develop the Yiddish-reading masses. Several addresses were delivered to the Conference on the subjects incorporated in the resolutions. The closing address was delivered by the famous Yiddish poet, Mr. Abraham Reisen.