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MANDATORY POWER BEEN PLAYING PASSIVE PART IN PALESTINE DR. WEIZMANN SAYS AT MANCHESTER PUBLIC MEETING: CONTENTED ITSELF WITH WATCHING JEWISH NATIONAL HOME GROW LEAVING EFFORT OF BUILDING ENTIRELY TO JEWS AND NEGLECTING ALSO IN PART ARAB POPULATION: AS RESULT ARABS WERE BACKWARD AND GROWING JEWISH NATIONAL HOME MADE THEM AFRAID: I THINK MANDATORY POWER NOW EMBARKING ON ACTIVE POLICY DR. WEIZMANN SAYS: ACTIVE DUTY IS NOT MERELY STANDING BY AND WATCHING OTHERS DO WORK.

Manchester, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Mandatory Power had been playing a passive part in Palestine, Dr. Weizmann said in addressing a big public meeting held at the Paramount Theatre here to-night. It had contented itself with watching the Jewish National Home grow; it had left the effort of building entirely to the Jews, and it had in part also neglected the Arab population. The result was that the Arabs were backward, and the fact that the national home was growing caused them fear and anxiety, and they became restive and opposed the incoming Jewish immigration.

I think, Dr. Weizmann went on, that the Mandatory Power is now embarking on an active policy. It seems to me that two kinds of obligations are expected in Palestine as far as the Mandatory Power is concerned, Dr. Weizmann said. First, it is the duty of the Government to improve as much as possible the lives of those in its care; and secondly, it is the duty of the Mandatory Power to help actively to build up the Jewish National Home. This active duty, he said, does not consist merely of standing by and watching others do it.

In spite of recent reports, in spite of the enquiries that have been made, the purely commonsense view of the entire situation gives us enough courage and enough encouragement to go on with our work, knowing that there is a vast construction programme in front of us, Dr. Weizmann declared. We were alarmed, he continued, by the statements published authoritatively that one-third of the Palestine agricultural population of Jews and Arabs, particularly Arabs (almost 30,000), are landless. We were further alarmed by the statement published on authority that the quantity of cultivable land in Palestine is much smaller than what was usually assumed, and Palestine suddenly shrank in size. Palestine is a small country anyhow, Dr. Weizmann said, and if under the influence of reports it is subjected to shrinkage there is very little left after the publication of two or three reports.

I speak with the fullest sense of responsibility, Dr. Weizmann pursued, when I say that I think that a great deal can be done in improving the agriculture of the whole country so as to improve the standard of living of the entire population there. I think that there is room in Palestine for a considerable number of agricultural cultivators. If Palestine is worked by modern methods, irrigated and drained, there is room for 50,000 agricultural families in addition to the existing population, and the bringing in of these families will in no way affect the life and economic position of the existing population.

The eyes of the civilised world are turned upon Palestine, Dr. Weizmann went on, and whatever will happen to Palestine, whatever will be the number of people who will ultimately enter Palestine, we do not wish to dominate, but neither do we wish to be dominated. We do not go to Palestine as colonisers or as conquerors. We go to live there in peace and justice.

Dr. Weizmann Must Remain Leader Of Zionist Organisation Mr. Nathan Laski Chairman Of Palestine Committee Of Jewish Board Of Deputies Says.

Dr. Weizmann, who had been received on his arrival at the station from London by a crowd of about three thousand people, and by a guard of honour of Jewish ex-soldiers, most of whom had fought in Palestine during the war, was presented at the meeting with an album containing signatures representing synagogues, institutions, friendly societies, and literary societies in Manchester and other provincial towns; and also of individual contributors to the testimonial. The contributions which have been raised in connection with the testimonial amount to nearly £5,000; and are to be handed over to the Keren Hayesod.

Dr. Weizmann, who used to live in Manchester, where he was a Reader at the University, spent the morning and the greater part of the afternoon visiting old friends and associates. This afternoon he was given an informal luncheon attended by about 200 old acquaintances and friends, at which reminiscences were exchanged and speeches of friendly greeting were delivered. The Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Manchester, and the Mayor and Mayoress of Salford were among those present.

Mr. Nathan Laski, the President of the Palestine Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies, who was in the chair, repeated the appeal to Dr. Weizmann to remain as leader of the Zionist Organisation and the Jewish Agency which he addressed to him last week at the dinner given to Mr. Lloyd George. With the authority of my position as Chairman of the Palestine Committee of the Board of Deputies and with the consent of the President of the Board, Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, Mr. Laski said, not only do I speak for Manchester Jewry, but I speak for the Jews of the Empire, that only one leader is possible and that leader is Dr. Weizmann.

Mr. D. Kostoris, who made the presentation to Dr. Weizmann, said that as one who called from house to house to obtain contributions for the Keren Hayesod, he wanted to say that he had met everywhere with unanimous confidence in the leadership of Dr. Weizmann. We, of Manchester, he said, say that Dr. Weizmann must not retire at this stage. Tributes to Dr. Weizmann were also paid by Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., Mr. P. M. Oliver, M.P., Mr. J. Toole, M.P., Mr. A. W. Haycock, M.P., Professor Alexander, O.M., Rabbi Yoffey, and others. Congratulatory messages were received from the Home Secretary, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. C. P. Scott, the editor of the "Manchester Guardian", Mr. Nahum Sokolov, Dr. Eder, and others.

GOVERNMENT HAD NO DESIRE TO STOP DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HOME SAYS "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN": MAY HAVE BEEN WRONGLY INFORMED ABOUT AMOUNT OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR BUILDING NATIONAL HOME AND MR. MACDONALD'S LETTER TO DR. WEIZMANN SUGGESTS THEY ARE REALISING THAT THIS IS IN FACT THE CASE.

Manchester, April 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Those who had lived and worked in Palestine were convinced that there was plenty of room for Jewish expansion without prejudice to Arab interests, thanks to the possibilities of intensive agriculture, the "Manchester Guardian" writes in an editorial on Dr. Weizmann's visit to Manchester. Unfortunately, various Government experts who recently visited Palestine for short periods

were of a different opinion and converted Lord Passfield to their point of view. Consequently the Government's policy outlined in the White Paper was found to provide for a slowing up of further Jewish development schemes, a slowing up which Dr. Weizmann contended would amount to an abandonment.

There can be no doubt, the "Manchester Guardian" says, that the Government only came reluctantly to this conclusion in the face of what appeared to them unanswerable argument. Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues had no desire to stop the establishment of the National Home, but they were of opinion that the economic circumstances of Palestine meant that it would have to be on a more modest scale than Zionists had hoped. They shared the Jewish outlook on everything except on the amount of land available for building operations; but that is a difference not of principle but of ascertainable fact. They may have been wrongly informed, and Mr. MacDonald's letter to Dr. Weizmann interpreting the White Paper suggests that they are realising that this is in fact the case. At any rate the Government now seem to take a more favourable view of the possibilities of Jewish colonisation, and Dr. Weizmann last night expressed the hope that Zionism was now at the end of the very difficult period arising out of the White Paper and the disturbances of 1929. Let us hope, the "Manchester Guardian" concludes, that he is right.

PALESTINE ARAB ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BEING MEMBER OF GANG WHICH SHOT THREE JEWISH WORKERS PASSOVER:

Jerusalem, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An Arab named Ali Sassami, belonging to the village of Sassa, near Safed, who is believed to be a member of the Ahmed Tapish terrorist gang which operated in the Safed district after the massacres of August 1929, has been arrested at Acre on suspicion of having been one of the gang which ambushed during Passover a group of Jewish workers returning from the Nesher Cement Factory to their homes in the Jewish Labour Settlement of Yadjur, and killed three of its members.

Ahmed Tapish is a notorious brigand leader, who after the Palestine disturbances of August 1929 fled to Transjordan and was extradited by aeroplane in May 1930 to stand his trial for complicity in the murder of Dr. Isaac Mamaan, the head of the Hadassah Hospital in Safed. He was found not guilty on this charge, but he was found guilty of participation in the murder of Mrs. Hannah Cohen, who was also killed in the Safed massacre and on this charge he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

POLICE ACCUSED OF USING SWORDS TO DISPERSE ZIONIST MEETING IN POLISH TOWN.

Warsaw, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A meeting of the Palestine Foundation Fund, (Keren Hayesod) held to-day at Radom was forcibly dispersed by the police who employed their swords, and many present at the gathering were beaten, the Yiddish daily "Najer Hajnt" here reports. Zionist circles are indignant, the paper proceeds, adding that the Keren Hayesod meeting which was held at the Corso Hall was attended by 1,500 people. Immediately after the opening speech had been delivered, it explains, a number of people present started a disturbance. The stewards went up to eject the interrupters, but the police insisted that the meeting must be stopped, because of the disturbance. The "Hajnt" claims that last week a number of people in Radom threatened that they would see to it that no Keren Hayesod meeting should be held there.

SPEAKERS AT JEWISH PEOPLE'S PARTY CONFERENCE IN POLAND SIDE
WITH PILSUDSKI GOVERNMENT.

Warsaw, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The attitude of the Jewish population of Poland towards the present Government of supporters of Marshal Pilsudski was the question under discussion at the Conference of the Jewish People's Party (Folkspartei), which was opened here to-day, attended by 57 delegates, representing 32 branches throughout the country. Ex-Deputy Noah Prilutzki, the editor of the "Moment", in his report on the present political situation in Poland made a detailed analysis of the attitude of the Pilsudski Government towards the Jewish problems and postulates, without, however, declaring himself definitely either for or against the Pilsudski Government. Most of the speakers in the discussion which followed, however, declared themselves in favour of the present Government.

AWAY WITH GRIEF WE TRUST IN GOD DELEGATES SING AT CONFERENCE OF
ORTHOODOX JEWISH WORKERS IN POLAND.

Warsaw, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

180 delegates representing 125 branches throughout the country are attending the Second Conference of the Polish Poale Agudath Israel Organisation, the Labour wing of the Agudath Israel, which was opened here to-day.

The hall is decorated with the Decalogue, a design of the hammer and anvil, and quotations from the Torah, and the proceedings commenced with the delegates singing the Poale Agudist hymn, which in translation goes as follows:

Away with grief; despair and sorrow,
 We are the children of the morrow.
 Though to-day be overcast,
 We know the sun will shine at last.

We trust in God and in His ways,
 Our mouths for ever chant His praise,
 And as we work with hammer and saw,
 We praise God's Name and study His Law.

We laugh at all the free-thought preachers,
 We spurn the many new-law teachers;
 Our ancient Torah for evermore,
 Is ours to practise and adore.

Blessings fall upon that hand,
 That labours for people and for land;
 And blessed be the bread each man and his neighbour
 Earns in the sweat of his brow by his labour.

We know no sorrow and we know no ill,
 We shall fight to the very death, until
 Master and slave have ceased to be,
 And justice and right rule land and sea.

Our aim is to strive towards the day,
 When Mercy and Justice all men shall sway,
 And our way is the way that our Teachers trod,
 The way of our Torah, that leads to God.
 The Poale Agudath Israel is now publishing a weekly

organ "Der Yiddishe Arbeiter" (The Jewish Worker).

HILFSVEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN JUDEN RAISING ENDOWMENT FUND FOR
JEWISH SCHOOLS IN HONOUR OF ITS PRESIDENT DR. JAMES SIMON
FOR HIS 80TH. BIRTHDAY: ANNOUNCEMENT MADE AT 30TH. ANNIVER-
SARY MEETING BY HERR MAX WARBURG: DR. SIMON COMPLAINS OF
UNFRIENDLY ATTITUDE OF POLISH AND ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENTS.

Berlin, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A James Simon Endowment Fund for promoting Jewish schools activities has been started in order to commemorate the 80th. birthday of Dr. James Simon, the President of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, which occurs in September, Herr Max Warburg, the famous Warburg banker and philanthropist, announced to-day at the general meeting of members held here on the occasion of the 30th. anniversary of the Hilfsverein. 140,000 Marks have already been collected towards the Fund, Herr Warburg said amid cheers.

Jewish leaders from all parts of Germany were present, including Herr Heinrich Stern, the President of the Federation of Liberal Jews in Germany, and Dr. Ludwig Hollaender, Director of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith. M. Louis Oungre, the Manager of the Jewish Colonisation Association (Ica) was also present, and Legation Councillors Boehmer and Dr. Sobernheim represented the German Foreign Office.

Dr. James Simon, who was in the chair, dwelt in his presidential address on the relief work conducted by the Hilfsverein in the various East European countries, and the cultural work which it was doing in Roumania and elsewhere, complaining in the course of his speech of the unfriendly attitude of the Governments of Poland and Roumania.

Dr. Mark Wischnitzer, the General Secretary of the Hilfsverein; Dr. Bernhard Kahn, the European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee of America, a former General Secretary of the Hilfsverein, and Dr. Sigmund Wassermann traced the history of the Hilfsverein, which, they explained, has up to the present expended on its various activities a sum of about 50 million Marks. Councillor Julius Blau, who represents the Frankfurt Jewish Community on the Council of the Ica, spoke on behalf of the Frankfurt Committee for East European Jews, which was founded in 1882.

GROWING ECONOMIC ANTISEMITISM IN RUSSIAN FACTORIES IMPELS SOVIET
GOVERNMENT TO TAKE DRASTIC MEASURES: ANTISEMITES SENT TO
PRISON.

Moscow, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Drastic measures for curbing the rising economic anti-semitism resulting from the influx of young Jews into the big industries and the training schools attached to these industries have been taken by the Soviet Government in two widely divergent parts of the Soviet Union. In the Ural Mines, where 19 Jewish pupils attending the Kiesel Mining School have been tormented and humiliated by the non-Jewish pupils at the school, a number of young antisemites have been put on trial and two of them have been sent to prison for three years, the Principal of the School, too, being sent to prison for two years for encouraging the antisemitic activities of the pupils under his charge.

At the same time, the Soviet Court at Kertch, in the Crimea, has sentenced to two years' imprisonment to be followed by two years' banishment two young antisemites, who have been found guilty of maltreating a number of Jewish workers in the Kertch factories.

The trial of the antisemites at the Kiesel mining School in the Urals was held in the presence of 7,000 workmen, in order to impart to the trial a propaganda character by expounding to the workmen the injustice of antisemitism and making them aware of the fact that it is regarded as a punishable criminal offence by the State. Many workers who had antisemitic leanings pledged themselves at the trial, it is stated, to abandon these antisemitic views of theirs for the future.

These antisemitic outbreaks, the "Tribuna", the organ of the Jewish Settlement Society (Ozet) says in commenting on these two trials, show us that we must look not only to the physical welfare of the young Jews who are sent out of their homes in the ghettos into the distant industrial centres of the Soviet Union, but that we must also pay attention to the character and the atmosphere of the places to which these youths are sent.

JEWISH COLONISATION CAMPAIGN IN SOVIET RUSSIA THIS YEAR CON-
FESSED A FAILURE BY SOVIET PRESS.

Moscow, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish colonisation campaign and the movement of the Jews from the small towns to the land in the Crimea and in the Bureya region in Siberia this year has proved a failure, the organ of the Jewish Colonisation Society (Ozet), the "Tribuna", admits in a leading article to-day. Only 50 per cent. of the quota for the year has been filled, it says, meaning that only about a half the number of Jews whom it was intended to settle this year have availed themselves of the opportunity. The Crimea, in particular, it says, is hopelessly unprepared for receiving new arrivals, and this has caused much suffering to the new settlers and has damaged the entire colonisation project.

STUDENT CONFERENCE ON JEWISH QUESTION CONCLUDED: VIOLENCE AND
INSULTS NOT A MEANS OF CONTROVERSY AT UNIVERSITIES.

Nyon, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Attention is drawn to the existence at a number of High Schools at the present time of considerable tension between Jewish and non-Jewish students, is the statement accepted by the Conference on Jewish problems convoked by the International Student Service, which has just been concluded here. Any superficial consideration of outward appearances without seriously dealing with the fundamental deeper causes, it is further said, will not do justice to the facts. The clear realisation of the situation which is essential to any attempt made to solve the problem, can be obtained in each country only by means of public discussions in academic forms. Violence and insults against opponents are impossible on both sides as a means of controversy.

As the Conference had been arranged for the purpose of giving Jewish and non-Jewish students an opportunity of exchanging views no definite resolutions or decisions were adopted. It has been agreed that the report of the proceedings should be published by the Secretariat of the International Student Service in English, French and German. The Conference has also expressed the desire that Mr. James Parkes, the Director of the cultural work of the International Student Service, who recently published a book on the problem under the title of "The Jew and His Neighbour", should write a second book dealing more fully with the question of antisemitism at the universities of the various countries.

With regard to the calling of a third conference to continue the work started at Bierville and now continued at Nyon, the wish was expressed that the International Student Service should consider again in about two or three years' time whether another such Conference is advisable. Mr. Parkes' new book should be the preparation for such a third conference.

A committee of six has been formed by the conference, consisting of three Jews and three non-Jews, in order to collaborate with the Secretariat of the International Student Service in all questions affecting its activity in regard to the Jewish question. Ministerial Councillor Dr. Hermann Badt (Germany), Dr. Teich (Austria), and a Jewish student from Hungary, who has not yet been appointed, are the Jewish members, and the non-Jewish members include a German, a Pole and a Roumanian.

Mr. L. Stoll and Mr. Edwin Barker spoke during the discussion on the last day of the Conference on the position of the Jewish and non-Jewish students respectively in England. Antisemitism is practically unknown, they said, and where it exists at all it assumes for the most part the form of social antisemitism. A similar report was submitted on the situation in Holland. Miss Theresa Goell, speaking for the Jewish students of America, and Dr. Kotschnig, who also reported on the situation there, expressed the opinion that antisemitism is a considerable factor in American life. M. Handelsman, who spoke for the Jewish students of France, thanked the French authorities for their friendly attitude towards the Jewish immigrant students, who, he said, are very grateful to the French people and Government.

Dr. Brecher, Dr. Baumkoller, and Dr. Hanna who spoke on the position of the Jewish students in Poland, complained that they do not enjoy equal rights with their non-Jewish colleagues, adding that there was not a single case known to them of a Jewish student ever obtaining a stipend from the Government. They also reproached the Polish students for refusing to admit Jewish students into the general students' organisations. The refusal of the Polish Government to recognise the diplomas of the Hebrew and Yiddish schools was objected to, and the speakers further complained that Jewish students find themselves subject to restrictions in regard to opportunities to enter the universities.

Professor Deryng (Poland) and M. Wroczynski, representing the Polish students, spoke in defence of the Polish point of view. They emphasised the economic difficulties of the country and the over-production of Jewish intellectuals. The Polish universities exist, they said, in order to train an intellectual class to serve the Polish people and State. M. Wroczynski said that he agreed with the Jewish students that there ought to be some attempt at rapprochement and peaceful co-operation between the Jewish and non-Jewish students.

QUICK CHANGE IN ROUMANIA: PROFESSOR JORGA BECOMES PREMIER INSTEAD OF M. TITULESCU.

Bucharest, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

M. Titulescu who had already formed a Cabinet, has abandoned the task, it is announced to-day, and Professor Jorga, who was to have been his Minister of Education, has become Prime Minister in his place. Professor Jorga is also Minister of Education, and provisionally Minister of the Interior as well. Dr. Lupu is not included in the new Cabinet.

M. Titulescu resigned because of King Carol's insistence that his personal friend, M. Argetoiano, who was instrumental in his return to Roumania last year, should be included in the Cabinet. M. Titulescu found himself unable to do this. Professor Jorga has given M. Argetoiano the Ministry of Finance and provisionally also of Foreign Affairs.

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