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JEWISH SIDE ACCEPTS WAILING WALL FINDINGS SINCE VERDICT DOES NOT ALLOW OF APPEAL; BUT NO REASON TO REJOICE AS JEWISH ASPIRATIONS NOT COMPLETELY SATISFIED; DISAPPOINTMENT AT PROHIBITION OF SCROLLS OF LAW AT WALL ON SABBATH; VIEW TAKEN BY JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE AGUDAH AND CHIEF RABBI-ATE AT JOINT MEETING IN JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The findings of the International Wailing Wall Commission do not satisfy completely the Jewish aspirations, and there is therefore no reason to rejoice. This is the view taken by the Executive of the Jewish Agency, the leaders of the Agudath Israel in Palestine and the Palestine Chief Rabbinate at a joint meeting held soon after the publication of the Wailing Wall Report, the J.T.A. learns. Since the verdict, however, does not allow of any appeal, the Jewish side accepts it, although the prohibition of the use of the Scrolls of the Law at the Wall on the Sabbath is greatly disappointing.

MOSLEMS HAVE IN ALL ESSENTIALS WON THEIR CASE SAYS "TIMES".

London, June 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Before the Moslems oppose the verdict, they may usefully reflect that whatever their views as to the competence of the Commission they have in essentials won their case, the "Times" writes in an editorial article to-day on the Report of the Wailing Wall Commission. The Report finds, it says, that they have the sole ownership of and sole proprietary right to the Wailing Wall and the adjoining pavement; while granting the Jews free access thereto for purposes of devotion it limits their right to carry the Ark containing the Scroll of the Law near the Wall to certain special occasions; it confirms the rules enacted by the Mandatory Administration against the bringing of screens, benches, and other appurtenances of worship to the Wall, and forbids the blowing of the Shofar or ram's horn near the Wall, a prohibition which will remind many readers of the difficulties that arise in India when Hindu processions passing with strange music disturb the devotions of Moslems within their mosques. Indeed the only check on Moslem religious ceremonial is the prohibition of the "Zikr" during the hours when the Jews lament and pray before the Wall; and as the most learned doctors of Islam consider this noisy ritual dance and its epileptic accompaniments to be a survival of paganism it is improbable that enlightened Mohammedans will object to its partial suppression. As our Jerusalem Correspondent points out, the verdict of the Commissioners substantially stereotypes the provisional usages permitted by the local authorities after the troubles of 1929, and amply vindicates the common sense of the British

officials who were responsible for them. The regulations which they then imposed were admittedly makeshifts, but they were based upon a British belief in a reasonable amount of give and take, and on the experience of the very competent officers of the Palestine Police. They are now embodied in the religious status quo which the Mandatory Power is pledged to maintain.

It is not certain, the "Times" points out in another passage in the editorial, that the Jewish and Moslem communities of Palestine will accept the verdict of the Commission save under protest. It is also possible, it says, that the Persian Government, which is a member of the League, and the Arab States which may soon be admitted to membership, will refuse to accept the Commission's verdict on account of the reservation made by the Moslem representatives when they denied the jurisdiction of a non-Moslem Commission over a Moslem sanctuary. These possibilities are clearly recognised by the Commissioners, who admit that the dispute has arisen out of an existing incompatibility in principles of religious faith and is the more far-reaching, "each of the parties being of the firm conviction that the issue will affect interests that are, for them, of ideal moment and which they cannot forego".

The verdict of the Commission, the "Times" adds, however, will probably be accepted as final by the great majority of the States which are members of the League of Nations.

FINAL DECISION ON MACDONALD LETTER ON PALESTINE POLICY RESTS WITH SEVENTEENTH ZIONIST CONGRESS AND JEWISH AGENCY COUNCIL MEETING DR. WEIZMANN WRITES TO PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN TRANSMITTING ANNUAL MEMORANDUM ON DEVELOPMENT OF JEWISH NATIONAL HOME DURING 1930: FOR VARIOUS REASONS POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC 1930 WAS NOT A TYPICAL YEAR MEMORANDUM POINTS OUT TO MANDATES COMMISSION AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS SHOULD NOT BE DRAWN ON BASIS OF ADMITTEDLY ABNORMAL INTERLUDE IN DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE.

Geneva, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Seventeenth Zionist Congress has been convened for June 29th., and the Second Meeting of the Council of the Jewish Agency for July 15th., and I shall report to these meetings with regard to the situation created by the Prime Minister's letter addressed to me on February 13th., which will fall to be read as the authoritative interpretation of the October White Paper, on the subjects with which the letter deals. Dr. Ch. Weizmann writes in his covering letter to the High Commissioner for Palestine accompanying the annual memorandum on the development of the Jewish National Home in Palestine during 1930, which he asks him to transmit in the usual way to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations for consideration at its meeting which opens here to-morrow, the question of Palestine being down on the agenda for discussion next Monday, the 15th. inst. On the receipt of that letter, Dr. Weizmann proceeds, I issued, in my personal capacity, a statement in which I expressed my opinion that the Prime Minister's letter had restored, for the Jewish Agency, the basis of co-operation with His Majesty's Government. The final decision rests with them (the Congress and the Jewish Agency Council Meeting).

In presenting this survey of Jewish activities in Palestine during 1930, the memorandum itself says, the Jewish Agency desires to draw the attention of the members of the Mandates Commission to the abnormal character of Palestinian conditions during the period under review. For various reasons, political as well as economic, 1930 was not in any sense a typical year, and the Agency feels obliged to preface to this memorandum a word of caution against the drawing of general conclusions on the basis of information, which however accurate in itself, relates to an admittedly abnormal interlude in the development of Palestine and of the Jewish National Home.

Jewish Population of Palestine Nearly Doubled During Last Nine Years.

According to an official estimate, the memorandum states, the Jewish population of Palestine in July, 1930, numbered 162,000, or 19 per cent. of the settled population of the country as a whole, as compared with an official estimate of 154,330 in the previous July, and a Census (1922) figure of 83,794. There is some reason for believing that the 1930 estimate is too low rather than too high, and estimates made by the Jewish Agency at the end of the year, on the basis of reliable data, appear to indicate a Jewish population of roughly 175,000. Even on the basis of the lower estimate, it will be seen that the Jewish population has nearly doubled its numbers during the last nine years.

During the year under review 4,944 Jews were registered as immigrants by the Palestine Government (including 695 tourists, who were given permission to remain after the expiry of their tourist-visas). Jewish emigrants numbered 1,679, leaving a nett Jewish immigration of 3,265, as compared with 3,503 in 1929. The Jewish immigrants included 2,550 men (51.6 per cent.), 1,700 women (34.4 per cent.), and 694 children under the age of sixteen (14.0 per cent.). About 75 per cent. of the entrants under the Labour Schedule found employment in rural areas. It will be noticed that there was a slight drop in the number of admissions under the Labour Schedule, as compared with the previous year, and a very substantial drop in the number, as well as in the percentage, of immigrants of "independent means", who constituted only 9 per cent. of the Jewish immigrants in 1930, as compared with 15.4 per cent. in 1929. The Labour Schedule figure would undoubtedly have been much higher than it was, but for the suspension in May, 1930, of the issue of certificates under the Schedule just approved for the ensuing half-year (May-October, 1930). At the beginning of the year the prospects of employment in Palestine were apparently fairly good - at all events good enough to justify the Palestine Government in issuing a supplementary schedule of 950 certificates in advance of the actual approval of the May-October Schedule. In the first four months of the year, 2,125 Jews entered Palestine under the Labour Schedule, i.e., about two-thirds of the total for the whole year.

Suspension Of Labour Immigration Also Responsible For Decline In Number Of Independent Means Immigrants: This Class Of Immigrants Drawn To Palestine By Confidence In Goodwill Of British Government And As Soon As This Confidence Is Shaken Flow Of Jewish Immigrants With Capital Ceases.

The suspension of the issue of certificates under the Schedule naturally checked the flow of immigrants of this category, subsequent entries being restricted to those of persons to whom certificates had been issued before the suspension. In the view of the Jewish Agency the suspension is also responsible, at least in part, for the marked decline in the number of "independent means" immigrants as compared with the previous year. Immigrants of this class are drawn to Palestine almost entirely by their confidence in the goodwill of the British Government and in its ability to guarantee security and reasonably favourable conditions of life. As soon as this confidence is shaken - the check to immigration combined with the 1929 disturbances and their sequel of political uncertainty to shake it very severely - the flow of Jewish immigrants with capital of their own into Palestine automatically dwindles, and must cease entirely unless means can be found of re-establishing it. It is, of course, freely admitted that generally unfavourable economic conditions have prevailed during the year, both in Europe and America, and that these cannot have been without their effect on "independent means" immigration. When, in October, 1930, a new labour schedule was due, the economic situation was appreciably less favourable than it had been in the spring, and was held to justify the approval of only 1,480 certificates for the ensuing half-year.

In the first half of the year there was very little unemployment among Jews - in January there were 625 unemployed on the registers of the General Jewish Labour Federation, and in June only 523. Later in the year the effects of the uncertain political situation began to make themselves felt in a shortage of capital for agricultural investment, and this, combined with the completion of several large-scale industrial undertakings at the end of 1929 or early in 1930 (e.g., the Palestine Electric Corporation's Jordan Power Houses, and two large hotels in Jerusalem), resulted in an appreciable increase in unemployment towards the end of the year. In December 1930 the total number of Jewish unemployed was 1,950, as compared with 334 in December, 1929. Of these 1,950, 1,003 were in the villages, and their unemployment is almost certainly due to the slackening of private enterprise (especially in the plantation of new orange-groves, etc.) consequent upon the unsettled political position. In the towns, as already stated, several important industrial undertakings were completed during the year; it is expected, however, that much of the labour thus displaced will shortly be reabsorbed by the expansion of other private undertakings.

Agricultural Colonisation.

The Registers of the Department of Lands show Jewish purchases of land during the year under review amounting in all to 43,882 metric dunams, valued at £817,260. Land sales by Jews amounted during the same period to 24,516 metric dunams, valued at £680,190. The corresponding figures for 1929 were: Purchases - 98,720 metric dunams; Sales - 34,204 metric dunams. As in previous years, much of the land registered as sold by Jews was land acquired by the Jewish National

Fund from other Jewish land-purchasing agencies, so that it is not possible to make any inference from the foregoing figures with regard to the precise increase during the year in the area held by Jews. In the financial year ended September 30th., 1930, the Jewish National Fund increased its holdings by the purchase of 16,920 dunams of agricultural land, of which the bulk is situated in the Maritime Plain and is suitable for intensive cultivation. At the end of 1930 the Jewish National Fund held 277,000 metric dunams of rural land.

Agricultural conditions in 1930 were generally less favourable than in previous years. Palestine naturally did not escape the effects of the fall in world prices of agricultural produce, and in addition suffered heavily from a plague of field-mice, causing, in some cases, the loss of 75 per cent. of the crops; the effects of the prolonged drought of the previous year; the spread of abortive diseases among pedigree stock; and last, but not least, the serious check in the inflow of capital, both public and private, from abroad for investment in agriculture, due partly to the uncertainty of the political position and partly to the generally unfavourable economic situation in Europe and America.

Despite these handicaps, however, the Jewish Agency continued the consolidation of its colonies with some success. The Palestine Emergency Fund placed at the disposal of the Colonisation Department that part of its funds which was earmarked for consolidation purposes and thus made possible substantial progress with the repair of the damage caused to Jewish settlements during the disturbances of August-September, 1929, though that progress was necessarily slow.

Jewish Industry And Urban Development: Jews Building More To Avoid Risks of Renting Accommodation From Arabs.

Building activity in 1930 was considerably higher than in previous years, but this was largely due, especially in Jerusalem and Haifa, to the desire of the Jewish population in the towns to avoid the risks - emphasised by the unfortunate events of 1929 - entailed by renting accommodation from Arab landlords, more especially in the crowded quarters of the Old City in Jerusalem.

The township of Tel Aviv had a fairly satisfactory year, in spite of the prevailing depression. Its population at the end of 1930 was estimated at over 40,000, and its income for the financial year amounted to £96,000, as compared with £91,000 in 1929-1930.

Although general industrial conditions were far from favourable during 1930, output was well maintained in certain groups of Palestine industries, including the metal, cement, flour-milling, wood-working and canning trades. In March 1930 the Jewish Agency took a voluntary census of urban Jewish industries, exclusive of certain heavy industries, and of the transport and building trades. This enumeration of industrial concerns gave the following results: 2,276 enterprises, with 9,362 persons employed, and £98,904 capital invested. To these figures have to be added the figures for the heavy industries not included in the census, e.g. Neshar Cement Factory, Shemen Oil Works, Palestine Electric Corporation, etc. For this group the following estimates may be given based on the figures ascertained at the Government Census of Industry in 1928: 12 enterprises with 1,200 persons employed, and £2,263,000 capital invested.

It thus appears that in 1930 there were approximately 10,562 persons employed in Jewish urban industries in Palestine (exclusive of the transport and building trades) and that the capital invested in these industries amounted to something in the neighbourhood of £3,250,000.

£1,245,000 Spent In Palestine During Year By Jewish Agency And Affiliated Organisations: Unfavourable Economic And Political Conditions Make It Likely Amount Of Private Capital Invested Smaller Than In Previous Year Though Decrease Offset By Expenditure Of Palestine Emergency Fund.

In the year under review, as in past years, the memorandum says, the expenditure of the Jewish Agency continued to be defrayed entirely from voluntary contributions. In the financial year ended September 30th., 1930 (the Jewish year 5690) the Jewish Agency and its affiliated organisations, including the Palestine Emergency Fund, spent in Palestine a total of £1,245,000. This sum shows a substantial increase over the Jewish Agency's normal Palestine expenditure, but this is due to the collections of the Palestine Emergency Fund, a temporary special-purpose Fund, which, it is reasonable to assume, absorbed much money which would, in more favourable circumstances, have been introduced as private capital into productive undertakings in Palestine.

A certain amount of capital was also invested in the country by private associations and individuals, notably by the Palestine Electric Corporation and Palestine Potash, Ltd., but no precise figures can be given for the total amount thus introduced. Nor can figures be given for the investment of the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association, which is, of course, substantial. Unfavourable economic and political conditions, the memorandum concludes, make it likely that the amount of private capital invested was smaller than in previous years, though the decrease under this head is, of course, to some extent offset by the expenditure of the Palestine Emergency Fund.

SO FAR FROM PALESTINE HAVING BEEN PLACED UNDER SUCH "POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AS WILL SECURE ESTABLISHMENT OF JEWISH NATIONAL HOME" PALESTINE GOVERNMENT OFTEN TAKEN POSITION TANTAMOUNT TO REFUSING MEMBERS OF JEWISH COMMUNITY CIVIL EQUALITY GUARANTEED TO NATIONAL MINORITIES EVEN IN COUNTRIES WHERE DECLARATIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HOME NO PART OF PUBLIC POLICY: COMPLAINT BY VAAD LEUMI IN MEMORANDUM TO MANDATES COMMISSION: SINCE THIS STATEMENT WAS MADE TO COMMISSION IN 1930 MEMORANDUM IT SAYS POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION HAS CONTINUED UNCHANGED.

Geneva, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)¶

In June 1930, the Vaad Leumi had the honour to submit to the Permanent Mandates Commission a memorandum in which an attempt was made to sum up the progress of Palestine and the development of Jewish colonisation in the past ten years, the Vaad Leumi begins its memorandum submitted to the session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations which opens here to-morrow. In that memorandum, it proceeds, we gave expression to the desires of the Jewish Community in Palestine and their demands from the Mandatory Power and the local Administration, and referred to the general political situation in the country. We stated that so far from the country having been placed under such "political administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home", so far from any facilities

having been given for Jewish immigration or any aid to close settlement on the land by Jews or any special facilities for the naturalisation of Jews, Government have often taken a position which is tantamount to refusing members of the Jewish Community that civil equality which is guaranteed to national minorities even in countries in which declarations for the establishment of a National Home form no part of the public policy of the land.

We further stated in that memorandum that although the Jews of Palestine constituted 20 per cent. of the settled population, they have been paying nearly 45 per cent. of its revenue and receiving back only 14 per cent. of Government expenditure on Education, less than 10 per cent. of the expenditure on Public Health, and no more than 10 per cent. of Public Works expenditure. The Hebrew language which was in theory recognised as an official language, was in practice denied equal rights with the other two official languages in Government Departments and especially in the police. Government have vested themselves with power to refuse without stating any reason for their action any application for naturalisation - and most applicants for naturalisation are Jews. All such applicants have to overcome many difficulties and often wait a year or two before they are privileged to get their certificates of naturalisation.

We stated that there were a number of officers in the Palestine Administration who were opposed to the National Home, and their personal attitude to the policy which they were commissioned to implement no doubt affected their administration of the provisions of the Mandate concerning the Jews. We stated that the Jewish immigrant has been meeting with a number of unjustifiable obstacles and difficulties on the way to his National Home. Thus, although the Immigration Ordinance 1925 provided that the minimum capital to be produced on demand by an immigrant of independent means was £500, legislation passed by the Government of Palestine in April raised this amount to £1,000. This restriction is justified neither by economic conditions in the world and especially in centres of Jewish emigration, nor by the economic conditions prevailing in the country for the absorption of immigrants of this class. In fact, the substantial fall in the Cost of Living Index in the country facilitates the absorption of people of more limited means than was the case during the period 1925-26. Finally we must state that during this past year under review, as during the years which preceded, nothing has been done to "encourage close settlement by Jews on the land including State Lands and waste lands" as provided for in the Mandate.

In that memorandum the Vaad Leumi had the honour to point out that the disturbances of August 1929, the conduct of the Government during those disturbances, the report of the Shaw Commission with its all too obvious tendency to exonerate the instigators from any guilt for the bloodshed which occurred as a result of their instigation, that all this and much more was the inevitable consequence of a policy of opposition to the Jewish National Home which some members of the Palestine Administration have been pursuing now for many years.

During the period under review (since we submitted our last memorandum) the policy of the local Administration has continued unchanged, the memorandum declares.

The Department of Immigration, the memorandum proceeds, has continued to function not as a Department for the encouragement of immigration but as one for its discouragement. Jewish tourists with adequate means who, after coming to observe conditions in the country decide to remain, meet with great difficulties in their endeavours to obtain permission to stay in Palestine. Members of liberal professions, who, while visiting the country were given definite offers of employment by local institutions, have been refused permission to remain. Generally speaking it may be said that the decision as to whether or not a prospective immigrant should be given a permit to enter Palestine and as to whether or not tourists should be allowed to stay is left to the discretion of the Chief Immigration Officer and such discretion is used by him arbitrarily.

The Government contribution to the Education Budget of the Jewish Agency, which is represented as based on the numerical strength of the Jewish population, actually amounts to one-seventh of the total education expenditure of the Government, although according to the figures of the Department of Health, the Jewish population constitutes 20 per cent. of the settled population in Palestine. Moreover, in preparing their estimates and deciding on the allocation of the grant-in-aid to Jewish education, Government would appear to have lost sight of the expenditure of the Public Works Department on buildings in which Arab schools are housed and of the expenditure of the Department of Health on medical inspection of Arab schools as well as of the Department of Education in the general administrative budget of Palestine; the Jewish Community derives practically no benefit from these sums which amount to over £20,000.

The Jewish medical institutions continue to bear almost the entire cost of the maintenance of the Jewish Health Service which caters for the members of the Jewish Community. The Hadassah (the Women's Zionist Organisation of America) alone has spent no less than a million pounds on health work in Palestine during the last ten years. This expenditure has enabled the Government of Palestine to reduce their expenditure on the Health Services to the utmost possible limit and to allocate the bulk of their health budget to the service of the Arab population.

We regret to be unable to record any progress in the development of local government. Now as before the Municipality of Jerusalem, the capital of the country, continues without the participation of representatives of the Jews who constitute two-thirds of its population and contribute 80 per cent. of its revenue. The causes which prompted the Jewish councillors to withdraw from the Municipal Council still obtain, and Government have done nothing to remove them.

Again, although several measures have been taken with a view to effecting a thorough reorganisation of the Police Force of Palestine, the peace and protection of the Jewish community are by no means assured; for it was only very recently that Jewish farmers were attacked while tilling their land and members of the Yadjur Settlement near Haifa were ambushed and murdered by brigands. This murder shocked the entire Jewish Community, and to this day the murderers have not been found.

Jewish Community Of Palestine Has Successfully Overcome All Economic Consequences Of 1929 Disturbances Thanks To Generous Relief By World Jewry For Reconstruction: But What Riots And Arab Boycott Failed To Achieve Political Restrictions That Followed Have Achieved: Shaw Report And Government Statements To Mandates Commission Identifying Themselves With Shaw Commission. Majority Coupled With Suspension Of Jewish Labour Immigration Seriously Shaken Confidence Of Jews In Policy Of British Government.

The instigators responsible for the disturbances of August 1929 who had hoped to shake the economic foundations of the Jewish Community by means of an economic boycott have utterly failed in their mischievous attempts, the memorandum goes on. The boycott leaders had hoped to derive personal benefit from the boycott, but the scheme proved abortive only a few months after it was initiated. The Jewish Community has successfully overcome all the economic consequences of the disturbances, thanks to the generous measures of relief extended by world Jewry for the reconstruction. Immigrants continued to come to Palestine, and until May 1930 there were practically no unemployed Jewish workers in the country. But what the riots and the boycott failed to achieve was achieved by the political restrictions that came close in their wake in the period that followed. The publication of the Shaw Report and the statements made by His Majesty's Government before the Permanent Mandates Commission in which they identified themselves with the views of the majority of the Shaw Commission, coupled with the suspension of Jewish Labour immigration, have seriously shaken the confidence of Jews in the policy of the British Government. The political disappointments and the uncertainty with regard to future political developments have had a most depressing effect on the influx of fresh capital and on the economic situation generally. Signs of economic hardship began to make themselves felt in May 1930, immediately after the suspension of Jewish immigration.

Sir John Hope Simpson's Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development seemed to be written with the specific intention of proving that Palestine was over-populated and that there was no room in it for additional settlers, that it offered no prospects for industrial development, that there was a shortage of cultivable land, not only for additional settlers, but indeed for Palestine's present population and that the post-war Jewish settlement has had the effect of impoverishing the indigenous population and of dispossessing them of their lands. The Report served as the basis of the White Paper in which an attempt was made to validate and justify all those restrictions which had been imposed on Jewish enterprise in direct contradiction to the provisions of the Mandate and to add many more to their number. The Jewish Community in Palestine and Jews the world over have regarded that statement of policy as a pronouncement which must ruthlessly curtail and hinder all work for the reconstruction of Palestine by the Jewish people and as an attempt to put a stop to all creative effort by Jews in their historic homeland, to hold up Jewish immigration and prevent all acquisition of land by Jews for their own settlement. It was but natural that it should have provoked a wave of indignation against the British Government which declared its intention of being guided by the policy enunciated in the White Paper.

10/6/31.

Prime Minister's Letter To Dr. Weizmann Cannot Give Jewish Community Any Satisfaction: Letter Has Remained Without Practical Effect On Administrative Practice And Attitude Of Local Authorities: Has Not Strengthened Hope That Country Would Be Placed Under Conditions Securing Establishment Of Jewish National Home: We Ask Pledge To Establish Jewish National Home Be Translated Into Reality.

In a special letter addressed by the Prime Minister to the President of the Jewish Agency, the British Government interpreted a number of passages in the White Paper, with a view to removing any apprehension as to an unsympathetic line of policy of the British Government towards the National Home, but the interpretations set out in the Prime Minister's letter cannot give the Jewish community any satisfaction. That letter has remained without any practical effect on actual administrative practice and on the attitude of local authorities, in which no change for the better has been evidenced. It has not strengthened the hope in the early fulfilment of the pledge that the country would be placed "under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home". The policy of the Palestine administration offers no assurance that Government seriously means to aid and encourage Jewish immigration to Palestine.

It appears that notwithstanding the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann, the Hope Simpson Report continues to guide the British Government in their Palestine policy and this fact makes it the more incumbent upon us to expose all its misstatements, errors and unfounded conclusions.

In submitting this memorandum to the Permanent Mandates Commission we ask that the pledge with regard to the establishment of the Jewish National Home be translated into reality. We ask that the Mandatory place the country under such appropriate conditions as shall assure the development of the creative effort of the Jewish people, and shall ensure that every Jew who is willing to invest his resources and energy in the upbuilding of the country or who seeks in it a refuge and an asylum from the persecutions of the Diaspora should be enabled to come to Palestine without any restriction. The Jewish Community in Palestine whom we have the honour to represent ask, in view of the historical association of the Jewish people with Palestine, of the fact that this association has been given official recognition by all civilized countries, that the gates of the country be opened to Jewish immigrants who shall be admitted not as alien immigrants but as sons repatriated to their country. It is our firm and sincere conviction that this right of the Jewish people to Palestine does not in the least way prejudice the rights of the Arabs to their full economic and cultural development.

REVISIONISTS LEADING IN POLISH ELECTIONS FOR ZIONIST CONGRESS DELEGATES.

Warsaw, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The figures to hand of the voting in 130 towns in Congress Poland for delegates to the Zionist Congress show that the Revisionists have polled 13,211 votes, the Labour list 8,525, the Mizrachists 6,500, Al Hamishmar 5,488, and Et Libnoth 2,480. There are still some results to come. The allocation of seats at the Congress among the Parties as the result of the Polish elections will not be made until the end of the week.

ANNUAL MARKET DAY AT ZLOCZOW PASSES WITHOUT DISTURBANCE
DESPITE CONTINUED ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION THANKS TO POLICE
VIGILANCE.

Warsaw, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The annual market-day which was held to-day at Zloczow, where the anti-Jewish excesses took place on Thursday, on Corpus Christi Day, passed without any disturbances, despite continued anti-Jewish agitation, thanks to the vigilance and energy of the police.

It has been established that the prime movers in the agitation which led to the excesses on Thursday were the teachers at the local elementary school and members of the Sterzelec and Sokol nationalist sports organisations, the Zloczow Jewish Community has notified the Jewish National Council here. As a protest, the Jewish population are keeping their children from attending the school, and all Jewish shops and workshops are being closed for one day.

The Police Commissioner has informed the Jewish Community that the trial of those who are charged with participation in the anti-Jewish excesses will be held next week.

The Jewish National Council has transmitted the communication from the Zloczow Jewish Community to the Ministers of Education and of the Interior, asking that the teachers should be removed from their posts, and that all the guilty persons should be punished.

HITLERISTS SHOOT UP A THEATRE FULL OF CHILDREN BECAUSE AUTHOR
OF PLAY IS JEW.

Berlin, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Hitlerists who had occupied all the upper rows of seats in the Theatre at the famous health resort Bad Homburg during a performance last night of the well-known comedy "Reinicke Fuchs" (Reynard the Fox) by Reinrich Anton, created a panic among the audience, almost entirely children, by firing revolver shots in an attempt to stop the play, because the playwright is a Jew, Dr. Heinrich Simon, the editor-in-chief of the "Frankfurter Zeitung", who writes under the pen-name of Reinrich Anton. The police were called in and cleared the whole of the upper rows, ejecting the Hitlerists from the Theatre.

PUBLISHING JEREMIAH PROPHECYING WOE UNTO JERUSALEM COSTS HIT-
LERIST AGITATOR 350 MARKS FINE IMPOSED BY BERLIN COURT
FOR INCITING TO CLASS HATRED.

Berlin, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

"Woe, woe unto Jerusalem. Tremble, for the day of reckoning comes, when you will be utterly destroyed from among the living". A pamphlet bearing this text, published by a Hitlerist agitator named Rochmut, who has already served a term of two years' imprisonment for incendiarism, has resulted in the law court in the Berlin district of Schoenberg fining him 350 Marks to-day for incitement to class-hatred and stirring up enmity against the Jewish section of the population.

JEWS GET HIGHEST SOVIET DISTINCTION FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRIALISA-
TION AND COLLECTIVISATION IN RUSSIA.

Moscow, June 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Lenin Order, the highest Soviet Order, was conferred to-day by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government on three Jews for services to industrialisation and collectivisation in the Soviet Union. The three Jews are M. L. Altman, head of the Technical Department of the Putilov Works, who spent some time in America in 1929 studying technical processes which he adapted to Russian industry; L. S. Margolin, Director of Sovkhoz, No. 2, in Northern Caucasia, who rationalised agricultural methods not only in his own Sovkhoz but in several neighbouring ones, and U. I. Brenner, who performed similar services in the Krasnyie Gorki Sovkhoz, in the Leningrad province. (NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT).