

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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PALESTINE AUTHORITIES CONFIDENT OF AVERTING TROUBLE ON SATURDAY BUT DISTURBING RUMOURS PERSIST: POLICE CLAIM ARABS DEMANDING DEMONSTRATIONS ARE UNREPRESENTATIVE AND ARAB EXECUTIVE DROPPED DEMONSTRATIONS IDEA WHEN TOLD GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT PERMIT THEM: BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS SENT HOWEVER TO SAFED IN VIEW OF ALARMIST RUMOURS WHICH ALSO STRONG IN VALLEY OF JEZREEL: STABBING ATTACK BY ARAB ON JEWISH WORKER ADDS TO UNEASINESS IN JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, Aug. 13th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The authorities are all agreed in minimising the danger of disturbances occurring on Saturday in connection with the prohibited Arab demonstrations called for that day, and declare that the Government is firmly resolved not to permit any demonstrations to be held. The police claim that the demands for permits for demonstrations which have been coming in despite the Government prohibition, are all from people who are in no way representative of the Arab population, and that the Palestine Arab Executive has, since it was notified that the Government will not allow the demonstrations to be held, dropped all idea of the demonstrations and is showing no interest in the matter, not even suggesting to the Arab shopkeepers that they should close their shops on the demonstration day, as a manifestation of protest.

The exodus of small groups of Jewish and Arab residents from the mixed quarters, which started yesterday, is continuing today, but only on a very small scale. The rumours of impending trouble are still persistent, however, particularly in the provinces, and today a detachment of British police was sent to Safed, to be in readiness for any developments, in view of the ugly rumours circulating there about the likelihood of demonstrations being held in defiance of the Government, which may lead to violence. Disquieting rumours are also going about in Afuleh, and in the entire valley of Jezreel.

The uneasiness prevailing in Jerusalem was added to considerably today by an attack made by an Arab on a 23 year-old Jew named Mordecai Mizrahi, while he was at work on a building at Rehavia. The Arab fell on Mizrahi with a dagger, but Mizrahi managed to wrest it from him, sustaining only slight injuries in the struggle. The Arab then ran off, pursued by the other workers, but he managed to make good his escape. Mizrahi was taken to the Hadassah Hospital, where his wound was dressed and he was allowed to go home.

PALESTINE ARABS GAIN NOTHING BY DISORDER WHICH ALWAYS INSTIGATED BY THIRD PARTY SAYS DAMASCUS ARAB PAPER: IDEA OF DISTURBANCES VERY FAR FROM MINDS OF ARABS IT DECLARES.

Jerusalem, Aug. 13th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Thinking Arabs appreciate from past experience that disorders are always instigated by a third party, which then stands aside while the two antagonists both suffer, the Arab paper, "Aleph Ba" of Damascus writes today, commenting on the rumours current here of possible disturbances occurring in Palestine on Saturday.

The idea of disturbances is very far now from the minds of the Arabs, it declares. The Palestine Arabs are not armed, it claims, and whatever trouble there is in Palestine now is due entirely to resentment at the attitude of the authorities in hanging and imprisoning Arabs because of the outbreak of two years ago.

REVOLT IN PALESTINE PRISON FORCES AUTHORITIES TO DROP DECISION TO TRANSFER SAFOD ARABS SERVING TERM FOR PARTICIPATING IN 1929 MASSACRES: WERE TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO JERUSALEM BUT WILL NOW STAY AT ACRE.

Jerusalem, Aug. 13th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A revolt of the prisoners at Acre Gaol has decided the authorities to drop their intention to transfer to the Jerusalem Prison three Arabs serving terms for participation in the anti-Jewish massacres in Safed in August 1929. The Arabs were to have been transferred early this morning, but the other prisoners started disturbances as a protest against their removal and after the disturbances had continued till about three o'clock in the afternoon, the authorities decided to call off their transfer decision and to allow the prisoners to remain at Acre.

PALESTINE GOVERNMENT AND ZIONIST REPRESENTATIVES: SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR PROMISES DR. ARLOSOROFF ON TAKING OVER COLONEL KISCH'S DUTIES TO AFFORD HIM ALL FACILITIES WHILE HE REMAINS HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Jerusalem, Aug. 13th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Colonel Kisch, the retiring head of the Palestine Zionist Executive, today formally introduced his successor, Dr. Arlosoroff, to the High Commissioner, Sir John Chancellor, the Chief-Secretary to the Palestine Government, Mr. Young, the Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Drayton, the Acting Director of Lands, Mr. Dukhan, the Director of the Government Education Department, Mr. Bowman, the Chief of the Palestine Police, Mr. Spicer, and the Assistant Chief-Secretary to the Palestine Government, Mr. Mills.

Sir John Chancellor, who is shortly leaving Palestine on his retirement from the High Commissionership, assured Dr. Arlosoroff that until his departure from Palestine he would afford him all facilities.

Colonel Kisch is leaving Palestine on Sunday to return to England.

ANOTHER PALESTINE LAND DISPOSITION RESTRICTION ORDINANCE TO BE ENACTED NEXT WEEK.

Jerusalem, Aug. 13th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

A Land Disposition Ordinance, one of the series of restrictive land transfer legislative measures, the first of which was the Tenants' Protection Law enacted on May 30th, will be published in Jerusalem and London simultaneously next Monday, the 20th inst., the day when Mr. French, the newly appointed Director of Development in Palestine is due to arrive here, the J.T.A. learns.

"LANDS FALLING INTO JEWISH HANDS": LORD PASSFIELD SAYS HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND IN WHAT RESPECT THIS PHRASE WOULD PRODUCE UNFORTUNATE IMPRESSION: DOES NOT CONSIDER IT AS CONVEYING DEROGATORY IMPLICATION.

London, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Lord Passfield does not understand in what respect the passage to which you refer would be likely to produce an unfortunate impression, says a communication from Lord Passfield, received by Mr. Paul Goodman, the Chairman of the Political Committee of the English Zionist Federation, in reply to his letter (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin) complaining of the phrase "lands falling into Jewish hands", used in connection with the Palestine Development Service.

The intention of the passage in the despatch, Lord Passfield declares, was to give effect to the policy announced in the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann of 13th February, and Lord Passfield does not consider that it can properly be regarded as conveying any derogatory implication.

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AND ZIONIST EXECUTIVE: SPECIAL EXECUTIVE MEETING CALLED TO DEFINE ATTITUDE ON NEW GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE.

London, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A special meeting of the Zionist Executive has been summoned for next Monday, to which the members are being recalled from their holidays in various parts of Europe, in order to consider urgent questions which have arisen in the political field as well as important matters affecting Zionist finances, the J.T.A. learns. The members of the Executive are in communication among themselves now with a view to fixing on the most convenient centre for the meeting, which will probably be Zurich.

The political matters which are to be discussed include the recent developments in regard to the Palestine Development Scheme, and the proposed new Government Ordinances with regard to it, on which the Zionist Executive will have to define its attitude without delay.

ZAMENHOF MONUMENT IN HIS BIRTH-TOWN BIALYSTOCK.

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

The foundation-stone of a monument to Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto, was laid today in Bialystock, the town where he was born, by the District Governor of the Bialystock District, M. Koscialkowski, in the presence of 200 delegates who have been attending the International Esperanto Congress in Cracow, and came to Bialystock specially for the occasion, after passing through Warsaw, where (as reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin), they held a commemoration gathering at Dr. Zamenhof's grave in the Warsaw Jewish cemetery, and unveiled a memorial slab on the front of the house in the Dzika Street, now renamed the Zamenhof Street, where Dr. Zamenhof lived for many years, practising as an oculist.

Bricks bearing the names of the various countries represented were laid by delegates, one from each country, and speeches paying tribute to Dr. Zamenhof were delivered by leading Esperantists, and by representatives of the Polish Government and the Bialystock City Council.

15/8/31

ANOTHER JEWISH VICTIM OF BERLIN REFERENDUM RIOTS: JEW HIT BY STRAY BULLET WHILE PASSING NEAR SCENE OF DISTURBANCE DIES OF HIS INJURIES.

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

Max Stern, a 55 year old cigar dealer, who was hit by a stray bullet while he was passing near the Buelow Square, where the Communist headquarters are situated, during the fighting after the announcement of the Referendum results, has died today of his injuries. Stern was entirely unconnected with the demonstrations, and was in the neighbourhood on purely private business.

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT WITH JEWISH LAND SETTLEMENT MOVEMENT IN GERMANY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TELLS HITLERIST OBJECTOR.

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

There is nothing on which any objection can be raised in the Jewish Land Settlement at Gross Gaglow, near Berlin, where the Jewish Land Settlement Federation in Germany formed under the auspices of the Union of Jewish Ex-Soldiers in Germany, has started a Jewish agricultural settlement, the Minister of Agriculture in Prussia, Dr. Steiger, declared in the Prussian Diet today, in reply to the interpellation put last week by one of the Hitlerist Deputies, Deputy Wilhelm Kube, who wanted to know how the Government could justify its action in providing land for settlement at Gross Gaglow, "to aliens", at a time "when the land of German peasants is being put up to auction by the tax authorities because they have no money to pay their taxes."

Ex-Captain Loewenstein, the President of the Union of Jewish Ex-Soldiers in Germany, speaking at the inauguration of the settlement, which took place at the end of June, said that the achievements of German Jews in all branches of German cultural activities, and not least the fact that 12,000 Jewish soldiers had laid down their lives in defence of the German Fatherland, gave the German Jews the right to settle on the soil which they had guarded with their lives against the foe during the War.

The District Chief of the Gross Gaglow District, Dr. Eisler, also speaking at the gathering, said that the local authorities could view the scheme only with favour and do everything possible to promote it. The sparsely populated district was still capable, he said, of absorbing agricultural settlers, and could develop into a big centre for supplying market produce for the whole of Greater Berlin.

ALLEVIATING DISTRESS OF POLISH JEWRY: JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE ALLOCATES 24,000 DOLLARS.

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

To alleviate the immediate needs of some of the Jewish institutions in Poland, Dr. Bernhard Kahn, the European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee has, after a consultation here with Senator Raphael Szereczewski, Dr. Englemann, and Dr. Joffe, representing Jewish institutions in Poland, assigned a sum of 15,500 dollars towards the work of the Jewish orphanages in Poland for the next three months, and a sum of 8,500 dollars for the work of the Jewish Health Organisation, "Toz", of Poland.

These are extraordinary grants made by the Joint Distribution Committee in addition to the following amounts already allocated by it for the year 1931 -- 83,400 dollars for child welfare-work, professional training and summer holiday camps for children; 36,000 dollars for medical activities through the medium of the Toz; 83,000 dollars for loan and credit banks (about 50% of this amount represents repaid credit-loans being utilised for further credit-loan advances) and 27,000 dollars for various other constructive activities, so that the Joint Distribution Committee has this year, apart from the funds allocated by the Joint-Ica Foundation, contributed a total of 253,400 dollars for productive relief work in Poland.

The need of obtaining immediate financial assistance for the Jewish orphanages in Poland to save 10,000 orphans maintained there from starvation, was the subject of an emergency meeting of officials of the Federation of Jewish Orphanages convened in Warsaw by Senator Szereszewski, the President of the Federation, last week.

Polish Jewry, with the assistance of the Government, it was pointed out, has managed till now to maintain the orphanages at an annual expenditure of 6,000,000 zlotys, but a cut in the Government subsidy of more than sixty percent, and the reduced income from voluntary contributors has now put the orphanages in a precarious position. It was in order to obtain aid for the Jewish orphanages from the Joint Distribution Committee that Senator Szereszewski and his colleagues proceeded to Berlin to consult Dr. Bernhard Kahn.

SOVIET JUSTICE FOR THE JEWS: CHANGE IN POLICY FORESHADOWED WHICH
MAY HAVE FAVOURABLE EFFECT ON FUTURE ATTITUDE TO JEWS
PROSECUTED AS NEPMEN.

Moscow, Aug. 13th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A change of policy in the methods of administering justice in the Soviet Union is anticipated as a result of severe criticism of the Soviet judiciary made today in the Soviet official organ, "Izvestia", by Aaron Soltz, one of the heads of the Commissariat of Justice, in connection with which 700 prisoners have been released and the sentences of 108 others have been reduced.

The Soviet method of dealing justice is based not on the nature of the crime, but of the criminal. A crime committed by a workman may receive a third of the sentence that the same crime would receive if committed by an intellectual or professional. The class approach to justice has been a cause of irritation and suffering to all citizens who are not included in the class of proletarians. The judges in Russia are in nearly all cases workmen from the bench and factory. They have been given some legal training, but what they are taught to stress most is the origin of the criminal and his class, and he is sentenced accordingly as his class is one that the Soviet State looks upon with favour or ill-will.

Jews in particular, have suffered in this way from unjust sentences. Mostly classed as merchants and Nepmen, many of them were given sentences of three and even five years, when the normal sentence for their offence would have been a month. There has been a good deal of personal malice, too, in the meting out of sentences. It is dangerous for the accused to enlist the services of a lawyer because the judge being a workman resents interference from an intellectual, and the appearance of a lawyer on the scene automatically prejudices the case. Very often, if a lawyer does appear, the judge will tell him to sit down, and that the court knows how to run its own business.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 14th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jews of Russia are faced with three principal problems, antisemitism, colonisation, and the rehabilitation of the declassified, Mr. Elias Tobenkin, the American author and journalist, who has just arrived here from Moscow, where he has been acting for the past ten months as the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency said today.

With regard to antisemitism, he stated, it is taking the form which antisemitism has taken in Germany, and to a certain extent in the United States. The Jew is no longer despised in Russia as an inferior. He is hated for the position which he occupies. The ability of the Jew inevitably brings him to the front, and jealousy is inescapable. It makes life very unpleasant for Jewish workmen in factories, and for Jewish officials, but since the Government rules with an iron hand, and any race or national discrimination is a crime, antisemitism can never become more than an inconvenience. It has no political possibility, and the Jews will have to get used to it until such time as the Russian people outgrow it, as they will have to outgrow many other deficiencies in training and culture.

Mr. Tobenkin thought that altogether too much was made of Jewish Colonisation in Russia. It is not changing the Jew, he said. Jewish colonisation was doing excellent work for the declassified Jew. It was a sort of last resort for him. The declassified Jew by going on the land rehabilitated himself politically. His own life was practically over, but his children gained in status by being on the land, and it subsequently would help them to obtain an education and to go into other employment. The colonisation movement had suffered a severe set-back since the collectivisation of farming had begun. The Jew was essentially an individualist. When he took the crop into his own barn, he had a feeling of security. Now, that he did not see his own crop, his interest in farming was gone. It was merely a means to an end, the end being to change his status from a declassified man to a citizen.

The conditions under which the Jews work in the Crimea are infinitely worse, he said, than the conditions under which pioneers on the land had ever worked in America, or in any other country, and the basic reason was that the man did not know what he is working for, nor for whom he is working. The Comzet, which is the organ of the Government directing Jewish colonisation, is interested in showing that the Jews are excellent material in the building of the Socialist state. But this left the people cold, their aim being to establish themselves economically and politically. There was no water in many of the Jewish villages, and men had to go for miles to get water. Promises had been made by Soviet officials to improve these conditions, but things go on unchanged. The only ray of light in the situation is that thrown by the Joint Distribution Committee, which is functioning with un-Russian regularity. The Ort, too, is doing considerable personal service.

In recent months, Mr. Tobenkin said, the Soviet Government had tried to reinstate the Nep on a small scale, but it had not met with success. Thousands of Jews have been declassified for engaging in small trading, despite the fact that this had been declared legitimate. Thousands of others are serving prison sentences because they could not meet the high taxes which Government officials had often arbitrarily placed upon them. They had learned their lesson, and would henceforth engage only in such occupations as have unequivocal official sanction, even if they pay literally starvation wages. They would rather starve with security, than be prosperous and fear a sudden change of Government policy, and consequent imprisonment or exile to Siberia.