

# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

(Cable and Mail Despatches)  
Issued by the  
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Ludgate House,  
107/111, Fleet Street,  
London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.  
Telephone: Central 6501-3..

Vol. XII. No. 199.

7 pages.

28th. Aug., 1931.

SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR DISAPPOINTED WITH HIS ACHIEVEMENTS IN PALESTINE: WHEN I HEARD I WAS COMING TO PALESTINE I WAS THRILLED HE TELLS JERUSALEM FAREWELL MEETING BUT LIFE IS FULL OF DISAPPOINTMENTS: THREE YEARS I HAVE BEEN HERE BEEN TIME OF STRESS AND TROUBLE AND I HAVE NOT DONE ANYTHING TO MAKE COUNTRY MORE PROSPEROUS.

Jerusalem, Aug. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir John Chancellor, the retiring High Commissioner for Palestine, struck a note of disappointment with his work in Palestine during the period of his High Commissionership, when he spoke to-day at a farewell gathering arranged in his honour by the Jerusalem City Council, attended by about 500 guests representing all the communities in Palestine.

When I first heard that I was coming to Palestine I was thrilled, Sir John said, by the thought that I might do something to preserve the ancient beauties of the Holy City, but life is full of disappointments. The three years that I have been here have been a time of stress and trouble, and I cannot congratulate myself that I have done anything to make the country more prosperous. I realise how much there is to do, he concluded, and how little has been done.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL MEETING PROBABLY BE MERELY ROUTINE OWING TO CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT: CONTENTIOUS ISSUES BE POSTPONED BECAUSE LORD READING UNLIKELY TO LEAVE LONDON WHERE HIS PRESENCE NEEDED BY CABINET IN FINANCIAL DISCUSSIONS.

London, Aug. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I understand that it is doubtful whether Lord Reading, the new Foreign Secretary, will be able to proceed in person to Geneva next week in order to attend the impending sessions of the League Council and Assembly, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes to-day. For the Cabinet, he writes, is most anxious not to lose the benefit of his counsels during their initial discussions on the financial problem.

It is considered likely, he adds, that, in the absence of the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, the proceedings at Geneva will be largely confined this autumn to routine business and that contentious issues will be postponed; and that no private conversations of real moment will take place.

The Diplomatic Correspondent pays a high personal tribute to Lord Reading. Seldom has the appointment of a British Foreign Secretary been greeted with so unanimous approval in foreign countries, he writes, as that of the Marquis of Reading. The fact is that Mr. Henderson's successor is almost equally popular with Americans, Frenchmen and Germans. There is probably no other British statesman of whom this could be said at the present moment.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRITICISED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES  
COMMISSION FOR GIVING TOO FAVOURABLE TERMS TO IRAQ  
PETROLEUM COMPANY TO CARRY OIL PIPE-LINE TO HAIFA:  
INFRINGEMENT OF MANDATE SUGGESTED.

Geneva, Aug. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The concession given by the British Government to the Iraq Petroleum Oil Company for conveying the oil pipe-line through Palestine territory to the port of Haifa, was subjected to a great deal of criticism by the members of the Mandates Commission at the June session of the Commission, according to the minutes of the session now released here.

Several of the members of the Mandates Commission objected in the course of the discussion that the Government had given too favourable terms to the Company, and suggested that it had thereby infringed the terms of the Mandate. M. Orts wanted to know whether these advantages and privileges accorded to the Iraq Petroleum Company were compatible with Article 18 of the Palestine Mandate, which provides that there should be no discrimination against the nationals of any State Member of the League of Nations, including Companies incorporated under its laws, as compared with those of the Mandatory, or of any foreign State, in matters concerning taxation, commerce or navigation, the exercise of industries or professions.

M. Ruppel drew attention to a statement in the British Annual Report on Palestine which said that there was no economic discrimination in the fiscal regime or the customs regulations of the Palestine Government, with the exception of special privileges enjoyed by certain foreign charitable, religious and educational institutions granted prior to the war by the Turkish Government, but that no fresh privileges of the kind had been granted. He considered, he said, that this statement was in disagreement with the terms of the Convention with the Iraq Petroleum Company, which accorded preferential treatment to the Company.

Dr. Drummond Shiels, the British Accredited Representative, argued that the Iraq Petroleum Company was not a purely British Company, but was composed of national groups representing Great Britain, France, the United States of America and the Netherlands. The Convention referred to a transit concession, as the Company was solely engaged in conveying a commodity through Palestine. The position would be different for a company importing into Palestine. The Convention also did not create a monopoly and there was nothing to prevent similar concessions being granted to other companies under similar conditions, and he therefore thought that the Convention was not in disagreement with Article 18 of the Mandate.

M. Orts replied that the question of the nationality of the capital employed and of the Company itself was of secondary importance. He was also not arguing, he said, that the Convention created a monopoly in favour of the Government. Even if that were so, he would have no criticism to make, seeing that the Mandate did not prohibit the setting up of a monopoly. Again, the fact that the object of the Company's activity was transit traffic was not important, seeing that the exemptions from import duties covered goods imported for local consumption and the exemptions from taxation applied to persons and immovable property in the territory. The point which arose was whether the advantages granted to the holders of the concession were not precisely those which were prohibited by Article 18 of the Mandate.

Dr. Drummond Shiels repeated that the Government saw no discrimination in the clauses of the Convention, as such privileges might be granted to any other Company.

M. Ruppel said that he was not satisfied with this reply. The Company was without doubt receiving preferential treatment in various respects.

M. Orts said that he also was not satisfied with the reply. The only question which arose was whether the benefits granted to the holders of the Concession were those which were permitted under the terms of the Mandate and not precisely those which were prohibited.

High Commissioner Was No Doubt Inspired By Interests Of Palestine In Granting Concession Says M. Rappard But Privileges Given Would Deprive Country Of Considerable Taxation Revenue: Compares Exemptions Given To Company With Surrendering By Guardian Of Rights Possessed By His Ward.

M. Rappard said that when the High Commissioner granted the Concession he was no doubt inspired solely by the interest of the territory. The granting of such privileges, however, was calculated to deprive the territory of considerable revenue received from taxation. Probably the High Commissioner considered that this price had to be paid in order that the pipe-line might go through Palestine, and that if he had refused this privilege to the Company there would have been a loss in total receipts from taxation. If, however, these favours were granted for the purpose of competing with another mandated territory in order to secure the installation of the pipe-line, the extraordinary position arose that the principle of fiscal equality had to be violated in order to allow one of these territories to compete with another.

Dr. Drummond Shiels said that it might be thought that the Company had received too generous terms, but in all countries it was a common custom for Governments and local authorities to give concessions for factories and new industrial undertakings as an inducement for them to be established in the country. He was firmly convinced that there was no discrimination in the sense of Article 18.

M. Orts replied that no doubt such privileges were given to companies in many other countries, although it was rare to grant exemption from land taxes, but there was a fundamental difference, because such countries were not under a mandate. Were any other tax-payers in Palestine, he asked, exempt from land taxes, income taxes, etc?

Dr. Drummond Shiels claimed that the Concession had been granted in the general interests of Palestine, and in other countries similar conditions were readily granted to public utility companies, such as this was. So far as he knew, he added, no other tax-payer had been exempted from the same taxes, as none was in the same position.

M. Rappard compared the granting of fiscal exemption by the High Commissioner of Palestine to the surrendering by a guardian of rights possessed by his ward, thereby reducing the revenue of the ward. In this case the guardian was of the same nationality as the ward and this created a very delicate position.

He asked whether Dr. Drummond Shiels could state that the High Commissioner in his negotiations with the Company was free to consider solely the interests of the territory, in spite of the fact that a British company was concerned.

Dr. Drummond Shiels again pointed out that with regard to the nationality of the Company, he had already mentioned that there were various national groups interested. They were represented in equal proportions, and the British share was by no means preponderant, so that M. Rappard's point that privileges had been given to a party of the same nationality as the High Commissioner did not therefore hold good. Consultations had taken place on this subject between the High Commissioner and the Colonial Office, and both had been inspired entirely by the interests of Palestine. The charges made in this connection were therefore groundless.

M. Rappard claimed that prima facie the guardian's action lowered the ward's income. He thought that the correct answer was that if no concession had been granted, no pipe-line would have been constructed at Haifa, and future revenues would thereby be reduced.

Dr. Drummond Shiels again said that they believed that they had acted throughout in the interests of the territory under mandate.

M. van Rees, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission, intervened at this point to say that Article 18 of the Mandate did not refer to Concessions. At the time when the Article was drafted, he recalled, the British Government had for special reasons intentionally refrained from extending the principle of equality to Concessions of all kinds, and consequently this principle did not apply in Palestine to Concessions. So far as he was concerned, M. van Rees said, this fact alone did not settle the question under discussion, but it nevertheless seemed to him to be of such a nature, as to give rise to doubts whether in this case Article 18 of the Mandate was infringed. The question was so complex, that it deserved more detailed study.

The Commission then agreed to a resolution moved by M. van Rees postponing the question for further consideration at a later meeting.

#### Previous Criticism In Parliament And In Palestine.

The Convention concluded with the Iraq Petroleum Company has been criticised before in several quarters, notably in the House of Commons, by Mr. Will Thorne, a prominent Labour member and trade union leader, who wanted to know why there was no clause in the convention for safeguarding fair wages and labour conditions, and by Labour circles in Palestine. The Colonial Secretary is aware that there is no such clause in the agreement, Dr. Drummond Shiels replied to Mr. Thorne, and the point is engaging attention.

The Convention shows how anxious the British authorities in Palestine are to be as accommodating as possible to induce the Company to carry the pipe-line over Palestine territory and have it terminate in the Haifa Bay, Palestine Labour circles complained immediately the terms of the Convention became known. Palestine Labour is perturbed over the fact, it was stated, that the provision with regard to employment of Palestine Labour is not qualified by any demand for the protection of the labourer, such as a fair wage clause or insurance. If the Convention were one which required the ratification of the British Parliament, it was argued, the rights of the workers would not have been so disregarded.

ALL JEWS AT WORK ON YOM KIPPUR: FIERCE SOVIET ONSLAUGHT ON JEWISH OBSERVANCE: EVEN NON-WORKERS WILL HAVE TO TURN OUT ON THAT DAY TO UNLOAD TIMBER OR VEGETABLES: ARMY OF ANTI-RELIGIOUS WORKERS MOBILISED TO SEE ORDERS ARE CARRIED OUT: PRIZES FOR FIVE BEST ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGNING GROUPS.

Moscow, Aug. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The campaign against the observance of the Jewish High Holy Days in the Soviet countries is to be much more aggressive this year than it has been in the last few years, in accordance with the plans drawn up by the All-Soviet Jewish Anti-Religious Conference which was held in Moscow in March. The anti-religious Jewish organisations are called upon to vie with each other in order to show which has been accomplishing most work in putting down Jewish religious observance among the Jewish masses. Instructions have been sent out to them by the headquarters of the Atheists' League to intensify the anti-religious work, to overhaul the anti-religious machinery in their localities to discover any defects in the work, and to prove to the Jewish masses that the Jewish clericals are their enemies, that they are engaged in a poisonous agitation against the bread-campaign in the Soviet Union, that they are sabotaging the State loan, the Socialist construction work and the Bolshevik development, and are generally fighting all measures that are taken by the Soviet regime for the improvement of the condition of the Jewish workers. The Rabbis in Russia are united with the Rabbis in the capitalistic States in organising the interventionist movement against Soviet Russia, the Jewish masses are to be told.

The anti-religious brigades have been instructed to investigate all the Soviet and collective farms in their areas, all the artisan co-operatives, schools and factories, in order to discover whether they have an anti-religious cell there, how long it has existed, the number of its members, its activity for the past two years, whether it is conducting a ceaseless anti-religious propaganda, and what measure of success has attended its campaign against the Jewish religious customs like Shechita, Circumcision, Blessing of the Candles, Eating of Matzoth, Kaporoth, Chanukah Candles, etc.

The five best anti-religious Jewish cells and the five best anti-religious correspondents, reporting on the anti-religious work in their areas, revealing either success or failure, will be given prizes.

A large number of new anti-religious leaflets and pamphlets have been issued in Yiddish and are flooding the Jewish towns and colonies. Important school text books have been held over for months, because of the scarcity of paper and printing facilities, but the anti-religious publications have been issued within four days only.

In every Moscow enterprise employing Jewish workers, (and there are Jewish workers in practically every enterprise in Moscow) we must hold anti-religious gatherings, says a decision adopted by the Moscow District Atheists' Brigade.

In factories and stores employing a large number of Jewish workers, like the Moscow machine-clothing and shoe factories, where the greatest proportion of the workers are Jews, there are also to be special anti-religious evenings arranged. Similar gatherings are to be arranged for the unorganised Jewish workers and artisans, even for those who work in their own homes.

Yom Kippur, it has been decided, will be converted into a great Labour festival, on which all working Jews and Jewish artisans must be at their work, and all other Jews who do not usually engage in such work must go out to help in unloading carts of potatoes, vegetables, timber, etc.

A big army of anti-religious workers and cultural workers is being mobilised in order to see that the anti-religious programme is fully carried out.

In 1929, after considerable discussion among the Jewish Communists whether Jewish "Industrialisation Day", on which all Jewish workers were to be at their work and all Jewish colonists in their fields in order to contribute their earnings for the day for the promotion of the Jewish industrialisation movement, should be on Yom Kippur or on the second day of Rosh Hashanah, it was decided that the Jewish "Industrialisation Day" should be on the second day of Rosh Hashanah.

Collectivisation Day, which was proclaimed throughout the Soviet Union that year, for October 14th., also coincided with Yom Kippur. Shortly before, however, this fact was brought to the attention of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets and instructions were telegraphed by M. Smidovitch, the Vice-President of the Soviet Union, to the authorities in the Crimea and the Ukraine to postpone "Collectivisation Day" and to fix another day in its place. The message, addressed to the Crimean Executive Committee and the Ukrainian Comzet (Government Commission for Jewish Land Settlement) said that if the carrying out of Collectivisation Day for the Jewish colonies met with any difficulties, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets had no objection to transferring Collectivisation Day for the Jewish colonists to one of the following days. Take measures accordingly, the instructions concluded.

M. Smidovitch, the J.T.A. representative in Moscow was given to understand, was interested in having the Jewish colonists participate in Collectivisation Day willingly and without compulsion, since the Day was proclaimed for the purpose of improving farming methods and propagating the idea of "Collectivisation" to increase the harvest. The exceptional order was therefore issued against the will of the Jewish Communists for the purpose of securing such voluntary participation of the Jews and demonstrating that the Soviet Government in fixing Collectivisation Day for October 14th. was not animated by anti-religious bias.

JEWS USE CHRISTIAN BLOOD FOR BUILDING THEIR SUCCOTH: NEW CRY IN POLISH VILLAGE CREATING PANIC AMONG JEWISH POPULATION FOLLOWING DISAPPEARANCE OF CHRISTIAN BOY: RINGLEADER ARRESTED AFTER MISSING BOY FOUND WITH HIS UNCLE IN NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE.

Warsaw, Aug. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Jews use Christian blood for building their Succoth for their Feast of Tabernacles, was the new cry raised in the village of Plivk, in the district of Siedlice, following the disappearance there of a Christian boy of 15 years of age. A peasant named Toszsewski went about telling the other peasants that the Jews must have kidnapped the boy and killed him to have his blood for their Succoth. The peasants adopted a threatening attitude towards the Jews, who became frightened and notified the police headquarters in the next town. The Police Commandant came down with a big police reinforcement and after a search in the villages around, the boy was discovered in his uncle's house in an adjoining village. Toszsewski has been arrested.

ANOTHER JEWISH CEMETERY DESECRATED IN GERMANY: SWASTIKAS  
PRINTED ON GRAVES.

Berlin, Aug. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Another Jewish cemetery has been desecrated to-day in the town of Waldmohr, in the Saare District. A large number of gravestones were smashed, and inscription plates fixed to the tombstones were carried off and swastikas painted on the graves.

The Jewish community of Waldmohr is offering a reward for the detection of the vandals.

"DEATH TO ALL JEWS": HOW HITLERISTS SHOW THEIR RESENTMENT AT  
ESPERANTISTS HONOURING MEMORY OF THEIR JEWISH FOUNDER:  
MAYOR ORDERING POLICE TO TRACE DESECRATORS OF ZAMENHOF  
MONUMENT IS SENT LETTER THREATENING TO KILL HIM.

Berlin, Aug. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

At Bad Reinerz, in Silesia, the Esperantist Association has just erected a monument to Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto, and has put a memorial slab on the Hotel Metropole in the town to commemorate the fact that Dr. Zamenhof stayed there once-taking a cure.

Immediately after the ceremony of unveiling the monument, Hitlerists smeared big swastikas over the monument, and painted on the walls of the hotel "Death to all Jews".

The Mayor of the town, on giving instructions to the police to trace the vandals and to see that they should be punished, has received letters threatening that if he does not stop the search, he will be killed.

GERMAN JEWS SUBJECTED TO VIOLENT JEW-BAITING IN GERMAN SEASIDE  
RESORTS: HITLERIST BANNERS WAVE EVERYWHERE AND ANTISEMITIC  
MEETINGS HELD ON BEACH.

Berlin, Aug. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Jews returning from their summer vacation in the German seaside resorts complain that they have everywhere found themselves subjected to antisemitic attacks and insults, most of all in the resorts situated in the State of Mecklenburg. Everywhere antisemitic swastika banners are prominently displayed, they say, especially on the beaches, where Hitlerist meetings are constantly being held, and Jews are denounced and molested if they are seen near by. Jews are not allowed into the bathing-places, and the local administrations take no action whatever to protect Jewish visitors.

DEATH OF FAMOUS CELLIST PROFESSOR HEINRICH GRUENFELD.

Berlin, Aug. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Heinrich Gruenfeld, one of the most famous cellists of the century, died here to-day at the age of 76. He was a younger brother of Professor Alfred Gruenfeld, the composer and pianist, who died in 1924. They were both born in Prague, where they became famous in their 'teens and they made numerous joint tours through Austro-Hungary, Germany, Russia, England, and America. The Prussian Government appointed him some years ago to a Professorship of Music in Berlin. In 1923, he published his "Reminiscences of Fifty Years". He was a noted wit, and his memoirs had a great success because of the many witty anecdotes which he related there.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT).