

(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 3501-3.

Vol. XII. No. 250.

8 pages.

31st. Oct., 1931.

NO BALFOUR DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY STRIKE IN PALESTINE THIS YEAR  
BECAUSE OF HARD TIMES: ANNOUNCEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF PALESTINE  
ARAB EXECUTIVE: DOES NOT MEAN ANY RELAXATION HOWEVER  
OF ARAB OPPOSITION TO BALFOUR DECLARATION POLICY: ANNIVERSARY  
WILL BE OBSERVED BY ADOPTING MEASURES TO INCREASE  
ECONOMIC POLITICAL AND CULTURAL BOYCOTT AGAINST JEWS.

Jerusalem, Oct. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The customary general strike organised by the Palestine Arab Executive each year on November 2nd. as a demonstration of protest against the Balfour Declaration, will not take place this year, Moussa Kazim Pasha, the President of the Palestine Arab Executive, announced to-day.

Reiterating the usual form of protest against the policy laid down in the Balfour Declaration, Moussa Kazim Pasha explains that there has been no relaxation of Arab hostility to the policy of the Balfour Declaration, but owing to the hard times in Palestine at present it has been found impossible to propose the closing down of Arab shops and businesses, particularly as the anniversary occurs on a Monday, which is a full working day. The anniversary will be utilised, however, he states, by adopting measures to intensify the economic, political and cultural boycott of the Arab population against the Jews.

Last Year Too There Was No Arab Strike On Balfour Declaration  
Day: Anniversary Occurred Soon After Publication Of Pass-  
field White Paper And Jews Protested Instead.

∴ Last year, too, there was no Arab general strike in Palestine on Balfour Declaration day, the first time since the British occupation of Palestine that the day had passed without a public demonstration of Arab protest. The Passfield "White Paper had been issued only a few weeks previously, and the Palestine Arab Executive contented itself with forwarding to the High Commissioner a resolution in which it declared that the Palestine Arab Executive still maintained its protest against the Balfour Declaration, "even after the publication of the new British policy in regard to Palestine".

The Prime Minister's letter of authoritative interpretation was not published until the middle of February, whereupon the Palestine Arab Executive issued a new proclamation declaring that "the new Government letter defining British policy in Palestine destroys every vestige of respect which the Arabs had retained for the British Government. The White Paper of October was issued in order to win over the Indian Moslem delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, and now that the Conference is over the promises made to the Arabs are repudiated in favour of the Jews".

While the Arabs did not observe their annual method of protest, the Jews of Palestine also refrained last year from their usual celebrations on Balfour Declaration Day. The "Paaretz", which was the only Hebrew paper in Palestine to refer to the occasion, declared in an editorial, that in spite of the disillusion, it did not despair, because "the Balfour Declaration is not a scrap of paper, and November 2nd. will yet again be a day of Jewish rejoicing".

In Tel Aviv black flags were hung out in several buildings, "in mourning for the passing of the Balfour Declaration". A meeting of Jewish ex-soldiers who had fought in Palestine during the war, and have remained as settlers in the country, was held in Palestine and a resolution was adopted "protesting against the British Government's restrictions contained in the latest White Paper, nullifying the pledge given to the Jewish people".

In the Jewish communities outside Palestine Balfour Declaration Day last year was converted into a day of protest against the White Paper. In New York, a big demonstration was held at Madison Square Garden, attended by over 50,000 people, and similar meetings were held in every Jewish Community in America.

### The Anti-Jewish Boycott Movement in Palestine: Has Been Declared Illegal By Palestine Government.

The Palestine Arab Executive has a special Boycott Sub-Committee, which has been meeting several times in the last few weeks under the chairmanship of Moussa Kazim Pasha, the President of the Executive, who announced a few days ago that "agreement has been reached that it is necessary to proceed without delay to convince the people of the urgent need of carrying out a complete boycott against the Jews. Arabs are as far as possible to avoid buying imported goods and are under no circumstances to buy anything that is produced or sold by Zionists".

In connection with the boycott campaign, it has also been announced that an exhibition of Arab goods is to be arranged in Palestine, in which neighbouring Arab countries will be invited to participate.

The boycott agitation against the Jews in Palestine was at its height in the months that followed the Palestine outbreak of August 1929. Proclamations were issued by the Palestine Arab Executive couched in violent language, calling on the Arabs to sever all business relations with the Jew. If you are concerned for the life of your country and your future, one of these proclamations ran, keep away from the Jews who killed your innocent Arab brethren with weapons purchased with money which you paid him when buying his goods, money which he intends to utilise to clear you out of the land which has still remained in your hands, and to drive you out of your fatherland. Whether you are a Moslem Arab or a Christian Arab, boycott the Jew. Buy nothing from him except land. Sell everything to him except land. Remember that the Jew is your greatest enemy and the enemy of your ancestors. It was he who crucified Christ and poisoned Mohamed. To save yourself and your fatherland from the clutches of this foreign intruder, the greedy Jew, boycott him and support the industry of your fellow countrymen, thus obtaining the approval of your fatherland and of God.

The boycott agitation finally reached such a pitch, and acts of violence on the part of boycott pickets became so frequent, that the Government was compelled to intervene. It was declared a punishable offence under the anti-sedition law to conduct boycott agitation. In October 1929, after a deputation of Jewish merchants, accompanied by Mr. Harry Sacher, had visited the High Commissioner, and placed before him its views

on the question of the boycott, the "Official Gazette" published special regulations empowering the courts and also the District Commissioners to deal severely with boycott agitators. It was announced that boycott agitators would be dealt with severely under a special order which was added to the existing ordinance against intimidation. The magistrates were instructed to deal with such cases summarily and special British police officers were appointed to take active measures against them. The Sedition Act was specially prepared to meet cases under this emergency. The Ottoman Law dealing with sedition and incitement to mutiny and riots previously in force in Palestine was replaced by a Seditious Offences Ordinance, based on English Common Law, which was rushed through at the end of October, the High Commissioner having asked for special authority to enact the new code. Three or more persons assembled with intent to cause persons to fear a breach of the peace by conducting intimidation or terrorising the public was defined as constituting a riot and anyone participating was made liable to two years' imprisonment. In one case, Judge de Freitas, in passing sentence of one week's imprisonment on an Egyptian Arab for intimidating an Arab customer in a Jewish shop, recommended him for deportation, declaring that it was not desirable to have such people in Palestine.

Balfour Declaration Day occurred a few days later, the last on which the annual protest strike was held, and since it was on a Saturday, on which all Jewish shops were closed for the Sabbath, the closing of the Moslem and Christian shops for the strike made the entire commercial life of the country seem at a standstill. Several clashes also occurred between Arab demonstrators and police in various parts of the country.

Despite all the Government efforts, the boycott agitation continued for a time even after this, but finally it petered out, and in some Arab quarters it was complained that Arab shopkeepers and traders had taken advantage of the boycott to profiteer while others went even further, declaring that the boycott by retarding Palestine business generally had done a great deal of injury also to the Arab section of the population.

#### Anti-Zionist Balfour Declaration Day Demonstration In London Postponed.

The anti-Zionist demonstration which was to have been held at the Albert Hall here on November 2nd., the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, under the auspices of the National and Political League, with Lord Brentford in the chair, and Shaukat Ali, the Indian Moslem leader, as the chief speaker, has been postponed, the J.T.A. learns. It is stated that the demonstration will be held instead on Friday, November 13th.

#### VICTIMS DESCRIBE ANTI-JEWISH ROSH HASHANAH EXCESSES TO BERLIN COURT.

Berlin, Oct. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I live in the Kurfuerstendamm, at the corner of the Fasanen Strasse, and about 8.30 in the evening I saw a crowd of about 1,500 Nazi storm troopers come up, all apparently between 18 and 22 years of age, and all acting clearly under the orders of recognised leaders, Dr. Alfred Apfel, a Jewish lawyer, who is a former President of the Berlin Zionist Organisation, declared in giving evidence to-day in the trial against Count Helldorf and the other prisoners who are accused of having organised and directed the anti-Jewish excesses in Berlin last Rosh Hashanah.

Outside my house, he said, there were five or six of these leaders in charge of operations. They sent a number of their people over to the Kempinski corner, where there was one man standing, who called out the commands. He had a loud-speaker, and kept on shouting "Juda!", to which the mob responded "Perishi!".

I saw about fifteen of the Nazi troopers knock down a Jewish-looking man, and stamp on him.

I did not come forward in the first trial of the participants in the excesses, Dr. Apfel said, because I did not want to contribute by my evidence to sending working people to prison, no matter whether they belong to right or left, because I consider them to have been used as dupes by the instigators. But now, when it is the leaders who are on trial, I have come forward to say what I saw. It is these people who led the others into mischief, thinking as usual to get out of it themselves, while their dupes paid for their crimes. About nine o'clock, he concluded, a big force of police came up, and everything became quiet. But when the police went a second series of demonstrations and excesses started.

Dr. Moehring, who was a victim of the outbreak, sustaining severe injuries, which kept him in hospital for weeks, began his evidence by declaring:

I am not a Jew, and I am not an opponent of the Nazis. I did not believe that I would be attacked. I was going along the Schlueter Strasse when I heard someone who was attacked cry out. Soon after a troop of Nazis came along, pushed me into the gutter, a young man came out from the rest and with his whistle blew a signal, whereupon people came from all sides and threw themselves on me. I was hit with something hard on the head and I heard shouting all round me: "Shoot the Jew down". I ran to the Reimann Cafe, but they ran after me and beat me with cudgels over the head and breast until I fell senseless. When I recovered consciousness I felt that I was still being beaten and trampled on. Some of them stamped their heavy boots in my face. For three weeks I lay at death's door. I hardly thought that I would recover.

Herr Reimann, the proprietor of the Reimann Cafe, which was wrecked by the Nazi storm troopers who came in search of Jewish customers, swore that he had heard orders called out, on which the Nazi storm-troopers who had invaded his cafe acted.

A number of other victims, including several non-Jews followed, in all cases declaring that they had heard orders being issued to the rioters. Only one of them, a student named Pawel, was able to recognise any of the accused, as having been on the scene, and he swore that he had seen Engineer Brandt, the leader of the Young Steelhelm issuing orders to the rioters in his own vicinity.

Berlin, Oct. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

In the course of to-day's proceedings, two brothers named Deterding declared that they had been driving in their motor car through the Kurfuerstendamm just behind the car in which Count Helldorf and his Chief of Staff Ernst were seated, and they had definitely seen Helldorf and Ernst issuing orders to beat the Jews. The two Deterdings had called up a police guard, whereupon Count Helldorf had shouted over to him: "You damned Jew-bankers".

Count Helldorf interjected at this point that he had not said "Jew-bankers", but "Jew-bands", meaning pedlars.

Several victims of the excesses, all Jews, some German Jews and some Roumanian Jews, gave evidence to-day, all agreeing that the Nazi storm-troopers had attacked only on the orders of their leaders.

CRACOW UNIVERSITY CLOSED DOWN AFTER NEW ANTI-JEWISH DISTURBANCES:  
JEWISH STUDENT HOME GUARDED BY POLICE AGAINST ATTACK.

Warsaw, Oct. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Cracow University has been closed down, following a new outburst of anti-Jewish fighting at the Medical Faculty, over the demand of the Nationalist students that the Jewish medical students should not be allowed to dissect Christian corpses, and should be compelled to provide Jewish corpses for the dissection rooms. The students also demand the enforcement of a rigorous numerus clausus against the Jewish students. Many Jewish students were driven out of the University.

A delegation of Jewish students who wanted to visit the Rector to ask for his protection found their way barred by antisemitic students, and they were compelled to turn back.

The antisemitic students then held a meeting, at which it was decided to march on the Jewish Student Home, but the police dispersed the demonstrators. The Jewish Student Home and the offices of the Jewish Polish-language daily "Nowy Dziennik" are being strongly guarded by police.

The University Senate has called a meeting of its disciplinary Commission to deal with the situation. The authorities state that they are determined not to permit any further disturbances.

The Jewish students have held a meeting at which they have adopted a resolution declaring that they will not surrender their right of freedom of education and that they will stand firm to defend the honour of the Jewish students.

Cracow University has several times been the scene of anti-Jewish student disturbances within the last few years. They were particularly severe in November 1929 when a crowd of about 150 Polish students attacked a group of Jewish students outside the University building and beat two of them senseless. Police mounted and on foot had to be called in to disperse the hooligans. The students then held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted demanding the enforcement of a numerus clausus against the Jewish students, and the barring of Jewish students from the dissecting rooms.

The trouble became so serious at that time that the Minister of Education telephoned from Warsaw instructing the Rector to close down Cracow University for six months if the anti-Jewish demonstrations continued.

The University Senate endeavoured, however, to keep the University open and tried to quell the disturbances in other ways, and finally, after about a fortnight, the trouble stopped, and the normal work of the University was resumed. In between, however, the Polish Students' Union held a big meeting, at which it demanded a numerus clausus against the Jews, the compulsory supply of Jewish corpses for the dissecting rooms, and the closing down of Jewish student organisations. The lecture rooms were several times broken into by antisemitic students while lectures were in progress, and the Jewish students were ejected. About a score of antisemitic young men, armed with cudgels, broke into the editorial offices of the Polish Jewish daily "Nasz Przegląd", injured numbers of the staff, and did a great deal of damage to the furniture before the police arrived. The offices of the paper were then placed under strong police guard.

In Warsaw the Central Committee of the Jewish Students' Organisation in Poland, held a meeting at which it protested against the anti-Jewish disturbances in Cracow, and declared that the Jewish students are determined not to relinquish their right to education.

Even after Cracow University was reopened, the situation was still giving the Government considerable anxiety, and the Minister of Education issued a circular note to the Senates of all the Universities in the country, pointing out that the Government was very uneasy over the situation at the Universities, and urging the Rectors to exercise particular care in watching the activities of the Students' Organisations in order to prevent further disturbances.

The question of the provision of corpses for the dissecting rooms was also raised at that time by the Christian students at the Medical Faculty of Warsaw University, who, too, demanded the enforcement of a numerus clausus against the Jewish students and the compulsory provision of Jewish corpses for the use of the Jewish students in the dissecting rooms. The Dean replied to the students that the resolution concerned a political matter which was not within the province of a Student's Organisation, whose object it is to confine itself to questions of education, and this was the end of the matter for the time being.

The agitation over the demand for Jewish corpses for the dissecting rooms, which has been going on for years, and has led to many anti-Jewish outbreaks at all the universities in Poland, continued, however, to cause anxiety to the leaders of Jewish public opinion, and Deputy Wygodsky visited the Minister of Education, to urge him to do something to regulate this question by means of legislation.

The Minister of Education promised Deputy Wygodsky that the question of Jewish corpses would be settled once and for all, because it was perpetuating the state of unrest at the Universities and was constantly leading to clashes between Jewish and non-Jewish students. He suggested that it might be advisable for the Rabbis to exert their influence that Jewish corpses should be supplied to the dissecting rooms, but Deputy Wygodsky explained to him that it was impossible to expect the Rabbis to do this, and that, besides, the question of supplying corpses for the dissecting rooms was one for legislative action and not for voluntary effort. If the University authorities had wished, he said, the question would have been settled long ago. The corpses question was only a pretext for antisemitic students to indulge in anti-Jewish excesses, and the Government should take measures to get rid of these pretexts.

Under a regulation made in 1926, hospitals were required to give up for dissection purposes the bodies of all inmates who were not claimed by relatives within 24 hours after death. The Rabbinate sent out an appeal to all Jews, urging them to claim the bodies of their relatives, so that they should not be presumed to have died without kin, and handed over for dissection. Nevertheless, despite constant appeals by Jewish medical students that it should be carried into effect, the order has remained on the files of the Ministry, without any attempt to enforce it.

The Organisation of Jewish students has several times sent deputations to the Government, urging that this order should be carried into force as speedily as possible, because it provides the only way of getting over the difficulty of the question of the supply of corpses for the dissecting rooms.

Professor Bartel, a former Premier and Minister of Education, declared a few years ago that he was in complete agreement with a statement made by ex-Deputy Farbstein, then President of the Warsaw Jewish Community, that the duty of providing corpses for the dissecting rooms was one for the University authorities, not for the students, who were not required to supply the corpses necessary for their medical training. In 1929 the Jewish Deputies put a motion in Parliament that a central office should be opened in Warsaw to buy corpses for distributing to the Medical Faculties of all the Universities, but the motion was defeated by a majority of Deputies of the Government Party and the Right.

JEWISH CEMETERY IN POULANIA DESPOILTED.

Bucharest, Oct. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish cemetery at Ralmeliu, in the district of Marmorosz, was broken into by vandals during the night and nine gravestones were pulled out of the ground. Attempts were also made to open the grave of the Jewish banker, Andreas Weiss, who was murdered recently, and it is suggested that the vandalism may be connected with the murder.

ANOTHER NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE GOES TO RESEARCH-WORKER OF  
JEWISH ORIGIN: PROFESSOR OTTO WARBURG MEMBER OF FAMOUS  
JEWISH FAMILY.

Berlin, Oct. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Otto Warburg, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1931.

Professor Warburg is not himself a Jew, but he is of Jewish origin, and distantly related to the Warburg family, of which Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Mr. Max Warburg, Professor Otto Warburg of the Hebrew University, and other famous Jewish personages are members. He was baptised while he was a child.

Professor Warburg's activities were paid tribute to in 1929 by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London in its annual report. A valuable piece of work, it said, has been the confirmation of the important discovery by Professor Otto Warburg that cancer cells possess the faculty of splitting sugar into lactic acid to a far greater extent than normal cells, a reaction into which oxygen does not enter. A study of the metabolism of the pure cancer-celled tumours possessed by the Fund's laboratory, it proceeded, has confirmed Professor Warburg's findings, and a highly important bio-chemical property of malignant cells hitherto unsuspected has thus come to light.

Last year's Nobel Prize for Medicine went to Professor Landsteiner, of the Rockefeller Medical Research Institute of New York, who is a Jew.

ORGANISATION OF ITALIAN JEWRY: NEW DECREE PUBLISHED BY GOVERNMENT POSTPONING JEWISH COMMUNITY ELECTIONS FOR A YEAR AND EXTENDING PERIOD OF ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS: CONFERENCE OF RABBI'S AND COMMISSIONERS CALLED IN ROME TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF BUDGET AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES.

Rome, Oct. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The "Gazeta Ufficiale", the official gazette of the Italian Government, publishes to-day a decree regulating the new territorial arrangements of the Jewish communities of Italy. The decree provides that there will be 26 principal Jewish communities in the entire Italian Kingdom. Every Italian Jew, no matter in which part of Italy he lives, must belong to the Jewish Community in his particular area. Membership ceases only through a formal act of conversion to another faith, or a public declaration that the person in question no longer desires to be considered a Jew.

The same issue of the "Gazeta Ufficiale" publishes another decree, postponing the elections to the Councils of the various Jewish Communities, which were due in August, for another eight months, so that they will take place exactly a year after the date originally fixed. Until the elections are held, the Communities will continue to be administered as at present by the Government Commissioners who have been appointed by the Minister of Public Worship.

In connection with the new law a Conference will be held this week in Rome of the Rabbis of the most important towns in Italy and of the Government Commissioners who are now conducting the affairs of the Jewish Communities, convoked by the Government Commissioner of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Italy, Advocate Felicia Ravenna. The Conference will deal mainly with budget questions and with questions relating to the future activities of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Italy.

NEW SETTLEMENT PLANS TO SPEED UP DEVELOPMENT OF JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION IN SIBERIA: MORE JEWS TO BE RECRUITED ABROAD THIS YEAR FOR BUREYA.

Moscow, Oct. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

4,000 Jewish transmigrant families and 3,000 individual migrants are to be settled in Bureya during 1932, is the decision just adopted by the special commission appointed for the purpose of drawing up plans for developing Jewish migration to Bureya, under the provisions of the recent order of the All-Soviet Central Executive Committee, that a Jewish territorial autonomous unit is to be established in Bureya by the end of 1933.

The Comzet (Government Commission for Jewish Settlement) has already presented the plan to the supreme Government institutions for approval.

1,650 families and 2,000 individuals, it is estimated, will be settled in collective farms, and the rest in Soviet farms and various enterprises. Under the plan, 1,750 families and 1,000 individuals are to be recruited during the year in the Ukraine, 500 families and 450 individuals in White Russia, 300 families and 400 individuals in Russia, and 250 families and 150 individuals in Siberia.

The plan also provides for bringing in 1,200 families and 1,000 individuals from abroad.

The State is allocating funds for Jewish migration to Bureya during the coming year amounting, it is stated, to over 20 million roubles.

COPYRIGHT ACT IN PALESTINE: PALESTINE TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY "IMPORTANT CASE AGAINST ARAB PAPER."

Jerusalem, Oct. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An important judgment affecting news copyright in Palestine was handed down to-day by the British Magistrate, Mr. Cressal, in a case brought by the Palestine Telegraphic Agency against the Arab paper "Al Hayat", for infringement of copyright in printing P.T.A. cables from Basle during the time of the last Zionist Congress.

The British magistrate has held that the "Palestine Bulletin" is entitled to compensation from "Al Hayat" for the publication of the telegrams.

The case of "Al Hayat", put by Mr. Aboumaria, was that the British Copyright Act of 1911, on which the case was brought has not been promulgated in Palestine. Although an Order-in-Council was published extending the Act to Palestine, it was contended, the Act itself was not published in accordance with the provisions of the Palestine Order-in-Council, and for this reason it was not law in the country.

The case submitted on behalf of the P.T.A. by its Counsel, Mr. Freidenberg, which has been upheld by the magistrate, is that promulgation of legislation enacted by Orders-in-Council is unnecessary in Palestine. What is sufficient to make an Order-in-Council effective in Great Britain being also sufficient in any of the territories over which the Crown exercises jurisdiction, so that the Copyright Act became operative in Palestine from the date fixed for its announcement, March 21st., 1924.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT).