

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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PALESTINE MACCABIADE: HIGH COMMISSIONER AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTEND CLOSING CEREMONY: FIVE THOUSAND MACCABEANS MARCH IN PROCESSION TO DEPOSIT WREATHS ON GRAVES OF MAX NORDAU, ACHAD HA'AM AND VICTIMS OF 1929 DISTURBANCES.

Jerusalem, Mar. 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The High Commissioner, General Sir Arthur Wauchope, many Government officials, and the Foreign Consuls in Palestine attended this afternoon the closing ceremony of the Jewish World Olympiad, the Maccabiade, held in the Tel Aviv Stadium, with over 25,000 people present.

Tremendous enthusiasm was evoked by a display given by the Maccabee teams from the various countries, including exhibitions of scoutcraft, gymnastics, cycling and motor-cycling, and concluding with a procession of riders on horse-back led by Mr. Abraham Shapiro, the "father" of Petach Tikvah, who has lived in Palestine for over fifty years and who concluded the peace pact between the colonists of Petach Tikvah and the Arab tribe of Abu Kishk after the 1921 raid on Betach Tikvah, which was not broken in the 1929 disturbances. (Mr. Shapiro was one of the witnesses heard by the Shaw Enquiry Commission after the 1929 disturbances).

At 5 o'clock a procession of 5,000 Maccabeans marched out from the stadium into the town, the teams from each country headed by their national flags, and wreaths were laid on the graves of Max Nordau, Achad Ha'am, and the Jews who fell victims in the 1929 massacres.

Then with bands playing and the processionists singing, the Maccabeans passed through the main streets of Tel Aviv, cheered by the entire population, which had turned out en masse centring around the Herzlia High School, from which the procession had marched out on its way to the Stadium for the opening of the Maccabiade, and where it now dispersed.

This ended the main events of the Maccabiade, but several contests in connection with the Maccabiade are still to be held in various places. The distribution of prizes, for instance, will take place in Haifa on April 5th.

The American team made a remarkable showing in today's finals. Miss Koff won the women's 100 metres race, the women's triathlon, and both the long and high jumps. Fyman won the men's 100 metres race; Flaxman won the 1,500 metres race, and Schneider won in the javelin-throwing, the shooting and the discus-throwing contests and in the men's triathlon, all four being Americans.

The Austrian team won the 400 metres race, and the Polish team defeated England in the second round of the tennis tournament.

The cup presented by the High Commissioner for the relay race was won by the team of the Middlesex Regiment.

611 JEWISH IMMIGRANTS ENTERED PALESTINE IN FEBRUARY.

Jerusalem, pl. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

710 immigrants entered Palestine during February, 611 of them Jews.

Included among the Jewish immigrants are 455 persons who were in Palestine previously without permission, and have now received permission to remain.

76 people left Palestine during the month, including 26 Jews.

228 immigrants entered Palestine during January, 136 Jews, 79 Christians and 13 Arabs. Twenty-three, all Jews, were in possession of £1,000 or over; 17, all Christians, were persons of religious occupation, and 14 were students. 93 persons took advantage of the amnesty for those illegally in the country proclaimed last July. Eight would-be immigrants were refused admission.

70 people left the country permanently during January, including 12 Palestinians.

In the previous month, December, 499 Jews entered Palestine. During the whole of 1931, 4,075 Jews, 1,245 Christians, and 1,211 Moslems entered Palestine as immigrants, while 555 Jews, 573 Christians and 107 Jews emigrated from Palestine during the year.

PALESTINE JEWISH PRESS EXHIBITION OPENING THIS MONTH IN TEL AVIV.

Jerusalem, Apl. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An exhibition of the Palestine Jewish press for the past 70 years will be opened in Tel Aviv on April 17th.

The list of exhibits runs to 1,100 papers which have appeared in 11 different languages.

At present there are four Jewish dailies in Palestine, the "Doar Hayom", the "Haaretz", and the Labour organ "Davar", which appear in Hebrew, and the "Palestine Bulletin", which is published in English.

The "Kol Israel", the Agudist organ, is a weekly, "Itoneinu", a children's paper, appears fortnightly, and the "Hamaccabee" and the "Hahed" are monthlies.

An exhibit of the Jewish press of Palestine was included in the Jewish Section at the International Press Exhibition held in Cologne in May to October 1928. A special Jewish Exhibition building bearing on the gates the inscription "Jewish Pavilion" in German, Hebrew and Yiddish, and the tower surmounted by a shield of David, was erected to house the Jewish exhibits. Dr. Bodenheimer, a prominent Zionist, was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Pavilion, and a special exhibit was arranged by the Zionist Organisation in conjunction with the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund.

The Exhibition showed the development of the Jewish press from its beginnings. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency had a special stand at the Exhibition.

50 YEARS AFTER TISZA-ESZLAR RITUAL MURDER AFFAIR.

Vienna, Apl. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish press here draws attention to the fact that to-day, 50 years ago the ritual murder affair of Tisza-Eszlar, in Hungary, one of the greatest ritual murder affairs of modern times, started.

About three years ago, in April 1929, the affair was recalled by the death in Amsterdam, in circumstances of great poverty, of Moritz Scharf, who, as a child of 12, had given evidence against his own father and 14 other Jews, on the basis of which they were accused of ritual murder.

A 14 year old Christian servant girl, Esther Soly-mosi, employed by Andreas Furi, of Tisza-Eszlar, was sent on an errand, and she did not return. It was a day or two before Passover and the rumour was started that the Jews had killed the girl to use her blood for Passover. The mother made a formal accusation before the local judge that the Jews had killed her daughter. The county court sent a notary, Bary, to act as examining judge at Tisza-Eszlar. After having placed the suspected Jews under the surveillance of the police, Bary began his enquiry with Samuel, the five year old son of the synagogue beadle, Joseph Scharf. The babble of this child, from whom by means of money, presents and pieces of sugar, some women and girls had elicited the statement that his father had called Esther into his house and pinioned her and that the slaughterer (Shochet) had cut off her head, was the point of issue in all the proceedings. He himself and his brother Moritz, he said, had received the blood in a plate. The father and Moritz, and the other suspected Jews, denied any knowledge of the disappearance of the girl. They were, however, arrested. Moritz insisted that he had never known anything about the missing girl, not even from hearsay. He was then given in charge of the Commissary of Safety, Reczy, who took him to his country house, where the court clerk, Peczely, received orders to watch over the boy's safety. Peczely, a brutish man, who had served twelve years in jail for murder, connived with Reczy to make Moritz the instrument of a blood accusation. Intimidated by cruelty and threats, the boy confessed that after Sabbath morning service, his father had called Esther to his house under pretext of requiring her to remove the candlesticks. She had been led to the vestibule of the synagogue and felled, and two slaughterers, Buxbaum and Braun, had held her while another slaughterer, Schwartz, incised her neck and emptied the blood into a pot. He had observed all this, he said, through the keyhole of the synagogue door.

Kossuth Intervenes Declaring Ritual Murder Suspicion A Disgrace To Hungary Unworthy Of Modern Civilisation: Moritz Scharf's Glaring Contradictions Lead To Acquittal Of Prisoners: He Returns To His Parents And Redeems His Past.

Kossuth, the great Hungarian patriot, then living in exile at Turin, raised his powerful voice to castigate the action of the authorities. The suspicion of ritual murder, he said, was a disgrace to Hungary. To represent as a racial crime, or as a ritual crime, a murder which at the worst was an individual one, was unworthy of modern civilisation. There were exciting scenes in Parliament, and the Attorney-General resigned his post. The trial took place on June 17th, 1883. The testimony of Moritz Scharf was the only basis of the accusation. The glaring contradictions of the boy, despite the

careful training he had received, and the falsity of his accusations as exposed by a local inspection of the alleged scene of the murder made by the court, resulted in the unanimous acquittal of the accused.

The youthful accuser, whom the manoeuvres of the antisemites had alienated from his faith and his co-religionists and whose filial feelings they had suppressed, returned to his parents who gladly received him. Moritz fully redeemed his past. He supported his father until his death in 1905.

The verdict of acquittal and the deliverance of the prisoners, most of whom had languished for fifteen months in prison were the signal for uprisings in Budapest, Pressburg and other parts of Hungary. The spectators who thronged the court house during the sessions insulted the prisoners, threatened the witnesses and lawyers for the defence and exhibited intense passion, prejudice and hatred.

POLISH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING MEASURES FOR ALLEVIATING JEWISH ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

Warsaw, Mar. 31st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Yiddish daily "Moment" here states that it learns from reliable sources that Government Party circles have been seriously considering the position of the Club of Jewish Deputies, which, though not in the Opposition, did not, however, vote for the Government Budget. It was pointed out that even the Jewish Deputies who belong to the Government Party Club, like Deputy Jaeger, complain of the grave economic position of the Jewish population and demand that the Government must do something on their behalf.

Several prominent members of the Government Party have urged it on the Government that something must be done to remove the impression that there is no Jewish group in Poland that is satisfied with the activity of the present Government in matters affecting the welfare of the Jewish population of Poland, and that the Government must do something to meet to some extent the demands made by the representatives of the Jewish population, in the direction of alleviating their really difficult economic position, as well as in the cultural field.

It is stated that the attention of the Government was drawn to the fact that it has now obtained extensive powers from the Sejm, and is in a position, in consequence, to deal with several of the Jewish demands by means of regulations enacted by a decree over the signature of the President of the Republic.

It is believed that after the holidays the Government will give serious consideration to the Jewish problems and will endeavour to regulate a number of matters in the interest of the Jewish population.

DEPUTY LANDAU IS NOT POLISH INVESTIGATOR-GENERAL PRIME MINISTER SAYS IN ROMANIAN PARLIAMENT OBJECTING TO HIS TOURS OF INSPECTION NOW TO DNIESTER NOW TO JASSY.

Bucharest, Mar. 28th. (J.T.L. Mail Service).

Deputy Landau is not the Investigator-General of Roumania, making his appearance now at the Dniester, now in Bucharest, and now again in Jassy, to conduct investigations into the position in these various places, the Prime Minister, Professor Jorga, said ironically, amid cheers from the Government benches, when he read out in the Chamber a report on the recent disturbances in Jassy which he had received from the Jassy Prefect.

They are the worst antisemites, these people like Deputy Landau, the Prime Minister added.

The report from the Prefect, which had just arrived, showed how serious the excesses were, the Premier went on. The Prefect states in his report, he proceeded that Deputy Landau had telephoned to him at eleven o'clock at night, demanding complete information with regard to the occurrences, and wanting to know particularly who were the guilty persons. The Prefect took the attitude that Deputy Landau's presence in Jassy might lead to further disturbances, the Premier explained, and refused to supply him with information.

The Prime Minister then described the savage nature of the demonstrations against the military and the police, in the presence of high authorities. Many soldiers had been injured by stones and sticks, he said. One student had been found in possession of a big quantity of pepper which he had brought to throw into the eyes of the soldiers.

REUBEN BRAININ 70.

New York, Apl. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A public reception is to be held here to-morrow at the Town Hall in honour of Mr. Reuben Brainin, the doyen of Hebrew literature and journalism, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Mr. Reuben Brainin was born in Liadi, in the province of Mohilev, in Russia. It was not till the age of 16 that he took up secular studies, intending to become an agronomist and engage in work on the land. When he lived in Moscow, in the eighties, he was one of the first members of the Moscow National Zionist Student Circle, the P'nai Zion. He published his first Hebrew article in 1881, in the "Hameletz". In 1892 he went to Vienna, where he attended lectures at the University, studying at the same time at the Beth Hamedrash.

Mr. Brainin is also a noted Yiddish journalist, and has contributed extensively to most of the big Yiddish dailies.

He settled in America in 1910, editing the Hebrew weekly "Ezra", and for some time he was editor in Montreal of the Yiddish daily, the "Canadian Eagle".

Although one of the leaders of the Hebraist movement, Mr. Brainin recognises the importance of the Jewish cultural movement in Yiddish, and he is a determined opponent of the conflict between Yiddishists and Hebraists.

Mr. Brainin has also taken great interest in the Jewish colonisation movement in Russia, and has visited the colonies there, and conducted campaigns for funds on behalf of the Jewish colonisation work in Russia.

DAVID PINSKI 60.

Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 22nd. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Five hundred people filled the Carpenters' Auditorium here on Sunday to honour David Pinski, the famous Yiddish novelist and playwright, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, and the fortieth year of his literary activity.

Representatives of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance, the Jewish Culture Society, the Workmen's Circle, and delegations of children from the Workmen's Circle Schools and the Sholem Aleichem Folks Shul here, congratulated Pinski.