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TRAVEL BY PERMIT ENFORCED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, May 24. (JTA) -- A peace enforced by one of the most imposing concentrations of military forces in the Holy Land since the days of the World War prevailed throughout Palestine Saturday as the Arab general strike against Jewish immigration entered its sixth week.

Arab rioters who since April 19 have brought death to 26 Jews and one Christian, seventeen of their own number dying, appeared cowed by the sight of British troops in full war equipment, bombing planes, tanks, armored cars and police equipped with machine guns.

Traffic in Jerusalem was at a standstill this morning as it was on all roads leading northward to Afuleh.

Mixed Arab and Jewish crowds peacefully lined up in front of police stations to obtain travel permits, made necessary by yesterday's order closing all central and southern Palestine roads to traffic without special permission from the authorities.

The permits, good for one day only, will be examined by troops and police stationed at intervals along the specified routes.

MOSCOW PAPER HEARS ZIONISM'S "DEATH RATTLE" IN DISORDERS

MOSCOW, May 24. (JTA) -- Zionism's "death rattle" has already begun, the Yiddish daily, Emess, declares today in an editorial on the Palestine disorders.

Under the caption, "Palestine in Flames," the editorial states that the position in that country is now more complicated than ever before, since Zionism has become the target of the national Arab fight in the Near East.

Contending that Palestine is now a war front and a battle zone, the editorial says:

"Zionism is building upon a volcano. The death rattle of Zionism has already begun."

HORE-BELISHA BACKED FOR COLONIAL SECRETARY POST

LONDON, May 24. (JTA) -- Leslie Hore-Belisha, formerly Financial Secretary of the British Treasury, was being boosted by certain groups today to fill the post of Colonial Secretary vacated yesterday by the resignation of J.H. Thomas.

The Evening Star, Liberal, said that adherents of Sir John Simon were backing Hore-Belisha's appointment.

Others being mentioned for the post are William G. Ormsby-Gore, First Commissioner of Works, and Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions Secretary, who was Colonial Secretary for a short period prior to assuming his present portfolio.

BRITISH SPORTS BODY VOTES FOR OLYMPICS

LONDON, May 24. (JTA) -- The Amateur Athletic Association at a special meeting today rejected, by a vote of 200 to eight, a motion by the Workers Sport Association for non-participation in the Olympic Games at Berlin this Summer.

While all speakers deplored racial persecution in Germany, the majority opinion that non-participation would not help those persecuted prevailed.

LEAGUE REFUGEE HEAD CONFERS WITH WARSAW OFFICIALS

WARSAW, May 24. (JTA) -- Sir Neill Malcolm, League of Nations High Commissioner for German Refugees, conferred here today with a group of Government officials and private persons on his plans for the July 2 intergovernmental conference at Geneva, where projects to aid refugees will be discussed.

BRITAIN MUST CONVINCe JEWS, ARABS IT WILL CARRY OUT MANDATE - TIMES

NEW YORK, May 24. (JTA) -- Declaring that firmness is not enough in the present emergency in Palestine, the New York Times in an editorial yesterday on "Another Royal Commission" declares there is "slight chance of real peace in Palestine unless and until the British Government has convinced both Jews and Arabs of its unalterable determination to carry out the obligations it voluntarily assumed under the mandate."

The Times states it is not surprised at the cold reception given the commission proposal by Jews, Arabs and in London.

"The records of the previous three commissions since the establishment of the mandate," it declares, "give no ground for hope that this commission will find what the others failed to find -- a basis of Government policy and administration freely accepted as satisfactory by both Jews and Arabs."

PROF. GOTTHEIL DIES AT 73; NOTED AUTHORITY ON SEMITIC LANGUAGES

NEW YORK, May 24. (JTA) -- Funeral services will be held tomorrow at Temple Emanu-El for Dr. Richard J. H. Gottheil, professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University, who died Friday night at the age of 73 of heart disease following an illness of two weeks.

Prof. Gottheil, the oldest member of the Columbia faculty, was an internationally known authority on Oriental tongues and archaeology of the Near East.

A Zionist from the inception of the movement, Prof. Gottheil was president of the American Federation of Zionists from 1898 to 1904.

He was the author of many volumes on his specialties. In 1909 and 1910 he was in charge of the American School of Archaeology at Jerusalem.

In a tribute to him on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia said:

"Dr. Gottheil is an ornament to Columbia University, the City of New York and the intellectual life of the United States and the world."

He is survived by his widow and two stepsons, Maurice and Rene Leon.

STORMS CUT RURAL PROPERTY TAX IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, May 24. (JTA) -- It was officially announced here that the rural property tax was reduced by £15,500 (about \$77,000) this year for orange groves affected by sand storms from the Sahara desert. The storms are reported to have cut citrus exports from eight to six million crates.

REICH MIGRANTS TO PALESTINE GET BACK 42% OF FUNDS IN CASH

TEL AVIV (JTA) -- German-Jewish emigrants to Palestine under the Germany-Palestine transfer agreement, by which they are enabled to withdraw a portion of their capital in the form of goods, up to the end of 1935 received 42.8 per cent of their original funds in cash, it was disclosed here.

This information is contained in the second issue of the Haavara Bulletin, published by the Palestine trustee office for the execution of the agreement.

The Bulletin reported that 38.9 per cent of the emigrants' funds have been invested in various national and private agricultural colonization undertakings.

Final figures of the Haavara transactions to the end of 1935 showed more than 26 million marks were handled in that period and slightly over 30 millions from the agreement's inception in 1933 to April, 1936.

Of the moneys distributed by Haavara, a total of 11,388,376.47 marks comprised cash payments to clients and others classified as "recipients of rents and pensions."

Investments in national and public colonization companies are listed at 7,121,60 marks. Of this sum, 3,116,660 marks was invested for the emigrants in the Jewish National Fund; 3,204,043 marks in Nir, Ltd.; and 800,900 in Rasco. Investments in various private colonization companies totaled 3,248,239 marks.

Emigrants from Germany wishing to transfer more than the minimum of £1,000 (about \$5,000) which is required for admission to Palestine under the capitalist category, are obliged to invest a portion of the sum in projects such as those listed above, or undertake self-transfer. Jewish National Fund debentures are repayable over a period of twenty years in annual instalments, at an interest rate of 2½ per cent.

Distribution of other sums up to the end of 1935 was made as follows:

Investment in various industrial enterprises through self-transfer, 1,679,660 marks; donations to national funds, 1,258,377 marks; investments in various commercial undertakings through self-transfer, 1,450,149 marks and transfer of funds for tourists' expenditure, 461,471 marks.

REICH PAPER URGES ARABS TO AID JEWISH COLONIZATION

BERLIN (JTA) -- A German view of the disorders in Palestine is presented by the Frankfurter Zeitung, which declares that the Jewish community is no longer endangered by Arab nationalism and advises Arab leaders to support Jewish colonization efforts for mutual benefit.

Declaring that sporadic anti-Jewish outbreaks may remain a matter of serious concern, the newspaper ascribes the recent disorders to complete difference between Jewish and Arab standards of culture and civilization.

While praising British administration in Palestine, the Zeitung cites as a contributing factor to the situation "the fatal inclination to grant concessions to those who are the last to make the loudest demands."

The most important factor in the present situation, the paper says, is that the Jewish community has grown since the 1929 riots from 150,000 souls to 350,000 in number. The numerical proportion of one Jew to four Arabs and other reasons, the Zeitung holds, make it necessary for the Jews to pursue a policy of conciliation with the Arabs.

The Jews cannot, however, the article continues, consider acceptance of the chief Arab demands for stoppage of immigration and sale of land to Jews.

The continuous progress of Zionist colonization, the paper declares, is the one dynamic element of decisive importance, although the situation is uncertain and charged with periodic tension.

Paying tribute to Jewish achievements in Palestine, the Zeitung states that Arabs have benefited from Jewish efforts, but holds that the real obstacle to cooperation is not difference in interests but in culture.

"There is hardly another country in the world," says the German paper, "in which two population groups enjoying the same rights are so alien to each other and live so much apart."

Pointing out that difference in language alone would not be an insuperable difficulty, the paper declares that in Palestine this difference "is as much an expression of the cardinal difference between the two groups as all the other external and internal forms of their social life, such as clothes, customs, religion and history."

Discounting the importance of individual cases of friendly relations between Jews and Arabs, the paper says, "The best proof of the complete separation of the two populations is that intermarriages between them do not exist." It adds:

"Jews do not dare to enter singly any purely Arab district in the country. Even in the close vicinity of the Jewish city of Tel Aviv it is not advisable to go outside the city in too small numbers."

Declaring baseless the notion that Britain pursues a "divide and rule" policy in Palestine, the Zeitung lauds the administration of High Commissioner Wauchope as "in the best traditions of English colonial administration," but declares that the administration, influenced by contradictory considerations, gives concessions to both sides "with the result that both sides are dissatisfied and distrustful of the sincerity of the Mandatory Power."