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END OF TEACHERS' STRIKE IN PALESTINE.

Jerusalem, April 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

All the Jewish Agency schools in Palestine are being re-opened to-morrow (Sunday) morning, the teachers having agreed to call off their strike, on the promise of the Palestine Jewish National Council (Vaad Leumi) to act as mediator in the dispute between them and the Jewish Agency, and to support as much of the teachers' case before the Jewish Agency as it will find just.

As a result of the strike there has been a delay of a whole week in the re-opening of the schools after the Passover vacation.

ARAB AND JEW INJURED IN PALESTINE CLASH: TROUBLE OVER ARAB CATTLE GRAZING ON JEWISH LAND.

Jerusalem, April 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An Arab and a Jew have been injured in an encounter which took place yesterday on Jewish land in the Eady Havarit area, it is reported to-day in an official communique.

Cattle belonging to Arabs were found eating hay cut on land owned by Jews. A Jewish watchman named Chaim Harmani asked the Arab shepherds to drive off their cattle, but they refused to do this and started beating him. The Jews thereupon fired their shot guns into the air with the intention of frightening off the assailants, and a pellet lodged in the neck of one of the Arab shepherds. The Medical officer who has treated the wounded, has ordered the Arab shepherd to rest for five days, and the Jewish watchman for ten days.

PALESTINE ADMINISTRATION: JEWISH DEPUTATION DISCUSSES WITH O'DONNELL COMMISSION SUBSTITUTION OF BRITISH OFFICIALS BY PALESTINIANS.

Jerusalem, April 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Administration in Palestine, with special reference to the substitution of Palestinian officials in place of British, was one of the questions discussed today with the O'Donnell Commission by a Jewish deputation consisting of Colonel Kisch and Dr. Senator, members of the Jewish Agency Executive, Er. Ben Zvi and Er. Berl Katznelson, representing the Palestine Labour Federation, and Er. Elmaleh, representing the Vaad Leumi. The interview lasted for an hour and a half, the J.T.A. learns, and among the other questions discussed were the Jewish complaint of mismanagement in the municipalities, taxation, of which it was complained the Jews bear the lion's share, labour problems and education. The O'Donnell Commission will also receive a special Jewish delegation, tho J.T.A. understands, on the questions of commerce and industry.

.. The O'Donnell Commission, consisting of Sir Samuel O'Donnell (Chairman), and Mr. H. Brittain of the Treasury, has been in Palestine since the end of January to examine and report on the revenue, expenditure and general organisation of the Palestine Administration with particular reference to the efficient and economical staffing of existing Departments, proposals for new services and new staff and the elimination of any necessity for financial assistance from the British Government towards the cost of civil administration.

The findings of the O'Donnell Commission, an official communique issued by the Colonial Office announcing its appointment said, will not prejudice the decisions to be arrived at with regard to the Development Commission.

MAINTAINING STATUS QUO IN PALESTINE: ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY PROTESTS AGAINST GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM PROHIBITING HIM FROM SPEAKING AT CHURCH OF HOLY SEPULCHRE.

London, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Archbishop of Canterbury was prohibited yesterday by the Governor of Jerusalem, Major Keith-Roach, from replying to an address of welcome tendered him at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, says a report appearing to-day in the "Sunday Express". The Archbishop protested that he would like to reply, the report goes on, but the Governor pointed out that it would disturb the status quo rights of the various Christian Communities to the Holy Places.

BERLIN SYNAGOGUE BROKEN INTO AFTER FRIDAY NIGHT SERVICE AND ROBBED.

Berlin, April 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The synagogue in the August Strasse here was broken into after the Friday night service. One of the cupboards was smashed, and Talithim, various silver articles used in the synagogue and a sum of money which was kept there for the poor were stolen.

DEPUTY GOEBBELS HITLERIST LEADER IN BERLIN FINED AGAIN FOR INSULTING JEWISH POLICE CHIEF IN BERLIN.

Berlin, April 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputy Goebbels, the Hitlerist leader in Berlin, who was fined 1,500 Marks last week for insulting the Vice-President of the Berlin Police Force, Dr. Weiss, who is a Jew, has again been fined a sum of 2,000 Marks on the same charge, and a further sum of 500 Marks for inciting one section of the population against another by publishing an antisemitic verse in his paper, the "Angriff".

A crowd of Hitlerists who were present in court when the sentence was handed down, shouted "Hail Hitler!" Deputy Goebbels turning to the court asked sneeringly whether it would sentence each of the interrupters to three months' imprisonment. The court ruled that this was contempt of court and increased the second fine by 50 Marks.

AUSTRIAN HITLERISTS GET BIG SUBSIDY FROM GERMANY FOR MASS PROPAGANDA: VIENNA PRESS REPORTS.

Vienna, April 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Austrian antisemitic Hackenkreuz Party has received a very large sum of money from the Hitlerist Centre in Munich, for the purpose of conducting a mass propaganda in Austria to win over the Austrian people to National Socialism (Hitlerism), the mid-day papers here report to-day.

PLACE OF JEWS IN CULTURAL LIFE: DISCUSSION AT CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE: GERMAN DELEGATES COMPLAIN CONFERENCE DEALING ONLY WITH ANTISEMITISM IN GERMANY: ASK WHY DELEGATES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES NOT REPORTING ON ANTI-SEMITISM IN THEIR UNIVERSITIES: CONFERENCE MUST NOT CONCLUDE THAT JEWS AT UNIVERSITIES IN HUNGARY ROMANIA AND POLAND ARE IN PARADISE DR. GOLDMANN REPLIES.

Nyon, April 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The place of the Jews in cultural life was under discussion at to-day's session of the Conference on the Jewish problem held here under the auspices of the International Student Service. (Nyon was by a misprint given as New York in the report of Thursday's session, contained in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 18th. inst.).

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, who delivered the address on the subject, said that he was not aiming at a definition of Judaism, because he doubted whether there was any one formula that could embrace the whole question. There were two tendencies battling for supremacy in cultural life to-day, he proceeded, world-cultural tendencies on the one hand and national autonomous isolation tendencies on the other. The characteristic peculiarities of world cultural tendencies were rationalised, intellectual and democratic in the sense of spiritual democracy, and based on the existing world and not on any metaphysical speculations. The modern Jew, he said, was destined by his entire intellectual make-up to be the bearer of the world cultural tendencies. Dr. Goldmann emphasised in this connection the association between Jewish intellectuality and Jewish mobility and elasticity derived from the fact that the Jew is not tied down to any one particular place. He also stressed the Jewish disposition to join in every progressive movement. The Jew, he said, was in the main concerned with ethics and morals and he did not understand culture for culture's sake. The Jew also dealt with present problems and lacked the sense for metaphysics.

The Jews are not opposed to the national isolation tendencies, Dr. Goldmann went on, proceeding to argue against the ideology of assimilationism. Jewish assimilation, he claimed, was not a natural spontaneous movement, but was the result of deliberate effort and was consequently forced. The tendency of the Jewish assimilationists towards apologetics was the expression of the unnatural feeling that one had to be always defending oneself. He did not agree that the tragedy of the Jew in exile could be ended by the intervention of the State. The problem was one that could be solved only by mutual forbearance and tolerance. Every attempt at a numerus clausus against the Jews was uncivilised, anti-cultural and barbaric.

Zionism, Dr. Goldmann concluded, aims to create in Palestine a Jewish reality, where the Jewish genius will be able to develop freely. If the Jew brought a certain nervousness into the world, he said, Zionism would cure that.

Professor Deryng (Poland), who replaced Professor Smolenski, who is away ill, said that there was no conflict between Nationalism and Internationalism. He repudiated international nationalism which was Imperialistic, and meant exploiting internationalism for national egotistic aims. He was very sympathetic to Zionism, he declared. Speaking of the position in Poland, he said that if the assimilation of the Jews was possible, he would welcome it, but he felt that it was impossible. - As a Polish Nationalist, he concluded, he understood the national strivings of the Jews.

Dr. Brodnitz and Dr. Lehnhoff, who spoke in the debate which followed, contested Dr. Goldmann's argument that assimilation is not spontaneous and natural. They did not agree that it was deliberate and purely rational. They also defended Jewish apologetics, contending that it was nothing more than self-defence when one was attacked. The German State as a whole was now engaged in apologetics, they said. Dr. Sliosberg of Paris, Dr. Hermann Badt, Dr. Baumkoller (Poland) and several others took part in the debate, several Jewish students from Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary speaking in opposition to Dr. Goldmann's views, insisting that although they are Jews they nevertheless feel themselves completely Hungarians or Czechs, as the case may be.

Several representatives of the German students expressed surprise that the discussions at the Conference had resolved themselves almost entirely into a consideration of the problem of antisemitism at the German Universities. Why did not the delegates from other countries speak of the conditions in regard to antisemitism at the universities in their own countries? they asked.

Dr. Goldmann in his reply to the debate, referred to this question by explaining that they had dealt with the conditions in Germany more than with those in other countries because the German students were so much better represented at the Conference and also because they spoke more openly and frankly about matters as they exist in their country. The Conference would not close, however, he hoped, without discussing also the position of the Jews at the Universities in other countries, and he did not think that it should carry away the impression that the Jewish students at the Universities of Hungary, Roumania and Poland were living exactly in paradise.

M. TITULESCU FORMS NEW ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT.

Bucharest, April 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

M. Titulescu, who has been Roumanian Ambassador in London, has formed a new Cabinet in succession to that of M. Kironescu, who resigned recently.

In addition to the Premiership, M. Titulescu will hold the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, in which capacity he will be responsible for the maintenance of order in the country.

The Jewish population places great hopes in the new Government, regarding M. Titulescu as a man of determination and of goodwill towards the Jews, to which he has frequently given expression, and they are hopeful that no antisemitic disturbances will occur under his administration.

Dr. Lupu, the leader of the independent Peasants' Party, who is Minister of Justice in M. Titulescu's Government, is also known as a man of liberal views and a good friend of the Jews, and it is hoped that he will finally settle the long-standing grievance of the Staatenlose, by enacting the new Nationality Law repeatedly promised by the Ministers of Justice in the Maniu and Kironescu Cabinets.

The appointment of Professor Jorga, the outstanding figure in Roumanian cultural life, as Minister of Education, will also, it is hoped, mean the end of the antisemitic disturbances at the Universities.

friend of the Jews. When some years ago the serious anti-Jewish outbreaks took place at Oradea Mare, he telegraphed to the late Mr. Lucien Wolf, expressing "profound bitterness and sadness at the acts which had been committed. There is not one of us," he wrote, "who does not see that the first victim of such troubles is Roumania herself".

At the time of the famine in Bessarabia, when the Federation of Jewish Relief Organisations arranged a performance in London in aid of the famine-stricken Jewish victims of Bessarabia, M. Titulescu came to the performance and in addressing the audience, he declared that "the welfare of the Jewish population in my country is a national interest, and we seek to assure equal rights to the Jews as Roumanian citizens and complete freedom of conscience and thought without distinction of race or religion."

The Haham Dr. Gaster in greeting M. Titulescu on that occasion said that M. Titulescu had been a friend of the Jews at all times and they would understand what he meant when he emphasised "at all times".

M. Lupu, the new Minister of Justice, in the course of an interview with the London Editor of the J.T.A. last summer, denounced the antisemitic activities of the Cuzists in unmeasured terms. I am a Christian, he said, in the course of the interview, and as such I cannot do other than oppose antisemitism. The Old Testament is the foundation of the Christian religion, and if Cuza attacks Judaism, which is the foundation of Christianity, he is attacking Christianity, too. The logical end of antisemitism is heathenism, as is shown by the movement of antisemites like Ludendorff to overthrow the Bible and restore the old heathen gods.

FREEDOM OF WORSHIP DECREED IN SPAIN BUT REPORT OF SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE DENIED.

London, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Senor Zamora, the Provisional President of the new Spanish Republic, has informed the Vatican that the existing Concordat respecting religion will be strictly adhered to, and that there is no question of the Dis-establishment of the Church, the "Sunday Referee" reports to-day from Spain.

There is nervousness in the Church, with its enormous vested interests, regarding its relation to the Government and the State, the "Sunday Times" says on the same question, adding that "sooner or later the Government will stand the trial of its loyalty to its Church. When the crisis arises then, indeed, will come the great test.

Although freedom of worship has been decreed, the "Observer" says, the Government and its moderate Premier are profoundly Catholic, and are apparently resisting extremist pressure for spoliation of the Church. Only through a strong Catholic reaction is the restoration of the monarchy conceivable. This, of course, is the Achilles' heel of the Government, but now many priests are sincere Republicans.

FIFTY YEARS SINCE DISRAELI DIED.

London, April 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The London press gives much space to-day to the fact that it is fifty years to-day since Disraeli died. Most of the papers publish editorials and special articles. At Hughenden, Disraeli's old home, where he is buried beneath the shadow of the church, two hundred members of the Primrose League went on pilgrimage to the grave, headed by Lord Strathcona, Chancellor of the League, and Mrs. Baldwin, the wife of the Conservative leader. Disraeli's nephew, Major Disraeli, welcomed the guests.

Whether we Jews care to claim this remarkable Prime Minister as a Jew, or whether his change of faith precludes our doing so is not of vital consequence in estimating his life and his work, the "Jewish Chronicle" writes. For these were much more influenced by his race and origin, and religious conviction can have had little to do with them. And so it seems to me but correct for us to class Disraeli as one of the great modern Jews; although, as it turned out, what may be termed his active services to his own people were but scanty, and were almost confined to the championing of equal civic rights for them in this country.