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HEBREW UNIVERSITY STARTS DEGREE-TEACHING NEXT MONTH.

Jerusalem, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The introduction of systematic degree-teaching in the biological sciences at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, it was announced to-night, will begin for a number of selected students with the winter term starting on October 27th.

There will be a four-year course leading to an academic degree, and students will also be afforded greater freedom in the selection of subjects in the humanity courses leading to a degree.

∴ The introduction of degree-teaching in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, which has been urged in many quarters for several years past, was approved in June 1928 by the Board of Governors and the Academic Council of the University at their meeting held in London. The meeting devoted very serious attention, the communique said, to the question of the introduction of degree-teaching into the University, and after careful discussion of an elaborate report drawn up by a special committee appointed by the Board of Governors at its meeting in August 1926, and presided over by Professor Brodetsky, it was decided to approve the introduction of degree-teaching, in accordance with the general sense of the report, with proper safeguards in order to ensure that only students who are fully equipped and prepared to undertake intensive study are admitted and that University courses should be introduced only in subjects in which there are at the University professors and lecturers of high University rank, and in which adequate equipment also exists for the prosecution of post-graduate teaching and research. In this sense it was decided that a beginning should be made in a Faculty of Arts or Humanities by constituting the Institute of Jewish Studies and the School of Oriental Studies departments of the Faculty and by instituting courses in philosophy, history, and letters in the Faculty.

With regard to science, it was agreed not to undertake degree-teaching for the time being, because certain basic sciences were not yet adequately represented in the University. It was decided, however, to announce that degree-teaching in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology within the Faculty of Science should begin not later than 1932.

At the last meeting of the Board of Governors and the Academic Council of the Board of the University held in Zurich about five weeks ago, a special committee was set up to take action with regard to the legal status of the University as a degree-giving institution. The meeting decided that the titles of the degrees should be given after the first degree examinations take place in November.

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION IN PALESTINE ARAB PRESS: "AL HAYAT"
EDITOR BOUND OVER IN £200 TO BE OF GOOD BEHAVIOUR FOR
A YEAR.

Jerusalem, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Akram Zouliatar, the editor of the Haifa Arab paper "Al Hayat", has been bound over in a sum of £100, with two additional sureties of £50 each, as a guarantee of good behaviour during the year, for publishing a series of anti-Jewish articles likely to disturb the peace.

Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, Secretary of the Palestine Arab Executive, who defended Akram Zouliatar, protested against the Deputy District Commissioner, Mr. Sulman, who tried the case, sitting as a magistrate, for not allowing the Defence to submit evidence that the articles were not of an inciting nature.

SHAUKAT ALI AND GHANDI EMBRACE: TOWARDS INDIAN MOSLEM
LEADER'S JERUSALEM CALIPHATE MOVE?: SIGNIFICANT GESTURE
SAYS PRESS.

London, Sept. 8th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Despite the early hour, many were on hand to greet Ghandi when the liner "Rajputana" called at Port Said to-day, the "Daily Express" reports from Port Said to-day. As soon as the vessel had anchored, it proceeds, Shaukat Ali, the Moslem leader, came on board. The couple embraced in affectionate fashion - a most significant gesture in view of the differences between the Hindus and Moslems.

A settlement of the Hindu-Moslem controversy must this time be reached, the "Manchester Guardian" declares. The Hindus, it says, are thoroughly alarmed by the attitude of the majority party in the Moslem delegation, and they are well aware that in any demands which it chooses to make as against the Hindus it can rely on the support of the majority of the Moslem community.

Indian Moslems And Pan-Islamism.

There has been in the air, it continues, a scheme for securing for the Moslems political domination in Northern India. Moslems have a small majority in the population of the Punjab and Bengal. That is to be made the basis for a guaranteed statutory majority in the Legislatures of those provinces, which, under the new Federal Constitution, are to receive the fullest possible measure of autonomy and independence. Simultaneously the North-west Frontier Province, Sindh, and, if possible, Baluchistan, with their overwhelming Moslem majorities, are to attain the same autonomous status. Intrigues have already been set on foot to make impossible the position of the Hindu ruler of the great Moslem State of Kashmir. Islam may thus hope for political control both of the area where the army is recruited and stationed and also of the two great ports, Calcutta and Karachi. As to the gap between Bengal and the Punjab, it is spanned by the "Mogul Corridor", a chain of cities and districts where the descendants of the aristocracy of the Mogul Empire are still rich and influential. Thus Hindu India would be cut off from the outer world by a chain of Moslem States which might make common cause with Afghanistan, once a province of the Mogul Empire.

Have the Moslems of India so late in the day become genuinely infected with the Pan-Islamic idea? the "Manchester Guardian" asks. It is true, it says, that the policy of securing a Moslem majority in the Punjab and Bengal and holding the Hindu minority as hostages for the welfare of Moslems in other provinces commends itself to many as the most effective "safeguard" obtainable. But Pan-Islamism, it finds, is merely an opium dream in which the Indian Moslem likes to indulge when he has been crossed and annoyed. At the bottom he knows that he is and always must be an Indian as well as a Moslem. He wishes to see India self-governing just as much as the Hindu, only he is determined to secure as much political power as is needed to safeguard Moslem culture and Moslem interests.

Some interest is to be attached to these reports in view of the information obtained by the J.T.A. last week (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 2nd. inst.), that Shaukat Ali intends to utilise the opportunity afforded him by travelling to London on the same boat with Ghandi, in order to try to win his support, in return for certain concessions to the Hindus, for his scheme to restore the Caliphate as the symbol of Pan-Islamism, with its seat in Jerusalem.

AMERICAN JEWS GAVE OVER 56 MILLION DOLLARS TO JEWISH AND GENERAL PHILANTHROPIES DURING PAST YEAR INCLUDING PALESTINE AND JEWISH RECONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN EASTERN EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Despite the business depression, the Jews of the United States of America contributed 56,200,870 dollars to Jewish and general philanthropies in America and abroad during the Jewish year beginning September 1930 and ending September 1931, according to an exhaustive survey which has been made by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

The figures are based on individual gifts of 50,000 dollars or more given to various causes and the funds raised and expended by various national Jewish, religious, educational, philanthropic, health and relief organisations, together with their local units.

30,335,000 dollars were raised for specifically Jewish causes by the various Jewish organisations, and 28,865,870 dollars were given for Jewish and general causes in individual benefactions, of which 20,497,120 dollars were contributed to general causes.

The 30,335,000 dollars given by American Jews for Jewish causes only, were made up of 17 million dollars for Jewish Federation and Jewish Community funds; 5 million dollars for Jewish welfare, including local Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Associations and Jewish Centres; 1,500,000 dollars for B'nai B'rith and Fraternal Orders; 1,200,000 dollars for Tuberculosis Hospitals; 1 million dollars for religious organisations and seminaries, excluding local synagogues, temples and religious educational organisations; 500,000 dollars for the National Council of Jewish Women; and 30,000 dollars for the Jewish Agricultural Society.

1,080,000 dollars out of this total went for Palestine, including the Jewish Agency, the Hadassah, and the Jewish National Fund; 1,100,000 dollars went for the Joint Distribution Committee; 1 million dollars for the American Society for Jewish Farm Settlement in Russia; 350,000 dollars for the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (Hias); 280,000 dollars for the American O.R.T., and 95,000 dollars for the People's Tool Campaign.

The individual gifts to Jewish causes include from Mr. Felix W. Warburg 50,000 dollars to the Joint Distribution Committee and 50,000 dollars to the American Palestine Campaign; from the late Morton Meinhard 1 million dollars bequeathed to four Jewish communal institutions in New York; from the late Mortimer Schiff 500,000 dollars bequeathed to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York, and 85,000 dollars to various Jewish charities (he also left 506,000 dollars to various non-Jewish philanthropies), and from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach a 150,000 dollar collection of Judaica to the Jewish Historical Society.

The individual gifts to general causes include the 10 million dollar art collection bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the late Colonel Michael Friedsam; 1,975,000 dollars bequeathed by the late Daniel Guggenheim to the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation and the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for Aviation; and 1 million dollars given by Mr. Julius Rosenwald for the Children's Dental Clinic in Berlin.

AMERICAN AGROJOINT ORGANISATION BUILDING BIG JEWISH FACTORY
IN CRIMEA.

Moscow, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Agrojoint, the instrument of the Joint Distribution Committee of America in the Jewish colonisation work in Russia, is in addition to its agricultural settlement work engaging also in a large-scale activity aiming at the industrialisation of the Jewish masses in the Soviet countries. Scores of Jewish co-operatives have been equipped by the Agrojoint in the past few years with machinery, tools and in some cases raw material. During last year, the Agrojoint subsidised with both money and machinery artisan industrial enterprises conducted by the relief societies in 58 towns and townships in the Ukraine, to the value of over 1½ million roubles (516,366), besides 22 Jewish co-operatives in Moscow, three in Leningrad and one in Simferopol, to the value of 363,813 roubles; making a total of nearly 900,000 roubles (880,813).

Up to January 1st., 1930, the Agrojoint subsidised 235 artisan industrial enterprises, with 6,330 workers; up to January 1st., 1931 it subsidised 336, with 18,476 workers, meaning that the number of such enterprises subsidised by the Agrojoint has increased in the course of the year by over 100, and the number of workers has been trebled.

The Agrojoint is now completing a big knitted-goods factory for 600 workers in Eupatoria, in the Crimea. The Crimean Government has given the old prison building to be used for the purpose of the factory, and the Agrojoint has rebuilt it so that it should be fitted for the functions of a factory. The cells have been transformed into factory floors, and a new storey has been added. A large restaurant has also been installed, where communal meals will be supplied to the workers, and dwelling places will also be built for the workers. The factory is equipped with the latest model machinery, brought over by the Agrojoint from abroad. The Agrojoint has called in foreign experts to instal the machinery and to teach the workers how to work them.

The factory will employ Jewish workers exclusively, mostly Jewish women from the small townships, where they have no prospect of earning a livelihood. When the factory is completed, it will be handed over to the local co-operative,

which pledges itself by an agreement with the Agrojoint to keep it supplied with raw material and working capital. By the same agreement, the co-operative has pledged itself to employ only Jewish workers in this factory, and if this clause in the agreement is not conformed with, the Agrojoint has the right to remove from the factory the entire equipment, and to establish a factory of its own.

It is understood that the factory will be ready for work in December. It will be the largest knitted-goods factory in the Crimea, and is expected to play an important part in the industrialisation of the declassed Jewish population of the small towns.

WHY JEWS DON'T WORK ON SOVIET RAILWAYS.

Moscow, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Soviet Press, Jewish and non-Jewish, is commenting on the fact that although there are opportunities now for thousands of Jews to obtain employment on the Soviet railways as drivers, firemen, conductors, platelayers and in all other branches of railway work, hardly any Jews are working on the railways. The doors of the railway schools and of the special railway courses are all open to the Jewish youth, but very few Jews are taking advantage of the opportunities.

A great deal of attention is being given in this connection to a letter written to the Jewish Colonisation Society, Ozet, by a young Jew who has completed the railway course in Poltava, explaining why Jews are reluctant to work on the railways. He completed his training as a fireman in November of last year, he writes, and although there is a great shortage of firemen on the railways, he has not yet been able to obtain a position. As often as he has applied to the railway administration in Poltava for work, he has been told to come another time, and finally was told to leave his address, and that he would be notified when there was an opening, and he is still waiting for the notification. He has long since been working at another occupation, having been forced to the realisation that he cannot expect anything from the railways.

This is not the only case of the kind, the newspapers comment, and it shows how bureaucracy has captured the railway administration. There is also a great deal of antisemitism behind it, they add, for though there have been frequent "cleanings" of the railway administrations it has not yet been possible to clear out the antisemitism with which the Russian railway workers were impregnated in the old Czarist days. Only recently there have been several public trials against workers in the railway depots, who have been guilty of offences against Jewish railway pupils. It is antisemitism and the low rate of pay on the railways, the papers conclude, that make the Jewish workers and the Jewish youth reluctant to work on the railways.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN MAKING NO HEADWAY JEWISH COMMUNISTS COMPLAIN.

Moscow, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The anti-religious campaign is not making any headway, is the headline over a half-page article in the Yiddish Communist paper, the "Emess", complaining that the attack upon "the counter-revolutionary Jewish clericalism" has not moved an inch.

In Vitebsk, says a report sent in by its Vitebsk correspondent, illustrated by a photograph of the Vitebsk Great Synagogue, which has been converted into a Workers' Club, one might think that everybody is an atheist and that there is no further need of any anti-religious activity, because all the religious people have already died out. But that is by no means the case, he goes on. The sanctimonious crowd have not given up their weapons. The Vitebsk Rabbi Goldberg is still at his work, and his followers are trying hard to trap the backward artisans, and even proletarians, in their net. The reason is that the Vitebsk Atheist League is inactive, because the atheist cells in the factories and other enterprises are dead. In several factories like "the Banner of Industrialisation", there are no atheist cells even on paper. The Vitebsk Communist Party Committee, too, is taking no interest in the anti-religious work. No one is bothering about the anti-religious campaign. No reports have been issued, and no plan of campaign has been outlined. Nor are the trade unions in Vitebsk showing the slightest interest in the anti-religious work. There is apathy everywhere and an attitude of opportunism towards the anti-religious work that must stop. The Atheist League in the city must be made to revive its activity, and ensure the systematic organisation of atheist cells in the factories and stores. The Communist Party Committee must see to it that the work is done and must exercise its control over it.

Similar reports come from other centres. In Nikolaiev, says one report, hundreds of fresh Jewish workers and young people come into the factories and stores every day. Many of them come from the small towns, and often bring with them their reactionary beliefs and customs, and no one takes the trouble to eradicate them. There is a society called "Help" which employs 700 Jewish declassed, who all need enlightenment and education, but no one is attempting it.

In Dnieper Petrovsk, another correspondent writes, the Atheist League has dropped off to sleep, and must be awakened. There is no anti-religious activity being carried on among the Jewish workers. On the eve of the Jewish High Holy Days somebody remembers about it and for a day or two there is a spurt of activity, and then it is all forgotten again. There are many thousands of Jewish workers now in Dnieper Petrovsk and their number is literally growing from day to day, and yet the Atheists' Council has not yet invited down a single instructor. There is not one Yiddish anti-religious publication available. Now, on the very eve of the Jewish High Holy Days, not one lecture has yet been delivered in Yiddish against religion.

TWO THOUSAND JEWISH CHILDREN WITH THEIR TEACHERS AND PARENTS
DEMONSTRATE IN WARSAW STREETS DEMANDING SUBSIDIES FOR
YIDDISHIST SCHOOLS.

Moscow, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

2,100 Jewish children enrolled in the Yiddishist schools of the Zisho Organisation, with 120 teachers and 500 parents, marched through the streets of Warsaw to-day, carrying 20 banners demanding Government subsidies for the Yiddishist schools, with slogans calling for education in the mother tongue of the children. Demands were also made for Government subsidies to supply meals to the children in the schools.

Mr. Zerubavel, the leader of the Left Poale Zion, and other speakers addressed the demonstration.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN ROUMANIA?: M. LUCA SPOKEN OF AS NEW
PREMIER: HIS LATEST UTTERANCE ON JEWISH QUESTION.

Bucharest, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Roumanian Press has been forecasting for weeks past the resignation of the Prime Minister, Professor Jorga, and his succession by M. Duca, the leader of the Liberal Party, with M. Argetoianu, the Minister of Finance in the present Government and a close friend of King Carol, as a leading member of the new Government. The change is now held to be imminent, in view of a special audience for which Professor Jorga has been summoned to Sinaia by the King, coupled with the fact that the President of the Roumanian Parliament, Professor Pompeiu, who has been abroad, has been telegraphically recalled to Bucharest, where he is expected to arrive to-morrow, and will be immediately received by the King in audience, and that M. Duca, who has been on a tour in Bessarabia, has also been summoned back to Bucharest and is to have an audience with the King immediately on his return this week.

During his present tour in Bessarabia, M. Duca gave an interview to the Kishineff Yiddish daily "Unzer Zeit", in which, speaking of the minorities question in Roumania, he declared that the Liberal Party believes that all minorities in the country should be treated with the utmost consideration and tolerance, on condition that they are loyal to the Roumanian State. The Jews play an important part in international policy, he went on, and they must be recognised as an important factor and a valuable element of the Roumanian people, and they should enjoy all minority rights. I myself have many friends among the Jews in Roumania, he added, and I recognise their services to the country.

Questioned with regard to the Jewish National Party of Roumania, M. Duca said: Speech is silver and silence is golden. I cannot give you any definite answer to this question. But one thing I can say and that is - the Jewish Party in Roumania is an accomplished fact, and must be taken into account. We Liberals are now conducting serious negotiations with the Jewish Party, and the results of these negotiations will be made known shortly.

Speaking of the antisemitic terrorist organisations, the Archangel Michael, the Iron Guard, and the Christian League, M. Duca declared that the Liberal Party is convinced of the harmfulness of these organisations and is determined to suppress them.

DEATH OF A. S. ZACKS WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK JOURNALIST AND MEMBER
OF EDITORIAL STAFF OF YIDDISH DAILY "DAY".

New York, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Abraham Simcha Zacks, a member of the editorial staff of the Yiddish daily, the "Day", died here this afternoon after a long illness.

Mr. Zacks, who was 53 years of age, was born in Lithuania, and studied at the Yeshibah of Shavli. He entered the revolutionary movement when he was 17, translating a number of Socialist works into Yiddish. He afterwards went to Warsaw, where he was arrested in 1901 on a charge of Socialist activity and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He began his journalistic activity in 1902 in the "Yiddische Folkscajtung", where he wrote on social and economic problems. At that time he began to combat the widespread belief among Jewish Socialists that nationalism and socialism

were incompatible. The following year he went to Berlin, and entered the University, studying at the High School of Agriculture. He then returned to Lithuania and for a number of years he taught scientific agriculture to the children of the Jewish colonists at Slobodka, near Kovno. In 1908 he went to America, where he wrote for the "Zukunft" and edited the weekly "Jewish Workers' World" in Chicago until it became in 1918 the Chicago edition of the "Jewish Daily Forwards". He was also at one time editor of the "Zukunft". In 1914 he joined the "Day", leaving it for a time to work with Mr. Herman Bernstein in the "Hajnt", afterwards returning to the "Day" as a member of its editorial staff. He published a number of books in Yiddish, English and German, on the principles of Socialism and on political economy. He also published "Worlds in Ruin", in which he described the collapse of Jewish life in Poland and Russia as a result of the war. It also appeared in English in the "American Hebrew" and the "American Jewish Chronicle", and in Hebrew in the "Hatoreh".

He was Director of the National Radical Yiddish Teachers' Seminary and a lecturer in the New York Yiddish People's University. In 1925 he became President of the Yiddish Journalists' and Writers' Organisation of America, the I. L. Peretz Organisation. He was also one of the initiators of the Yiddish Scientific Institute in Vilna.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Rev. Michael Adler, former Chief Jewish Chaplain to the Forces and a Vice-President of the Jewish National Fund, speaking yesterday at a Jewish National Fund Conference attended by over 700 delegates held at Camperdown House, in Whitechapel, over which the Mayor of Stepney, Councillor M. H. Davis, presided, said that the work of establishing the Jewish National Home is for us and not for future generations; yet in spite of all warnings, we were still neglecting opportunities of land purchase. He paid tribute to the old East London Commission, which had placed some 6,000 blue boxes and whose twelve annual bazaars had raised an average of £1,000. The scope of work in East London would have to be widened, he said, hence this Conference, and the Council it would form to do the work. He drew attention to the coming 30th. anniversary of the Jewish National Fund, and said that he hoped this fact would be marked by special contributions.

Mr. A. Harzfeld, member of the Actions Committee and the Administrative Council of the Jewish Agency, said that the Jewish National Fund had incurred a big deficit in regard to land, fortunately already in its possession, and important land purchases to link up the colonies, were delayed on account of shortage of funds. The Fund was the only guarantee, he said, of a safe and secure farming class in Eretz Israel.

Other speakers were Rabbi Singer, Mr. Cyril Q. Henriques, Vice-President of the Jewish National Fund, Mr. B. Janner, and Mr. S. S. Levin. Messages were received from the Jewish National Fund head office in Jerusalem, from Professor Selig Brodetsky, member of the Zionist Executive, and from Captain R. B. Solomon, the President of the Jewish National Fund in Great Britain.