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JEWISH AGENCY SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE MAY NOT REOPEN NEXT WEEK:
DIFFICULTY OVER POSITION OF TEACHERS.

Jerusalem, Oct. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish Agency schools in Palestine may not re-open on Sunday on account of the state of uncertainty created by the issue of notices to all the teachers employed in the schools that they are not to consider themselves re-engaged unless they receive a special invitation.

A deputation of the teachers has interviewed the Executive of the Jewish Agency on the situation and have been promised a definite statement on Tuesday which will clear up the position.

∴ All the teachers employed in the schools of the Jewish Agency received notices in June, preceding the last Zionist Congress, that their engagements terminate on September 30th. Dr. Berkson, the Director of Education of the Jewish Agency, and a member of the new Executive of the Jewish Agency, told the J.T.A. at the time that the retiring Executive would recommend their successors to give preference to those teachers who were then employed in the schools, and that it was anticipated that the great majority of them would be re-engaged. The notice, which is merely formal, he said, has been sent to about 450 permanent teachers, and may involve the dismissal of 50 permanent and 50 temporary teachers. This has been rendered necessary by the reduction of the education grant from £77,000 to £57,000 by the last Zionist Congress.

The rules require that notice of discharge to teachers must be given three months before the end of the year, according to the report of the Education Department to the Congress. For this reason, during the last few years, it said, a number of teachers, anywhere from 75 to 150, had to be given notice of dismissal, on July 1st., while awaiting the result of the Congress decision on the budget in the middle of the summer. Naturally, it went on, the discharge of teachers creates a tumult. In recent years the schools have been opened late because there is an insufficient interval between the Congress and the beginning of the school year to make the adjustments rendered necessary by a new budget. It is impossible to build up an educational system under the pressure of annual crises, hysteria, and hectic planning. A three years' plan of development is needed for constructive work; the very least possible is a two years' plan, which would introduce basic changes only one year after the Congress decision.

The difficulty, in so far as it concerns the salaries of the teachers, is of many years' standing. During the two-year period immediately preceding the formation of the enlarged Jewish Agency, the Education Department report to the last Congress said, the arrears in teachers' salaries, which had accumulated for six months, had been paid off, and up to October 1930, teachers' salaries were paid more or less regularly. But the more favourable condi-

tion did not endure. The opening of the schools at the beginning of 5691 was again delayed, this time by the late sessions of the General Council of the Zionist Organisation and of the Administrative Committee of the Jewish Agency, which were held at the end of the summer of 1930. These bodies must approve the budget before the Department of Education can begin to organise the classes for the new year. On the eve of the opening of the schools a teachers' strike, due to proposed changes in the salary scale, was narrowly avoided. The economic crisis, growing in severity from month to month, gravely prejudiced constructive development. The work was continually disturbed by the discussions arising out of proposed reductions in salary and by failure to pay salaries. After the Passover vacation, the teachers refused to reopen the schools if their salaries were to be cut in accordance with the decision of the General Council, claiming that they had already suffered a reduction in salary in 1924, and alleging that the corresponding cut in salaries of officials, which at that time they had made a condition for the voluntary reduction in teachers' salaries, had not been carried into effect. The strike lasted for a week, the teachers finally consenting to accept the good offices of the Vaad Leumi in bringing about a settlement of the differences with the Executive, a solution which the Executive had expressed its readiness to accept before the strike was called. At the time of the submission of this Report (middle of May, 1931), it added, no final settlement of the question of the reduction in teachers' salaries had been made. The teachers' salaries have fallen three months in arrears, the last payment made during Passover week having been for the month of January.

Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Council, referred to the position of the teachers in the course of his speech at the Kingsway Hall meeting this week, when, in urging the need of increased contributions to relieve the financial difficulties of the Jewish Agency, he said, *inter alia*: Teachers and staff have not received their salaries up to date and, in fact, are months in arrears.

ANTI-CENSUS AGITATION IN PALESTINE: TWENTY JEWS ARRESTED INCLUDING REVISIONIST LEADER.

Jerusalem, Oct. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Aba Akhi Mayer, the leader of the Revisionist youth in Palestine and a prominent journalist, was arrested at midnight with six others for erasing census notices.

In Tel Aviv thirteen Jews have been arrested for posting signs with inscriptions reading: "Down with the census", "Down with the enumerators".

An organisation calling itself the Anti-Census Youth Association, said to have behind it some of the Palestine Revisionist leaders, was reported last week (in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 23rd. inst.) to be distributing handbills calling on the Jewish population to boycott the forthcoming Palestine census on the ground that it will lead to the establishment of a Legislative Assembly in Palestine.

SAVING OF £300,000 EFFECTED IN PALESTINE ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE ACTING ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF O'DONNELL COMMISSION.

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

A saving of about £300,000 will be effected in the expenditure of the Palestine Government by adopting the economy recommendations made in the report of the O'Donnell Commission, which the Government, it is stated to-day, has decided to enforce. The economies affect the administrative machinery of the Palestine Government.

At the last meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations held in June, Mr. Young, the Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government and now Acting High Commissioner, pending the arrival of the new High Commissioner, General Wauchope, replied in the negative when he was asked by Lord Lugard whether Sir Samuel O'Donnell's Committee appointed for the purpose of scrutinising the expenditure of the Palestine Administration and finding means to reduce it, had yet reported.

MR. NORMAN BENTWICH TAKING UP POST IN JERUSALEM AS WEIZMANN PROFESSOR AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY: REPORT CONFIRMED SAYS PALESTINE DAILY: MAY ARRIVE THIS WINTER.

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

Mr. Norman Bentwich has been appointed to the Weizmann Chair of International Peace at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the Hebrew daily "Haaretz" states to-day, declaring that it has received confirmation of this report, which has been current for some time.

Mr. Bentwich will arrive in Jerusalem this winter, or next spring, it adds, in order to take up his appointment.

It was reported by the J.T.A. in July that Mr. Bentwich had been approached to take up the post of Weizmann Professor of International Peace at the Hebrew University, which has been established by Sir Montague Burton, the well-known English Zionist. At that time no confirmation could be obtained, however, of the report, and nothing definite was yet known with regard to the rumours that he had found himself forced to retire from his position as Attorney-General in Palestine. Since then, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, has disclosed, however, in the House of Commons (on the 23rd. inst.) that Lord Passfield had decided, for reasons that in no way affected the personal character of Mr. Bentwich, that the racial and political difficulties with which the Administration has to contend in Palestine would not be diminished by Mr. Bentwich retaining the office of Attorney-General, and under the circumstances he had been offered promotion to a high judicial office in the Colonial Service elsewhere. But Mr. Bentwich had made it clear that he would not accept a post outside Palestine, and there was no alternative, therefore, but to retire him on pension.

DR. WEIZMANN EXPECTED IN PALESTINE ON HIS WAY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

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

Dr. Weizmann is expected to visit Palestine in November or December on his way to South Africa, where he will head the campaign for the Keren Hayesod.

The J.T.A. learns that Dr. Weizmann will be in Palestine at the end of the year, on his way to South Africa, where he is due to arrive in the second or third week in February.

This month Dr. Weizmann will be given a reception in Berlin by the German members of the Jewish Agency. The reception will be held at the Kroll Hall on Sunday week, the 11th. inst. Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, the President of the Federation of German Rabbis, will be in the chair in the absence from Germany of Herr Oscar Wassermann. The speakers, in addition to Dr. Weizmann and Rabbi Baeck, will be City Councillor Bruno Asch, Herr Kurt Blumenfeld, President of the German Zionist Federation, and Dr. Schmarya Levin.

HITLERIST POLICE SERGEANT SENT TO PRISON FOR TWO YEARS FOR SHOOTING AT JEWISH SUPERIOR OFFICER: COURT FINES HE IS NOT COMPLETELY SANE.

Berlin, Oct. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Police Sergeant Friedrich Pohl has been sent to prison for two years for shooting last March at Government Councillor Lassally, a high police official, because he was reprimanding him for engaging in Hitlerist propaganda, pointing out that this was against the service regulations. I wasn't going to stand a Jew questioning me about what I was doing, he said when he was arrested.

The Public Prosecutor demanded that he should be sentenced to penal servitude for five years, but the court took into consideration his excited attitude in court and adopted a more lenient attitude on the ground that he did not seem to be entirely sane.

ANTISEMITIC STUDENTS' ORGANISATION IN POLAND DECLARED ILLEGAL BY GOVERNMENT: ALL ACTIVITY PROHIBITED MINISTER OF EDUCATION NOTIFIES UNIVERSITY SENATES.

Warsaw, Oct. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Federation of Polish National Students is now an illegal organisation in Poland, and its activity is prohibited, the Minister of Education, M. Jendrzewicz, has to-day notified the Senates of the Universities.

The Federation, which is notoriously antisemitic, has insistently been demanding the enforcement of a numerous clausus against Jews, that is, the total prohibition of Jewish students at the Polish Universities. The Federation is a stronghold of the antisemitic National Democratic Party, which is in opposition to the present Pilsudski regime.

NEW HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN POLAND: POLICY OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN JEWS AND CHRISTIANS ANNOUNCED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS AT JEWISH ARTISANS' CONGRESS.

Warsaw, Sept. 29th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Whether it is the effect of the severe economic crisis which has made the mistakes committed in pursuing the old methods stand out more clearly, and shown how erroneous were the views that have prevailed hitherto on the question of collaboration and co-operation between the citizens of the country, or whether it is the result of the evolution of the State idea in Poland, which has now opened the eyes of all those who were trained by the National Democratic Party in the course of many years in an atmosphere of religious and national hatred, so that enmity blinded them to the real interests of the country and of the State, the fact remains that at the Jewish Artisans' Congress we have heard people speak in a new way to which we have not been accustomed before, the Yiddish daily "Moment" writes to-day, in commenting on the speeches delivered to the Jewish Artisans' Congress here by representatives of the Government and of the Polish Artisans' Organisations.

We have heard the representatives of the Government and of the Polish economic and social institutions say things that even the sceptics, who are always reminding us that there is a difference between words and performances, must recognise as the beginning of a new epoch, the paper proceeds. The third All-Polish Congress of Jewish Artisans was transformed into a splendid demonstration for peaceful and friendly collaboration between Jews and Christians and of praise of honest creative work.

The Congress, it continues in its report, was opened by the President, ex-Deputy Rassner, who started to speak in Polish, welcoming the representatives of the Government, the Municipality and the economic institutions. Proceeding in Yiddish, he welcomed the delegates, who had in spite of the difficult times come to the Congress; he then welcomed the representatives of the Jewish institutions, and he concluded by calling for cheers for the Polish Republic, the President and Marshall Pilsudski.

The next speaker, it says, was the President of the Export Institute, M. Turski, who spoke also in the name of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. His speech was not the speech of an official who had come merely to perform a duty, and to speak a few formal, courteous phrases. It was a well considered, statesmanlike speech. The words were those of a man who sees with open eyes what is going on in the country, and draws the proper conclusions.

We are living in a time of revaluation of values, he said, and there has been a change in this connection also in respect to the artisan class. The Government has realised that the artisan plays an important part in the life of the State, and that he must be treated as such. He then appealed to the artisan class to fight against the crisis with all the strength they command. The crisis is indeed severe, he said, but there is nothing that can stand against the will of man, and if the artisans fight the crisis with will and determination and in union, they will overcome the crisis.

The Government, he assured us, is ready whenever it is approached, to give its assistance in the struggle.

The Vice-President of the City Council, M. Meisel, then greeted the Congress on behalf of the Municipality, and Dr. Bychowski, a member of the Executive of the City Council, spoke of the new ideas people had now about the function and the place of the artisan in the life of the State. There was a time, he said, when artisanship was thought to be on its last legs, on the verge of being swallowed up by heavy industry. Now people had become convinced, however, that this was a wrong conception of the situation, and all over the world the slogan was "back to arts and crafts". This, he said, would be all to the good of the artisan class, both of the Jewish artisans and of the entire artisan class all over the country.

Day For Making Distinctions Between Jewish And Christian Artisans Is Over Says Senator Wl6chowiec Chairman Of Federation Of Polish Artisan Chambers; What Seemed Impossible A Few Years Ago Says Deputy Idzikowski Representative Of Central Council Of Polish Artisans' Organisation Has Now Become Only Possible Way: No Conflict Of Interests Between Polish And Jewish Artisans Only Evil-Minded People Had Created Breach Where None Should Be.

Deputy Snopczinski said that he had been asked by the President of the Government Parliamentary Party, Colonel Slawek, to convey his greetings to the Congress. He had been authorised to give them an assurance, he proceeded, that Colonel Slawek and the entire Government Parliamentary bloc were keenly interested in the welfare of the artisan class, and would pay close attention to the demands formulated at their Congress. They could depend on it that the Government bloc which is the Parliamentary majority would support their demands.

The President of the Warsaw Jewish Community, M. Eli Mazur, who made his first official appearance as President of the Community at the Congress, said that the administration of the Warsaw Jewish Community and the administrations of the Jewish Communities of the other big towns in Poland were now

devoting special attention to the question of promoting the interests of the artisan and the small trader classes. To this end, they were now engaged in drawing up a scheme for establishing loan banks on a large scale to provide credit aid for artisans and small traders. He hoped, he said, that there would be peaceful and friendly collaboration between the Jewish and the Christian artisans, to the advantage of the entire country.

Senator Wiechowicz, Chairman of the Federation of Polish Artisans' Chambers, said that these Chambers had created a basis for common and useful work between the Polish and the Jewish artisans. The day for making distinctions between Jewish and Christian artisans was over, he declared. They were all animated now by the desire to improve the level of the artisan workshops and to obtain proper recognition for the artisan class to the mutual advantage of all artisans. For this purpose they needed peace and collaboration, and this was the aim for which they were working.

M. Sobol, the Chairman of the Warsaw Artisans' Chamber, said that the present crisis required unity and joint work in order to overcome it. If the artisans were to fight successfully against the crisis, they could do it only if they were all united, Jewish and Christian artisans working together to raise the level of the entire Polish artisan class.

Deputy Idzikowski, speaking in the name of the Central Council of the Organisation of Polish Artisans, said:

It is high time now that we, the representatives of the Polish and the Jewish Artisans, get together and join hands. It is time that we adopt a new attitude. There are new people in charge now who have the say in this matter, and we are building new roads for collaboration between all citizens. What seemed impossible a few years ago has now become the only thing possible. There has never been any conflict between the interests of the Polish and the Jewish artisans, only evil-minded men strove to make difficulties, and to create a breach where none should be. He concluded with an appeal for joint work between all artisans, irrespective of their religion or nationality.

Senator Rogowitch, speaking in the name of the Organisation of the Polish middle-class, said that his Organisation had till now worked in conjunction with the Christian artisans. Now the time had come for collaboration also with the Jewish artisans. They had seen that artisanship and small industry had not been so broken by the crisis as was big industry. The State and public opinion realised now the important place which artisanship holds in the economic life of the country, and intended to take the necessary steps to give it all the support and assistance it needs. He had had occasion to be in consultation with the representatives of the Jewish artisans, he concluded, and he was convinced that the Jewish artisans were able to do their part towards the economic recovery of Poland.

"JEWISH SWEATERS" CAMPAIGN STARTED AGAIN IN AUSTRALIA: LABOUR PARTY AND PRESS ACTIVE: COMPULSORY SUNDAY CLOSING LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT AND SAID TO BE SURE OF ACCEPTANCE.

Melbourne, Oct. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Labour Party of the State of Victoria and a section of the Melbourne daily press are conducting a big campaign against the alleged sweating of their workers by "Polish Jewish clothing manufacturers" and others.

While some cases of sweating have been established, other evidence of the payment of low wages really turns on the desire of Jews who are in business to assist some of their destitute co-religionists who are out of employment, as a result of the economic crisis, by taking them into their business at low wages, when they have no real need of additional labour, only in order to give them a means of earning their bread without being reduced to accepting charity.

A case in point has occurred at St. Kilda, where a Jewish woman was last week sent to prison for a fortnight, for employing a destitute man with dependants by giving him casual work to do about her house for some months at wages below the legal rate. At first she was fined £5, and was ordered to pay the man £68, which is the difference between the wages she had paid him and the legal rate. The evidence showed that the woman did not require the work done, but had only wanted to assist the man and his starving family. She refused to pay the fine, although it was reduced, and in default she was committed to gaol.

A question has been asked in the Victorian Parliament on the subject, and the Attorney-General said in his reply that the law does not permit the woman's release.

The Victorian Parliament will next week consider legislation making it a chargeable offence for any factory to work at any time on Sundays, or before 8 a.m. and after 6 p.m. on week days, or after 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Some legislation on these lines will command the support of all the political parties, and is almost sure to be passed into law.

Allegations that Jewish immigrants to Australia are being exploited by unscrupulous manufacturers and that there was sweating going on in a section of the clothing trade created a great deal of concern in the Melbourne Jewish Community almost two years ago, in November 1929. One of the leading Melbourne dailies, the "Age", published a series of articles by a special commissioner, claiming "that there has been growing up among a certain class of manufacturers in Melbourne a practice by which industrial laws and regulations are evaded or secretly broken in such a way that men, women and children, many of them migrants from foreign countries, work for rates of payment little better than those prevailing in China or Japan. The methods by which these firms operate are cunning and varied, but the objects and results are the same - cheap labour. These people are keenly interested in migration and their factories are heavily staffed with foreign workmen, principally Polish Jews who can scarcely speak a sentence of English and who know little and care less about the Factories Acts and Arbitration Laws. There is part of one suburb which is developing into a colony of Polish Jews engaged in the clothing trade". The "Age" called on the Government to take steps against these "unscrupulous competitors" that "legitimate manufacturers can carry on their businesses".

The Minister of Labour, speaking in Parliament at the time, said that he had had a conference with representatives of the clothing trade and "their statements fully bore out the revelations made by the 'Age'". Thus industrial conditions are being destroyed, he continued, and fair employers are being unfairly deprived of trade.

A high trades union official in a statement to the J.T.A. representative in Melbourne at the height of the agitation said: "There is no doubt that the influx of Southern and Central Europeans has resulted in an extension of the sweating evil, but we desire to dissociate ourselves entirely from the suggestion that the trouble is confined to Jews. In our experience, some of the worst sweat-shops in the country are owned and managed by men born and bred here".

The question of prohibiting Sunday work was also raised at that time in the form of a memorandum presented by the trade union representatives to the Australian Government asking for amendments to the Factories Acts to prevent Sunday work and all work at home. The situation was regarded by the Jewish Community as serious and the matter was considered at a special meeting of the Victorian Jewish Immigration Questions Committee, at which it was decided to confer with prominent Jewish manufacturers in the clothing trade to see how the matter could be remedied. It was also decided to issue a booklet in Yiddish and English for the information of newcomers to Australia, setting forth the conditions prevailing in Australian factories and the various regulations that have to be observed.

Among typical cases illustrating the position which were given by Jewish representatives was the following: A Jewish immigrant arrives in Melbourne, penniless. After spending what little money he has in vain search for work he is taken on by a Jewish manufacturer who has little need of him, but out of pity wants to help the man to live and not to send him to the philanthropic society.

MR. ISRAEL COHEN GENERAL SECRETARY OF ZIONIST WORLD ORGANISATION LEAVES ON MISSION TO AMERICA.

London, Oct. 1st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Executive of the Zionist Organisation have delegated Mr. Israel Cohen, the General Secretary of the Organisation, to the United States and Canada in the interests of the Organisation, and Mr. Cohen left to-day (Thursday) on the "Olympic" for New York, whence he will proceed to Montreal. He will address meetings in all the Jewish communities in Canada, and is expected to be absent from England until January.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY HAS LECTURE COURSE ON PERETZ.

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

A University extension course on Peretz and his place in Yiddish literature has been arranged for the new term opening at Harvard University on November 5th.

There will be eight lectures delivered by Dr. A. A. Roback, and they will be counted as a credit course at the University.

The course, it is explained, is intended to illustrate the social forces and background of modern Jewry, and to be helpful to social workers and others who come into contact with Jews. A knowledge of Yiddish, it is added, is not indispensable, as the translations, text book, and outlines will be sufficient to supplement the lectures.

The lectures are organised under the auspices of the University Extension Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

A first attempt in this direction was made by Dr. Roback last year when the Massachusetts Department of Education arranged the first series of University course lectures on Yiddish literature, under his auspices. The attendances at the course were so considerable that it was decided to continue the experiment this year.

Dr. Roback is continuing during the term his usual lectures on psychology.

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