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GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH DEAD.

Melbourne, Oct. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

General Sir John Monash, who commanded the Australian forces in the Great War, died this morning. He had been ill for a few days and no hope had been held out of his recovery. (A biography was given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 7th. inst.). He had a severe heart attack at the beginning of the week, and it was stated immediately that his condition was critical. Yesterday he was reported to be sinking rapidly.

From the day his illness was announced, the streets in the neighbourhood of his home have been thronged with Australian war veterans, anxiously enquiring for news of their war-time leader. The newspapers are full to-day of eulogies of Sir John's services to Australia in the field and in civil life, and widespread sympathy is expressed on all sides.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Scullin, moved a vote of sympathy in Parliament to-day, and the other Party leaders joined in paying tributes to Sir John. It has been decided that he is to have a State funeral.

First Practising Jew To Attain Army Rank Higher Than Colonel In British Empire: One Of The Few Citizen Soldiers To Attain Rank Of General.

He was the first practising Jew to attain Army rank higher than that of Colonel in the British Empire, the "Evening News" says, in publishing a long report of Sir John's death, to which all the afternoon papers in London are giving a great deal of space.

His men adored him, the "Evening News" goes on. Typical of the man's independent, self-reliant courage, it proceeds, was the episode he revealed long after its occurrence. At the final evacuation of Gallipoli strict orders had gone forth that not a single scrap of paper should be left behind which could give the Turks any information. He had marched a mile and a half towards the beach when he remembered that he had left important documents in his dug-out. Rather than reveal his mistake, he walked back alone and recovered them; there was not a single soul between himself and the whole Turkish Army.

Monash Valley, in Gallipoli was named after him by the Anzacs.

Next he went to the Suez Canal, and then, in 1916, to France, as Major-General commanding the Third Australian Division, and was knighted.

General Sir John Monash, it declares, was an outstanding and brilliant example of the citizen soldier. He was an engineer who began as an "amateur fighting man" - just a Melbourne Volunteer - and at the age of 53 was commanding an army in one of the greatest battles of history, the final "100 days" battle of the Great War.

In June 1918, he succeeded General Sir William Birdwood as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Army Corps in France. Under him the Corps won triumph after triumph in a brilliant series of attacks. He showed his engineering instincts by the great faith he placed in tanks, and devised an ingenious plan for getting them up to the front unnoticed for the battle of August 8th., 1918. He had the noise of the tanks' engines drowned in the roar of the engines of a whole squadron of big bombing aeroplanes. Another clever move was his use of smoke shells with gas shells to mislead the enemy into believing that they always went together, so that they were tricked into wearing gas masks unnecessarily, while his own men attacked unencumbered by them.

Sir John was such an enthusiast for everything Australian, the paper recalls, that in the face of great difficulty he managed to get seven tons of Australian-grown tobacco brought to France for his men. He admired his troops, it says, even more than they adored him, and the proudest and happiest moment of his life was when he marched through the City of London with them in April 1919. He remained in London until the end of 1919, as Director-General of Demobilisation, and then returned to Australia, though rumour had been busy connecting his name with the post of Governor of Palestine.

Sir John Monash was one of the few citizen soldiers to attain the rank of General, the "Evening Standard" recalls, and it was under his direction, it says, that the Australians opened the great offensive which contributed so much to the final success of the Allies. His rapid rise in military rank, it adds, was due to his highly-trained mind and administrative ability.

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL GIVEN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BY NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

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

A vote of confidence in Sir Herbert Samuel was passed at an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation held at the National Liberal Club last night. The meeting lasted for more than two hours, and the following official statement was issued at its close:

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation was held in London this afternoon, Mr. Ramsay Muir, the chairman of the Federation, presiding over a large attendance of representatives from all parts of the country. Sir Donald Maclean, the Minister of Education, attended, and answered a number of questions. Before withdrawing Sir Donald paid a tribute to the work of Sir Herbert Samuel, and at the close of the proceedings a vote of confidence in Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Donald Maclean was proposed and adopted with one dissentient.

I understand that Sir Donald Maclean paid a high tribute to Sir Herbert Samuel's leadership, the Political Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" says.

Sir Herbert himself was at the time at Churt with Sir Archibald Sinclair, discussing the situation and the election with Mr. Lloyd George. The interview was a long one.

Two Jewish members of Parliament, Major J. Brunel Cohen, son-in-law of the late Sir Stuart Samuel, former President of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the brother of Sir Herbert Samuel, and Sir Walter de Frece, both Conservatives, have decided not to offer themselves for re-election in the polling on October 27th.

Major Brunel Cohen, who lost both legs in the war, is Treasurer of the British Legion and he has represented the British ex-servicemen at many important ex-servicemen's conferences and on official occasions both in England and abroad.

among other members of Parliament who are not seeking re-election are Colonel Howard-Bury, who has been the outstanding advocate of the Palestine Arabs in the House of Commons, Sir Norman Angell, who played a prominent part in the negotiations between the Government and the Jewish Agency after the issue of the White Paper which led to the Prime Minister's letter of authoritative interpretation and Sir Martin Conway, who has written extensively in support of the Jewish aspirations in Palestine.

Two Jews figure in the first announcement of a local "pact", which has just been concluded at North Southwark, where Mr. Marcus Samuel, the prospective Conservative candidate, has withdrawn in favour of Mr. E. A. Strauss, the Liberal and "National" candidate. Mr. Strauss was the Liberal member for the division from 1918 to 1923, and after two subsequent defeats was returned at a by-election in 1927. At the last general election he was beaten by the Labour candidate by a small majority. Mr. Samuel, explaining his decision not to stand, stated, "I feel it is the only thing to do in the best interests of the country".

JE'ISH TERRITORIAL UNIT TO BE PROCLAIMED IN BUREYA BY END OF 1933:
DECISION ADOPTED BY SUPREME AUTHORITY OF SOVIET UNION:
INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN FOR AUTHORITATIVE INVESTIGATION TO BE
MADE INTO CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES AND REPORT TO BE
PRESENTED NOT LATER THAN END OF NEXT MONTH.

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

The Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics, the supreme legislative, executive and administrative organ of authority of the Union of Soviet Republics, has adopted a resolution instructing the Commissariat of State Planning and Statistics of the Russian Soviet Republic, the Far East Regional Executive Committee, and the Government Commission for Jewish Settlement (Comzet) to begin immediately to draw up the governing figures concerning all branches of economic, cultural, and building activities in Bureya, with a view to the fact that the projected Jewish autonomous territorial unit of Bureya has to be constituted by the end of 1933 as an integral part of the Far Eastern region.

The organisations in question have been instructed to complete their plans and to present them to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee at the latest by the end of November.

M. Kalinin, the President of the Union of Soviet Republics, and M. Smidovitch, Vice-President of the Union of Soviet Republics, who is also the head of the Comzet, repeated last month to M. I. Levin, the Secretary of the Bureya Regional Communist Party, the assurances which have been made several times within the last few years, since the Bureya Jewish settlement scheme was first launched, that the region would be ultimately proclaimed a Jewish territorial administrative unit.

If Jewish immigration to Bureya continues at its present rate, Mr. Levin said to the J.T.A. representative in Moscow after his conference with the Soviet leaders at the time, the Jewish population there will number 80,000 at the conclusion of the Five-Year Plan in 1933, and then, he added, we shall be able to proclaim Bureya as a Jewish Republic.

L. Rykov, at that time Chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Soviet Republic, dwelt on one occasion in an official address on the prospect of Bureya becoming a Jewish autonomous territory, and announced that Bureya was included in the Soviet Five-Year Plan, which provided for 12,000 Jewish families being settled in Bureya within five years.

As far back as July 1929, M. Smidovitch declared at a Moscow meeting that "very soon the official name of Bureya will be the Y.S.S.R., meaning the Jewish Socialist Soviet Republic".

The term Republic in this connotation is understood to mean actually a self-administrative territorial unit, on the lines of the already existing Jewish administrative regions of Kalinindorf, Freidorf, etc., and not a Republic in the generally accepted sense.

The work carried on in Bureya, so far, has been repeatedly described by leading Communist authorities as extremely disappointing, and many of the Jewish settlers who went out there, have gone back to their old homes, unwilling to stay there under the unpromising conditions obtaining there. M. Larin, a leading Communist, has contended that the Bureya plan is impracticable. The authorities have also found it increasingly difficult, in spite of all their efforts, to induce Jews in the Soviet countries to go to Bureya, and recently a new movement was started to recruit unemployed Jews in Lithuania, Latvia and other countries, as emigrants to Bureya.

According to the latest figures available last month, there are now less than 4,000 Jewish souls in Bureya.

DIFFICULT SITUATION IN JEWISH AGENCY SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE:

HEAVY CUTS MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN UNITY OF EDUCATION SYSTEM SAYS DR. BERKSON IN RESIGNING POST AS DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION: WITHDRAWS HOWEVER RESIGNATION FROM JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE TEMPORARILY: JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE CONTENDS UNITY OF EDUCATION NOT IMPAIRED BY REDUCTIONS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL BECAUSE OTHERWISE AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS MAY BE ENDANGERED: SCHOOLS STILL CLOSED.

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

The situation in the Jewish Agency schools in Palestine remains very difficult, and the schools which were to have been reopened on Sunday are still closed.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency announces that owing to the financial situation reductions amounting to £33,000 are being made immediately in the budget, of which £20,000 represent reductions in the education budget, and that an additional curtailment of £8,000 is to be made at an early date.

Dr. Berkson, the Director of the Education Department of the Jewish Agency and a member of the Jewish Agency Executive, has therefore tendered his resignation, declaring that he does not believe that with these reductions it will be possible to maintain the unity of the education system. He has been persuaded, however, to withdraw temporarily his resignation from the Jewish Agency Executive, of which, too, he is a member, and to continue to act on the Executive, although resigning his position as Director of the Education Department.

The Executive of the Jewish Agency states that the unity of Zionist education is not impaired by the reduction, which, it says, is essential, because otherwise the agricultural settlements would be endangered.

HEBREW LANGUAGE NOT EXCLUDED FROM QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED FOR
PALESTINE POLICE FORCE: WAS OMITTED FROM ORDER BY MISTAKE
POLICE COMMANDANT DECLARES.

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

Knowledge of the Hebrew language is necessary as a qualification for securing promotion in the Palestine Police Force, like Arabic, Mr. Spicer, the Commandant of the Palestine Police Force, declared to the J.T.A. here to-day. Omission of the fact from the order which has just been issued on the subject was due to a mistake, he said, which will be rectified.

The question of the status of the Hebrew language in Palestine was raised in the House of Commons this year, by Mr. Mills, a Labour member, who asked Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, whether he could state the number of British officials in Palestine who had passed examinations in Arabic or Hebrew, or both, and if he was aware that the governmental communications were written in Arabic when replying to that race, and in English when replying to Hebrew communities, and would he cause an enquiry to be made into this distinction. Dr. Shiels replied that he was not in a position to give the figures asked for by Mr. Mills, and he went on to say that the Colonial Secretary (then Lord Passfield) was not aware of any general rule or practice as described with regard to the conduct of official correspondence in Palestine, but he would make enquiry in the matter.

JEWISH UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM IN POLAND: JEWISH ECONOMIC COUNCIL
SETS UP SPECIAL UNEMPLOYED COMMISSION AND DECIDES TO HOLD
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY MEETINGS TO DEAL WITH URGENT JEWISH
ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

Warsaw, Oct. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish Economic Council in Poland has decided to-day at a meeting held under the chairmanship of Deputy Wacław Wislicki, that it will hold plenary meetings regularly once a fortnight in order to deal with urgent questions affecting the economic status of the Jewish population. The Council also decided to establish a special commission for Jewish unemployed questions.

Deputy Wislicki was last week appointed by the Government as a member of the State Emergency Committee for Unemployed. Senator Adolf Trusker is another Jewish member, and ex-Senator Raphael Szereszewski is a member of the Executive.

YIDDISHIST SCHOOLS IN WARSAW RECEIVING SUBSIDY FROM JEWISH
COMMUNITY TO SAVE THEM FROM EVICTION.

Warsaw, Oct. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

M. Mazur, the President of the Warsaw Jewish Community Executive, received to-day a delegation of the Yiddishist School Organisation, Zisho, who drew his attention to the critical state of the Yiddishist schools, owing to the lack of funds, pointing out that many of the schools are in actual danger of eviction from the school buildings for arrears of rent. M. Mazur promised the delegation that the Community will give the Zisho a subsidy of 3,500 zlotys, as in 1927.

While the previous Executive of the Warsaw Jewish Community was in office under the presidency of the Zionist ex-Deputy Farbstein, the Agudist representatives voted against subsidising the Zisho schools, on the ground that they do not give Bible instruction. At the last communal elections, however, the Folkist Party gave the Agudists their support, enabling them to obtain a majority on the Community and to have an Agudist President, one of the conditions being that the Zisho schools would be given their subsidy.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV CASSEL "WORLD FAMOUS JEWISH ECONOMIST SUCCEEDS
PROFESSOR EINSTEIN AS RHODES LECTURER AT OXFORD."

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

Professor Gustav Cassel, the great Swedish economist (he is a Jew), has accepted the invitation of the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford and the Rhodes Trustees to be the Rhodes Memorial Lecturer for the year 1931-2. Professor Cassel will reside in Oxford during the summer term 1932. The title of his lectures will be announced later.

∴ Professor Cassel, who was born in Sweden in 1866, is one of the greatest authorities in the world on monetary problems and the gold standard. His memorandum on the world's monetary problems was published by the League of Nations for submission to the International Financial Conference held in Brussels in 1920. His proposals were adopted by a number of European countries in stabilising their currency.

Last year, Professor Einstein was the Rhodes Memorial Lecturer at Oxford. The Rhodes Memorial lectureship was established by the Trustees of the Estate of the late Cecil Rhodes, to be awarded to a man usually residing outside Britain, of outstanding distinction in public life, science, scholarship, letters, or business. The Fellow is required to give two or more public lectures and to reside in Oxford for at least one whole term.

PROFESSOR FRIEDLANDER'S SON ACQUITTED BY PALESTINE COURT OF
CHARGE OF COMMUNISM: HAD BEEN IN DANGER OF DEPORTATION TO
AMERICA.

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

Mr. Friedlander, son of the late Professor Friedlander, the famous American Jewish scholar, who was murdered in the Ukraine while on a relief expedition to the Jewish population there at the time of the civil war, was acquitted to-day by the District Court of Jaffa of the charge of Communism, for which he was arrested on "Communist Day" last August. He had been charged with unfurling a red flag, but he contended that the policeman had seized on him by mistake, because he happened to have been standing near by, looking on. It was feared at one time that he would be deported to America.

Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Chancellor of the Hebrew University, who is his guardian, was not in Palestine at the time of his arrest, but immediately he returned he took up the matter and was able to establish that there had been a misunderstanding and that Friedlander had been arrested by mistake.

DEATH OF JEWISH DEPUTY IN SALONICA: FOUNDER OF LOCAL B'NAI
B'RITH MOVEMENT AND OF SALONICA ZIONIST CLUB.

Salonica, Oct. 7th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputy David Matalon, who was the founder of the B'nai B'rith movement in Salonica and who also brought about the establishment of the new Zionist Club here, died to-day at the age of 59. The funeral, which will take place to-morrow, is being arranged by the Salonica Jewish Community as a mark of appreciation of the many services which he rendered to the population of Salonica in his public and private life.