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RABBI BRODIE AND REVEREND JACOB DANGLOW CONDUCT FUNERAL SERVICE FOR GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH; VAST CROWDS ARRIVE BY SPECIAL TRAINS FROM ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA TO ATTEND BURIAL; GUNS BOOMING AND BELLS RINGING AS BODY LOWERED INTO GRAVE BESIDE THAT OF HIS WIFE IN JEWISH CEMETERY.

Melbourne, Oct. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Rev. Jacob Danglow, who was the Jewish Chaplain to the Australian Forces during the war, and Rabbi Israel Brodie, the Minister of the St. Kilda Road Synagogue, of whose Board of Management General Monash was a member, officiated at the funeral service which was held this afternoon at the Brighton Jewish Cemetery, where Sir John was buried beside his wife. Guns were booming and church-bells ringing as the body was lowered into the grave, and vast crowds, who had come by special trains from all parts of Australia, stood bare-headed in silent reverence and mourning.

In some quarters comment is made that the Jewish authorities refused to entertain a suggestion to have the funeral yesterday, because it was the Sabbath, but that the Christian community made no objection to the funeral being on Sunday.

A special memorial service for General Monash will be held at the synagogue at Toorak, where he had his home.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The War Office announces that a memorial service for General Sir John Monash will be held at the Hampstead Synagogue on Tuesday at noon. Tickets are obtainable by Australians from the High Commissioner for Australia, it is stated, and by other members of the public from the Under-Secretary of State at the War Office. Rev. Dayan Gollop, Senior Jewish Chaplain to the Forces, will officiate, and buglers from the Rifle Brigade will sound the Last Post and Reveille.

Israel Zangwill "Looked Upon General Monash As Designed By Providence As The First Governor Of Palestine".

The report on the Australian Jewish war activities published by the Australian Y.M.C.A. at the end of the war and compiled by Lieutenant Harold Boas, who was in charge of the welfare work among the Australian Jewish soldiers, contains a great many references to General Sir John Monash, "that outstanding Jewish personality, whose name is the coping-stone of the structure which this work records - Australian Jewry's part in the Great War".

Among many other references in the book, there is one reporting the opening of the Australian Jewish Soldiers' Hut in London, at which Sir John Monash presided and at which the late Israel Zangwill said that "he looked upon General Monash as designed by Providence as the first Governor of Palestine". In 1919 the Maccabees gave a dinner in London in honour of Sir John Monash in recognition of his great services as a distinguished Jewish soldier.

SAFEGUARDING THE JEWISH SABBATH: CHIEF RABBI HERTZ IN GENEVA  
FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS CALENDAR REFORM MEETING.

Geneva, Oct. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The decisive meeting of the Conference on Communications and Transit under the auspices of the League of Nations, which is opening here to-morrow to settle the question of calendar reform, may give an opportunity to the representatives of various Jewish Communities who have been invited to attend as observers, to state the Jewish case against the introduction of the Blank Day, which would have the effect of displacing the Sabbath. No definite decision has yet been adopted on this matter, the J.T.A. representative learns at the League of Nations Secretariat, because the final decision rests with the Conference itself, but it is very probable that the Jewish observers will be enabled to make brief statements, presenting the Jewish view against any tampering with God's Sabbath Law.

Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Committee on Calendar Reform, who has already been in Geneva for some days, will represent the Committee as observer at the Conference, and Mr. Elkan N. Adler, Mr. Philip S. Henry, and Mr. Arthur le Vine will represent the American League for Safeguarding the Fixity of the Sabbath.

Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz, who has been seeing various people here and holding consultations on the question, told the J.T.A. representative here that he will present resolutions of protest against any interference with the fixity of the Sabbath on behalf of thousands of Jewish communities in all countries where there are Jews living.

In addition, a petition will be presented, bearing the signatures of a number of outstanding Jews all over the world, in order to refute the suggestions which have frequently been made that the Jewish opposition to the Blank Day project is confined to a small body of orthodox Rabbis. The signatures include those of Mr. Nahum Sokolov, President of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist World Organisation; Baron Edmond de Rothschild; Professor Silvain Levi, President of the Alliance Israelite Universelle; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Chairman of the American Jewish Committee; Mr. Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee of America; Mr. Herbert H. Lehman, Lieut.-Governor of New York State; Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, President of the Board of Jewish Deputies; Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, President of the United Synagogue; Dr. J. L. Lagnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University; Mr. Ch. N. Rialik, the Hebrew poet laureate; Senator van den Bergh, Herr Oscar Wassermann, and many other Jewish lay leaders in Germany, Poland, Italy, and other countries.

CRISIS IN JEWISH AGENCY SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE: EMERGENCY CONFERENCE CALLED FOR TUESDAY: SCHOOLS STILL CLOSED WEEK AFTER  
OPENING DATE.

Jerusalem, Oct. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Executive of the Jewish Agency and of the Vaad Leumi are calling an emergency Conference at Tel Aviv on Tuesday, to deal with the educational crisis in the Jewish Agency schools, caused by the £20,000 cut in the education budget, as a result of which the Jewish Agency schools, which were to have been opened last Sunday, are still closed. All members of the Vaad Leumi, all members resident in Palestine of the Actions Committee of the Zionist Organisation, and representatives of the Tel Aviv Municipality, the Teachers' Association and the Farmers' Union have been invited to the Conference.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND CONFERENCE IN LIVERPOOL: SCHEME FOR  
ADOPTION OF COLONIES IN PALESTINE.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Biennial Conference of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland was opened here this morning. Mr. R. B. Solomon, the President, delivered the presidential address.

The last Conference held in September 1930, the report presented to the Conference recalls, was an emergency gathering prompted by the events in Palestine and Mr. Leopold Schen's resignation from the position of President. Since June, Mr. Schen has been acting as the representative of the Jewish National Fund in the British Empire.

The year just concluded was a difficult one for the Zionist movement, the report says. The Jewish National Fund was particularly affected by the Simpson Report and by the severe economic depression. Difficult though times have been, it adds, it is a matter of concern that it has been possible to increase the receipts only slightly during the year.

In connection with the 30th. anniversary of the Jewish National Fund, which occurs this year, and the 50th. anniversary of Binyan Ha'aretz and the Bilu, the Pioneers of Land Redemption, the Conference is asked to call on the Jewish National Fund Commissions in Great Britain and Ireland each to adopt a colony in Palestine and to undertake to collect over an agreed period a sum of money equal to the cost to the Jewish National Fund of the particular colony adopted.

The Conference is also urged to continue the Land Redemption Scheme by calling on every Jewish family to redeem through the Jewish National Fund a piece of land in Palestine equal in area to their home in this country.

Other resolutions before the Conference express belief that the ultimate success of the Jewish upbuilding in Palestine depends on the creation of a farming class for whom land acquisition is vital, and therefore welcome the declared intention of the Seventeenth Zionist Congress to oppose every law impeding the acquisition of land by the Jewish people as contrary to the terms of the Mandate, and endorse the policy of the Jewish National Fund to acquire land in all parts of Palestine where there is the possibility of settlement in the near future, pledging support to the demand of the Seventeenth Zionist Congress that an adequate portion of the State lands in Palestine be transferred to the Jewish people for settlement requirements, as laid down in the Mandate.

Rev. S. Frampton made special mention of the Jewish National Fund Conference and the 30th. anniversary of the Jewish National Fund in the course of his sermon at the Pines Road Synagogue here yesterday morning.

Professor Selig Brodetsky, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist World Organisation will address the Conference this afternoon, and Mr. Leopold Schen will speak on the work of the Jewish National Fund in Palestine.

HITLER RECEIVED BY HINDENBURG.

Berlin, Oct. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the President of the German Republic, received to-day for the first time, Adolf Hitler, the head of the Nazi movement. Several months ago, it was reported that there was to be a meeting between the two, but it was promptly denied officially. Now it is stated that the meeting has come about as the result of the same request for an interview made by Hitler months ago to the President, which had remained unanswered till now.

In some quarters it is suggested that the interview turned on the possibility of Hitler's co-operation in the Government, while in others it is stated that President Hindenburg as his Field-Marshal ordered Hitler not to create any embarrassments for the Government. No official statement concerning the interview has been issued, so that all is conjecture. Hitler is expected to make a statement on his interview with the President at the demonstration of Hugenberg Nationalists, Hitlerists and Steelhelmers, which is to be held to-morrow at Harzburg.

A crowd of thousands of Hitlerists, shouting "Hail Hitler", was outside the Presidential Palace when Hitler drove up for his interview with the President. A big cordon of police kept order, and no trouble occurred.

FOUR HITLERIST BARRACKS CLOSED DOWN BY BERLIN POLICE.

Berlin, Oct. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Police Presidium has to-day suppressed four Hitlerist barracks, including that situated in the African Casino, in the Luetzow Strasse, where the Hitlerist storm troops were mobilised for the anti-Jewish excesses on Rosh Hashanah.

JEWISH JURYMEN WITHDRAWS FROM HELLDORF CASE EXPLAINING HE IS NOT IMPARTIAL.

Berlin, Oct. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Following the challenge of the Counsel for the Defence against the "Jewish" jurymen in the trial against Count Helldorf, the Berlin Commandant of the Hitlerist storm troops and the other prisoners accused of organising the anti-Jewish excesses in Berlin on Rosh Hashanah, one of the jurymen, Lothar Schmidt, told the court to-day that he is a Jew, and therefore not impartial, and asked to be released from service.

The case has again been adjourned till Monday, for the purpose of reconstituting the jury.

CHIEF RABBINATE FOR FINLAND ACCEPTED BY POLISH MIZRACHIST LEADER.

Warsaw, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. S. Federbusch, of Lemberg, the leader of the Galician Mizrachi, and a former Deputy of the Polish Parliament, has been elected as Chief Rabbi of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

Dr. Federbusch, who is 41, comes of a family of Hassidim and Jewish scholars, and received his Rabbinical diploma in 1900, although he has been engaged mainly in political and journalistic activity. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Mizrachi World Organisation and of the Actions Committee of the Zionist World Organisation.

A hundred years ago there were no Jews in Finland, the Swedish Law forbidding Jews to settle in the country. In the reign of Nicholas I. a number of Jewish boys from the Pale of Settlement in Russia were carried off to Finland to be trained for the military, and they laid the foundations of the Jewish Community, which numbers about 1,553 souls. The social and political conditions of the Jews of Finland are good, and antisemitism is unknown in the country.

WHAT ALLIANCE ISRAELITE HAS DONE IN 70 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE  
FOR JE' ISF EDUCATION.

Paris, Oct. 9th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A detailed report on the educational work conducted by the Alliance Israelite Universelle among the Jewish populations of the Orient and the Balkans during the 70 years since its foundation in 1862, has been delivered by M. Bigart, the Secretary of the Alliance, at a Congress of the Alliance which has been held here in connection with the Colonial Exhibition in Paris, with Admiral Lacaze, former Minister of the Navy, in the chair.

The Alliance opened its first school in 1862 in Tetuan, in Morocco, he said. In 1864 it opened another at Tangier; in 1865 in Baghdad, and in 1869 in Adrianople. The Alliance schools at Beyrouth, Aleppo and Choumla were established in 1869.

After the Franco-German war of 1870, the school work was extended to all Jewish communities of importance in Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece and North Africa. There were in 1870 fourteen schools. In 1880 the number had grown to 431; in 1900 it was 100, and in 1914, when the Great War broke out, there were 183 schools attended by 48,000 pupils.

The Great War, which brought about such great territorial changes, especially in the Balkan countries, the report proceeds, caused many changes also in the school system of the Alliance, but on the whole the system held its own.

Since the end of the war, in 1918, the work has again been on the upgrade, and the number of schools has been added to each year, the number being limited only by the budgetary possibilities.

In the present year, 1931, the Alliance Israelite Universelle has been conducting 38 schools in Morocco, attended by 10,500 pupils; nine schools in Greece with 2,000 pupils; ten schools in Syria with 2,900 pupils; nine schools in Palestine with 3,700 pupils; seven in Mesopotamia with 5,000 pupils, fifteen in Persia with 5,200 pupils; six in Tunis with 3,300 pupils; 18 in the Balkan countries with 8,000 pupils, and two in Egypt and Tripoli with 500 pupils. In addition, the Alliance has an agricultural school in Jaffa with 190 resident pupils.

The schools are mostly of the elementary type, but in the last few years advanced or supplementary courses have been arranged in the principal schools for selected pupils, qualified and willing to proceed further with their studies.

From the beginning, the French language has been the medium of instruction in the schools of the Alliance, the report says, explaining that this is so not only because of the advantages which French has as a language of education, but also because it is in almost general use in the Lower Mediterranean, where the Alliance carries on most of its work. Experience, it adds, has long since justified the choice, showing that the instruction given through the medium of the French language has not retarded in any way the instruction in the national or local tongue, which occupies an important place in the curriculum.

The curriculum is essentially the same as that in the case of pupils attending schools in France, it is added, but it is not merely an imitation, because it takes into consideration the conditions peculiar to the particular country, and is adapted to the requirements of the national authorities.

Same Facilities For Rich And Poor: Alliance Schools Also Open  
To Children Of Moslems And Christians And Never Has Any  
Charge Of Attempted Proselytism Been Made Against Alliance.

A feature of the Alliance schools, it is pointed out, which makes for union between the various classes is that the children of the rich and the poor obtain the same instruction, under the same conditions, and this contact strengthens the feeling of equality among them, which the children take with them afterwards into their outside life, and thus help to build up a sense of social solidarity among the Jewish populations of these areas.

The schools of the Alliance, the report says further, are open to the children of Moslems and Christians, but these do not take part in the religious instruction, and no complaint of attempted proselytism has ever been made against the Alliance. In Persia, for instance, where the division between the different religions was till recently a frequent cause of conflict, the sons of high Persian officials have been entering the schools of the Alliance. The same thing has lately been happening also in the Alliance schools in Turkey.

The Alliance also conducts an after-care activity. In the ordinary way, when the child leaves school at the age of 13 or 14, it is liable to drop into an environment where it may lose all the advantages of the training it has received in the Alliance schools. To prevent that, the Alliance has formed old-pupils' associations for the purpose of maintaining contacts. These associations are organised as mutual aid societies, recreation groups, study circles, etc., and it is in these associations that the intellectual activities of the Jewish communities of the particular areas are for the most part concentrated.

At the start of its school work, the Alliance thought that it would be able to find Jewish teachers in France who would be willing to go abroad to carry to the Jewish populations of these far places the light of civilisation and modern thought. Their ignorance of the local language and customs, the prejudices and hostilities which existed in many quarters, and the climatic hardships were a source of difficulty, however.

In order to overcome these difficulties, the Alliance decided in 1867, to recruit its teaching staff from its own schools in the Orient and in Africa, selecting the most capable students, and enabling them to complete their professional training in France, including the facilities afforded in the teachers' training schools, which have been specially created for this purpose.

Experience has justified this course, the report says, and to-day all the Alliance schools are directed by men and women teachers, most of whom are natives of the areas in which they conduct their work, and who are graduates of the Alliance training schools. The training school for boys in Paris has 60 resident pupils; and that for girls, which is situated in Versailles, has 58 resident pupils.

The good results of our work, the report concludes, is due largely to this method of recruiting our teachers on the spot, so that the schools are in the charge of men and women who are familiar with the needs, the language, and the customs of the country, and who are in sympathy with the native population.