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ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAKS IN POLISH PROVINCIAL TOWNS CONTINUE:
"REVENGE FOR WACLAWSKI" STUDENTS SHOUT BEATING JEWS:
WACLAWSKI'S BROTHER BROUGHT DOWN TO WARSAW FOR ANTI-
JEWISH AGITATION AND GOES ON TO CRACOW FOR SAME PURPOSE:
BIALYSTOCK CZENSTOCHOVA KOVEL AND PABIANICE NEW SCENES
OF ANTI-JEWISH ATTACKS: WARSAW ITSELF REMAINS QUIET BUT
JEWS FEAR IT IS LULL BEFORE FRESH STORM.

Warsaw, Nov. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The dead National Democratic student Waclawski who was killed in Vilna is being exploited as a martyr by the National Democratic Party to stir up new anti-Jewish outbreaks. (Now there is a real dead body in Vilna and the National Democrats have seized on it with ghoulish glee, inciting people by accusing the Jews of murdering a National Democratic student, the chief Government organ, the "Gazeta Polska", wrote several days ago, adding that if it were not for the National Democrats instigating the disturbances the students would have gone on peacefully with their studies, instead of knocking each other about, so that no matter whose the hand that struck him down, it was the National Democrats who murdered Waclawski).

As part of the campaign, Waclawski's brother has been brought down from Vilna to Warsaw and has been given a big official reception at the National Democratic Party headquarters, at which the Jews were represented as the murderers of his brother. He has now gone on to Cracow to continue his anti-Jewish propaganda there.

In the same way, memorial services are still being held for Waclawski in various towns throughout the country, usually followed by anti-Jewish demonstrations and disorders, when the congregations leave the place of worship.

At Czenstochova, students and others coming out of the Cathedral after a memorial service had been held there for Stanislaw Waclawski, attacked Jews in the streets. The attacks were repeated in the afternoon. Antisemitic cries were raised in the streets, and windows were smashed in a number of Jewish houses. Several arrests were made by the police.

In the Warsaw suburb of Brudno, a group of National Democratic students from Warsaw went about shouting "Revenge for Waclawski!", and beating Jews. Two Jews, Aaron Rapper and Feivish Lomstein, were injured, and the hooligans escaped before the police arrived on the scene.

Another band of hooligans attacked Jews in the Warsaw suburb of Romberchov, smashing windows in Jewish shops and in the synagogue. Fifteen of the hooligans were arrested, among them several students.

In the town of Bialystock a crowd of school youths assembled outside the Jewish Community building shouting abuse and threats against the Jews. An attack was made on one of the synagogues, and slight damage was done.

The town of Lowicz is quieter now, but isolated attacks on individual Jews are still being made. The Jewish population is complaining that the Director of the local secondary school is taking no action against the pupils who took part in the anti-Jewish demonstrations. One of the Jews injured in Lowicz, a man named Hodes, is in a critical condition.

An outcry has also been raised by the action of the Lowicz Law Court in dismissing to-day a Jewish girl named Lieberman, the only Jewish employee in the court, explaining that it has something to do with the investigation which the police are conducting into the disorders in the town. The Jewish press is demanding a real explanation of her dismissal.

Jews have been attacked also in Pabianice, near Lodz, and in Kovel Windows in Jewish houses have been smashed and several Jews have been beaten by school youths in the streets.

At this evening's session of the Warsaw City Council a resolution was introduced by some of the members protesting against the anti-Jewish disturbances, and appealing to the population to keep the peace. The National Democratic members vigorously opposed the resolution, and finally walked out of the meeting hall, so that there was no quorum, and the Council had to adjourn without proceeding with the resolution.

At the same time the "Gazeta Warszawska" and the other National Democratic papers which at first were conducting a virulent agitation against the Jews, are refraining from publishing any further anti-Jewish incitement. It is suggested that the two sections of the National Democratic Party, which respectively instigated and opposed the anti-Jewish outbreaks, have agreed that for the present the Party Press should suspend its activities in connection with the outbreaks until the Party as such has decided its attitude. A prominent National Democratic Party leader, whose name is not given, has told the Yiddish daily "Moment" that the outbreaks were instigated by the Radical section of the Party without the consent of the official Party leaders, who immediately tried to stem the agitation. The anti-Jewish character was only a pretext, he added, because it is generally agreed that the Jews have in the past year delivered up their quota of Jewish corpses for dissection, and that the numbers of Jewish students at the Universities now is no greater than when the National Democratic Minister of Education, Professor Glombinski, was in office.

The Radical section of the National Democratic Party was, however, anxious to start a series of disturbances all over the country to embarrass the Government, and made use of the ever-popular anti-Jewish slogan, so that actually the Jews were the innocent victims of the warfare of the National Democratic Opposition against the Government.

Meanwhile, Warsaw itself remains quiet, but in Jewish circles there is a fear that it may be only a lull before another storm.

CLASH BETWEEN POLISH AND JEWISH STUDENTS IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 17th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A group of National Democratic Polish students attending Paris University attacked several Jewish students walking along the Boulevard St. Michel. The police arrived and took away the papers of the assailants, one of whom is Count Stanislaw Tiszkiewicz. The Jewish students have lodged a protest with the Polish Ambassador in Paris.

NEW PALESTINE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO SUCCEED MR. NORMAN BENTWICH.

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

Mr. Parry Herbert Trusted, K.C., former Attorney-General in the Leeward Islands, has been appointed Attorney-General to the Palestine Government in succession to Mr. Norman Bentwich, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here learns. Mr. Trusted, who is 43 years of age, was called to the Bar in the Inner Temple in 1913. He fought at the front in 1914-19, and in 1925-27 was Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in the Leeward Islands.

COLONIAL SECRETARY ASKING PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REPORT ON MURDERS OF JEWISH PIKERS IN PALESTINE.

London, Nov. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons to-day whether his attention had been called to the murder of a young Jew and Jewess on the coast north of Tel Aviv, and to the difficulty experienced by the police in making an arrest, and whether he was now prepared to allow the Jews the right to carry weapons for self-defence in face of the dangers surrounding them.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Colonial Secretary, replied that he had seen a reference to this incident in the press, and is asking the High Commissioner for a report.

LORD READING PRESIDING AT DINNER TO BE GIVEN DR. WEIZMANN IN LONDON NEXT MONTH BY JEWISH AGENCY.

London, Nov. 18th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Earl of Reading will preside at a banquet which will be given in honour of Dr. Ch. Weizmann under the auspices of the British section of the Jewish Agency and the English Zionist Federation at Grosvenor House on Monday evening, December 7th. Colonel Amery, former Secretary for the Colonies, and Colonel Walter Elliott, will be the principal speakers.

Arrangements have been made with the B.B.C. for broadcasting the speeches in England, and they will also be relayed to the United States.

Lady Erleigh is Chairman of the Banqueting Committee with Major H. L. Nathan, M.P., as Vice-Chairman. The patrons include the Dowager Lady Melchett, Lady Simon, Lady Samuel, Viscountess Snowden, Sir Louis Baron, Sir Julian Cahn, Sir Montagu Burton, Sir Philip Hartog, and a number of other distinguished persons.

No appeal will be made at the Banquet but the Committee has undertaken such an appeal in anticipation of the banquet, and already over £3,000 have been raised.

COMMUNISTS IN JERUSALEM PRISON ATTACK WARDERS.

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

Twelve prisoners and thirteen warders in the Central Prison in Jerusalem were injured during a struggle which took place on Saturday, following a disturbance which Communist prisoners created in their cells, shouting, singing and beating tins, says an official police bulletin issued here, which goes on to report that the Communists were ordered to leave their cells and were removed by force when they refused to obey the order.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN PALESTINE NEEDED SAYS DR. BERKSON
FORMER JEWISH AGENCY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION: PROPRIETORSHIP
OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND FINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS
DIRECTION SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO YISHUV: AT SAME TIME
JEWISH AGENCY AS REPRESENTATIVE OF WORLD JEWRY SHOULD
RETAIN SUFFICIENT MEASURE OF INFLUENCE ON GENERAL EDUCATION-
AL POLICY.

Jerusalem, Nov. 9th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The Jewish Agency must adopt a positive policy in education; that should be the first step in putting the Hebrew educational work in Palestine on a sound foundation, Dr. Berkson, till recently head of the Jewish Agency Educational system in Palestine, declared here in the course of an interview with press representatives. When I say that the Jewish Agency has not such a clear policy, he went on, I have reference to both Zionists and non-Zionists. As Dr. Arlosoroff explained at the meeting of representatives of the Yishuv last week, there are differences of opinion on this matter in the Zionist camp itself. According to Dr. Arlosoroff, it is particularly among the non-Zionists that there is observable a tendency to uphold the place of education in the programme of the Jewish Agency, while it is rather among the Zionists that a large body of opinion exists which gives preference to the colonisation work. And in this attitude of certain groups in Zionism, I see a danger not only to education, but to the Zionist Movement, as a movement of national renaissance as a whole.

With all the emphasis on the importance of education in the programme of the Jewish Agency, I do not wish to imply that the proprietorship of and the directing authority over the educational system must remain in the hands of the Agency. A clear distinction should be made between the responsibility for the fate of education in Palestine and for adequate financial assistance on the one hand and the present system by which the Jewish Agency takes full responsibility. The responsibility of the Jewish Agency should be strictly defined, and should be held vis-a-vis the Yishuv, as an organised entity, not vis-a-vis individual institutions and teachers. The appropriation of the Jewish Agency to the Yishuv for educational purposes should be sufficiently large to make possible the maintenance of the educational work at a minimum level, but it should be given as one block grant to the institution in the Yishuv charged with the administration of education. This institution should consult the Agency in all matters, but the final decision should rest with the local body. In other words, instead of the Agency, as now, directing education with the help of the Yishuv, the Yishuv should conduct the educational work with the help of the Agency.

I do not share the view of those who believe that the Yishuv has reached the stage where it can bear the burden of education without financial help from the Diaspora. The Yishuv is already making a large contribution to the upkeep of the educational work. Last year, for example, over £P.70,000 were derived from the Yishuv in the form of fees and contributions of the local communities, and about £P.20,000 from the Government. These £P.90,000 constitute over 50 per cent. of the total expenditure on the schools maintained by or affiliated with the Department of Education of the Jewish Agency. To this sum should be added a not inconsiderable expenditure by Jews in Palestine on the maintenance of other schools. In the year 1931-32, the proportion of the Yishuv's participation will be still higher, but it should be remembered

that a large part of the Yishuv is wretchedly poor, the present system of taxation is not designed to extract the maximum from people of means, the local Kehilloth are not yet sufficiently well organised, and that a not inconsiderable part of the Yishuv are in the position of immigrants who have not as yet established themselves.

With the transfer of education to the Yishuv, the income from local sources could probably be increased to some extent; it may be hoped also that in the course of time, Government would increase its participation; but even taking those factors fully into account, I am fully convinced that a long period must elapse before the Yishuv will be able to maintain the educational system even at a minimum level, with its own means. In the final analysis, self-support in education cannot be expected until the Yishuv becomes self-supporting as a whole.

The Jewish Agency must adopt a positive educational policy and accord to education an important place among its activities for the upbuilding of Palestine. It must also define its moral and financial responsibility in regard to education and determine the extent and the form of its participation for a definite number of years. The appropriation must be sufficiently large to ensure, together with a maximum participation by the Yishuv and the Government, a minimum standard of Hebrew education in Palestine.

The proprietorship of the educational system and the final responsibility for its direction should be transferred to the Yishuv. At the same time the Jewish Agency, as the representative of World Jewry, should retain a sufficient measure of influence upon general educational policy. The participation of the Agency should be transmitted to the Yishuv in the form of a grant-in-aid given on conditions that will ensure a minimum educational standard.

The Education Code should be amended in such a manner as to render the administration of education less complicated and less cumbersome; to strengthen the central authority without prejudicing the autonomy of the parties in the internal affairs of the schools; and to afford to parents an adequate measure of participation and influence in the various bodies participating in the direction of an educational system.

DR. GERGEL LEADING AUTHORITY ON JEWISH ECONOMIC LIFE IN RUSSIA
AND PROMINENT JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE AND OZE WORKER
DIES SUDDENLY IN BERLIN SOON AFTER RETURNING FROM VISIT TO
AMERICA.

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

Soon after returning to his home here from a stay in America, Dr. Nahum Gergel, one of the greatest authorities on Jewish economic life in Russia, died here to-day of a heart attack. Dr. Gergel, who was only 44 years of age, was the Director of the Yekopo, the Big Jewish relief organisation in Russia, "Yevreiskie Komitet Pomoschtschi", which was founded in Russia at the beginning of the Great War to provide sanitary and other relief among the Jewish war victims and refugees who were driven from their homes by the Russian army. It also did a great deal of work among the pogrom victims at the time of the Civil War and the pogroms in the Ukraine in 1918-20. Many members of his own family were killed in the pogrom in Kiev. He left Russia soon after, the Yekopo finally being submerged by the Communist Idgeskom and was at the European headquarters of the Joint Distribution Committee in Berlin, where he was responsible for the literary work on Jewish economic life in Russia, on which subject he also wrote a book. He was also a prominent worker in the Jewish Health Organisation Oze, and his last visit to America was in the interests of the projected Yiddish Encyclopaedia.

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