DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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LORD READING MAKING SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

London, Jan. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Viscount Erleigh has received a cable from Luxor stating that his father, Lord Reading, passed a good night, is making satisfactory progress, and is taking nourishment.

TROUBLE IN PALESTINE JEWISH SCHOOLS: NEW PROPOSAL FOR PAYING ARREARS OF SALARY BEING CONSIDERED BY TEACHERS WHICH MAY BE FOLLOWED BY REOPENING OF SCHOOLS.

Jerusalem, Jan. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Central Committee of the Hebrew Teachers' Organisation is considering a new proposal for settling the dispute in the Jewish Agency schools in Palestine, which it is believed may at last provide the formula for a settlement, allowing for the reopening of the schools.

The proposal, to which the Jewish Agency Executive has already given its consent, has been put forward by the Tel Aviv Municipal Council, and provides that the teachers should be paid their salaries in cash for eleven months in the current year, and that they should be given notes on account of the four months' arrears of salary due to them from last year, which the Tel Aviv Municipality will try to convert for them into cash.

LORE TREE VANDALISM ON JEWISH NATIONAL FUND LAND IN PALESTINE: 2,500 TREES UPROOTED: BEDOUIN SUSPECTS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Jerusalem, Jan. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

2,500 young trees have been uprooted in the Jewish National Fund wood near the colony of Nahalal. The vandals have also taken away poles which were to be used for fencing off the wood. Several Bedouins have been arrested on suspicion, but have been again released.

SIR BOYD MERRIMAN BECOMES MEMBER OF GOVERNMENT.

London, Jan. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Sir Frank Boyd Merriman, K.C., who was the leading Counsel for the Jewish Agency before the Shaw Enquiry Commission after the 1929 outbreak in Palestine, has been appointed Solicitor-General in the National Government.

Sir Boyd held the office of Solicitor-General in the last Conservative Government.

CLAIM TO HAVE IDENTIFIED PHAROAH'S DAUGHTER WHO FOUND MOSES IN BULRUSHES.

London, Jan. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Discoveries made in the royal tombs of Jericho have made it possible, in the opinion of Sir Charles Marston, who is responsible for the Marston Archeological Expedition now in Palestine with Professor John Garstang as Director, to identify with considerable certainty the Egyptian Princess who, more than 3,300 years ago, found the infant Moses among the bulrushes of the Nile, the "Daily Mail" states to-day.

The new discoveries, consisting of pottery and scarabs, place the date of the Exodus at about 1440 B.C., Sir Charles told a "Daily Mail" representative. This date confirms, and has the confirmation of, the Bible. The Exodus took place soon after the death of Thotmes III., who reigned for about 53 years. He was preceded by Thotmes II., who reigned for 13 years. During the whole of the reign of Thotmes II and the first 14 years of the reign of Thotmes III, the real ruler of the country was Hatasu, the most masterful Princess in Egyptian history. She was the sister of Thotmes II. The discoveries in Jericho make it possible to identify this Princess as the one who found Moses in the bulrushes. It was her favour that brought him to power, and it was her death that made it necessary for him to flee from Egypt to Midian for the remaining 40 years of the reign of Thotmes III.

CANADIAN ZIONIST DIFFICULTIES SETTLED: CONFERENCE REELECTS MR. FREIMAN PRESIDENT.

Montreal, Jan. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The 23rd. Convention of the Canadian Zionist Organisation, at which Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Zionist World Organisation and the Jewish Agency, was the principal speaker, was closed to-day with the re-election of Mr. J. Freiman as President of the Organisation. In this way the long conflict in the Canadian Zionist Organisation with regard to leadership has been settled and unity has been restored.

DR. WEIZMANN'S PALESTINE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA: PREPARATIONS ALREADY CONCLUDED: DR. ALEXANDER GOLDSTEIN ARRIVES IN JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, Jan. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Weizmann's colleague in the South African Keren Hayesod Campaign has just arrived here shortly in advance of Dr. Weizmann, who is now on his way to South Africa, and has been given a big reception both in Cape Town and here, and he has already started propaganda and organisation activities. Preparations are being completed for the campaign, which will start in Cape Town on February 8th., when Dr. Weizmann is due to arrive there. The campaign in Johannesburg is due to start on February 23rd.

South African Jewry is looking forward to Dr. Weizmann's visit to the country, and public interest is growing even outside the Jewish population.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS: PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES: "SOUTH AFRICA ONE OF THE COUNTRIES WHICH FROM BEGINNING RECEIVED JEW UNGRUDGINGLY AS FELLOW-CITIZEN WITH RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES EQUAL TO THOSE OF ANY OTHER ELEMENT OF POPULATION AND GIVEN HIM FULL OPPORTUNITY TO DISPLAY STERLING QUALITIES OF HIS RACE TO ADVANTAGE OF OUR COMMON COUNTRY": NEW PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF DEPUTIES MR. HIRSCH HILLMAN DECLARES HIS POLICY WILL BE TO WATCH OVER INTERESTS OF JEWS IN SOUTH AFRICA: THOSE WERE ONLY POLITICS THEY KNEW: WOULD ENDEAVOUR LOYALLY TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT OF DAY IN ANY MATTERS AFFECTING SOUTH AFRICAN CITIZENS OF JEWISH FAITH.

Bloemfontein, Jan. 4th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Reference to Dr. Weizmann's coming visit to South Africa was made at the ninth Congress of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, which met here yesterday and to-day, by Mr. Baarburger, the President of the Bloemfontein Hebrew Community, who opened the Congress, recalling that it was in his capacity as Mayor of Bloemfontein that he had welcomed the first Congress of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies held in Bloemfontein in 1912, the year when the Board had come into existence. There were only four delegates to that first Congress attending the present Congress.

The Congress differed in one respect from all previous Congresses, in being the first since the establishment of the Board in 1912, at which most of the leading Jewish institutions and organisations in the South African Union were directly represented by their own delegates instead of largely by Jews who happened to be residents of the particular town in which the congress was being held.

The specific functions of the Board were to watch over and take action on all matters affecting the welfare of the Jews in the southern portion of the Continent of Africa, Mr. Maarburger said, so that no infraction of the rights, customs and privileges of the Jewish Community should ensue from legislative and other enactments. Since the Board had been inaugurated it had accomplished a great deal of valuable and useful work for the promotion of specifically Jewish aims and objects.

They had met under critical circumstances, he went on, and it was gratifying to see such a big representation of constituent bodies. The duties and onligations of the delegates were threefold: Their obligations to themselves as Jews, the duties which they had to discharge as South Africans, and duties which they had to discharge as citizens of the British Empire.

The Prime Minister's Message.

Mr. Raphaely, the retiring President, who had occupied the chair for the past four years and was for 23 years a member of the Executive Committee, then took the chair, and read the message he had received from the Prime Minister, General Herzog.

It gives me great pleasure, General Herzog wrote, to address a few words of welcome to the representatives of the Jewish Community of South Africa gathered together in Bloemfontein to discuss matters of common interest to them. May your deliberations be conducted in a spirit of devotion, not only in the interests of your own race but also of those of the population of South Africa as a whole, of which those of Jewish race form an integral part.

It is not necessary to say that South Africa is one of the countries which has from the very beginning of its existence as a settled community received the Jew ungrudgingly as a fellow citizen, with rights and privileges equal to those of any other element of its population, and has given him full opportunity to display the sterling qualities of his race to the advantage not only of himself, but also of our common country. I will follow your deliberations with the greatest interest, fully realising as I do that this Government, as in fact every Government, bears a grave responsibility towards all sections of the Community. May your deliberations result in furthering the well-being of your race particularly, and of our common fatherland in general.

The New President's Declaration of Policy.

Mr. Hirsch Hillman, who was elected the new President of the Board, Mr. Raphaely being elected Vice-President, then took the chair, and said that he wished to declare his policy, which he would like to have accepted inside and outside the Congress. The object of the Board, he pursued, was to watch and keep guard over the interests of their people in this country. These were the only politics they knew. Their aim would be to endeavour loyally to co-operate with the Government of the day in any matters affecting the interests of South African citizens of the Jewish faith. They wanted to assure the Government that it could rely on the Board's wholehearted and loyal co-operation in any measure affecting their country in general

and the citizens of their faith in particular. When any action affecting the Jewish section of the community was being considered by any individual in the Government Administration, he would like that action to be considered in conjunction with the message sent to this Congress by the Prime Minister. He unreservedly accepted the message of goodwill sent them by General Herzog in the full sense of the word. This message, in conjunction with the expressions of goodwill of the other political parties, was a token of co-operation.

Some 25 to 30 years ago, Mr. Hillman went on, he was farming in Cape Colony, and no one knew better than he the spirit of goodwill that used to exist, particularly between the old Dutch farmers and our own people. He could not possibly believe that this spirit had vanished. He wanted to believe that the same spirit of goodwill still existed and that merely a superficial atmosphere of suspicion had been allowed to be created. They knew full well that once such atmosphere prevailed every action was misinterpreted and misunderstood, and it would be the business of the Board to use every effort and endeavour to establish that old atmosphere of goodwill among the different sections of people in South Africa.

No country could succeed to prosper, he said, if any one section of its population labored under a sense of injustice, and it was as much in the interests of South Africa as in the interests of their own particular section of the population that all component parts of the population of South Africa should work together in harmony.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION OF POLISH JEWS?

Warsaw, Jan. 25th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

There are a number of Jews in Poland who are engaged in fruit and vegetable gardening and also in agriculture, the Yiddish daily "Najer Hajnt" writes to-day. They are organised in a society, the President of which is a certain M. Streit, and the Vice-President is Councillor Isaac Engelman, a member of the Warsaw City Council. The leaders of this Organisation have drawn up a plan for settling no less than 200,000 Jews on the land in Poland. On Saturday night, Messrs. Streit and Engelman called a meeting, at which they outlined their plan. Mr. Engelman, who is himself a big landowner and an agriculturist on a large scale, stated that there are in Poland a large number of Jewish landowners who own 600,000 morgen of land. Because of the bad conditions in agriculture at present, these Jewish landowners, he said, are ready at any moment to parcel out their land and sell it for small farms. If they reckoned 20 morgen land as necessary for a family to earn its living, these 600,000 morgen of land in Jewish possession (land not in Jewish possession would be impossible to buy) could be divided up among 30,000 Jewish families, comprising about 200,000 souls.

According to Mr. Engelman's plan, based on his expert knowledge of agriculture, 15 of the 20 morgen land could be used for growing corn, and the other 5 for meadow land, so arranged that each colony would have a wide stretch of meadow land worked on co-operative lines. Asked how much 20 morgen of land would cost, Mr. Engelman said that with land as cheap as it is now, especially in the border districts, it should cost 5,000 zlotys. A two-roomed house and kitchen should cost 2,000 zlotys, stables 1,000 zlotys, 3 cows 450 zlotys, implements and share of a collective tractor 1,000 zlotys, two horses 250 zlotys, cost of living for one year till the farm brings returns 1,500 zlotys, and unanticipated expenditure 500 zlotys, making a total of 11,700 zlotys. These are outside figures, Mr. Engelman said, which in most cases can be reduced.

Mr. Streit put forward an alternative plan, for fruit and vegetable farming, for which, he said, only four morgen of land would be necessary per family, and it would cost only 7,700 zlotys to settle a Jewish family.

How was the money to be raised? There are three million Jews in Poland, Mr. Streit said. If each gives 20 groschen a month, they would have 600,000 zlotys a year, and with this money they would gradually be able to settle Jews on the land. The money could be collected by the Jewish communities in each town and township and forwarded to the central organisation. Mr. Engelman, however, thought that the Jewish organisations, both in Poland and abroad would find it possible to help in providing some of the funds, so that the work could be speeded up.

Government Favours Scheme Initiators Claim: I Am A Zionist Mr. Engelman Says And Have No Idea Of Competing With Palestine But Wherever Opportunity Offers Of Productivising Jews It Should Be Taken.

Where would they find the colonists? In the first place, they said, among the declassed traders, who would be given a training in land work in the same way as the Haluzim are trained before going out to Palestine, for which purpose they would have a central training farm belonging to the organisation. They would organise co-operatives, through which the Jewish colonists would sell their products.

This is no fantasy, Mr. Engelman said. I say that as an expert in these things. Land is cheap now, cattle are cheap, poultry are cheap, timber is cheap, labour is cheap, the colonists are easily obtainable because great numbers of Jews have nothing to do and there is really no choice for them. I doubt whether such an opportunity will recur in our generation, and the present opportunity should, therefore, be utilised so that as many Jews as possible should be settled on the land now.

Mr. Engelman said that he had discussed the matter with a number of Government officials and with the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, and he could tell them that the Government was with them and would put no obstacles in the way. The initiators would proceed with their plan. A commission of three members, consisting of himself, Mr. Streit, and Senator Mendelssohn had been constituted, and they were going to work. There would be a second public meeting on February 20th.

I myself, Mr. Engelman said, am a Zionist, a Mizrachist. I believe in Palestine, and in the Zionist ideal, and I cannot be accused of running this scheme in competition to Palestine. My only point is that wherever there is a chance of productivising Jews by helping to put them on the land, that chance must be taken and used to the full.

The audience listened very attentively to the plan as outlined at the meeting, the "Hajnt" concludes, and although it sounded fantastic, it adds, it was certainly very interesting.

GOEBBELS FINED FOR REFUSING TO ANSWER QUESTIONS IN HELLDORF TRIAL.

Berlin, Jan. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputy Goebbels, the Hitlerist leader in Berlin, has been fined 500 Marks for refusing to give evidence (as reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 26th. inst. in the case against Count Helldorf and his accomplices in the anti-Jewish excesses in the Kurfuerstendamm last Rosh Hashanah, declaring arrogantly that he would tell the court whether he had arranged with Count Helldorf to have a pogrom against the Jews if he was confronted with the policy spy who had said so.

He has also been prohibited from speaking at any public meetings this week, because of the insults which he directed during his appearance in court against the Berlin police authorities and the Jewish Vice-President of the Berlin Police Force, Mr. Weiss.

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