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FRENCH REPORT ON PALESTINE NOT TO BE PUBLISHED NOW: NOT TILL  
 IT CAN BE DONE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH GOVERNMENT DECISIONS  
 HIGH COMMISSIONER STATES IN HANDING REPORT TO JEWISH  
 AGENCY AND ARAB EXECUTIVE FOR THEIR OBSERVATIONS.

Jerusalem, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The French Report on Palestine Development which was handed to-day by the High Commissioner, General Sir Arthur Wauchop, to the Jewish Agency Executive and the Palestine Arab Executive, will not be published until publication can be made simultaneously with the decisions arrived at by the British Government after studying the Report, the High Commissioner stated in handing the report to-day to the two bodies, and the decisions will not be made, he said, until the Jewish Agency Executive and the Arab Executive have made their observations on the Report and these are submitted to the Government together with the recommendations of the High Commissioner.

COPY OF FRENCH REPORT HANDED BY COLONIAL OFFICE TO LONDON  
 JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE: SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENT  
 DECISIONS WILL OVERSHADOW REPORT: POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT  
 MAY CONSIDER IT EXPEDIENT UNDER PRESENT FINANCIAL  
 CONDITIONS NOT TO ASK PARLIAMENT FOR AUTHORISATION OF  
 £2½ MILLION POUND DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

London, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Colonial Office handed a copy of the French Report to the Executive of the Jewish Agency in London this afternoon.

The J.T.A. understands that publication of the Report is not expected for some time, until both the Jewish Agency and the Arab Executive have submitted their observations, following which the Government will formulate its policy on Palestine development on the basis of the High Commissioner's recommendations and publish it simultaneously with the French Report, which was not contemplated some time ago, when it was thought that the French Report might be made public before submission to the Jewish and Arab sides.

The simultaneous publication of the Government policy is likely to overshadow the recommendations made by Mr. French, since the shaping and tendency of future Palestine development depends not on the French Report, but on the Government policy formulated after consideration of the Report.

The Government policy in still subject to consideration in Parliament, which would have to be asked to sanction the £2,500,000 loan required for carrying out the work of development, and in view of the present financial situation, the Government may decide that it is not expedient to ask Parliament for the loan, and may leave the matter over and confine itself to attempting to carry out such parts of the Development Scheme as the regular annual Palestine budget will permit.

MORE JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE: THOUSAND FAMILIES TO BE SETTLED ON 18,850 DUNAM IN VADI HAVARITH.

Jerusalem, June 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish National Fund has allocated 18,850 dunam in the Vadi Havarith area for establishing nine settlements consisting of a thousand families. 425 of these families will be middle-class settlers.

SEVEN ARABS ARRESTED FOR UPROOTING TREES IN JEWISH ORANGE GROVES: JEWISH ORANGE GROWERS SEEING HIGH COMMISSIONER TO DEMAND MEASURES TO STOP TREE VANDALISM.

Jerusalem, June 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Seven Arabs have been arrested on suspicion of having uprooted over a thousand trees in Jewish orange groves in the Jaffa district.

A delegation of Jewish orange growers is seeing the High Commissioner in order to demand that measures should be taken to put a stop to this tree vandalism, which has become very serious of late.

DR. WEIZMANN ADDRESSES PARLIAMENTARY PRO-PALESTINE COMMITTEE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Ch. Weizmann addressed last night in the House of Commons a big meeting of members of Parliament belonging to the Parliamentary Pro-Palestine Committee. Many prominent members of both Houses were present.

Dr. Weizmann spoke of his recent visit to South Africa and of the enthusiasm of the Jewish Community of the country for the Jewish National Home.

WILL JERUSALEM GRAND MUFTI GO?: FRESH ELECTIONS TO SUPREME MOSLEM COUNCIL TO TAKE PLACE NEXT MONTH: ARAB PAPER SAYS HOWEVER ELECTIONS WILL CONCERN ONLY FOUR MEMBERS AND MUFTI WILL RETAIN POSITION PERMANENTLY.

Jerusalem, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Fresh elections to the Moslem Supreme Council will take place during July, the Arab organ "Meraat el Shark" reports, and in well-informed quarters the report is stated to be correct.

The High Commissioner had an interview recently with members of the Supreme Moslem Council, the report says, in which the question of the elections to the Council was discussed and a decision was reached. The Council's financial situation was also discussed.

No election to the Moslem Supreme Council has taken place since its formation by Sir Herbert Samuel in 1924, during his term of office as High Commissioner. Elections were held in 1926, but they were declared invalid by the Supreme Court after an action had been brought by the Moslem Opposition to the Grand Mufti.

The Government is expected to act now on the report of the Committee appointed by Lord Plumer in 1926, to recommend a revision of the regulations of the Supreme Moslem Council, providing among other things for a system of election to the Council.

The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government in 1929, but was never published, and no action was taken on it, so far, the Palestine Government explaining that "action on this report was postponed owing to the August 1929 disturbances.

The Jaffa correspondent of the "Ahram", however, states that he has learned that the elections to the Moslem Supreme Council will be held only for four members, and that the President (the Mufti) will retain his position permanently.

The correspondent adds that the Government has already informed the Arab leaders of the new laws with regard to the Moslem Council and the Municipalities.

HARDOON MARRIAGE RECOGNISED BY SHANGHAI COURT: HAVING LIVED FOR 45 YEARS AS HUSBAND AND WIFE IS SUFFICIENT TO MAKE MARRIAGE LEGAL: FAMILY STILL CONTINUING ACTION TO SECURE TRIAL ACCORDING TO IRAQ LAW.

Shanghai, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The marriage of the late Silas Aaron Hardoon, the Jewish multi-millionaire who died here a year ago, to his widow, a Buddhist, to whom he has left the whole of his vast estate, having made her in his will sole heiress, sole executrix, and sole administrator of the estate, has been recognised by the court here to-day, although they were not married according to Jewish religious law. The fact that they had lived together as husband and wife for 45 years was sufficient to make the marriage legal, the court has ruled.

Leading members of the Shanghai Jewish Community have given evidence that the widow, Mrs. Eliza Hardoon, never was Jewish and had always observed the Buddhist faith, and the Baghdad Beth Din sent in a testimony declaring that the marriage was illegal and is not recognised as valid.

The decision of the court, upholding the marriage, has destroyed the principal argument of the family of the late Silas Aaron Hardoon, who claim that the estate should be divided among them, on the ground that the widow, not having, in their view, been legally married, was not entitled to inherit.

The case is being continued, however, in the hope that the question of the domicile of the late Silas Hardoon may be decided in their favour. Although Mr. Hardoon was permanently resident in Shanghai for 63 years, they contend that in this international settlement where Chinese or other domicile cannot be acquired, he remained a subject of Iraq, having been born in Baghdad, and claim that the case must therefore be tried according to Iraq law.

The Government of Iraq is supporting the claim of the family, demanding that as Hardoon was an Iraq subject who had never renounced his citizenship, the case should be heard according to Iraq law.

Alternatively, it is claimed that as Mr. Hardoon was in 1925 given special privileges accepting him as a British citizen, the case should be tried under British law, but in no case according to Chinese law.

Mr. Silas Aaron Hardoon, who died in July 1931 at the age of 84, is stated to have left the greatest hoard of gold ever gathered by any one person in the Far East.

Although married to a Chinese woman who retained her Buddhist faith, Mr. Hardoon continued to be a prominent member of the Jewish Community of Shanghai, and he died and was buried as a Jew.

Relatives living in Shanghai, Baghdad, Basra, Bombay, Jerusalem and other places have filed claims to the estate, and they declare that they will carry their case as far as the Privy Council in London.

Mr. Horace Samuel, who was formerly a prominent advocate in Palestine, is appearing in the case on behalf of one of the claimants, Mr. Isaac Hardoon, of Bombay.

LATVIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION ISSUES ORDINANCE FOR PROMOTION OF LETTISH CULTURE IN MINORITY SCHOOLS: COMPLAINS MINORITY NATIONALITIES ENGAGED IN SEPARATIST POLICY: LATVIAN STATE WAS CREATED BY LETTISH MAJORITY NOT BY MINORITIES HE SAYS: IF STATE WERE IN DANGER LETTISH MAJORITY WOULD DEFEND IT.

Riga, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Minister of Education, M. Keninsch, has issued a new order relating to the minority secondary and professional schools, which provides: (1) That the secondary and professional schools of the minorities may teach only children belonging to that nationality whose mother tongue is used as the language of instruction in the school; (2) that in the secondary and professional schools of the Jewish minority, the language of instruction must be Yiddish, or Hebrew; (3) in the secondary and professional schools, where the language of instruction is the State language, children of all nationalities may be taught; (4) these provisions will enter into force on August 1st., 1932. In the existing minority secondary and professional schools these provisions will apply from August 1st., 1932 to newly-enrolled students, and will extend gradually to all classes in these schools, so that in the course of 1933-34 it will extend to the second class, and so on.

Teachers in the minority schools will have to pass an examination in the Lettish language by June 1st., 1934.

The Minister of Education has issued a further order under which all representatives and teachers of minority schools must sit for an examination in the Lettish language, written and oral, by June 1st., 1934. Teachers who will have attained the age of 50 by January 1st., 1932 will be exempt from the examination. A special examining commission will be set up by the Schools Department for this purpose. Teachers and school representatives who have passed the examination will be given preference in appointments to minority schools.

The same curriculum as in the Lettish schools will have to be introduced into the minority schools.

A third order issued by the Minister of Education relates to the preparatory, elementary and continuation schools of the minorities and provides that (1) beginning with the school year 1932-3 the existing curriculum of the Lettish preparatory, elementary and continuation schools must be introduced into the preparatory, elementary and continuation schools of the minorities. All subjects, in addition to the Lettish language and the mother tongue of the minority, will in future have to be taught according to this curriculum; (2) the Lettish language, the mother tongue of the minority, and the religious education of Jewish students and students of the Old Believers are to be taught in the minority schools according to a special programme which will have to be approved by the Minister of Education; (3) the Lettish language must be placed on the same level in the minority schools as the minority language. In addition to the Lettish language and the mother tongue of the minority, the minority schools, beginning with the fifth elementary class, may also teach one foreign language, Russian, German, French, or English, as the School Administration decides in agreement with the proper school authority; (4) the Lettish language and the history and the geography of Latvia, must be taught in the Lettish language, and must be taught as independent subjects. They must not form part of the general history, or general geography lessons, or of lessons on other subjects; (5) subjects which are not included in the curriculum of the Lettish elementary schools, must not be taught in the minority schools, except by permission of the Minister of Education if there are

special circumstances, or if it is not contrary to the basic principles of the law relating to the educational institutions of Latvia; (6) all alterations in the programmes of the Lettish preparatory, elementary and continuation schools automatically come into effect in the preparatory, elementary and continuation schools of the minorities, except where a special exempting ordinance is issued by the Ministry of Education.

All existing ordinances relating to the preparatory, elementary and continuation schools of the minorities are cancelled by this order.

### Must Have One Unified Culture Minister Says In Parliament.

Speaking in the Sejm, the Minister of Education, M. Keninsch, explained his policy by declaring that the Ministry of Education is doing everything possible to strengthen the national forces of the Lettish people.

The Latvian State, he said, was created by the Lettish majority and not by the minorities, and if the State were at any time in danger, it would be the Lettish majority that would defend the country.

The Minister alleged that the minority nationalities are conducting a separatist policy, instead of realising that Latvia must have one unified Lettish culture. The minorities cannot create a culture of their own in Latvia, he said, and it is therefore evident that all their forces must be devoted to developing Lettish culture, which alone has any chance of development in our country.

The Lettish people have the right, he said, to demand that the minorities must know the Lettish language. It is essential that the cultures of the minorities, insofar as they exist, must merge with the Lettish culture. The trouble with education and culture in Latvia is that the youth of the country is divided up into several groups, so that it is impossible for us to have one great united culture. That explains why Lettish culture does not occupy the important place that it should. If we admit that each minority may have an elementary school, he said, the secondary school, however, must be one in which all children will receive the same education in the one Latvian culture common to all the people of our country. It is necessary to unify the secondary schools not only for economic reasons, he said, but also for the sake of the future of Latvia.

The Minister of Education contended that he was not animated by hostility to the minorities, but he could not tolerate the minorities setting up a State within a State. It was Lettish culture that must unite all the peoples living in Latvia, just as in all other countries the culture of the majority people is the only decisive and dominating culture. Our minorities refuse to respect our Lettish culture, he said. We can understand people opposing a Government or a Minister, but they must not oppose the Lettish people.

### Jewish Deputy Repudiates Minister's Charge Against Minorities: In Liberation War Minorities Especially Jews Fought Shoulder To Shoulder With Letts For Independence.

Deputy Wittenberg, of the Agudath Israel, repudiated the charge made against the minorities. It is not true, he said, that in time of trouble only the Lettish majority would defend the country. The war of liberation had proved, he said, that the minorities, especially the Jews, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Letts for the independence of their common country. The Minister had no ground for the charges he had made against them. Nobody had any complaint to make if the minister of Education sought to promote Lettish culture, to make it a source of pride to the entire population of Latvia. But the

Minister, in order to attain his goal, was seeking to destroy the cultures of the minorities. That they could not permit. His assertion that the minority cultures were competing with the Lettish culture was not justified. The minorities only wanted to develop their distinctive character. They wanted to carry on their school system and retain their national culture. We do not want to compete with Lettish culture in the sense of fighting against it and seeking to destroy it. The Minister said that he wants to build and develop Lettish culture. At whose expense? At the expense of the minorities. A short while ago the Minister of Education called a conference of the minorities to tell them that he was going to do away with the school inspectors. If he had called together the minorities and asked them for their assistance to increase the study of the Lettish language in the minority schools, the minorities would have assisted him, and the scheme would have been a success. But the Minister had not done that. What he was doing was not a real educational policy. It did not lead to national revival. Instead of doing something positive, he was destroying. He was closing down secondary schools, artisan schools, dismissing school inspectors. That was not building. It was disruptive. It was a policy of cultural enmity and hatred. If the minorities had anything good, the Minister was out to destroy it, and on their ruins he thought he would build up Lettish culture.

The Minister of Education, Deputy Wittenberg said, was speaking in defence of one unified cultural system for all inhabitants, but he forget that the great majority of the Lettish students treat every young Jew who has entered the University as an enemy. What measures had the Minister of Education taken to put down this antisemitic feeling, which is being preached in the official organ of the Lettish University?

What Latvia needs, Deputy Wittenberg said, is a Minister of Education who represents not a group or a Party, but the whole people. The minorities cannot collaborate with a Minister whose activity consists only of destroying the cultural foundation and the cultural achievements of the minorities.

PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC EQUALITY OF CITIZENS EXISTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA ONLY ON PAPER SAYS JEWISH ORGAN: NO CHANCE OF JEW GETTING ANY STATE OR UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENT.

Prague, June 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The "Rozvoj", the organ of the Czech Jews, commenting on a statement made recently in the "Slovenska Politika", the organ of the Slovak Clerical Party, to the effect that no more Jews are to be given appointments in Government service in Slovakia, says that this is not at all surprising, because quietly and unobtrusively the same thing is being done not only in Slovakia, but also in Bohemia and Moravia. This is so in practically all official departments, it says. The principle of democratic equality of all citizens exists in Czechoslovakia only on paper. A Jew, however well qualified he is, encounters the utmost difficulty in obtaining an appointment as a professor in a secondary school. At the Universities there is no chance at all of any Jew obtaining a professorial appointment, and it is practically impossible for a Jew to become even a Lecturer at a University. We know of a case where a University student who obtained distinction at every examination in his secondary school and at the university and whose doctorate dissertation is a scientific work that will last, has been refused an appointment, because he is of Jewish origin.

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