

Jews against Arab claims

Well-known Polish columnist and editor, Koskowski, published an article, under this title, in the "Warsaw Courier", in connection with the current events in Palestine.

The question arises as to whether England is able to properly fulfill the mandate over Palestine, which was entrusted to it, in April 1920, by the League of Nations. Every few years, riots break out in this country, disrupting normal life and threatening to halt Jewish immigration.

In 1929, in Geneva, the British government found itself being humiliatingly censured, when it was required to explain its helplessness in the face of the then widespread Palestinian riots, during which a thousand people were killed. The current disturbances have become so widespread, that they have even forced the authorities to declare a state of emergency in parts of the country and have, once again, strained relations between Arabs and Jews.

What can come of all this, unless the mandate administration displays the necessary energy and persistent determination?

It is said that, in the Arab movement directed against the Jewish immigration to Palestine, Berlin also plays a role and has recently become a centre of Islamic propaganda. In the 1934 budget of the German propaganda ministry, 3,360,000 marks were allocated for operations in Egypt, Palestine and in parts of North Africa.

It's not easy for us, the uninitiated, to understand the Third Reich's interest in stoking antisemitic feelings in places where its own Jewish population, which it consciously displaces, might go. This would be a contrary action to Hitler's programme, which consisted in systematically getting rid of the Jewish minority from Germany.

However, perhaps Hitler's propaganda, among the Arabs, is guided by other motives, the meaning of which we cannot grasp here. In any case, if it exists, it serves as a fertile ground.

Because, over the last dozen or so years, the All-Arab movement has been developing very rapidly without any external propaganda, and it is revealing its enormous ambitions.

Among other things, it considers Palestine to be ethnically and unconditionally an Arab country. The far-reaching demands of the Palestinian Arabs are known. If the English agreed to them, Jewish immigration to Palestine would stop completely and some of the Jews, who settled there after 1920, may even have to leave their regained homeland.

It is said that Palestinian Jews do not display much political maturity and tact in their contacts with Arabs. However, it is impossible not to acknowledge the validity of their position when they defend themselves, for example against the establishment of a Legislative

Council, which would ensure an Arab majority, namely the issuing of anti-Jewish laws and regulation. After all, the Jews are there, at last, in the country of their ancestors, they have the "national seat" solemnly promised by the English and approved by the League of Nations. They wish to be protected from the fate that has befallen them in many countries of the Diaspora. Their protests are, therefore, understandable and their fight against All-Arab grievances is justified.

There is no doubt that Jewish immigration to Palestine assumed unexpectedly significant proportions. In recent years, 30,000 to 40,000 emigrants arrived there each year.

At the same time, however, the country's prosperity increased quite significantly. An expression of the extremely vibrant Palestinian economy is the national budget, which is not only balance, but also shows a revenue surplus of three million pounds sterling.

Apparently, there are no unemployed people. There is no news of any economic crisis – instead, we talk about the "golden age" in comparison with Europe.

New settlements are constantly being built, roads are excellent and primitive Arab agriculture is giving way to garden culture.

This remarkable state of affairs is confirmed, not only by exalted Zionists, but also by impartial traveller, examining the experiment of a Jewish "seat" with an administrative competence.

The improvement of the overall Palestinian economy is also accompanied by the immigration to Palestine of Arabs from those neighbouring countries where the economic relations are worse.

So, it is not true to say that Jews do not allow local Arabs to live. Their traditional ruthlessness in economic activity can probably be felt there. But, in any case, by revitalising various areas of the

economy, the Jews created new means of earning money for the Arabs also.

Therefore, the Arabs' antisemitic movement has no economic basis. It is purely a political movement, resulting from the extremely high ambitions of the Arab countries. The Jewish Agency for Palestine delegate to the League of Nations stated that "the Arabs possess vast territories and several independent state, while the Jews possess only one Palestine".

But what if the English really need the Arabs in this troublesome area and do not wish to cool their pro-English feelings? But, is it worth wondering about the shortcomings of the Mandate holder, when we know that it will not leave such a valuable military and political facility? And then there is no one in the world who can take its place. One of the Zionists once prayed – to the United States.

Countries saturated with Jewish populations must be most

interested in what is happening in the Palestine.

For example, if ten thousand Jews per year (or perhaps even more) had emigrated from Poland in recent years, both Jews and Poles would be happy with this process.

Even though, in any case, Palestine cannot absorb as many Jews as would be necessary to significantly alleviate the Jewish issue. It cannot fully solve the Jewish emigration issue.

It turns out to be more capable of economic and population development that we had previously thought a few years ago.

Stopping Jewish immigration to Palestine would further an already acute issue in Europe.

Therefore, we hope that, understanding this, the Palestinian ruler will be able to resist the pressure of the morbidly swollen Arab claims.

B. K.

A meeting against antisemitism

Last week, a large meeting of Jewish working intelligentsia was held in Warsaw. It was convened by the founders of the Congress to Fight Antisemitism.

The first speaker was Mr Czapiński, who had conducted a sociological analysis of antisemitism and stressed that the economic basis of antisemitism lies in the petty bourgeoisie, and the political goals of the antisemitic movement include, above all, the fight against the socialist movement in defence of the existing system.

Discussing the spread of antisemitism, he pointed to the progressive movement of the Sanacja towards the National Democrats. He also discussed a number of Sanacja publications dealing with the Jewish issue and arguing that Poland should be freed from the Jews through emigration.

Mr Czapiński concluded his speech by pointing to the need for a common struggle of the working classes of all nationalities.

The next speaker was Mr Ehrlich, who discussed the political side of anti-semitism, presenting an increasingly decisive antisemitic policy, not only of the National

Democrats, but also the Sanacja.

He pointed to the consistent implementation of the policy of revival of all economic sectors, where the state exercises influence.

Discussing the attitude of the current Sejm towards the issue of the law on ritual slaughter, he pointed out that this Sejm, which was supposed to be a barrier against antisemitism, according to Jewish politicians, turned out to be, in practice, more antisemitic than any previous Sejm in Poland.

On this occasion, the speaker reminds the audience of the famous saying by Mr. Miedziński that "the Sanacja is ready to consider favourably" any deliberate method of fighting the Jews.

Mr Próchnik considered whether antisemitism is an elemental force which cannot be resisted. In the antisemitic campaign, propaganda and agitation of the greatest importance.

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to oppose the agitation carried out amongst the broader classes, who are excluded from workshops as a result of the crisis.

Investigation into the Żyrardowski affair

The criminal investigation into the board and management of Zakłady Żyrardowski AKC [companies], who were removed following a judicial sequester appointment, has taken two years and will soon end.

The two accused French directors, Lucien Vermeersch and "Mojżesz" Caen have, for a long time, been permitted, by the judicial and investigative authorities, to remain abroad. They will now have to return from Paris and be at the court's disposal in Warsaw.

Before closing the investigation, Judge Demant will show them the files from previous investigations.

The third defendant, Count Potocki, is in the country and submitted a high security deposit, just like the accused French citizens.

The former Żyrardowski management is facing charges for breaching trust while performing the duties of managers of a joint-stock company. The law contains articles providing penalties for such breaches.

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