

TURKISH JEWS RENOUNCE NATIONAL MINORITY RIGHTS; REJECT CLAIM TO PROTECTION UNDER TREATY TERMS

Seventy Notables, Members of Jewish National Assembly, Sign Solemn Act Renouncing Rights Guaranteed by Lausanne Treaty; First Jewish Group to Repudiate Protection Termed "Obligation of International Concern"

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Constantinople, Aug. 7.—The Jews of Turkey renounced their claim to the national minority rights, guaranteed them together with the other minorities in Turkey, under the Peace Treaty of Lausanne, at a meeting of Turkish-Jewish notables held here yesterday.

This decision of Turkish-Jewish leaders, representing the first group in Europe and Asia to renounce the national minority rights recognized as an "obligation of international concern," and placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations, was taken at a meeting of seventy members of what is termed the Jewish National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey.

The Assembly met under the presidency of Jacques Bey Nahmias, and heard the report submitted by the Commission on the Reorganization of the Jewish communities in Turkey, appointed for that purpose some time ago. After submitting a detailed report of the negotiations conducted with the Turkish Government, the Commission proposed to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

Decision of Notables of Jewish National Assembly of Turkey

1. To proclaim solemnly the complete renunciation by Turkish Jewry of all national minority rights guaranteed by the Treaty of Lausanne; 2. To request the Turkish Government to issue such ordinances as would regulate the administration of the affairs of the Jewish community and the maintenance of its scholastic, charitable and educational institutions, as well as to indicate the means of assuring the existence of these institutions by lending them moral and material support; 3. To submit to the Turkish Government a draft of a bill to establish the legal status of the community and to maintain the existing contribution toward Jewish institutions.

The Assembly adopted unanimously the report and the resolutions submitted by the Commission and elected a committee of five to present these resolutions to the Turkish Government.

All seventy notables who were present signed the Act renouncing the claim of Turkish Jewry to the national minority rights.

This act of the Jewish National Assembly made a tremendous impression in Jewish circles here. It was pointed out that since the Treaty of Lausanne was signed, the intention was expressed in various quarters to renounce the rights of Turkish Jewry as a minority. The view was frequently expressed that inasmuch as Turkey is now a

free Republic, guaranteeing equal terms of citizenship to all, the existence of special national minority rights is of no purpose. The opinion was also expressed that this Act of the seventy Turkish-Jewish notables is in line with the tradition of the loyalty of Turkish Jews to established authority.

Text of Section III of Lausanne Treaty Guaranteeing Minority Rights

Section III of the Treaty of Lausanne, signed on July 24, 1923, dealing with the protection of minorities, says:

"Article 37: Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 38 to 44 shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, nor regulation, nor official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, nor official action prevail over them.

"Article 38: The Turkish Government undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

"All inhabitants of Turkey shall be entitled to free exercise, whether in public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, the observance of which shall

not be incompatible with public order and good morals.

"Non-Moslem minorities will enjoy full freedom of movement and of emigration, subject to the measures applied, on the whole or on part of the territory to all Turkish nationals, and which may be taken by the Turkish Government for national defence, or for the maintenance of public order.

"Article 39: Jewish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities will enjoy the same civil and political rights as Moslems.

"All the inhabitants of Turkey, with-
(Continued on Page 3)

FRENCH-JEWISH AUTHOR INVESTIGATES PETLURA POGROMS IN UKRAINA (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Moscow, Aug. 7.—Bernard Lekach, well-known French Jewish author and newspaperman, is expected to arrive here this week.

Monsieur Lekach, who is a representative of the Paris newspaper "Soir", will visit Ukraina for the purpose of collecting data on the pogrom period under Petlura, in connection with the Schwartzbard trial. Mr. Lekach is now touring that part of Ukraine which is under Poland.

JUDGE PERSUADES MURDERER TO WITHDRAW HIS CONFESSION VINDICATING JEWISH MERCHANT

New Sensational Development in German Dreyfus Affair Stirrs Country; Republican Press Denounces Act Unparalleled in Judicial History

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The case of Rudolf Haas, the Magdeburg Jewish merchant accused of the murder of his bookkeeper, Helling, continues to hold public attention in Germany.

Notwithstanding the fact that Schroeder had confessed murdering Helling and stated that the accused Jewish merchant had nothing to do with it, Haas is still held in jail, the Magdeburg authorities refusing to release him.

The case has now taken another sensational and complicated turn. The metropolitan press reports that shortly after Schroeder had, in the presence of Berlin public officials signed a confession that he had murdered Helling on his own initiative, in order to obtain money, the investigating Magdeburg judge, Dr. Koelling, ordered Schroeder's removal from police custody to the building where persons awaiting examination are detained. The inves-

tigating judge then visited Schroeder and persuaded him to withdraw his confession and repeat his charges against Haas. Following this, the Magdeburg police published yesterday an official statement declaring that Schroeder had withdrawn his previous confession which vindicated Haas.

This development has caused a stir in the Berlin Republican press. It is pointed out that this act of the investigating judge is unparalleled in judicial history. Judge Koelling is a leading member of the Stahlheim League, a strong monarchist organization. The Nationalist press attacks the Prussian Minister of the Interior Severing, accusing him of favoring the Republican Jew Haas. The Republican press also devotes considerable space to this matter.

The Magdeburg anti-Semites maintain a united front declaring that Haas did incite Schroeder to kill Helling.

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the week except
Saturday and Jewish high holidays
by the

Jewish Daily Bulletin Co., Inc.
611 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Telephone: Spring 1614

Jacob Landau President
Meer Grossman Vice-President
Samuel Binstock Treasurer and Secretary

Vol. III. Monday, Aug. 9, 1926. No. 544.

Offices of the Jewish Daily Bulletin
New York 611 Broadway
London 244 High Holborn
Paris 5, Rue Nouvelle, Paris IX
Berlin W. 15 Duesseldorfer Strasse 72
Warsaw Ulica Aleje Jerozolimskie No. 18
Jerusalem Hasotel Bldg
Cairo 13, Abou-El Sebah

Subscription Rates
U.S. and Canada Foreign
One Year \$10.00 \$15.00
Six Months 6.00 8.00
One Month 1.00 1.50

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 15, 1924,
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y.,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Copyrighted

RABBI URGES ROUMANIAN SENATE TO ENACT LEGISLA- TION TOLERANT TO JEWS

**Jewish Senator In Address Describes
Present Situation**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bucharest, Aug. 7.—A description of the present situation of the Jewish communities in Roumania was given by Rabbi Zirelsohn, member of the Roumanian Senate for Bessarabia.

During his address in the Senate Rabbi Zirelsohn made the following declaration in behalf of the Jewish population:

"In recent months a disturbing wave of anti-Semitism has swept the country.

"Hatred which can bring to the State only harm and disorder has been sown among the citizens of the country. The Jewish population expects of the Government, which is inspired by the slogan 'Order, Law Obedience and Honesty,' that it will oppose the injustice and violence committed against the Jewish population," the Senator declared.

"The Jewish minority in the country has always been ready to bring the greatest sacrifices for the Fatherland. We demand of the Government that in the interests of the country it suppress, while still in its early stages, the anti-Semitic will of lawlessness and that it abolish all legal disabilities and persecutions directed against the Jewish population. We hope that in connection with the bill on the minorities the Government will recognize the Jewish population as an ethical minority which is indeed the largest minority in the country.

"When the bills on education, religion and communal organization are passed, the interests of the Jewish population must also be taken into account. The degree of civilization which a country has reached is determined by the relation of the majority to the minority, particularly its relation to the defenseless Jewish minority. We hope that the new legislations will be passed in a spirit of tolerance and understanding of the needs of the Jewish population," the Senator declared.

DAILY DIGEST OF PUBLIC OPINION ON JEWISH MATTERS

[The purpose of the Digest is informative: Preference is given to papers not generally accessible to our readers. Quotation does not indicate approval.—Editor.]

Organ of World Zionist Executive on Zionist-J.D.C. Controversy

The attitude of the "New Judea" of London, organ of the World Zionist Executive, toward the Zionist-J.D.C. controversy in America, is stated editorially in the "New Judea" of July 23.

Making reference to the J.D.C. statement, issued immediately after the recent Buffalo Zionist convention, wherein the Zionists were charged with "wilful misrepresentation," the organ of the World Zionist Executive declares:

"On reading the ponderous statement, we are bound to say that we find it a little difficult to take the charge at its face value. The alleged wilful misrepresentation strikes us as decidedly ill-founded, as indeed the whole statement is superfluous. As it is pointed out by Mr. Lipsky in his reply, the document of the J.D.C. is an uncalled-for attack upon Zionists. There is no ground for the implication contained in the statement that Zionists in America or elsewhere have interfered with the relief campaign. Even more baseless is the charge that Zionists anywhere are indifferent to the terrible plight of the Jews in Russia and in any other country. The President of the American Zionist Organization has no difficulty in showing that Zionists everywhere have always actively assisted in the organization of relief work. Indeed, there is no reason whatever why the J.D.C. should have taken such a grave objection to the attitude of the Zionist convention, condemning anti-Zionist propaganda arising out of the Russian colonization project. There was no suggestion that the J. D. C. itself is responsible for anti-Zionist propaganda. That anti-Zionist propaganda is made out of the Russian colonization cannot be denied. If any evidence were needed, M. Kalem, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, has supplied it in the course of his long statement on the Jewish question in Soviet Russia, published in a recent issue of the 'Izvestia.' Comments are unnecessary. The Soviet Government has supplied the facts which the J. D. C. endeavored to repudiate."

Orthodox Paper Defends Reform Jews

The opinion of Rabbi Ezekiel Lipschitz, leading rabbi of Poland who left the United States last week after a visit here of three months, to the effect that the Jewish immigrants in America have given up their own culture "in preference to the culture and language of non-Jews or of the rich Reform Jews whom they found here, imitating their customs and mode of life, whether good or bad," is regarded by the "Jewish Daily News," orthodox daily of New York, as "unecessarily harsh."

Writing editorially on Aug. 6 in its English section, the paper states:

"We hold no brief for 'the rich Reform Jews' but it is gross exaggeration to state that all the blame for the non-Jewishness of the Jewish masses is to be laid at their doors. Large numbers of these immigrants were only too eager to throw off the 'Jewish yoke' and very many came here ignorant of things Jewish. Today it is far easier to reach Jewishly the native-born Jew than it is the foreign-born. Rabbi Lipschitz speaks without full knowledge of actual conditions. He should have been here twenty-five years ago and he then would have been in a position to properly analyze the situation."

Says Joseph Conrad Was Not a Jew

The statement that Joseph Conrad, the famous writer, was not a Jew, as is believed in some quarters, is made by Richard Curle, one of Conrad's executors and trustees, in a letter appearing in a recent issue of the New York "Times" Book Review.

Referring to Mr. Pennell's "The Adventures of an Illustrator," wherein the writer says Conrad told him he was a Jew, Mr. Curle declares:

"According to Mr. Pennell, Conrad told him that he was born at Berditchew in Little Russia and that he was a Jew. It is quite true that Conrad was born in Berditchew, either in the district or the town—then part of Russian Poland and now a short way over the border into Russia proper—but it is totally untrue that he was a Jew. There was not one drop of Jewish blood in his veins. Mr. Pennell's memory must be completely at fault on this matter. For generations back Conrad's family on both sides were purely Polish, apart from one ancestor who was either French or Italian. In The New Republic (U. S. A.) of Aug. 4, 1918, will be found a long letter from Conrad to a correspondent, giving an account of his family and saying in the most explicit terms that he was not a Jew, as Mr. Frank Harris, the writer had apparently stated in some publication."

A series of publications is one of the features of Young Judea's educational program for the coming year.

The "Young Judean" plans, which head the year's projects, include an interesting three-fold special piece of work, namely: a manual for Young Judea members; a handbook of information and guidance for Young Judea club leaders and an illustrated pamphlet for the general public describing the purpose, meaning, scope, accomplishments and needs of National Young Judea.

Among the numerous booklets which will be printed will be the completion of the series of pamphlets on Jewish festivals, a new series on Zionist Institutions and an illustrated handbook of Palestine information for boys and girls of high school age.

The new Jewish Community Center in Midtown, N. Y., will be dedicated August 11th to August 12th. The laying of the cornerstone took place on June 14, 1925, and the building is nearly completed.

The facilities at present are: gymnasium, shower baths, banquet hall, social and meeting rooms, and other complete activities for the young people.

TURKISH JEWS RENOUNCE NATIONAL MINORITY RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

ent distinction of language, shall be equal before the law.

"Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Turkish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as, for instance, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

"No restrictions shall be imposed on the free use by any Turkish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, religion, in the press, or in publications of any kind or at public meetings.

"Notwithstanding the existence of the official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Turkish nationals of non-Turkish speech for the oral use of their own language before the Courts.

"Article 40: Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as other Turkish nationals. In particular, they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense, any charitable, religious and social institutions, any schools and other establishments for instruction and education, with the right to use their own language and exercise their own religion freely therein.

"Article 41: As regards public instruction, the Turkish Government will grant in those towns and districts, where a considerable proportion of non-Moslem nationals are resident, adequate facilities for ensuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Turkish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision will not prevent the Turkish Government from making the teaching of the Turkish language obligatory in the said schools.

"In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budgets for educational, religious, or charitable purposes.

"The sums in question shall be paid to the qualified representatives of the establishments and institutions concerned.

"Article 42: The Turkish Government undertakes to take, as regards non-Moslem minorities, in so far as concerns their family law or personal status, measures permitting the settlement of these questions in accordance with the customs of those minorities.

"These measures will be elaborated by special Commissions composed of representatives of the Turkish Government and of representatives of each of the minorities concerned in equal number. In case of divergence, the Turkish Government and the Council of the League of Nations will appoint in agreement an umpire chosen from amongst European lawyers.

"The Turkish Government undertakes to grant full protection to the churches, synagogues, cemeteries, and

other religious establishments of the above mentioned minorities. All facilities and authorization will be granted to the pious foundations, and to the religious and charitable institutions of the said minorities at present existing in Turkey, and the Turkish Government will not refuse, for the formation of new religious and charitable institutions, any of the necessary facilities which are guaranteed to other private institutions of that nature.

"Article 43: Turkish nationals belonging to non-Moslem minorities shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their faith or religious observances, and shall not be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend Courts of Law or to perform any legal business on their weekly day of rest.

"This provision, however, shall not exempt such Turkish nationals from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Turkish nationals for the preservation of public order.

"Article 44: Turkey agrees that, in so far as the preceding Articles of this Section affect non-Moslem nationals of Turkey, these provisions constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of the majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent to any modification in these Articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations."

CHURCH-SYNAGOGUE FORUM IS OPENED IN OLIVET, MICH.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Olivet, Mich., Aug. 7.—The first official conference ever held between Church and Synagogue in America on the subject of international relations, opens today. Lay and clerical delegates representing the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, the Midwest Council, and the Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, are gathering here to discuss and attempt to arrive at a unified viewpoint for action on the subject of Racial and Religious Minorities, Latin-American problems and the question of the church and synagogue in relation to the promotion of justice and peace.

The leaders of the conference include Bruce Bliven, Rabbi Ephraim Frisch of San Antonio, Texas, Samuel G. Inman, Rabbi Gerson Levi of Chicago, Reinhold Niebuhr, Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati. Dr. John W. Herring, secretary of the Committee on Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, initiated the conference.

The conference will last for an entire week. Among those scheduled to lead in discussions are Rabbi Louis I. Mishkind of Wilmington, Del. who will speak on racial and religious minorities, and Professor Abraham Cronbach of Hebrew Union College, who will lead the discussion on what church and synagogue can do to promote justice

RABBIS ON INTERDENOMINATIONAL COMMITTEE ON CONTROVERSY IN MEXICO

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—Several rabbis whose names were not disclosed, have joined another investigating committee composed of clergymen of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and other denominations, which left for Mexico City to study the present religious controversy there, a despatch from Mexico to the Catholic news service here states.

The committee is said to have arrived in Mexico. It is reported that the committee has already arranged for interviews with President Calles, members of his Cabinet and high officials of the administration. The committee expects to remain in Mexico two weeks and on returning to the United States will make known the results of its observations.

When the committee arrived at the Mexican border its members were detained by Mexican immigration officials. The members were permitted to enter Mexico following a telegram from President Calles ordering that the party be allowed to enter.

JEWISH BUTCHERS ASK AMENDMENT TO SUNDAY CLOSING LAW OF NEWARK

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Newark, N. J., Aug. 7.—Relief is in sight for the kosher butchers of this city whose interests were threatened for a time because of an ordinance adopted by the City Commission last month prohibiting the operating of retail meat markets on Sunday.

The adoption of the ordinance provoked much discussion among the kosher butchers, and, represented by counsel, they appeared at the City Commission meeting this week and urged relief. An amendment was proposed exempting them from the provisions of the ordinance. The City Commissioners referred the ordinance and the amendment to the City Law Department to be redrafted as a new ordinance in which the amendment will be incorporated. This redrafted ordinance will be brought up at next week's meeting.

INTERMARRIAGE WRECKS HOMES, FIGURES SHOW

Incompatibility out of the intermarriage of persons of different religions or nationalities was found to be the cause of 40 per cent of the first 500 "broken homes," investigated by New Haven's Bureau of Domestic Relations, a despatch of the Associated Press states.

These figures were announced by Mrs. Frances L. Roth, Assistant City Attorney in charge of the Bureau, in an address delivered before Vassar's Institute of Eugenics, which is concluding its first four weeks summer course in the study of family relationships with a symposium on divorce problems. Twenty-five per cent of the cases were due to intemperance on the part of husband or wife, twenty per cent due to inability to meet household expenses and ten per cent to infidelity.

MEMORIAL MASSMEETING FOR ISRAEL ZANGWILL TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK

American Jewish Congress Forms
Memorial Committee

Plans are being made for the holding of a large memorial mass-meeting in honor of the late Israel Zangwill, according to an announcement of the American Jewish Congress.

A special committee is being formed, representative of every circle of Jewish life, the detailed arrangements to be carried out with the aid of the Jewish Council of Greater New York and the local branch of the Congress, of which Dr. Mordecai Soltes is Chairman. Eminent men in literary and public life and leaders of thought, Jewish and non-Jewish, will be asked to address this mass-meeting which will be held in some large auditorium in New York City on about August 31st, or after "sh'loshim," the traditional Jewish thirty days of mourning.

Organizations wishing to take part in the arrangements were asked to communicate with the office of the American Jewish Congress.

SHIPPING BOARD ALTERS CLERGY TRAVEL RULING

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

Washington, July 30.—The United States Shipping Board has reversed its ruling on Section 16 of the Merchant Marine Act, holding now that clergymen may be granted free passage on Shipping Board vessels.

The Board, however, forbade such passes to be issued on vessels operated by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, leaving it optional with private operators of Government ships.

THE Public National Bank

OF NEW YORK

Resources Over \$125,000,000.00

An Office in Your Locality

"Man is the tree of the field"—is a biblical saying. In olden times there was a beautiful Jewish custom to plant a tree for every new-born child.

Palestine needs trees \$1.50 plants a tree.
Send your contribution to
THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND, Inc.
(Keren Kayemet Le Israel)
114 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.
(This space is contributed by an anonymous friend.)

THE INTER-RACIAL PRESS OF AMERICA, Inc.

NATHAN H. SEIDMAN, President
Representing American Foreign Language
Newspapers

PUBLICITY - ADVERTISING
342 Madison Avenue New York
Tel. Murray Hill 6766

ALPERT BROS. Undertakers
Beautiful Chapel, Marble Purification Room.
Single or Family Plot All Cemeteries.
216 Lenox Avenue, New York
Phone: Harlem 0114-9229

PINSKI-MASSEL PRESS, INC

If You Are Pleased with the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" Tell Your Friends to Subscribe.

SENTENCED FOR ALLEGED INSULT TO MOSLEM RELIGION

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Bagdad, Aug. 7.—Joseph Abodi, prominent Jewish merchant here, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment on a charge of insulting the Moslem religion.

The sentence imposed on the Jewish merchant caused great indignation in various circles here in view of the fact that although six Arabs testified against Abodi, the general opinion is that the charge was false. It is known that the Arabs testified against Abodi for personal reasons of vengeance.

The Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., met at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday afternoon and announced afterward its decision to take all its production out of New York City because of labor conditions.

UKRAINIZATION WILL AFFECT JEWISH STUDENTS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Riga, Aug. 7.—The Ukrainization process of the Ukraine will effect another class of Jews.

Following the campaign to Ukrainize the public institutions from which many Jewish officials were dismissed, despatches from Kiev state that the Odessa high schools will be Ukrainized during the coming year. This will affect adversely the Jewish students, most of whom are ignorant of the Ukrainian language.

Rabindranath Tagore, famous Indian poet, has arrived in London to sit for the American Jewish sculptor Jacob Epstein.

Epstein, who will make a bust of Tagore, remarked of the poet that "he is wonderfully still and patient."

Who's Who in American Jewry?

The Index

of the

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

is a

"WHO'S WHO"

of all men and women active in Jewish life in the United States, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia,

BECAUSE

it faithfully records all events in Jewish life in all parts of the world.

THE INDEX

is based on the JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, whose world-wide cable service has overlooked no action or statement worthy of note during the twelve months of 1925.

THE INDEX

alphabetically arranged, is an easy source of reference concerning any man, any fact, any event, in the Jewish world. In the INDEX, the Jewish historian, social worker, rabbi, speaker, social and communal leader finds for the first time information on any Jewish subject which he previously had to spend many hours in locating.

THE INDEX

is an encyclopedia of Jewish current events—the best key to contemporary Jewish history.

Subscribe Today!

Price: \$2.50 per copy

Index Dept., Jewish Daily Bulletin,
611 Broadway, New York.

Please send me copy
of the Index. I enclose check for \$.....

Name
Address