

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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JEWISH POPULATION OF ROUMANIAN VILLAGE NEAR KISHINEFF FLEE FROM HOMES BEFORE THREATS OF ANTISEMITIC OUTBREAK: ACTION AGAINST LOCAL POLICE CHIEF FOR SPREADING PANIC AMONG THEM: DEMAND IN PARLIAMENT FOR REMOVAL OF DISTRICT PREFECT ADMITTING HE KNEW OF ANTISEMITIC PREPARATIONS WEEKS AGO BUT DID NOT THINK THEY NEED BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

Bucharest, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The entire Jewish population of the village of Hartopu-Mare, in the district of Orhei, near Kishineff, have fled panic-stricken from their homes, some taking refuge in Orhei, and some going right on to Kishineff, fearing a serious outbreak of anti-semitic disturbance to-day in the village, where preparations were being made for the consecration of the banner of the local branch of the antisemitic terrorist organisation, the Archangel Michael (which the Government in its recent instructions to the local authorities throughout the country ordered to be suppressed and treated as an illegal organisation).

A delegation of Jews from Hartopu-Mare has visited the Directory of Gendarmes in Kishineff and lodged a complaint against the inactivity of the police of the village in face of the preparations that were being made there to work up an agitation, declaring that the Chief of Gendarmes himself had tried to spread a feeling of panic among the Jewish population by telling them what the Saturday held in store for them.

The District Prefect, M. Doncila, admits that he knew weeks ago of the preparations that were going on, but he did not think the situation was so grave as to require any special action.

The local antisemitic leader in the village, a man named Busuloc, has now been arrested, and will be put on trial. Action is also to be taken against the Chief of the Village Gendarmerie for spreading panic among the Jews. The Secretary of the Directory, M. Florescu, has promised to take all necessary measures to give full protection to the Jews and to punish all those found guilty of being concerned in the anti-Jewish movement.

One of the Bessarabian Deputies is understood to be putting an interpellation in Parliament to demand the removal of the District Prefect, who knew what was going on in the village and took no action to put a stop to it.

JEW AS JOINT LEADER OF GERMANY'S FIRST ARCTIC EXPEDITION SINCE WAR: DR. FRITZ LOEWE PROMINENT MEMBER OF JEWISH EX-SOLDIERS' FEDERATION: WON IRON CROSS FOR VALOUR IN WAR AND IS FAMOUS ALPINIST.

Berlin, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Fritz Loewe, one of the leaders of the Federation of Jewish ex-soldiers in Germany, who was awarded the Iron Cross First Class during the war for bravery, and who is one of the best known Alpinists in Germany, is one of the chief members of the German Greenland Expedition under the leadership of Professor Wegener, which is the first exploration expedition sent out from Germany since the war.

The expedition has been fitted out by the Committee for the Advancement of German Science. The expedition plans to spend the polar winter on the inland ice of Greenland.

Professor Wegener and Dr. Loewe are jointly in charge of the provisioning of the party.

While they were carrying across their last consignment of provisions, the "Schild", the official organ of the Federation of Jewish Ex-Soldiers in Germany reports, there was a sudden snow-storm in which the two expedition-leaders were caught. We hope, it says, that they succeeded in reaching the camp.

Dr. Loewe is the head of the Meteorological Station at Berlin-Tempelhof.

TO-DAY AFTER WAR IS OVER WE JEWISH SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT FOR GERMANY DURING WAR FIND WE STILL HAVE TO FIGHT FOR MOST ELEMENTARY RIGHTS IN OUR COUNTRY SAYS PRESIDENT OF JEWISH EX-SOLDIERS' FEDERATION.

Berlin, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

To-day, after the war, we Jewish soldiers who fought for Germany at the front, find that in spite of everything we still have to fight for our most elementary rights as Germans, Dr. Leo Loewenstein, the President of the Federation of Jewish Ex-Soldiers in Germany, writes in the official organ of his Federation, "Der Schild", in connection with this week's celebrations of the 60th. anniversary of the foundation of the German Reich.

On this day, Dr. Loewenstein says, we German Jews must be clear in our own minds what it is the Reich requires of us and to what extent we have given what is required of us to the Reich, and on the other hand, what we have a right to require from the Reich. We realise that we Jews are a small minority in Germany. We number only .9 per cent. of the German population. It is a subject for pride, therefore, that we can claim that at all times we have done much more than was required of us for the welfare of the Reich. In the most difficult days, during the war, we gave our blood for Germany. Yet we have had to defend ourselves against the base calumnies of the Hitlerists, who accused us of shirking, and we had to produce statistics to prove that 12,000 Jews laid down their lives on the battlefield for Germany. The leadership of the country is being taken over now by the generation that fought in the war, and its representative is now the head of the State. It is our hope that this will result in restoring the spirit of comradeship of our German people now so divided against itself - that community of all for all, that we once knew at the front.

NEVER BEFORE HAS GERMAN JEWRY STOOD IN SO GRAVE AN HOUR AS NOW SAYS PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY CENTRAL UNION OF GERMAN JEWS.

Berlin, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The present distress, the gravity of the economic crisis, have created a position full of menace for German Jewry, says a proclamation issued by the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith. There is a specific Jewish distress, it proceeds. The fight for existence which must to-day be waged by every German must be waged doubly by the Jewish German, both on behalf of himself and on behalf of his community. The difficulties of the day bring in their wake a situation fraught with real danger. It is so difficult to make one's living nowadays, that people find their whole time and all their energies taken up by it to the neglect of the affairs of the community as a whole. Yet there has never been a time when there was so much need for all Jews to work together for the protection of the Community. Never before have we stood in such a grave hour as now.

The Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith conducts the fight against the enemies of Judaism. It clears a road to understanding and peaceful relations in German life. It struggles hard for every foot of territory it can wrest from the forces of disruption for the liberties and rights of the German Jews. The Central Union stands in the front of the fight against antisemitism. We must extend this front. We call upon every Jew therefore to join the Central Union. For decades it has been standing on guard for the defence of German Jewry and its rights. To-day it is needed more than ever. The fate of German Jewry is in the scales. The younger Jewish generation must come in and join in the battle for the rights and liberty of the German Jewish Community. No Jew may stand aside at this moment. There must be no indifference and there must be no hesitation. All German Jews must join the fighting line,

NOT A SINGLE JEW EMPLOYED IN POLISH POSTAL SERVICE JEWISH DEPUTY COMPLAINS: THERE IS ONE IN TOWN OF CZORTKOV MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS CLAIMS IN REPLY: CONTENTS NO QUESTIONS ABOUT FAITH OR RACE ASKED IN APPOINTING POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

Warsaw, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Why are there no Jews employed in the Polish postal and telegraph service, Deputy Dr. Rosmarin, the Vice-Chairman of the Jewish Club of Deputies, asked when the estimates of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs came up to-day before the Budget Commission of the Sejm. There is not a single Jew employed at present in the Polish post service, although officially there is no legal restriction against Jewish employment in the service, Deputy Rosmarin said.

There is one Jew employed as a postal clerk at the Post Office in Czortkov, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs replied. If there are no other Jews employed in the postal service of the country, he went on, it is not because of any racial or religious discrimination. No questions about faith or race are considered, he said, when engaging post office officials.

Jews do not apply for positions as postmen because the work is hard and the pay is small, the then Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Miedzinski, said in Parliament some months back, when replying to a charge that his Ministry boycotted Jews. During the discussion on the Budget of his Ministry before the Budget Commission of the Sejm, Deputy Ciolkasz, speaking in the name of the Polish Socialist Party (P.P.S.) had protested against the boycott of Jews in the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. Deputy Dr. Rosmarin as the representative of the Club of Jewish Deputies, had said that even in the time of the Czar there had been a Jewish postman in the Nalevki district (the Jewish quarter of Warsaw). They did not ask for the appointment of so many Jewish postal officials, he said, as the Jews are entitled to in proportion to their numbers, but they did ask the Ministry to begin appointing some Jews.

The Minister in his reply contended that the Ministry did not enforce any boycott against Jews. It had issued instructions to all Departments, he said, that there must be no distinction made on account of nationality in the appointment of officials. It was the Jews who were themselves responsible, because they did not apply for positions in the post office, because the work was hard and the pay was small.

A few days later, the question was again raised by the then Jewish Senator Koerner, who wanted to know why among the 10,288 Post Office officials in Congress Poland, there was not a single Jew. This time, the Minister replied that it was because the Ministry was giving precedence to ex-soldiers, and because it had also been found that Jews are physically not fitted for the hard work of letter-carriers. Jews do not apply for employment in the post office, he said, because the work is too hard for them.

JEW APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECTION ON COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT: FIRST LEAGUE OF NATIONS DIRECTORSHIP HELD BY JEW: IN CHARGE OF SECTION DEALING WITH CALENDAR REFORM QUESTION IN WHICH JEWS VITALLY INTERESTED BECAUSE OF DANGER TO FIXITY OF SABBATH IN PRESENT CALENDAR REFORM PROPOSALS BEFORE LEAGUE.

Geneva, Jan. 24th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Robert Haas, a French Jew, who has been for years Chief of Section of the League of Nations Section on Communications and Transit, has been appointed by the Council of the League of Nations at its present session to be Director of the Section, in succession to Sir Arthur James Salter.

Professor Haas, who is 40 years of age, is the first Jew to hold the position of a Director of a League of Nations Department. He has been Professor at Paris University, and was Assistant Secretary of the Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways at the Peace Conference in 1919.

The Section on Communications and Transit, of which he is now the head, is the Department of the League of Nations in charge of the question of Calendar Reform, in which Jews are vitally interested, because of the danger to Sabbath observance contained in the present calendar reform proposals before the League, which all threaten the principle of the fixity of the Sabbath.

The agenda of the Fourth General League of Nations Conference on Communications and Transit which will be opened in Geneva on October 26th., includes further consideration of the question of calendar reform, the item being down as the examination of the expediency from an economic and social standpoint of fixing movable feasts and of simplifying the Gregorian calendar.

EMIL LUDWIG 50.

Berlin, Jan. 25th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Emil Ludwig, the famous author, celebrates to-day his 50th. birthday. He was born in Breslau, his father, Professor Hermann Cohn, being a famous oculist. He was baptised as a boy by his father, as Emil Ludwig. About 10 years ago, however, he officially left the Christian Church, and since then he has been taking a close interest in Jewish affairs, and also in the Zionist movement. He visited Palestine recently and lectured at the Hebrew University. He has several times declared of late that he considers himself a member of the Jewish Community. Ludwig's books have been translated into many languages, his biographies being particularly popular, like his "Goethe", "Napoleon", "Wilhelm II.", "Bismarck", and "The Son of Man", a life of Jesus of Nazareth. His "July '14", which deals with the origins of the war, was published in 1929, and sold 125,000 copies in Germany alone.

A new Ludwig play "Versailles" has just been produced at the Bremen Theatre. It deals with the framing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles.