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CZARIST RESTRICTIONS AGAINST JEWS IN POLAND: END IN SIGHT: GOVERNMENT BILL FOR ABOLITION CARRIED IN PARLIAMENT AT THIRD READING: BILL GOES NOW TO SENATE WHERE PASSAGE EXPECTED WITHOUT DELAY: WILL THEN BE PUBLISHED IN "OFFICIAL GAZETTE" AND ENTER INTO FORCE.

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

The Government Bill for the repeal of the Czarist restrictions against the Jews which have remained till now on the Statute Books in Congress Poland, which before the war formed part of the Czarist Empire, was carried in the Sejm to-day in the second and third readings. The Deputies of the antisemitic National Democratic and Christian Democratic Parties, who in previous parliaments constituted a big force, voted this time, too, against the bill, but were powerless to prevent the big Government majority in the present Sejm adopting the measure.

The bill goes now to the Senate, where, too, the Government has an independent majority, and it is expected to be passed there in the same way without difficulty. It will then be published in the "Official Gazette", and will enter into force forthwith.

From the first days of the constitution of the Polish Republic in 1919, the Jewish representatives have been fighting for the abolition of the Czarist restriction laws in Congress Poland. (In the other parts of the Polish Republic, which before the war belonged to the German and Austrian Empires, the restrictive laws against the Jews were abolished in the days of Jewish emancipation in the last century). As far back as June 1919, the Jewish Club of Deputies introduced a motion of urgency in the Constituent Sejm calling for the abolition of these restrictions. It took two years, however, before the motion was put on the agenda of the Juridical Commission of the Sejm. It constantly encountered the violent opposition of the strong antisemitic parties in the previous Sejms. The Priest Lutoslavsky, one of the leaders of the antisemitic movement in Poland who died a few years ago, and other speakers spoke against the withdrawal of the Jewish disabilities, and carried the House with them on the vote.

When the Government bill came up last week before the Juridical Commission of the present Sejm, one of the National Democratic representatives, Deputy Jazwinski, spoke still very vehemently against it, hinting that the Government was trying to rush it through because of some sinister bargain it had probably made with the Jews.

In the last Sejm, the Government set up after the Pilsudski rising of 1926 promised to abolish the Czarist restrictions, which it declared, are admittedly in conflict with the Constitution of the Republic. A bill for the repeal of the restrictions was carried in the first and second readings, but it could not be brought up for the third reading before the dissolution for the elections, in which the present Sejm was returned.

The Argument That Czarist Restrictions Were A Dead Letter.

In the course of a debate on the question in the Sejm, the Minister of Justice argued that although the Czarist discriminatory laws are still on the Statute Book they are a dead letter and are no longer enforced.

The Jewish Deputies thereupon pointed out that the Czarist restriction laws were still being applied and that only recently a Jew in the Warsaw district had been refused permission to buy land, the prohibition being based on the Czarist restriction law, regarded as still in force. The authorities, they said, also still applied the Czarist restriction law prohibiting Christians from adopting Judaism.

Last month, M. Filipowicz, the Polish Ambassador in the United States, promised the leaders of the American Jewish Committee and of the Federation of Polish Jews in America that the Government was taking steps for the speedy abolition of the Czarist restrictions.

The Jewish Parliamentary representatives, and the Jewish press in Poland, commenting on this statement took the view that the importance of the Czarist restrictions had been exaggerated and that their annulment is rather a question of prestige for the Polish State than of any definite benefit to the Jews.

WHAT IS ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT DOING ABOUT PROMISED CITIZENSHIP LAW
DEPUTY FISCHER WANTS TO KNOW IN PARLIAMENTARY INTERPELLATION.

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

What is happening about the promised Nationality Bill to regulate the position of the thousands of Staatenlose in the country, who are fully entitled to citizenship, but having no citizenship papers, are in danger of being expelled at any moment from the country, Deputy Joseph Fischer asked in an interpellation addressed to-day to the Minister of Justice following up the question put to him last week on the same question by Deputy Landau (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 24th. inst.). The King's Speech, Deputy Fischer reminded the House, contained a definite promise that the citizenship law would be introduced during this session. The Staatenlose are in a very critical situation, he said, and it is essential that the Government should do something to give citizenship to those who are entitled to it, so that they should be saved from the continual fear of deportation.

PRESIDENT OF LITHUANIA CONDEMNS ANTISEMITISM: APPEALS TO CONFERENCE
OF LITHUANIAN BOY-SCOUTS TO FIGHT AGAINST RACE-ANTISEMITISM.

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

The President of the Lithuanian Republic, M. Smetana, speaking here to a Conference of boy-scouts, condemned the antisemitic movement, and called upon the scout movement to fight against the race-antagonism, which, he said, is now being spread unfortunately among the youth in the Lithuanian schools. Many of the Christian teachers of religion, the President complained, interpret the Biblical injunction to "Love thy neighbour as thyself" as if it applied only to Christians, leaving it to be inferred that Jews could be hated and persecuted. Our youth must not fall a victim to this harmful influence of race hatred, the President said.

THE ALIEN LAWS IN LITHUANIA: NO DISAPPROVAL OF GOVERNMENT'S ACTION
IN PREVENTING ALIENS OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT SPEAKERS AT CONFER-
ENCE OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF INDUSTRIAL
ENTERPRISES SAY BUT GOVERNMENT MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO SHUT OFF
SUPPLY OF EXPERTS ESSENTIAL FOR LITHUANIAN INDUSTRY.

Kovno, Jan. 23rd. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

So far as the action of the Ministry of the Interior in ceasing to issue labour permits to aliens is concerned, we as citizens of Lithuania can only welcome it, when we consider that it is intended in that way to provide employment for Lithuanian citizens, Dr. L. Soloweitchik, speaking for the Federation of Manufacturers in Lithuania said at a Conference of leaders of Commerce and Industry in the country held here on the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce, with the participation of representatives of the Ministries of the Interior and of Finance, to consider the measures adopted by the Government to restrict the entry of aliens into the country to take up employment.

Business and industrial circles are very much concerned about the Government's intentions, the President of the Chamber, M. Dobkewitchius, said, insofar as the new policy issued would affect the issue of labour permits to experts from abroad. They held that with the best will in the world to give employment to Lithuanian experts, it was impossible to obtain them, and they must be allowed to employ experts from abroad if Lithuanian industry was not to collapse.

Dr. Soloweitchik also urged that the question of the foreign experts was one of the utmost importance. They wanted to urge the Minister of the Interior to proceed very carefully. Their industry was very young, and they did not have the experts they required on the spot. They were bound by contracts. They had expended a great deal of money, and they asked the Government not to make their task too difficult. Enterprises like breweries, for example, could not exist at all without the help of foreign experts. They agreed that something must be done to train their own people as experts, but that needed time, and for the present it was impossible to replace the foreign experts by Lithuanian citizens. A number of other speakers put a similar point of view.

The Rapporteur for Foreign Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior, M. Aleknawitchius, replying to the various speakers, said that the Ministry of the Interior had no intention to place difficulties in the way of industry. It was interested, however, in seeing that those aliens who were in the country in their capacity as experts, should train Lithuanian citizens to do their work, and they wanted the industrialists also to see that it was done. If the Ministry was convinced that any particular expert was essential to the carrying on of a certain industrial enterprise, there would be no difficulty about issuing him a labour permit. They had come across many cases, however, of permits being asked for to bring into the country engineers from abroad, and the holders of the permits being afterwards found to be working as book-keepers or foreign correspondence clerks in Lithuania. They had to do something to provide employment for their own citizens. Lithuanian citizens were being sent out of Germany and France, and emigration from Lithuania had fallen by 75 per cent., and if they did not see that Lithuanian citizens should get whatever employment there was going in the country, they would find themselves in a catastrophic position.

Dr. Soloweitchik said that he agreed that if application was made for an engineer and it was found that he was being employed as a book-keeper or foreign correspondence clerk, action should be taken by the Government to put a stop to such a state of affairs.

The general tone of the meeting was that the Government was right in its general attitude on the question, but should exercise care in regard to the admission of foreign experts to avoid doing injury to Lithuanian industry.

AUGUST ROHLING UPHOLDER OF RITUAL MURDER CHARGE AGAINST JEWS DIES
AGED 92.

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

Professor August Rohling, the notorious antisemitic author, who at the time of the Tisza-Eszlar blood libel trial nearly 50 years ago was the scientific expert who upheld the accusation that Jews practise ritual murder, has died at the age of 92.

Professor Rohling, who was born in Hanover, in Germany, studied at Muenster and Paris, and was successively Professor of Catholic Theology at the Universities of Muenster, Milwaukee, in the United States of America, and Prague, which was then in the Austrian Empire and is now Czecho-Slovakia.

He made himself notorious by his attacks not only against Judaism but also against Protestantism. Of his anti-Jewish works "Der Talmudjude", which has run into many editions, was for years the standard work for antisemitic authors and journalists. The book first appeared, at the time when Bismarck inaugurated his anti-Catholic legislation, as a retort to the attacks made by the liberal journals on the dogma of infallibility and on the Jesuitic text-books of morals, it being usual for the anti-liberals to pretend that all liberal newspapers were controlled by Jews. The book was very extensively quoted by the Catholic press and created quite a literature, but it did not become a political force until the appearance of antisemitism, and especially until the Tisza-Eszlar trial in 1883, when Franz Delitzsch defended Judaism against the attacks of Rohling. Dr Josef S. Bloch also accused Rohling of ignorance and of forgery of the texts. Rohling sued Bloch for libel, but withdrew the suit at the last moment. Later on he greeted the appearance of Zionism as a solution of the Jewish question.

Those of Rohling's works which concern the Jews are, in addition to "Der Talmudjude": "Katechismus des 19. Jahrhunderts fur Juden und Protestanten", Mayence, 1878; "Franz Delitzsch und die Judenfrage", Prague, 1881; "Funf Briefe uber den Talmudismus und das Blutritual der Juden", 1b. 1881; "Die Polemik und das Menschenopfer des Rabbinismus", Paderborn, 1883; "Die Ehre Israels: Neue Briefe an die Juden", Prague, 1889; "Auf nach Zion", 1b. 1901; and "Das Judentum nach Neurabbinischer Darstellung der Hochfinanz Israels", Munich, 1903.

Rohling's Views On Jewish Question Explained Recently: Never A Race-antisemite He Said: But Hated Jews Living In Religious Error.

Mr. Chaim Bloch, the well known Jewish writer, who collected the Golem legends, had a talk with Rohling a few months back at Salzburg, where he was living, having opted after the war for Austrian citizenship, and receiving a monthly pension of 170 Schillings. Rohling was under the impression, Bloch reported after the interview, that he had been speaking with the son of his old opponent, Dr. Bloch of the days of the Tisza-Eszlar blood libel, while in reality there is no relationship.

It is wrong, the old man assured him, to regard me as an enemy of the Jews. I never hated the Jews. I never wanted to rouse enmity against them. What I hated was the religious error into which they had fallen by refusing to accept the Catholic teachings, by rejecting the Messiah and by holding fast to the Talmud. That is their error. But I have never been a race-antisemite, and I have never recognised race-antisemitism.

When Bloch recalled Rohling's attacks on Judaism and his contention that Jews practise ritual murder, an accusation in which he was opposed by some of the most famous Christian Orientalists, Rohling's answer was: Those Orientalists were Protestants, who have fallen into error just like the Jews, and I never took them seriously. As for Jews practising ritual murder, I found passages to support this, not in the Talmud, but in the Zohar and in the book "Palikutim" by the Cabbalist Vital.

But the Christian experts found no mention of ritual murder in these works either; Bloch objected.

They were influenced by the Jews, Professor Rohling replied.

I never claimed that the Jews practise ritual murder, Professor Rohling went on, but I contended that there is a Jewish sect which lauds the murder of Christians. You recall the case of Pater Thomas of Damascus?

Bloch pointed out to Rohling that the Damascus blood libel to which he referred had been disproved, and that Christian theologians had altogether rejected the blood libel, and that several Popes had issued "Bulls" denouncing the blood accusation against the Jews.

It is all due to Jewish influence, Professor Rohling answered.

So you still believe that the accusation which you made against the Jews nearly fifty years ago is right and you do not withdraw from your error, Bloch asked him at the end of the interview.

The Jews must first realise their error and recognise Christ was Rohling's parting word.

BAVARIAN FARMERS AND SLAUGHTERERS APPEAL TO BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT TO REPEAL PROHIBITION OF SHECHITA WHICH CAUSING THEM HEAVY FINANCIAL LOSSES.

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

Bavarian farmers and slaughterers have presented a petition to the Bavarian Diet asking it to repeal the bill prohibiting Shechita which has been enacted by the Bavarian Parliament, because it means a heavy financial loss for them. The prohibition of Shechita in Bavaria means an annual loss of 13 million Marks in turnover to them, they estimate, and of about $\frac{2}{3}$ million Marks in wages alone.

THE WEINBERG PEN FOR GERMANY: GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES SATISFIED WITH DEMONSTRATIONS RABBI MUNK DIRECTOR OF GERMAN SHECHITA PROTECTION BUREAU SAYS AND INTRODUCTION THROUGHOUT GERMANY LIKELY SOON.

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

The Weinberg Pen has been demonstrated before representatives of the German Federal Government, the Prussian Government and various Municipal authorities, as well as experts who all agree that it is the most important advance in the matter of Shechita, Rabbi Ezra Munk, the Director of the German Bureau for the Protection of Shechita, told the J.T.A. here to-day. It is likely that the Weinberg Pen will be introduced shortly throughout Germany, Rabbi Munk said.

On the invitation of the Bureau for Shechita of the Jewish Communities of Germany, Mr. Weinberg, the inventor of the Weinberg Pen for mechanical casting, gave five demonstrations in Berlin of the Weinberg Pen during the course of November 1929 (reported at the time in the J.T.A. Bulletin), before the Minister of Health and other Government and local authorities, Veterinary Professors and representatives of the Jewish Communities from all the States and principal cities of Germany. Representatives were also present from Austria, Norway, Denmark and Czecho-Slovakia. The demonstrations, it was stated, were completely successful in showing the superiority of mechanical casting over the manual method.

The Chief Rabbi of Oslo, who was present, expressed the hope that the Law prohibiting Shechita which is now in force in Norway, might through the introduction of mechanical casting be withdrawn. Others present expressed similar hopes with regard to the prohibition of Shechita in Bavaria.

The arrangements for the demonstrations were made by Rabbi Dr. Munk.

NEW YORK HEARS BRITISH GOVERNMENT ABOUT TO ISSUE NEW PALESTINE STATEMENT FAVOURABLE TO JEWS; PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND COLONIAL OFFICE DENY REPORT TO J.T.A.: CONVERSATIONS WITH JEWISH AGENCY GOING ON; TOO EARLY TO SAY WHEN NEW STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED.

New York, Jan. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The British Government is about to issue a new Palestine statement which will be much more favourable to the Jewish side, the "New York Times" reports from London to-day. The publication of the new Statement is imminent, the paper says.

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

On enquiry at the Prime Minister's Office at 10, Downing Street, the J.T.A. is informed that the conversations with the Jewish Agency have been and are still going on, in accordance with the communique issued from this Office on November 15th. The Government expects to issue a Statement at the proper time, it was added, but it is too early to say when such a statement will be issued. There is no question, however, of any new report being about to be published.

The Colonial Office on enquiry, also tells the J.T.A. that no new report on Palestine is now imminent.

WORLD LEAGUE FOR LABOUR PALESTINE ENDORSES MR. SPRINZAK'S PLAN TO ENROL MILLION PAYING MEMBERS OF JEWISH AGENCY.

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

The Council of the World League for a Labour Palestine which is in session here under the chairmanship of Mr. David Bengurion, has endorsed the scheme put by Mr. Joseph Sprinzak at the recent London meeting of the Actions Committee to launch a new Zionist offensive for the purpose of enrolling a million Jews as members of the Jewish Agency who would pay an enrolment fee, which would provide a fund to enable the Keren Hayesod to engage in fresh colonisation activities in Palestine, over and above the normal budget.

JEWISH CULTURAL WORLD CONGRESS TO BE CONVOKED BY YIDDISH P.E.N. CLUB.

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

The convocation as soon as possible of a Jewish Cultural World Congress has been decided on at the Conference of the Yiddish P.E.N. Centre now holding a two-day session at Vilna.

A new executive is to be elected, consisting of five members from New York, five from Warsaw and three from Vilna.

Proposals for the formation of Yiddish P.E.N. Centres in Palestine (where there is a Hebrew P.E.N. Centre in existence) in the Argentine, and in Roumania are down for discussion.

THE YIDDISH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, MR. TCHERIKOVER ARRIVES IN LONDON TO ENLIST SUPPORT FOR ITS ACTIVITIES.

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

Mr. A. Tcherikover, the Jewish historian and social worker, who is one of the founders and leaders of the Yiddish Scientific Institute in Vilna, has arrived here from Berlin for the purpose of conducting a propaganda campaign on behalf of the Institute, for which Mr. Salman Reisin, during his recent visit, enlisted considerable support in this country. Mr. Tcherikover is to conduct a similar mission in Paris. The Yiddish Scientific Institute has recently expanded to a very large extent and is desirous of adding to the number of its supporters in the existing committees working on its behalf in 18 different countries in Europe and America.

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