

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

(Cable and Mail Despatches)  
Issued by the  
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Ludgate House,  
107/111, Fleet Street,  
London, E.C.4.

Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.  
Telephone: Central 6501-3.

Vol. XII. No. 109.

8 pages.

14th. May, 1931.

ROTHSCHILDS HELP AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT TO AVERT FINANCIAL  
CATASTROPHE: SAVE GREAT BANK WHOSE CRASH WOULD HAVE INVOLVED  
HALF EUROPE: CREDIT ANSTALT WHICH PRACTICALLY CONTROLS  
FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF AUSTRIA AND HAS BIG INTER-  
ESTS IN POLAND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA HUNGARY AND JUGO-SLAVIA:  
REPETITION OF 1929 ACTION WHEN ROTHSCILDS SAVED BODEN  
CREDIT ANSTALT ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE: EVERYTHING NOW STRAIGHT:  
BARON LOUIS DE ROTHSCILD REMAINS PRESIDENT OF BANK.

Vienna, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Vienna House of Rothschild has again saved Austria from a gigantic financial disaster, by joining the Government in effective action which has prevented the collapse of the Austrian Credit Anstalt, the great Austrian banking concern which controls practically the whole financial and industrial life of the country, and has in addition big interests in Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and other countries. The House of Rothschild, which has thus repeated the action which it took in October 1929, by stepping in at the urgent request of the then Premier, Dr. Johann Schober, the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister in the present Government, and taking over the Boden Credit Anstalt, when it was on the verge of collapse and restoring it to financial stability, has provided 30 million schillings (£870,000), the Austrian National Bank providing the same amount, and the Austrian Government 100 million schillings (£2,900,000), in that way wiping out the deficit of the Bank, and enabling it to continue to function normally.

The last balance sheet of the Credit Anstalt - that for 1930 - showed losses amounting to 140 million schillings, of which 60 million schillings are attributed to the taking over of the Boden Credit Anstalt in 1929, and the other 80 million schillings to depreciation of securities and the writing off of debts owing to the economic depression. This loss was offset by 125 million schillings of paid-up capital and reserves for 40 million schillings, so that the funds now provided should supply more capital than the Bank had at the end of 1930, so that the deposits and current accounts are safeguarded.

When the state of affairs first became known this morning, a run on the Bank started and continued till about noon, but the depositors were all paid out in full, and by the afternoon the run had subsided. Some of the withdrawals were afterwards redeposited. The Management of the Bank states that it is in a position to pay out now the entire amount of its deposits.

Ability To Supply 30 Million At Moment's Notice Affords Striking  
Proof That Rothschilds Still Retain Old Potency Says  
Vienna Press.

An official communique issued by the Government confirms that the further existence of the Credit Anstalt is now assured, and that sufficient funds are available as a result of the combined action of the State and the House of Rothschild. The Prime Minister, Dr. Ender, and the Minister of Finance, Dr. Juch, have also made a declaration to this effect at a press reception given to-day, adding that no blame whatever attached to the administration of the Credit Anstalt, of which Baron Louis de Rothschild is President, everything being in proper order, and the difficulty being due solely to the responsibilities assumed in taking over the Boden Credit-Anstalt, and the depreciation of securities caused by the economic depression.

The intervention of the State to save the Bank is described in financial circles as only one good turn deserving another, since the Bank assumed the liability of the Boden Credit Anstalt on the urgent demand of the Government, which, together with the National Bank had assured the Rothschild House that they would help to cover any losses resulting on the absorption. The Government and the House of Rothschild, it is added, have by their prompt action prevented a financial catastrophe which would have overwhelmed half Europe.

Twenty-five per cent. of the capital of the Bank has been written off as an additional measure to assure the stability of the Bank, and as the shareholders of the Credit Anstalt are largely Jewish, many Jews in Austria, France, England and America who hold big blocks of shares will lose about 25 per cent. of their share capital. There will be no other losses, however, since the depreciation of share capital is covered by the Bank reserves.

The Austrian Press, including even the antisemitic papers, are full of praise for the Government and the House of Rothschild in saving the bank.

Baron Louis de Rothschild continues as President of the Credit Anstalt, which gives general satisfaction, the papers terming it a good sign for the future, the ability to put 30 million into the Bank at a moment's notice, the Press says, affording striking proof that the House of Rothschild still retains all its old potency.

M. Quesnay, the General Director of the Bank for International Payments at Basle, which would have had to grapple with the problem of stabilisation had the Bank collapsed, is expected to arrive in Vienna to-morrow, and Sir Otto Niemeyer is also expected on behalf of the Bank of England.

PROFESSOR GUENTHER'S ASSAILANT NOT A JEW: WIND TAKEN OUT OF  
HITLERIST AGITATION FOR ANTI-JEWISH REPRISALS.

Berlin, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The young man who shot at Dr. Guenther, the antisemitic Professor of "Raceology" at Jena University, is not a Jew, the J.T.A. learns. The wind is thus taken out of the agitation started by the Hitlerists to incite people to reprisals against the Jews, by alleging that the assailant was a Jew, and that the Jews were plotting to assassinate all the Hitlerist leaders.

His name is stated to be Dassa. At first the Jena police said that he was Spanish, but later it transpired that this belief, based on the fact that his revolver was of Spanish make, was erroneous. He has declared that he is an Austrian subject, and insists that he was acting entirely on his own, and has no accomplices.

NO PIGS SAY RUSSIAN JEWS OBJECTING TO EFFORTS OF JEWISH  
COLONISATION AUTHORITIES TO THRUST THEM INTO PIG-BREEDING  
INDUSTRY

Moscow, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jews in Borisov and in other towns of White Russia are putting up a determined opposition to the efforts made by the Jewish colonisation authorities to develop a pig-breeding industry as part of the Jewish colonisation movement. When the Technical High School for grain culture in Borisov was changed into a Technical High School for animal breeding, specialising in pig-raising, scores of Jewish students announced their intention to leave their studies, declaring: We refuse to have anything to do with pigs.

In other places, directors of Jewish collectives have tendered their resignations when they were called upon to change their collectives from grain-raising collectives to pig-breeding collectives. Many workmen, too, have threatened to leave their employment for the same reason. In the Koidanov region, where a special pig-raising Jewish collective has been established, the pig industry is proving unproductive, about 97 per cent. of the pigs raised dying while still sucklings.

The Jewish Communist paper "Oktiahr", of Minsk, the capital of White Russia, in reviewing the pig-raising industry in White Russia, mentions, however, certain collectives in strictly Jewish territory, where it claims the pig-breeding industry is being conducted on scientific and successful lines. In Slutsk, for instance, it says, there are two excellent pig-raising collectives, and the Jewish workers there are taking a keen interest in pig-raising.

PALESTINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN NOT HELPFUL UNLESS IT FACILITATES  
JEWISH COLONISATION MR. GLICKSON EDITOR OF "HAARETZ"  
SAYS AT CONFERENCE OF PALESTINE GENERAL ZIONISTS:  
MR. USSISCHKIN ANALYSES CRITICALLY TEN YEARS OF WEIZMANN  
LEADERSHIP.

Jerusalem, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Palestine development plan is not helpful unless it facilitates Jewish colonisation in Palestine, Mr. Glickson, the editor of the Hebrew daily "Haaretz" declared at a pre-Congress Convention of the Palestine General Zionists, which is being held at Tel Aviv. The Zionist movement depends on the Jewish forces, he said, and it is impossible to be continuously battling with Great Britain.

Mr. M. M. Ussischkin, the head of the Jewish National Fund, spoke for about an hour and a half, subjecting the political tendencies of the Weizmann leadership since 1920 to a critical analysis.

The tenor of most of the speeches, Mr. Esterman said, shows that a solution seems near when Dr. Weizmann quits, but at the last moment the Congress at Basle will see that Dr. Weizmann is the only man having a sense of responsibility to shoulder the burden which the others will reject.

ARAB SAID TO BE CLAIMING REFUNDING OF SUMS SPENT BY HIM IN  
ORGANISING BRITH SHALOM BRANCHES.

Jerusalem, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A certain Mohammed Al Tafti of Nablus is to sue Mr. Kalvarisky, formerly a member of the Palestine Zionist Executive, for the return of a sum of £750 which he claims to have spent in organising branches of the Brith Shalom, the organisation which is working to bring about conciliation between Jews and Arabs, and to promote the idea of a Jewish-Arab Palestine, the Arab paper "Al Hayat" reports.

WAILING WALL IS SACRED ONLY TO JEWS REPORT PRESENTED BY WAILING WALL COMMISSION H.S. FOUND J.T.A. LEARNS: REPORT GENERALLY FAVOURABLE TO JEWS; RECOGNISES EVEN USE OF LAW SCROLL AND OTHER APPURTENANCES WHICH JEWISH SIDE WAS WILLING TO WAIVE IN HOPE OF FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT WITH MOSLEMS.

Jerusalem, May 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Wailing Wall is sacred only to the Jews, is one of the chief conclusions contained in the still unpublished report of the International Wailing Wall Commission of the League of Nations, the J.T.A. here learns, thus upholding the principal contention made by the Jewish side during the sittings of the Commission that only the Jews regard the Wailing Wall as a shrine for devotions.

The tone of the report appears to be generally favourable to the Jewish case, although the practical recommendations may be to some extent disappointing to those Jews who had expected that they would accord the Jews greater degree of liturgical freedom than the Commission has found was considered customary, and thus coming within the scope of the status quo.

The use at the Wall of the Scroll of the Law and of other appurtenances which the Jewish side had been willing to waive during the private negotiations, in the hope of attaining a friendly settlement with the Moslems, appears also to have been recognised by the Commission.

PALESTINE ONLY COUNTRY THAT HAS PAID OFF ALL DEBTS RESULTING FROM WAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT NOT SO BAD AS ELSEWHERE CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE MEETING IN WASHINGTON HEARS: DUE TO FUNDS BROUGHT BY JEWISH IMMIGRANTS AND COLLECTED BY JEWS ALL OVER WORLD.

New York, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Palestine is the only country in the world that has been able to pay off all debts resulting on the Great War, and the unemployment problem is not nearly as acute in Palestine as elsewhere, because of the large capital brought in by Jewish immigrants and the funds which the Jewish people all over the world have contributed to the reconstruction of the country, says a letter written in Hebrew, which has been read before the closing session of the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce, which has been meeting at Washington. The letter was received from Mr. Nahum Lipshitz, a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Manufacturers' Association.

M. PAINLEVE FRENCH EX-PREMIER WILL OPEN PALESTINE PAVILION AT FRENCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Paris, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Palestine Pavilion at the French Colonial Exhibition here will not be opened by the end of May, as had been expected, it is now learnt. Many of the exhibits have not yet arrived from Palestine, and the building, too, is not likely to be completed in time.

M. Painleve, the French ex-Premier, who has repeatedly declared himself a supporter of Zionism, has consented to perform the opening ceremony when the Palestine Pavilion is ready.

Mr. Mayer Dizengoff, the Mayor of Tel Aviv, who is here superintending the arrangements for the Palestine Pavilion, will be given a reception here by the Keren Hayesod on the 19th. inst. Mr. Leon Blum, the French Socialist leader, who is a member of the Jewish Agency Council, will preside. Mr. Shalom Ash, the famous author, Mr. Mofskin, Chairman of the General Council of the Zionist Organisation, Mr. Naiditch and Dr. Victor Jacobson, representative of the Zionist Organisation in Geneva, are on the Honorary Committee.

WHY HAVE WE CREATED A JEWISH PARTY IN ROUMANIA: DR. EBNER  
STATES HIS CASE.

Bucharest, May 10th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Why have we created a Jewish Party for Roumania, and why are we putting up our own Jewish lists to the elections? ex-Senator Dr. Mayer Ebner, the President of the Jewish Parliamentary Club in the last Parliament, asks in an editorial which he publishes to-day in the "Ost-Juedische Zeitung", of which he is editor.

The issues of the "Ost-Juedische Zeitung" for the last 12 years, he proceeds, and the experiences gained during the last 12 years of our Roumanian citizenship supply the answer, and we shall find it necessary to repeat what has often been said before, in order to explain why we have created the Jewish Party and set up the Jewish List.

We are best understood in the Bukovina, because we Bukovinian Jews felt ourselves in Austrian times, too, nationally and politically nothing else than Jews. We considered ourselves a Jewish nation, recognised as such side by side with the Bukovinian Germans, Roumanians and Ukrainians. We are accustomed to conduct our politics as Jews, as an equally-entitled factor, and not as a national appendix of other parties. In the post-war period we Jews of the Bukovina began to assimilate to the political customs of Roumania. We enrolled in the Roumanian parties, or else while we did not formally join these parties, we stood by them through thick and thin, considered ourselves as the representatives of the Jews and spoke in the name of the Jews. The Nationalist Jews selected the method of a political cartel with Roumanian parties. It was essential, the surrogate of a national Jewish policy. Too weak and too divided among ourselves, and having no link with the Jews of the other three provinces, we had to seek affiliation with Roumanian parties. They all promised us programmes, and if, like the National Peasants' Party, they did not expressly pledge themselves to any points in a programme they invoked their Party programme of Alba Julia, which promised well. It transpired that none of the Government parties intended seriously to carry out what they had promised. We honestly gave our aid in the elections, receiving only a few seats.

That was the experience, too, of the Union of Roumanian Jews, which talks so much of its programme agreement with the Liberals. If we have read, however, the speech which M. Carp delivered in the Senate in October 1928, we shall realise how little influence the Union of Roumanian Jews had on the Liberal Government. He complained, for instance, that Dr. Filderman, had despite the promise given him not been able to obtain the appointment of a single Jew to the judiciary. Of other more general matters there is no need to speak.

All the parties disillusioned us. None acted up to their promise. They did not act up to the promises which they made to the country as a whole, let alone the Jews. The Roumanian Parties looked upon the aid given them by the Jews in the elections as a tribute due to them, a view of the situation which was reinforced by the attitude of the Union of Roumanian Jews. They contributed largely to this mentality. They preached, and continue to preach, that the Jews must neither participate in a minorities bloc nor put up a list of their own. What is allowed to the Jews. The Jew must go into the elections only at the side of the Roumanian parties, and because we preach emancipation from this mentality, the Union of Roumanian Jews dubs our policy a ghetto policy.

The Jewish list is not only a symbol of liberty, it is a symbol of peace, Dr. Ebner goes on. For the Austrian and Hungarian politicians make use of the Jews to drive them as a wedge among the nations. In Bohemia we were exploited by the Germans against the Czechs; in Galicia by the Poles against the Ukrainians; in Transylvania by the Magyars against the Roumanians, and everywhere this shameful part which we were made to play created irreconcilable enemies for us. The powerful antisemitism of the Transylvanian Roumanians is due, not least to the fact that the Jews as hyper-Magyars supported the Magyarisation efforts of the dominating Hungarian nation. It was not a good thing for us to be a political tool in the hands of the strong against the weak, and in the same way we must to-day guard against playing off one Roumanian Party against the other. We reap enmity from our opponent and we get no thanks from the ally.

### The Failure of the Minorities Bloc.

The minorities bloc, Dr. Ebner writes further, is dead. It died still-born. It never before had so much chance of success as now, or reason for existence as now, when the National Peasant Party had failed in regard to the minorities. The present Government, however, demonstrated its political superiority by appointing an Under-Secretary for Minorities. It took the wind out of the sails of the minorities, and the minorities allowed it to be taken. To let you into a secret, even if Dr. Brandsch's appointment had not taken place, there would be no minorities bloc. I shall explain why when the time is more fitting.

What I would like to know is, why do the minority representatives year after year go to Geneva in early September for the Minorities Congress, if at decisive moments they cannot find a way of joining together inside the country and using their political strength for definite demands. Geneva is rhetoric; Geneva achieves nothing; it is in our own country that we must put demands, and if we do we can achieve something, only we must be unanimous. The great moment has come and it has found little people.

### MINORITIES TREATIES DID NOT RECOGNISE A JEWISH NATIONALITY DR. FILDERMAN POINTS OUT: QUOTES M. CLEMENCEAU'S LETTER TO POLISH GOVERNMENT AS EVIDENCE.

Bucharest, May 8th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The minorities have no claim to special rights, but only, ~~as just treated~~ as citizens of the State, Dr. Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, said speaking here last night at the inauguration of the Youth Group of the Union of Roumanian Jews.

Referring to the formation of the Jewish Party, he said that such parties in Poland and elsewhere had caused great trouble to the Jewish populations. He quoted in support of his argument the letter which the late M. Clemenceau had sent to the Polish Government at the time of the conclusion of the Minorities Treaties, to show that the Treaties did not constitute any recognition of the Jews as a separate political community within the State. They only provided for the maintenance of Jewish schools and the protection of Jews in their religious observances.

Dr. Filderman also read a declaration which the late Prime Minister, M. Julius Maniu, had made in which he had spoken in the same way of the Alba Julia Programme, and the Minorities Treaties, insisting that there was no intention of giving national autonomy to the minorities. M. Maniu had always spoken, on the contrary, he said, of the need of Roumanianising the Transylvanian towns, which are mainly inhabited by Jews and Hungarians. That was an infringement of citizenship rights, and yet people were strangely enough invoking Maniu's Alba Julia Programme and his supposed sympathy with the Minorities Treaties.

In Poland, the driving of Jewish national politics, Dr. Filderman said, had destroyed the cohesion and the economic rights of the Jews. The pass to which it had brought them was illustrated by the fact that not less than 30 lists were being put forward for the prospective Jewish Community elections in Warsaw. On a similar occasion in Czernowitz 12 lists had been put up; while in Bucharest, when the Jewish Community elections took place last year, there was only one Jewish list, which had been elected without opposition. In Greece the Nationalist Jews had first demanded a separate Jewish electoral college, but afterwards when they realised what it implied they had withdrawn the demand and had asked to be included in the general electoral college. Nationalistic Jewish policy, he contended, led to shipwreck and bankruptcy.

He repudiated every form of aggressive nationalism, Dr. Filderman said, no matter from which quarter it came, and he would not approve it because it came from Jews. The Union of Roumanian Jews believed that the Jewish demands could be achieved only through working together with the Roumanian people, under guarantee from the Government, and not by entering into blocs with other minorities, which meant fighting against the Roumanian people and parties.

M. Clemenceau's letter referred to by Dr. Filderman was quoted by the late Mr. Lucien Wolf in a reply which he published in 1928 to an article written by Professor Dubnov on "A New Jewish Diplomacy". Professor Dubnov has founded some spiritual suggestions, he wrote, on the assumption that by the Minorities Treaties the Jews have become "national minorities" in their respective countries and that in some mysterious way their Jewish nationality has thus come to be recognised by the League of Nations. The exact reverse is the case.

In 1919, Mr. Lucien Wolf wrote, the Peace Conference had before it a petition asking for the recognition of the Jews as a separate nationality, but it took no notice of it. It did not, however, limit itself to this passive attitude. When it came to draft the minorities treaties it recognised - probably in view of the aforesaid petition - that no doubts should be allowed to subsist as to the exact national affiliations of the minorities dealt with in those compacts. Thus in the very first of the treaties, the Treaty with Poland, the minorities were throughout referred to as "Polish nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities". Before signing the Polish Treaty, M. Paderewski wished to be quite sure that he was doing nothing which would imperil the political unity of the Polish State and nation and asked M. Clemenceau for further definite assurances, especially in regard to the Jews. These assurances were given by M. Clemenceau on June 24th., 1919, on behalf of the Supreme Council of the Allied and Associated Powers. After a short review of the clauses of the Treaty relating to the Jews, M. Clemenceau wrote as follows: "These clauses have been limited to the minimum which seems necessary under the circumstances of the present day, viz: the maintenance of Jewish schools and the protection of the Jews in the religious observance of their Sabbath. It is believed that these stipulations will not create any obstacle to the political unity of Poland. They do not constitute any recognition of the Jews as a separate political community within the Polish State."

The formula of the Treaty with Poland, which is also a definition, Mr. Lucien Wolf wrote, was repeated *mutatis mutandis* in all the Minorities Treaties, and remains on record in them to this day.

FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF ZOHAR.

London, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The first English translation of the Zohar, of the entire work from the original, is in preparation here by the famous Soncino Press.

The work will be issued in five volumes, of which the first two volumes will be ready in November. The translator, Mr. Harry Sperling, it is stated, has for many years made a special study of the Cabbala and the Zohar, and has written various monographs on the subject. He has worked throughout in collaboration with Mr. Maurice Simon, who is the author of several studies in Jewish literature and has had the assistance of a number of scholars intimately acquainted with English and Jewish literature.

The Rev. Dr. J. Abelson contributes an introduction tracing the development of the Zohar from the earliest times and showing the conspicuous place which it occupies in the Jewish as well as in the general literature of mysticism. The volumes will run to about 400 pages each, and the edition will be limited to 1,250 numbered sets for the whole world, the price per volume being 21 shillings.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN NOT A JEW: DEFINITE STATEMENT IN NEW BIOGRAPHY  
JUST PUBLISHED.

London, May 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

Charlie Chaplin is not a Jew (as has been repeatedly claimed in many quarters - "Charlie is a Jew," the "Daily Express" wrote in an editorial only this week). In a new book entitled "Charlie Chaplin: His Life And Art" by William Dodgson Bowman, a biography, which has just been published here by Messrs. George Routledge, the author says that "there has been much debate as to Chaplin's origin. His name, Charles Spencer Chaplin, was given him at the font (meaning that he was christened) in London on April 16th., 1889. What we know definitely is that Charles' parents were English. His father also bore the name of Charles Chaplin, and in the eighties of last century was a great favourite with the public in the London music halls. He was also well known on the legitimate stage. His death while still in his prime was a desolating blow to the Chaplin household and condemned Charlie and his brother Sidney to a life of poverty in their early years. Charles' mother, Mrs. Hannah Chaplin, had also considerable talent as a musician and took leading parts in the stock companies that performed Gilbert and Sullivan operas and other popular musical plays. When Charles' position at Hollywood was assured she went out there to join her sons and she died in California in August 1928.

LICHTENSTEIN EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

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

An exhibition of paintings and drawings by Isaac Lichtenstein, a well known Jewish artist, covering eleven years of work, 1920-1931, will be opened on Friday, the 16th. inst., at the Parsons Galleries in Oxford-Street. Mr. Lichtenstein, who served in the Jewish Battalion in Palestine during the war, studied in the pre-war days at the Bezalel School of Art in Jerusalem, and in Munich and other art centres. He lived for many years in America, where he joined the Jewish Battalion, and afterwards in London, and is now resident in Paris. The present exhibition includes works painted in England, Palestine, America, Poland, France and Scandinavia.

(NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNLESS BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT).