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HITLERIST THRUST FAILS: REFERENDUM TO TURN OUT PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT  
FALLS FLAT: CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR DISSOLUTION DEMAND: BIG  
DECREASE IN HITLERIST VOTE SINCE SEPTEMBER REICHTAG  
ELECTIONS: "SHADOW OF HITLERISM WHICH LAY OVER  
GERMANY BEGINNING TO FADE".

Berlin, Aug. 9, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Less than ten million votes out of the total electorate of over twenty-six million have been cast in today's referendum for the demand of the combined Right and Left extremists, the Hitlerists, the Nationalists, and the Communists, for the dissolution of the Prussian Parliament, and fresh elections, which it was thought would sweep a Hitlerist Government into power in Prussia and thus clear the way for the establishment of a Hitlerist dictatorship throughout Germany.

In order for the referendum to succeed, the demand would have had to be supported by a clear majority of the whole Prussian electorate, so that the result is a crushing defeat of the extremists, and a victory for the moderate and stable elements in the country.

The newspapers of the Right are consoling themselves by putting down the reverse to the small support which they say was obtained by their temporary allies, the Communists, but the Democratic press contends that the biggest falling-off is in the ranks of the Hitlerists, pointing out that in many constituencies the decrease in the extremist vote is larger than was the entire Communist vote at the Reichstag elections last September, when the Hitlerist vote in Prussia was increased by more than three million.

Serious disturbances were feared in connection with the referendum, but although there were some clashes, with several killed and many injured, things have gone off much more quietly than was expected. The Berlin Jewish quarter in the vicinity of the Grenadier-Strasse was not affected, and the clashes that took place were not antisemitic in character. The most serious fighting took place during the evening, in the Buslow Square not far from the Jewish quarter, where the Communist headquarters are situated; when Communists came into collision with the police. Two police officers were shot dead and a number of demonstrators were killed and injured, among them a Jewish boy of fifteen, named Adolf Doew.

LONDON PRESS ON THE RESULT: "WEIMAR CONSTITUTION HAS STOOD THE  
STORM": "VICTORY FOR SANITY".

London Aug. 10, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The shadow of Hitlerism which lay over Germany is beginning to fade, the "Evening Standard" comments tonight. The constitution hammered out patiently twelve years ago at Weimar, (the author of which was a Jew, the late Hugo Preuss, at that time Minister of the Interior, who is honoured in Republican Germany as the "Father" of the Weimar Constitution) has stood the storm, the paper declares.

A victory for Sanity, The "Star" heads its editorial this evening. Hitlerism and Communism alike have failed in Germany, it says. That, in effect, is the significance of the result of the Prussian referendum. Extremism neither of the Right nor of the Left is desired. The citizens of Prussia prefer a democratic form of government to a dictatorship of Left or Right.

The verdict is a triumph for sanity, it continues. An assurance has been given to the world that Germany stands for ordered progress, and is determined to maintain that tranquility and steadiness of purpose which is the hope of the world. This decision, let it be remembered, has been taken in the face of an alliance between Communists and Nazis -- as unholy an alliance as there ever has been in European politics. But the electors of Prussia have refused to be stampeded into wild and irresponsible gestures. To them the world will long have cause for gratitude.

The satisfactory outcome of the referendum, the "Manchester Guardian" writes in a leading article today, means that the most concentrated and vicious attempt to mislead the German people into following revolutionary paths has failed. It means that in spite of all her difficulties Germany's political structure is potentially as sound as her economic.

COMMUNIST ALLIANCE WITH HITLERISTS HAS KNOCKED BOTTOM OUT OF  
ANTISEMITIC ACCUSATION THAT COMMUNISTS ARE PROTECTORS OF JEWS  
SAYS GERMAN JEWISH PAPER.

Berlin, Aug. 9 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

The alliance of the Communists with the antisemitic Hitlerists has knocked the bottom out of the antisemitic accusation that the Communists are a sort of protective troops for the Jews, the "Juedisches Wochenblatt" of Cologne writes in an editorial article. That is the most joyful part of this whole business, it says. The Jews' protection troop is now going its own road, and it is a road which is not the road of protecting Jews. We have never asked Communist protection for the Jews, and we are glad that the malicious legend is exploded.

The Communists have been loud in their denials that they are working in conjunction with the reactionary antisemitic forces, the paper pursues, but we can see now what their denials are worth. It shows once again that antisemitism is a useful weapon to almost any political party, not to be disdained if only it looks like bringing any political advantage, no matter how much the party in question may have previously declared itself against race-enmity. Blaming all troubles on the Jews and on people of Jewish origin is an easy way for mob agitators to win support. What is illuminating in the present situation, the paper concludes, is the converging of the extremists of right and left to menace German Jewry. Already things are terribly hard for the Jews of Germany. The financial crisis has hit most the middle-class, and doubly so the Jews. Even with the failure of the referendum, and no immediate new elections, the political outlook is none the best. What is partly concealed antisemitism and partly undisguised hatred of the Jews may soon become the official policy. But the Jews of Germany will not despair. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the reasonable and sober elements of the country, now more than ever, and in the end, whatever happens now, the victory must go to moderation and endurance.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MICHAEL NASSATISIN, GENEROUS CONTRIBUTOR TO  
PALESTINE FUNDS; LARGE SHAREHOLDER AND DIRECTOR OF RUTEN-  
BERG ELECTRICITY CORPORATION AND NOVOMEYSKY DEAD SEA  
CORPORATION; WAS INTENDING TO GO TO PALESTINE  
TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SETTLING THERE  
PERMANENTLY.

London, Aug. 10, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Michael D. Nassatisin, one of the largest contributors to the Palestine funds and an important investor in Palestine enterprises, died suddenly yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at Bad Kissingen, in Germany, according to advices received here at his home today.

Mr. Nassatisin, who was 56 years of age, was born in Shavli, in Lithuania. He was a big flax exporter in Russia, and during the war was a member of the Commission for supplying linen goods to the Russian army. He left Russia in 1922, and in Berlin, while on his way to London, where he made his home, he gave his first donation to the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) amounting to £10,000, paid in cash. Until the late Mr. Bernhard Baron gave a cheque for £25,000 to the Keren Hayesod three years later, in 1925, following it with a second cheque for £25,000 in 1926, this remained the largest individual contribution which the Keren Hayesod received. Until Mr. Baron subscribed £100,000 to the Rutenberg Palestine Electric Corporation, he was also the largest shareholder in the Corporation, of which he was an original subscriber and a director. He was the only one of the original shareholders who paid in cash for his shares, amounting to £50,000, immediately on subscribing for them. He was also one of the original subscribers to the Novomeysky Dead Sea Concession Corporation, and he was a founder of the Neaeh Cement Company in Palestine, and one of its largest shareholders.

It is estimated that in various ways, Mr. Nassatisin gave about a quarter of a million pounds for Palestine in contributions and investments.

In London, Mr. Nassatisin established the big firm of Nassatisin Ltd., one of the leading firms of flax importers, and he took an active part in the life of London Jewry. He was a member of the Jewish Board of Deputies, and he was Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations in Great Britain.

Mr. Nassatisin visited Palestine three times, in 1924, 1926, and 1928, and he was contemplating visiting the country again now in order to make arrangements for settling there permanently. He had invested large sums in Palestine land purchase and orange plantations and he had thought of settling on his orange plantation.

Although he was an industrialist himself, he said at a reception given him at the home of Colonel Kisch during one of his visits to Palestine, he was of the opinion that the basis of the country should be agricultural. At the same time, however, he felt that industry must be encouraged in greater measure than heretofore, and it was the duty of the Government and the population at large to render aid for this purpose.

He built an entire quarter of houses in Tel Aviv, and he gave generously to many Palestine institutions, particularly the Herzliah High School in Tel Aviv.

He also helped largely to support the Hebrew schools in the Diaspora, and it was through his financial guarantee that the Hebrew Department was established at the London School of Oriental Studies. He was also a generous contributor towards the issue of Hebrew publications.

Mr. Nassatisin was also greatly interested in the work on behalf of the Jews of Russia, and as Vice-Chairman of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations of Great Britain he took an active part in its negotiations with the Soviet Government, which resulted in the agreement concluded with the Soviet Government regulating the relief work of the Federation in Russia, and he was the chief guarantor of the funds which the Federation undertook in the agreement to provide for the purpose of its work. Besides giving large sums himself for the work of the Federation, Mr. Nassatisin was an active collector of funds on its behalf, and undertook several collecting missions of this nature not only in London but also in various Continental centers.

Mr. Nassatisin had attended the Zionist Congress in Basle, which he had followed with close interest, showing strong leanings to the Revisionist movement, which he was thinking of joining. From Basle he went to Riga on business, and before returning to London prior to his contemplated visit to Palestine, he was taking a cure at Bad Kissingen. He was in good health on Saturday, but at about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning he had a heart attack. Doctors were called in and he was given an injection, which relieved the pain. At ten o'clock he had a relapse, and was taken to a Sanatorium where he was given injections, which again relieved the pain, but at 1:30 P.M., he had a further attack and died.

Mrs. Nassatisin has left London for Bad Kissingen to arrange for the funeral. It has not yet been decided whether the body will be taken for burial to London or Palestine. Mr. Nassatisin died childless.

The Executive Council of the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations has arranged a memorial meeting for tomorrow (Tuesday) night, at the offices of the Federation, which will be addressed by Mr. Meer Grossman, Rabbi Daiches, and Mr. Morris Myer, Vice-Chairmen of the Federation.

BIG FUNERAL FOR CHIEF RABBI OF TURKEY: OVER 10,000 PEOPLE FOLLOW HIM TO GRAVE: ALL JEWISH STORES IN CONSTANTINOPLE CLOSED: ENTIRE TURKISH PRESS PUBLISHES LAUDATORY ARTICLES ON HIS WORK.

Constantinople, Aug. 5 (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Over 10,000 people followed in the funeral of Rabbi Chaim Bejerano Effendi, the Chief Rabbi of Turkey, who died here yesterday. Representatives of all Embassies and Consulates in Turkey were present at the funeral service, as well as the Papal Nuncio, and the representatives of the Greek and Armenian Churches.

All Jewish stores in the city were closed today.

The entire Turkish press, without exception, carries laudatory obituaries, paying tribute to the late Chief Rabbi's work on behalf of Turkish Jewry and Turkey. The Government press declares that his death is a loss not only to the Jews of Turkey, but to the entire country, and nation.

Chief Rabbi Chaim Bejerano Effendi was a great Turkish patriot, and several years ago, his staunch Turkish patriotism brought him into conflict with the late Mr. Louis Marshall, when he, as President of the American Jewish Committee protested against the action of the leaders of Turkish Jewry, in formally renouncing the minority rights secured for the Jews of Turkey under the Peace Treaty of Lausanne.

The Jews of Turkey want no foreign interference in their affairs, the Chief Rabbi in answer to Mr. Marshall's spirited protest declared. Who has a right to say anything on the matter when the whole of the Jewish people here have decided to renounce their minority rights? he said. If I were to give you a gold watch and you refused it, I could not compel you to take it. We do not want any foreign intervention in matters which are purely our own concern. The Jewish community is able itself to apply to the Turkish Government to safeguard its interests without having any need of foreign intervention. If we have any favours to ask of our Government, we can ask for them ourselves. Our religious books command us to obey and respect the Government. We Jews are pleased that the Swiss Civil Code has been adopted by our State. It is our principle to bow to the laws of the Republic. They may say whatever they like abroad, but it does not interest us in the least. We want no one to meddle in our business.

The comments of the Chief Rabbi, Mr. Marshall replied, indicate that he does not understand the situation. He is speaking in terms of Oriental exaggeration when he intimates that "the entire Jewish population has renounced its minority rights". He and the Notables who undertook such renunciation do not constitute the Jewish people any more than the Three Tailors of Tooley Street constituted the people of England. The Treaties conferred rights of citizenship which could not be taken away by the Turkish Government and conferred other fundamental rights which cannot be abdicated, even by "Notables", without the consent of every individual concerned, and not even then without that of the League of Nations, which is the custodian of these rights. When the Minority Treaties were entered into there was no desire on anybody's part to intervene in matters which were of Turkish concern, but only in those which were of international concern. In the interest of world peace it was regarded as essential that minorities in all of the nations affected by these Treaties should be protected and guaranteed in the rights secured for them by these Treaties.

The idea that the provisions of the Swiss Civil Code adopted by Turkey are a substitute for the rights guaranteed by the Treaties, indicates how uninformed the Chief Rabbi is. A civil code is subject to amendment at any time. Rights which it today may recognise may be taken away tomorrow by the majority. It is for that reason that even in the United States we are not content to have the fundamental rights of the individual protected merely by a code or by an Act of Congress or of a Legislature. We have found it necessary to have them guaranteed in the Constitutions of the several States and the United States. The minority rights have for the same reason been guaranteed by the Treaties and by the League of Nations, which stands as a trustee for the rights so declared. Undoubtedly the Jewish religion teaches us to obey and respect the laws of the Government under which we live. But that does not mean that when that Government has by a solemn treaty made it a part of its fundamental law that we shall become citizens and remain citizens, and that as such we shall have the enjoyment of specified fundamental rights, we shall at the instance of public officials surrender those rights as if they were merely scraps of paper.