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

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL AND PALESTINE: REPORT PRESENTED BY
M. MARINKOVITCH RAPPOREUR ON MANDATES.

Geneva, Sept. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

As regards Palestine, M. Marinkovitch, the Jugo-Slavian Foreign Minister, who is this year's Rapporteur on Mandates to the League of Nations Council, said in the course of his report to the Council (given briefly in yesterday's J.T.A. Bulletin) in addition to the Annual Report for 1930, the Permanent Mandates Commission noted the declaration by the British Government dated October 1930 and the text of the letter from the British Prime Minister to Dr. Weizmann, dated February 13th., 1931, together with several special reports communicated by the Mandatory Power.

The Commission notes that order has been maintained in Palestine during the year 1930, thanks to a series of measures taken by the Mandatory Power and the reorganisation of the police force. The Commission recognises that the British Government has endeavoured to facilitate Jewish immigration without prejudicing the Arab majority, by increasing Palestine's economic capacity to absorb immigrants. It has also noted that the preparation for the systematic plan of agricultural development was to be entrusted to a special commissioner. Lastly, the Commission learns with satisfaction that, in accordance with its suggestions, the Mandatory Power is endeavouring to improve relations between Arabs and Jews by inviting them to take part in the consideration of schemes for reform and economic co-operation.

The Commission further hopes, he continued, that the Report which was submitted by the Commission in December 1930, and which, in accordance with the Council's resolution of January 14th., 1930, has finally determined the rights and claims of the Jews and Moslems with regard to the Wailing Wall at Jerusalem, will put an end to all controversy on this subject. I feel certain that the Council will wish to associate itself with this recommendation of the Mandates Commission, and with the hope expressed by the Commission that the fresh attempts to settle the problem of relations between Arabs and Jews may be crowned with success. The special observations of the Commission on the administration of Palestine do not, in my opinion, call for comment.

Termination Of A Mandate.

The observations of the Mandates Commission on the administration of Syria and Lebanon are of quite unusual interest this year, M. Marinkovitch went on. During its session the Commission was, indeed, informed by the accredited representative of the Mandatory Power that the present process of evolution points to the termination of the mandate for Syria and Lebanon at a not very distant date, and that consequently the treaties which the French Government contemplates concluding with the Governments of those countries will relate not only to the carrying-out of the mandate, but to its replacement by a new regime. I feel certain that the Council will wish to congratulate the Mandatory Power on having succeeded, in spite of the great difficulties which, as we are all aware, it has had to face, in equipping the mandated territory with political institutions, administrative machinery and an economic system which make it possible to contemplate the emancipation of the territory in the near future. The Council will, I think, also approve the attitude of the Mandates Commission in refraining from expressing any opinion on a programme of action with the details of which it was not acquainted, and in confining itself to hoping that the agreements preparing the way for the new regime in Syria and Lebanon will ensure the maintenance of certain rights and interests which it is the duty of the Mandatory Power to safeguard until the termination of the Mandate. I do not doubt that the Mandatory Power will comply with the Mandates Commission's desire to be kept regularly informed of the various phases of the evolution which the regime in Syria and Lebanon is about to undergo.

The Responsibilities of the League of Nations in Regard to Mandated Territories.

The Council approves the conclusions, says a resolution adopted by the Council, at which the Permanent Mandates Commission has arrived regarding the general conditions to be fulfilled before the mandate regime can be brought to an end in respect of a country placed under that regime. In view of the responsibilities devolving upon the League of Nations, the Council decides that the degree of maturity of mandated territories which it may in future be proposed to emancipate shall be determined in the light of the principles thus laid down, though only after a searching investigation of each particular case. The Council will naturally have to examine with the utmost care all undertakings given by the countries under mandate to the Mandatory Power in order to satisfy itself that they are compatible with the status of an independent State and, more particularly, that the principle of economic equality is safeguarded in accordance with the spirit of the Covenant and with the recommendation of the Mandates Commission.

WE ARE LIVING ON A VOLCANO JEWISH DEPUTY WRITES IN ROUMANIAN
JEWISH PAPER COMMENTING ON CODREANU'S ELECTION TO PARLIA-
MENT.

Bucharest, Sept. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

We are living on a volcano of peasant disaffection which has found expression in Codreanu's election to Parliament in Piatra Neamtz, Deputy Landau writes in an editorial in his daily "Unzer Zeit" of Kishineff.

The conditions of misery under which the people are living, he says, and the unscrupulousness of certain politicians are driving the peaceful peasant into the most dangerous experiments, which may cost us dear. The Government must realise now that it is not only we Jews who stand on the brink of a terrible catastrophe, but that the whole country is on the verge of a tremendous upheaval, due to the success which has been attending the extremist propaganda conducted all over the country, with the benevolent neutrality of the gendarme and the Prefect.

The Neamtz result is a warning, he proceeds. The Government and the political parties must heed that warning. Codreanu's election is not a fluke. There was a violent electoral campaign, and all the older parties fought desperately to prevent Codreanu being returned, and yet he secured over 11,000 votes, and emerged at the top of the poll. Nor was it an election which the older Parties treated as of no importance. The vacancy was created by a leading Minister engaging in a new activity directly bound up with the Government's stabilisation policy, and the Government Party, the Liberals, the National Peasants, the Averescutes, and the rest looked to this by-election as an index of the feeling of the country. They were compelled to fight Codreanu if they were to save themselves. Yet with all their propaganda, with all their political machinery behind them, and with all the arguments with which they tried to convince the peasants that the Iron Guard, of which Codreanu is the leader, is a swindle, and can offer them no real solution of their difficulties, 11,176 peasants went to the polling booth and cast their votes for Codreanu.

It shows the political parties, Deputy Landau says, how they have been governing the country for the last ten years. They have all, the Averescutes, Liberals and National Peasants, tolerated, encouraged and supported the antisemitic propaganda. The former Minister of the Interior, M. Vayda-Voyvod, encouraged it most of all, and now the defeat of his party, the National Peasants, will lie heavy on his conscience. If you sow wind, you reap storm, and that is what has happened to the political parties in Piatra Neamtz. The peasants have no longer any faith in the older parties. They have fallen under the spell of the extremists, and they are ready to follow Codreanu as the Germans are following Hitler. The road is the same in both countries. The fate of Roumania cannot be a matter of indifference to us Roumanian Jews, for at the end of the extremist road is the precipice, and if Roumania goes, we go with it.

JEWISH EQUALITY IN JUGO-SLAVIA: IMPORTANT SAFEGUARDS IN NEW CONSTITUTION.

Belgrade, Sept. 6th. Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The new Constitution which has been proclaimed in Juglo-Slavia by King Alexander, contains a number of important provisions safeguarding the status of the Jewish inhabitants, notably the following:

All citizens are equal before the law, and enjoy equal protection on the part of the authorities. Religious liberty and freedom of conscience are guaranteed to all citizens. Citizenship and political rights are independent of religious affiliation. The recognised religious communities enjoy autonomy in their internal religious affairs. The State subsidies included in the budget for religious purposes are to be allocated proportionately among the recognised religious communities. Religious functionaries must not misuse their official positions for Party purposes. Political agitation of every description is prohibited at religious services or religious demonstrations. Children attending the schools and the higher educational institutions must be trained in the spirit of national unity and religious tolerance. All official positions in the service of the State are equally open to all citizens.

∴ Antisemitism is entirely unknown in this country, M. Marinkovitch, the Jugo-Slavian Foreign Minister, declared to Mr. Jacob Landau, Managing Director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, when he was in Belgrade in 1929. There is no Jewish question in Jugo-Slavia, he said. Our country is absolutely free from the poison of antisemitism. Quite the opposite - we Serbs respect and esteem the Jews.

The Jewish religious community in Jugo-Slavia, the Minister went on, is autonomous and is in every respect on an equal level with the other religions. We subsidise the Jewish religious community to the same extent as the other communities. The Chief Rabbi is invited to all public ceremonies in the same way as the heads of the Catholic and Protestant Communities, and in the arrangement of the places, they come immediately after the members of the Government. Chief Rabbi Dr. Alkalay is highly esteemed by everybody. The Jewish population in our country numbers about 60,000 souls. They are mostly engaged in trading and the liberal professions. They are an extremely industrious and valuable element. The majority of the Jews in Jugo-Slavia came here from Spain, and there are in Belgrade many families, which, like the Alkalays, have been living here since the sixteenth century.

The Jewish religious community in Jugo-Slavia is autonomous, and in every respect on an equal level with the other religious communities, and is subsidised by the State equally with the other religious communities. Under the Communities Law of last year the Jewish Community in Jugo-Slavia enjoys the same norms as the Protestant and Catholic Churches. The Federation of Jewish Communities in Jugo-Slavia is recognised by law as the legitimate representation of the Jewish religious community in the country, with the right of imposing taxation upon the members of the Jewish Communities.

GERMAN EX-CROWN PRINCE AND THE JEWS: PRUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY
HAS NOTICE PUBLISHED IN HITLERIST PRESS DENYING AUTHEN-
TICITY OF VIENNA INTERVIEW: EX-CROWN PRINCE SPOKE TO
A VIENNESE BUT HIS STATEMENTS WERE NOT INTENDED TO
BE GIVEN PUBLICITY: ATTEMPT TO ALLAY HITLERIST ANGER
OVER INTERVIEW.

Berlin, Sept. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A notice is published to-day in the Hitlerist newspapers by the General Administration of the Prussian Royal Family, denying the authenticity of the interview with the German ex-Crown Prince on the Jewish question which appeared last week in the "Wiener Journal" (quoted in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 4th. inst.).

The fact that the ex-Crown Prince spoke with someone from Vienna is admitted, however, in the statement, which also does not make any direct denial of any of the views attributed in the interview to the ex-Crown Prince, contenting itself with the remark that the ex-Crown Prince did not intend that what he said should be given publicity in the Press.

The purpose of the statement is clearly to regain the favour of the Hitlerist press, which has been expressing itself in vigorous terms against the so-called pro-Jewishness of the ex-Crown Prince.

NEW JEWISH PARTY DEPUTY IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN PARLIAMENT.

Prague, Sept. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Executive of the Jewish Party of Czecho-Slovakia has elected Dr. Angelo Goldstein as its representative in Parliament in succession to Dr. Ludwig Singer, the leader of the Jewish Party, who died in July.

At the general election in October 1929, the Jewish National Party, of which Dr. Singer was President, obtained representation for the first time, returning two Deputies to Parliament, Dr. Singer himself and Dr. Julius Reisz. The Jewish Party had an election bloc with the Polish Party, which was also able, by means of the alliance, to return two Deputies, instead of one, in the last Parliament.

There are five other Jews in the present Czecho-Slovakian Parliament, Dr. Alfred Meissner, who is Minister of Justice, Dr. Ludwig Czech, Minister of Social Welfare, Senator Jacob Polack, and Deputies Robert Klein and Hugo Bergmann. The two Ministers belong to the Social Democratic Party, as do the other Jewish members of Parliament, with the exception of Deputy Bergmann, who belongs to the Czecho-Slovakian National Socialist Party.

THREE CHILDREN DEAD AND MOTHER INSANE: TERRIBLE SELICHOV
TRAGEDY IN POLISH TOWN.

Warsaw, Sept. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A terrible tragedy occurred last night in the township of Zelow, in the district of Lodz, when Hirsch Swiatlowski and his wife went to synagogue for the Selichoth service, leaving candles burning in the house, which caused a fire, and their three children, two boys of six and two years of age and a girl of four were burned to death. Everything they possessed has been destroyed, and the mother is insane with grief.

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