

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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A REGULAR POGROM SYSTEMATICALLY PLANNED AND ORGANISED: EMPHATIC STATEMENT BY BERLIN POLICE OFFICERS GIVING EVIDENCE AGAINST HITLERIST PARTICIPANTS IN ROSH HASHANAH EXCESSES.

Berlin, Oct. 27th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

It was a regular pogrom, systematically planned and organised, is the way in which fourteen Berlin police officers and sergeants described the anti-Jewish excesses which took place in Berlin on Rosh Hashanah, when they were called upon to give evidence to-day in the case against Count Helldorf, the Berlin Commandant of the Hitlerist Storm Troops, and the other accused who are being tried with him on the charge of having directed and participated in the outbreak. Some of the police officers declared that Count Helldorf was issuing orders from his motor car to the rioters, telling them where to direct their attacks against the Jews.

The statements of the police witnesses were so emphatic on this point and so damaging to the accused that the Counsel for the Defence appealed to the presiding judge, in the name of the Hitlerist Party, as the coming Government Party, to protect them against the publication of these statements in the press, since it would create a very unfavourable feeling against them, but the presiding judge rejected the appeal.

I did not know that September 12th. was the Jewish New Year Day, was the argument used by Count Helldorf in continuing his evidence in court to-day. I had heard my comrades say that they were going to the Kurfuerstendamm. That was why I went there in my car to get my comrades to come away. In any case, he said, what happened in the Kurfuerstendamm district, with a few Jews beaten, was nothing very important against the fact that on the very same day, there were eight Hitlerist storm troopers killed in various parts of the country by our enemies. Besides, he went on, the Hitlerist Party has officially condemned the Kurfuerstendamm occurrences, declaring them illegal and contrary to Party discipline, and it has shown its disapproval by the drastic step of expelling the participants from the Party. Even I myself, he said, have been suspended from the Party until the end of the trial, in the belief that I will be vindicated.

The other members of the Hitlerist storm troops who are standing their trial with Count Helldorf maintained as one man that the Kurfuerstendamm excesses were not carried out under Party orders. They alleged that the Hitlerists who were caught there had been inveigled to the scene of the disturbances by spies and provocateurs, and they as Party officials hearing some of their men were involved in the Kurfuerstendamm rioting had gone there to call them off and help to restore order.

Is it possible, the Public Prosecutor asked, that with such a well-organised and disciplined Party as the Hitlerists are, 1,200 members should be engaged in a big attack of this kind without Party orders and without the control of their leaders?

I heard that there was an attack in the West End, one of the prisoners, Samerski said, so I rushed to the Jewish Temple in the Fasanen Strasse, but I found that it was closed, an admission, in the view of the prosecution that he knew of an order that the Hitlerist storm troops were to proceed to the Fasanen Strasse Synagogue, where they had arrived after the service was over and too late; therefore, for the original plan to set upon the Jewish worshippers as they were coming out of the synagogue.

Engineer Brandt, the leader of the Young Steel Helm Brigade, made the significant statement that "on the afternoon of September 12th. I was informed that a demonstration had been organised in the West End of Berlin on the occasion of the Jewish New Year, but I will not say who gave me the information, because that would implicate the entire organisation."

It does not seem that the trial will be over before next week. Many more witnesses are to be called, among them Deputy Goebbels, the Hitlerist leader in Berlin, who will give his evidence at the end of this week.

THE FIGHTING IN THE WARSAW JEWISH COMMUNITY: WE GAVE ZIONISTS MOST FAR-REACHING CONCESSIONS MAJORITY BLOC DECLARES BUT THEY INSISTED ON HAVING CONTROL OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT WHICH IS MAIN ARTERY OF COMMUNITY'S WORK: CLAIM ZIONIST DEMAND WAS PUT IN FORM OF ULTIMATUM AND ATTACK WAS ORGANISED.

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

The majority bloc in the Warsaw Jewish Community, consisting of the Agudists, Folkists, and the representatives of several smaller groups, claims in a statement given to the J.T.A. here to-day with regard to the disturbances which took place at yesterday's meeting of the Community Executive, in which the President, Mr. Mazur, was injured, that the majority bloc had given the Zionist minority the most far-reaching concessions, but they could not possibly agree to the demand which the Zionists put at the meeting in the form of an ultimatum, that they must be given the control of the Department of Social Welfare, which is the main artery of the work of the Jewish Community. The majority made it clear that the demand could not be considered, the statement says, whereupon the Zionists deliberately started the attack, which, it is alleged, had been carefully organised.

A message of sympathy has been conveyed by the Government to Mr. Mazur, the President of the Community Executive. Dr. Feldstein, it now appears, was not injured in the disturbance, as was at first reported. It is stated that the aggressors will be prosecuted.

DEMAND FOR MODIFICATION OF SUNDAY CLOSING LAW IN POLAND MADE BY AGUDAH.

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

The Agudath Israel Central Council has adopted a resolution at its meeting now being held here, calling upon the Government to modify the Compulsory Sunday Observance Law, which is causing a great deal of economic hardship to the Jewish population.

Another resolution appeals to the Government not to add fresh burdens of taxation to the town population at this time of crisis, and to grant subsidies to the Jewish cultural and philanthropic institutions.

There has been talk in Poland repeatedly of a possible revision of the Compulsory Sunday Closing Law, which compels Jewish shopkeepers and artisans to suspend their work for two days in the week. It has been suggested that those Jews who keep their shops and workshops closed on Saturdays might be permitted to open them for a few hours at stated times on Sundays. Mr. Dewey, the American Adviser to the Polish Government, was reported in 1929 to have taken occasion in one of his reports to direct the attention of the Government to the inadvisability of compelling the greater part of the merchants and artisans in the country, because they are Jews, to suspend work for two days in the week.

Not only the antisemitic parties, but also the Polish Socialist Party, has declared itself opposed to the modification, on the ground that it would adversely affect the labour conditions of the workers.

The Polish-Jewish Agreement concluded in 1925 between the Government and the Jewish Club of Deputies, contained among its pledges to the Jewish population one dealing with the question of the Compulsory Sunday Closing Law, which appeared as the very first point in the Agreement, under the heading of the economic facilities promised by the Government.

On the basis of the conferences held, the text said, - the Government pledges itself in the economic field:

(1) In the matter of Sunday rest to issue Ordinances (a) extending for Jews who observe the Sabbath their period of work in open shops by three hours beyond the normal; (b) confirming the already existing circular, which is, however, not being observed by the lower authorities, according to which artisans working without hired assistance in closed workshops have the right to work on Sunday. (Against these two points there is a marginal note by M. Grabski, the then Premier, - "in the autumn"); (c) to introduce a bill which abolishes or at least modifies the Compulsory Sunday Observance Law. (Marginal note - "if the Left Parties agree").

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ORDINANCE FOR REGULATING AFFAIRS OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN POLAND: WHAT IT PROVIDES.

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

The new Government Ordinance regulating the affairs of the Jewish Communities in Poland fixes the amount which the Jewish Communities may levy on their members in Community tax, as well as the fees which may be charged for Shechita, or for burial in the Jewish cemeteries, and for the setting of tombstones. It further provides with regard to the budgets of the Jewish Communities that they will be confirmed in future no longer by the Minister of Education and Public Worship, but by the local administrative authority.

The Ministry of Public Worship thus ceases to have direct contact with the Jewish Communities as it has had hitherto. The Communities have the right of appeal to the Ministry, however, against any decision taken by the administrative authority with regard to the budget, the Ministry being the final court of appeal, not excluding even the Supreme Administrative Tribunal.

The administrative authorities have been given power to strike out items from the budget of the Jewish Community, or to reduce or increase certain items, though only within the general framework of the budget. They may even refuse to approve the budget at all, if it does not correspond in their opinion to the duties which the Jewish Community has to carry out.

The budgets of the Jewish Community, according to the Ordinance, may contain only such items which arise out of paragraph 3 of the Jewish Community Law, which states that the Jewish Communities are to satisfy the Jewish religious requirements, such as the maintenance of Rabbis, synagogues, ritual baths, and cemeteries, the provision of kosher meat, and the provision of religious education for the Jewish children, as well as to a certain extent Jewish charitable activities.

In certain Jewish quarters there is some anxiety because of the feeling that while the Ministry of Public Worship has been in the habit of confirming items included in the Jewish Community budgets for Jewish cultural purposes and for general Jewish interests, like subsidies for schools, evening classes, Palestine funds, etc., the administrative authorities may refuse to pass such items, as has happened already in Vilna, where the District Governor struck out this week from the Vilna Jewish Community budget grants made to several Jewish institutions, on the ground that they are not of a religious character.

In fixing the prices to be charged for Shechita, the Ordinance lays it down that no Community may charge more than these fixed prices for the slaughtering of animals or of poultry. In exceptional cases, however, the Ministry of Public Worship may agree to a Community increasing its charge for Shechita.

All Jewish Communities which have not been themselves in charge of their Shechita affairs must now take them into their own control immediately. The farming out of Shechita is strictly forbidden. All Shechita revenue must go into the Community Treasury. The Shochtim must be included as salaried officials in the Community budget and receive their fees from the Community Treasury. The conditions under which Shechita is conducted and the working conditions of the Shochtim and their scale of payments must be approved by the Administrative Inspection Authority. It is forbidden to charge Shechita fees in excess of the amounts fixed or to demand supplementary fees for Shechita inspection.

In regard to the fees for burials and tombstone settings, fixed prices are laid down in the Ordinance, which also provides that there must be in each Jewish cemetery separate reservations for the poor, where the fee must not be more than 10 zlotys.

Till 1933 the Jewish Community dues will continue to be fixed by the Community administrations which may make use in this regard of an estimating commission, which will, however, possess only consultative rights, and must not itself decide the amount of the tax to be levied, which can be done only by the administration. In imposing the Community tax, the Community must take into account not only the income and the possessions of the tax-payer, but also of his family obligations and what he is doing for the Jewish Community in the way of charity given through the Community or through his own personal channels.

All men and women who are in work and earning wages, including children who have come of age, but still live with their parents, must pay Community tax. Only poor people, who are in receipt of charity and Rabbis who are in possession of the proper credentials are exempt from taxation. The smallest sum payable in Community tax is 5 zlotys.

Beginning with 1933, the Jewish Community tax will be based on the State taxes paid by the member in the previous year, the maximum amount of the Jewish Community tax being 10 per cent. of the State taxes. Persons who do not pay State taxes at all must nevertheless pay Community tax of between five and 20 zlotys.

Deputy Hartglass Former President Of Club Of Jewish Deputies Welcomes Ordinance As Putting Stop To Arbitrariness Of Jewish Communities In Taxing Their Members: Claims This Largely Led To Disruption Of Jewish Communities Before Polish Partition: But Expresses Himself Displeased With Provisions Laying Down Methods For Authorities Deciding Community Budgets.

Advocate Hartglass, former President of the Club of Jewish Deputies and a prominent lawyer, has declared that he welcomes the new Ordinance, which he sees as a first attempt to curb the arbitrariness of certain Jewish Communities in estimating the amount of taxation to be imposed on the members of their Communities.

Such an Ordinance was very much needed, he says, because we have been hearing protests on all sides against the excessive taxation burdens, and the unjust method of distributing the Community taxation. It was to a large extent these arbitrary methods, he claims, that led to the disruption of the Jewish Communities in the olden days of the Polish State, before the partition of Poland.

Advocate Hartglass is not pleased, however, with the provisions in the new Ordinance, which give the local administrations the power of striking out, reducing or increasing the separate items in the Jewish Community budgets.

The Jewish Community is a self-administrative body, he maintains, and should, therefore, have the right of itself deciding its budget, within the general framework of its statutes. The administrative inspection authority should have only the right of control, to see that the budget does not go outside the framework of the Jewish Community statutes.

It is stated in reliable quarters that the Jewish communal workers have obtained an authoritative assurance that the administrative inspection authorities will not do anything to hinder the Jewish Communities conducting their philanthropic and cultural activities. The action of the Vilna District Governor in striking out certain items from the budget of the Vilna Jewish Community this week, has, despite the assurance, given rise to considerable apprehension on this point, and it is largely for the purpose of clearing up this point, that the Warsaw Jewish Community is convoking a Conference of all the larger Jewish Communities in the country to consider the situation created by the new Ordinance.

JEWISH HOSPITALS IN NEW YORK FACING 12 MILLION DOLLARS DEFICIT.

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

The Jewish hospitals in New York are facing a deficit of 12 million dollars, former Judge Joseph Proskauer, President of the Federation for the Support of the Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York, announced to-day in opening the annual Jewish Charity Campaign of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies Association of Boston.

Owing to the financial crisis in America, which is affecting the life of the Jewish Community to a tremendous extent, it was reported, unprecedented demands are being made upon the resources of the Boston Jewish Philanthropies. In the course of a single month 924 cases of Jewish men, women and children, all in dire want, were referred to the Family Welfare Agency of the Philanthropic Society. Most of them were forced to apply for help because of unemployment. The free wards of the Beth Israel Hospital are filled with patients who formerly were able to pay for their medical treatment, and the out-patients' department is crowded with people who are now unable to pay the fee of the outside private practitioners.

The Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies has a deficit of 2,230,000 dollars to complete its budget of 5,230,000 dollars for the support of its 91 affiliated charities.

At the same time, Mr. Albert Ottinger, former Attorney-General for the State of New York, who is Chairman of the New York City Campaign of the Joint Distribution Committee, speaking at a mass meeting held at Portland, Maine, to inaugurate the local campaign for the Joint Distribution Committee's 2½ million dollar campaign for the relief and reconstruction work among the Jews of Eastern Europe, said that however hard things were in America, they must not forget that there are millions of Jews in Poland, Roumania, and other East European countries who are actually starving. It was hard for American Jews to give the money now, but to deprive these people now of American aid would be calamitous. Besides, it was not merely charity, but sound economics to help the distressed, and America could never attain a great measure of lasting prosperity until its people had helped to alleviate the conditions abroad.

DR. MAGNES OPENS NEW ACADEMIC YEAR OF HEBREW UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCING INAUGURATION OF DEGREE-GIVING TEACHING: NO REFERENCE TO POLITICAL QUESTIONS BUT DWELLS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF RETURN TO ZION.

Jerusalem, Oct. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Chancellor of the Hebrew University, opened to-day the new academic year of the Hebrew University with an address of about 7,500 words, in which he announced the decision to establish a degree-teaching Department of Biology at the University under Professor Fodor, which will confer degrees two years hence. He also announced Dr. Bodenheimer's promotion to be Assistant Professor of the Department of Zoology.

Dr. Magnes did not refer to political questions, but he dwelt movingly on the meaning of the return to Zion and the strategic position of the Hebrew University, where, he said, men from both the Orient and the Mediterranean crossed and re-crossed, leaving the precipitate of their minds and spirit. It is a holy and tragic land, he said, proving over and again that though it has known little peace, it has heard the voices of the greatest moral personalities in history.

MIZRACHI WORLD ORGANISATION ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW GERMAN MIZRACHI WITHIN WORLD ORGANISATION TO TAKE PLACE OF SECEDING GERMAN BODY.

Jerusalem, Oct. 26th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Central Office here of the Mizrachi World Organisation has issued a statement to-day in connection with the secession of the German Mizrachi from the World Organisation, describing it as a perilous step and a breach of the defences of organised orthodox Jewry, and announcing that it is proceeding with the programme which was adopted by the Mizrachi World Conference held in Basle in July, and that a new Mizrachi Organisation will be formed in Germany inside the Mizrachi world movement.

DEATH OF GEORGE OCHS OAKES BROTHER OF ADOLPH OCHS PUBLISHER OF "NEW YORK TIMES"

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

Mr. George W. Ochs Oakes, brother of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, the publisher and owner of the "New York Times", with whom he was closely associated in his various newspaper enterprises, died suddenly last night. He would have celebrated his 70th birthday to-day. Mr. Oakes was the editor of "Current History", an important magazine published by the "New York Times". He was President of the Jewish Chautauque Association for several years and a member of Temple Emanu-El in New York.

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