

(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. 253.

9 pages.

4th. Nov., 1931.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR WARNS SOUTH AFRICAN JEWS NOT TO OPPOSE GOVERNMENT PARTY: ALLEGES SECTION OF JEWS WANT TO TAKE REVENGE ON PARTY FOR ENACTING IMMIGRATION QUOTA RESTRICTION LAW: IF THEY HIT AT US WE SHALL HIT BACK HE SAYS: WILL BE VERY EASY TO AWAKEN FEELING OF HATRED AGAINST JEWS IN COUNTRY: CLAIMS ACT WAS ADOPTED IN INTERESTS OF JEWS AS WELL AS WHOLE COUNTRY BECAUSE OF UNREST OVER LOW TYPE OF IMMIGRANTS COMING FROM EASTERN EUROPE: IF JEWS CONTINUE CAMPAIGN THEY WILL DO GREAT DEAL OF HARM TO THEMSELVES HE DECLARES.

Cape Town, Nov. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. F. D. Malan, the Minister of the Interior in the South African Government, who introduced the Immigration Quota Restriction Law which was enacted in March 1930 and went into force on May 1st., 1930, made a remarkable speech to-day, warning "a section of Jews", who, he alleged, want to take revenge on the Nationalist Party for enacting the Immigration Quota Restriction Law, but "fearing to come into the open are using men like Dr. Steenkamp" (the leader of the South African New Party, who has seceded from the Nationalist Party and has declared on the platform that he is in favour of repealing the Act, "because it was aimed at the Jews"), in order to fight the Nationalists.

I do not know how many Jews agree with this agitation, the Minister said, but I want to warn those who fan the agitation that it will be very easy to awaken a feeling of hatred against the Jews in the country.

The Quota Act, he declared, was introduced in the interests of the whole country, including the Jews. There was a feeling of unrest over the low type of immigrants coming from Eastern Europe, and the whole country demanded legislation to limit this immigration. The unrest threatened to develop into a feeling of hatred against the Jews, and as a result of the Quota Act this bad feeling has died down.

In the past, he went on, the Jews always had the Nationalist Party as a friend, but I want to warn them that if they hit at us they may rest assured that we shall hit back. If they go on with this campaign, I can assure them that at the next election we shall force every candidate to reply unequivocally to the question whether he is in favour or against the repealing of the Quota Act. If they want an election on the Quota Act, I can assure them that they will get it, and then the Jews themselves will be in a position to see what they were doing in sacrificing the friendly relations between them and the Nationalist section of the people.

Once again, he concluded, I want to emphasise that the Quota Act was adopted in the interest of the Jews as well as the whole country and if they continue with this campaign they will in the long run do a great deal of harm to themselves.

Jewish Deputies Denounced Bill During Discussion In Parliament As Definitely Aimed At Jews: Dr. Malan's Warning To Jews At Time To Keep Down Hostility Of Population "Which In Other Parts Of World Has Had Disastrous Results": General Smuts' Admission In Speaking For Bill That Jews Are Unpopular: Though Voting In Favour Of Immigration Restriction He Said My Party Deplores Method Of This Bill Aimed At Jewish Section Of People.

∴ Jewish opinion in South Africa has been practically unanimous from the moment that the Immigration Quota Restriction Act was first introduced in Parliament by Dr. Malan, that it is an anti-Jewish measure, and it was the proposal of the Secretary of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, Mr. Carter, that the day on which it came into force, May 18th., 1930, should be observed as a day of prayer and mourning.

The Jewish Deputies in Parliament were all agreed in protesting against it as clearly directed against the Jews. Mr. Morris Kentridge said in the House that the Bill was definitely aimed at the Jews. Mr. Charles B. Robinson, another Jewish Deputy, said that the measure was the thin end of the wedge to keep the Jews out of South Africa, and Deputies Emile Nathan and Eli Buirski denounced it as a stigma upon the Jewish population. Dr. Malan in replying to their opposition, referred also to resolutions against the Bill adopted by various Jewish Communities in South Africa, and after explaining that the country was alarmed at the decreasing stream of Nordic immigration, warned the Jews to "keep down the hostility of the population", which, he said, "in other parts of the world has led to disastrous results".

Mr. Kentridge asked the Minister of Justice to explain the Government's attitude in view of his public statement only a month previously that the Jewish immigrants were the only ones who did not fall a burden on the State. He also quoted the tribute paid to the Jews by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist Party, at a recent banquet to Mr. Reuben Brainin, in which he had said that "the Jews had played a role in South Africa "second to none of the great sections of the people", and that "if ever there was a section looked upon by the Afrikanders as fellow-Afrikanders it is the Jewish section". The Premier's reply to this was to say that South Africa already had four national problems - the native, the coloured, the Indian and the European, and immigration was threatening to become a fifth.

General Smuts, speaking in favour of the Bill, admitted that the Jews may be unpopular in South Africa, but he urged that they had done their share and perhaps more than their share in the past, and he would be sorry to see a law passing a stigma upon them. His Party was voting for the Bill, he explained, because it was in agreement that some form of restriction of immigration was necessary, but he deprecated the method of the Bill as invidious and illiberal and undoubtedly aimed at a certain section of the population.

"A Blow To Every Jew In South Africa".

We see in the Bill not merely an attempt to shut almost entirely the gates of South Africa to our brethren from Eastern Europe, but a measure which in its character is most degrading not only to the Jew who may be seeking the hospitality of South Africa, but equally so to the Jew who is here, and who has so strikingly excelled himself in his service to this country and has bestowed so much credit upon it, one of the leading Jewish papers in South Africa wrote when the Bill was passed.

In registering this protest, we do not broadcast the general charge of antisemitism against the Union Government for introducing the Bill, nor is it our intention to brand as antisemites all those who are sponsoring, supporting or encouraging its adoption, although there are many of these whom we do not absolve from such a charge. We do, however, most categorically declare that it is the Jew and Jewish immigration that are principally aimed at by the proposed legislation, and from this point of view we would rather be faced with clearly defined anti-Jewish, than this miserably veiled and so-called Eastern or South Eastern European legislation. We strongly protest against this hypocritical handling, which is merely adding the grossest insult to the cruel injury of a subject matter so painful in itself.

The vast majority of the Jews in South Africa hail originally from the "unspecified" countries, and whatever applies to immigrants who come to-day from such countries applies equally to their more fortunate brethren already in South Africa. If anything, the present-day immigrant from Lithuania, Latvia, or Poland, is superior to the one of 30 years ago, and his standard of living and civilisation is higher; and in attempting to keep him out of South Africa a blow is given to every Jew in this country - a blow which will not be taken "lying down".

The opportunities which South Africa could offer to Jewish immigration were dwelt on by Dr. Leo Bramson, the President of the World Federation O.R.T., when he returned from his South African tour in 1928, in the course of an address in Berlin to the United Jewish Emigration Committee (Emigdirekt) in which, speaking on the basis of a year's experience of the country, he said that with favourable conditions and careful control of the immigration movement South Africa could become a country for a concentrated and systematic immigration of productive Jewish elements. They ought to concentrate, he urged, on bringing over the best type of Jewish immigrant, the productive and creative Jew, in order to win South African confidence. If they carried on such a systematic work for some years, he claimed, they would find that there would be no more difficulties in the way of a natural stream of immigration.

A JEWISH PIONEER OF SOUTH AFRICA: COLONEL SIR DAVID HARRIS
"GRAND OLD MAN" OF SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY DEFENDER OF KIMBERLY
IN BOER WAR AND COLLEAGUE OF CECIL RHODES RETIRES ON
APPROACHING 80TH. BIRTHDAY: EXPRESSES CONTEMPT IN J.T.A.
INTERVIEW FOR JEWS DISGUIISING OR DISOWNING THEIR RACE:
SAYS JEWISH RELIGION NO BAR.

Cape Town, Nov. 2nd, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Colonel Sir David Harris, the "Grand Old Man" of South African Jewry, who will attain his 80th. birthday in July, has decided in view of his age to retire from business life, and he has therefore resigned his directorships of de Beers Consolidated Mines, which he has held for 40 years, the New Jagersfontein Mining and Exploration Company, which he has held for 30 years, the South African Diamond Corporation, the Kimberly Diamond-Cutting Company, the Premier Diamond Mining Company, the Grigualand West Diamond Mining Company, and the Bulfontein Consolidated Company.

When he retired from political life about three years ago, Sir David was the oldest member of the South African House of Parliament, having represented Kimberly in the Old Cape House and afterwards in the Union Assembly continuously for 32 years. Sir David will continue to reside in Kimberly, where he has lived since he came out from England at the age of 19.

Born in London, he entered political life in 1897, on the death of Barny Barnato, who was his first cousin. It was he who in the Old Cape House of Parliament introduced the amendment into the Immigration Law recognising Yiddish in South Africa as a European language.

About a year ago, Sir David published a book of memoirs which appeared with a well known London firm of publishers, Messrs. Samson Low & Co., in which he traced his adventurous life and the many important people with whom he had been associated, like his cousin Barny Barnato, Cecil Rhodes, and Lord Plumer in his early days when he was a major in Matabeleland, and Sir David was a colonel and his superior officer, and gave him his first step to promotion, an action which Lord Plumer acknowledged in 1908 when Sir David visited him in Ireland, where he was the General-in-Command, and Lord Plumer gave a garrison mess dinner in his honour, and paid him a high tribute.

In Kimberly Sir David has retained close contact with the Jewish Community, has contributed largely to its funds and was responsible by his efforts and munificence for the buildings of the Kimberly Great Synagogue and the other communal buildings in the city. The site for the synagogue and the communal buildings was presented to the Jewish Community by Sir David's firm, the de Beers Company.

As a boy he was a member of the choir of the Great Synagogue in London, and in the course of his book he recalls that when Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild was visiting South Africa at the end of the South African War, he (Sir David) surprised the Baron by telling him that he had been present at his wedding, as one of the choir boys who had been selected for the choral service.

In the Boer War, Colonel Harris was the Commander of the Kimberly Town Guard, and he planned practically all the fortifications and the mines that guarded the town, and it was largely due to him that the town was kept from falling to the Boers. If Kimberly had fallen, it was said, there would have been a general rising in Cape Colony and South Africa might have been lost to the British Empire.

In an interview with the J.T.A. representative here to-day, Sir David expressed profound contempt for those Jews who wish to disguise or disown their race. Those people in this country who think that their religion is a bar to entrance into society are mistaken, he said. People only think less of them because of that. In any case they cannot disguise their features. Wherever they are, one can always see in them the Rav, the Chazan, the Shochet or the choir-boy, alluding to his own membership of a synagogue choir. At the same time, he concluded, Jews must not isolate themselves from the rest of the Community, and while remembering their religion they must also remember their citizenship of the country in which they live.

SIR ISAAC ISAACS ANNOYS AUSTRALIAN JEWS BY PERSISTENTLY SLIGHTING THEM: CLIMAX REACHED BY HIS REFUSAL TO ATTEND SYNAGOGUE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GENERAL MONASH FOLLOWED BY HIS ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH THANKSGIVING FOR CHRISTIANITY'S PART IN AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT: RECALL AT TIME OF HIS APPOINTMENT AUSTRALIAN JEWRY HAD TO SUBMIT TO CONSIDERABLE UNPLEASANTNESS FROM OPPOSITION WHICH WAS TENDING TO BE ANTISEMITIC.

Melbourne, Nov. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jews of Australia have for a long time been feeling slighted by the constant snubs which they have had at the hands of the Governor-General, Sir Isaac Isaacs, whose appointment to this high office was hailed by the Jews all over the world as a great honour conferred on one of Jewish birth, and above all, the son of a Jewish immigrant to the country.

It is recalled that the Jews of Australia had to bear at the time of his appointment the brunt of the Opposition directed against him and the constitutional departure involved by it, interpreted in some Nationalist quarters as a slight to the King, who had previously appointed the Governor-Generals of the Dominion, while he was appointed by the Australian Government. The Protestant Association, for instance, held a protest meeting at the time against his appointment, and in general the opposition being centred round the person of a Jew, made it tend to a considerable extent to antisemitism and caused a good deal of disquiet to Australian Jewry.

At that time already, it was commented upon that Sir Isaac made no attempt to respond to the congratulations from Jewish Communities and organisations.

When he was sworn in to his high office, his representatives attended the church services following the usual custom, but he did not attend the synagogue. It was pointed out that he had never associated himself with Jewish communal affairs, and some held that it was wrong to expect him to associate himself with Jewish religious worship when he had been a life-long Socialist and secularist. There was some dissatisfaction expressed, however, when a prominent newspaper - "Smith's Weekly" - published an interview with Sir Isaac in which it stated that when he was shown an American Jewish newspaper containing an article in which he was represented as being an observing Jew, he merely smiled.

Last Yom Kippur, the matter was again brought to Jewish notice by the fact that Sir Isaac happened to be in Melbourne during the Jewish High Holy Days, and the Melbourne Great Synagogue extended to him an invitation to attend the service, which he declined, although he stayed in Melbourne until the day after Yom Kippur, when he returned to the Dominion capital, Canberra, where he has his official residence. In a written reply to a request made by a Jewish newspaper representative in Melbourne about that time for a New Year message to the Jewish Communities of the world, Sir Isaac wrote: It is not within my province to address any message to Jewish Communities, and it would be grossly improper for me to reflect in any way upon political institutions in foreign countries.

Here again, many Jews felt that Sir Isaac's refusal to have any association with Jewish religious observances was his own private affair. That he should, however, attend Church services while refusing to attend special synagogue services, as has now happened, has created general resentment among the Australian Jewish Community, where the feeling is growing that Sir Isaac is deliberately trying to show that he does not consider himself in any way a Jew, and wishes to be regarded as a member of the Christian Community.

Yesterday Sir Isaac, accompanied by his wife and the members of his staff, attended a special service held at St. James Anglican Church, which was broadcast, arranged as a thanksgiving for the part played by Christianity in the national development of Australia.

Jewish resentment is the greater because only about a fortnight ago, he refused an invitation to attend a United Memorial Service in the Melbourne Great Synagogue for the late General Monash, the Jewish Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Forces during the War, who lived and died an observing Jew. Like his other refusals to attend synagogue services this had been kept quiet by the Australian Jews, but now they are beginning to feel that it is best to accept the fact that Sir Isaac wishes to be regarded as a member of the Christian Community.

BALFOUR DECLARATION NO LONGER WORTH PROTESTING AGAINST SAYS
PALESTINE ARAB ORGAN EXPLAINING WHY ARAB PAPERS THIS
YEAR ARE NOT BLACK-BORDERED AND ARAB SHOPS ARE OPEN:
DESPITE HEAVY REVERSALS BALFOUR DECLARATION ANNIVERSARY
WILL NOT BE ERASED FROM JEWISH CALENDAR PALESTINE HEBREW
DAILIES WRITE: PALESTINE LABOUR ORGAN LETS ANNIVERSARY
PASS UNNOTICED.

Jerusalem, Nov. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

We have not erased, and we do not intend to erase the Balfour Declaration anniversary from our Jewish calendar, despite all the heavy reversals we have suffered, is the tenor of editorial articles appearing to-day, the fourteenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, in two of the Palestine Hebrew dailies "Haaretz" and "Doar Hayom". The Palestine Labour daily "Davar" has no editorial on the subject.

The Balfour Declaration is no longer worth wasting good printer's ink on black borders for, or closing down Arab businesses for, involving considerable economic loss, the English edition of the Palestine Arab paper "Falastin" writes, explaining why the Arab papers this year have appeared on Balfour Declaration Day without the usual black borders of past years and why there is no Arab general strike to-day, and all Arab shops and businesses are open as on an ordinary day.

DEPUTY GOEBBELS TWICE SUMMONED TO GIVE COURT HIS VERSION OF
REPORTS THAT HE WAS INITIATOR OF ROSH HASHANAH ATTACK ON
BERLIN JEWS AND REFUSES TO ATTEND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
REVEALS IN HELLDORF TRIAL: POLICE COMMISSIONER DECLARES
TRUSTED SOURCE IN TOUCH WITH HITLERISTS INFORMED THEM
GOEBBELS HANDED PROGRAMME OF POGROM TO HELLDORF WHO
APPOINTED THREE OTHER ACCUSED TO DIRECT OPERATIONS ACCORD-
ING TO PLAN: VERDICT EXPECTED WEDNESDAY.

Berlin, Nov. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputy Goebbels, the leader of the Hitlerists in Berlin, who was accused at the time in many of the newspaper reports of having been the real initiator of the anti-Jewish excesses in Berlin on Rosh Hashanah, has twice been summoned to appear as a witness in the trial now proceeding against Count Helldorf, the leader of the Hitlerist storm troops in Berlin and other Hitlerist and Steelhelm officials on the charge of having organised and directed the excesses, and he has not appeared, the Public Prosecutor informed the court at to-day's sitting. Deputy Goebbels was asked to appear in order to give evidence on an accusation made against him that he discussed with Count Helldorf the programme for carrying out the pogrom upon the Jewish population of Berlin, he explained.

Police Commissioner Feistel told the Court to-day that he had received reliable information from a trusted person who is one of the confidential police agents at the Hitlerist headquarters that Deputy Goebbels had explained to Count Helldorf the programme for carrying out the pogrom and that Count Helldorf had then gone to hand the programme to the leaders of the storm troopers, entrusting three of the present accused, Hell, Saversky and Hegemeister, with the actual leadership of the storm troopers engaged in the excesses.

The trial is expected to close to-day and the verdict will probably be handed down on Wednesday.

HITLERISTS ENTERING GERMAN COALITION GOVERNMENT?: DR. BRUENING
REPORTED NEGOTIATING WITH HITLERIST LEADERS: MINISTRIES OF
WAR AND INTERIOR BEING DEMANDED FOR HITLER'S NOMINEES.

London, Nov. 3rd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There can no longer be any doubt that negotiations have taken place, and are still proceeding, between the Government and the National Socialist leaders, the "Daily Telegraph's" Berlin Correspondent declares in to-day's issue of his paper.

They are apparently being carried on not only by General von Schleicher, but also by Dr. Bruening himself, he claims. The Chancellor has kept in touch with some of his friends on the war front who now occupy prominent places in the Hitler movement, and act as a channel of communication between him and Herr Hitler, he says.

The nominal object of the negotiations is to reach a compromise which would make it possible for the Hitlerites to join the Government, he continues. Dr. Bruening would, it appears, welcome their participation, he writes, if it could be secured on the only terms he is prepared to grant - that is to say, acceptance of the fundamental principles of his policy and moderation in their demand for offices.

Herr Hitler is evidently very anxious to have his nominees and agents in the Ministry, and feels more inclined than his followers to accept reasonable conditions. In inside political circles, however, it is believed that he is still too much a prisoner of his past to follow his own inclinations in this direction, and that the negotiations will therefore not attain their original object.

It appears, the report goes on, that the Hitlerites, basing their claims on their numerical strength in the Reichstag, will insist on the Ministries of War and the Interior being entrusted to their men. This demand, it is firmly believed in the best-informed quarters, will never be conceded as long as Dr. Bruening is at the head of the Government. The leaders of the Hitlerites fear that, if they give way, they may lose influence among the rank and file of their following.

Meanwhile the negotiations are being utilised on the Cabinet side to nail the Hitlerites down more sternly than ever to "legality", which their chief has professed ever since the Reichstag elections last year. That the possibility of a Hitlerite "march on Berlin" still enters into Governmental consideration is significant. So, too, is the decree just issued by the Prussian Minister of the Interior forbidding all open-air meetings until further notice.

But the danger is not regarded as urgent or serious. If the army and the Prussian police remain loyal to their oaths, any armed Hitlerite action would be speedily suppressed. Besides, it is confidently assumed that President Hindenburg would never recognise a forcible overthrow of the Constitution.

No sign of an ebbing of the Hitlerite tide is shown by the elections for the ten county councils of Mecklenburg-Schwerin which took place yesterday. Though polling was very slack, the Hitlerites added between 20 and 100 per cent. to their last Reichstag votes in the same area, and the Communists between 10 and 25 per cent.

On the other hand, the Social Democrats lost in some districts as many as 40 per cent. of their Reichstag votes, and the non-Socialist parties up to 70 per cent.

JEW CANNOT SIT AS JUDGE IN GERMANY IN CASE AGAINST HITLERISTS:
RULING BY DARMSTADT COURT FOLLOWING OBJECTION BY HITLERIST
COUNSEL BASING OBJECTION ON PROFESSOR GUENTHER'S ANTISEMITIC
RACEOLOGY.

Berlin, Nov. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A claim by the Counsel appearing at the Darmstadt Central Court on behalf of two Hitlerists named Berger and Zerbes, that Dr. Marx, one of the judges, who is a Jew, should not be allowed to try them, because as a Jew he would be biased against them, has been upheld by the Court, the Hitlerist chief organ "Voelkischer Beobachter", announces triumphantly.

The Counsel for the Defence, Dr. Kaess, it writes, declared to the Court that "not only according to Nazi principles, but according to the discoveries of modern race-research conducted by Professor Guenther, who was appointed to a University Chair by the Government of a German State" (Thuringia, during the period when Dr. Frick, the Hitlerist leader, was Minister of Education and the Interior there - the appointment has been cancelled since Dr. Frick fell from office), "a Jew can never be impartial towards a person of different race".

The Court, the "Voelkischer Beobachter" states, came to the conclusion that it could not ignore the argument, that whether right or wrong, the accused did not trust the impartiality of a Jewish judge, and felt that if he tried their case they would not have justice. It was essential in any legal action, the Court declared, that there should be complete confidence in the judges.

We National Socialists will never rest, the "Voelkischer Beobachter" declares, until it is generally recognised everywhere in Germany that a Jewish judge may not sit in judgment upon any National Socialist.

ATTACK ON JEWS IN POLISH TOWN DURING MARKET DAY: JEWISH TRADERS
TAKE REFUGE IN CHRISTIAN HOUSES: ATTEMPT MADE TO LOOT
CHRISTIAN STALLS BUT CHRISTIAN TRADERS DRIVE OFF ATTACK:
TWO JEWS SEVERELY WOUNDED: 162 JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN VICTIMS
POLICE STATEMENT SAYS.

Warsaw, Nov. 2nd. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A mob of about 200 hooligans from the surrounding villages attacked the Jewish traders in the town of Grodzisk, in the Province of Posen, on market-day, it is reported here, and the Jews being greatly outnumbered took refuge in the houses of the Christian inhabitants of the town. The mob then turned its attention to the Christian traders, trying to loot their stalls, but these put up a strong resistance. Meanwhile the police came on the scene. The police statement says that 162 people, Jews and Christians, have been injured in the fighting, and two Jews, Feiweł Messer and Abraham Moszkowicz, have been severely wounded.

The Central Federation of Jewish Small-Traders has made representations to the Polish Government, asking for protection for the Jewish traders attending market-days in the provinces.

