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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ASKED AT NEW YORK MASS MEETING TO
PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN POLAND:
EXCESSES HARM POLAND MORE THAN JEWS SAYS RABBI STEPHEN
WISE.

New York, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The United States Government was asked to intervene with the Polish Government against the anti-Jewish outbreaks and the anti-Jewish boycott movement in Poland at a mass meeting attended by several thousand people held to-day at the Carnegie Hall, convoked by the American Jewish Congress.

The speakers, who included Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mr. George Battle, a famous non-Jewish American lawyer, and Mr. A. Henry Takinson, General Secretary of the American Commission on National Minority Rights, all emphasised that public opinion in Poland must be enlightened to understand that it must take action against the Jew-baiters in order to save Poland's own prestige. Mr. Battle, an outstanding personage in American life, openly demanded America's intervention. Dr. Stephen S. Wise contended that the excesses harm Poland more than the Jews.

∴ A similar request to the United States Government to intervene against anti-Jewish excesses was made several years ago at the time of the anti-Jewish outbreaks in Roumania in 1927, when a resolution to this effect was adopted at a mass meeting attended by about 3,500 people held at the Hotel Astor in New York under the auspices of the American Jewish Congress. Among the speakers in addition to Rabbi Wise, Judge Mack, Mr. Max Kohler, and other Jewish representatives, were Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities, Mr. George R. Lunn, Public Service Commissioner of New York, and Rev. Edward Lawrence Funt, Director of America's Goodwill Union.

"We urge our Government", the resolution adopted by the meeting read in part, "to heed the instructions given by President Grant to the United States Consul to Roumania, Pixotto, as far back as 1870 with respect to our Government's insistence that such infractions of law, justice and order stop, in the course of which he said 'respect for human rights is the first duty of those set as rulers over nations, and the humbler, poorer and more abject and miserable a people be, black or white, Jew or Christian, greater should be the concern of those in authority to extend protection to rescue and redeem them. The United States, knowing no distinction between her own citizens on account of religion or nationality, believes in a civilisation the world over which will secure the same universal views'. We urge our State Department to take such action compatible with diplomatic dignity as will impress upon the Roumanian Government the desires of the American people for the just and humane treatment of all minority groups in Roumania, whether of Jewish or of Christian faith, and for the preservation of such a spirit of tolerance and conciliation as will promote friendly relations between Roumania and all enlightened peoples".

The United States Secretary of State at the time, Mr. Frank Kellogg, received a delegation representing the American Jewish Congress headed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise a few days after the meeting and declared that he was deeply impressed with the gravity of the charges regarding the persecution of the Jews and requested the delegation to submit full data.

Several months after, in April 1928, one of the Jewish Congressmen, Mr. Emanuel Celler, raised the question in Congress in connection with a proposed loan to the Roumanian Government. Mr. Kellogg, in his reply to Congressman Celler's resolution commented on the representations which had been made to the State Department that the United States Government should intervene with other Governments concerning the protection of minorities. The United States Government, he declared, had never attempted to dictate to another Government its policy towards minorities. The advocates of such intervention are inconsistent, he added, since they are often objecting to the United States protecting her own citizens and interests in foreign countries.

A few days later, however, a statement was issued in Washington, which it was understood emanated from quarters close to the Secretary of State, that Mr. Kellogg had not intended to convey the impression that the United States Government was not concerned about the ill-treatment of Jews or other minorities in countries abroad, but had only meant to bring out the point that the United States cannot take any official step to intervene on behalf of inhabitants of any foreign country who are not American citizens.

The position which he took up, it was stated, was that the Hay Note of 1902 to Roumania and the abrogation of the Russian Treaty of 1911 involved the right of Jewish American citizens to freedom of movement and the transaction of business in these countries, but not the treatment of other Jews by these Governments. The United States, it was pointed out, is prevented from interfering in purely domestic affairs of other countries by international law, which governs the relations between nations.

Joint Foreign Committee's Effort To Enlist Good Offices Of
British Government.

In connection with the same anti-Jewish outbreaks of 1927 in Roumania, the Jewish Board of Deputies in London adopted a resolution at its meeting held on April 10th., 1927, empowering the Joint Foreign Committee to enlist on behalf of the ill-treated Jews of Roumania the good offices of the British Government and the League of Nations.

The resolution which was moved from the chair by the President, Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, read as follows:

That in view of the facts regarding the situation in Roumania recited in the Report of the Joint Foreign Committee, this Board, representing the Jewish Congregations and other representative organs of the Jews of the British Empire, express their sympathy with their Roumanian co-religionists in the barbarous attacks on their persons, property and honour, of which they have lately been the victims; and protest most solemnly against the failure of the Roumanian Government to afford its loyal Jewish population the protection and equal rights and the impartial dispensation of justice, to which all Roumanian citizens are entitled by the provisions of the Roumanian Constitution and the obligations of the Roumanian State as embodied in International Treaties.

That the Joint Foreign Committee be empowered to take such steps as they may deem advisable to bring the sufferings of the Roumanian Jews to the notice of the League of Nations, and to enlist the good offices of His Majesty's Government in calling the attention of the Council of the League to the infractions by Roumania of the Minorities Treaty of December 9th., 1919, as provided for by Article 12 of that instrument.

Under the circumstances, Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid said, steps must be taken to bring the facts to the notice of the British public, and he would therefore propose that copies of the resolution with explanatory literature be passed on to the Prime Minister, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and other members of the Cabinet, to leaders of the Parties and to the members of both Houses of Parliament as well as to the Secretary General of the League of Nations and to the Press.

ALL QUIET AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY: JEWS DIVIDED WHETHER TO ACCEPT NEW STUDENT RIGHTS LAW BASED ON NATIONALITIES PRINCIPLE: LIBERAL PRESS ATTACKS NEW LAW ASKING PRIMATE CARDINAL WHETHER CHRISTIANITY TEACHES INCLUSION OF BAPTISED JEWS IN JEWISH STUDENT GROUP.

Vienna, Nov. 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

After yesterday's fighting at Vienna University, in which Nazi students drove out the Jewish students from the University Building, pursuing them along the Ringstrasse to the Liebenberg monument, and beating and injuring them, as well as knocking down several old people who were walking in the street, everything is quiet to-day at the University.

Two Zionist students, Hans Calder and Hans Slomniker, one of whom had his nose broken yesterday and the other an eye knocked out, are badly injured. A number of Jewish students sustained minor injuries.

Jewish opinion here is divided as to whether to accept or reject the new law regulating the question of student rights on the principle of nationalities.

The Liberal Press here is unanimous, however, in condemning the new law. There is no justification, they say, for a nationalities division among the students. Does Cardinal Piffl (the Primate of the Catholic Church in Austria), several of the papers ask, agree that Christian teaching allows of such a division by which baptised Jews who accept Christian sacraments are counted as belonging to the Jewish student nationality?

The "Sonn-und-Montagszeitung" publishes a long list of professors at Vienna University who are of Jewish or semi-Jewish origin, to point out how impossible it is to make the race-principle the basis of the student rights.

HUNGARIAN WHITE TERRORISTS FOILED IN ATTEMPTED PUTSCH WHICH WOULD HAVE INCLUDED ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK: MANY ARRESTS MADE INCLUDING NUMEROUS MEMBERS OF ENNOBLED JEWISH FAMILIES NOW BAPTISED.

Budapest, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Hundreds of arrests have been made here and in several other towns in Hungary of leaders of the White Terrorist antisemitic organisation, the Awakening Magyars, following the discovery of a plot to carry out a putsch to-night, among the activities of which would have been a series of anti-Jewish outrages, including the devastation of synagogues.

The Government is keeping the details of the plot secret. It has been rumoured that the putsch was intended to restore the Monarchy, by putting the Archduke Otto, the son of the ex-Emperor Karl, on the throne, but an official statement has been issued denying that the plot was Royalist.

Among the arrested persons are also alvery large number of Jews, belonging to prominent Jewish families with Royalist leanings, and especially baptised members of some of the wealthy ennobled Hungarian Jewish families.

∴ Nearly all the descendants of Hungarian Jews who were ennobled are now Christians, and some of them are identified with antisemitic activities, it has been stated. Only the Barons Kohner, Wolfner and Dirsztay have remained Jews. The descendants of Baron Kornfeld, once Vice-President of the Budapest Jewish Community, and the descendants of Baron Drosdy are said to have contributed millions for Catholic conversionist activity among the Jews.

In 1929 there was a storm in Hungary over the revelations made in a so-called "Jewish Lexicon" published in Budapest, giving the names of prominent persons who are of Jewish blood, including a great many holding important positions in the antisemitic organisations.

JEWISH DEPUTIES IN ROUMANIA VOTE AGAINST GOVERNMENT ON ADDRESS:
DEPUTY FISCHER'S INDICTMENT OF JERGA GOVERNMENT.

Bucharest, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish Party welcomed the present Government not with enthusiasm but without any prejudice against it, Deputy Dr. Theodor Fischer, the President of the Jewish Party in Roumania, said speaking in the Chamber in the debate on the address.

The Jewish Parliamentary Club, in its declaration on the address last year, he went on, presented a 'number of' minimum demands concerning the development of the Jewish ethnic minority in the country, and expressed its hope that the Government would give effect to them. Up to the present, however, the Government has given no sign of any intention in this direction. Jewish pupils in the State schools are still not released from lessons involving writing on the Sabbath and on Jewish Festivals.

The Address this year, he went on, said no word about the promise held out at the beginning of the last Parliamentary session that there would be an expansion of the scope of the Under-Secretariat of State for Minorities, whose functions continue to be undefined and unclear. The very modest subsidy for the minority schools agreed to by the last Government has been cancelled by the present Government. Most regrettable of all, he said, is the failure to deal with the regulation of the problems which have arisen as a result of the shortcomings of the Citizenship Law of 1924. The indifference of the Government towards this fundamental state question is most deplorable. Roumania is the only State in which 14 years after the war there are still tens of thousands of people who are Neimattolos, although they possess all the qualifications entitling them to citizenship.

The absurdity of the existing provisions of this law are seen in the fact, Deputy Fischer said, that even the Patriarch, the former Regent of the country, is not a Roumanian citizen, and citizenship rights can be acquired only by a formal act of naturalisation.

Turning to the financial legislative measures proposed by the Government, Deputy Fischer complained that they are all born of the spirit of crisis, and yet none of them are designed to combat the crisis and alleviate the misery arising out of it and thus restore the economic health of the nation.

For all these reasons, he concluded, the Jewish Party expresses profound distrust of the present Government and will therefore vote against the Reply to the Address.

FUTURE OF FOUNDATION JEWISH CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN ROUMANIA:
CONFERENCE HELD IN BUCHAREST TO INTERVENE WITH AUTHORITIES
AGAINST NEW FINANCIAL LAW ENDANGERING THEIR CONTINUED
EXISTENCE.

Bucharest, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A Conference has been held here of representatives of the Foundation Jewish Co-operative Banks in the Old Kingdom and the new Provinces, with M. Fred Sarage, of Jassy, the Director of the Federation of Jewish Credit Co-operatives, in the chair, in order to consider what action to take to save the banks, which are menaced by the provisions of the new law drafted by the Government.

Under this draft law, which is to be presented to Parliament shortly by the Minister of Finance, M. Argetoianu, together with a number of other financial proposals concerning the debts of the peasants and the taxing of private officials, the establishment and working of banking businesses are no longer, as hitherto, subject to the general conditions governing the activities of trading corporations but to special stringent conditions, especially in the direction of insisting on the bank being in possession of a fixed minimum amount of capital. In view of the fact that most of the Jewish co-operative banks are not able to meet this condition, the conference has decided to take measures in order to ensure the continued existence of the Jewish credit co-operatives within the framework of the new legislation.

A deputation from the Conference has presented a memorandum to ex-Deputy Dr. Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, who took a prominent stand in Parliament as far back as 1928 for safeguarding the existence of the Jewish co-operative banks in Roumania, in which are set out the views of the Jewish co-operative banks concerning the Government project, and he has been authorised to take all necessary measures on their behalf to protect the Jewish credit movement in Roumania.

DAVID BERGELSON FAMOUS YIDDISH NOVELIST TAKES UP PERMANENT
RESIDENCE AGAIN IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

David Bergelson, the famous Yiddish novelist, who left Russia in 1921 because of his opposition to the Jewish Communists, and has been living for the last ten years in Berlin, has returned to Russia and become permanently resident in Moscow.

A number of receptions have been given here in his honour by various Yiddish cultural organisations, and the Yiddish State Theatre in Moscow has given a festival performance of his play "The Dumb".

Speaking from the stage between the acts, Bergelson said that he felt that he was bound to proletarian life, and it was only in a proletarian atmosphere that he could do creative work. He expressed his repentance for the attitude he had taken up in 1921, against the policy of the Jewish Communists, because of which he had left the country.

In March 1926, the Yiddish Communist daily "Emess" in Moscow published a letter from David Bergelson, expressing penitence for his attitude of opposition in the past to the policy of the Jewish Communists. This declaration, Bergelson wrote, is made without any outside pressure. It is solely dictated by my conscience, because I am heart and soul with you and the great Jewish work you do. I expect no compensation for my repentance, Bergelson added, because I do not intend to return soon to Russia, as I feel that I cannot be of use at present. I have fairly deserved my exile, and I am suffering now for misunderstanding the difficulties with which the Yevseks had to contend at the period I opposed them.

The "Emess" published the letter without comment, except for a footnote in which it said that Bergelson was never exiled from Russia but left Russia of his own will.

In August 1926, Bergelson paid a visit to Russia staying there till November, and he made several statements during his stay in the country expressing admiration of the work done there since he had left in 1921, especially the Jewish colonisation work. He was commissioned during his stay to write two plays for the Moscow Yiddish State Theatre.

STEPHAN ZWEIG 50.

Vienna, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Stephan Zweig, the famous Jewish author, celebrated his 50th. birthday yesterday. Since the death of Hugo von Hoffmansthal (a baptised Jew) and Arthur Schnitzler (the great Jewish writer who died last month), Stephan Zweig is the outstanding representative of the so-called Viennese school in literature. His first work, a book of poems, appeared about 20 years ago. He followed this with his monographs on Verlaine and Verhaeren, and his "Three Masters" (Balzac, Dickens, and Doestoevski). He obtained his greatest successes, however, by his novels, some of which have become world famous and have been translated into most modern languages.

Zweig was in his youth connected with the Zionist movement and knew Theodore Herzl, and recently he has again taken an active part in Jewish activities, and has published many of his articles in various Jewish papers.

SCNITZLER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW PROFESSOR HAJEK FAMOUS VIENNESE LARYNGOLOGIST 70.

Vienna, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor Markus Hajek, the famous laryngologist, attained his seventieth birthday this week.

Professor Hajek is a brother-in-law of the late Arthur Schnitzler, his wife being the daughter of the famous surgeon, Professor Johann Schnitzler.

Professor Hajek is a loyal and observant Jew who has been associated especially with the social and economic aspects of the Jewish student movement in Austria.

PERSIAN JEWS IN LONDON ORGANISE.

London, Nov. 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An Anglo-Persian Jewish Society was formed in London to-day with the object of spreading a knowledge of Judaism and Zionism among its members who are drawn from the Persian Jewish Community in London. It is estimated that there are over a thousand such in North London alone, and they have three synagogues of their own.

Mr. C. Shemuel, the Chairman, said that a large number of members whose parents or they themselves came from Persia and Bokhara had joined the Society. It was intended to arrange lectures and other activities dealing with conditions in Persia, Bokhara, Palestine and Yemen. In addition, the Society will serve as a means of providing social intercourse for the members of the Persian Jewish Community in London.

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