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ZIONISM ISO FACTO AGGRESSION DETRIMENTAL TO MOSLEM WELFARE AND DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY OUSTING MOSLEMS FROM CONTROL OF THEIR LAND AND HOLY PLACES; RESOLUTION OF MOSLEM WORLD CONFERENCE IN JERUSALEM: SHAUKAT ALI DEFENDS BRITAIN AGAINST ATTACK BY SYRIAN DELEGATE: SAYS MOSLEMS OPPOSE JEWS BUT SHOULD BE FRIENDLY TO BRITAIN: SYRIAN DELEGATE SAYS BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR JEWISH POSITION IN PALESTINE AND IMPERIALIST MANDATES POLICY TO BLAME FOR TROUBLES IN EAST.

Jerusalem, Dec. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Zionism is ipso facto aggression and detrimental to Moslem welfare and is directly or indirectly ousting Moslems from the control of their land and their Holy Places, says a resolution adopted to-day by the Moslem Conference meeting here.

Great Britain was also attacked at the Conference to-day by several of the delegates, especially by one of the Syrian delegates, Riadh Bey, who accused Britain of having put the Jews into Palestine and therefore of being responsible for the Jewish position in Palestine which menaced Islam. It was Britain, with her Imperialistic mandates and colonial policy that is to blame for all the troubles in the East, he said.

Shaukat Ali, the Indian Moslem leader at the Round Table Conference, reproved Riadh Bey for his attack on Britain. We Moslems are opposed to the Jewish invasion in Palestine, he said, but we must maintain our friendly relations with Great Britain.

NEW PALESTINE ATTORNEY GENERAL ARRIVING IN PALESTINE NEXT WEEK.

Jerusalem, Dec. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The new Attorney General, Mr. H. H. Trusted, who has been appointed in succession to Mr. Norman Bentwich, will arrive in Jerusalem on December 20th., it is understood, in order to take up his official duties.

Mr. R. H. Drayton, the Acting Attorney General, who was Assistant Attorney General when Mr. Norman Bentwich held office, is proceeding to London where he will work in the Colonial Office, holding the position of legal draftsman to the Palestine Government.

Mr. Trusted has been since 1929 until his appointment as Attorney General in Palestine acting as Attorney General for Cyprus. Before going to Cyprus he was Attorney General in the Leeward Islands, where he has also been a judge of the Supreme Court.

CIVIL WAR IN GERMANY: ORDER TO HITLERIST AIR FORCE TO BE READY FOR ACTION: AIRPLANES THAT CAN BE FITTED WITH BOMBING APPARATUS: COMMUNISTS DECIDE IF HITLER ENTERS GOVERNMENT THEY WILL CALL GENERAL STRIKE AND MAKE ARMED RISING: REPUBLICAN BANNER ORGANISATION WITH QUARTER MILLION ARMED MEMBERS EXPECTED TO DO LIKEWISE.

Berlin, Dec. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

There are ominous rumblings of civil war in Germany to-day. A sensation has been caused by the publication of an order signed by the Nazi leader, Adolf Hitler, telling all members of the Party belonging to the Party air force to stand by from December 20th. Enquiry reveals that the Hitlerist Party recently had 25 fast airplanes made, which can be immediately fitted with bombing apparatus.

The Communist Party Executive considered the situation to-day and decided that if Hitler or any of his followers enter the Government either at the head of a Hitlerist Government or in coalition they will immediately call a general strike and an armed rising against his regime.

The Republican organisation, the Banner of the Republic, which has about a quarter of a million members, mostly trained and armed men, is also considering what action to take in the event of a Hitlerist Government being established, and it is generally expected that they, too, will adopt the method of the general strike and an armed rising.

The Government is stated to be extremely perturbed by the new situation.

ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES UNEXPECTED MOVE TO MODIFY STAATENLOSE PROBLEM: JEWISH DEPUTIES CONSIDER NEW BILL INADEQUATE HOWEVER COMPLAINING IT PROVIDES ONLY PARTIAL SOLUTION WHICH WILL NOT HELP GREAT MASS OF JEWISH STAATENLOSE IN COUNTRY.

Bucharest, Dec. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Minister of Justice, M. Harmangiu, has unexpectedly introduced a Bill in the Chamber modifying the existing regulations in respect to the acquisition of Roumanian citizenship. The bill, which consists of only one clause, provides that all persons who were outside the country at the time of the promulgation of the Nationality Law of 1924, and were for that reason unable to be included in the register of citizens, although they were in possession of the necessary legal requirements, will now have the right to acquire citizenship by lodging applications up to December 31st., 1932.

The Government bill is not considered in Jewish quarters to be satisfactory. The Jewish Deputies complain that it does not put right the injustices committed by the Nationality Law of 1924, and at best provides only a partial solution of the Staatenlose problem, which will modify the position of the Staatenlose of Roumanian nationality living in the new provinces, but will not help the great mass of Jewish Staatenlose in the country.

The Deputies of the Jewish Parliamentary Club intend to visit the Minister of Justice in order to explain to him their stand towards the new bill.

JEWISH DEPUTIES VOTE AGAINST ROUMANIAN GOVERNMENT: STATE SUBSIDY FOR JEWISH RELIGIOUS REQUIREMENTS WORKS OUT AT 9 LEI PER HEAD AGAINST 34 FOR GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH 32 FOR LUTHERAN CHURCH AND 30 FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bucharest, Dec. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputy Dr. Joseph Fischer, speaking in the Chamber on behalf of the Jewish Parliamentary Party during the debate on the budget, complained that the Government had failed to give any attention to the demands of the Jewish population. The members of the Jewish Parliamentary Club, he said, would vote against the budget, because the State subsidies provided in the budget for the support of the Jewish school system and the Jewish religious requirements were entirely inadequate.

The Budget of the Ministry of Education and Public Worship for the new financial year provides a subsidy towards the religious requirements of the Jewish Community amounting to 8,606,255 lei, working out at nine lei per head of the Jewish population. The subsidy for the Greek Orthodox Church works out at 34 lei per head, that for the Lutheran Church at 32 lei, for the Roman Catholic Church at 30 lei, the Reformist Church 21 lei, and the Uniat Church at 11 lei.

TWO POLISH ZIONIST LEADERS TO FIGHT DUEL: DR. GOTTLIEB EDITOR OF "NAJER HAJNT" AND EX-SENATOR DAVIDSOHN EDITOR OF "NOWE SLOWO".

Warsaw, Dec. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A sensation was caused here to-day by the news that two Zionist leaders, Dr. Joshua Gottlieb, one of the editors of the Yiddish daily "Najer Hajnt", who is President of the Jewish Journalists' Syndicate, and ex-Senator Dr. Davidsohn, the editor of the Zionist Polish-language daily "Nowe Slowo", are to fight a duel.

The challenge to the duel arises out of an incident which occurred at the last meeting of the Council of the Warsaw Jewish Community of which they are both members. Dr. Gottlieb had been making an attack on the President of the Warsaw Jewish Community, Mr. Mazur, describing him as "a new-baked Agudist". Some of the Agudist members shouted "And Dr. Davidsohn is a new-baked Zionist".

And I have no respect for Dr. Davidsohn either, Dr. Gottlieb rejoined.

The J.T.A. is unable to obtain any further details of the affair, because under the code of honour governing duels it is not permitted to the parties to make any statements with regard to the issue between them.

.. In November 1928 there were two cases of challenges to duels between prominent Jewish communal workers, and of them between two prominent Zionists. In both cases, however, the duels were called off, in one case after an exchange of mutual apologies and a reconciliation, and in the other by the matter being put into the hands of a court of honour for settlement. The two Zionists were ex-Senator Moses Koerner, one of the leaders of Deputy Gruenbaum's Al Hamishmar group in Zionism, and Dr. M. Hinder, one of the leaders of the opposing Et Libneth group, of which Dr. Gottlieb is one of the principal leaders. In the other case the protagonists were Professor Allerhand, the President of the Lemberg Jewish Community, an assimilationist, and M. Dogilewski, a Zionist member of the Board of the Lemberg Jewish Community. In both cases the challenges to the duels arose out of arguments during meetings.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR DR. MALAN DENIES HE IS AN  
ANTISEMITE: CLAIMS HIS LETTER TO ANTISEMITIC AUTHOR WAS  
MERELY COURTEOUS ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BOOK OF WHICH IMPROPER  
USE WAS MADE FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES: MINISTER'S LETTER  
TO SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

Cape Town, Nov. 27th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies (as reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of Nov. 12th.) sent a deputation recently to Dr. F. D. Malan, the Minister of the Interior in the South African Union Government, to convey to him the concern of the Board at the threat which he made earlier in the month that if the Jews of the country do not stop opposing the Immigration Restriction Law, the Government Party will hit back at them by awakening antisemitism in South Africa. In the course of the submission made by the deputation to the Minister his attention was also directed to a book called "The Riddle of the Jew's Success", published in Germany, translated into English and sent from England to the Minister (Dr. Malan), who had replied to the translator and publisher, Mr. Pownall, through his private secretary, Mr. W. Louw: "I am desired by the Minister of the Interior to thank you for your letter and the copy of Fritsch's book "The Riddle of the Jew's Success". He is at the moment still reading the book and finds it most interesting and informative. As the responsible Minister, he desires to express his appreciation of your interest in South Africa's problem in this connection and the solution thereof by the Government".

The book is venomously antisemitic, the submission of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies continued, and may be summed up in the following few lines appearing on page 67: "Therefore do not forget: we are in a state of war with the Jews. But, if a nation has declared war upon us, and advances with hostile intent into our country, it no longer behoves us to ask: is that particular individual a good or bad man? - but from that moment, each of them must be regarded as our enemy, and against whom we must defend ourselves".

Judging by the terms of the Minister's acknowledgment, it went on, he seems to have felt that the object of sending him the book was to enlighten him on the Jewish problem as it has developed in European countries, and to enable him the better to appreciate and deal with it in South Africa, where a Jewish problem has never existed, and where it can only be raised by those who for party purposes create it.

The English publishers are utilising the Minister's acknowledgment for advertising purposes, and we deem it our duty to bring this to his notice.

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies has now received a reply to its submission from the Minister of the Interior in the course of which his private secretary, Mr. Louw, dealing with the protest made against "the Minister's alleged personal animosity towards the Jews as instanced by certain correspondence submitted", writes:

It is quite evident that this allegation would not have been made if the courteous reply to Mr. Pownall had been properly understood by the deputation and especially if no improper and unauthorised use of that reply had been made for advertising purposes. Apart from a cursory review of its contents the Minister had, when his acknowledgment was dispatched, evidently not read the book complained of, and on its merits and demerits he therefore did not and could not pass judgment. Mr. Pownall's accompanying letter, also replied to, was merely an expression of his personal interest in the Quota Act, and it is inconceivable that the Minister's courteous acknowledgment of this fact can give any cause for reasonable objection.

"It Is Very Easy To Rouse A Feeling Of Hate Towards The Jews In This Country": We Feel Impelled To Bring To The Minister's Notice Following Acts By His Government Which Have Profoundly Agitated Our Community For Some Time.

The South African Jewish Board of Deputies went on to deal at length in the course of its submission to Dr. Malan with his statement made on November 2nd., warning the Jews of the consequences if they continued to oppose the Immigration Quota Restriction Law.

The Minister is labouring under quite a wrong impression as to the real cause of Jewish opposition to the Quota Bill, the Board contended. Our main objection is to the discrimination against Jewish immigrants - a stigma cast upon a proud people which should not be imposed by our legislators and which in a free country we should not be called upon to endure in silence, especially as the general restriction of immigration, if desired, can be achieved by other means; and far from "Being afraid to come out in the open" we have loudly voiced our protest from public platforms.

The mere fact that the Opposition with very few exceptions supported the Bill must satisfy the Minister, it added, that his assumption of revengeful motive against his own party is quite unfounded.

The Jews are keenly appreciative of kindness extended towards them, whether by political parties or individuals, the submission went on, but in the spirit of utter candour which the importance of this interview demands, we feel impelled to bring to the Minister's notice the following acts by his Government which have profoundly agitated our Community for some time - more especially in view of the Minister's statement that "the Jews have in the past always had a friend in the Nationalist Party".

(1). In the first draft of the Quota Bill the date for its taking effect was the 1st. of July. The only utterance by any other member of his party was a suggestion that the date be altered to the 1st. of May. This was immediately adopted by the Government and prevented a further comparatively small number of immigrants from entering the Union before the doors were finally bolted; (2) the Government increased the cost of naturalisation which hits the poor Jew, and does not add an appreciable sum to the State's revenue; (3) Section 69 of Act 29 of 1926 gives power to deport persons convicted under the Insolvency Act Ordinance no matter how trivial the offence may be.

The ex-Minister of Justice, the Hon. Tielman Roos, declared it was not intended to apply to Europeans. This has been confirmed by the Prime Minister, and yet deportation orders have been served on Jews, inflicting incalculable hardships and torture of mind both upon the individual and all Jewry.

Taking the Minister's interview as a whole, the impression created on the Jewish mind is that it constitutes an attempt, unintentional perhaps, to terrify Jews either into joining his political party or into keeping silent, though labouring under a keen sense of injustice.

The Jewish Community as such is not a political body, and its members who belong to any political party do so not as Jews but as citizens.

We feel, the submission concluded, that the "warning" by the Minister that "it is very easy to rouse a feeling of hate towards the Jews in the country" is calculated more than anything else to tend towards outbreaks against isolated Jews in the country districts.

Dr. Malan's Explanation: Never Intended To Suggest Jews As Such Had No Right To Oppose Any Measure They Did Not Consider In Their Interest: Quota Bill Was In Interest Of Jews Themselves In Spite Of Their Opposition As Shown By Marked Softening Of Anti-Jewish Feeling: Warning Was That Of A Friend Not A Foe.

It was never in the Minister's mind, the reply to the submission says, to suggest that the Jewish Board of Deputies ever initiated or took part in any organisation of a political nature. The assurances given by the Deputation on this point he therefore could and did readily accept. In the second place it was never intended to suggest that Jews, as such, had no right to oppose any measure which they did not consider to be in their interest or that they had no right to organise themselves in opposition to any political party if they chose to do so. This right naturally cannot be denied to any citizen or any group of citizens. In the third place it was not suggested that Jews generally are organising to revenge themselves against the National Party. On the contrary it was definitely and emphatically stated at the interview that there are many Jews who, in the interest of Jewry itself, would and actually do oppose such organisation whatever their personal views about the Quota Act may be. The Minister's warning, therefore, was not and could not be directed to them. If anything, it could on the contrary only have been calculated to strengthen their hands against any departure on the part of others from that time honoured and sound principle that in their own interests Jews as such should not wage political warfare.

The warning in the interview was explicitly directed to another section - and unfortunately a very large one - which has organised, and is still organising, Jews as such for the purpose of defeating the present Government, and which is for this purpose exploiting the feeling aroused by the Quota Act. About the facts as stated there can be no doubt, as they have been confirmed from time to time by information from various sources and recently also by what was very apparent in the Cape North West.

The motive underlying the introduction of the Quota Bill, as explained at the time, was the prevention of a new racial problem in the country due to increasing nervousness on account of the growing influx of immigrants from Eastern Europe. That the Bill was also in the interest of the Jews themselves in spite of their opposition, is clearly shown by the fact that the Quota Act has resulted in a general relaxation of the tension previously existing and in a very marked softening of anti-Jewish feeling. In these circumstances it must be clear to everybody that the movement to exploit Jewish resentment against the Quota Act for party political purposes can only resuscitate those feelings of animosity which have fortunately subsided and must inevitably lead to party political reprisals, which would be as little in the interest of the Jews as in that of the country as a whole. In fact, the position must be made infinitely worse because the feeling of animosity previously engendered only by racial and economic considerations will in this case be vastly reinforced by that bitterness which inevitably arises from the necessities of political defence. So far from being unjustified and uncalled for the Minister's statement must be considered to have been necessary and timely.

Except for certain specified acts, the reply further says, the Minister's general statement that "the Jews have in the past always had a friend in the National Party" does not seem to have been questioned by the deputation. Possibly they felt that the acts complained of could be easily set off by such other acts as the very considerable reduction of naturalisation fees since the present Government took office and more especially the removal in 1924 of that stigma then so grievously felt by the Jewish Community arising from the improper application by the previous Government of Section 4 (1) (a) of the Immigration Act. As far as the acts complained of are concerned one must be ruled out from the Minister's reply, viz., that dealing with the insolvency law. The deputation freely acknowledge that the alleged undertaking by Mr. Tielman Roos that the deportation would not be applied to Europeans was not given in public but privately. In these circumstances the Minister is not in a position to judge whether the practical administration of the act amounts to a breach of faith or not. The grievance in connection with the coming into operation of the Quota Act is easily understood in the light of Jewish feeling at the time. On the other hand it will be admitted that restriction having once been decided upon it would have been unwise for the Government to allow a special last moment rush of immigrants which to a considerable extent would have defeated the object of the Bill. When the amendment complained of to move forward the date, was accepted, the Government was actually in possession of information that such a rush was expected. At the same time it must not be forgotten that possible hardships resulting from the alteration of the date were largely removed by other subsequent amendments granting greater facilities than were originally anticipated for the entrance of wives and children. In connection with naturalisation fees it is sufficient to state that they have been increased only to about 50 per cent. of what they once were; that this step had become necessary owing to the present financial stringency; and that financially the step has so far been amply justified. It is hardly necessary to remind further that the increase affects aliens generally and does not specifically apply to Jews only.

The Minister begs you to read his interview in the light of this explanation and hopes that as a result you may regard his warning as that of a friend and not as that of a foe.

SALOMON LEVINSON "FATHER OF KELLOGG PACT" IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Saloman Levinson, the Chicago Jewish lawyer whom Mr. Briand greeted two years ago at The Hague as "the real father of the Kellogg Pact", is in London, the "Manchester Guardian" writes to-day. For twelve years, it says, Mr. Levinson has used the legal intellect which built up his tidy fortune to endeavour to make war at least a serious crime.

Mr. Levinson's latest surprise, he tells me, is at the apparent failure of people in high places here to grasp the real significance of President Hoover's Message to Congress. "The proposal to re-establish the Foreign Debt Commission is quite comparable in its far-reaching possibilities to the re-examination now going on at Basle of Germany's capacity to pay reparations", he told me. "The Foreign Debt Commission is empowered, if it follows its prototype of 1923, to do the same thing for all countries. It can re-examine and reopen the question of any Allied debts owing to the United States - and assess the probability of payment under present conditions or those that are expected in the future. But it must not be

lost sight of", Mr. Levinson was frank enough to say, "that neither the Debt Commission nor Congress nor the President of the United States can produce and carry through a plan that will relieve the terrific conditions now prevailing in Europe without the support of public opinion in America.

"To this public opinion two things are indispensable: the drastic reductions of reparations to a liveable point and a drastic reduction of armaments. This is not because the United States wish to dictate policies to Europe, but simply because we look upon these problems from the viewpoint of reconstruction, economic salvation, and world peace".

Mr. Levinson, it is added, has just come from Paris, where the French gave him every facility for understanding their point of view.

Mr. Levinson has been spoken of as candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize for his part in the movement to outlaw war, and several important newspapers, like the "Chicago Tribune", have urged his claims in this regard. The "Christian Century" of Chicago, when President Hoover proclaimed the Kellogg Treaties at the White House, wrote that it seemed appropriate at this moment to point out that Mr. Levinson who had first conceived the idea of proceeding against war by outlawing it was the real hero of this magnificent achievement. It was Mr. Levinson, it said, who inspired the movement, discovered the leaders and supplied the vision and faith, the arguments and strategy by which it finally reached its goal, and he, more than all others, official or unofficial, deserves our plaudits.

Mr. Levinson has established a 55,000 dollar Outlawry of War Foundation at the University of Idaho in honour of Senator Borah, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, in recognition of his efforts on behalf of the movement to outlaw war.

#### ISRAEL GOLLANCZ FUND.

London, Dec. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An appeal for a fund for the commemoration of the life and work of the late Professor Sir Israel Gollancz, is published to-day in the "Times" by Professor A. W. Pollard, Chairman of the Fund, and Professor A. W. Reed, the Treasurer.

On the requisition of students who had worked under him at Cambridge and London, of Professors of English language or literature at various colleges, members of the Modern Literature Section of the British Academy and officers and members of the Committee of the Early English Text Society and Shakespeare Association, the appeal says, a meeting has been held at Kings College in the University of London to consider the commemoration of the life and work of Sir Israel Gollancz. A small committee was appointed and a letter was sent to a number of Sir Israel's fellow scholars, friends and old pupils. The response was immediate and a distinguished list was obtained of 150 supporters whose contributions amount to £700. It had been the intention of the committee to use this as a first list and to issue a wider appeal in order to raise as large a sum as possible. In the present difficult times such an appeal would be improper, however, the letter concludes, but any friends of Sir Israel's who wish to contribute to the Memorial are asked to communicate with the Gollancz Memorial Fund at Kings College.