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

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WE WERE UNEMPLOYED NOT COMMUNISTS: STATEMENT MADE BY VICTIM OF SOROCA OUTRAGE BEFORE HIS DEATH: CORPORAL OF FRONTIER GUARD ACCEPTED PAY TO TAKE THEM ACROSS FRONTIER AND LED THEM TO WHERE SOLDIERS WERE WAITING WHO IMMEDIATELY SHOT.

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

We were, unemployed, not Communists, and we wanted work, is one of the points in the statement made by Tikinovski, one of the victims of the Soroca shooting affair, to the Public Prosecutor before he died, it is revealed to-day. He also declared that the Corporal of the Frontier Guard had taken payment from them, promising to conduct them across the frontier, and the soldiers had clearly been stationed at the spot to which he had led them and had opened fire without giving them a chance. They had also thrown hand-grenades at them.

General Rishkanu, the Minister for Bessarabia, has gone to Bucharest to put the facts before the king.

THE WEISSBERGER AFFAIR IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: PRISONER RELEASED ON BAIL: WITNESS AGAINST HIM ARRESTED.

Prague, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Samuel Weissberger, the Michalovce Jew, who is accused of having shot two peasants in November 1918, in the early days of the formation of the Czecho-Slovakian State, has been released on bail in the sum of 100,000 Czech kronen, although the Public Prosecutor opposed the application for bail.

Weissberger has from the first insisted that he knows nothing of the shooting of the two peasants and was not a member of the punitive expedition which shot them. Now it is stated that depositions have arrived from a number of people living in Sbinec, the town where the shooting occurred, which were taken by the authorities in Hungary, of which the township is now part, declaring that there was martial law in Sbinec on the day in question, November 10th., 1918, and that Weissberger was not a member of the punitive expedition which was in the township on that day.

It is also announced that two witnesses in the Weissberger affair have been arrested, after making statements that they had been bribed by the Weissberger family to give false evidence in his favour.

The facts, it is explained, however, are that Weissberger's wife went to the authorities and informed them that a man named Kuczik, who used to live in Sbinec, had come to her offering to give evidence for Weissberger if she paid him a certain amount of money. She had refused to give him any money, so he had gone to the police and made a statement that he had seen Weissberger in the punitive expedition. Another man named Herschkowitsch then came to Mrs. Weissberger and promised that if she gave him

20,000 kronen and gave Kuczik 40,000 kronen, Kuczik would withdraw his statement and would give evidence in favour of Weissberger. Mrs. Weissberger asked for time to consider, and went to the authorities and told them what had happened. On instructions from the police, she pretended to agree, and Mrs. Weissberger, Kuczik and Herschkowitsch met at Kaschau, where she paid over the money to Kuczik with a detective watching from a hiding-place. Kuczik then went to the examining judge and said that he wanted to withdraw his evidence against Weissberger. He was immediately arrested and the money paid him by Mrs. Weissberger was found on him. Herschkowitsch is also under arrest.

STAATENLOSE QUESTION AGAIN HELD UP IN ROUMANIA: NATIONALITY AMENDMENT BILL SHELVED ON RESIGNATION OF MINISTER OF JUSTICE; NEW MINISTER A FORMER CUZIST WHO RECENTLY DEFENDED JEWS IN PARLIAMENT AGAINST CUZIST ATTACK.

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

The bill introduced into Parliament a month ago (on December 13th.) by the Minister of Justice, M. Harmangiu, to modify the regulations of the existing 1924 Nationality Law enabling a number of persons belonging to the category of Staatenlose to acquire Roumanian citizenship, has been shelved, in consequence of M. Harmangiu's resignation, and the appointment of a new Minister of Justice, Professor Valerian Pop, who has been till now Under-Secretary for Justice, and is a former Minister for Transylvania.

Several other bills for the modification of the 1924 Nationality Law have been shelved in the same fashion, by the retirement of the Minister of Justice, and the explanation that the new Minister would have to go into the matter again for himself. This happened with the bill introduced in 1928 by M. Junian, who the Minister of Justice in the Maniu Government, and again with the bill introduced by his successor, M. Nitescu, the Minister of Justice in the last National Peasant Government.

In this way, the whole question of the Staatenlose in Roumania, which affects large numbers of Jews, has been dragged for years.

M. Harmangiu's bill, which consisted of only one clause, provided 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, would be given the right to acquire citizenship by lodging applications up to December 31st., 1932.

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

The shortcomings of M. Harmangiu's bill were also indicated by Dr. Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, in a memorandum, in which he pointed out that according to paragraph 56 of the Nationality Law enacted on February 24th., 1924, all inhabitants of the annexed provinces, as well as of the Old Kingdom, should have received full Roumanian citizenship without any further formalities.

This provision was, however, practically annulled, he said, by paragraph 64 of the same Law, which conferred the power on the administrative authorities in the towns of establishing the legal position of each applicant for citizenship. Paragraph 65 of the Law contains provisions, Dr. Filderman declared, which are to be found in the legislation of no other country. According to this paragraph, anyone whose name did not appear in the register of citizens and who did not appeal against the exclusion within 20 days is considered to have forfeited his right and that of his descendants to claim recognition of their citizenship rights. It so happens, he proceeded, that the Citizenship Law was put into operation at a time when there was disquiet and a great deal of agitation in the country. Many inhabitants whose names were not included on the register of citizens had no means of knowing of the omission. In many places the lists of citizens were not even posted up, and demands that they should be posted up were rejected. Naturally, such people could not make an appeal as required by the law. In many other cases appeals were made, but were ignored, because of some technical formality.

M. Harmangiu's bill would affect only a very small number of people, Dr. Filderman said, and from the point of view of the Jewish population could be regarded as non-existent, because it did not take into account any of the complaints made on the Jewish side against the Law of January 1924.

I Am Not An Antisemite In Bad Sense Of Word: New Minister's Statement When He Left Cuzist Party.

Professor Valerian Pop was at one time a violent antisemite, but of late he has shown considerable understanding and sympathy for Jewish problems. At the end of November he spoke in Parliament in defence of the Jews, in reply to an attack made on them by one of the Cuzists, Deputy Robu, who had protested against Jews being allowed to hold judgeships in Bukovina. His statement that all Roumanian judges were regarded by the Government as highly responsible and trustworthy, without any distinction of race or religion, was received with great satisfaction by the Jews of the country.

At the end of the war, Professor Valerian Pop founded, together with Professor Hatzigan, former Minister for Transylvania, and other University professors, the "Actiunea Patriotica", an extreme Nationalist Organisation, which was in 1924 amalgamated with Professor Cuza's League of Christian National Defence. A number of the leading members of the "Actiunea", including Professor Hatzigan, left the Cuzist League in 1926, declaring that they no longer accepted Cuzist antisemitism and Professor Pop did the same the following year, explaining in a statement to the press that he was not an antisemite in the bad sense of the word.

JEW YORK HITLERISTS RENAME NEW YORK: AMERICAN JEWS AFRAID OF HITLER CHIEF NAZI ORGAN CLAIMS.

Berlin, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The American Jews are afraid of Hitler, is the heading over a report from New York, referred to throughout as "Jew York", appearing in the chief Hitlerist organ, the "Voelkischer Beobachter", of a Jewish meeting held there, said to have been addressed by Mr. Louis Lipsky and Lieut.-Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who are reported as having dealt exclusively with the menace of Hitlerism to German Jewry. Lipsky and Lehman, it says, are working to the end that America should support Bruening against Hitler, but the American press and people are already looking to Hitler as the next leader of Germany.

MR. PAUL M. WARBURG SERIOUSLY ILL: FOUNDER OF AMERICAN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK SYSTEM AND BROTHER OF FELIX AND MAX WARBURG: GRAVE ANXIETY OVER HIS CONDITION.

New York, Jan. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Paul M. Warburg, the famous banker, who was the initiator of the American Federal Reserve Bank System, a brother of Mr. Felix M. Warburg and of Herr Max Warburg, is seriously ill with pneumonia, and his condition is causing extreme anxiety.

Mr. Warburg is 63 years of age.

If Americans were in the habit of conferring titles of distinction on creative thinkers, Paul M. Warburg would have been accorded this honour for his work in the introduction of the Currency Reform in the United States which culminated in the Federal Reserve System, Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University wrote in the "New York Evening Post" in 1927.

Mr. Warburg, who like all his brothers, bears the middle name Moritz, which was the name of their father, was a member of the Kuhn, Loeb banking firm (Mrs. Warburg was before her marriage Nita Loeb) resigning all his directorships, trusteeships, etc. when he was appointed by President Wilson in 1914 as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the United States Section of the International High Commission.

A year ago, Mr. Warburg delivered a speech in New York deprecating the American isolation theory and advising the United States to seek larger international co-operation and courageous action to help the world to emerge from the stagnation into which it has fallen.

When Mr. Henry Ford was still conducting his antisemitic campaign, he launched an attack on Mr. Paul Warburg in 1925, accusing him of being the head and front of a movement in which the Federal Reserve System was being used as an instrument to foist German financial methods on the United States and to bring about a German control of American industry and business. Mr. Bernard Baruch and Mr. Aaron Sapiro, whose libel action against Mr. Henry Ford was the immediate point which brought about his recantation of his antisemitism, were included with Mr. Paul Warburg as his chief assistants in the plot.

The "Pacific Banker", the leading financial paper in the North-west, dismissed the accusation as "a ridiculous obsession", and wrote: Paul M. Warburg is a name which stands very high in American banking as that of the man who laid down the central idea upon which the whole Federal Reserve System was erected; who cast aside all thought of remuneration to become a member of the original Board, in fact its Deputy Governor; who has shown a genius in sound finance and a whole-hearted service to the country which is recognised everywhere in responsible quarters".

DEATH OF SIR SIDNEY LOW AND ARTHUR COLLINS.

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

The death is announced to-day at the age of 74 of Sir Sidney Low, the famous journalist, former editor of the "St. James's Gazette", and author of the "Dictionary of English History", the "British Constitution" and other works. He was not identified with any Jewish activities, and his brother, Sir Maurice Low, also a well-known journalist, who died in Washington about a year ago, was buried in a Christian cemetery. They were the sons of Maximilian Low, and Mrs. Eder and Mrs. Litvinoff are members of the same family.

Mr. Arthur Collins, who was producer for 40 years of the Theatre Royal at Drury Lane, who was of Jewish origin, died to-day at the age of 68.

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