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ATTACK ON JEWISH STUDENTS IN WARSAW STREET ENDS WITH POLICE-  
MAN SHOOTING DEAD CHRISTIAN STUDENT AGGRESSOR: ANTISEMI-  
TIC DAILY CONFISCATED FOR PUBLISHING VIOLENT ARTICLE AT-  
TACKING AUTHORITIES IN CONNECTION WITH FATALITY.

Warsaw, Feb. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Another fatality has occurred in Poland as a result of anti-Jewish rioting, as happened in Vilna during the disturbances in November, when the antisemitic student Stanislaw Maculawski was killed in the course of the fighting. This evening a group of Christian students returning from evening classes run in connection with the Y.M.C.A., attacked in the Kiodowa Street a number of Jewish students of the Krynski School who were coming back from a club meeting, and the Jewish students put up a vigorous defence. A policeman on duty in the street told the combatants to disperse, whereupon Stephan Plocik, one of the Christian students, a boy of 16, pulled the bayonet out of the policeman's hand and ran off with it. The policeman shot after him, and Plocik fell dead. His colleagues took up a threatening attitude towards the policeman, who had to call for reinforcements, and several arrests were made.

The chief organ of the National Democratic Party, the "Gazeta Warszawska" has been confiscated to-day on account of a violent attack on the authorities in connection with the fatality.

THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR VILNA JEW FOR RESCUING JEWISH  
WOMAN FROM ASSAILANT DURING ANTISEMITIC OUTBREAK.

Warsaw, Feb. 20th (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Salomon Rubin, a young Jewish workman who was arrested for fighting during the anti-Jewish outbreak in Vilna last November, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, the severest sentence yet imposed in connection with the November disturbances.

Rubin was accused of having beaten a Christian student named Razanowicz. Rubin admitted that he had beaten Razanowicz, but said that Razanowicz had been maltreating a Jewish woman, and he had given Razanowicz a hiding to make him leave the woman alone.

70 PER CENT. OF JEWISH STUDENTS IN WARSAW COMPELLED TO GIVE UP  
STUDIES BECAUSE OF POVERTY: NOT ENOUGH TO PAY UNIVERSITY  
FEES: GOING BACK TO PARENTS' HOMES IN PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

Warsaw, Feb. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

70 per cent. of the Jewish students in Warsaw are destitute and find themselves compelled to give up their studies, because they have no money to pay their university fees or the small amount they need for lodging in the Jewish Students' Home, or for food. A great number of Jewish students have already left the University and are returning to their homes in the provincial towns, where they have no prospect of doing anything to earn their living, and will have to live on their impoverished parents.

NO STUDENT "NATIONS" YET IN AUSTRIA: GOVERNMENT POSTPONES  
DEBATE TILL MIDDLE OF APRIL BECAUSE IT FEELS UNSAFE  
WITH LIKELIHOOD OF MAJORITY AGAINST BILL.

Vienna, Feb. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Student Rights Bill, establishing student "nations" at the Austrian Universities, including a Jewish student "nation", which the Government was going to bring into Parliament to-day for the first reading, has been postponed until the middle of April. The Government is afraid, it is understood, that it will not have a majority in the Chamber for the bill, and prefers to hold the question over until there is a better prospect of the bill being carried.

IF ANYONE UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS TRIES TO CROSS FRONTIER  
HE KNOWS HE IS RUNNING RISK AND IF FRONTIER GUARD CALL  
HIM TO STOP AND HE DISOBEYS FRONTIER GUARD MUST SHOOT.  
SUBJECT TO THESE TWO FACTS BEING RECOGNISED PARLIAMENT  
MAY REOPEN SOROCA ENQUIRY ROMANIAN PREMIER DECLARES:  
DEPUTY LUPU RECALLS SIMILARITY OF MORARESCU AFFAIR: HONOUR  
NOT ONLY OF ARMY BUT OF WHOLE COUNTRY AT STAKE HE SAYS:  
WHEN I WAS FIGHTING AT FRONT AND WAS WOUNDED YOU STAYED  
AT HOME JEWISH DEPUTY LANDAU TELLS PROFESSOR CUZA WHEN HE  
INTERRUPTS HIM.

Bucharest, Feb. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

If motions are presented to the Chamber dealing with the findings of the enquiry commission into the Soroca affair, they will be put to the vote, the Prime Minister, Professor Jorga, declared in the Chamber in the course of the new debate on the Soroca affair opened by Deputy Landau, the Jewish Party representative from Bessarabia. But we must bear in mind two facts, the Premier went on, in the first place, if anyone under existing conditions tries to cross the frontier, he must know that he is running a risk. In the second place, if anyone tries to cross the frontier, the frontier guard have to warn him, and if he does not immediately stop they must shoot.

Subject to these two indisputable facts, if anything new can be brought up, there is no one in Roumania who will dare to cover up things which may bring our country discredit and dishonour.

Deputy Dr. Lupu, the leader of the Independent Peasants' Party and a former Minister of the Interior, recalled the similar case of Lieutenant Morarescu, "who in his capacity as Commandant of a frontier guard on the River Dniester", he said, "lured people to the frontier by promises of letting them cross into Roumania, and then killed them and robbed them of all they possessed". (The case was recalled in the J.T.A. Bulletin of January 14th., when the Soroca shooting affair was first reported). Lieutenant Morarescu was put on trial before a court of law, Dr. Lupu said. In Soroca we have only had an enquiry. Why should not the same action be taken against the Soroca frontier guard? The honour not only of the army, but of the whole country is at stake. We must have a Parliamentary enquiry, which will either show that all that we are saying here is untrue, or will see to it that those who are guilty will receive their proper punishment. I appeal to you, as the Prime Minister, to appoint a Parliamentary Commission which will go into the whole matter and will make public its findings.

After the occurrence in Soroca, Professor Jorga replied, Deputy Landau came to me, and I said to him: I have no interest in covering up the affair. I will appoint a new investigation commission. What could a Prime Minister do more than appoint a commission? Who should have been members

of this Commission? First of all, since it is the frontier soldiers who are involved, the Commandant of the frontier soldiers. With him there was one of the highest judges in Bessarabia. Then the question was brought up in Parliament. "What did I say then? You can read it in the "Monitorul Oficial". I said: "We have nothing to hide. If you have a Parliamentary Commission, the Ministry of the Interior will place all the documents at your disposal. I cannot govern as I wish. It is open to Parliament to act as it finds right. The more so since we have no party majority.

Then the matter is not closed? Deputy Dr. Lupu asked.

That is correct, Professor Jorga replied.

While Deputy Landau was speaking in the early part of the debate, Professor Cuza, the antisemitic leader, kept on interrupting, and once he said: I shall not allow Deputy Landau to speak.

When I was fighting at the front and was wounded, Deputy Landau retorted, you stayed at home.

SOROCA AFFAIR BEFORE JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES: SITUATION IN ROUMANIA STILL REMAINS ANXIOUS MR. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID SAYS: BE ADVISABLE TO AWAIT RESULT OF FULL ENQUIRY INTO SOROCA AFFAIR.

London, Feb. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A wave of indignation was aroused in Roumania by the shooting of six young Jews of Soroca during an attempt to cross the frontier into Soviet Russia, the report of the Joint Foreign Committee presented to-day by Mr. d'Avigdor Goldsmid to the meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies states. Inspired by a desire to obtain employment, it says, the party is reported to have arranged with a frontier guard, through a smuggler, for safe passage across the frontier. When the attempt was made the party were met by a party of frontier guards, who shot them down without warning. A military inquiry exculpated the guards on the ground that the victims were Communists who were attempting to convey valuable information into Soviet Russia. A demand for a Parliamentary inquiry by the Jewish Deputy Landau is reported to have been acceded to by the Government.

The position in Roumania still remains an anxious one, Mr. Goldsmid added.

Mr. Percy Cohen claimed that a breach of the Minorities Treaties had been made by the Soroca incident. I think, he said, that we ought to find out something about the family history of the six men who were shot, in view of the fact that the Government alleges that they were Communists. I am no Communist myself, but there is no crime in being a Communist. I think that if these men were not Communists, we should tell the world.

Mr. Goldsmid, in his reply, referred to the request made in the Roumanian Parliament for a full enquiry, and said that it would be advisable to await the result of that enquiry, in view of the fact that it was reported that the request for such an enquiry had been acceded to.

If we can make certain private enquiries in regard to the family history of the shot men, he added, we shall take steps to do so.

Anxious Consideration Given To Situation of Jews In Germany.

The Committee has given anxious consideration to the situation of the Jews in Germany, and the dangerous nature of the agitation conducted by the Hitlerist Party, the report of the Joint Foreign Committee further states.

The economic situation in the country, unfortunately, shows no signs of improvement, it proceeds, and until such improvement does set in, an amelioration in the political situation is not anticipated.

The election for the presidency of the Republic which is about to take place is another disturbing factor, though it is not anticipated that Field-Marshal Hindenburg will fail to secure re-election.

Mr. S. Finburgh, former Member of Parliament for Salford, raised a protest against the possible admission of Hitler into England as a visitor. "We should notify the authorities that we resent Hitler's activities against Jews," he said, and that we protest against his admission into England on the ground that he is a dangerous alien.

New Secretary of Board.

The recommendation of the Joint Foreign Committee and the Law and Parliamentary Committee to appoint Mr. B. A. Zeiman, till now Assistant Secretary, to be Secretary of the Board of Deputies and the Joint Foreign Committee, and to appoint Mr. A. C. Brotman, till recently representative of the educational interests of the Anglo-Jewish Association in Iraq, as Assistant Secretary, was adopted by the Board without discussion.

PRESIDENT HINDENBURG NOT A TRUE GERMAN BECAUSE HE IS SUPPORTED BY JEWS HITLERIST CHIEF ORGAN SAYS: TEST OF A GERMAN IS IF HE DOES NOT CHOOSE SAME THINGS AS JEWS.

Berlin, Feb. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The test of a true German is that he does not choose the same things as Jews, the "Voelkischer Beobachter", the chief organ of the Hitlerist Party, writes, and, therefore, it says, President Hindenburg, who has found common-ground with the Jews and is standing as Presidential candidate on a platform which is supported by the Jews, is the colleague of the Mosse and the Ullstein press, and the rest of the Jews, and therefore, he is not a true German and no true German may vote for Hindenburg.

PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO BE FOUGHT BY JEWISH COMMUNITIES ON NEW "JEWISH LAW" DEPRIVING FOREIGN JEWS OF VOTE TO JEWISH COMMUNITIES: WILL BRING QUESTION BEFORE PLENARY SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Berlin, Feb. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Prussian Government has now handed over to the State Council the new Jewish Communities Law, which it has drafted to replace the existing different 14 Jew-laws which are in force in different parts of Prussia, by one unified Jewish law, which places the Jewish religion on an equality with the Protestant and the Catholic religions.

The Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia, while satisfied with the Bill as a whole, is strongly opposed, however, to the provision by which foreign Jews living in Germany are deprived of the right to vote in the elections to the Jewish Communities. The Federation declares that it is determined to contest this provision and that it will bring the matter before the plenary session of the Prussian Parliament.

GENERAL MONASH'S POLICY TO BE PERPETUATED BY FOREST IN PALESTINE.

Melbourne, Feb. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Zionist Federation of Australia has decided to plant a Jewish National Fund wood in Palestine in memory of General Sir John Monash, the Honorary President of the Australian Zionist Federation, who died in October. The wood, on which 10,000 Australian eucalyptus trees will be planted, will be situated between Haifa and Megiddo.

BRITISH MAGISTRATE IN PALESTINE CRITICISES POLICE PERSECUTION OF COMMUNISTS: 32 ALLEGED COMMUNISTS RELEASED.

Jerusalem, Feb. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

32 alleged Communists who were arrested at an outdoor meeting on January 30th., and have been kept in prison since, were acquitted this morning by the British Magistrate, Mr. Cressall.

Mr. Cressall in acquitting the prisoners censured the police for an imperfect understanding of what constitutes an illegal assembly. He criticised the police persecution of Communists, and reprimanded an Arab police officer for having fired at the crowd.

M. KALININ PRESIDENT OF SOVIET UNION GIVES INTERVIEW TO JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY ON JEWISH REGION IN BUREYA: JEWISH MAJORITY NOT ESSENTIAL HE SAYS.

Moscow, Feb. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The President of the Soviet Union, M. Kalinin, has given a long interview here to the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency on the question of the projected Jewish autonomous region or republic in Bureya, in Siberia.

The decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets is that a Jewish autonomous region is to be proclaimed in Bureya not later than the end of 1933, but it is not improbable, M. Kalinin said, that this decision will be carried into effect earlier.

It is not necessary to wait until the Jews constitute a majority of the population of Bureya in order to proclaim a Jewish republic there, M. Kalinin declared. The Tartars in the Crimea do not constitute a majority of the population of the Crimea. They are only about 22 per cent. of the total population. But that does not prevent the Crimea, however, from being a Tartar Republic. I cannot see why the Russians, Ukrainians, and the other nationalities in Bureya should not be able to live in a Jewish republic, just as well as Jews live in the Ukrainian, White Russian and other non-Jewish Republics. In my opinion, therefore, it is enough to have 10,000 or 15,000 Jews in Bureya in order to proclaim it as a Jewish republic.

Is it necessary to establish such a Jewish region in Bureya? M. Kalinin asked. If it was necessary for peoples insignificant in numbers and in culture like the Chechenets and the Dordyvens who have practically lost their language, and who before the Revolution were on a very low cultural level, he answered his own question, why should it not be necessary for a great nation like the Jews, great in numbers and in culture? The establishment of a Jewish republic in Bureya, he said, will be of great national and political importance, not only to the 50,000 or 100,000 Jews who will settle there in the course of time, but to all of the almost three million Jews in the entire Soviet Union, and to some extent also to Jews in other countries.

The Attraction Of The Jewish National Idea To Jews.

After an interval of centuries, he went on, Jews will again be a people with a State of their own. For the first time Jews will have their representatives in the Government, in the Central Executive Committee and in the other high Government bodies. Till now the Jews who are in the Government are there not as representatives of the Jewish population, but as representatives of the general population. When the Jews have their own republic their representative - and he may not even be a Jew - will be there to speak as the Jewish representative.

He did not doubt that the decision to establish a Jewish Republic in Bureya was attracting tens of thousands of Jewish migrants there, M. Kalinin said. Jews are, for that reason, going now to Bureya in preference to the Crimea or the Ukraine, where the climatic conditions are much better. The reports supplied by the Central Comzet showed that the number of Jewish transmigrants to Bureya last year was larger than the number of transmigrants in the whole of the preceding three years. The decision to create a Jewish republic in Bureya has roused their national feeling in the hearts of thousands of Jews, M. Kalinin said. To be an equal partner with a State of their own among the independent nationalities and States in the Soviet Union is consciously or unconsciously, attracting a large number of Jews to Bureya.

Of the foreign Jews who are emigrating to Bureya, M. Kalinin said: The fact that we have had five times as many applications from foreign Jews wanting to settle in Bureya as the Government intended to admit this year, is not due to the fact that the world crisis has hit hard the Jewish populations in the capitalist countries, nor that in certain countries they are suffering severely from Fascism and antisemitism, but it is also to be attributed to the attraction of the opportunity of helping to build a Jewish national republic.

Asked whether Bureya will be opened to the immigration of Jews from abroad, M. Kalinin said that no decision had yet been adopted by the Government on that question, but each time the Comzet asks for permission to admit a certain quota of Jewish immigrants from abroad, the Government gives its approval.

Asked whether declassed Jews, former shopkeepers, traders and Luftmenschen, who have lost their means of livelihood in their own countries, would be admitted to Bureya, M. Kalinin said that the Soviet Government must first look after its own interests, and its own interests require that those admitted should be primarily skilled workers, who are badly needed in Bureya. It was not out of the question, however, that later on people who are of good health and physique and who have hitherto belonged to the non-working elements would also be admitted on condition that they break completely with their past.

The present settlement plan for Bureya provides for the settlement of 13,000 souls in Bureya, M. Kalinin said, not 19,000 as was at first arranged. Of these 13,000, 9,000 will be Soviet citizens, and 4,000 to 5,000 foreign Jews.

The State, he added, had assigned 27 million roubles for the work of economic upbuilding in Bureya this year, more than was allocated to any other region, and with such a sum, he said, something can be achieved.