

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

(Cable and Mail Despatches)
Issued by the
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Ludgate House,
107/111, Fleet Street,
London, E.C.4.

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Vol. XIII. No. 128.

9 pages.

31st. May, 1932.

VIENNA UNIVERSITY AGAIN SCENE OF ANTI-JEWISH FIGHTING: JEWISH PROFESSORS FLEE TO SAVE THEMSELVES FROM MOLESTATION: JEWISH STUDENTS STREAMING BLOOD BROUGHT TO POLICE FIRST-AID STATIONS: CROWDS OF NAZIS INCLUDING STUDENTS INVADE JUDENGASSE BUT ARE REPULSED BY POLICE: AUTHORITIES CLOSE UNIVERSITY TILL RESTORATION OF ORDER.

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

Antisemitic student disturbances broke out again at Vienna University to-day of so violent a character that the University Rectorate has ordered the University to be closed until it is possible to guarantee order.

Jewish students have been badly beaten both at the University itself and at the Commercial Academy, and five Jewish students have been rushed, streaming with blood, to the police first-aid stations to have their wounds dressed. The few Jewish professors at the University were also attacked and had to flee to escape molestation. The furniture in the Jewish students' common room has been demolished.

After the closing of the University was announced, crowds of Nazis, including many students, marched through the streets and broke into the Judengasse, intending to renew on a larger scale last week's attack on the Jewish shopkeepers, who had then driven them back. The police soon arrived on the scene, however, and dispersed the demonstrators.

Government's Leniency Encouraged Nazis And Heimwehr.

.. The leniency of the Dollfus Government towards the extreme elements of the Right Parties has apparently encouraged both the Heimwehr and the Nationalist Socialists to conduct their political agitation with even more force than has been their custom in the past, the "Manchester Guardian" writes to-day. It is now becoming a regular thing, it says, for Nazis in their brown shirts to provoke passers-by in the streets of Vienna.

NAZIS STILL GAINING VOTES IN GERMANY: OBTAIN INDEPENDENT CONTROL OF OLDENBURG STATE IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Berlin, May 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The belief that the Hitlerists had attained their high-water mark in the last Parliamentary elections has been falsified in today's elections to the Parliament of the State of Oldenburg, one of the smaller States of Germany (about half-a-million population), which have given the Hitlerists a clear majority, independent even of their allies, the German Nationals.

This is the first time the Hitlerists have obtained independent control in any State in Germany.

In the last Oldenburg Parliament the Nazis, notwithstanding the big increase in their vote in the previous elections held only 19 seats out of the total of 48. In the new Parliament, it appears that they will have about 26 seats against only 24 of all the other Parties combined, including their allies, the German Nationals. The Nazis alone polled 132,000 votes, while all the other Parties polled 120,000. With the German National vote of 15,000, the Hitlerists have 147,000 votes against only 93,000 votes of the Socialist and Centre Parties, and 15,700 votes of the Communists. The Socialists polled 51,000 votes, and the Centre Party 42,000 votes.

CRISIS IN GERMANY: HINDENBURG ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF BRUENING GOVERNMENT.

Berlin, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

President Hindenburg has to-day accepted the resignation of the German Federal Government under the premiership of Dr. Bruening.

Will Be Replaced By One Pledged To Violence?

The Bruening Government resigned last October, but on that occasion Dr. Bruening immediately reconstituted his Cabinet. This time it is not expected that this will happen, and the forecast is that there may be a Hitlerist Government formed.

Most of the London papers deal with this question to-day. The "Manchester Guardian" devotes an editorial to it, in which, speaking of President Hindenburg's return to Berlin to-day to consult with the Chancellor, it writes that the general view is that the President favours a continuance of the present Government at least until it is known whether the other European Powers intend seriously to deal with the reparations and war debts question. If not, it says, then the Bruening Government is doomed and will be replaced by one inclined to violence and pledged to repudiation.

There is good reason to suppose, the "Times" writes, that Dr. Bruening was unsuccessful in his request for a reinforcement of his authority by the President, and it would not be surprising if the Cabinet's resignation was tendered when the adjourned interview is resumed to-morrow. The Chancellor, it is thought in informed quarters, probably requested a sign of the President's support substantial enough to carry him not only to Lausanne but past it - possibly in the form of extraordinary powers. The naive supposition of his opponents that he should go to Lausanne - the results of which, whether positive or negative, would be painted by them as catastrophically bad for Germany - and should then meekly return to disavowal and derision at home can hardly be expected to have appealed to him. There is reason to believe, however, that the Chancellor was unable to make the President see eye to eye with him in this matter. If this is the case, it would suggest that the current criticisms of Dr. Bruening's administration - that it has been sometimes precipitate and sometimes tardy, that it is not firm enough in foreign policy and so on - have reached the President with sufficient resonance to sway his decision.

In any case, events have reached a pass where it has become essential for Dr. Bruening to know whether he and his colleagues were governing Germany, or personages behind the political scenes. If Dr. Bruening resigns to-morrow, as seems to be expected, the inference will be fairly clear.

Entrance Of Nazis Into Government Not Expected Says "Times":
Possibly Dr. Bruening Will Be Asked To Try Again.

At the moment the entrance of the Nazis into a coalition does not appear to be expected, the "Times" continues. The Nazis are not eager to enter a Government before Lausanne; all the opportunists are anxious to avoid responsibility before Lausanne, and hope to make much capital by violently attacking any result that it produces.

The present plan seems to be that some politician farther to the right than Dr. Bruening (possibly Count Westarp) should carry on for the present, possibly with tacit Nazi tolerance. It would not be easy to find such a man, and he would not find it easy to collect a Ministry.

Possibly Dr. Bruening would be asked to try again and, if he were willing to forfeit a well-earned rest, he would then return with added authority.

The News Chronicle reports that Hitler has reached Berlin at top speed, in the hope that President Hindenburg will wish to consult him at an early date.

In quarters favourable to the Chancellor, it says, however, quite a contrary view is taken of the situation, it being predicted that Dr. Bruening will emerge from the present crisis with enhanced authority.

"First Thing After We Have Assumed Power" Will Be General
Offensive Against Us By Jews.

Deputy Strasser, the President of the Hitlerist Party in the Reichstag, reviewing the situation last October, when Dr. Bruening's resignation was announced, claimed that the fall of the Bruening Government meant the beginning of the Hitlerist regime.

The first thing that will happen after we have assumed power, he proclaimed, will be a general offensive against us on the part of Jewry all over the world, such as has never before been known. For a National Socialist Germany will proclaim the end of Jewish domination, and in this regard we are the forerunners of the rest of the world. We shall have a hard fight, but we believe in our mission, and we are convinced of our victory. The first task of our Government will be to act with brutal force. In our first proclamation we shall name all those who bear the guilt for Germany's misfortunes. We shall name them all, and they will be dealt with as they deserve.

ANTI-JEWISH DISTURBANCES IN ADEN LASTED THREE DAYS: NO DISTUR-
ANCES SINCE MAY 25TH: GOVERNMENT STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS: NO FATAL CASUALTIES OCCURRED: 60 PERSONS INJURED
OF WHOM SEVEN REMAINED IN HOSPITAL.

London, May 30th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Disturbances between Arabs and Jews occurred in Aden on May 23rd, 24th, and 25th., Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, in whose Department Aden lies, said in the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question addressed to the Colonial Secretary by Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, who had asked for information as to the position in Aden in connection with the recent attacks on Jews.

The situation, Sir Samuel went on, was dealt with satisfactorily by the police, who were supported on May 25th. by armoured cars.

There has been no disturbances since then. There were no fatal casualties. The number of persons injured was 60, of whom seven were detained in hospital.

Colonel Wedgwood then asked for the name of the Governor of Aden (Sir Stewart Symes, former Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government), but Sir Samuel replied:

I am afraid I do not recall the Governor's name.

Lord Winterton, former Under-Secretary for India, asked Sir Samuel whether he accepted the statement made by Colonel Wedgwood that attacks were actually made on the Jews by Arabs?

And if so what was the primary cause of the outbreak? What was the grievance of the Arabs?

I have not at present any further information, Sir Samuel replied, but I will make enquiries and let Lord Winterton know.

NAZIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Johannesburg, May 6th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Despite the success which has attended the efforts of the Nazis in Germany, the movement is making little or no headway in South-West Africa, the Johannesburg "Sunday Times" writes in a message from its Windhoek correspondent.

A prominent German told me, the correspondent says, that he was of opinion that less than two per cent. of the German population were avowed Nazis. The local group, he said, were mainly composed of young men who had recently immigrated from Germany. There was no responsible old residents of South-West Africa among the followers of Hitler here. This, he said, was not because of any antipathy towards the movement, but merely because they were not directly interested.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MAKES ENQUIRIES ABOUT FEASIBILITY OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST ANTISEMITISM.

Rome, May 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has written to the Rector of Rome University, Professor de Francisci, asking him for his opinion of the project put forward by Professor Tedeschi for creating an international convention against antisemitism under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Professor de Francisci is General Secretary of the International Institute of Civil Law, which has been founded by the League of Nations and has its seat in Rome.

Professor Tedeschi is now engaged in drawing up a detailed scheme for his proposed convention to fight antisemitism on an international scale, which he will submit to the League of Nations and to the interested Jewish bodies in various countries.

.. Professor Tedeschi, who outlined his scheme in the J.T.A. Bulletin of February 3rd., told the J.T.A. representative in Rome that he has received a large number of communications from important individuals and Jewish bodies expressing approval of his plan.

My proposal to obtain an International Convention which will bind all States to take measures by law to combat the antisemitism which is endangering the peace of the State, does not conflict in any way, he said, with the aims or tactics of any section in Jewry.

There is naturally no intention to restrict liberty of speech, he said. Every antisemite will retain the right to express his views about the Jews in books and articles. The intention is to make it possible to punish antisemitic actions. People making statements which are in the codex classed as insulting to the honour and the religion of the Jews would be liable to a penalty. Incitement of one section of the population against another, desecration of cemeteries, or the insult-

ing of a religion, would be more severely punished than ordinary political offences, because they constitute a menace to public order. The Governments must have the same interest in suppressing such incitement in the interests of the security of the State as in putting down the trade in opium or cocaine, or white-slave trafficking.

An international convention binding Governments to take legal action against violent antisemitism under the control of the League of Nations would not be altogether the same thing as the Treaties for protecting minorities under the control of the League of Nations, Professor Tedeschi went on. The protection of minorities applies only in certain countries, and aims at guaranteeing to the minorities the protection of their rights. The international convention against antisemitism, however, would have to be effective in all countries. All Governments would have to bind themselves to include this international convention in their legislation:

There are several such international conventions, he explained, already in existence, for putting down the trafficking in girls and women, opium-trafficking, etc.

The London "Jewish Chronicle" dealt with Professor Tedeschi's plan editorially at the time it was first mooted. His proposition is attractive, it wrote, and as it has received a certain measure of publicity we feel in duty bound to express an opinion on it. He does not gloss over the difficulties, and he admits that the realisation of his idea depends upon the ardour with which it is taken up. We fear, however, that he is beating the air. Even if such a convention could be brought into force, it would have little effect. You may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink. Prohibition in the United States well illustrates that the enactment of a law is not sufficient to secure its fulfilment. If judges and juries and public opinion regard an offence as venial, the penalties of transgression may be ignored. Antisemitism will disappear not because of penal laws but because of a change in the social, religious and economic atmosphere in which the virus is fostered.

And furthermore, we make bold to prophesy that in present circumstances Professor Tedeschi's Convention could not secure ratification in those countries where we should most desire to see it applied. It would be ratified only by those countries in which antisemitism does not exist. What prospect has it, then, of being brought into force in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe? It is not generally realised that of the seventy conventions (apart from Labour conventions) so far adopted under the auspices of the League of Nations, no less than thirty-nine have not yet received sufficient ratifications to bring them into force. No, we feel that the solution of the problem has not yet been found.

POLISH GOVERNMENT AND JEWS: DEPUTY WISLICKI CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE OF JEWISH MERCHANTS' FEDERATION EXPLAINS TO FEDERATION MEMBERS AT ANNUAL MEETING WHY HE SITS IN PARLIAMENT ON GOVERNMENT SIDE.

Warsaw, May 27th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Deputy Wislicki, Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Merchants' Federation in Poland, who is a member of the Government Parliamentary Club, explained to the annual meeting of the Federation now being held here, why he sits in Parliament on the Government side.

He had been attacked by one of the delegates, R. M. Greiver, who said that he admitted that the Executive and Deputy Wislicki had done a great deal on behalf of the Jewish merchants of Poland, making many representations and interventions on their behalf, but the policy of their organisation was defensive, when the policy of Jewish representatives should be offensive. Deputy Wislicki had contended, he went on, that the policy of the administration of the Federation was purely economic, but this purely economic policy was not sufficiently Jewish, to his mind. When their leaders worked in conjunction with people like Deputy Minzberg of the Agudah, they could not conduct a proper Jewish economic policy.

M. Grodzinski and Advocate Olomucki spoke in opposition to Mr. Greiver. Jewish merchants could not adopt an aggressive attitude, M. Grodzinski said. They had to be practical, and deal with facts and possibilities.

Advocate Olomucki added his plea that an economic organisation like theirs must not be dragged into political partisan strife. It was not by banging their fist on the table, but by commonsense methods, by means of facts and figures, by using sober arguments to convince the Government and the authorities that their interests and those of the State coincide that they would be able to achieve something positive to protect the interests of the Jewish merchant class.

Ex-Senator Raphael Szereszewski, the President of the Federation, who was in the chair, also urged the delegates to consider the serious economic position of the Jewish merchant class. He hoped that there were better times in sight and that this Conference would be their last in the midst of crisis.

Deputy Wislicki, in his reply to the discussion, said that their Executive was conducting an active and aggressive policy, and was not allowing itself to be intimidated.

If it is necessary, he said, we bang our fists on the table as good as anyone and demand that Jewish interests should be recognised, that the Jewish merchants should not be pushed out of their positions. Our policy is not always to the liking of the Government, he went on, but very often Government circles find that the Jewish demands are in consonance with the laws and ordinances drafted by the Cabinet.

It is true, Deputy Wislicki said, that we are not conducting a policy of offensive for the sake of an offensive. Where it is necessary, where Jewish interests are menaced, the representatives of the Jewish merchant class will always be found.

I am reproached for sitting on the Government side. My answer is that the Jewish merchant must have his representation in Parliament not to demonstrate but to be on guard in the Legislative Chamber so that there should be no injustice done to the Jewish merchant. I sit in the Government Parliamentary Club as a Jew, and I defend there the Jewish interests.

It is not my fault, Deputy Wislicki went on, that the united Jewish front has been broken up, and that I have been forced to go with the Government Party. If a united Jewish front is constituted again, I shall stand once more with the All-Jewish representatives. But if that is not possible I shall stay in the ranks in which I am now, and will continue with the same energy to defend the Jewish economic interests in Poland.

THE TRANSFERENCE OF HERZL'S REMAINS TO PALESTINE.

Vienna, May 27th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Director Reichenfeld, one of Dr. Theodore Herzl's close friends and executors, touches on the question of the projected transfer of Dr. Herzl's remains to Palestine, in the course of an interview appearing here in the current issue of the Zionist weekly, "Die Stimme".

There has been a revival recently, the paper explains, of reports about Dr. Herzl's remains being about to be transferred shortly to Palestine for re-interment. For that reason we asked Director Reichenfeld to tell us how matters stand.

His reply is: At the Congress of 1929 I urged the transference of Herzl's remains to Palestine. The matter has been left where it was since then, largely on account of the events that followed in Palestine. It seems that several people in America or Palestine intend to carry the plan through now. I must make it clear, however, that Herr Kremenitzki, who was in Palestine recently, has said nothing to me about that, so that I assume that he, too, knows nothing about it. Whether the matter is now more actual, I cannot judge. At any rate, the transference of Herzl's remains to Palestine cannot be thought of without the intervention of the Executive of the Zionist Organisation, since it has bearings also in the political sphere. Herzl did not indicate in his will the place which is to be his last resting place. There are only verbal statements in existence.

I would only like to emphasise, Director Reichenfeld continued, that the transference of the extensive Herzl archives seems to me at this time more urgent. We have taken steps in this direction in Jerusalem, but it will have to take some time to settle this question, because there is a new biography of Herzl due next year, which promises to be more important than the previous biographies, and the archives will be needed until that time.

Nearly seven years have passed since the Vienna Zionist Congress, when Dr. Sokolov vividly recalled the obligation resting upon the Zionist Organisation to bring the body of Dr. Herzl to its final resting place in Palestine. Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt, former American member of the Zionist Executive, who is now in Palestine, wrote in a recent issue of the "Palestine Bulletin". He told with the eloquence of which the President of the World Zionist Organisation is a master, Judge Rosenblatt continued, how Dr. Wolfsohn, the trusted lieutenant of Dr. Herzl, related the well-known episode in his Palestine trip of 1898. Herzl, in the company of Wolfsohn, stood on Mount Carmel, looking out over the panorama of Haifa Bay, with a full view of the Mediterranean Sea on the other side of the peninsula. Enthralled by the prospect before him, Herzl expressed the desire that when his time came his body might be buried on Mount Carmel overlooking the city of Haifa, which he was to immortalise in his "Altneuland".

There were technical difficulties in the way of carrying out that obligation when Dr. Sokolov delivered his speech in 1926, but now that the obstacles are largely removed, it is high time that the task should be performed as befits the holy obligations resting upon us. Nor should we wait for action upon a movement that may be launched in Vienna, London or New York, with possible sectional differences of opinion, and a lack of appreciation of the factors involved. Palestine Jewry should take the lead in this work at once, and acting upon the sanctions already secured at the Zionist Congress, should organise itself for the redemption of the obligation to our dead leader.

A fitting place can be found on Mount Carmel on one of the many superb heights with a view overlooking the City of Haifa on the peninsula between Haifa Bay and the Mediterranean Sea.

Indeed, a little while ago, a representative of an American group that owns a tract of land on Mount Carmel has authorised me to offer a plot between fifty and one hundred dunams as an outright gift to the Keren Kayemeth to be used as a mausoleum and memorial to Theodore Herzl.

To Convey The Body Of Herzl To Palestine With First Ship That Shall Enter Haifa Harbour After Its Completion.

Such a memorial should be more than a mere passive object of devotion in honour of the father of the Zionist movement, Judge Rosenblatt proceeded. It should serve also as a living monument for the hopes and aspirations of all Jews in the land of Israel. Perhaps this can be best achieved by associating the name of Herzl with the institution of which he was the prime founder, the Zionist Congress. Every two years, the Jews of the world spend at least £25,000 in convoking a Zionist Congress in some European city to which representatives and spectators journey from New York and Warsaw, from London and Jerusalem. With a like expenditure for a single Zionist Congress, which will be held on Mount Carmel there can be erected in close proximity to the Herzl Mausoleum a permanent Zionist Congress Hall, at which most of the great gatherings of the Jewish Agency may take place, besides serving as a Convention Hall for periodical meetings in international conventions of Jewish doctors, engineers and other professional men. We shall then have established a physical basis for a Jewish spiritual centre, appropriately overlooking the "City of the Future", as Herzl envisaged it, with its magnificent port, its great industries, and its life-conveying commerce.

Let us begin, Judge Rosenblatt concluded, by the organisation of a Representative Palestine Committee for that purpose, with branches in Europe and America, making it our objective to convey the body of Herzl to Palestine with the first ship that shall enter Haifa Harbour after the completion of the Port of Haifa.

JES AND SPIRITUALISM: ADDRESSES BY FAHAM DR. GASTER TO JEWISH SOCIETY FOR PSYCHIC RESEARCH.

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

Mysticism is undoubtedly the core of life. It is the driving force of human life. It is not one, however, that can be explained by reason or logic. "Here reason and logic come into play faith finishes, the Faham Dr. Moses Gaster said lecturing here to-day on "The Spiritual Aspect of Life According to Jewish Teaching" to the members of the Jewish Society for Psychic Research, which claims to spread "The Truth of Survival".

Materialism is not the solution of the problem of matter, Dr. Gaster went on. Even the wonder of the splitting of the atom only opens up a new gate to the Unknown.

What have we to say of these spiritual problems from the Jewish point of view?

The physicists speak of disintegration and re-integration of the Universe. Does it not mean death and resurrection? Does it in any way destroy the fundamental principle of unity in the world? And if there is unity in the physical world, how much more so is there unity in the spiritual world? Absolute unity then: change and transformation.

"What is to-day life is to-morrow death, Dr. Gaster said, and what is death to-day is to-morrow life.

I have come here to say, be neither like Saul among the Prophets, nor Paul among the Apostles. That is, I have come here not to dogmatise, but to view this matter strictly from the traditional Jewish point of view, and from that point of view the driving force is the Divine Spirit.

I stress the word "divine". No other interpretation has ever satisfied the world.

I stand on the basis of the Bible and of tradition, and although the Bible does not speak directly of metaphysical problems - it was a book for the masses - yet there are words and allusions which show the trend of the conception of spiritual domain of our ancestors, the beginning of the idea that the divine spark cannot perish.

Dr. Gaster went on to quote from Isaiah ...

"The dead will live; those who sleep in the dust will rise up and praise God". From the Pentateuch: "He will be gathered at his death to his fathers". (by which, Dr. Gaster said, is meant "His spirit will be gathered up unto his fathers"); from the Jewish sages, who often refer to those who "slumber" in the dust; from the Eighteen Benedictions: "He will revive the dead"; Ezekiel and the dry bones, and the calling of the spirit from the four corners of the earth; from Jeremiah and the Bagadah, and the Cabbala.

I mention all these, Dr. Gaster said, to show that it is only prejudice which says that trying to solve the problem of how to grow stronger in the faith in immortality is not part and parcel of Judaism.

What the Hereafter is, what form the spirit will take is beyond our ken. We do not know whether it is individualistic. Those of us who wish to go a little further must remember that we cannot dispel even a little of the darkness except with the strongest faith in the Creator and the soul's immortality, and then only with keen investigation and proper preparation.

Slowly we must rise, step by step, to remove some of the obscurities, but we cannot draw general conclusions from partial results. We must learn slowly to understand, and so on to illumine. To-day in the physical world there are things that people never dreamt of. - For those who wish to know the wonders of the spiritual, the door is open.

RABBI ARRESTED IN SOVIET RUSSIA ON PILGRIMAGE TO GRAVE OF BAAL SHEM: RELEASED AND RETURNS SAFELY TO PALESTINE ON INTERVENTION OF CHIEF RABBI KOOK.

Jerusalem, May 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Rabbi Gurwitz, who was arrested in Russia recently while on a pilgrimage to the grave of the Baal Shem Tov, the founder of Hassidism, and was released as the result of intervention by the British authorities through the mediation of Chief Rabbi Kook, returned to Palestine safely to-day.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OF ORTHODOX JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN GERMANY.

Berlin, May 29th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Rabbi Isaac Aurbach, of Halberstadt, President of the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Communities in Germany, has died at the age of 64. Rabbi Aurbach was a former President of the Agudath Israel Organisation in Germany.