

# Jewish Telegraphic Agency

## Latest Cable Dispatches

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

VOL. 1 No. 110

Monday, Dec. 16, 1935.

### REICH CABINET PASSES NEW ANTI-JEWISH LAWS

BERLIN, Dec. 15. (JTA) -- An official communique discloses that the German cabinet, at a meeting Friday night, adopted a series of laws which impose greater restrictions upon Jews in legal, medical and other professions.

Although details of the new laws have not yet been published, the communique throws light on what Jewish lawyers in particular may expect from them.

Jewish lawyers who have already been ousted from the legal profession by application of the "Aryan paragraph," the communique explains, henceforth will not even be allowed to practice as private consultants to business firms or individuals. Although the law in this respect officially goes into effect today, Jewish lawyers affected by it will be given until June 30, 1936, to wind up their affairs.

It is estimated that more than 2,000 Jewish lawyers are affected by the new law.

The same law practically introduces a numerus clausus for non-members of the Nazi party. It provides that every candidate for the bar, to qualify for admission must serve a training period of four years in a law office. The candidate must also be approved by the president of the Nazi Bar Association.

Drastic measures affecting Jewish druggists and holders of mortgages are also understood to have been adopted by the cabinet, the details of which are expected to be published within a few days.

It was reported without confirmation that the cabinet also approved a draft of the law regulating Jews in commerce.

An order sent out to all labor exchanges operated by the German Labor Front cautions them to observe strictly the anti-Jewish Nuremberg laws when recommending employes, particularly German women and girls, for positions with Jewish employers.

Bachrach Brothers Department Store, against Jewish employes of which the Magdeburg officials yesterday had lodged wholesale charges of "Rassenschande", (race defilement) was closed today by order of the city's chief of police. The order was given, it was announced, "for the prevention of public disturbances."

At a special Nazi meeting in Magdeburg, District Leader Rudolf Krause urged party members to apply the Nuremberg laws as strictly as possible.

### 2 JEWISH STUDENTS BEATEN BY WARSAW U. ENDEKS

WARSAW, Dec. 15. (JTA) -- Renewed anti-Semitic rioting flared in the University of Warsaw today when Nationalist (Endek) students attempted to segregate Jewish students in the mathematics college. Two Jewish students were severely beaten. The university was recently reopened after having been closed two weeks as a result of anti-Jewish disturbances.

Deputy Emil Sommerstein today demanded of Minister of Education Swietoslowski that he force the Polytechnicum Institute to rescind its order obliging Jewish students to sit in "Jim Crow" sections of the classrooms.

### KAUNAS POLICE ARREST 2 JEWS IN ANTI-GERMAN RIOT

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Dec. 15. (JTA) -- Two Jews were arrested by the police today for taking part in an anti-German demonstration in front of the German Embassy here during which the building was stoned and windows broken.

### FRENCH BODY REPORTS INCREASE IN REICH REFUGEES

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. (JTA) -- An increased flow of German refugees across the border into France during the past few weeks, is reported by the Service Juridique pour les Refugies Allemand (Legal Service for German Refugees) to the American Joint Distribution Committee, according to a statement issued today.

Among the refugees, according to the report, are "partly Jews who escaped from new persecutions and threats, partly betrothed couples of Jews and 'Aryans' who will not separate and therefore are threatened with jail or concentration camps."

The French Legal Service further reports that "in consideration of the developments in Germany we must suppose that soon the number of refugees will further increase."

During 1935 the French Legal Service, which aids both Jews and non-Jews, received monthly subventions from the Joint Distribut-

ion Committee, Joseph C. Hyman, secretary of the J.D.C., stated. The French Legal Service is the relief committee in France which gives legal advice to refugees on passports, residence permits, expulsions, working licenses and the exercise of professions. It deals directly with the various Ministries involved and other administrative bodies.

MRS. KOHUT GIVES \$5,000 TO WOMEN'S COUNCIL

NEW YORK, Dec. 15. (JTA) -- A gift of \$5,000 to the National Council of Jewish Women by Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, dean of Jewish women communal workers, is announced today by Mrs. Marion M. Miller, executive director of the Council. The sum is part of a fund presented to Mrs. Kohut on her golden jubilee in public service celebrated with a dinner recently in New York.

DR. MASARYK, LONG FRIEND OF JEWS,  
RESIGNS CZECH PRESIDENCY AT 85

PRAHA, Dec. 15. (JTA) -- Jewish circles today voiced regret at the resignation yesterday of Dr. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, president of Czechoslovakia since it became a republic in 1918.

Dr. Masaryk, during his entire career was known as a friend of the Jews, whose interests he always strove to protect, frequently at the cost of personal sacrifice and against severe opposition.

One of the most famous examples of the 85-year-old Liberator's efforts on behalf of the Jews occurred in 1899 when a Jewish vagrant named Leopold Hilsner was accused of murdering a Christian girl for alleged ritual purposes. Hilsner was convicted on perjured evidence and sentenced to death. The Hilsner trials were accompanied by anti-Jewish excesses throughout the nation.

Prof. Masaryk, then lecturing at the University of Praha, vigorously denounced the ritual murder libel and exerted every effort to prove Hilsner's innocence. As a result of his efforts in Hilsner's behalf, Prof. Masaryk was socially and politically boycotted. Hilsner was finally freed, after having had his death sentence commuted, when new evidence was produced establishing his innocence.

Prof. Masaryk also took an active part in refuting the blood ritual libel in another cause celebre, the Mendel Beilis ritual murder trial in Kiev in 1913.

Dr. Masaryk was an active supporter of Zionism. In recognition of his efforts in behalf of the Jewish upbuilding work in Palestine, a Masaryk forest was planted there on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. His name was further honored by the establishment of a Masaryk colony for Czechoslovakian Jews in Palestine.

In 1927, Dr. Masaryk became the first head of any European nation to visit Palestine.

Although long rated as one of the greatest friends the Jews have, Dr. Masaryk once explained that he was not a philosemite. "But all my life," he added, "I have been careful not to do any injustice to the Jews, and that is the reason that people accuse me of supporting the Jews.

The fear is voiced in Jewish circles that Dr. Masaryk's resignation may bring to a head anti-Semitic agitation that has for some time been simmering in various sections of Czechoslovakia, particularly the German parts.

The reason for this is that the balance of power is believed to be held by the Nazi leader Konrad Henlein. Both the conservative and liberal parties are accusing each other of seeking Hanlein's support in the election for a new president, which is expected to be held before Christmas.

This situation is reported to be disturbing both to Dr. Masaryk and Foreign Minister Eduard Benes, who is expected to succeed Dr. Masaryk in the presidency, and who also is known as pro-Jewish.

#### DR. MAGNES REPLIES TO CRITICS OF HIS NEUTRALITY STAND

LONDON (JTA) -- In a letter published by the Manchester Guardian, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, replies to the critics of his proposal to declare Palestine a permanent neutral.

Among the critics of Dr. Magnes' proposal were Lord Melchett and Col. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P.

Dr. Magnes points out that in his reply to them that "an attitude of true neutrality imposes sacrifices upon the neutral country, for one thing because it cannot deal actively with either belligerent." He explains that the purpose of his proposal was "to raise the whole question of the national and international status of mandated territories, more particularly of the Holy Land."

Such an attitude, Dr. Magnes urges, was in the minds of those who devised the mandates system; for a mandated territory is kept from being made into a military, naval, or air base, and is removed, in so far as this is at all possible, from participation generally in international conflicts. This expresses itself, in a measure, in Article 17 of the Palestine Mandate, which forbids conscription and, in the opinion of some interpreters, permits the mandatory to use the mandated territory only as a place of passage for his armed forces.

"I adduced the additional consideration, which must weigh with multitudes of Jews, Christians, and Moslems," Dr. Magnes goes on, "that this principle of neutrality for mandated territories might well begin with Palestine inasmuch as it is a Holy Land and shares a great variety of interests, religious, national, cultural, among

its diverse population; and I thought that, if once applied to Palestine, this principle of neutrality might then find its way into other mandated territories and perhaps larger sections of the world, thus creating enclaves which the ravages of war would not touch."

"I have merely wished to express the opinion," Dr. Magnes continued, "that one of the chief reasons for favouring the mandates system is that as long as a territory remains under a mandate and is not independent and free to take its own decisions as to war and peace, it should be declared and recognised as neutral. This might be a very weighty reason for extending the mandates system over larger portions of the earth. In any event, the principle of neutrality should apply to Palestine, as the Holy Land of three great religions, whose adherents would be found in almost all the armed forces of the belligerent nations."

"I have seen the telegraphic account of a letter to you by Lord Melchett," Dr. Magnes continues, "in which, in commenting on my suggestion for permanent neutrality for the Holy Land in all international conflicts, he says 'that if Great Britain became involved in war thousands of young Jews would march to Government House to enlist and fight for Britain. I have no doubt that they would. They are appreciative of what Great Britain has done for Jews, and they are as amenable to propaganda and excitation as any other young men."

"But is it for this that Great Britain holds the mandate for the Holy Land? If this is so, then many of the worst charges brought against Great Britain by her enemies are true. I, for one, do not want to believe it. I have looked through Lord Balfour's 'Speeches on Zionism,' and I find no hint of any such motive or thought. On the contrary, Lord Balfour talks of the revival of the 'intellectual and moral destiny' of the Jewish people and of 'this little land of Palestine ... which is a seed-ground of great religions. Its immortal claim to the gratitude of mankind largely rests and must rest on that."

"Lord Melchett," Dr. Magnes writes, "recently advocated making Palestine 'a self-governing institution within the British Empire,' and he says that this 'imperial solution of the Palestine problem would provide the British Empire with a healthy and intelligent population in the Middle East, always ready in case of necessity to take up arms in an imperial cause.' Colonel Wedgwood wrote a book some years ago about Palestine's becoming Britain's 'Seventh Dominion.' Lord Melchett has also said that what Singapore is to the British Empire in the Far East, Palestine could and should become in the Near East."

"This poses the problem very neatly. The Holy Land a second Singapore. What Lord Melchett says is doubtless good news to armament firms and the makers of chemical poisons. But does he represent true British opinion as to Palestine? Are the Jewish people in Palestine," Dr. Magnes concludes, "to become, in fact, the outposts of British imperial policy, or is Palestine, as a mandated territory and as the Holy Land of three great religions, through its neutralisation or in some other way, to be given the chance to help the revival of mankind's intellectual and moral destiny?"