

Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Latest Cable Dispatches

347 MADISON AVE., N. Y. C.

Phone: MUrray Hill 2-3967

NEW YORK, N. Y.

VOL. II. No. 3.

Tuesday, August 4, 1936.

DAJANI, IMPRISONED ARAB LEADER, WINS HABEAS CORPUS

JERUSALEM, August 3. (JTA) -- The Supreme Court today issued a habeas corpus demanding that the authorities submit reasons why Hassan Sidki el Dajani, Arab leader, should not be released from the Government concentration camp at Sarafand.

The proceeding is expected to be a test case for all the Arab leaders held in the camp.

Troops guarding the streets of the predominantly Arab city of Jaffa were ordered not to purchase drinks or food in Arab stores to avoid possible poisoning.

Three Arabs of the village of Rehaina were arrested in connection with the murder of two Jewish special guards at Yokneam yesterday. A rifle of German make was found in the home of one of the suspects.

Arabs ambushed a party of Jewish laborers on their way to work early this morning, wounding two persons, one of them seriously.

Mendel Baranovsky, 36, a special guard acting as convoy to the laborers, was in a serious condition at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem following the ambush.

ARAB LEADERS CONFER WITH EMIR ABDULLAH AT AMMAN

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3. (JTA) -- The Arab Supreme Committee left today for an overnight stay at Amman, where its members will confer with Emir Abdullah, Arab ruler of Transjordan, who has been serving as intermediary between Palestine Arab leaders and the Government in negotiating for cessation of the fifteen-week-old disorders.

Arab employes of municipalities throughout Palestine will submit tomorrow a memorandum to High Commissioner Sir Arthur Grenfell Wachope asking temporary suspension of Jewish immigration as the only means to end current disturbances. The memorandum cites previous instances of suspension in 1921 and 1929.

ADVERSE COURT RULINGS FORCE MODIFICATION OF PALESTINE EMERGENCY ACTS

LONDON, Aug. 3. (JTA) -- The Times reported today from Jerusalem that weak spots in emergency regulations for dealing with terrorism, indicated by recent court verdicts upsetting Government measures, had been remedied by amendments. No steps have been taken to modify the regulations for collective fines of towns where acts of sabotage occur, the report said. Nineteen of these fines have been invalidated by court decision.

SUGGESTS A PALESTINE SIMILAR TO LEBANON

LONDON, Aug. 3. (JTA) -- James Malcolm, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, recalled today that the late Prime Minister Disraeli drew up a convention envisioning Cyprus, among other things, as a facade to a Zionist Palestine.

Long before Dr. Theodor Herzl had initiated the movement for political Zionism, Mr. Malcolm said in a letter to The Times, the convention was approved by the Sultan of Turkey, but was frustrated by outside opposition.

Mr. Malcolm emphasized that the Arabian peninsula was never more than a fraction populated, and therefore there was no danger of Jews occupying too much of its area, even if they immigrated at a great rate.

Citing as an example Lebanon, French mandated territory, where the Arab minority does not fear the Christian majority, he asked:

"Why not establish similarly a sort of Jewish majority in the Lebanon-like region in that small corner of the vast territory, to which the Philistines gave their name?"

1,000 POLISH JEWS TO GO TO PALESTINE IN AUGUST

WARSAW, August 3. (JTA) -- Despite continuing disorders in Palestine, 1,000 Polish Jews will emigrate to the Holy Land this month, it was announced here today. A total of 1,140 emigrated during July.

POLISH JEWESS GIVEN 30 DAYS; TOLD COP "WARSAW ISN'T PRZYTYK"

WARSAW, August 3. (JTA) -- A court today sentenced a Jewess, Feiga Rachman, to a month in jail for telling a policeman that "Warsaw isn't Przytyk" when the officer refused to arrest a woman she charged with stealing merchandise from a store operated by Miss Rachman's mother. Przytyk was the scene last March 9 of a pogrom in which two Jews and a peasant were killed.

2 KILLED IN ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK IN POLISH VILLAGE

LWOW, Poland, August 3. (JTA) -- One Jew and a Ukrainian were killed today and another Jew seriously wounded in a violent outburst of anti-Jewish excesses in the village of Makowska, near Skole, during memorial services for Ukrainian legionnaires who fell in 1915.

While 10,000 Ukrainians looked on, a gang of hoodlums attacked a Jewish photographer, Josef Lux, lynching him on the spot. A Ukrainian, Andre Isholota, was killed when he attempted to defend Lux.

Later the anti-Semites ran amok on neighboring roads, seriously wounding a Jewish cart driver named Shneur. He was taken to a hospital where he is reported in a dying condition.

FIRST "GHETTO" HIGH SCHOOL FORMED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, August 3. (JTA) -- The Jewish Community of Berlin today announced establishment of the city's first "ghetto" high school to provide advanced education for Jewish youths not admitted to the general schools.

REBELS JAIL ALL JEWS IN SPANISH MOROCCAN TOWN

PARIS, August 3. (JTA) -- Advices from Spanish Morocco today stated that Jewish residents there are in an extremely dangerous situation since the rebels are definitely anti-Semitic.

The anti-Government forces were reported to have arrested and imprisoned in concentration camps the entire Jewish community of Mellila.

A radio broadcast from Seville, which is under rebel domination, stated that "international Jewry is definitely siding with the Government." Many Jewish stores in the city have been requisitioned.

VALUE OF YIDDISH SET AS TOPIC AT WORLD LINGUISTS' PARLEY

COPENHAGEN, August 3. (JTA) -- The importance of Yiddish will be discussed for the first time at the forthcoming International Congress of Linguists, it was announced here today.

A paper on the Yiddish language will be read by Max Weinreich, head of the philological section of the Jewish Scientific Institute.

The congress, held every three years, will open August 21 and continue to Sept. 6. The first meeting was held in the Hague in 1928.

SO. AFRICA JEWS NOT TO ATTEND GENEVA PARLEY

JOHANNESBURG, August 3. (JTA) -- The So. African Jewish Board of Deputies has cabled the American Jewish Congress that it will not be represented at the first World Jewish Congress, opening at Geneva Aug. 8, it was announced here today. The cable asks the Congress to correct its list.

GREECE AIDS HOUSING PROJECT FOR SALONICA POOR

ATHENS, Aug. 3. (JTA) -- The Government today allocated 7,000,000 drachmas for establishing an independent organization to construct cheap lodgings for Jews in Salonica.

LEAGUE TO GET PETITION URGING INTERCESSION FOR REICH MINORITIES

NEW YORK, Aug. 3. (JTA) -- A petition signed by liberal, Jewish and refugee aid organizations appealing to the League of Nations to intercede in behalf of persecuted groups in Germany on the principal ground that their forced emigration imposes unwarranted burdens on neighboring nations was made public today by the American Jewish Committee at a press conference.

Simultaneously, it was announced that definite assurances had been received from an important member state of the League, the name of which could not be divulged, that the petition would be formally presented to the eighteenth plenary meeting of the League Assembly in September. It supports the letter of resignation of James G. McDonald, former High Commissioner for Refugees, which is on the Assembly's agenda.

The petition is to be officially circulated to the member states of the League before the session. It is accompanied by a 36,000-word annex giving precedents and legal grounds for international action in behalf of persecuted groups in the Reich. The document was ten months in preparation. International lawyers helped to draw it up.

Among those present at the conference were Prof. Morris R. Cohen, chairman of the Committee on Jewish Relations, who emphasized legal precedents for intercession; Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, secretary of the American Christian Committee for German Refugees; Sol S. Stroeck, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee and Louis Fabricant, of B'nai B'rith.

Among the organizations sponsoring the petition are the American Christian Committee, the American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Alliance Israelite Universelle, Comité pour la Défense d'Israélites, Comité National de Secours aux Réfugiés, Comité Central d'Assistance et Emigrants and the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme. Other important organizations are expected to become signatories before September.

The petition points out that "the discriminations against and persecutions of Jews, 'non-Aryan' Christians, Catholics, Protestants and others which have been made a matter of national policy by the German National Socialist Government, and the relentless increase of this oppression, have, because of their far-reaching effects in many other countries where the oppressed are forced to seek refuge, become issues of international concern, meriting consideration and intercession by the League of Nations."

Emphasizing the League's obligation to "achieve international peace and security," the document charges that Germany has violated fundamental principles of the law of nations and violated the rights of other States which have been forced to assume the burden of a refugee problem. This burden has been increased by de-nationalization of thousands after entering neighboring countries, the petition says.

Espionage, Terrorism Cited

The document calls attention to "a system of espionage and terrorism directed against refugees from Germany and entailing the direct responsibility of the German Government." It lists nine cases of kidnappings and murders of refugees in other countries.

The 57-page index elaborates and sustains the appeal. It declares in one chapter that the alleged cause of discrimination is "racial" difference, but that the fundamental fact is that innocent persons are deprived of essential and primary human rights. International law and sovereign States have accepted the theory that intercession is justified to uphold basic human rights, the index says.

The petition quotes historic examples of such international action beginning with the Peace of Augsburg in 1555 and including the United States protest in 1902 against persecution of Jews in Rumania.

Declaring that no State can be obliged to suffer in silence the consequences which may follow from the unqualified freedom of action adopted by the German state with respect to its own citizens, the annex lists the following as violations of the rights of other States:

1. The forced emigration from Germany of thousands of individuals and their imposition upon the territory of neighboring states;
2. The denationalization of and refusal to accord full diplomatic protection to thousands of individuals who have thereby been cast stateless upon other countries;
3. The attempt to exercise extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction, which has taken the form of acts of violence and terrorism in the territory of neighboring states.

President Harrison Quoted

With reference to forced emigration from Germany, President Harrison's statement in his annual message of Dec. 9, 1891, is quoted. Speaking of policies then pursued by Russia toward her Jewish subjects, he said:

"The banishment, whether by direct decree or by no less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question. A decree to leave one country is, in the nature of things, an order to enter another -- some other."

Two previous instances in which large scale forced emigrations have been considered violations of international law are cited: The American note to Rumania in 1902 and the protest of the Powers at the Lausanne conference in 1923 against Turkey's refusal following the war to receive back its Armenian nationals.

The legal chapter of the annex concludes with a study of the pledge given by Germany to protect its minorities within its territory, adding that although the Jews of Germany in 1919 were not regarded as a minority, they have now been defined as such and therefore are entitled to the legal protection which the German State pledged to the allies in 1919.

Describing efforts already made by the League on this situation, the annex cites the League Council's decision in 1933 that discriminatory legislation against "non-Aryans" in Upper Silesia was a violation of German obligations and the Assembly's reaffirmation that Fall that countries not bound by Minorities Treaties should nevertheless observe their standard in treatment of minorities.

The need for further action, the petition concludes, is imperative. A steady stream of refugees, stateless and impoverished, keeps flowing into other countries, the document says, and Germany shows no signs of having been moved by the League's mild resolutions in 1933. It asks reconsideration and holds League intercession is required.

VENDETTA EXPECTED TO FOLLOW MURDER OF RUMANIAN FASCIST

BUCHAREST (JTA) -- Further assassinations of Fascist leaders are expected to arise from the murder of Michael Stelescu -- shot dead in a Bucharest hospital by an "execution squad" of the anti-Semitic Iron Guard on July 16.

Stelescu, a former leader of the Iron Guard, who resigned after an internal fight to form another Fascist group, had declared in a number of signed articles that the Guard had sentenced him to death and warned that if he were murdered, Codreanu, his chief enemy, would be killed.

Among the members of Stelescu's Crusaders of Rumania, a non-anti-Semitic Fascist group, are well-known terrorists, bound by oath to take revenge for acts of terrorism against them. This situation is expected to lead to a vendetta among the opposing Fascist leaders.

The decision to kill Stelescu was taken at a students' conference at Targu Muresch, it was ascertained. He was one of several political personalities sentenced to death. Special "execution squads" were named for each person.

One of the founders of the Iron Guard and elected by it to Parliament in 1929, Stelescu broke with Codreanu in 1933, accusing him of being linked to the camarilla surrounding the King.

He attacked Codreanu in his new weekly, Rumanian Crusader, and exposed that protagonist of Rumanian racialism as a Pole by publishing his birth certificate. Codreanu's mother, he claimed, was of German origin.