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HITLER DEDICATES REICH TO "RACIAL TASK" AS "MOST SACRED" OF ALL

BERLIN, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- Chancellor Hitler has dedicated the nation to "the racial task" as "the greatest and most sacred of all tasks confronting Germany." In his address to the Reichstag at the Kroll Opera House yesterday, heard by millions of Germans obliged to listen at loud speakers and radios, he defended racial segregation in the Reich.

"We will never allow an alien race to obtain a predominant position in German economics and influence German science and literature," he declared, adding that "German culture is flowering since it was cleared of the destructive Jewish forces."

The Fuehrer told the 750 members of the "rubber-stamp" legislature that Germany was not ruled by an "international literary man," but by one of the people, which was taken by some as a reference to Premier Blum of France.

He compared the racial theory in importance to the theory of the revolution of the earth around the sun.

"Just as the latter led to a new conception of the universe, the Nazi blood and soil theory leads to a new conception of mankind," he asserted. "In the future this will not result in estrangement of nations, but prevent the Jewish people from trying to disintegrate and dominate others."

"The blood theory replaces the liberalistic conceptions. For the first time the German nation realizes the racial task is the greatest and most sacred of all tasks confronting Germany."

DISEASE BREAKS OUT IN POLISH TOWN AFTER ATTACKS ON JEWS

WARSAW, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- An outbreak of infectious diseases was reported today in Dzialoszyn, near Lodz, following anti-Jewish disorder.

in which 40 persons were injured. A representative of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee left for the town to investigate conditions and aid the Jews.

Two Poles and one Jew were arrested during the disturbances. Both Poles were later released, but the Jew, Samuel Zlotnik, was transferred to the district jail. Jews here were aroused by reports of the disorders.

Pole Seized in Murder of Jew

LODZ, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- A Pole named Jan Anczak was arrested today for the murder of Simon Chelmer, 22-year-old son of an orthodox Jewish leader, during anti-Semitic disorders last Thursday. Police said Anczak killed Chelmer with a knife near the Nationalist Club here after listening to an inflammatory address by a Catholic priest Trzeciak. The club was padlocked.

18 Sentenced for Anti-Semitic Rioting

LOMZA, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- A Lomza court today sentenced 18 Nationalists to terms ranging from six to ten months for participating in disorders last August in the town of Dlugosiodle in which many Jews were injured.

Two other defendants were acquitted. The leader of the group received the ten-month term, the others receiving six or eight month terms.

KAHN PROMISES J.D.C. WILL EXPAND AID TO POLISH JEWS

WARSAW, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- Polish Jewish leaders were cheered today by a promise that American Jews, through the Joint Distribution Committee would continue and expand their aid to the stricken Jews of Poland.

Dr. Bernhard Kahn, European director of the Committee, told leading representatives of the Polish Jews at a special conference that "the American Joint Distribution Committee and entire American Jewry are deeply distressed over the Polish Jews' plight, as I convinced myself during my American visit six weeks ago."

He made the statement after listening to speakers declare that all activities of existing Jewish organizations in Poland were menaced by the grave position of the 3,500,000 Polish Jews.

CONFERENCE ON POLAND DEMANDS RESTORATION OF EQUAL RIGHTS FOR JEWS

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- Restoration of equal rights for Polish Jewry, as promised in the Versailles Treaty establishing the Polish Republic, was demanded today at a conference at the Hotel Commodore called by the American Jewish Congress to consider the situation of Jews in Poland.

The conference, attended by 1,500 representatives of Jewish organizations in New York and vicinity, appealed to "those large sections of the Polish population opposed to anti-Semitism and to all liberty-loving Poles in America" to join in this demand "to prevent national dishonor by Poland."

In a formal statement addressed to the Polish Government, three general grievances were listed.

- 1.-- Systematic denial by the Polish Government of rights guaranteed Jews by the Treaty of Versailles and the constitution of Poland.
- 2.-- Direct and indirect support by the Government to a "system of economic discrimination, to a vicious organized anti-Semitic movement, to a system of violence and boycott against Jews which has swept through the country unchecked by representatives of government or by the organs of public opinion";
- 3.-- Efforts by the Government to seek solution of the Jewish problem by trying to bring about "expatriation of its Jewish citizens," on the grounds of alleged "superfluity."

The statement commended the Government for refusing to institute "ghetto" benches for Jewish students in universities.

The double keynote of the session, reiterated frequently by the two principal speakers, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Samuel Margoshes, comprised the inaugural statement by President Roosevelt that no "faithful, law-abiding group" in America will ever be regarded as superfluous and the declaration that American Jewry had "no desire to war on Poland."

With two representatives of the Polish Telegraphic Agency present, both speakers assailed bitterly implied threats against American Jews contained in an open letter to Dr. Wise and Dr. Margoshes by the New York District of the Guild of Polish Writers of America. "We are not afraid of these threats," Dr. Margoshes declared. "We are not conducting a campaign against Poland; we are only telling the truth about Poland."

Commenting on an interview given the New York Times correspondent in Geneva by Foreign Minister Josef Beck, Dr. Wise characterized "the Beck of Geneva, the Beck of the New York Times, as an apologetic human being, who speaks like a man more than half ashamed of what he said before the Sejm."

Dr. Wise said that if "the Beck of the Times had spoken before the Sejm, this conference would not have been called."

A momentary uproar was occasioned by a Revisionist who, from a balcony above the speaker's platform, shouted objections to a statement by Dr. Wise characterizing as "apostates" Vladimir Jabotinsky (leader of the New Zionist Organization) and any other Jews who conducted negotiations with Col. Beck and the Polish Government for emigration of three millions of Jews.

Described as "the voice of America speaking in behalf of Polish Jewry, messages to the conference were read in part from 11 Governors, 23 Senators and 90 Congressmen.

BECK SAYS OUTLET SOUGHT ONLY FOR 50,000 JEWS ANNUALLY

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck has declared in an interview with the New York Times in Geneva that the Jewish emigration problem is a question of finding an outlet merely for the annual increase in Poland's Jewish population -- or 50,000 emigrants yearly.

The key to the solution of the Jewish emigration problem, he told Clarence K. Streit, is economic and social rather than political, adding that if economic pressure could be removed he believed the political anti-Semitic side would take care of itself.

Recent difficulties in Palestine have made this outlet "much too small to suffice," Col. Beck said. Asked by Mr. Streit if Poland had other outlets in mind, he said, "I believe that with a little good-will we will find outlets, possibly some this year."

In reply to another question the Foreign Minister said these would be in overseas countries, mentioning that "the Argentine attitude toward immigration also is very encouraging." He said Poland hoped to finance emigration through clearing arrangements.

He stressed that the Government intended to "repress all excesses" and "assure security to all citizens."

POLISH NEWSPAPERMEN WARN OF "REACTION" TO PROTESTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- Warning that the campaign against the Polish Government's policy on the Jews will "swell the current of anti-Semitism" and cause "uncontrollable action on the part of many in Poland" is given to Dr. Samuel Margoshes in a letter from the New York district of the Guild of Polish Newspapermen in America.

The letter, signed by Felix Poplawski, president, and Thomas Jachimiak, secretary, is printed as an advertisement in the New York Times and follows an open letter to the Polish Consul-General from Dr. Margoshes indicting Poland's policy on the Jews, also printed as an advertisement in the Times.

The letter holds it unjust to blame the Polish Government for anti-Semitism, which is attributed to economic changes, the Jews' failure to become assimilated, alleged large representation of Jews among the Polish Communists and "religious fanaticism," and repeatedly warns of a "reaction" against the Jews that may follow Jewish protests here.

In addition, the Polish newspapermen maintain "there must be something wrong somewhere if millions and millions of Germans, Arabs, Hungarians, Rumanians, French, Englishmen, Italians, Poles, Russians, Americans, etc. nurse antipathy toward the Jews" and charge Dr. Margoshes with using "the club of international Jewry."

"Neither Jew nor Christian has offered a sane solution (to the Jewish problem) except emigration," the letter states.

RUMANIAN JEWS HOLD PROPOSALS FOR RESTRICTIONS ILLEGAL

BUCHAREST, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- Three memorandums holding unconstitutional various proposals for restrictions on Jews were submitted today to Premier Tatarescu by Dr. Wilhelm Filderman, president of the Union of Rumanian Jews.

A Parliamentary bill to revise naturalization laws covering provinces annexed to Rumania after the World War, it was held, would seriously affect the right of the Jewish minority assured by treaties and by the constitution.

The second memorandum stated that to carry through a proposal modifying the Naturalization Law of 1924 in order to prohibit the conferring of citizenship on alien women marrying Rumanians not of the right "ethnic origin" constituted a violation of the constitution, which makes no discrimination on the basis of ethnic origin.

A proposal by the Union of Rumanian Lawyers to restrict admission of Jews to the bar is unconstitutional, the third memorandum held.

DANZIG JEWISH JUDGES REFUSE SENATE'S DEMAND THEY RESIGN

DANZIG, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- The only two Jewish judges in the Nazi-ruled Free City today rejected demands of the Senate that they resign. They declared the Constitution provides they cannot be removed before the age of 65. The judges were called before the Senate and asked to voluntarily resign on the ground that Danzig did not wish Jewish judges.

TERRORIST CENTER REPORTED UNCOVERED IN HAIFA

JERUSALEM, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- A bomb exploded yesterday near the ancient Wailing Wall, center of religious dispute, as terrorism continued in various parts of the country. Three Arabs were arrested after the bombing.

Haaretz, Hebrew daily, reported today that police discovered a center of terrorists in Haifa supported by Nazi funds. Thirteen members of a band led by Kassam were arrested and deported to Syria, the report says.

Two Arabs were sentenced to one year's imprisonment each by a Palestinian court for agitating for an anti-Jewish boycott.

ROYAL COMMISSION ARRIVES IN LONDON; REPORT TO TAKE "SOME TIME"

LONDON, Jan. 31. (JTA) -- The Royal Commission of inquiry, which arrived here yesterday from Palestine, will probably not publish its report "for some time" owing to the huge amount of evidence, according to a statement by Lord Peel, the chairman.

The National Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds closed its fourth annual assembly with a dinner tonight after hearing an announcement that as a result of its efforts an agreement had been reached between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal.

William J. Shroder, president, told the 600 delegates at the opening session last night that the agreement provides that they recommend to local welfare funds allotment of money on the basis of 60 per cent to the J.D.C. and 40 per cent to the U.P.A.

Among those on the speakers' list during the day and at the dinner were Felix M. Warburg, Judge Samuel I. Rosenman and Dr. Joseph Rosen, director of the Agro-Joint.

Mr. Shroder and other officers were re-elected and William Rosenwald, Philadelphia, added as vice-president. New members of the board elected are: George Backer, New York; Edward M. Baker, Cleveland; Herbert Mallinson, Dallas; Edward J. Schanfarber, Columbus; Mr. Shroder, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland; Joseph Willen, New York; Morris Wolf, Philadelphia and Solomon Lowenstein, New York. The remaining board members continue in office except that Irwin Bettman, St. Louis, replaced Leo Fuller, who resigned.

At this afternoon's session, presided over by Mrs. Alice Liveright, Philadelphia, delegates heard reports on the preliminary institutes by Mr. Willen and Harry Greenstein. H. L. Lurie, executive director of the council, reported that the council now has 95 members in 79 cities. Mrs. Sigmund Herzog, Cleveland, Henry Wineman, Detroit and Sidney N. Weitz, Cleveland, also spoke this morning.

Morris Rothenberg, chairman of the Zionist Organization of America's administrative committee, said that welfare funds and federations could develop into a new and desirable form of kehilla. Concerning overseas causes he said that "the support the council members give to the up-building of Palestine hold deep implications for the enrichment of Jewish life."

George Backer, chairman of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, advanced the view that Jewish institutions would eventually disappear, except in the religious field, as the Jewish community merged into the whole American community. On the other hand, Mr. Rothenberg supported the principle of intensified Jewish communalism, warning of cultural decay among the Jews.

Mr. Backer declared that the American theory of government "invalidates the old principle of Judaism as a force other than religious." He warned that a person taking Judaism as a way of life "is not attempting to further the American experiment in democracy and must be considered as having dismissed American culture as a desirable possibility."

"The liberal must regard the existence of all Jewish institutions which do not follow the accepted pattern of American tradition as merely expediences which must be carried on so long as a need exists for them," he said. "But there must be an ultimate goal the hope that these institutions may disappear into their parallel participants in the general field."