

Anti-Semitism in Roumania Unabated.

ATTACKS ON JEWS CONTINUE.

Bucharest.

Despite reassuring statements of the Government's intention to take drastic measures to enforce order, the Green-shirted Iron Guardists are continuing their anti-Semitic activities unabated.

A band of Iron Guardists boarded the crowded Czernowitz-Bucharest express at a wayside station and went through the coaches, beating up all Jewish passengers and a number of non-Jews who attempted to interfere. They left the train at its next stop. No attempt was made to detain them.

Meanwhile, a statement published by the National Peasants' Party, the strongest democratic force in the country, expressed doubts that the Government was sincere in its determination to enforce public order. Had the Government wished to suppress terrorism it could have done so under the existing Roumanian laws, the statement pointed out.

The party has decided to maintain its shock troops organisation, the Peasant Guard, until there is sufficient proof that the Government's recent decree will also be applied against the Fascist semi-military organisations.

The attitude adopted by the National Peasants' Party is giving rise to much speculation here as to the Government's course. It is believed that if the Government wants to prevent disorders it should begin by demobilising the Fascist shock troops.

The success of the Jewish pugilist Spakov, who won for the eleventh time Roumania's heavy-weight championship, gave rise to serious disturbances in the ring. All the time during the match thousands of Jew-baiters yelled "Kill Spakov!" and "Down with the Jews!" As the match was being broadcast, the anti-Semitic outbreaks were heard all over the town and country. Despite the profoundly depressing atmosphere, Spakov put up a good fight. When the result was announced, there was a great riot and several hundred people stormed the ring, attempting to attack Spakov.

The tired boxer was quickly rushed out by a few staunch friends who acted as a bodyguard. The ring was badly damaged, but only after the police had threatened to spray the demonstrators with coloured water was peace restored.

As a consequence of the disturbance, it is understood that Spakov has decided not to fight any more in Roumania.

A football match between the anti-Semitic Students' Sports Club and the Maccabi had also been expected to transform itself into a riot, but as it ended successfully for the students—2-0—no disturbances took place apart from the cries of joy of the supporters of the students.

Considerable importance is attached here to the pact concluded here between Prof. Cuza's National Christian Party and ex-Premier Vayda-Voyvod's "Roumanian Front, Front."

These two powerful anti-Semitic organisations have decided to present a common programme in the next district elections. The Right-wing press here interprets this agreement as a decisive step towards the formation of an ultra-nationalist coalition which will succeed the Tatarescu Government in the near future.

(Continued in Third Column).

"Jewry—A Besieged Fortress"

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY Dr. I. STEINBERG.

There was a very large audience at the Zionist Hall on Sunday night when Dr. I. Steinberg delivered an interesting lecture on "Jewry—a Besieged Fortress."

Adv. M. Alexander was in the chair, and introduced Dr. Steinberg, who, he said, had placed his great talent and ability at the service of the Yiwo which should be better known in South Africa than it was. He appealed for support for this institution which was doing very valuable work.

Dr. Steinberg gave a survey of the present position of world Jewry. The idea that the Jews were a people animated by a sense of unity was wrong, he said; this was only aroused when they were faced with disaster; Jews should feel the bond of unity at all times. Each one should realise that we are to-day in a besieged fortress and that there must be some centralised power and unified control.

The economic position of the Jew in Poland and other countries was disastrous, and the majority were reduced to a state of pauperism. Jews were affected adversely even by the progressive measures of the Government.

Politically, the Jews were isolated to-day. Hitler had legalised anti-Semitism and the poison had penetrated everywhere. The position of the Jews played no role diplomatically.

Spiritually the position of the Jews was also deplorable. The old type of Jew who knew the spiritual meaning of Jewish life, and the bond binding him to his people, was disappearing. The present generation were too occupied with "business" and did not concern itself with the purpose and meaning of Jewish life and suffering. The seriousness of our position in the "besieged fortress" was not realised.

Emigration.

Tremendous force would have to be exerted, said Dr. Steinberg, to overcome our difficulties, the cause of which was due not only to anti-Semitism but to ourselves. Zionism had to-day become a vital power and Eretz Israel an established fact against which there were no arguments. Zionism had called forth the best in the Jewish youth, and its achievements were phenomenal. But Zionism could not deal with the whole problem of Jewry. All the Jews who were forced to emigrate could not go to Eretz Israel; what was necessary was an organised emigration not only to Eretz Israel but to other parts of the world as well. Today the emigration of the Jews from Poland was haphazard and without any aim or direction. The Yiwo should be given the possibility of organising and preparing the material necessary for emigrants.

Occupational Training.

At the same time, continued Dr. Steinberg, the majority of the Jews would have to remain where they were, and the right to do so must be asserted without fear of contradiction. In order to be able to do so the occupational training of the Jews would have to be changed. The co-operative system must be introduced. From the fate of German Jewry we should learn that it

(Continued on Next Page).

Zionist Conversazione.

Mr. G. GITLIN ON "THE INSUFFICIENCY OF ZIONISM."

The fortnightly conversazione took place at the Zionist Hall on Tuesday night.

Dr. S. E. Kark was in the chair.

Mr. Gershon Gitlin gave a lecture on "The Insufficiency of Zionism."

Zionism, he said, aimed at establishing a Jewish National Home in Palestine, but however large the number of Jews which could live in the land, a large number would still dwell in the Diaspora. Two large divisions of Jewry were therefore to be considered.

In Palestine there could be seen growing up to-day a new capitalist society with exploitation of Jew by Jew. A crisis was bound to occur sooner or later, with all its usual concomitants. What was necessary was a remodelling simultaneous with rebuilding and a reinforcement of those activities which attempted to establish more equality in the labour circumstances and remuneration of Jews and Arabs.

Zionism would not solve the problem of the Jews remaining outside Palestine. Diplomatic relations and recriminations might—though even this was doubtful—prevent exacerbations of anti-Semitism, but would not cure chronic anti-Semitism. Furthermore the conception of a spiritual home would not suffice.

It was essential to realise that Jewish troubles were not part and parcel of world economic ills. A policy of isolation would bring no solution. The Jewish problem would have to be solved simultaneous with world problems.

There was no contradiction between the two ideas and ideologies involved. Socialism or universalism were compatible with Zionism, and, conversely, Zionism was compatible with Socialism or Universalism. To attempt a separation was to drive a wedge between the two ideas which cannot clash.

Miss Gitlin and Messrs. Padowich, Bloch, Mirvish, Achron, Bauer, Ben Arie took part in the discussion, to which Mr. Gitlin replied.

Mr. Roos rendered a pianoforte solo.

(Continued from First Column).

Indicative of the way the wind is blowing in Roumania is the fact that M. Mihael Manoilescu, leader of the Corporative Party, and other members of the anti-Semitic bloc went to Nuremberg to attend the Nazi Party Congress.—J.T.A.



Cable Address: "CARLTONOL."

NEW CARLTON HOTEL,
ADDERLEY STREET.

Telephone 2-4080.

P.O. Box 381.