

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

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Vol. XII. No. 108.

6 pages.

13th. May, 1931.

HITLER STARTS NEW ANTI-JEWISH OFFENSIVE: ACCUSES JEWS OF LYING
 IN WAIT FOR CHRISTIAN GIRLS TO CONTAMINATE ARYAN BLOOD.

Berlin, May 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Black-haired young Jews lie in wait with satanic glee for unsuspecting Christian girls to contaminate the Aryan blood of the German race, Adolf Hitler alleges in an article which he has had published in the "Preussen Zeitung" of Koenigsberg, and in other provincial papers throughout the country, calculated to incite his readers against the Jews and giving rise to fears that he is planning a new anti-Jewish offensive.

The Jews brought the niggers to the Rhine at the time of the French Occupation for the purpose of bastardising the German race, he continues, and these young Jews are now doing the same thing themselves, by corrupting German girlhood.

The Zionists with all their talk of Palestine, Hitler claims, have no intention of going to live in Palestine. What they are aiming at is to obtain sovereignty over Palestine, to afford them a centre from which they can go on unhindered with the organisation of an International of Rogues to hold the world in thrall.

Allegations that Jews corrupt German girls is a favourite method of incitement with the Hitlerists. Dr. Theodor Wolff, the editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt", drew attention in his paper in February to the action of the Supreme Court in quashing sentences against antisemites who had grossly libelled the Jews of the towns of Hirschberg and Witten by alleging that they were engaged in a systematic campaign of infecting thousands of German girls with venereal diseases, and that Jewish employers were systematically corrupting their women employees. The Supreme Court had based the acquittal on the ground that there was no libel against individual Jews of Hirschberg and Witten, but that the charge had been made against all Jewry, which cannot bring a legal action as individuals can.

The Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith published a protest in December against the growing practice of Hitlerists to go up to people sitting in public restaurants and put down tabs with inscriptions reading: German girl, you should be ashamed of sitting next to Jews. Tell your Jew to go to his swarthy Sarah or Rebecca!

Christian women witting with men who are of Jewish appearance find labels stuck to their clothes, bearing inscriptions like this: You are unworthy to be a German woman, if you go about with Jews. If our warning isn't enough, we shall publish your name abroad. In the new Germany we shall tattoo all Jews and all Christian women who consort with Jews in such a way that they will bear the sign unmistakeably on their faces for all to see.

In Ingolstaedt, the local Hitlerist paper, the "Donau Bote" ("Danube Messenger") has been publishing lists of names of girls living there who have been seen going about with Jews, and the chairman of the Ingolstaedt Hitlerist group, Bergler, who is the Chief Secretary of the local Department of the State Railway, has been sending threatening letters to local residents whose daughters have been seen with Jews.

German women seen going about with Jews will be tattooed in a prominent place with the figure of a pig, which is the symbol of the Jew, the Hitlerist chief organ, the "Voelkischer Beobachter", wrote about the same time.

Hitlerists tend to regard all dark-haired people as Jews, and frequently attack non-Jews whom they take to be Jews for this reason. It is a practice at Hitlerist meetings for Hitlerist storm troops to make their way along the rows and whenever they see anyone who is dark-haired to thrash them and throw them out of the building.

On one occasion they almost created an international incident by murderously beating a Brazilian Consul in Germany, whom they took as a Jew, because of his swarthy appearance.

PROFESSOR OF ANTISEMITISM AT JENA UNIVERSITY SHOT AT BY UNKNOWN YOUNG MAN: SLIGHT INJURY IN UPPER ARM: SUGGESTION THAT OUTRAGE MAY HAVE BEEN ARRANGED TO ROUSE WAVE OF SYMPATHY FOR HIM AND AVERT IMMINENT DISMISSAL ANNOUNCED IN THURINGIAN PARLIAMENT: OTHERS FEAR AGENT PROVOCATEUR WITH VIEW TO STIRRING UP ANTI-JEWISH CAMPAIGN.

Berlin, May 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The antisemitic Professor of "Raceology", Dr. Hans Guenther, who was appointed to Jena University by the Hitlerist Dr. Frick at the time that he was Minister of Education in Thuringia, was shot at to-day by an unknown young man while he was walking home after addressing a Hitlerist meeting in Jena. The revolver was of inferior make, and the trigger jammed, Dr. Guenther sustaining only a slight injury in the upper arm. His assailant flung away his revolver and fled.

The attack is likely to be of advantage to Dr. Guenther at this moment when the majority of the Thuringian Parliament have declared their intention of dismissing him from his post on the ground that a Chair of Raceology is unnecessary, the press comments on the affair. An attempt on his life may evoke sufficient sympathy for the victim to lead to a demand for his retention.

At the same time some anxiety has been caused lest the unknown young man is an agent provocateur and the whole thing has been calculated for the purpose of providing a pretext for stirring up an agitation against the Jews by saying that a Jew tried to kill Dr. Guenther, because of his scientific exposures of the Jews.

If a single Hitlerist leader falls, we shall retaliate with a pogrom, Deputy Dr. Goebbels, the head of the Hitlerist movement in Berlin, declared at a Hitlerist meeting held in Berlin soon after the big Hitlerist victory at the Parliamentary elections in September.

In March, Deputy Goebbel's paper the "Angriff" carried a long story about a packet having arrived at his private home containing a bomb, showing that the Jews were plotting to assassinate him. It has since been revealed that the supposed bomb was only fire-works apparently sent by some practical jokers.

HITLERIST ORGAN STARTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST JEWS ALLEGING ASSAILANT WAS HIRED BY JEWS.

Berlin, May 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Hitlerist chief organ, the "Voelkischer Beobachter", has already started to exploit the attempt made on Professor Guenther to intensify its antisemitic campaign, suggesting that the assailant was hired by Jewish money. We must fight ruthlessly against these Jews who incite to murder, it writes.

13/5/31.

GUENTHER'S ASSAILANT ARRESTED: REFUSES TO GIVE ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

Berlin, May 12th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The police have arrested a young man who is stated to have fired at Dr. Guenther. He refuses to state his name or to give any account of himself. He is said to be a for-signer and to be under eighteen.

HITLERIST LEADER GOEBBELS SENT TO PRISON FOR TWO MONTHS FOR INSULTING JEWISH POLICE CHIEF IN BERLIN: SUPREME COURT INCREASES SENTENCE ON APPEAL.

Berlin, May 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Supreme Court has on appeal increased to two months the sentence of three weeks' imprisonment passed on Dr. Goebbels, the Hitlerist leader in Berlin, for insulting Dr. "eiss, the Jewish Vice-President of the Berlin Police Force.

CARDINAL HAYES OF NEW YORK APPEALS TO CHRISTIANS TO HELP JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE CAMPAIGN FOR RELIEF OF EAST EUROPEAN JEWS: CRY OF SUFFERING TRANSCENDS ALL NATIONAL AND RACIAL BARRIERS HE SAYS.

New York, May 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The cry of the suffering transcends all national and racial barriers, Cardinal Hayes, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, said to-day expressing the hope that the appeal of the Joint Distribution Committee for 2½ million dollars to relieve Jewish distress in Eastern Europe will meet with the whole-hearted support of all the people of New York irrespective of race or creed.

∴ In 1926 the Christian citizens of the United States were asked to raise a fund in addition to that which was being raised by the Jews of the country in the United Jewish Campaign of the Joint Distribution Committee, an appeal to this effect being issued by a number of leading Christian clergymen and publicists.

○ The appeal was signed by the Rev. Anthony, Chairman of the Committee for Goodwill between Jews and Christians of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, Dr. Church, President of the Carnegie Institute, Dr. George Elliott, editor of the "Methodist Review", Rev. Fagnani, of the Community Church, Dr. Lynch, former editor of "Christian Work", Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Leland Stanford University, California, Mr. Edwin Markham, Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University, Mrs. Scudder, Professor at Wellesley College, Mr. William H. Short, and Dr. George F. Moore, Professor of the History of Religion at Harvard University.

"All who become aware of the facts, whatever their religious faiths may be", Bishop William T. Manning, the head of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, wrote in conveying his personal contribution to the fund, "will sympathise with the effort of the Jews of America to aid their suffering and destitute co-religionists in foreign lands, and will wish you full success in raising the amount needed".

THE JEWISH QUESTION IN ROUMANIA: INTERVIEW WITH HEAD OF NEWLY-ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT FOR MINORITIES.

Bucharest, May 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Rudolf Brandsch, of the German Party, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State in charge of the newly-created Department for Minorities, explained his views on the duties and activities of the new Department in an interview with the J.T.A. representative here.

All questions affecting the minorities will be dealt with through my Department, he said, naturally, Jewish questions like the others. The idea of a Minorities Statute, Dr. Brandsch said, is one which we shall not be able to deal with until after the elections, when we shall have time to consider the question from all aspects and to consult the various sections concerned.

Referring to the newly-established Jewish Unity Party, Dr. Brandsch said that this was an internal Jewish matter, on which he could say very little. He knew most of the leaders of the Jewish Party, who were his friends, he said, and he would have been very happy had it been possible to have a pact between the new Party and the Government.

When he was asked whether the new Under-Secretariat of State was likely to have a special section for Jewish questions, Dr. Brandsch said that at present he was busy organising the new Department, and it depended on the development of the work and the extension of its scope whether it would be possible to arrange for a Jewish section. On principle, there was, of course, nothing against the proposal, but it was a matter that depended on future developments.

THE UNION OF ROUMANIAN JEWS AND THE JEWISH NATIONALIST PARTY.

Bucharest, May 8th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The respective views of the Union of Roumanian Jews and the Jewish Nationalist Party were discussed this week at length in the offices of the Minister of the Interior, M. Argetoianu, between Dr. Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, and M. A. L. Zissu, the Jewish writer and industrialist, who came to propose an electoral pact with the Government on behalf of the Jewish Party. The Minister asked that Dr. Filderman should be present during the conversation and should explain the views of his organisation.

M. Zissu said that he did not oppose the election pact concluded between the Government and the Union of Roumanian Jews insofar as it concerned the elections to the Chamber, but he asked that the Jewish Party should have the pact for the elections to the Senate. In the elections to the Chamber, he explained, the Nationalist Jews would conduct their campaign independently, and count their own votes.

The Union of Roumanian Jews was a fiction, he went on, creating an impression of power not by the number of its adherents, but by the intelligence and the exceptional energy of its leader, Dr. Filderman. The Union of Roumanian Jews, he claimed, did not have 2 per cent. of the Jewish votes behind it. Since Dr. Filderman was neither a religious nor a national Jew, he said, what he was concerned with was only the desire to become a Minister, and not the interests of the Jewish cause.

In the presence of M. Argetoianu, M. Zissu then turned to Dr. Filderman and said: Though I hold no mandate to do so, I take the responsibility upon myself of offering you the Presidency of the Jewish Party, and I am certain that I shall find unanimity for my proposal.

Dr. Filderman, in his reply, producing figures in support of his contention, said that at all the elections held till now, 90 per cent. of the Jewish population had followed the lead of the Union of Roumanian Jews. The attempt to form a Jewish National Party had been made during the last Municipal elections, when the Party had secured only 350 votes. There was really no Jewish Party, he said; it had no candidates, no delegates and no funds.

Dr. Filderman offered to lay M. Zissu three to one that the Jewish Party would not poll more than 2 per cent. of the Jewish votes.

It was very strange also, he said, that although he was told that he was not a Jew, either from the religious or from the national point of view, M. Zissu was, nevertheless, offering him the Presidency of the Jewish Party.

In 1925, Dr. Filderman said, we refused the seats in Parliament offered to us by General Averescu, and in 1928 we refused the seats offered to us in Parliament by M. Maniu, because in both cases the seats did not carry with them a guarantee that the Government of the day would deal properly with the Jewish population. To accept seats in Parliament without such a guarantee would be fraudulent. He had repeatedly been offered the Presidency of the Jewish Party, he went on, but he would rather have his hands chopped off than accept honours which could attract only vain people. He was not out for any honours, and he could not accept a position which would make him the executioner of the Jewish population by calling such a Party into existence or standing at its head.

The Jewish Party had tried to form a bloc with the minorities against the Roumanian Parties, and now it was begging the Government for seats in the Senate, thinking in that way to obtain the approval of the Government for the formation of the National Jewish Party and to utilise that as propaganda for the elections to the Chamber.

He had risked his life in the interests of the Jewish population and had refused millions which had been offered to him, Dr. Filderman proceeded. He had never insisted on becoming a Deputy, let alone wanting to be a Minister, although M. Argetoianu would readily confirm the fact that he had been offered a Ministry, and not the least important Ministry. He had refused it because the time had not yet come to accept such honours.

The Union of Roumanian Jews, he concluded, stood by the whole pact, both for the Chamber and for the Senate, but the Government was free, if it preferred, to enter into a pact with the Nationalist Jews, if it seemed to the Government that they represented any body of opinion.

M. Argetoianu thereupon told M. Zissu that he had failed to convince him. From his own political experience he knew that both at the time when the Union of Roumanian Jews was in pact with the Government and when it was in opposition to the Government the Jewish votes had been cast in the way recommended by the Union of Roumanian Jews. He had asked Dr. Filderman to take part in this discussion, he said, and it had only strengthened his own convictions. The pact between the Government and the Union of Roumanian Jews would remain as it was.

NANSEN MEMORIAL FUND: APPEAL ISSUED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS
COUNCIL FOR COMPLETION OF DR. NANSEN'S HUMANITARIAN WORK.

Geneva, May 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An appeal for a Memorial Fund for the completion of the humanitarian work of the late Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who died a year ago, has been issued here by members of the League of Nations Council, M. Briand, Dr. Julius Curtius, Signor Grandi, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and famous statesmen like President Masaryk, Lord Cecil of Chelwood, M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister and Dr. Mowinkel, the former Prime Minister of Norway.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen acted for ten years as High Commissioner of the League of Nations, first for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War, and later for the Protection and Assistance of Refugees, the appeal says. During the whole of that period, he gave his time and strength to the service of the League without reserve. By his unwearied labour, and thanks to his courage, his perseverance and his organising power, he repatriated nearly half-a-million Prisoners of War belonging to more than thirty different nations, and helped to make tolerable the lot of over 1,250,000 Greek, 1,000,000 Russian, 300,000 Armenian, and some tens of thousands of Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean, Bulgarian, and Turkish refugees.

When Dr. Nansen died his work was unfinished. There remain a considerable number of refugees who need protection and assistance. To complete the work further funds are now required for which the Tenth Assembly of the League had authorised Dr. Nansen to appeal to the charitable public of the world. This appeal would have been issued by Dr. Nansen during the summer of 1930, but for his untimely death. It contained a programme such as the making of advances for agricultural colonisation, the finding of and transport to employment, the establishment of various other relief measures, which would enable the whole of the material part of the refugee problems to be liquidated finally by the end of 1939. We appeal with confidence for contributions to the Memorial Fund to enable the Nansen International Office for Refugees to finish the work which he began. Donations may be earmarked for any particular aspect of the Armenian, Russian or other refugee relief work.

The Jewish Community owe a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Nansen, the late Mr. Lucien Wolf, who was closely associated with him in his work, wrote in a statement to the J.T.A. at the time of Dr. Nansen's death. In the many Jewish aspects of the refugee problem which came before the Advisory Commission, we always found Dr. Nansen the kindest and most energetic of friends. He kept a watchful eye on the outlets for emigration in the interests of all the refugees, and on several occasions, at the instance of the Joint Foreign Committee and the Ica, intervened personally to keep the door open in South America. He was also of great assistance during the crisis of 1921-23, when the Polish and Roumanian Governments became restive at the congestion of Russo-Jewish refugees in their frontier provinces. When the Polish Government threatened to expel the refugees, his intervention resulted in the withdrawal of the threat. He was equally helpful when the Roumanian Government ordered the deportation of the Jewish refugees from Bessarabia, sending an energetic protest to Bucharest, which was immediately followed by the withdrawal of the decree. He intervened with good effect on behalf of the foreign Jewish students in the Austrian Universities when they were threatened with exclusion from various privileges, and when the agitation against Shechita in Norway assumed a serious form he brought all his great influence to bear on the Government to obtain a solution which would be just to the Jewish Community.

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