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GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Melbourne, Oct. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

General Sir John Monash, who commanded the Australian troops in the Great War, is lying dangerously ill at his home here, and little hope is given of his recovery.

Sir John, who has been described as "the greatest Australian", was promoted to the rank of General in November 1929, at the same time as General Sir Henry Chauvel, Chief of the General Staff, this being the first time that the rank of General appeared in the Australian Army List. Both officers reached the retiring age last year.

Sir John is 66 years of age. He was born in Melbourne on June 27th., 1865, the son of Louis Monash, of Melbourne, and a nephew of the great Jewish historian, Professor Heinrich Graetz, a distinction of which he is extremely proud.

After studying at Melbourne University, where he graduated in arts, law and engineering, he set up in practice as a civil engineer in rail, road, bridge, and water supply design and construction, and he has been President of the Victorian Institute of Engineers.

In 1887, when he was 22, he entered the Australian Citizen Forces as a lieutenant, being promoted Captain in 1892, Major in 1900, Colonel in 1912, Major-General in 1916, Lieut.-General in 1918, and General in 1929. As Lieut.-General he commanded the Australian army corps in France, and he was mentioned in despatches eight times. Monash Valley at Anzac is named after him.

On Anzac Day, it has been Sir John who led the Australian ex-servicemen on their march through the streets of Melbourne. In an interview which he gave the J.T.A. representative in Melbourne in 1929, Sir John paid a warm tribute to the distinguished part played by Australian Jewry during the war. Incidentally, he denied in this interview a rumour which had been circulated that antisemitic prejudice had affected his reception on his return to Australia after the war. He admitted, however, that one prominent Melbourne Club had a rule debarring Jews, and he had refused to give it an opportunity of making an exception in his case.

Sir John was one of the founders of the League of British Jews, which was formed to oppose Zionism, and was a member of its Council. He was one of the twelve signatories to the famous anti-Zionist letter which appeared in the "Times", among the other signatories being the late D. L. Alexander, then President of the Jewish Board of Deputies, Dr. Claude G. Montefiore, then President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, and the late Mr. Lucien Wolf, Secretary of the Conjoint Committee of the Board of Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Since then, however, Sir John has shown considerable interest in Zionist affairs, and when the Zionist Federation of Australia was formed, he became its Honorary President. After the Palestine outbreak of August 1929, he presided at

the protest meeting held in the Melbourne Town Hall, and in the course of his speech, he said that he could understand that the Jews were animated by feelings of great bitterness at such disaster overtaking their people, while under the protecting hand of the British Administration. He could forgive them if they said harsh things, but it would be better now to determine what practical relief could be given to those who had suffered so cruelly in the outbreak. He pointed out that the British Government had acted speedily in insisting on a thorough enquiry. What concerns us now, he went on, is what is to be the future of the Jews in Palestine? Is this to be the end of the Jewish dream? We have assurances, he declared, that the British Government will faithfully fulfil its mandatory obligations, and that Great Britain will not throw up her trust. Despite all difficulties, he said, the Jewish National Home in Palestine will be rebuilt.

DEATH OF DR. TIMENDORFER FORMER HEAD OF GERMAN B'NAI B'RITH.

Berlin, Oct. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The death took place here to-day of Privy Law Councillor Dr. Berthold Timendorfer, who until 1924, when he withdrew from most of his public activities on attaining the age of 70, was one of the chief figures in German Jewry. He held numerous offices in the Jewish organisations and institutions of Germany, but his principal work was in the German B'nai B'rith, of which he was Grand President for 26 years, until his retirement in 1924, when he was appointed Honorary Grand President. His successor in the Grand Presidency is Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, the President of the German Federation of Rabbis, and one of the leaders of the German Branch of the Jewish Agency.

Dr. Timendorfer, who was born in 1853, in Upper Silesia, came to Berlin when he was 29 years of age, and set up in legal practice. He soon distinguished himself in the work of the B'nai B'rith, which he considered one of the most important consolidating movements in Jewry. During his Presidency the B'nai B'rith in Germany grew from 33 Lodges with 3,300 members in 1898, to 97 Lodges with 40,000 members in 1923.

He joined the Board of the Berlin Jewish Community in 1905. Three years later he became a Vice-President of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, retaining the position till 1921. He was also for a time chairman of the German branch of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. In 1917 he became President of the Central Welfare Office of the German Jews, and among the other institutions for which he worked was the Academy for the Study of Judaism, of whose Board he was a member for many years.

MR. JULIUS ROSENWALD GIVES QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS FOR COM-
BATING UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO.

New York, Oct. 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the great Jewish philanthropist, who entered his 70th. year in August, has given a quarter of a million dollars to-day for the unemployed in Chicago, the city where he lives and where his firm, Sears, Roebuck and Company, the largest mail order business in the world, has its headquarters.

Mr. Rosenwald, who is a great benefactor of both Jewish and general philanthropic and humanitarian institutions, has contributed large sums for the work of the Joint Distribution Committee among the Jews of Eastern Europe and Russia. He gave the Joint Distribution Committee a million dollars in 1925, and in 1928 he gave it five million dollars for its Jewish colonisation work in Russia, which is being conducted under the direction of Dr. Joseph Rosen. When Mr. Louis Marshall died he gave half a million dollars to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America for a Louis Marshall Memorial Endowment.

Mr. Rosenwald has established a Julius Rosenwald Fund for the purpose of promoting human welfare, stipulating that the whole amount, principal and interest, must be spent within 25 years of his death. He is a particularly generous friend and benefactor of the negro, especially in the encouragement of education among them. There are over 4,000 Rosenwald schools in the fourteen Southern States, representing an investment of over 20 million dollars, and it is said that about 350,000 negro children in America are obtaining their education through the Rosenwald Fund.

Last August Mr. Rosenwald gave a million dollars to the Berlin City Council for the establishment of a dental clinic for children in Berlin. His services to humanity have been recognised by the bestowal on him of various distinctions, among them the Harmon Medal for International Work, and the Gotthein Medal for the most meritorious service to American Jewry.

Mr. Rosenwald's son, Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, has given 100,000 dollars to the unemployment relief campaign, stipulating that four other men of means should make similar contributions.

There are a number of prominent Jews in America who have been engaging in the campaign which is being carried on there now against unemployment, which has hit hard also the 4½ million Jews of the United States, in the same way as the rest of the population of the country. Among them are Mr. Solomon Guggenheim, Mr. Paul M. Warburg and the late Colonel Michael Friedsam, who were among the organisers of the Emergency Employment Committee formed last autumn, which raised 7 million dollars in the six months of its work. Mr. Felix M. Warburg has also been one of the leaders of the Emergency Conference on unemployment, and Rabbi Dr. Stephen S. Wise is prominent in the New York unemployment relief campaign. In Philadelphia Dr. Jacob Billikopf, who is the chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, has been at the head of the unemployment campaign of the city and prevailed upon the City Council to grant a sum of 200,000 dollars for the unemployed. He also launched the campaign for 5 million dollars for unemployed relief conducted in Philadelphia.

Only last week Mr. Roosevelt, the Governor of New York State, appointed Mr. Jesse Straus to direct the 20 million dollar relief fund for unemployment in the State.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER'S RESIGNATION SAID TO BE DUE TO HIS JEWISH ORIGIN: FOUND HIS POSITION IN GOVERNMENT DIFFICULT
PROFESSOR REDLICH TELLS PREMIER: MAY GO BACK TO HIS PROFESSORSHIP AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Vienna, Oct. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Joseph Redlich, the Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation, and it is stated that to a large extent his action has been prompted by the difficulties which he encountered on account of his Jewish birth, although he has been baptised for many years.

Ever since he came from Harvard University, where he held a professorship, to take over the Ministry of Finance on the invitation of the Prime Minister, he has been exposed to slights and insults, even from some of his colleagues in the Cabinet. The antisemitic press has been incessantly conducting a campaign against him, demanding that "the Jew should be thrown out of the Cabinet". The Government took no action to show its disapproval of the campaign, and under the circumstances Dr. Redlich came to feel that his position was untenable, and resigned. He has told the Premier that he found his position difficult. He will probably go back to Harvard.

∴ Dr. Redlich, who is 62 years of age, was born in Moravia, and under the monarchy he was one of the Deputies from Moravia in the Imperial Parliament. He left the Jewish faith in 1903, and three years later he was appointed to a professorship at Vienna University.

He was Minister of Finance once before, in 1918, when he held the post in the last Austrian Imperial Cabinet, before the establishment of the Republic.

Dr. Redlich is an authority on the development of Parliamentary institutions and on the administrative systems in England and Austria. He is also an authority on the economic, social and political history of Austria before the Revolution. He has published a number of books, among them the "Procedure of the House of Commons", "The Austrian Government in the Great War", "The Austrian State and Imperial Problem", "British Local Administration", "The Methods of English Parliamentarianism" and "Common Law and the Case Method in American University Law Schools".

Although he left the Jewish faith 28 years ago, Professor Redlich has retained his interest and sympathy in Jewish life and aspirations. He was a personal friend of Dr. Theodor Herzl, and when the project of a Herzl monument in Vienna was mooted two years ago he was one of the signatories to the appeal. About the same time he wrote an article on Herzl, in which he recalled that he first met Herzl while he (Professor Redlich) was still at school. The Redlich family was on friendly terms with the Naschauer family, and Herzl married Julie Naschauer about two years later. I remember, he wrote, what a great impression he made on me, when he told me that he had come to see that his task in life was to devote all his strength and ability solely and entirely to the liberation and elevation of Jewry, to liberate the Jews from the shameful and degrading position into which they had fallen by placing their trust in the great principles of the French Revolution and of European liberalism, as a result of the action of the assimilationists in the Jewish religious community founding Jewish policy on these principles. Such liberation was in his opinion possible only, he held, if the Jewish intellectuals would turn to the Jewish masses and to their religious and cultural traditions, which they had loyalty safeguarded, and if Jewry would adopt as its basis of life the national principle, like all other races and peoples.

That, he added, can be only if Jewry again succeeds in obtaining its own national soil and in building up a real Jewish people, on an equality with all other peoples on the earth, with a national culture bound up with its ancient religion, history and language. The impression made on me by Herzl's views was extremely powerful, and I was deeply moved, Dr. Redlich added, although the solution which he expounded to us with almost prophetic fervour was in definite contradiction in essential points to my own views. But that did not hinder me from realising the greatness of Herzl, and the further development of his life, which he gave up entirely to the Zionist idea, increased my realisation of his spiritual and moral greatness.

HITLERISTS TO ENTER GERMAN GOVERNMENT NEXT WEEK?

Berlin, Oct. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The German Federal Government will resign on Tuesday next, the well-informed Ullstein press reports to-day. Dr. Bruening, it proceeds, will, however, be immediately asked by the President of the Republic, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, to form a new Government.

The report, which has caused a great deal of disquiet, is prompted by indications that the Social Democratic Party, finding itself unable to continue to collaborate in the Coalition Government, has decided to withdraw its representatives, and that Dr. Bruening, in reconstituting his Cabinet, will make a definite move to the Right, and will include representatives of the German Nationalist Party, and probably also of the Hitlerist Party.

The danger has been in the minds of the leaders of German Jewry for a long time, and the recent criticisms of the Bruening Government for extending latitude to the Hitlerist agitation were coupled with suggestions that the Government was adopting so mild an attitude because it did not consider it expedient to antagonise the powerful and growing Hitlerist movement, in view of the possibility that before long it might be necessary to obtain their support for a new Coalition Government.

As long ago as September 1930, after the anti-Jewish excesses which occurred in Berlin on the day of the opening of the new Reichstag, the Federation of Jewish ex-Soldiers in Germany asked in its official organ, the "Schild", whether the Government failed to provide protection for its Jewish citizens because they only number 550,000, while the Hitlerist voters number 6½ million.

∴ The "Manchester Guardian", which suggested last week (quoted in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 2nd. inst.) that "the industrialists, the triumph of the Nazis, the depreciation of the pound, the worsening of the economic crisis, and the increase in the budgetary deficit (despite all economies and all new taxes) were combining to drive the Bruening Government - which in any case is Conservative by nature - far to the Right, and that Dr. Bruening is gradually being compelled to consider the alternative of governing with them or of suspending the Constitution, because he can no longer be sure of the support of the Socialists, who give him his majority in Parliament", returns to the subject to-day, suggesting that when the Reichstag meets next week, the Bruening Government may be defeated owing to the attitude of the Social Democrats. If the Bruening Government is defeated, it says, it is difficult to see any alternative other than a coup d'etat, which would establish a Bruening dictatorship, or a Coalition Government, in which the Nazis would preponderate.

BERLIN POLICE PRESIDENT ADVISES JEWISH YOUTH TO RESIST
HITLERIST AGGRESSION: HAVE RIGHT TO DEFEND THEMSELVES
HE SAYS.

Berlin, Oct. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Jews have a right to defend themselves against attack by Hitlerists, the Berlin Police President, Herr Grzesinski, former Prussian Minister of the Interior, declares in an interview in the new Jewish organ, the "Juedische Zeitung", which has just started to appear here. The Police President advises young Jews to join the sports and athletic organisations in order to equip themselves to put up an effective resistance to the Hitlerist aggressions.

The "Vorwaerts", the chief organ of the German Social Democratic Party, comes out to-day with a demand that the authorities should close down all the Hitlerist barracks, in which, it says, arms are stored, and young men are being trained to launch attacks on Jews and on the Republic. The Hitlerist storm troops, it points out, have a barracks in the Koerner Strasse, which is a constant menace to the Jews who attend the services in the synagogue situated in that street.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN WAS A DISMAL FAILURE SAYS JEWISH COMMUNIST ORGAN "EMESS".

Moscow, Oct. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The anti-religious campaign against the Jewish "days of awe", was a dismal and a disgraceful failure, the "Emess" complains in a long article, full of resentment at the indifference which was shown everywhere to the anti-religious work. The "Emess", the atheist "Apikoires" and other papers, it says, started months ago calling upon the workers everywhere to mobilise their forces, and pointing out how the anti-religious work had been neglected and sabotaged. Yet no real changes were made, and the result is that the anti-religious campaign this year, too, has been a lamentable failure.

Speaking of the conditions in the Jewish region of Freidorf, in the Crimea, the "Emess" says that there was no attempt at an anti-religious campaign there. There was not one collective farm in the region which did not have services on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. The number of workers who went into the fields on these days was negligible. The only ones who were at work were school children and very young people. Even chairmen of village Soviets and of collective farm administrations stayed away from their work, and even members of the Young Communist Party did not go out into the fields. In the collective farm "Golde", the entire administration was at the religious services, including the chairman of the Soviet.

The shepherd did not take his sheep to pasture, it says, the cattle went all day hungry and thirsty. Zangen looked on Rosh Hashanah like a cemetery. Not one farmer was at work. In Smidovitch a group of Freethinkers held a meeting on Kol Nidrei night, and the others attacked the meeting and bombarded it with stones.

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are now over, the paper concludes. The anti-religious campaign has failed lamentably, and there seems no sign of anyone being concerned about it and taking steps to remedy things in the future. The anti-religious campaign is looked upon as a burden of cultural enlightenment among the masses, whereas in reality it should be a political fight against counter-revolutionary religionism. There is a tendency to obscure the entire anti-religious issue, it says, and we refuse to allow it.