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MOSLEM OPPOSITION TO GRAND MUFTI TAKES A HAND: OPPOSITION MEETING ARRANGED IN JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, Dec. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The opposition among the Palestine Moslems to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem has crystallised sufficiently to influence the leaders to call a meeting for to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, at which an attendance of about 400 is expected.

Fakri Nashashibi, one of the prime movers in the opposition movement, is now engaged in drawing up the agenda, he informed the J.T.A. to-night.

No members of the Moslem World Conference, which is now meeting in Jerusalem, have been invited officially to the gathering, but some have been expected to attend. The Grand Mufti, however, has arranged a luncheon for the delegates to be held to-morrow in an orange grove near the Jewish colony of Nevs Ziona, so that it will be impossible for them to be in Jerusalem in time for the Conference.

EVERY MOSLEM TO BE TAXED TWOPENCE A YEAR TOWARDS MOSLEM WORLD CONFERENCE: MOSLEM FEASTINGS AND FAMILY CELEBRATIONS TO PAY TAX AND HIDES OF ANIMALS USED IN SACRIFICE TO BE SOLD FOR CONFERENCE PURPOSES.

Jerusalem, Dec. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Finance Committee of the Moslem World Conference recommended to-day that every Moslem should be taxed twopence a year towards defraying the expenses of the Islamic Conference. The same amount should be paid by each Moslem attending a feasting or family celebration, the Committee further recommends, and in addition the proceeds from the sale of the hides of animals used in sacrificial offerings should go for the purposes of the Conference.

BLOOD LIBEL DOING POLITICAL HARM TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA DEPUTY COMPLAINS IN PARLIAMENT: QUOTES DR. WEIZMANN'S SPEECH TO SHOW HOW CZECHO-SLOVAKIA NOW BEING CLASSED WITH RUSSIA: HOPES NEW HEARING NEXT MONDAY WILL RESULT IN QUASHING CASE.

Prague, Dec. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The blood libel trial against two Jews in the Province of Carpatho-Russia is doing a great deal of damage politically to the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, Deputy Schelmec, a member of the Czech Agrarian Party, complained to-day during a meeting of the budget committee of the Senate.

Deputy Schelmec quoted Dr. Weizmann's speech at the banquet given him in London this week, in which he classed Czecho-Slovakia together with Russia in their treatment of Jews to show how badly Czecho-Slovakia was now appearing in the eyes of the Jewish opinion of the world.

I hope for the sake of our country's good name, he said, that when the case comes up for hearing again next Monday, the 14th. inst., the baselessness of this superstitious belief will be demonstrated, and the case will be quashed.

Russian Jewry affords a tragic example of a Jewish Community in process of dissolution, Dr. Weizmann said in the course of his speech at the banquet, and much the same thing, he added, is happening in the other East-European Jewish Communities - in Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia,

CATHOLIC OBJECTION TO RACE-CLASSIFICATION OF JEWISH STUDENTS
IN AUSTRIA WITHDRAWN: BILL COMING UP IN PARLIAMENT MON-
DAY: ZIONISTS AND UNION OF AUSTRIAN JEWS IN CONFLICT
OVER ACCEPTANCE OF RACE PRINCIPLE.

Vienna, Dec. 11th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Cardinal Piffl, the Primate of Austria, has withdrawn his objection to the application of the principle of race-citizenship in granting student rights at the Universities, which was based on the ground that the Catholic Church could not agree to baptised Jews being classed as Jews, and the Government has now decided to introduce the student rights bill in Parliament on Monday.

The Organisation of Zionist Graduates, representing all sections of Zionist opinion, has submitted to the Government a resolution accepting the principle of a Jewish student nationality enjoying equal rights with the German nationality, but repudiating the Hitlerist conception of citizenship based on Germanic race, aiming to exclude Jews from citizenship rights.

The Union of Austrian Jews, on the other hand, supported by the general Democratic press, ~~has~~ continuing its campaign vigorously against the principle of a separate Jewish nationality, and is endeavouring by all means possible to bring about the defeat of the Government bill.

AUTHOR OF HESSIAN "STARVE OUT JEWS" PLANS FOR HITLERIST REGIME
MADE IMMUNE FROM TREASON PROCEEDINGS BY APPOINTMENT TO
SUPREME COURT.

Berlin, Dec. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Best, the author of the notorious Boxheim documents, which were discovered in the Hitlerist headquarters in Hesse, containing plans for the annihilation of the Jews if the Hitlerists came to power in Germany, by the introduction of food cards which would not be issued to Jews, so that they would be starved out, had been elected by the Diet of the State of Hesse as a member of its Legislative Commission and a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Hesse. Dr. Best is thus safe by his immunity as a judge from the treason proceedings which the Federal authorities intended taking against him on the ground of the Boxheim documents, for plotting against the State.

GOVERNMENT IS IN CONTROL IN GERMANY AND NO OTHER FORCES WILL BE
ALLOWED TO SEIZE POWER DR. BRUENING TELLS J.T.A.

Berlin, Dec. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Bruening, the Federal Chancellor, received today Mr. Wurmbrand, the editor of the J.T.A. in Berlin, in common with other representatives of the foreign press, and assured them that foreign public opinion need feel no anxiety about the pronouncements made by Hitler about his Party seizing power in the country.

The Government is strong and determined to take all measures, he said, to maintain legal order and security. Nazism has arisen only as a result of the abnormal sufferings of the German people in the last two or three years, and as soon as conditions in Germany become normal, he declared, the German people will at one blow sweep away all this Nazism. In the meantime, however, there need be no anxiety whatever about the stability of the country and the Government.

GERMAN JEWRY AND THE CRISIS: ECONOMIC COMMITTEE OF FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES HEARS REPORT ON SITUATION: THIRD OF ALL GERMAN JEWS LIVE IN BERLIN AND GREAT MAJORITY IN CITIES PROFESSOR HIRSCH POINTS OUT: MORE THAN HALF ENGAGED IN BANKING AND TRADING: EVEN IN TRADING JEWS ARE CONCENTRATED IN FEW BRANCHES LIKE TEXTILES AND HARDLY FOUND IN OTHERS LIKE RADIO OR AUTOMOBILE DEALING.

Berlin, Dec. 7th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The Economic Committee of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia has held a special meeting here in order to consider the question of the growing economic distress among the Jews of Germany, and to discuss methods of alleviating the distress. Herr Georg Tietz, the head of the big Tietz chain-stores; Dr. Alfred Wiener; Dr. Ludwig Hollaender; Rabbi Dr. Galliner; Professor Dr. Eugen Mittwoch; Herr Alfred Berger; Herr S. Adler-Rudel; Herr Wilhelm Marcus; Judge Dr. Teitel; Dr. A. Singalowsky; Dr. Mark Wischnitzer; Dr. Moses Waldman; Dr. Ollendorff, and other well-known authorities on Jewish economic life took part in the discussion.

Herr Georg Tietz said that he did not believe that the men at the head of the big concerns could point to new ways. Our Jewish power of adaptability has declined, he said, and we have become "conservative" to a disquietening extent. The Jews ought rather to strive for a higher average, he thought, than to attain the topmost positions. We must learn again how to fight for our successes, he urged, and we must always keep in mind the great point that our future lies not in a return to the ghetto, but in taking our place as a vital element in German economic life as a whole, in spite of the opposition of the antisemites.

Herr Alfred Berger drew attention to the close association between the economic question and the political situation, and also the similarity of the situation of German Jewry and that of Polish Jewry at the present moment. In both countries the Jews could hardly look to the big Jewish leaders in economic life as an asset. A Jew who had succeeded in finding employment in an atmosphere of boycott and ill-will could not keep his job for very long. One small slip and his faults are presented in a magnified form to the Jewish industrial magnate. The subordinates in such cases are all-powerful. He thought their best work lay in the development of the system of Jewish employment bureaux, and to make German Jewry aware of its real position.

Herr Marcus said that in his opinion they had to tell German Jewry to think back to what the position was a hundred years ago, to recall the modest beginnings, to accustom themselves to a lower standard of life. The Jews of America and the Western European countries ought to be approached for help to enable German Jews to be trained in productive occupations and should be made to realise that their fate, too, is sealed if German Jewry break up.

Fate Of German Jewry Indissolubly Bound Up With General Fate Of Germany As A Whole.

Dr. Bruno Voyda, who was in the chair, said that he wanted to emphasise that the fate of German Jewry is indissolubly bound up with the general fate of Germany as a whole. All the same, we have a right, he went on, to consider our special position as Jews, and to try to influence it as far as possible. But the great thing in this discussion, he said, is that it should turn less on theory and more on practical application.

State Secretary Professor Julius Hirsch, who delivered a long address to the meeting, said that the general economic situation in Germany was very similar to that which had obtained at the end of the inflation period, only now there was a crisis also outside Germany, all over the world. The Jewish crisis was world-wide and largely due to the close association of Jewish economic life almost everywhere with the credit system, whose collapse had meant also the collapse of the Jewish economic position, and the uprooting of large circles of the Jewish population, while the increase and the brutalisation of antisemitism had made the situation still more acute.

The extent of the crisis in German Jewry was seen in the fact that in addition to the large number of Jews who were unemployed or had been displaced from their economic positions, they had about 10,000 young Jewish people each year, the new generation, seeking admission into economic life, who could find no openings.

Another factor in the crisis, Professor Hirsch said, was that a third of all the German Jews live in Berlin, that the great majority of them live in the cities, and that more than half the German Jews are engaged in banking and trading, and in trading, too, they concentrated mainly in the textile trade. Another thing is that Jews are their own masters, conducting large or small concerns, to an extent utterly unwarranted on the ground of averages.

The general tendency of economic life nowadays is in the direction of a decline of agriculture, Professor Hirsch proceeded, and the result of this is to stimulate the development of agricultural co-operatives, both for buying and selling, eliminating the trader. Taken together with the new moratorium, this was breaking up the Jewish small communities in the small towns and villages. In the cities, too, big concerns have been established, which have hit hard the Jewish trading population. The big Jewish industrialists and commercial magnates in Germany were fast disappearing, and great numbers of Jews were feeling the effect in the rapid growth of Jewish pauperisation in the country.

That Should Be Done.

Professor Hirsch submitted to the meeting four cardinal points of activity: (1) the maintenance of the economic foundations of Jewish life; (2) a determined movement to direct Jewish labour into such branches of activity into which Jews have hitherto failed to penetrate; (3) the systematic development of employment exchanges in as many fields of labour as possible, and (4) the establishment of a research office to deal with Jewish economic questions.

With regard to point 1, Professor Hirsch said that they had to organise an effective resistance to the boycott movements, especially by means of legal defence. In the matter of credit-aid, they should see that when these institutions are taken over by the public authorities the needs of the Jewish population should not be overlooked.

In regard to point 2, he complained that Jews are unequally distributed in the various branches of trading. Very few Jews were to be found in groceries, in chemist shops, or in the co-operative movement, and there were also very few Jews in radio, or automobile trading, or in the growing chain-stores industry.

In wholesale trading, too, there were new branches developing, like the supply of artificial manure, building materials, the running of big motor-traffic systems, and in the talkie industry.

The Dynamo As An Aid To Artisanishp: The Ghetto Tendency In
The Liberal Professions.

Artisanishp and craftsmanship also had a big future still before them, Professor Hirsch said. People had not thought of the dynamo when they had predicted their disappearance. With the aid of the dynamo many small artisans were able to run small workshops even under the most advanced conditions. There was too much of the ghetto tendency among Jews entering the liberal professions, Professor Hirsch complained. Jews concentrated too much in particular professions and ignored the others. They should make a greater effort to enter the civil service, although he recognised that its routine character made it unpalatable to the individualist mind of the Jew.

Jews should also utilise the land settlement opportunities offered by the State, he said, but they should not sink any large sums of money into land settlement.

With regard to point 3, he urged the need of a regrouping of Jewish economic life by adding agricultural production to trading. In this connection, they should as far as possible, utilise the foreign relief funds, especially those of the still very powerful United States of America.

With regard to point 4, Professor Hirsch warned the gathering against entertaining illusions. More important than the research institutes was the contact with the big leaders of economic life. The Jewish economic question was largely a question of leaders and leadership, and they must have close collaboration in this matter. The Federation of Jewish Communities could do a great deal, he thought, by setting up special advisory committees, which would be responsible for such regrouping of Jewish economic life, would secure the necessary capital and credit-aid funds, and would extend the fields of Jewish economic endeavour and conduct a systematic investigation to find new economic possibilities.

The increasing distress in Germany and in German Jewry, Professor Hirsch concluded, compels us to embark on a policy of far-reaching co-operation and concentration in all-embracing organisations. The German Jews, he said, must stand united and look far ahead if they want to alleviate the Jewish distress in Germany.

RICH AMERICAN UNCLE IS DEAD AND BURIED DR. BERNHARD KAHN EUROPEAN DIRECTOR OF JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE WARNS EAST-EUROPEAN JEWS ON RETURNING TO BERLIN FROM AMERICA: ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN AMERICA SO GREAT THAT PEOPLE DON'T WANT TO HEAR ABOUT SENDING MONEY ABROAD: AMERICAN JEWRY CANNOT NOW HELP ITSELF: IN SOME TOWNS PEOPLE ACTUALLY STARVING: ESSENTIAL CONSTRUCTIVE WORK WILL BE MAINTAINED BUT LITTLE WILL REMAIN OVER FOR PHILANTHROPIC AND CULTURAL PURPOSES.

Berlin, Dec. 9th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Dr. Bernhard Kahn, the European Director of the Joint Distribution Committee of America and a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, who has just returned here from his recent stay in America, received Jewish pressmen to-day at the European headquarters of the Joint Distribution Committee, and he, and also Dr. Joseph Rosen, the head of the Agrojoint in Russia, who came back with him from the United States, explained how the position stands now in America with regard to the raising of funds for Jewish constructive work in Eastern Europe and in Palestine.

My journey to America was not a journey for money, Dr. Kahn said, but for maintaining the vital contact between the Jewish constructive forces in Europe and the Jewish leaders in America, and to provide a direct means of information. It is very difficult to rouse any interest in America now in East European affairs. The economic depression in America itself is so acute that people are very little disposed to listen to what is said about the depression in Europe, and in general they will not see the need for sending money. Nevertheless, the big American press like the "New York Times" published long articles about the constructive Jewish work in Eastern Europe. American Jewry understands that the constructive work in the East of Europe must not be allowed to collapse, but at the moment American Jewry is not in a position to help itself. All sections of American Jewry have suffered greatly from the crisis, and poverty has made rapid strides. I am assured that in some Jewish quarters in New York, Philadelphia and other towns, the want has become so acute that we really can say now that there are people there actually starving.

In spite of that, he went on, Dr. Joseph Rosen and I succeeded in stemming those tendencies which are based on the slogan - "Enough of help for Europe". The vital connection between American and European Jewry has been maintained. Everything possible will be done for constructive work like that of the Foundation, but scarcely anything will remain over for purely philanthropic and cultural purposes.

Should Not Be Imagined Returning Stability In America Will Be Anything Like Old Prosperity: American Jewry Faced By Danger Of Collapse Of Its Own Religious Cultural And Educational Institutions.

Not until the situation is stabilised will it be possible to rouse interest again in other things. Nor should it be imagined that the returning stability will be anything like the old prosperity. This dream is doomed to disappointment. It is time to bury the legend of the rich uncle in America.

But it will be easier when stability has returned to maintain the vital connection between the Jews of the old and the new worlds. At present American Jewry is faced by the danger of a collapse of their own religious, cultural and educational organisations. It is obvious that this danger is much closer to them than the same thing in Eastern Europe. On top of this, we must remember that they are collecting money in America now to help to maintain seven million unemployed over the winter. The collections are public and no Jew who is able to give anything at all can abstain. Collections for purposes outside the country cannot nowadays be carried through with the same amount of publicity.

Our Stay In America Was A Very Unpleasant Experience Though We Ourselves Were Given Very Warm Reception: America Has Warm Understanding For Needs Of Palestine But Under Present Conditions Difficult To Extend Existing Jewish Agency Circles And Results Of Palestine Collections Therefore Very Unsatisfactory.

Turning to speak of the collections in America for the Palestine funds, Dr. Bernhard Kahn said that under present conditions it is difficult to extend the existing Jewish Agency circles in America, and consequently the results of the collections are very unsatisfactory. The Palestine drive, he said, brought in 745,000-dollars, including 200,000 dollars from the Hadassah.

That is only a part of the American quota of the Palestine budget fixed in Basle. But this result, too, was brought about only by the superhuman efforts of Mr. Morris Rothenberg and other Palestine friends.

There is a warm understanding in America for the needs of Palestine, Dr. Kahn said, but it was not possible to achieve any greater success.

The Jewish Agency leaders in Europe, he urged, must reckon with this fact, and take counsel what should be done under the circumstances to intensify the will to Palestine work.

My stay in America, Dr. Bernhard Kahn concluded, was a very unpleasant experience, though Dr. Rosen and I personally received a very warm reception.

We bring this consolation, however, he said, that we have succeeded in achieving one thing- the bridge between Jewry in the old world and the new remains standing, so that when the opportunity again offers the joint work can be resumed.

Dr. Bernhard Kahn added that American Jewry has a lively and warm understanding for the present dangerous position of the Jews in Germany and in Poland, and that the reports which are arriving there concerning the situation are being followed with keen interest.

AMERICA MAY CUT IMMIGRATION DOWN TO 10 PER CENT. OF EXISTING QUOTA: BILL INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS BY CHAIRMAN OF IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE: ALLEVIATING BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE TO ENABLE EVERY IMMIGRANT REJECTED BY CONSULS ABROAD TO APPEAL DIRECT TO WASHINGTON IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Dec. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Congressman Johnson, the Chairman of the Congress Immigration Committee, has introduced a Bill in Congress to cut down the rate of immigration to the United States to 10 per cent. of the present quota.

Senator King has at the same time introduced in the Senate an alleviating bill which would provide that every intending immigrant abroad who is refused a visa by the American Consul in his particular country under the new powers, may appeal direct to the United States Department of Labour and Immigration in Washington.

When the appeal is lodged with the Department of Labour and Immigration, the American Consul concerned will be required by the Labour Department, if the Bill, which aims at providing a check on the actions of the American Consuls abroad, is carried into law, to give the Department a complete explanation of his reasons for refusing the visa.

PROJECTED LAW REQUIRING 75 PER CENT. OF EMPLOYEES TO BE CUBAN CITIZENS WILL SERIOUSLY AFFECT JEWS: 90 PER CENT. OF EMPLOYEES IN JEWISH INDUSTRIES ARE JEWS AND NON-CITIZENS.

Havana, Nov. 20th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The Jews of Cuba will be seriously affected if the Cuban Parliament passes a bill which would compel all employers in Cuba to employ on their staffs only native Cubans and naturalised Cubans in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. to twenty-five per cent. The project would require the employer to pay 30 dollars annually for each foreigner employed over the twenty-five per cent. quota.

Fully ninety per cent. of the employees in Jewish owned enterprises, such as the shoe industry and the laundry trade, are Jews and non-citizens.

THE JEWISH ZEAL FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS: LORD MOYNIHAN AT ANNUAL
DINNER OF JEWISH HOSPITAL.

London, Dec. 10th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

I owe no little of my past success to the fact that when I was a young doctor in Leeds, I was able to rescue from the jaws of death the oldest Cohen in the Jewish Community of Leeds. Prayers were offered for me for a long time in the synagogue, Lord Moynihan of Leeds, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons and Consulting Surgeon to the London Jewish Hospital, said when he addressed the members of the London Jewish Hospital Medical Association to-night at their annual dinner at which he was the guest of honour.

I have had the opportunity of knowing the Jews in this country better than any man in this country, both inside and out, Lord Moynihan went on, alluding to the many operations he has performed on Jews. He paid a generous tribute to his many helpers, including the President of the Society, Mr. Maurice Sorsby, one of his pupils, who, in the course of his speech during the evening said how much he owed to the encouragement and help which Lord Moynihan had given him when he was a student in Leeds.

The chief thing in the Jew is not his zest for knowledge, Lord Moynihan claimed, but his zeal for righteousness, and it is this zeal carried by some of the Jews who are in the first rank in medicine which gives them their flawless integrity.

It is a great pride, he said, to me to have known Ehrlich, the greatest member of our profession since Lister. He was characteristic of that zeal for righteousness. He has spread the gospel of truth among all medical men, and if I may regard you Jewish doctors as his apostles, it is a great pride for me to be here with you.

I Am Proud To Be A Jew Lord Erleigh Says.

I have two qualifications for being present here, Viscount Erleigh said. One is that the London Jewish Hospital is a London hospital and I am a Londoner, and the second is that it is a Jewish hospital and I am proud to be a Jew.

The Jews are one of the few people in the world who have a reverence for knowledge, Lord Erleigh went on. The Jews are also great individualists, he said. Whatever virtues and whatever vices we Jews possess as a people he continued, there is this - that there is no peace in us. There is in us a searching, questing, roaming spirit that is never satisfied with the immediate horizon, but which seeks beyond and above the horizon and seeks beyond each successive horizon. The physical nomadism bequeathed to us by our ancestors has been transmuted into this spiritual nomadism. We are the pilgrims, and we must always look a little further. The Jewish people are impelled by this questing spirit.

The Jewish Hospital does not treat only Jews, Lord Erleigh pointed out, but admits also Gentile patients, which is as it should be, but in the main it is a hospital established by the Jewish Community for members of the Jewish Community and served by doctors of the Jewish Community.

Mr. Soutar, Dr. Goodman Levy, Dr. Burnford, Professor Levy and Mr. Horowitz also spoke, and Mr. Sorsby said that during his year of office as President he hoped to establish a lectureship at the Hospital for the purpose of advancing research.