

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK IN POSEN.

Warsaw, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Anti-Jewish excesses occurred in the city of Posen on Sunday evening, as a result of an agitation against a recital by a Jewish actor, Jacob Weislitz, which was announced to take place in the building of the Evangelical League.

Although the authorities had given permission for the recital, hundreds of students and a mob of other people stormed into the building and beat the Jews who constituted the audience. Scores of Jews were injured. The police intervened vigorously and arrested 22 of the rioters, and restored order.

Late at night the anti-Jewish demonstrations were renewed in other parts of the city and anti-Jewish boycott proclamations were distributed.

OFFICIAL VILNA ARCHBISHOPRIC MAGAZINE SAYS ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT IS NECESSARY WEAPON OF DEFENCE.

Warsaw, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The official magazine of the Vilna Archbishopric publishes an article declaring that the anti-Jewish boycott is justified and a necessary weapon of defence.

TWENTY PEASANT YOUTHS SENT TO PRISON IN POLISH TOWNSHIP FOR PARTICIPATING IN ANTI-JEWISH EXCESSES LAST MONTH.

Warsaw, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Twenty young peasants have been sent to prison for a fortnight in the township of Rawa, in the district of Tomaszew, for participating in the anti-Jewish excesses in the township at the time of the disturbances last month.

ANTI-JEWISH BOYCOTT IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Government Councillor Lenk, Vice-President of the Union of Austrian Jews, has made representations to-day to the Minister of Justice, M. Schuerff, urging him to take immediate action to put a stop to the increasing Nazi propaganda to boycott Jewish shops in the provincial towns. He submitted to the Minister Nazi boycott proclamations which have been publicly displayed even in Vienna.

The Minister of Justice promised to consult the State Attorney and see what measures could be taken against the agitation.

GRAND MUFTI REMAINS IN CONTROL OF MOSLEM WORLD CONFERENCE:
SHAUKAT ALI'S EFFORTS TO GET PALESTINE OPPOSITION INCLUDED
FAIL.

Jerusalem, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, it seems, has succeeded in his endeavours to perpetuate himself as the head of the Pan-Islamic Congress movement. A resolution which was finally adopted to-day declares that the future Congresses will be composed of the present participants and such additional members as the Executive which it elects will invite. The resolution was carried against the opposition of Shaukat Ali, who tried in vain to secure the admission of the Mufti's opponents among the Palestine Moslems.

Although it had been expected to conclude at the end of last week, the work of the Congress is still being continued. After a discussion this morning on future constitutional questions, the delegates proceeded to Jaffa to lunch with a member of the Dajani family, who is an adherent of the Grand Mufti's Party.

Among various gifts for the projected Moslem Conference in Jerusalem which have been announced is one of £100 from an Arab bank, the largest single gift, and a sum of £50 from a Jaffa Moslem, for which the members suggested that his name should be inscribed on the portals of the University.

STRIKING PALESTINE TEACHERS BREAK INTO JEWISH AGENCY OFFICES
IN JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

About 100 of the teachers in the Jewish Agency schools who went on strike to-day, as a protest against the non-payment of their salaries for June and July, invaded the offices of the Jewish Agency and held up the work of the staff, which was broken off for about an hour. Finally they were persuaded to leave, on receiving a promise that their demands would be given urgent consideration.

OVER 150 AMERICAN JEWS WITH CAPITAL GOING TO PALESTINE IN TIME
FOR PASSOVER TO SETTLE THERE: APPLICATIONS BEEN MADE DURING
LAST TWO MONTHS.

New York, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Over 150 American Jews have applied during the last two months for permits for settling in Palestine. Most of them belong to the middle-class and are in possession of capital averaging about 8,000 dollars, the Zionist Palestine Bureau announced to-day.

Most of the applicants will be leaving for Palestine in February and March in order to be in Palestine in time for Passover.

JOINT-ICA FOUNDATION MEETING IN LONDON.

London, Dec. 16th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A meeting of the Council of the Joint-Ica Foundation is opening here to-day under the chairmanship of Sir Leonard Cohen, the President of the Ica.

The meeting, which is arranged to last two days, will be attended by Mr. O. E. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, and Mr. Leonard G. Montefiore (England); Professor Reinach (France); Dr. Blau, Dr. Sobernheim and Dr. Klee (Germany); ex-Senator Raphael Szarewski, Dr. A. Silberstein and Mr. W. Alter (Poland); Dr. Joffe (Riga); and Dr. Leo Bramson, the President of the O.R.T., and Dr. Bernhard Kahn, one of the Directors of the Foundation.

The meeting of the Council of the Foundation will be followed by a meeting of the Council of the Ica.

THE BLOOD LIBEL AFFAIR IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: JEWS DO NOT WANT IT QUASHED BY INTERVENTION FROM ABOVE SAYS JEWISH DEPUTY: WANT IT THRASHED OUT IN LAW COURT AND SHOWN BASELESS: MINISTER OF JUSTICE IS HIMSELF A JEW AND HIS INTERVENTION MIGHT SPREAD SUSPICION THAT JEWS REALLY HAVE SOMETHING TO HIDE.

Vienna, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Deputy Dr. Julius Reisz, one of the Jewish Deputies in Czecho-Slovakia, speaking here with the J.T.A. representative of the blood libel affair in Czecho-Slovakia, said that it would not be a difficult thing to get the Government to quash the proceedings. But the Jewish population and the Jewish Parliamentary representatives, he went on, do not wish the blood libel affair to end in such a nebulous manner. The Jews are interested in having the blood-libel disproved by the ordinary method of public legal procedure.

The present Minister of Justice, he said, is a member of the Social Democratic Party and is himself a Jew, and because he is a Jew he is anxious, and justly so, that it should not be said that he is interfering in a trial of this nature. Justice is independent of the Government. If the Minister of Justice or any other higher authority were to give the slightest hint to the State Prosecutor how they should act, it would be immediately alleged on the antisemitic side that there is really something in the blood libel, since it is necessary for a Jewish Minister or for the State to exercise pressure to get it withdrawn. If it is for this reason that the law court and the State Attorney are being given perhaps even too much latitude, leaving them a completely free hand, and that is why the affair has been dragging almost for two years. But if it drags much longer, and it seems that the court is not bringing it to an end, the Government will certainly have to tell the State Prosecutor that every trial must finish some time, and that much bigger trials have not dragged for years in the court of first instance.

The Jewish Parliamentary Deputies will not allow a few officials who have compromised themselves by bringing up the libel to drag the case now from year to year to prevent the court finding that the entire accusation was an invention. But we look to the trial to clear Jews of the absurd blood libel and to demonstrate again to the world at large the baselessness of this accusation against us.

THE WEISSBERGER ARREST IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: DETAILS SHOW HE SHOT PEASANTS ON ORDERS OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF HIS DETACHMENT EXECUTING SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL.

Prague, Dec. 13th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The following details are given of the arrest of the Jew, Samuel Weissberger, of Michalovce, near Kaschau, an iron merchant, on suspicion that on November 10th., 1918, when he was an assistant gendarme, he shot dead two peasants, Nikolaus Kuszik and Jan Jurca, belonging to the village of Zbinec, in the district of Michalovce.

On November 10th., 1918, an automobile arrived in Michalovce, carrying a party of soldiers under command of an officer, all of them belonging to the flying corps. Samuel Weissberger was allocated to the party by the local gendarmerie station as local guide. The party with Weissberger went on to Krasnovec. There it stopped and a salvo of machine guns was fired. The soldiers visited the Mayor of the village. There were at that time a large number of people in Krasnovec who had not reported for military duty, and thinking that the soldiers had come searching for deserters the entire population

fled from the village. The soldiers then went to the village of Zbinec and surrounded it. The allegation is that several of the soldiers, headed by the Commandant and including Weissberger, went into the village. They stopped outside the house of the peasant Jurca, and demanded that he should come out, and when he came, Weissberger shot him down. This is said to be vouched for by eye-witnesses. The other peasant, Kucik, was in the church and refused to leave when he heard that he was being searched for. When the service was over the soldiers took him away, and it is alleged that Weissberger shot him down in Zbinec. This, too, is said to be vouched for by eye-witnesses. After the executions the soldiers returned to Michalovec. The death certificates state that Kucik was shot by order of court martial and Jurca for resisting the military. It is understood, it is added, that Weissberger had been ordered by the officer in charge of the party to carry out the executions in his capacity as the local gendarme attached to the party. The authorities deny, however, that there was a state of martial law at that time. The Defence makes much of the point that for 13 years the authorities did not consider it necessary to take any action, accepting the death certificates which state that the executions were carried out on the order of a court martial, and the matter has been brought up only now as a kind of counterblast to the Horak acquittal.

ANTISEMITISM IN GREECE: PRIME MINISTER M. VENIZELOS WARNS HELLENIC NATIONAL UNION IT MUST NOT OVERSTEP THE MARK. GOVERNMENT WILL GIVE ITS BLESSING WHERE IT FIGHTS AGAINST COMMUNISM BUT WILL BE PITILESS IF IT WORKS AGAINST JEWS.

Salonica, Dec. 13th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

"The Hellenic National Union was founded in 1927. That is to say, before the formation of the present Government" the Prime Minister, M. Venizelos, said speaking in the Chamber yesterday. "After the war the state of mind was such that the foundation of such a Union was quite natural. I think that the organisation of leagues aiming at the protection of the State is not profitable. The defence of the State against its external dangers can only be undertaken by the State. Those who think that the State is badly organised and is not in a position to confront the dangers, ought to turn their attention to the interior of the State and upset the Government by constitutional means in order to give the country a Government capable of confronting external enemies."

The Government is ready to give its blessing to the E.E.E. insofar as it is a reaction against Communism, M. Venizelos said. But when this Association exceeds the limits of the law, it will find the Government pitiless if it should work against another element of the Greek population, the Jews, the "Progress" reports.

The Prime Minister did not view at all favourably the mysticism shown in certain circulars of the Association nor the parades of its members in steel helmets. The parallel thus established with certain other "steel helmets" does not at all please the Government, he declared. M. Venizelos went on to express his deep indignation at the recent incidents in Salonica against the Jews, and said that the Secretary of the E.E.E., and the responsible editor of the Salonica newspaper had been called before the courts.

In consequence of certain accusations made in Parliament by M. Papanastassiou, the leader of the Republic Union, formally denouncing certain actions of the E.E.E. and asking for the dissolution of this organisation, it concludes, and furthermore, taking into consideration the declarations of M. Venizelos, the Procureur of the court of first instance has been instructed to follow the actions of the E.E.E. and to dissolve the association in case it should overstep the law.

ROUMANIAN ANTISEMITIC STUDENT MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY PASSES QUIETLY.

Bucharest, Dec. 11th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The anniversary of the Roumanian antisemitic student movement which occurred yesterday and which in past years has generally been a day of anti-Jewish demonstrations and outbreaks, passed this year without any disturbances, although there was considerable apprehension among the Jewish populations in a number of places.

No attacks were made anywhere on Jews in the streets, and no hostile demonstrations were held outside Jewish buildings or shops.

In Jassy and in Bucharest there were big student meetings, but no attempt was made at anti-Jewish rioting. In Bucharest about 1,000 students marched through the Boulevard Academiei and the Calea Victoriei, the principal street, in which the Royal Palace is situated, and one student marching at the head kept shouting the epithet "Jidani" through a megaphone. Before dispersing, the students held a patriotic manifestation outside the Royal Palace, which was acknowledged by the King from the balcony.

KING CAROL CALLS FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN ALL SECTIONS OF POPULATION INCLUDING THOSE OF OTHER RELIGIOUS FAITH OR RACIAL ORIGIN.

Bucharest, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Those citizens who are of other religious faith, or of other racial origin than the majority of the inhabitants of this country, must also be completely identified with the entire body of the population, King Carol writes in a message which he has sent to Parliament in response to its reply to the address from the throne, for it is only by the collaboration of all of us, he says, that the moral power of our country can develop, and in this alone lies our guarantee of a peaceful and prosperous future.

CUZA DECLARES HIMSELF UNRESERVEDLY AN ADHERENT OF HITLER.

Bucharest, Dec. 10th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

I am unreservedly an adherent of Hitler, Professor Cuza, the Roumanian antisemitic leader, announced in a speech which he delivered last night in the Chamber, elaborating the points he made in his speech last week, in which he said that he welcomed the present crisis because it would break the power of the "Jidani".

There is an intimate association between the programme of the Roumanian League for the Protection of Christian National interests and that of Hitler, he proceeded, and nothing can prevent co-operation between me and Hitler, who will assuredly assume the German leadership in the spring.

Professor Cuza then went on to declare that he and the Deputies of his Party are loyal and devoted friends of the present regime in Roumania, and that they would therefore vote for the Budget.

He then launched into an attack upon the League of Nations, describing it as an instrument of the Jews to dominate the world. It ought properly to be known as the "Jewish League for the Domination of the Nations", he said. He demanded, therefore, that Roumania should cease to contribute to the Budget of the League of Nations, and having regard to the economic distress of the Roumanian peasants, it should also stop paying interest on foreign debts, because the money only

went into the pockets of the Jewish bankers in Paris, a lot of "dirty Jidanis". The Roumanian Embassy in Rio de Janeiro should also be shut down, he demanded, and when Deputy Radcanu broke in to point out that there are 50,000 Roumanians living in Brazil, Professor Cuza replied: They are only Roumanian "Jidanis".

Dr. Lupu, leader of the Peasant Party and former Minister of the Interior, and Deputy Dr. Singer, one of the members of the Jewish Party, objected to the use of the term "Jidani" and appealed to the President, Deputy Sebastian Radovici, to call Professor Cuza to order for insulting the entire Jewish population. Deputy Radovici replied that as the newest President of the Chamber he could not take it upon himself to be the first to rule out an expression which had always been allowed to pass by the older Presidents of the Chamber.

There was nearly a free fight in the Chamber when one of the Cuzist members, Deputy Nichifor Robu, shouted over to Deputy Singer - "Shut your mouth, Jidani!". When Dr. Singer replied that he would not be dictated to by him, Deputy Robu rushed across to him as if to hit him. Deputy Manfred Reifer, another member of the Jewish Party, put himself in a position to protect Deputy Singer, and several Cuzist Deputies rushed up to help Deputy Robu. Only the intervention of Professor Jorga's son, who is acting as Questor in the Chamber, prevented the parties coming to blows.

WHY DID NO MEMBER OF GOVERNMENT REPUDIATE CUZA'S ATTACK ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS PRESS DEMANDS: EVEN MINISTER OF FINANCE DID NOT DEFEND ADVISER TO ROUMANIAN NATIONAL BANK ACCUSED OF BEING THERE ONLY TO PROTECT JEWISH FINANCIAL INTERESTS: GOVERNMENT DEPUTY QUOTED AS SAYING SILENCE OF PREMIER AND ALL MINISTERS "WAS HINT TO US ALSO TO KEEP QUIET".

Bucharest, Dec. 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Most of the papers are annoyed that the attack made by Professor Cuza on the League of Nations and his avowal of adherence to Hitler were allowed to pass without repudiation by any of the Government spokesmen. Immediately after the conciliatory message of the King, calling for collaboration between all citizens, of whatever religion or racial origin, they say, we get this violent speech by Professor Cuza, and the strange thing is that it draws lively applause from the Deputies of the Government Party, and not a single Minister thinks it worth while to get up and say that the Government condemns such views.

The "Viitorul", the official organ of the Liberal Party, writes, (M. Ducea, the leader of the Party, a former Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, stated in Parliament after Professor Cuza's previous speech - in the elections the Liberal Party concluded a cartel with the followers of the present Government. The disillusionment which the Party has suffered at the hands of this Government compels us to declare now that we have decided to end this pact and to adopt an attitude of sharp opposition to the Government).

We regard it as an impossible state of affairs that Parliament should permit such abuse of the League of Nations and of the ethnic minorities in our country. And on top of that we have this abuse applauded from the ranks of the majority Party, cheering the Hitlerist policy which is based upon a revision of the Peace Treaties, and the unleashing of civil war. Does not the Government know that such a manifestation at this present time of distress and danger on the other side of the frontiers is doing a great deal of harm, and is provoking agitation inside the country, in which our king, in his message, says that we must have peace and order?

The "Lupta" says that there is a great deal of comment in political quarters at the fact that Cuza was not repudiated from the Government benches, especially that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Ghica, did not think it necessary to make a statement. Even the Minister of Finance, M. Argetoianu, was silent, the paper points out, when Cuza attacked the French Adviser to the Roumanian National Bank, M. Auboin, alleging that his work was only to protect the interests of Jewish finance.

A member of the Government Party who was asked why he had not interrupted Cuza to show that he was not in agreement with him, said: The fact that Cuza was not interrupted by Jorga, or any other Minister, seemed to us a hint that we, too, should keep quiet, the paper relates.

The Democratic "Adeverul" writes: At a time when the German Prime Minister denounces Hitlerism as an anarchical movement and Hitler demands the revision of the Peace Treaties, and of the frontiers, our Foreign Minister, M. Ghica, sits listening quietly to a speech lauding Hitler and Hitlerism, and our Prime Minister, Professor Jorga, thinks it is right to get up in public and to congratulate and wish success to the representative of Hitlerism as he did a few days ago in Parliament. If the Government goes on with its shuttlecock policy between Cuza and the League of Nations, it must not be surprised if it continues to meet with as little success in Europe, inclusive of Germany, as it has met with till now.

When the present Government came into office, the "Adeverul" recalls, its purpose was defined by the Minister of the Interior, M. Argetoianu, as the suppression of extremism, right and left. And now Cuza speaks in Parliament as if he were the leader of the majority Party. When Parliament opened he found himself as senior member appointed President of the first formal sitting of the Chamber, and now he is applauded by the Government as if he were their leader. We expected that the old enmity between Cuza and Jorga would make it impossible for these two men ever to work together. We seem to have been mistaken. It is impossible to tell beforehand when Jorga is going to make it up with anyone or to quarrel with him.

The "Dreptatea", the organ of the National Peasants' Party, also has something to say of the Cuza speech, describing Cuza as Hitler's representative in Roumania.

THE NEW ROUMANIAN NATIONALITY AMENDMENT DRAFT LAW: SHORTCOMINGS
EXPLAINED BY DEPUTY FISCHER PRESIDENT OF JEWISH PARTY AND
DR. FILDERMAN PRESIDENT OF UNION OF ROUMANIAN JEWS.

Bucharest, Dec. 10th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The President of the Jewish Party, Deputy Dr. Theodore Fischer, speaking at to-day's sitting of the Chamber, interpellated the Minister of Justice, M. Harmangiu, concerning the new bill which he has introduced in the Senate for modifying the existing Roumanian Nationality Law, and asked for permission to introduce another bill which would be so conceived, he said, that it would give an opportunity to all persons who are entitled to Roumanian citizenship to acquire their citizenship rights. He drew attention to the fact that there are an extremely large number of people born in the country who under the existing laws and the various formalities bound up with them, have been unable to have their right to citizenship recognised.

The shortcomings of M. Harmangiu's bill are also indicated by Dr. Wilhelm Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, in a memorandum, in which he points out that according to paragraph 56 of the Nationality Law enacted on February 24., 1924, all inhabitants of the annexed provinces,

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as well as of the Old Kingdom, should have received full Roumanian citizenship without any further formalities. This provision was, however, practically annulled, he says, by Paragraph 64 of the same Law, which conferred the power on the administrative authorities in the towns of establishing the legal position of each applicant for citizenship. Paragraph 65 of the Law contains provisions, Dr. Filderman declares, which are to be found in the legislation of no other country. According to this paragraph, anyone whose name did not appear in the register of citizens and who did not appeal against the exclusion within 20 days is considered to have forfeited his right and that of his descendants to claim recognition of their citizenship rights. It so happens, he proceeds, that the Citizenship Law was put into operation at a time when there was disquiet and a great deal of agitation in the country. Many inhabitants whose names were not included on the register of citizens had no means of knowing of the omission. In many places the lists of citizens were not even posted up, and demands that they should be posted up were rejected. Naturally, such people could not make an appeal as required by the law. In many other cases appeals were made, but were ignored, because of some technical formality.

All these people were left only with the option of acquiring individual citizenship in accordance with paragraph 67 of the Law. Under this form of acquiring citizenship it is necessary to prove ten years unbroken residence in the country, calculated from the time of the submission of the application. There was only one class of people who were excepted by the law from loss of citizenship for not having lodged an appeal in time - those who, when the law came into operation were not in their proper place of residence, and these continued to have the right at any time to approach the local authorities for inclusion in the citizenship lists. This provision was weakened, however, in January 1928, when a limit was set also for them, the period fixed being December 31st., 1928.

The modification bill which has now been introduced by the Minister of Justice in the Senate does nothing more, Dr. Filderman says, than merely prolong this period until December 31st., 1932, and the modification of the law, which would be effected by this bill, will be very restricted in value. It seems that the project will affect only a very limited number of people.

From the point of view of the Jewish population, Dr. Filderman declares, this modification can be regarded as non-existent, because it does not take into account any of the complaints made on the Jewish side against the Law of January 1924. The injustices committed against the Jews of the new provinces who were deprived of their rights granted them by international public law and by the express decisions of the Peace Treaties are continued. International law provides that the inhabitants of annexed territories should receive the same unrestricted rights as the inhabitants of the annexing States. This decision was also formally introduced in the Peace Treaties. It is without precedence in the legislation of any country of the world that a man who has a legal right to the automatic recognition of his full citizenship should forfeit this right if he does not apply for it by a certain date.

CLASH BETWEEN DR. FILDERMAN AND DR. EBNER OVER QUESTION OF FUNDS RAISED FOR VICTIMS OF BORSHA FIRE.

Bucharest, Dec. 10th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

A serious conflict has broken out between ex-Deputy Dr. Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, and ex-Senator Dr. Mayer Ebner, the leader of the Jewish Nationalist Party, and editor of the "Ostjuedische Zeitung" of Czernowitz.

The "Curierul Israelite" has published a formal notification addressed by Dr. Filderman to the publisher and editor of the "Ost-Juedische Zeitung", Dr. Ebner, in connection with an allegation which appeared in the "Ost-Juedische Zeitung" that the Union of Roumanian Jews has not given up certain monies which were sent to it for the purpose of the relief work in Borsha after the fire which occurred there in the summer of 1930. Dr. Filderman demanded that Dr. Ebner should in the next issue of the "Ost-Juedische Zeitung" retract the charge which was made in the issue of the paper dated November 28th., that foreign organisations had on Dr. Filderman's initiative and request sent him funds for assisting the victims of the Borsha fire, that Dr. Filderman had deposited these funds with a bank, the effect of which was to help the banker and not the victims, that Dr. Filderman had refused to hand over these funds to the victims of the Borsha fire, that he had taken the funds out of the control of the people for whom they were raised, and instead of using them for philanthropic purposes had used them for political purposes, or else that Dr. Ebner should publish the names of the organisations and people inside the country and abroad from whom the Union of Roumanian Jews, or Dr. Filderman personally, asked for or received money from Borsha in any shape or form.

If Dr. Ebner does not do this, Dr. Filderman wrote, he will take legal action against him before the Bucharest law court.

Dr. Filderman quotes in his notification a number of articles which appeared in the "Curierul Israelit", the official organ of the Union of Roumanian Jews, showing that the Union was on principle always opposed to public collections for Borsha, especially from abroad, and that it regarded such action as irreconcilable with the dignity and status of Roumanian Jewry within world Jewry, its attitude being that it was the duty of the Government to compensate the victims of the Borsha fire.

All this, Dr. Filderman says, must have been known to Dr. Ebner from the articles in the "Curierul Israelit", and therefore his accusation was made when he was in full possession of the facts.

Dr. Ebner's Reply: Says Deputy Diamant Wrote Article Not He And Dr. Diamant Is Asking For Withdrawal Of His Parliamentary Immunity To Face Dr. Filderman's Action: Argues Funds Were Raised By Bucharest Jewish Community Of Which Dr. Filderman Is President Not By Union Of Roumanian Jews And Were Lost In Failure Of Berkovitch Bank.

Dr. Ebner now publishes a reply to Dr. Filderman in the "Ost-Juedische Zeitung", in which he writes:

I am not the author of the article in question, which was written by Deputy Dr. Max Diamant, who has empowered me to reveal his authorship and to say that he is prepared to take full responsibility for the article, which he sent me from Bucharest. Dr. Diamant will ask the Immunity Commission of the Chamber to withdraw his Parliamentary immunity and Dr. Filderman should find it easy with his connections to speed up the process of depriving him of his immunity.

But since Dr. Filderman has denounced me, he continues, I intend to reply to him by producing proofs of the charges, and if he wishes these proofs can be produced in court.

When the fire broke out in Borsha in July 1930 and about 2,000 poor Jews were rendered homeless, the need arose not only of alleviating their distress, but also of rebuilding the devastated Jewish township. This task was taken up on the initiative of the Jewish Parliamentary Club of the time, particularly of Deputy Dr. Joseph Fischer by the Cluj Central Relief Committee, which centralised the fund collections, applied for help to people inside the country and abroad and with the aid of a contribution from the Government of the time built 150 new houses to replace the 165 that were destroyed, so that to-day all the victims of the fire have new houses provided with fireproof roofs.

Dr. Filderman denies that he or the Union of Roumanian Jews either asked for or received any funds from abroad for the reconstruction of Borsha. We will take Dr. Filderman's word for that. We believe him when he says that he did not ask for anything from abroad. But we are able, on the other hand, to show that inside the country he carried through collections for Borsha. The "Curierul Israelite", the organ of the Union of Roumanian Jews, reported on July 14th., 1930 that the Board of the Jewish Community of Bucharest, meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Filderman (then Vice-President and now President of the Community), and acting on speeches delivered by Dr. Filderman and others, had decided to support a collecting campaign on behalf of the victims of Borsha. The same issue and also the issues of July 20th., 27th., August 3rd., August 31st., October 26th., and other dates published lists of contributors, and if Dr. Filderman asks me to give him a list of contributors I will refer him to the lists published in his own "Curierul Israelite".

The point is whether the funds which were collected and acknowledged with names and figures in his "Curierul Israelite" were devoted to the purpose for which they were collected - the rebuilding of Borsha? This, we say, has not been done. The "Vocea Noastra", which appears in Bucharest, reports that at a meeting of the Jewish Community of Bucharest, Advocate Saxone stated that among other funds the relief fund collected for Borsha by the Community was deposited with the Bercovitz Bank, and that this fund had shared the fate of all other deposits in the bank. Dr. Filderman in his reply to Dr. Saxone said that it was only a small matter of a couple of hundred thousand lei. What we want to know is - how much?

The "Juedische Presse", which appears in Szighet, wrote on November 27th: We want to know where are the 400,000 lei which you collected for Borsha? We are informed in an authentic quarter that Dr. Filderman was visited by a delegation of the Borsha Relief Committee, which demanded from him the sum of 400,000 lei collected for Borsha. Dr. Filderman was astounded to find that the money had not yet been sent off. Dr. Filderman went to the telephone in a state of great excitement, did a lot of telephoning, and it seems that his conversations are not yet finished.

The fact is, Dr. Ebner concludes, that the relief fund for Borsha collected on the initiative of Dr. Filderman by the Bucharest Jewish Community, of which he is President, has to be considered lost, solely for the reason that Dr. Filderman, as head of the Community and as initiator of the fund left it to the Bercovitz Bank, where he deposited it to arrange for paying out the money to the Central Committee in Cluj. And another point, he adds, is that the rebuilding work in Borsha was carried out in the summer of 1931, when things were still in order in the Bercovitz Bank. This is my answer, he says, to the notification.

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