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HOPE ANTI-JEWISH DISORDERS IN POLAND: STUDENTS RETURNING TO
THEIR HOMES IN GALICIA FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ATTACK JEWS
AND CONDUCT BOYCOTT AGITATION.

Warsaw, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A new outbreak of antisemitic disorder is reported to-day by the Yiddish daily "Moment" from the town of Stanislaw, one of the chief towns of Eastern Galicia.

Students at various Polish universities arriving in the town to spend their Christmas holidays with their families, the report says, marched to-day (Sunday) through the streets, wearing the green ribbon of the anti-Jewish boycott movement and molesting Jews who passed in the streets. In the evening the students collected outside the cinema, and beat Jews who were coming out, or passing by. Serious rioting occurred in the Mickiewicz Street, in which a large number of Jews were injured.

JEWS CRUCIFIED CHRIST YET CHRISTIANS GO FOR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
TO JEWISH STORES WHILE SMALL CHRISTIAN SHOPKEEPERS ARE
DRIVEN BY THEIR COMPETITION TO SUICIDE: THE CHRISTMAS
BOYCOTT AGITATION IN GERMANY: INJUNCTION OBTAINED BY JEWISH
FIRMS RESTRAINING BRESLAU PAPERS PUBLISHING BOYCOTT
PICTURES AND MATTER.

Berlin, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Three pictures, the first a Calvary, with the inscription "That is how the Jews nailed Christ to the Cross", the second showing some of the local stores decorated for Christmas, with the inscription "Yet Christians rush to the Jewish stores to do their Christmas shopping", and the third showing a man hanging from a beam, with the inscription "The result of Jewish competition - Christian small shopkeepers driven to suicide by competition of the big Jewish stores", appearing on the front page of the "Schlesischer Beobachter" is the method adopted by the antisemites of Breslau for conducting their anti-Jewish boycott movement.

The "Breslauer Juedische Zeitung" reports now that the Breslau District Court has granted Advocate Foerder on behalf of 15 local Jewish firms an injunction restraining the editors, publishers and printers of the "Schlesischer Beobachter" and the "National-sozialistische Schlesische Tageszeitung" from publishing in the text or in the advertisement columns any pictures or reading matter calling upon their readers not to buy from Jews or to buy only from Germans, or any appeals and exhortations intended to promote an economic boycott against Jewish businessmen because they are Jews.

In handing down the injunction, the court declared boycotts to be contrary to the principles on which civilisation is based, and described the pictures which have been appearing in the "Schlesischer Beobachter" as designed to disturb the existing political system.

MONTREAL ARCHBISHOP PROMISES RABBI HIS HELP IN STOPPING ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION IN CANADA.

Montreal, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Archbishop Gauthier, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, has received at the Bishop's Palace Rabbi J. N. Stern, of Temple Emanu-El, who brought to his attention the antisemitic agitation which is being conducted in the Province of Quebec, and assured him that he does not sympathise with antisemitism, and promised that he would take action to remedy the situation.

In reporting on his interview with the Archbishop to the Board of Jewish Deputies here, Rabbi Stern said that he had pointed out the harm that is being done by the local antisemitic weeklies, and that the Archbishop kept for reference a copy of the Daily Bulletin of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York which contained a report of an inflammatory article by Abbe La Vergne which had appeared recently in "L'Action Catholique".

The article by Abbe Edouard V. La Vergne was published at the end of November, as a leading article in "L'Action Catholique", the chief Catholic organ in the Province of Quebec.

Writing under the heading "Jewish Domination of the Cinema", the Abbe cited various Christian theologians and a proselyte Jew, by the name of Levy, purporting to show that the Jews, however small their number may be, seek to dominate the Christians wherever they are found.

The Abbe went on to express alarm that two local cinemas are about to come under Jewish control, declaring that this is another proof of a "general Jewish conspiracy to corrupt Christian morals and undermine Christianity". The moving picture industry in America, he alleged, is controlled by Jews, who make it their duty to see that each picture should weaken the morals of the theatre-goers and disrupt the sanctity of family life.

Summing up his list of accusations against the Jews, Abbe La Vergne concluded with a statement that the Freemasons are in league with the Jews and the great Masonic Order has under Jewish influence been acting on the following doctrine - "Let us spread sin among the masses. Let us corrupt their hearts and then we will see the end of Christianity".

NO RACE PREJUDICE IN CUBA SAVE MINISTER OF INTERIOR REPUDIATING ANTISEMITIC SPEECH BY CUBAN DEPUTY.

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

There is no race prejudice in Cuba and Jews are welcomed here, Dr. Octavio Fubizarreta, the Minister of the Interior, stated to-day in an interview with the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, who was received in the presence of L. Santiago Trucio, the military commandant. The interview was arranged in connection with the recent reports of anti-Jewish measures projected in Cuba, and the anxiety over the anti-Jewish speech delivered here recently by Deputy Dr. Mencia, a member of the Government Party at a banquet given in honour of the former Foreign Minister, Senator Francisco Mario Fernandez, in which he said: "We shall not permit the dirty Jews to choke us" (reported in the J.T.A. Bulletin of November 26th.).

The majority of tourists to Cuba are Jews, the Minister of the Interior said, and they have always been accorded a cordial welcome. "We make no distinction of race and nationality in Cuba, and there has never been any hatred in our country", he concluded.

Deputy Mencia did not express the sentiments of either the Cuban Government or the Cuban people, the Minister declared, and his remarks were the purely private expression of an individual, for which the Government cannot be held accountable.

The Minister of the Interior also said that the threat of deportation which has been hanging over 800 members of the Jewish Cultural Society of Cuba for alleged Communism has been withdrawn, and he declared his belief that only a few of the members are Communists. The Minister indicated, moreover, that the Society will shortly be permitted to reopen. "I believe", Dr. Zubizarreta said to the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, "that the Jewish Cultural Society is not a Communist organization and that only a few of its members are Communists. I believe that when the investigation is concluded, it will be possible for the Society to reopen".

The Minister stated that he would take up the matter at once with the military and police authorities responsible for the closing of the Society's headquarters and the arrest of a number of its members.

THE JEWISH MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND THE BLOOD LIBEL: "JEWS HAVE TO PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR JEWS IN HIGH OFFICE".

Vienna, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The position of Dr. Meissner, the Jew who is Minister of Justice in Czecho-Slovakia, which Deputy Dr. Julius Reisz, one of the members of the Jewish Party in Czecho-Slovakia described from one angle in an interview with the J.T.A. Representative here (given in the J.T.A. Bulletin of the 17th. inst.), arguing that "as a Jew, he (Dr. Meissner) is anxious, and justly so, that it should not be said that he is interfering in a trial of this nature, because it would be immediately alleged that if a Jewish Minister has to exercise pressure to get the case withdrawn there must be something in the blood-libel", is dealt with from another angle in the Jewish weekly "Neue Welt", which is edited by Herr Robert Stricker.

In Czecho-Slovakia there is a Jew who is Minister of Justice, a Social Democrat, Dr. Meissner, the "Neue Welt" writes; and under his regime two things have recently happened which rouse indignation and which seriously endanger the security and the prestige of Jewry. There is the acquittal of the Legionary Horak, after he had confessed to the murder and robbery of seven young Jews, and there is the continued blood-libel affair of Simera. In both cases the State Attorneys, who are subordinates of this Jewish Minister of Justice, have conducted the investigations in a way which is a mockery of every idea of truth and justice. The authorities are working towards the end that the murder of Jews should be proclaimed permissible and the libel that Jews perform blood ritual should be proclaimed as proved. The Jewish Minister of Justice is besieged from the Jewish side that he should act to put the matter straight, and he is besieged to the same purpose from the non-Jewish side. But he insists on doing nothing. The organ of the Czecho-Slovakian League for Human Rights publishes the following protest against the attitude of this Jewish Minister of Justice: "The State Attorneys are deliberately dragging the blood libel affair, which has already been elevated into a tendentious political issue. The Ministry of Justice was warned in time, over a year ago, that this case would not end without doing very serious damage to the prestige of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Justice has done nothing whatever to guard against this ritual murder agitation. On the contrary, the witnesses called by the defence are being prosecuted, while the very people who are intimately concerned in the allegation against the Jews are untouched."

If a non-Jewish Minister were to act in this way, the "Neue Welt" says, we should be hearing charges of "anti-semitic chicanery" and "distortion of justice". But the Jew, and Social Democrat to boot, gives his official agitators plenty of scope, and keeps silence. Indeed, no. He does not even keep silent. We are informed that the Minister of Justice, Dr. Meissner, has replied to persons who have made representations to him that he can do nothing for the reason that he is himself of Jewish origin, and that any action might be misinterpreted by the population. He is a fine guardian of justice, one of that type of Jewish judges who do the Jew an injustice because they, the judges, are themselves Jews. The Czecho-Slovakian Jews are paying a very heavy price for the high honour and privilege of having a Jew as Minister of Justice. They are paying for his honour with their own honour and their safety, and not only they, because the ritual murder trial of Simera is aimed not alone against the Jews of Czecho-Slovakia, but against the Jews of the entire world. It seems that Israel has no cause to rejoice, the paper concludes, when one of ours climbs high.

NO OPENINGS FOR EMIGRANTS IN FRANCE: WARNING ISSUED BY HICEM.

Paris, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

In spite of repeated warnings, it still happens frequently that emigrants from Central and Eastern Europe come to France with visas which are valid for only a short period, says a statement issued here by the Hias (Ica-Emigr-direct-Hicem) headquarters, on information from the Central Committee in Paris for Assisting Jewish Emigrants.

Under the existing conditions in the country, the statement says, these emigrants are absolutely unable to obtain permits to remain in France, and it is even more difficult for them to find employment there. The result is that these emigrants spend several weeks making aimless efforts to settle in the country and are then compelled to go back to their native countries, and under the present conditions of crisis they are even unable to obtain from the various charity organisations any assistance to cover the cost of their repatriation.

The management of the Hicem, the statement concludes, earnestly advises therefore all organisations concerned to dissuade all intending emigrants from coming to France now, even if they are in possession of temporary visas.

FRANCE JEWRY RAISING FUND FOR JEWISH VICTIMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT: TO HELP THEM TO RETURN TO THEIR HOME COUNTRIES OR GO TO PROVINCIAL PARTS OF FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Central Committee of the Federation for Assisting the Jewish Victims of the Crisis and Unemployment in France, has decided unanimously that its aim will not be only to assist wage workers who have lost their employment, but to help all Jews who are in want because of the present crisis, including those who used to work in their own homes.

It has been decided to subsidise the existing Jewish workers' kitchens in Paris, which undertake to issue food up to a certain amount per person each day to the proteges of the Federation. Others will be given food tickets enabling them to obtain mid-day meals in other kitchens. A sum of 3,000 francs has been assigned for the unemployed of the Jewish district of Belleville and 3,000 francs for the Jewish unemployed of the Fourth District of Paris.

The Central Committee has also decided that the relief is not to be restricted to the provision of food, but that the victims are also to be helped to return to their home countries where there is no prospect for them of obtaining work in France, and in the case of those who have openings in the French provinces it will assist them to go there to obtain work.

Collections are being taken at all Jewish functions in Paris on behalf of the fund for the Jewish victims of the crisis. The first list published in the "Pariser Hajnt" is headed by Rabbi Dr. Eisenstadt, the Chief Rabbi of the Russo-Jewish Community in Paris, Baron de Guinsburg, and Mr. H. Dobry.

BUCHAREST SEPHARDIC COMMUNITY CELEBRATES BICENTENARY.

Bucharest, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Sephardic Jewish Community in Bucharest celebrated to-day its bicentenary. A special festival service was held in the Sephardic Temple here, which was attended by all the Sephardic Rabbis in Roumania.

Sephardic Jews settled in a number of places in what is now Roumania immediately after the Jewish expulsion from Spain, the largest settlements being in Bucharest and Craiova. The official Community was not constituted, however, until 1730, when the Bucharest Sephardic Community was formed. At present, the Bucharest Sephardic Community consists of about 10,000 souls, and maintains a number of cultural and welfare institutions. It has two autonomous Jewish elementary schools, and a People's University, and a Library and a Museum are to be opened shortly.

The Roumanian Sephardim are organised in a Federation of Communities, of which Mr. Joseph M. Pincas, is President. Rabbi Sabbatai I. Djaen is the Sephardic Chief Rabbi of Roumania.

LESSER URY MEMORIAL EXHIBITION OPENED IN BERLIN NATIONAL GALLERY: "URY'S NAME BELONGS TO IMMORTALS".

Berlin, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A big memorial exhibition of the works of Lesser Ury, the great Jewish painter who died here on October 20th., has been opened in the Berlin National Gallery. There was no opening ceremony on account of the recent death of the artist.

It had been arranged during his lifetime that there would be a comprehensive exhibition of Lesser Ury's works in the Berlin National Gallery to do him honour on the occasion of his 70th. birthday, which would have occurred on November 7th., but his death prevented this plan being carried out, and Dr. Ludwig Justi, the Director of the Berlin National Gallery, who had started several months previously to arrange for the loan of Ury's most important works in private collections, so that together with those of his paintings which are in the possession of the National Gallery, the exhibition would be representative, as he said, of the great painter, who has played so notable a part in the history of the development of modern German painting, decided to hold a memorial exhibition instead.

There are 160 pictures being shown in the exhibition, which is the largest exhibition of the works of a modern painter ever held in the Berlin National Gallery since the memorial exhibition of the great German painter, Corinth.

The works are arranged in chronological order, including all Lesser Ury's most important paintings from 1880 to 1931.

The press publishes enthusiastic notices of the exhibition, and the "Berliner Zeitung am Mittag" for instance, prints an article by Lothar Brieger, who says: "The works shown at this Exhibition are convincing proof to all that Ury's name belongs to the immortals in art".

DEATH OF EDUARD BRANDES FORMER DANISH FINANCE MINISTER AND
YOUNGER BROTHER OF GEORG BRANDES.

Berlin, Dec. 21st. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The death is reported here to-day in Copenhagen at the age of 84 of Eduard Brandes, the famous Danish author and politician, a former Minister of Finance, and a younger brother of the late Georg Brandes, the great literary critic. A third brother, Ernst Immanuel Cohen Brandes, who died in 1892, was a famous economist.

Eduard Brandes was at first interested in Oriental and Comparative Philology, especially the study of Persian and Sanscrit, and after graduating from the University, he published a translation of two dramas from the Sanscrit. He then took up dramatic art, and criticism, but at the same time engaged in politics, and he was elected in 1880 as a democratic member of the Danish Parliament. About the same time, he published a volume of character sketches and studies on Danish dramatic art. This was followed by a series on foreign dramatic art. He also wrote a number of plays devoted mainly to psychological analysis and character-building, which won him a great deal of success and were highly praised as works of dramatic art. Many of them were successfully produced on the Danish stage and some were translated into German and produced in Germany. He also wrote a novel "A Politician", which appeared in 1889, and he was the author of several political studies. He was Minister of Finance in 1909-10, and again in 1913-20. From 1902 he was sole editor of the leading Danish daily newspaper "Politiken". He was also connected with the publication of the "Morgenbladet", the organ of the Democratic Party, and with the publication of "The Nineteenth Century", a review of which his brother, Georg Brandes was editor-in-chief.

Like his brother, Georg Brandes, he was an avowed atheist and this gave rise to an incident when he was first elected to Parliament, the President of the Chamber addressing him through a newspaper to ask whether, since he had no religious beliefs, he could take the customary oath on becoming a member of Parliament. Brandes protested against the intrusion on his private opinions, but at the same time expressed willingness to comply with the custom.

VIENNA OBSERVES TENTH DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF JOSEPH POPPER-LYNKEUS
JEWISH INVENTOR AND THINKER FIRST TO CONCEIVE OF IDEA OF
TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL POWER: IRONICAL SAYS COUNT
COUDENHOVE FOUNDER OF PAN-EUROPEAN MOVEMENT THAT FETTERISM
ADOPTED FEEDING DUTY IDEA OF THIS JEWISH PHILOSOPHER.

Vienna, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The tenth anniversary of the death of Joseph Popper, the electrical pioneer, who was also famous as a philosopher under his pen-name Lynkeus, is being widely observed to-day in the Austrian press to-day, which pays tribute to him, particularly as the first man to conceive the idea of the transmission of electrical power. Most of the papers, too, laud his services as a great thinker and a pioneer of a new rational world order.

Count Coudenhove-Calergi, the founder of the Pan-European movement, publishes an article in which he refers to the irony of the Hitlerist Party programme having adopted as one of its main planks the principle of "Allgemeine Naehrpflcht", the duty of the State to feed those who work for it, without realising that it is the contribution made to the world by the Jewish thinker, Popper-Lynkeus. The present world crisis, Count Coudenhove asserts, will compel the world to utilise the ideas of a new social world order which were proclaimed by Popper-Lynkeus.

Joseph Popper, who was born in February 1838, in Pofin, in Bohemia, which was then part of the Austrian Empire, distinguished himself as an engineer. As a boy he already showed great interest in technical studies, and when he was still a youth he made a number of small inventions, which were followed by his important inventions, such as the boiler protector, the gyroscope, for stabilising the movement of ships, torpedoes, flying machines, etc. He also invented a single-line speed train. His most important achievement in this field, however, is his discovery of the transmission of electrical power. He realised that the mechanical energy of ebb and flow, of winds and of waterfalls can be electrically transmitted to a distant place where this power can be utilised to economic advantage.

He was also recognised in his time as one of the greatest writers on technical subjects. He published numerous essays and papers in technical journals on machinery and other technical matters, some of his papers appearing in the Reports of the Vienna Royal Academy of Science. His most important technical work is the "Physical Foundations of the Transmission of Electrical Power", which was published by the Vienna Royal Academy of Science.

His other works include "Technical Advances and their Cultural Significance", "Fantasies of a Realist", "The Right to Live and the Duty to Die", "Prince Bismarck and Antisemitism", "Allgemeine Naehrpflcht als Loesung der sozialen Frage", in which he sets out a method by which every individual would be released from anxiety about providing for his every-day needs, and "Uber Religion" (About Religion), a work in which he sets out his philosophic opposition to all forms of religion, declaring himself an atheist and claiming that ethics and morals can exist and exist the better without being linked to superstition or church.

In 1926 a movement was started to erect a monument to Joseph Popper-Lynkeus, outside the Vienna City Hall, and the appeal which was issued at the time was signed among others by Professor Albert Einstein, the late Arthur Schnitzler, and Count Coudenhove-Calergi.

QUARTER CENTURY OF LITERARY AND PUBLICIST WORK OF SECRETARY OF ROUMANIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY.

Bucharest, Dec. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. M. Schweig, the Secretary-General of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Roumania, and of the Bucharest Jewish Community, one of the leading authorities on the history of the Jews in Roumania, has completed 25 years of literary and publicist work.

Since 1906, he has also been editor of the "Curierul Israelit", the official organ of the Union of Roumanian Jews, the Secretary-General of which, S. Sarateanu-Seltzer, is his brother-in-law.

He founded in 1914, the Roumanian Jewish Cultural Organisation "Saron", which has published a number of important works, including a translation of Herzl's "Old-New Land", a "History of the Jews", by Chief Rabbi Senator Dr. Niemirower, and "The Heroism of the Jews in the Great War" by Schweig.

It was as a result of his publication "We Want Jewish Communities" that he was authorised in 1919 to found the Jewish Community of Bucharest, where no organised Community had previously existed, and he was in 1920 appointed its General-Secretary. In 1922 he was appointed by the Roumanian Government as official Rapporteur for the preparation of a project for the organisation of the Jewish Religious Community. He possesses a very extensive private library, which is understood to include the largest collection of Judaica in Roumania.

Ex-Senator Horia Carp in the "Curierul Israelit" and Dr. M. Schwartzfeld, the "Nestor" of Jewish journalism in Roumania, in his paper "Egalitatea" publish appreciations of Dr. Schweig's publicist work during the course of the past quarter of a century.

THE BORSHA FUND: DR. FILDERMAN WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE SAYS UNION
OF ROUMANIAN JEWS ORGAN IN CZERNOWITZ AND REMINDS DR.
EBNER OF FALIK FUND WHICH HE RAISED.

Czernowitz, Dec. 18th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

Dr. Filderman is President of the Bucharest Jewish Community for only a very short time, the "Bukowinaer Volkszeitung", the Czernowitz organ of the Union of Roumanian Jews, for Bukovina, writes in an editorial, replying to Dr. Ebner's accusation against Dr. Filderman, the President of the Union of Roumanian Jews, that he was responsible for the monies raised for the victims of Borsha by the Bucharest Jewish Community, which were deposited in the Berkowitz Bank. Last year, it says, the Bucharest Jewish Community was directed by Elie Berkowitz, who at that time exercised sufficient authority to need no help from anyone in directing the affairs of the Community. Dr. Filderman, it happens, was by chance in the chair at the meeting when this question came up. But the monies raised were received by the Community, which deposited them with the Berkowitz Bank. Unfortunately this Bank crashed in the summer of 1931. In what way is Dr. Filderman to blame for that? Is it Jewish that if you want to poison political wells you should rub more salt into the aching wounds of Elie Berkowitz, who has done so much for the Jewish Community of Bucharest?

It did not occur to us, the paper concludes, to exploit what has happened to the Jewish banks in Czernowitz, where Jewish money, too, has been imperilled for political purposes. Have we ever made Dr. Mayer Ebner personally responsible, for instance, for the fact that the Falik Fund, which was collected for the unfortunate family of the murdered student Falik, under the guarantee of Dr. Ebner, has been utilised for other purposes by the Community and no longer exists?