

# DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

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Telegrams: Jewcorrau London.  
Telephone: Central 6501-2.

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## PROFESSOR SIMONSEN FORMER CHIEF RABBI OF DENMARK DIES IN EIGHTIETH YEAR.

Berlin, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Professor David Jacob Simonsen, former Chief Rabbi of Denmark, has died in Copenhagen in his 80th. year, it is reported here to-day.

Professor Simonsen was born in Copenhagen on March 17th., 1853. His father, Jacob Simonsen, was a big Danish banker. After graduating at Copenhagen University, he studied at the Rabbinical Seminary in Breslau under Frankel and Graetz, and when he completed his studies there in 1879, he returned to Copenhagen, and became assistant to Chief Rabbi Wolff, being the first Danish-born Rabbi of the Copenhagen Congregation.

When Chief Rabbi Wolff died in 1891, Rabbi Simonsen was unanimously chosen to succeed him as Chief Rabbi of Denmark.

He was Chief Rabbi for 11 years, resigning his office in 1902, in order to devote himself exclusively to scientific work. King Christian IX conferred upon him the honorary title of Professor on the occasion of his resignation.

Although no longer the official head of the Community, Professor Simonsen continued, however, to be the spiritual head of Danish Jewry, right up to the time of his death. When the pogroms swept Russia in 1905, and large numbers of Russian Jews passed through Denmark on their way to America, several thousand of them remaining behind in Denmark and settling there, he threw himself wholeheartedly into the relief work on their behalf.

It was due to Professor Simonsen and Moses Melchior, who was then President of the Copenhagen Jewish Community, that King Frederick VIII., of Denmark, who was an uncle of Czar Nicholas II., intervened in 1907 with the Czar on behalf of the Jews of Russia, as a result of which the pogroms which were then threatened were averted.

When Copenhagen, as the capital of a neutral country, became during the war a centre of Jewish relief work, Professor Simonsen stood at the head of this work, and when the Jewish Relief Conference was formed he was its first President.

He was also a member of the Executive Board of the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

Professor Simonsen was one of the early members of the Chovevei Zion movement, and when the Zionist Organisation transferred its central office during the war from Berlin to Copenhagen under Mr. Leo Motzkin, in conjunction with whom he founded the Jewish World Relief Conference, he placed himself at its service. It was the Copenhagen Bureau which restored communication between the Jewish war victims in Eastern Europe and Palestine and their relatives in England, America and Canada. It also collected funds, and most of this money was sent by the Copenhagen Bureau to Palestine in gold, and this, owing to the low value of Palestinian currency, was the one thing that saved the Palestine settlement from a catastrophe. He also actively assisted the work of the Keren Hayesod.

In April 1928, when Professor Simonsen attained his 75th. birthday, the Danish B'nai B'rith Lodge arranged a banquet in Copenhagen in his honour, at which Chief Rabbi Dr. Friediger and the leaders of Scandinavian Jewry paid tribute to him, declaring that the Scandinavian Jews were proud to have in their midst a man who was one of the outstanding personalities in Jewish life.

Professor Simonsen wrote many theological, historical and bibliographical treatises, and was a prolific contributor to Danish and foreign Jewish periodicals. Among his works is a study of the sculptures and inscriptions from Palmyra in the Jacobson collection in Copenhagen. Since 1917 he was joint-editor of the "Danish Journal of Jewish History and Literature".

#### MR. NAHUM SOKOLOV RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT OF FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Nahum Sokolov, the President of the Zionist World Organisation and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, was received to-day by the President of the Republic, M. Lebrun, who is a member of the French Pro-Palestine Committee, and was before his recent election as head of the State.

Mr. Sokolov has also seen M. Justin Godart, the Minister of Health, who is President of the French Pro-Palestine Committee, and M. Leon Blum, the leader of the French Socialist Party, who is a member of the Jewish Agency Council.

The reception which was to have been given in honour of Mr. Sokolov at the Hotel Majestic to-night, at which M. Justin Godart was to have presided, has been abandoned because Mr. Sokolov is leaving this evening for London.

#### MR. EMANUEL NEUMAN LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

London, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Emanuel Neuman, the American member of the Jewish Agency Executive, who arrived here this week from Palestine, after a few days in Paris, is leaving for America to-day.

Mr. Neuman has been in London for two days, during which he attended the meetings of the Jewish Agency Executive at which the French Report was discussed.

#### ECHO OF 1929 PALESTINE RIOTS: OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF EXECUTION OF ARAB HEROES SAYS APPEAL ISSUED BY ARAB EXECUTIVE.

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

The Palestine Arab Executive has issued an appeal here to-day calling upon the Arabs of Palestine to remember the Arab "heroes" who were executed on June 17th., 1930 for murdering Jews during the 1929 riots, on the occasion of the anniversary of their execution, which occurs on Friday.

... The three Arabs were, Atta Zeer, a porter from Hebron, who was convicted of the murder of Rabbi Castel and his family, Mohammed Jam Joun, a driver convicted of the murder of Aboushid, and Fuad Hedjazi, who was convicted of the murder of the Mizrahi school teacher Afriat and his family. Fuad Hedjazi was an official of the Health Department of the Government, and Afriat was Hedjazi's teacher in French. Afriat's surviving daughter when she was recovering from her wounds in hospital recognised Hedjazi, who was at the same hospital wearing the Red Cross of the stretcher bearers. Hedjazi belonged to a prominent Arab family in Safed.

When the executions were carried out at the prison in Acre the muezzins from the minarets of the mosques in Acre and Haifa announced the executions and the bells of the Catholic Church in Acre tolled for a quarter of an hour.

The Arab Executive announced a general strike on the day of the executions and there were demonstrations by Arab school children.

The Arabs press at the time declared that the anniversary of the executions each year should be observed as a day of national mourning.

On the first anniversary in 1931 the Palestine Arab Executive issued a proclamation calling on the Arab population to suspend all work on the anniversary and concluding with the words: "Consider not those dead who died in the holy cause".

A number of Jews, among them Professor Einstein and Professor Martin Buber, unsuccessfully intervened with the High Commissioner of the time, Sir John Chancellor, appealing to him to reprieve the condemned Arabs. Several other Arabs had been sentenced to death, but their sentences were commuted.

Only one Jew, Urphali, was sentenced to death, and his sentence, too, was annulled.

GOVERNMENT AND JEWISH EDUCATION IN PALESTINE: AMOUNT OF JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO REVENUE UNDER DISCUSSION WITH JEWISH AGENCY EXECUTIVE UNDER SECRETARY FOR COLONIES SAYS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS WHEN ASKED WHAT PROPORTION OF JEWISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO TAXATION IS EXPENDED ON JEWISH EDUCATION AND WHAT PROPORTION OF ARAB CONTRIBUTIONS IS EXPENDED ON ARAB EDUCATION.

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

Mr. David Adams asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons to-day if he was able to state the amount contributed by the Government of Palestine in the last convenient year towards the upkeep of Jewish and Arab schools respectively, what proportion of the Jewish contributions to taxation was expended on Jewish education and what proportion of the Arab contributions to taxation was spent on Arab education.

Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said that the figures for the year 1931 are as follows: Jewish schools grant to Jewish Agency, £19,190; per capita grant, £1,289; a total of £20,479.

Arab schools, £104,907; grant to Moslems £624; total £105,531.

The question of the amount of the Jewish contributions to revenue is at present under discussion between the Government of Palestine and the Jewish Agency Executive, Sir Robert added, and until I have learnt the conclusion that has been reached on that point, I am unable to reply to the last part of the question.

NO REASON TO SUPPOSE EXISTING ARRANGEMENT FOR GIVING EFFECT TO LABOUR LEGISLATION IN PALESTINE INADEQUATE SIR ROBERT HAMILTON SAYS.

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

Mr. David Adams also asked if the Secretary of State for the Colonies would consider the appointment of a special inspectorate to ensure that labour decrees were properly carried out in Palestine, and to publish an annual report on these matters.

I have no reason to suppose, Sir Robert replied, that the existing arrangement for giving effect to the provisions of labour legislation are inadequate. If Mr. Adams will furnish me with any evidence to the contrary I will ask the High Commissioner whether the matter has been considered by the local committee which is at present examining the operation of labour legislation in Palestine.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN MINORITIES TREATIES CAN ONLY ARISE FROM DESIRE TO SECURE THEIR OBSERVANCE: STATEMENT BY LORD HAILSHAM IN HOUSE OF LORDS: NOT IN THE OBLIGATIONS IMPOSED BUT SPIRIT IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT THAT DIFFICULTY IS CREATED. WHOLE QUESTION OF ENFORCEMENT OF TREATIES BRISTLES WITH DIFFICULTIES.

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

The interest of His Majesty's Government in this matter, Lord Hailsham, the Minister for War, said in replying on behalf of the Government to a discussion on the Protection of National Minorities initiated in the House of Lords by Lord Noel-Buxton, in which Lord Cecil of Chelwood and Lord Dickinson took part, can only be an interest arising from the desire to secure the observance of Treaties, some of which they themselves had a considerable share in framing, and all of which have a direct bearing upon the peace and goodwill prevailing in Europe. I think it is satisfactory that Lord Noel-Buxton himself considers, if I understood him correctly, that the Treaties, if properly carried out in the spirit of those concerned in their framing, would get rid of the existing difficulties, and that it is not so much in the obligations which have been imposed, but in the spirit in which they have been carried out, that difficulty is created.

We are grateful for any suggestions which can be made, that would help us to bring about a more satisfactory fulfilment of the obligations undertaken by the Minority Treaties. But we are conscious also, Lord Hailsham went on, that the question of enforcing the performance of such obligations is of necessity a very delicate one. The whole question of any kind of enforcement obviously bristles with difficulties, and an unsuccessful attempt to enforce the observance of such Treaties, or an unsuccessful attempt to champion the cause of a minority, might easily do more harm to the cause of the minority itself than the quieter and less spectacular method of using influence with the Governments concerned.

With every desire to see these Treaties fully observed in the letter and in the spirit, His Majesty's Government are fain to confess that as things stand at present they do not see that they could themselves do more than they have been trying to do in the past. The suggestions which have been made will be carefully considered, but I cannot give any more direct promise than the one which I have already offered.

JEWS STANDING AS CANDIDATES ON GOVERNMENT PARTY LISTS IN ROUMANIAN ELECTION: FACT DISCUSSIONS OFF BETWEEN PROFESSOR JORGA AND CUZISTS.

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

The election campaign for the new Parliament is now in full swing.

The Jewish National Party, which had intended to contest about 70 constituencies, has decided to contest only about 50, 20 of them in Old Roumania and 18 in Transylvania.

The Party's first list of candidates has been presented in the Kishineff district, and is headed by the Chief Rabbi of Bessarabia, ex-Senator Rabbi Zirelson.

The National Peasant Party, now the Government Party, is running a number of Jews as candidates. In the Bucharest district it is running Advocate Aureliu Weiss, the President of the Bucharest B'nai B'rith Lodge. In the big industrial town of Ploesti, it is running the President of the local Jewish Community, Advocate Letzler, and in Tighine, in Bessarabia, it is running ex-Senator Moses Epstein. Deputy Michelson is standing as one of the leading candidates of the Liberal Party in Czernowitz.

The discussions for the creation of an election pact between the Jorga Party and the Cuzists are stated to be off, as are also the similar discussions between the Jorga Party and the Iron Guard.

The "Curierul Israelit", the organ of the Union of Roumanian Jews, commenting on this question, writes that it fails to understand how Professor Jorga was ever able to contemplate conducting a political campaign side by side with the Codreanu group, which he had only recently suppressed as a danger to the security of the State.

Does Professor Jorga imagine, the paper adds, that the numerous Jews who are members of his Party, both in Bucharest and in the provinces, will remain in his Party, if he concludes a pact with either Cuza or with Codreanu, or with both?

#### NAZI ATTACK ON Breslau SYNAGOGUE REPORTED.

Berlin, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The synagogue in Breslau, where there was an anti-Jewish outbreak a few days ago, has been bombarded with stones by Nazis who have smashed the windows, says a report from Breslau published here by the Social Democratic organ, "Vorwaerts".

#### HITLERIST STORM TROOPS BACK IN UNIFORM: JEWS MOLESTED IN BERLIN STREETS: SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE: BAVARIA REFUSES TO ALLOW HITLERIST FORMATIONS DESPITE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S DECISION: BAVARIAN PREMIER'S HOUSE STONED BY NAZIS.

Berlin, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A crowd of Nazis, about 150 in number, attacked Jews in the Wilmsdorfer Strasse in Berlin to-day. Several Jews were injured. Police reinforcements soon came up, however, and dispersed the crowd, and made several arrests.

Although the removal of the ban on the Hitlerist storm troops does not enter into effect till to-morrow (Thursday), Nazi troops were already walking about in the streets to-day wearing their uniforms.

The Governments of the Southern States declare that they will refuse to recognise the Federal Government's decree, and will not allow the Hitlerist storm troops to wear uniforms and parade in their States, despite the decree.

The Bavarian Government, which showed its disapproval of the Hitlerists this week by refusing to transmit the radio address delivered by Deputy Strasser, has informed the Federal Government to this effect, and it is stated that the Governments of Wuerttemberg and Baden intend to take similar action.

The Nazis in Munich have in protest against the refusal of the Bavarian Government to transmit Deputy Strasser's speech smashed the windows in the home of the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr. Feil, by throwing stones.

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NAZIS MISTAKEN FOR JEWS IN BERLIN STREET AND KNOCKED DOWN BY  
OTHER NAZIS: REFUSE TO TAKE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THEIR  
COMRADES.

Berlin, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Erich Haukold, a Berlin veterinary surgeon, and a businessman named August Risch, while walking in the Gruenewald district were attacked by two Nazis who shouted "Kill the Jews". They were knocked down and beaten, and sustained slight injuries.

The police caught one of the Nazi aggressors, Erich Boehm, but the two victims insisted that he should be set free, declaring that they themselves were Nazis, and did not wish to have proceedings taken against a comrade.

SENTENCE OF DEATH DEMANDED BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR BULGARIAN  
ANTISEMITIC TERRORIST KALPATCHIEFF.

Sofia, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The public prosecutor, M. Goljueboff, in delivering his closing speech to the court in the trial of the antisemitic terrorist Kalpatchieff, one of the leaders of the antisemitic Radna Zastita Organisation, Radon Radeff, the Secretary of the Organisation, and Toma Stoyanoff, who are accused of having kidnapped a number of Jews and plotted to kidnap also the President of the Central Consistory of the Bulgarian Jews, Colonel Tadjer, and the President of the Bulgarian section of the Jewish Agency, M. Chaim Farchi, demanded the death sentence for Kalpatchieff and heavy terms of imprisonment for the other two accused.

The trial has been going on for a fortnight.

The public prosecutor delivered a long exposition in which he traced the history of antisemitism, especially in Bulgaria.

The Jews lived in Bulgaria before the Bulgars came here, he said, and for 500 years both Jews and Bulgars groaned under Turkish rule, and as fellow-sufferers were fast friends.

From the beginning of Bulgarian rule in the year 679, till the middle of the 14th. century there was no organised persecution of Jews in Bulgaria, he stated, although it was common in the west. In the 14th. century, we had a Jewess, Sarah, on the throne of the Bulgarian kings, who ruled under the name of Queen Theodora. It was under her Government that the Jews of Bulgaria were for the first and only time subjected to mass persecution. In 1352 a conference was held under the presidency of this Jewish Queen's husband, King Ivan Alexander, which condemned Jews and heretics, and from that year we have no information about the Jewish community, which had till then lived in the capital, "Ioliko Tirnovo."

In 1396 began our subjection to the Turks. Bulgars and Jews alike suffered under Turkish rule, and their own relations were of the friendliest.

Unfortunately, after the Bulgarian liberation, our people were incited by accusations of ritual murder against the Jews. That happened in 1884 and 1885 in Sofia, and in 1890 in Bratza, but Dr. Stoiloff, who was afterwards Prime Minister of Bulgaria, appeared on behalf of the Jews, and secured their acquittal. There were other antisemitic persecutions in our country, the most notorious at Tatar Pazardjik in 1895; at Lom in 1903, and at Kustendil and Dupnitsa in 1904.

In 1925 there was an attempt made by antisemites to exploit the trial of the Jewish Communist, Friedmann, by trying to turn it into a movement against the whole of Bulgarian Jewry, but they did not succeed.

On the whole, one may say, the public prosecutor claimed that relations between Jews and Bulgars have been less strained than in other countries.

The public prosecutor spoke of deeds of heroism performed by Jews who had fought for Bulgaria in her various wars of liberation.

Antisemitism is a plant which is foreign to our soil, he said. Antisemitism is the product of ignorance and barbarism.

He went on to quote from Dubnov's "History of the Jews", to show how Jews had lived in Bulgaria as loyal citizens. He also quoted from the notorious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion", pointing out absurdities and contradictions, and he submitted the opinions of famous authorities who had proved the Protocols to be a forgery.

The Jewish sports club, Maccabee, which Kalpatchieff and his associates had accused of treasonable activities, was an organisation of young Jews who engaged in no other activity than sport and physical culture. It had existed for 30 years, and it had never come under the notice of the authorities except for performances of athletic prowess.

The public prosecutor spoke for two days.

Advocate Menachem Fayoneff, who is appearing for the families of the kidnapped Jews, then spoke. The Counsel for Kalpatchieff and the other two prisoners still have to speak, and the verdict is not expected for several days.

THREE JEWISH STUDENTS WHO DEMONSTRATED AGAINST ANTISEMITIC  
POLISH PROFESSOR AT NANCY UNIVERSITY ORDERED TO LEAVE  
FRANCE.

Berlin, June 15th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The three Jewish students from Poland, Feinmesser, Wandel and Scharf, who have been studying at Nancy University and were reprimanded by the Nancy University authorities last month because they had taken part in a demonstration of students against Professor Loth, of the Anatomical Institute at Lemberg University, while he was attending the International Congress of Anatomists that was meeting in Nancy, have been ordered to leave France by July 1st.

It is believed that the expulsion order is the result of representations made to the French authorities by the Polish Embassy.

The position of these students, who had to leave Poland to study abroad, because it was impossible for them to obtain educational facilities in Poland, must be a very difficult one when they return to Poland, especially after what has happened.

The demonstration against Professor Loth was arranged as a protest against his antisemitic attitude, which he has frequently expressed both in his University and outside.

Professor Leth complained to the Polish Consular authorities in Nancy, alleging that Jewish students had demonstrated against Poland, and the Polish Consulate, it was stated, had approached the French authorities demanding punishment for the organisers of the demonstration. Feinmesser, Wandel and Scharf were called before a disciplinary court of the University. They denied that the demonstration had been directed against Poland, and described the antisemitism that exists at the Polish universities, and the anti-Jewish disturbances that occurred last November at the universities of Warsaw, Vilna, Cracow and Lemberg. Advocate Rosambert appeared for the defence, in which the League Against Antisemitism participated.

The Disciplinary Court declined to go into the question of antisemitism, however, and decided that the case must be dealt with exclusively from the point of view of maintaining order in the University building.

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