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6

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GERMAN JEWISH LEADERS ON PRUSSIAN REFERENDUM RESULT: SATISFACTION THAT ANTISEMITIC SLOGAN BEGINNING TO LOSE ITS APPEAL EXPRESSED BY PRESIDENT OF BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY: SYNDICUS OF UNION OF GERMAN CITIZENS OF JEWISH FAITH RECALLS HITLERIST LEADER'S THREAT ON EVE OF REFERENDUM THAT DAY OF RECKONING HAD COME FOR JEWS WHO WOULD BE STRUNG UP ON SCAFFOLDS ERECTED ALL OVER COUNTRY: FEARS REFERENDUM NOT CONCLUSIVE HOWEVER EXPECTING HITLERISTS TO VENT THEIR FURY AT FAILURE ON JEWS IN FORM OF INTENSIFIED ANTISEMITIC AGITATION.

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

Satisfaction at the failure of the combined extremists of right and left in the Prussian referendum was expressed today by several of the leaders of German Jewry in special statements made to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency here.

Herr Heinrich Stern, President of the Federation of Liberal Jews in Germany, and Chairman of the Representative Assembly of the Berlin Jewish Community, said:

In my opinion the Jewish point of view on the result of the referendum is no different to the general German point of view. Like all sober German citizens, the Jews, too, feel that any attempt at a radical solution of the present political and economic situation could only do incalculable harm. The strengthening of the moderate and sober middle-class and of responsible organised labour, is in the interests of all Germans, including, naturally, the German Jews. We Jews are also glad to see that the antisemitic slogan is beginning to lose its appeal. In this regard, too, we only share the opinion of all sober elements of the population who hold that what we need nowadays is not internecine warfare, but a united front, in the up-building of which all citizens, without distinction of religious affiliation, must join. August 9th is a date that marks the first step towards such a unity of front, and it is, therefore, a date of great historic significance.

Dr. Alfred Klee, the leader of the Jewish People's Party, who is Vice-President of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia, and Vice-Chairman of the Representative Assembly of the Berlin Jewish Community, said:

The referendum has gone as the Prussian Government expected. It was obvious that the tremendous agitation conducted by the radicals of both right and left would bring a large number of people to the ballot box. We need only think of the 600,000 disqualified and negative votes, cast by people who were forced by terrorism to go to the polling booths, in order to realise how powerful was the pressure exercised by the extremists in certain of the constituencies, especially in the East of Prussia. Nevertheless, it was clear that the extremists would not be able to secure the support of a half of the entire Prussian electorate for their demand. I have nothing but admiration for the way in which the people of Prussia, at this time of the utmost severe economic distress, has understood where its real interests lie, and has not allowed itself to be stampeded by incitement from left or right to take a leap into the dark.

12/8/31

One can well understand that with the Hitlerist papers filled day after day with fanatical hatred of the Jews there should be real anxiety in Jewish circles over the danger of a deprivation of their citizenship rights. The referendum has shown that there is no real power behind the National Socialists groups. I myself did not anticipate any acute danger, nor do I see any danger now. At the same time, however, it is, naturally, the duty of a wise policy to look ahead and to take the necessary measures to remove the latent peril which undoubtedly exists as a result of the activity of the National Socialists and their allies, and which menaces the position of German Jewry.

Dr. Alfred Wiener, the Syndicus of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith said:

German Jews join with all responsible Germans who hold that it is dangerous to incite political passions at a time of serious economic and political anxiety in welcoming the result of the referendum. The referendum agitation was not, as in the case of the elections, identified to any large extent with anti-Jewish incitement. There was too much diversity among the referendum parties to allow of that. They included groups who stand on a platform opposed to the denial of the citizenship rights of German Jews. But as the 9th of August came nearer, the leading Nationalists could not resist indulging in what was almost pogromist agitation. On the eve of the referendum, the notorious Dr. Goebbels, addressing 15,000 people assembled in the Berlin Sport Palace, announced that they were going to end now the 13 years of Jewish domination. The day of reckoning, he shrieked, had come for the Jewish blood-suckers, and all over the country there would be gibbets going up from which the Jews would soon be dangling.

The Nazis fully expected their slogans to bring them success, perceiving in them their chance of at last depriving the German Jews of their rights, which they have been endeavouring to do for ever so long. The rejection of their plan by the overwhelming majority of the Prussian electorate has shown that the tide of radicalism has been stemmed, and that we are now having a rise in the numbers of those who see the best guarantee for German reconstruction in the collaboration of all citizens of good will.

The Central Union, Dr. Wiener concluded, has been conducting an extensive enlightenment campaign among all sections of the people during the period of the referendum campaign. We do not, however, see the result of the referendum as bringing a final and lasting calm in our internal affairs. On the contrary, there is the danger that the Nazis will vent their fury at their failure upon the Jews in the form of an intensified anti-Jewish agitation, and the Central Union feels, therefore, that it must continue its enlightenment campaign more vigorously than ever. We shall make use of all lawful and permissible measures for conducting our work of enlightenment in both the political and the literary fields against the disruptive anti-Jewish agitation, and for the restoration of internal peace in our German Fatherland.

GERMAN EXTREMISTS CHECKED BUT NOT CONQUERED IS VIEW EXPRESSED BY BRITISH PRESS: REAL TEST WILL COME WITH GENERAL ELECTION NEXT YEAR: REFERENDUM HAS AFFORDED BREATHING SPACE WHICH GOVERNMENT MUST UTILISE TO PROFITABLE PURPOSE.

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

The leading British papers, the "Times", the "Manchester Guardian", the "Daily Telegraph", and the "Morning Post" agree this morning that the defeat of the extremists in the referendum is "not so much a victory to be celebrated, as an opportunity to be used."

Relief is everywhere felt at the failure of the combined Nationalist and Communist assault upon the Prussian Government, the "Times" declares in its first leader. It is, however, misleading, it proceeds, to compare Sunday's figures with those of last September, when the extremist parties were fighting each other for independent ends, unembarrassed and uncompromised by any community of purpose. The Referendum vote is not convincing evidence in itself that either of them has suffered any real diminution of voting strength, and the fact that, between them, they were able to bring nearly ten million electors to the poll is a check to undue optimism about the future. The real test will come with the General Election for the Diet next year. But, in spite of the confidence still professed by the National Socialists, the Government will be very much stronger to face that test as the result of Sunday's victory. It has survived a fierce simultaneous attack from the Chauvinist reactionaries on the Right and from the Revolutionaries on the Left, and has gained confidence from its success. It has established a claim on the nation by the firmness with which it has consistently maintained public order.

But the anxiety, although lifted, has not been altogether removed, the "Times" concludes. Whether the renewed confidence will be justified will depend on whether the German Government, and other Governments, can use the present breathing space to profitable purpose.

A similar view is expressed by the "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial today. Throughout Europe, it says, the failure of the Prussian referendum has been welcomed with relief. But it would be foolish to think that all danger is past and that there is no need to trouble ourselves further with the condition of Germany. The defeat of the extremists is not so much a victory to be celebrated as an opportunity to be used. It means that a majority of the German people are not prepared to abandon the policy of international friendship on which Dr. Brüning relies for a cure of Germany's terrible economic condition. But the Germans who abstained from voting on Sunday and thereby saved their country are not yet satisfied; they are only satisfied that Dr. Brüning's policy is worth trying.

The extremists, the "Manchester Guardian" concludes, have been checked but not conquered. Germany has reaffirmed her belief in a policy of international collaboration. It is now for the other Powers to show that they share this faith.

The outlook for the political stability of the German Republic is now more favourable than at any time since the storm broke over it twelve months ago, the "Morning Post" writes in its leading article. Its enemies, the Nazis and their other extremist allies, it says, have received a setback which must cause them to ponder. A militant movement like theirs, which depends for its whole appeal on the emotional exploitation of discontent, is very susceptible to the disintegrating influences of defeat. Success is the food on which it feeds; once brought to a standstill, it is liable to find the tide ebbing irresistibly away from it. No less welcome is the discomfiture of the Communists. The Prussian people are to be congratulated on their refusal to become the catpaws of a sinister intrigue. By the confidence which they have shown in themselves, they have earned the title to the confidence of others, and they have chosen the surest and most direct road of escape from their present troubles.

The referendum in Prussia, the "Daily Telegraph" declares in an editorial, has dispersed effectively a cloud that had been impending over the whole German political situation for four months past, and the effect of its disappearance has been felt far beyond that country's borders.

Not too much can be argued from the failure of the extremists in the present case, the "Telegraph" adds, however. The voting power they showed would have given them a dangerously strong position in a real General Election. But it is hoped that when the test of General Elections does come to be applied in Prussia and elsewhere, the country will have been brought far enough along the road to economic recovery for the forces of emotional recklessness to have lost their power of appeal.

OUTLOOK IN PALESTINE: ARAB PRESS GOES ON STRIKE AGAINST GOVERNMENT: PART OF AGITATION AGAINST "GOVERNMENT ARMING OF JEWISH COLONIES": PREPARATIONS FOR ARAB DEMONSTRATIONS ON SATURDAY PROCEEDING DESPITE GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION.

Jerusalem, Aug. 10, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

As part of the agitation carried on in the Arab press and at Arab meetings for the past month and more against the alleged arming of the Jewish colonies by the Palestine Government (the so-called sealed armouries provided in the remote Jewish colonies for the purpose of defence in case of attack) the entire Arab press went out on strike today as a protest against the attitude of the Government, and none of the Arab papers will appear for the rest of this week, for which the strike has been proclaimed. The danger of the agitation was pointed out recently by Mr. Young, the Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, when he warned the Grand Mufti's organ, the "Jamea el Arabia" for publishing inflammatory articles on this subject, emphasising that newspaper incitement of this kind had been responsible for the serious outbreak in August 1929.

Despite the Government prohibition, the Arab leaders are proceeding with their arrangements for holding protest demonstrations in all parts of the country next Saturday, the 15th inst., against the "Government arming of the Jewish colonies". Applications for permits for the demonstrations are to be poured in on the Government, in the belief that it will be impressed by the apparent weight of opinion behind the demand for the demonstrations.

The decision to hold the projected demonstrations on August 15th was adopted at a Conference held at the beginning of the month in Nablus, under the auspices of the Young Men's Moslem Association, and the resolution in question included a threat to "take all necessary measures against the Government arming of the Jewish colonies," and a Committee was appointed by the Conference to demand that the Government should arm the Arab tribes and villagers, and "to inform the whole Moslem world, including Kings and princes, of the damage which the Palestine Government has done by arming the Jews".

The second anniversary of the Palestine massacres of August 1929 occurred only a few days ago, services being held in the Palestine synagogues and wreaths being laid on the graves of the victims.

DEPEND ON FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION NOT ON LEGISLATION SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR RETIRING PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER TELLS TEL AVIV JEWS IN FAREWELL RECEPTION: BEST WAY TO OBTAIN SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN PALESTINE AS HEBREW WAS MADE LANGUAGE OF PALESTINE JEWRY INSTEAD OF YIDDISH.

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

Public opinion, rather than legislation should be relied on by the Jews of Palestine to obtain that full and proper observance of the Jewish Sabbath which they desire, Sir John Chancellor, the retiring High Commissioner for Palestine, urged in the course of a speech which he delivered today at a farewell reception given him by the Municipality of the Jewish town of Tel Aviv, prior to his departure from the country on relinquishing his appointment.

Sir John was referring to the recent disorders in Palestine caused by the indignation of the Orthodox Jews over Jewish teams playing matches on the Sabbath. In the same way as public opinion has brought it about that Hebrew is now the language of the Jewish Community of Palestine, and not Yiddish, Sir John said, it is possible also by exerting public opinion to ensure the proper observance of the Jewish Sabbath in the country.

The retiring High Commissioner went on to pay a tribute to the remarkable way in which Tel Aviv has grown up to occupy its present important position as one of the most thriving centres of industry and commerce in Palestine, describing it as nothing less than a historic phenomenon. Dwelling on the further opportunities of development that exist in Tel Aviv, Sir John announced that the Government is going to give the town a concession over a large tract of land near the Yarkon River, for the purpose of laying out a big sports ground there, and he further promised to support the plan for providing a proper drainage system for the town.

Hope America Will Go Wet Again To Provide Market For Palestine's Splendid Wine Sir John Chancellor Says.

I hope that America will soon go wet, Sir John Chancellor said in the course of a speech which he has delivered in opening the vintage season at Rishon le Zion.

I hope that Europe will drink more and more of Palestine's splendid wine, the retiring High Commissioner went on. Wine growing and orange growing are the back bone of Palestine economics. I wish that colonists would work and develop the resources of the country. In this way homes will be made surer and happier. It is not by political speeches, articles in the press, and telegrams broadcast all over the world that they can make for a happy life.

Mr. Shapiro and Mr. Meirowitz, the veterans of the wine industry took Sir John and Lady Chancellor over the cellars, and each threw a basket of grapes into the wine press, thus inaugurating the new season's vintage.

Mr. Shapiro thanked the Government for what it had done for agricultural progress. Palestine had been badly affected by the world crisis, he said, but the wine growers would overcome all difficulties and emerge stronger, if the Government would but alleviate the financial burdens under which the industry is groaning.

Sir John said in his reply that in his recent visit to London he had stopped in Paris in order to meet Baron Edmond de Rothschild. He had long desired to see the man who had done so much for Palestine, and he had told the Baron that one of the great pleasures he had had in Palestine, was to see the colonies founded by the Baron. He was pleased with the friendly atmosphere prevailing there and he had noticed how good were the relations of the Jewish colonists with the Arabs.

NEW PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER HOPES COMING YEAR MAY BE YEAR OF PROSPERITY IN PALESTINE: GENERAL WAUCHOPE'S REPLY TO DR. CYRUS ADLER'S CONGRATULATIONS ON BEHALF OF JEWISH AGENCY.

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

I am much obliged for the telegram in which you gave me your good wishes, General Wauchope, the new High Commissioner for Palestine says in a message which he has sent to Dr. Cyrus Adler, who presided at the recent Conference of the Jewish Agency in Basle, congratulating him on behalf of the Jewish Agency on his appointment as High Commissioner for Palestine.

I join with you, the General adds, in trusting that this coming year may be a year of prosperity in Palestine.

MANDATES AND MINORITIES AT MEETING OF INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

London, Aug. 11th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Of the subjects discussed this year two were of special actuality in connexion with the problems of Geneva, Sir John Fischer Williams, K.C., the British Legal Representative on the Reparations Commission under the Treaty of Versailles, writes in an article on the 37th meeting of the Institute of International Law which has just been concluded at Cambridge, which appears today in the "Times". The Institute, he points out in passing, numbers among its members the greater part of the most distinguished international lawyers of the day, including Presidents and Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

The Institute, he proceeds, approved a series of propositions relating to Mandates -- propositions which, it may be modestly hoped, will be of some value to students and practitioners of this very special institution of the League of Nations. Approval to these propositions was given by 36 votes, as against 15 abstentions, the general tendency of the resolutions being to emphasise the importance of the control of the League.

On the question of the rights of minorities instituted by or through the treaties of 1919, he adds, an interesting debate brought into relief the contrast, it would be too much to say opposition, between the young countries who have undertaken by treaty special duties towards minorities and the older countries not disposed to welcome that particular application of the principle -- if principle there be -- of the equality of States, which would result in the creation and international protection of minorities in their own dominions. But the contrast was not forced to any extremity; the difficulty of the subject was recognised on all sides, and in the end the matter was adjourned for further consideration at a later meeting.

MR. LOUIS WILEY IN LONDON

London, Aug. 12th, (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. Louis Wiley, the Business Manager of the "New York Times", and a prominent Jewish social worker, has arrived in London. Mr. Wiley will leave tomorrow for a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and after a short stay in Dublin, will return to London on August 27th, to be the guest of the American Ambassador.