

DAILY NEWS BULLETIN

(Cable and Mail Despatches)  
Issued by the  
JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, LTD.

Ludgate House,  
107/111, Fleet Street,  
London, E.C.4.

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Vol. XIII. No. 67.

5 pages.

15th. Mar., 1932.

GERMAN JEWRY BREATHES FREELY AGAIN: REASSURED BY HINDENBURG'S  
BIG MAJORITY AND CERTAINTY OF FINAL RE-ELECTION: GROUPS  
OF JEWS WAIT UP IN HOUSES TILL 2 A.M. FOR FINAL RESULTS:  
FEW JEWS OUT IN STREETS: ELECTION DAY PASSES WITHOUT  
SERIOUS INCIDENT: STRONG POLICE FORCES STATIONED IN  
JEWISH DISTRICTS: 300 ARRESTS MADE AT POLLING STATIONS.

Berlin, Mar. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

German Jews breathed more freely when they went to bed in the early hours of this morning, after having waited up for the results of the presidential election, in which President Hindenburg came at the top of the poll, missing outright re-election by only a small margin, and with a certainty of re-election at the second poll on April 10th.

Hitler polled 11,338,571 votes, while President Hindenburg polled 18,661,736. The Communist, Thaelmann, polled under five million votes.

Throughout the evening the Jews of Berlin watched with feverish anxiety as the election figures came in. Very few Jews were out in the streets, most of them having gathered in groups in the houses of friends who have wireless sets, until the final figures were announced at 2 a.m.

The day passed without any serious incidents, although about 300 arrests were made at the polling stations. Strong police forces were stationed in the Jewish districts to prevent any attempt at anti-Jewish disturbances.

Few Occasions When So Much Hung Upon Decision Of A National  
Electorate: The View Of The London Press.

.. There have been few occasions in our time, the "Daily Telegraph" writes in its leading article to-day, when so much hung upon the decision of a national electorate. Despite his heavy poll, President Hindenburg has just failed to secure the clear majority over all his opponents which could have given him victory without a second ballot. He has come exceedingly close to immediate success, but the issue must now await the second vote a month hence. That he will then secure the re-election he seeks can scarcely be doubted.

President Hindenburg stands for the meeting of his country's desperate difficulties by steady progress along the lines of disciplined self-sacrifice and observance of national obligations laid down by the Bruening Cabinet, the "Telegraph" goes on. What Adolf Hitler stands for has never even yet been stated in precise terms. His Party's manifesto dealt only in the vaguest rhetorical appeals for confidence in the man who would impart new life to Germany and secure for her a happier future. Nothing more definite than this

has ever been promised by a Party whose record is one of hysterical appeal to the discontent and disillusionment that afflict the nation. Those in the best position to form an impartial judgment of a situation of baffling complexity believe an eventual victory for the Field-Marshal to be assured.

The whole world has awaited the verdict of the poll with undisguised anxiety because of the serious economic and political issues that are outstanding, the "Daily Mail" editorial says. Outside of Germany the feeling has been that once the choice of President were made the country could settle down to a composed atmosphere in which the problems of Europe might be favourably tackled.

The "News Chronicle" writes that the result will be received with a sigh of relief throughout Europe.

But the figures are a warning, it points out, that unless the pressure which is crushing Germany to the dust can be soon and substantially relieved, the respite may be short. Next time there may be no Marshal Hindenburg to hold the pass.

President Hindenburg, it says, was the strongest candidate that could have been found for the causes for which he stood. He headed the poll easily in yesterday's tremendous vote and that is significant and important. But hardly less significant, on the other hand, is the heavy vote cast for Hitler and his Nationalists, and only in a less degree the 5 million votes cast for the Communists. The first shows the real strength of the Nationalist feeling which Hitler, and the somewhat sinister figures behind him have exhausted every artifice to exploit; the last, the growing power of a propaganda which thrives on the sheer misery and hopelessness of vast classes in Germany who are ready to snatch at any chance of escape from their present conditions.

The forces of common sense and order strongly led, have held their own against these rival insanities, the "News Chronicle" concludes, but hardly more than that.

QUESTION OF GIVING IMPERIAL PREFERENCE TO PALESTINE UNDER CONSIDERATION BY GOVERNMENT: STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS BY MINISTER FOR OVERSEAS TRADE.

London, Mar. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

This question is under consideration, Major D. J. Colville, the Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, said in the House of Commons to-day, when Mr. David Adams, Labour member for Poplar, asked the President of the Board of Trade, whether His Majesty's Government intended to issue an Order-in-Council declaring that the mandated area of Palestine should profit on the preferential treatment accorded to the British Empire in the Imports Duty Act.

PALESTINE LANDS FOR JEWISH SETTLEMENT: WHAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO GIVE EFFECT TO PREMIER'S LETTER TO DR. WEIZMANN: I HOPE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO INSTITUTE ENQUIRY AT EARLY DATE: SIR ROBERT H. MILTON SAYS BUT NOT IN A POSITION TO MAKE FURTHER STATEMENT AT PRESENT STAGE.

London, Mar. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. David Adams also asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons to-day whether any steps had now been taken to give effect to the statement made in the Prime Minister's letter to Dr. Weizmann of February 13th., 1931, that it was the intention of His Majesty's

Government to institute an enquiry as soon as possible to ascertain what State and other lands in Palestine were or could be properly made available for early settlement by Jews.

Sir Robert Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who replied, said:

I hope it will be possible to institute the enquiry at an early date, but at the present stage I am not in a position to make a further statement.

It is the intention of His Majesty's Government, the Prime Minister's letter read, to institute an enquiry as soon as possible to ascertain, inter alia, what State and other lands are, or properly can be made, available for close settlement by Jews under reference to the obligation imposed upon the Mandatory by Article 6 of the Mandate. This enquiry will be comprehensive in its scope, and will include the whole land resources of Palestine. In the conduct of the enquiry provision will be made for all interests, whether Jewish or Arab, making such representations as it may be desired to put forward.

450,000 DOLLARS FOR JEWISH CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT IN EASTERN EUROPE: NEW ALLOCATION BY JOINT-ICA RECONSTRUCTION FOUNDATION.

Berlin, Mar. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

After careful consideration of the position of the Jewish populations in the various countries, and the position of the Jewish co-operative movement in those countries, which is supported by the American Joint-Ica Reconstruction Foundation, the Managing Directors of the Foundation, Dr. Bernard Kahn and Dr. Louis Oungre, have drawn up a programme of work for the near future, the J.T.A. learns.

This programme, which was submitted by the Managing Directors to Sir Leonard L. Cohen, the President of the Foundation, provides for a sum of about 450,000 dollars being made liquid for the provision of credits to the co-operative institutions in the various countries in the near future.

The new credits will be allocated among the loan and credit banks in Poland, in the four provinces of Roumania - Old Roumania, Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania - in Lithuania, Latvia, Czecho-Slovakia and in several other States.

THE "PROTOCOLS" IN SPAIN: PUBLICATION OF FIRST SPANISH TRANSLATION ANNOUNCED: "SPANISH JEWS HAVE ALWAYS SOUGHT TO BRING THE WORLD UNDER JEWISH SCEPTRE".

Madrid, Mar. 13th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The notorious "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion", which have never yet been translated into Spanish, have now been translated, the "Criterio" states, announcing that they will be published in serial form in its columns.

A writer, who conceals his identity under the pen-name of "Fabio", publishes a long introductory article in the "Criterio", explaining how the "Protocols" reveal a plot on the part of world Jewry to bring the Christian world under Jewish domination. The Spanish Jews have always, he says, sought to subjugate the world to the Jewish sceptre.

SOUTH AFRICAN JEWISH BOARD OF DEPUTIES PETITIONS PARLIAMENT AGAINST BILL SEEKING TO DEBAR NON-CHRISTIAN STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY: BILL WOULD CHANGE UNIVERSITY'S NAME TO CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY: PETITION POINTS OUT 1917 ACT SAYS "NO TEST OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF SHALL BE IMPOSED IN ANY COLLEGE" AND MAJOR PORTION OF UNIVERSITY'S FUNDS PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT GRANT TO WHICH ALL CITIZENS INCLUDING JEWS CONTRIBUTE.

Cape Town, Feb. 26th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

A petition has been addressed to the South African Parliament by the South African Jewish Board of Deputies, signed by its President, Mr. Hirsch Hillman, objecting to a Private Bill introduced into Parliament to change the name of the Potchefstroom University to that of Potchefstroom Christian University.

Hitherto, Mr. Hillman writes, it has been the policy of the Union, as laid down by the University Statutes, that its University Institutions should be of an undenominational character. It is hardly necessary to point out of what inestimable value this policy has been, and will be in the future, for it enables young people of different races and religious denominations to meet together in an academic atmosphere, to form friendships and to discuss the problems of life without rancour or bitterness or prejudice.

Your petitioner respectfully refers to Section 15 of Act No. 20 of 1917 which provides as follows: "No test of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a professor, lecturer, teacher or student of or of holding any office or emolument or exercising any privilege in any college, nor shall any preference be given to or advantage be withheld from any person on the ground of his religious belief".

The Potchefstroom University College is to-day an integral part of the Union's University system as a Constituent College of the University of South Africa. The major portion of its funds is provided by a Government grant, to which your petitioner has no objection as long as the Institution remains undenominational in name and in fact. The change of name which the Potchefstroom University College desires to achieve will effect in reality a departure from the present policy of undenominational University Institutions. The result of it will be that non-Christian students will in effect be debarred from joining the College by reason of its name.

Moreover, once the principle of sectarianism in University institutions has been acknowledged by Parliament, other denominations may wish to have similar institutions for themselves to the detriment of the non-Christian citizens of the Union (including Jewish citizens) who will then in common with Christian citizens be taxed to pay for the grants of such Institutions.

Your petitioner therefore feels and humbly submits that it will not be in the best interests of the country to allow the proposed change of name to be effected.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN SOUTH AFRICAN JEWRY: 1931 WILL RANK AS MOST DIFFICULT PERIOD EVER EXPERIENCED CAPE JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS REPORTS: EXTENT OF POVERTY IN COMMUNITY CANNOT BE MEASURED BY RELIEF DISBURSED BECAUSE DROP IN REVENUE COMPELLED CUTTING GRANTS: FUNDS ARE DEPLETED.

Cape Town, Feb. 28th. (J.T.A. Mail Service).

The year 1931 will rank as the most difficult period ever experienced by the Committee, who were faced with a problem hard to solve, the report of the Cape Jewish Board of Guardians presented to-day to the annual general meeting declares. The problem, it says, was how to alleviate the distress in the Community with a diminishing exchequer.

The depressed times, the report goes on, have not only made more numerous demands on the Board's purse, but have hit the business section to such a severe extent that some of our most generous supporters have, much to their regret, not been able to provide the necessary fuel to keep alight the fires of charitable endeavour. The consequence is that not only are our funds depleted, but, at the end of the year under review, we had the unprecedented large overdraft of £1,484, and this cannot be increased, as the Board's credit is limited.

The Committee were forced to curtail their grants in view of the drop in revenue. The extent of the poverty in the Community cannot be measured by the relief actually disbursed, for, with the burden of a large and increasing overdraft, individual grants had to be seriously cut.

There is an increase in the amount disbursed in passages and rail fares, the report adds. The difficulty in finding employment locally for those out of work has necessitated the granting of the means to migrate to other towns. Many unemployed are thus and in other ways procured billets, but the unskilled applicant has presented a real problem to the Committee, who feel that in the interests of all concerned, and particularly to those whose domicile is elsewhere than Cape Town, it is best to help them to leave the town.

DISTRESS IN LONDON JEWISH COMMUNITY: UNEMPLOYMENT RIFE JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS REPORTS: REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE FROM PEOPLE OF GOOD POSITION INCREASED GREATLY: COME FROM MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE THEMSELVES BEEN DONORS IN TIME OF PROSPERITY.

London, Mar. 14th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

For some months the Jewish working classes seemed less hardly hit than others, the annual report of the London Jewish Board of Guardians just issued states. The explanation probably is that it is only after trading losses in other businesses are realised that the lack of spending power of the public reacts on the essentially Jewish trades, tailoring, millinery, furriery and cabinetmaking. Distress has now spread to our people, unemployment is rife, and the number of requests for assistance from those of good social position has increased greatly. These have come from the most surprising quarters, from men and women who have themselves been donors to charity in their time of prosperity. This has occasioned considerable inroads on the Private Fund, which is in urgent need of replenishment. It is obviously impossible to publish details of these cases, but they are very heartrending; it is so difficult to help them without wounding their self-respect. Even to ask them to attend at the offices of the Board causes some pain, and we have in many instances spared them what they might have considered a humiliation.