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GERMAN JEWS APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT AND ALL RESPONSIBLE GERMANS
NOT TO EXCLUDE JEWISH SECTION OF PEOPLE FROM PARTICIPA-
TION IN RECONSTRUCTION OF FATHERLAND.

Berlin, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An appeal to all responsible Germans, to the German Federal Government, and to the Governments of all the German States; not to exclude the Jewish section of the German people from participation in the reconstruction of the Fatherland, and to combat the feeling of anti-Jewish hatred which is poisoning the minds of the people and damaging the prestige and the interests of the country, has been adopted unanimously at the closing session held here to-day of the Conference of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia.

GERMAN JEWRY CLOSING UP ITS RANKS: PRUSSIAN FEDERATION DECIDES
TO COME INTO ALL-GERMAN FEDERATION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES:
ANOTHER CONFLICT BETWEEN ZIONIST AND NON-ZIONIST REPRESENTATIVES OVER SUBSIDY FOR HALUZIM.

Berlin, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Conference of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia has decided to join the projected Reichsverband, a Federation of Jewish Communities throughout the German Republic, to be constituted by the appointment of representatives by each of the Jewish Federations in the various States.

The differences between the Zionists and the Liberal majority in the Prussian Federation came again to a head to-day when a resolution introduced by the Zionists to grant a subsidy to the Heholuz, the organisation for training Haluzim for Palestine, was defeated, and it was decided instead to hand over the amount proposed to the Welfare Commission of the Federation. The Zionist representatives refused to give their consent to this decision.

The formation of the All-German Federation of Jewish Communities has been under discussion since 1925. In that year, the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia was constituted, and when it held its first Conference in June 1925, the then President of the Berlin Jewish Community, Herr Leo Wolff, said in opening the Conference, that it was the first really representative Conference of the Jews of the country, having been elected by general, direct and secret ballot, and that it would be the forerunner of a union of all the Jews of the German Republic, in a Federation of all the Jewish Communities in Germany.

One of the principal obstacles to the formation of the new all-German body has been the question of whether the new Federation should be constituted by linking up the existing Federations, who would appoint their representatives to the new body, or by fresh country-wide elections.

In February 1929 a draft Constitution of the projected All-German Federation of Jewish Communities, which had been adopted by all the other Federations of Jewish Communities in the various German States was rejected by one vote by the Conference of the Federation of Jewish Communities in Prussia, whose approval would have been the final step to the formal constitution of the All-German Federation. The Zionist and Centre Party representatives in the Prussian Federation, voted against the draft Constitution, because it provided for the constitution of the new Federation by linking together the various existing Federations, each of which would have appointed its representatives on the new body, demanding that the All-German Federation should be constituted by means of fresh elections throughout the Jewish communities of the country. Their main objection to the linking-up scheme, was that the Federations of Jewish Communities in Saxony and Hessen do not give the franchise to East European Jews.

The question of the rights of East European Jews in Germany in the affairs of the Jewish Communities has agitated German Jewry for years. The question became acute again recently when the Prussian Government communicated the text of the new Jewish Communities Draft Law to the Prussian Federation and objections were raised to it by the Zionist members because it denied foreign Jews resident in Germany the right of participating in the Jewish Communal elections and the activities of the Jewish Communities. It has been stated since that the Government has conceded the principle of giving the vote in Jewish Communal affairs to foreign Jews living in Germany and on March 1st. this modified text of the Jewish Communities Law was approved by the Prussian State Council. The bill has still to be passed by the Prussian Parliament.

There have been several clashes previously between the Zionist and the non-Zionist members of the Prussian Federation and the Berlin Jewish Community over questions of subsidies to Zionist bodies.

Last February, Dr. Klee, the Zionist leader in the Prussian Federation and the Berlin Jewish Community, speaking after the adoption of a decision by the Liberal majority withdrawing the annual subvention of 2,000 Marks. hitherto paid by the Berlin Jewish Community to the Schulz, threatened that if the Liberal Party in control of the Berlin Jewish Community continued to ignore the wishes of the Zionist representatives they would secede and form a separatist national religious Jewish Community.

YOUNG JEW" ON TRIAL IN MOSCOW" ON CHARGE OF SHOOTING AT GERMAN
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE: SAYS HE DID NOT INTEND TO
KILL BUT "WANTED TO EXPRESS PROTEST AGAINST SOVIET REGIME:
"COULD HAVE FIRED AT ANY OTHER DIPLOMAT."

Moscow, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The great event here to-day is the opening of the trial of Judah Stern, a young Jew, 20 years of age, on the charge of firing on March 5th. at the automobile of the German Embassy, and shooting Dr. Twardowski, Counsellor to the Embassy.

Stern, who is the son of a shoemaker now dead, and is himself a shoemaker, was at one time a member of the Young Communist Party, from which he was expelled in 1923.

The trial is being held in the Supreme Military Court. Admission to the court is by ticket only and is limited to about 100 people, including many foreign diplomats. K. Litvinov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is among those present in the Court. The court building is heavily guarded.

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I did it on my own initiative, and was not inspired by anyone and had no accomplices, Stern declared after the Court had concluded reading the act of indictment.

He was interrupted three times by the President of the Court, M. Ulrich, for addressing himself to the audience, instead of to the Court.

According to the act of indictment, a Polish minor official named Lubarski, who was in Moscow some time ago, tried to organise a terrorist organisation among the Soviet youth, and got into touch with Sergei Vasiliev, a non-Jewish book-keeper, who is standing trial together with Stern as his accomplice. Vasiliev is said to have incited Stern to kill the German Ambassador, in order to complicate German-Soviet relations.

Vasiliev, who is on the accused bench together with Stern, admits his connection with the Polish official mentioned, and acknowledges his guilt, in direct contradiction to Stern's stubborn statement that he acted on his own initiative, without any accomplices.

The entire afternoon session to-day was taken up by the cross-examination conducted by M. Krylenko, the Chief Soviet Public Prosecutor. Stern repeated his statement made this morning that he had committed his act for political reasons, explaining that he had wanted to draw the attention of the outside world to the inner conditions in the Soviet Union.

I did not intend to kill, he said, but I had definitely decided in December to fire shots at any foreign diplomat here, in order to express a protest against the present Soviet regime. I picked out the German representative, because I knew his motor car, and it was therefore more convenient to fire at it, but I would have fired at any diplomat from any other country just the same.

Vasiliev, speaking in a very proud and daring tone, contradicted Stern, declaring that it was really he who had plotted to involve the Soviet in international complications, because he was and still is an enemy to the Soviets.

So the two went on contradicting each other, Stern immediately after denying what Vasiliev had said, insisting that he had never discussed such matters with him and that he had acted without any accomplices and taking all the responsibility for his action upon himself.

Stern appears from his behaviour in court to be feeble-minded, and neurotic.

In the evening he withdrew the evidence which he had given during the morning, declaring that he had not known what he was doing when he fired at the German Embassy automobile, although he had previously said that he had planned it since December.

In contradiction also to his statement this morning, he declared himself this evening as having always been a friend of the Soviet, and always having considered the Soviet regime a good one.

Vasiliev, on the other hand, told the court he had always been an enemy of the Soviet, and that his views coincided all the time with Stern's in this respect, adding that he had influenced Stern to commit the act for which he is now standing trial.

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A pathetic scene took place late this evening when Stern's sister Maria, a woman of 31 and the mother of three children, appeared in court to give evidence against her own brother.

She broke down immediately she entered the courtroom on seeing her brother, and she was permitted to be seated while giving her evidence. Tears ran down her cheeks as she told the court that Stern had always been the bad boy of the family, had always been discontented with everything, including the Soviet regime. He had been discontented even with their father, and when the father had died he did not attend the funeral.

The sister broke down after a time, and had to be led out of the court.

MORE FIGHTING IN WARSAW BETWEEN JEWISH REDS AND POALE ZIONISTS.

Warsaw, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Serious fighting has broken out again in Warsaw between Jewish Communists and members of the Left Poale Zion Organisation, this time in the Jewish Cabinet-Makers' Union.

One of the Poale Zion leaders, M. Kiveiko, and several other Poale Zionists have sustained injuries, and many arrests have been made.

JEWS ATTACKED BY NAZIS IN VIENNA STREETS.

Vienna, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Numbers of Jews have been attacked to-night in the Jewish quarter of Vienna, by persons appearing to belong to the Nazi fighting troops. The method seems to be for groups of Nazis to scatter through the Jewish quarter, and make simultaneous attacks on Jews at different points, and vanish before any help can arrive.

Five Jews have sustained slight injuries in the attacks made to-night.

THE SALONICA POGROM TRIAL: JEWISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT ACCUSES HELLENIC NATIONAL UNION OF WARRING AGAINST JEWS TO COMPEL THEM TO LEAVE COUNTRY: TWO VICTIMS IDENTIFY THEIR ASSAILANT.

Salonica, April 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Two of the victims of the anti-Jewish disturbances in Salonica last summer appeared in court to-day during the trial of the accused, and identified two of them, Boussolidis and Nicolaidis, as their assailants.

One of the Jewish members of the Greek Parliament for Salonica, Deputy Bessantchi, appeared as a witness to-day, explaining to the court the origin of the anti-Jewish outbreak, and how it was worked up by constant agitation and libels about the Jews, culminating in the untrue report that a representative of the Salonica Jewish Sports Organisation, Maccabee, had attended in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, a Congress of the Macedonian Organisation which is working to wrest Salonica from Greece, and declared that the Jews of Salonica were with them.

Deputy Bessantchi accused the Hellenic National Union, the President and Secretary of which are among the accused, of conducting the war against the Jews in the economic field and even by means of violence, with the aim of compelling them to emigrate from the country.

ALL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN PALESTINE POLICE COMMANDANT TELLS J.T.A. AND HOPE THERE WILL BE NO DISTURBANCE OF PEACE: POINTS OUT DANGER OF MAIN NEBI MUSA PROCESSION COINCIDING THIS YEAR WITH PASSOVER: HARDEST DAYS SINCE I ASSUMED OFFICE HERE POLICE COMMANDANT SAYS.

Jerusalem, Apl. 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

All precautions have been taken, and I hope there will be no disturbance of the peace, although there is much excitement, the Palestine Police Commandant, Mr. Spicer, declared to the J.T.A. here to-day, pointing out at the same time that he was feeling very anxious because the main procession of the Moslem Nebi Musa Festival will this year coincide with Passover.

I am having now the hardest days since I assumed office here, the Police Commandant added.

NEW SYNAGOGUE OPENED IN PALESTINE: COST DEFRAYED BY ROUMANIAN JEWS: SPEECHES DELIVERED BY MR. EMANUEL NEUMAN AND MR. LEIB JAFFE.

Jerusalem, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A large number of the Jewish tourists who are now in Palestine in connection with the Maccabiade and the Levant Fair attended to-day the consecration of a new synagogue erected at Kfar Baruch. The cost of the building has been defrayed by a Roumanian Jew named Zentler. Mr. Emanuel Neuman, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. Leib Jaffe, Managing Director of the Keren Hayesod, addressed the gathering.

DR. WEIZMANN RAISING FUNDS FOR PALESTINE IN RHODESIA.

Johannesburg, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Dr. Weizmann inaugurated to-day the Keren Hayesod campaign in Rhodesia, raising a sum of £5,000. Dr. Alexander Goldstein is continuing the campaign in Johannesburg, where so far more than £21,000 have been raised.

DEPUTY GRUENBAUM TO RETAIN HIS SEAT IN POLISH PARLIAMENT ALTHOUGH LIVING OUTSIDE COUNTRY: DECISION BY POLISH ZIONIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE: TO BE IN HIS PLACE WHENEVER DUTIES AS JEWISH REPRESENTATIVE IN SEYM REQUIRE.

Warsaw, Apl. 4th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Zionist Central Committee in Congress Poland has decided to call a conference of all Zionist members of Jewish Communities and Municipalities in Poland to lay down the lines of a unified Zionist policy on those bodies, by which all Zionist members will be bound.

The question of the Parliamentary seat of Deputy Gruenbaum, the Honorary President of the Polish Zionist Federation, who is leaving Poland to live in Paris, came up at the meeting of the Central Committee. Deputy Gruenbaum had notified the Committee that he was prepared to relinquish his seat in favour of ex-Deputy Hartglass, on whose motion, however, the Committee has decided that Deputy Gruenbaum should retain his seat, and although he would be living out of the country, he should be in his place whenever his duties as a Deputy of the Sejm, and a representative of Polish Jewry require.

Deputy Gruenbaum addressed yesterday a big public meeting in the Nowosci Theatre here, on "the sum total of my work in Poland from 1918-1932", tracing the developments during this period, explaining his reasons for going to live abroad for a time, and outlining the prospects of Polish Jewry for the future.

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