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WE DO NOT WANT HITLERISTS TO TELL US THEY WILL DISTINGUISH  
BETWEEN GERMAN AND FOREIGN JEWS: WE ASK FOR NO SUCH  
DISTINCTIONS DR. BRODNITZ PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL UNION  
OF GERMAN CITIZENS OF JEWISH FAITH DECLARES AT BERLIN  
ELECTION MEETING: NO PANIC HE URGES: END HAS NOT COME:  
THERE WILL BE NO HITLERIST REGIME IN GERMANY.

Berlin, 4pl. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency):

If anyone is going to tell us that Hitlerism will distinguish between German and foreign Jews, our answer is that we do not want such distinction, Dr. Julius Brodnitz, the President of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, declared at an election meeting held here last night, under the auspices of the Union, to call on all Jewish electors to give their votes in the Parliamentary elections on Sunday to the Republican candidates.

We are experiencing a specifically Jewish distress and we are exposed to specifically Jewish dangers in our German fatherland, Dr. Brodnitz went on, and in face of that there must be an end to internal Jewish conflict.

We must guard against panic, he said. In all the years of our existence, the Central Union has carried on its work calmly, without losing its head. The great achievements of Judaism are so firmly entrenched in our minds and hearts, that all these things which now face us seem trivial and transient in comparison.

In such a time as this everything else must be put into the background, and our thought must be only of Germany's interest. We German Jews bear responsibility for that like all other German citizens, only much more so.

The fable of Jewish wealth is but a fable. At the best of times, most Jews were people of modest means. We German Jews are not gold bugs, and our guiding line in life is something that cannot be counted and weighed and measured.

The end of things has not come, Dr. Brodnitz concluded. Our young people will live to reap the harvest of what we now sow.

The Hitlerist regime will not come. Germany will live, and our Judaism will live.

Councillor Leo Wolff, the Chairman of the Prussian Federation of Jewish Communities, said:

My work is in the religious Jewish community, and I take no part in politics, but at a time like this, when the future of Germany and of German Jewry are at stake, it is the duty of each of us to come out of our own particular corners, and exercise whatever influence we have on as wide a circle as possible. We have all of us our ties with our Christian fellow citizens, and it is our duty to make the situation clear to them. We must do all we can that there should continue to be a liberal Government in our great German Federated State. And we must remember that there can be no closing up of the ranks of the whole German people, unless the sacred union includes also the German Jews.

Dr. Weiss, the Vice-President of the Berlin Police Force for the past 14 years, who is a Jew, said that his Department was doing everything to maintain public order and to guard the State against violence from Right or Left.

Dr. Alfred Wiener, Syndikus of the Central Union, described the work of the Union in combating antisemitism. The monthly issue of the Union's "C. V. Zeitung", he said, is circulated in 60,000 non-Jewish homes, and thousands of meetings are held during the year at which the facts are brought home to their non-Jewish fellow citizens.

The Central Union is not fighting only for the Jews, he said, but also for the honour and the welfare of the German fatherland.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THREE REPUBLICAN PARTIES ADDRESS ELECTION MEETING OF JEWISH EX-SOLDIERS' UNION: WE ARE NON-PARTISAN UNION'S SPOKESMAN SAYS BUT WE STAND FIRM ON BASIS OF WEIMAR CONSTITUTION AND OF REPUBLIC: 12,000 JEWISH SOLDIERS GAVE LIVES FOR GERMANY ON BATTLEFIELD AND WE JEWISH EX-SOLDIERS ARE READY AGAIN TO GIVE OUR LIVES AND BLOOD FOR RIGHT AND JUSTICE AND REPUBLIC.

Berlin, Apl. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Representatives of the three Republican Parties, the Democratic State Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Centre (Catholic) Party, spoke last night at an election meeting held here under the auspices of the Federation of Jewish Ex-Soldiers at the Front, to urge all electors to vote on Sunday for the Republican ticket.

Deputy Major Hauff, State Party member of the Prussian Parliament, said that his Party stood solid with the other two Republican Parties, so that the decision on Sunday would go to safeguard the Republic and the principles of democracy and the equality of all citizens.

Dr. Meurer, of the Centre Party, said that the Government had done well to suppress the Hitlerist storm troops. It had been done late, but not too late. 1932 would be Germany's decisive year, in which the battle would be finally won for justice, law and order, democracy and the Republic.

Deputy Meier, Social Democratic member of the Prussian Parliament, said that the Hitlerists had won over a large section of the youth of the country by demagoguery and utter irresponsibility. But those methods could not prevail for long. They had faith in the ultimate outcome.

In the old German Empire, he said, the Jews had been second-class citizens. The Republican State had made them citizens on a level with all others. Those who were trying to bring back the old conditions would never succeed. The victory on Sunday would certainly go to the Republican banner.

Speaking on behalf of the Federation of Jewish ex-Soldiers, which, he said, was a non-partisan organisation, Herr Adolf Philippsborn said that nevertheless the Federation stood firm on the basis of the Weimar Constitution and the Republic.

We Jewish soldiers who fought for Germany at the front, have joined together, he said, chiefly to repel the lies which are circulated about Jews being oppressors and seeking domination. 12,000 of your Jewish comrades laid down their lives in battle for Germany. To-day we Jews are treated as if that had never happened.

Till the last drop of our blood, he said, we Jewish soldiers will stand firm and fight for justice and right and for the Republic, and if we have to give our lives for that cause, we are ready to give them.

TO MAINTAIN UNITY OF BERLIN JEWISH COMMUNITY; CRIMINAL AT SUCH  
A TIME TO ENGAGE IN PARTISAN CONFLICT AMONG OURSELVES; MASS  
MEETINGS HELD IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Apl. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Do not allow your community to be disrupted! was the slogan at a mass meeting held here under the auspices of the Religious Centre Party, addressed by Professor M. Sobernheim, President of the Party, Dr. Alfred Wiener, leader of the Centre Party in the Berlin Jewish Community, and Professor Georg Bernhard, former editor-in-chief of the "Vossische Zeitung" and ex-President of the International Federation of Journalists.

The President of the Berlin Jewish Community, Dr. Wilhelm Kleemann (Liberal), Dr. Max Kollenschner, one of the leaders of the Zionist People's Party in the Community, and several member of the Representative Assembly of the Community belonging to various parties were present at the meeting.

The small Jewish communities throughout the country are in danger of being wiped out by anti-Jewish hostility, Dr. Wiener said. In the big cities, unemployment is rising by leaps and bounds, and Jewish workers are being ejected from factories, workshops and offices. In Jewish homes there is growing anxiety on account of the future of their children.

The material and spiritual distress of German Jewry is such that it is criminal at such a time to engage in partisan conflict among ourselves. It has got to stop.

We must be tolerant towards those of our community who hold strong convictions; and try to understand their point of view.

A good deal of the trouble is due to the antiquated procedure in our community, Dr. Wiener said. If men like Dr. Alfred Klee, on the one side, and Dr. Kurt Fleischer, on the other side, would only get together, they would be able to arrive at an understanding and come to an arrangement. Unfortunately, the leaders seemed to be slaves to their parties.

The conflict had arisen over a number of questions, he said - a Chair at the Hebrew University, a subsidy for the Peholuz Organisation, and the Jewish schools. The position of the Centre Party on these questions, he said, is that while giving full recognition to the convictions of the People's Party on the one side, and of the Liberals on the other, it was still possible to find a middle way. The great thing was to be tolerant of a point of view which was not their own, and he was hopeful that if they did that they would all be able to continue to work together.

Dr. Georg Bernhard said that as a former Berlin City Councillor, an ex-Deputy of the Reichstag, and a member of the German Federal Government Economic Council, he was well acquainted with Parliamentary forms and procedure, but Jewish work could not be conducted in that way. People who thought that when they did not get their way in certain things, they had to leave the community, and establish one of their own must be made to understand that things could not be done like that. The Jewish community was the place where the representatives of all Jews had to get together in order to do the work of the Jewish community, and the leaders had to realise that all currents in Jewish life had to be represented, and had to be dealt with in a spirit of tact and understanding, and that no one should be pushed out of the way.

He could understand people being opposed to the idea of having separate Jewish schools, but he thought that they had to understand also that the Jewish schools were a necessity to certain sections of Jews, especially to the East European Jews. There were some children who would do their best in the

general schools, and others who would find themselves lost there and would develop an inferiority complex, which might have very deplorable consequences.

And however far removed one might be from the Palestine idea, he said, he could not possibly understand anyone allowing a breach to occur in the Community on the question of whether they should support the Heholuz, which was training Jews to work on the land in Palestine, while they were assisting the land settlement of Jews in other countries. They had to straighten matters out between themselves. The great thing about Jews was that they could adjust themselves to outer conditions, so why should they not be able to do that also in regard to their own internal affairs?

The following resolution moved by Professor Dr. Sobernheim, was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

"The men and women assembled at this meeting of the Religious Centre Party for Peace and Unity in the Jewish Community call upon all members of the Berlin Jewish Community to work in the direction of making it impossible for the regrettable occurrences which took place at the last meeting of the Representative Assembly to be repeated. At a time when hostility to Jews and Judaism is growing on all sides, when large numbers of Jewish families are condemned to permanent unemployment and terrible economic distress, such occurrences are a menace. We demand emphatically that the unity of the Berlin Jewish community must be upheld, and that all parties must work together in peace. The primary basis of the Jewish community is the welfare of all its members, and party interests must be subordinated to that, without anyone's religious or other convictions having to suffer thereby.

#### ZIONISTS STATE THEIR CASE.

Berlin, Apl. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Zionist Jewish People's Party also held a meeting here last night, at which its spokesmen explained its position.

Dr. Alfred Klee, the leader of the Party, after describing what had happened in the Representative Assembly, said:

Our community idea is the idea of the Jewish people. The Jewish Community in Germany is not an isolated German-Jewish Church, but part of all Jewry. We want equal rights for all sections who take their Judaism seriously. There must be no injustice to anyone. Only in that way can there be a united community.

Then the People's Party was in control, he said, it met the Liberals at every turn, so that they had no ground for complaint. The People's Party had not exploited its influence in the previous community administration in order to allocate community funds for Palestine, or for other "outside Germany" purposes. They had not sought to do anything definitely against the wishes of the Liberal minority, or without their consent. It was with the agreement of the Liberals and with their signatures, that a Chair was established by the Berlin Jewish Community at the Jerusalem University, with an annual subsidy of 15,000 Marks, and that the Library of the Jerusalem University was given a quantity of books. It was also with the consent of the Liberals that a stipend had been created to enable teachers of the Community to visit Palestine. Now the Liberals refuse to stand by these obligations, he said. They are using their power to suppress the People's Party. With a budget of millions they refuse a subsidy of 2,000 Marks to the Heholuz, and the staff of the Community is being reduced, with the idea of getting rid of officials who hold Zionist views.

The Jewish Community is built up on voluntary membership, Dr. Klee said. But that is no reason why it should not be firmly established.

"We Are Not Going Out Of The Community: We Are Going To Next Meeting With A Resolution On Basis Of Which We Hope Peace Will Be Re-established."

"We are not going out of the Community, he went on. We of the People's Party want to do all that is possible to ensure the unity of the Community. We are going to the next meeting with a resolution which has been so drawn up that we hope that all members will be able to agree to it.

But if this resolution is not approved, then with the best will in the world, we have no choice but to go into opposition. If more than 28,000 voters are to be treated as a trifle, and everything is to be decided in the Liberal caucus room, then the public Representative Assembly is no more than a voting machine, and there can be no question of our further collaboration.

The situation is serious. We are on the verge of a fateful decision. We demand that our views should be given consideration in accordance with our numbers and our idealism, and we ask - Who is it that disrupts our Jewish Community?

The Resolution.

Dr. Klee read out the following text of the resolution which will be introduced at the next meeting of the Assembly:

"The Berlin Jewish Community consists of all Jews living within its area, in accordance with the Law of 1847. Since no Jew should stand outside the Community, the Community recognises that it is its obligation to provide for the Jewish life of its members. As a united Community it comprises Jews who are not agreed in their views and in their religious ideas. They are all of them to be kept inside the united community, and the Community gives to every current of opinion which by its historic development and the number of its adherents is assured of existence, its authority and support, which will enable it to conduct a Jewish life according to its ideas.

"We Will Not Break Our Ties With World Jewry."

Herr Alfred Berger and Professor Heinrich Loewe followed Dr. Klee, and then Herr Georg Kareski, former President of the Berlin Jewish Community spoke. In view of the present political and economic situation, he said, one would think that there should be something else in their minds than Jews accusing Jews. There must be a very powerful reason to impel them to call the Jewish masses to an internal Jewish fight. But the reason, he said, is really a powerful one. It is a fight for the Jewish soul. The Liberals, as conditions have developed to-day in Germany have sustained an unparalleled defeat in respect of their ideology, and they want to draw us into their spiritual bankruptcy by keeping us away from all positive Jewish work in the Community. We are determined to resist that. We will not break our ties with world Jewry. We want to take part in the work that to-day welds Jewry together in an iron phalanx. The phrase "united Community" is not something to which we merely pay lip service. When we were in the majority, we gave the Liberals an opportunity to express themselves.

This meeting, he declared, is a warning at the eleventh hour. If we do not achieve unity, the Jewish People's Party is determined to translate the phrase "Iron Front" into Jewish life.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution unanimously:

"We members of the Berlin Jewish Community, assembled at this mass demonstration of the Jewish People's Party, express our confidence in the leaders of the Jewish People's Party in their fight to secure the rights of all currents of opinion, and of the minorities in the Jewish Community, and to maintain the existence of the united Jewish community, and we call upon them to continue their work along these lines".

#### WORLD CONGRESS OF JEWISH STUDENTS TO BE HELD IN PALESTINE NEXT YEAR.

Jerusalem, Apl. 20th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A decision to call a World Congress of Jewish Students to be held in Palestine in 1933, was adopted last night at the closing session of the Conference of Jewish students in Palestine and of Jewish students from various countries who are now in Palestine in connection with the recent Maccabiade, the Levant Fair and the Passover pilgrimage.

A resolution was adopted calling for the conversion of the Hebrew University into a regular University, providing full University education in all Faculties, and conducted in the Jewish national spirit, in accordance with the decision of the last Zionist Congress.

The Conference decided to send greetings to the Jewish students at the European universities "who are defending themselves against hooligan attacks".

Another resolution adopted by the Conference demands the maintenance of the Haifa Technicum as a Polytechnic.

#### SCHEME FOR PARTITION OF PALESTINE DENIED BY COLONIAL OFFICE.

London, Apl. 19th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The Jewish Agency for Palestine has received the following communication from the Colonial Office:

I am directed by Secretary Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister to refer to your letter of the 7th. March, in which you have drawn his attention to an article published on the 28th. of February in the Paris "Rasswiet".

In this article the allegation is made that, as far back as the beginning of last autumn, there was put into circulation at the Colonial Office, and among the British officials in Palestine, a confidential memorandum, of which the contents are said to include a statement that, in view of the criticism arising out of the present situation in Palestine, some change is necessary; that this change cannot be made in such a way as to favour the Jews generally, and that hence some scheme for the partition of Palestine would have to be considered. No trace can be found of the alleged document having been received either in the Colonial Office, or by the Government of Palestine. The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the existence of such a document nor is he aware of any attempt having been made to initiate the alleged scheme.

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