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ANOTHER HITLERIST GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY: DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
OF WUERTEMBERG CAUSES CONSTERNATION AMONG GERMAN  
JEWRY BY JOINING PROTESTANT ALLIANCE AGAINST CATHOLIC  
CENTRE AND ACCEPTING SEAT IN HITLERIST COALITION: BREAK-  
DOWN OF DEMOCRATIC IDEOLOGY DEMOCRATIC PAPERS PROTEST.

Berlin, May 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

The State, or Constitutional, Party, which is the old Democratic Party as reorganised shortly before the last Reichstag elections in the autumn of 1931, and which was looked up to with the Centre Party and the Social Democrats as the bulwarks of Constitutionalism and Republicanism has in the State of Wuerttemberg, where Jew Suess was once Financial Councillor) given support to the Hitlerists, enabling them to form a Government, in which the State Party has one of its representatives as a Cabinet Minister. The Hitlerists, in view of the uncompromising attitude of the Centre Catholic Party, which refused to enter into any alliance with it, hit upon the idea of forming a Protestant alliance with them; this is what the Wuerttemberg State Party has joined, placing the Hitlerists in power. The Jews are tremendously concerned over this action of the Wuerttemberg State Party, and Democrats and the Democratic press in the rest of the country are indignant at what they describe as a breakdown of Democratic ideology in Wuerttemberg.

The new State Party includes not only the old Democratic Party, but also several groups which were known to hold antisemitic views, and the merger of the Democratic Party with these groups created considerable anxiety and discussion among German Jewry at the time.

Dr. Bruno Weil, Vice-President of the Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith, who stood in Berlin as a candidate of the State Party, dealt with this question at the time of the last Reichstag elections in an interview which he gave to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency at the time.

It is in the Democratic Party that the Jews have played their most important part in German political life, he said. It has had among its members men like Walter Rathenau, Hugo Preuss, the author of the present German Constitution, Dr. Theodor Wolff, Dr. Georg Bernhard, and Deputy Ludwig Haas. In recent years, however, the Democratic Party has declined. It was in danger of being crushed between the purely economic Parties, like the Social Democrats, the Communists, the Economic Party and the Agrarian Parties of the Right on the one hand and the religious parties, like the Centre Party, on the other. For that reason its leaders decided to wind up the Party, forming the new State or Constitutional Party, by joining with the People's National Federation, members of the Young People's Party, and members of the Christian trade unions.

This fact has caused some concern among the Jews of Germany, he pursued, especially since the most important element in the new Party, after the Democrats, is the People's National Federation, which is largely in contact with the Young German Order, whose Constitution restricts its membership to people of German blood - to Aryans. The Young German Order, like most similar organisations in Germany, has sprung out of the soil of antisemitism, but it has developed in a different direction from the National Socialists, and has gradually come to accept the Republic, and its leaders claim that it is now complete free from antisemitic prejudices.

It must be remembered, at the same time, Dr. Weil urged, that the new State Party has been founded not in conjunction with the Young German Order, but with its allied People's National Federation, which from the day of its foundation guaranteed in its Statutes full and equal rights for all citizens and has repeatedly confirmed this attitude, and has always fought vigorously against Hitlerism.

Of the Centre Party, Dr. Weil said that it was a purely Catholic Party, which had always stood both in theory and practice for tolerance, and could be trusted to continue to do so, because the Catholics constitute only a third of the German population, and are a permanent minority. The Centre Party has in the Rhineland and to some extent in Silesia, the support of a certain type of Jewish elector, he added, but it is obvious that an avowed Catholic Party cannot be the refuge of the great majority of German Jews.

Rector Kellerman, one of the leaders of the Centre Party, on the other hand, speaking during the 1931 Reichstag elections at an election meeting of the Federation of Jewish ex-soldiers, said that the Centre Party had been founded in 1870 for the defence of Roman Catholic interests against Bismarck's educational policy, and consisting mainly of Roman Catholics, it was generally regarded as a Roman Catholic Party, but although 90 per cent. of its members to-day are Roman Catholics, it is not a Roman Catholic Party. Jews and Catholics are both members of a minority faith in Germany, he said, and therefore they have identical interests. There are many Jews, and a good many Protestants among the members of the Centre Party, he pointed out, and in proof of his contention that the Party is not exclusively Catholic, he mentioned the fact that it had put up as one of its candidates in the election Dr. Georg Kareski, former President of the Berlin Jewish Community.

#### ANTISEMITIC GOVERNMENT EXPECTED IN AUSTRIA FOLLOWING CABINET RESIGNATION.

Vienna, May 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

A Government of the Right with a strongly antisemitic tendency and including Ministers belonging to the antisemitic Heimwehr Organisation is expected to follow the Government of Dr. Buresch, which resigned to-day, in consequence of the repeated demands for its resignation and the dissolution of Parliament made separately by the Socialist Party, the Pan-Germans, and the Heimwehr.

Christian Socialists May Ally Themselves With Nazis London "Times" Says.

Dr. Buresch has opened negotiations with the Heimwehr in the hope that a reconstruction of the Cabinet may bring him its support, the London "Times" writes to-day in dealing with the prospect of the Government yielding to the demands for its resignation.

It is difficult to see, it says, what has induced the Socialists to press for a dissolution, since they are as strongly represented as they can ever hope to be in both the National Assembly and the Vienna City Council. Whatever their motive, they have taken the risk of provoking a crisis which would be extremely difficult to solve at a time when the reconstruction of the Credit-Anstalt and the plan of economic collaboration between the Danubian States, questions as difficult as any Austrian Government has had to face, are both under consideration.

It is known that the Socialists are not prepared to bear full responsibility for the debts of the Credit-Anstalt to foreign creditors and to the National Bank, and that the Christian Socials are not inclined to ally themselves with the Socialists in a coalition. The Socialist demand for a dissolution is therefore held to be ill-considered.

It may drive the Christian Socials to ally themselves with the Nazis, who, flushed by their unexpected successes in the recent elections, were the first to demand the dissolution of a Parliament in which they were entirely without representatives. The Socialists, having had smaller losses than any of the other established parties in the recent elections, perhaps feel that it must be now or never if they are to stem the tide of Nazi successes, while the Pan-Germans and the Heimwehr may hope for some compensation for the crushing defeat which they suffered on April 24th. in bargaining with the Christian Socials.

"We Heimwehr Have Same Conceptions And Aims As Hitlerists: Heimwehr Minister's Declaration When Heimwehr Previously Participated In Government."

"When the Heimwehr participated in the Government in 1930, being represented by two Ministers, Prince Starhemberg, as Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Hueber, as Minister of Justice, they neither of them disguised their antisemitism and the Jews of Austria were seriously concerned about the anti-Jewish policy which they were conducting in their official capacities."

Speaking while he was Minister of Justice, Dr. Hueber declared at a public meeting that "we (the Heimwehr) have the same conceptions, the same purposes, and aims as the Hitlerists", adding that the negotiations for a bloc with the Nazis had broken down not because of any disagreement on the question of race-antisemitism, but only on tactics.

FRENCH PRESIDENT SHOT: NOT IN ROTHSCHILD HOME BUT IN PUBLIC GALLERIES OWNED BY SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD UNCONNECTED WITH ROTHSCHILD FAMILY: ASSAILANT A RUSSIAN CHRISTIAN.

Paris, May 6th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

President Doumer, the President of the French Republic, has been shot and gravely wounded while attending an exhibition of paintings by ex-servicemen, at the Rothschild Salons. These are public galleries belonging to M. Solomon Rothschild, who is not connected with the Rothschild family.

The assailant, who has been arrested, is a Russian Christian, named Goguloff.

The doctors state that there is little hope of the President's recovery.

PALESTINE AND THE AGUDAH

Berlin, May 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

Mr. S. Schachnowitz, editor of the Agudist organ "Israelit", who has just returned from a visit to Palestine, speaking at a big Agudist meeting at Frankfurt, with Dr. Ehrman, the Chairman of the Palestine Committee of the Agudath Israel World Organisation, in the chair, said that he had found two Eretz Israels, an old and a new, between which, unfortunately, there was no contact. It was wrong, however, to assume that the division was on the lines of Churban and Binyan, suggesting that in the old Yishub there were only sacred ruins. The old Yishub was engaged in a tremendous constructive activity; it had model educational and welfare institutions. The new Yishub also contained more good Jewish elements than people thought. Tel Aviv, the centre of the new urban Yishub contained together with much other less promising things a large number of synagogues and houses of Jewish learning attended by old and young. Of the three types of Jewish colonies, Kvutzah, Moshav and Moshava, the last, the old type of colony, provided all the opportunities of leading a Jewish life at least to the same extent as the best Jewish communities in the Diaspora. The new Yishuv was greatly engaged with the question of the Sabbath, which was kept all over the country, but was not kept sacred by a large section of the youth. The so-called national Sabbath was a grave danger, being even further removed from the sacred Sabbath of the Torah than the Sabbath desecration in the Diaspora. There had been negotiations between the Sabbath Observance Organisation and the leaders of the Maccabee to prevent the public desecration of the Sabbath by the playing of games, and he hoped these negotiations would not be entirely without avail. He urged that the powerful wave of Palestine feeling among orthodox Jewry should be utilised to strengthen the orthodox positions in both the old and the new Yishubs.

Of the political and economic conditions, he said that he could speak only as a tourist. There seemed to be no anxiety on the score of public safety, though there was dissatisfaction with the British Administration. So far as economic life was concerned, the country was in a burst of constructive work, and it was difficult to say how much of it would be permanent. One thing was certain, however, that people with capital and initiative, or young people with the capital of their muscles and nerves and the will to work hard, would make good.

The orthodox school system of the Agudath Israel in Jerusalem, Tiberias, and other places, he concluded, gave promise of sound development among the children of the Yishub. Our school, he said, is a eucalyptus tree, by means of which we hope to drain the spiritual swamps.

DEPORTATION OF COMMUNISTS FROM PALESTINE.

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

Twelve Communists who were arrested here, together with a number of others, on the eve of Nebi Musa, in the interests of public safety, have been bound over in sums ranging from £50 to £200, and the court has recommended subsequent deportation in the case of those who are not Palestinian citizens. Deportation has also been ordered in the case of 11 Communists who have been tried in Tel Aviv for attacking a meeting held at the Left Poale Zion Club there on April 22nd., after the prisoners have completed their sentence of seven days' imprisonment.

REVIVING SEPHARDIC JEWRY: APPEAL ISSUED BY CENTRAL EXECUTIVE OF SEPHARDIC WORLD CONFEDERATION: CONGRESS TO BE HELD: WE CONSTITUTE FAMILY OF 1 1/2 MILLION SOULS IN MIDST OF JEWISH NATION: HAVE PRODUCED GREAT MEN WHO ARE STILL PRIDE OF JEWS AND ALL MANKIND: DESCENDANTS OF IBN GABIROL MAIMONIDES JERUDA HALEVY MUST TAKE UP THEIR PART AGAIN AND MAKE THEMSELVES WORTHY OF SUCH ANCESTORS: SEPHARDIM TO WORK SAYS APPEAL.

Paris, May 5th. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).

An appeal to Sephardic Jews all over the world to join the World Confederation of Sephardic Jews and help to restore the glories of Sephardic Jewry and make it again a great force in the life of the Jews of the world has been issued here by the Central Executive Committee of the Confederation which has its seat in Paris; the signatures including those of the President, Mr. Moses D. de Picciotto; the Vice-President, Dr. N. J. Ovadio; Grand Rabbi of the Sephardic Community in Paris, and Professor William Oualid, the famous authority on international law, member of the Executive.

We Sephardim constitute a large family of one million five hundred thousand souls in the midst of the Jewish nation, the appeal says. Scattered all over the world, from London and New York, to the Indies, and North Africa, the Sephardic Communities live mainly on the shores of the Mediterranean, concentrated in communities which are, many of them, centuries old.

In the course of their long sojourn in Spain, the Sephardim produced great men who are still the pride of the Jews, and of all humanity, and a rich Hebrew literature which is still the glory of Jewry. Such a manifestation of fruitful Jewish endeavour in all branches of Jewish life has never been equalled anywhere in the Diaspora. Those tremendous calamities, the Inquisition and the expulsion from Spain, struck a blow at Sephardic Jewry.

Welcomed in Holland, Italy and all North Africa, it was in Turkey that the largest number of the Spanish exiles found their homes. In the ancient Ottoman Empire, which stretched from Hungary and the Balkans to the boundaries of Persia, they founded a network of communities, of which the most important were those of Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Adrianople, Beirut, Damascus, Aleppo, Jerusalem, and Egypt.

For almost four centuries, Sephardic Jewry continued to produce eminent men and important works. But with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, Sephardic Jewry, too, disintegrated.

To-day Sephardic Jewish Communities Are Isolated Without Effective Bond Between Them: Sephardic World Organisation Will Represent Us All Make Our Voices Heard And Protect Our Interests: Sephardim All Mediterranean People Many Of Them With Arab Culture And Will Be Invaluable In Jewish Relations With Arabs In Palestine.

To-day, the appeal goes on, the Sephardim live in isolated communities, without any effective bond between them. Individually, Sephardic Jews participate in all the manifestations of Jewish activity and unity, but collectively they have no place in all the great activities and discussions brought up in the course of our manifold Jewish life. This is prejudicial, not only to the interests of the Sephardim, but to the interests of Judaism as a whole. To neglect our branch of the Jewish tree, or to consider it as non-existent, is to deprive Jewry of an important factor which could contribute a great deal to its enrichment.

In our present disorganised condition, we Sephardim are a weakened element, but as soon as we regain our unity we shall be able to contribute towards the strengthening of the entire body of Judaism. The existence of a Sephardic World Organisation will give representation to us all, make our voices heard in the counsels of Jewry, and will protect our specific interests, as well as the interests of Jewry and of Palestine generally. The Sephardim are all Mediterranean people, like the people in Palestine. Many Sephardim possess the Arab culture, and will be invaluable in Jewish relations with the Arabs.

It is for these reasons that the World Confederation of Sephardic Jews has been founded. Its aims are: To organise the Sephardim into a great association, capable of taking into its hands the protection of their collective interests, moral, intellectual and religious; to preserve and defend the traditions, rites and the religious and moral character of the Sephardic family; and to intensify the contributions of the Sephardic elements to the general work of Jewish renaissance, particularly in the land of our ancestors.

### Why Paris Has Been Chosen As Seat Of Confederation.

During the last fifteen years, the appeal explains, about fifty thousand Sephardim have immigrated to France, mostly from countries which formed part of the ancient Ottoman Empire. Trained from childhood in French culture, as a result of the magnificent work of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, they constitute an element easily assimilated to French culture, and a force working for order and progress, as Jews do in every country.

France, by virtue of her mandate over Syria, at the same time exercises her protection and moral influence over the Sephardic communities of Aleppo, Damascus and Beirut. In addition, there are the age-old Jewish Communities of North Africa, Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco. These Sephardic Communities have been nourished on French culture, while preserving their traditional faith, and they are therefore all designed to play an important part in the work of our Confederation.

The Sephardim living in France or in the French colonies, or countries under French Mandate or protection, thus constitute the most important portion of Sephardic world Jewry, taking the place of the Jewish Communities of the ancient Ottoman Empire in regard to the conditions of life best adapted to a Mediterranean people.

A monthly periodical, the "Sepharadi", will act as the connecting link for all our Sephardic communities all over the world.

The Central Committee in Paris, therefore, calls upon all Sephardim throughout the world to join our Confederation.

Each member will receive free of charge the organ of the Confederation. Each group of members may organise itself into an independent organisation to carry out the aims of the Confederation. Each member will be entitled to vote in the election of delegates to the Congresses which will be convoked by the Confederation, and the delegates will elect the members of the Central Executive Committee.

Sephardic Jewry, the appeal closes, must take up again its historic role in the midst of Judaism. The descendants of Ibn Gabirol, Jehuda Halevy, Crescas, Maimonides, and the many other illustrious sons of Sephardic Jewry must make themselves worthy of their ancestors, and again help to enrich Judaism and humanity by their organised work. Sephardim to work!

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