

הקשר בין המשטר הנאצי לציונות

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2 Leopold von Mildenstein



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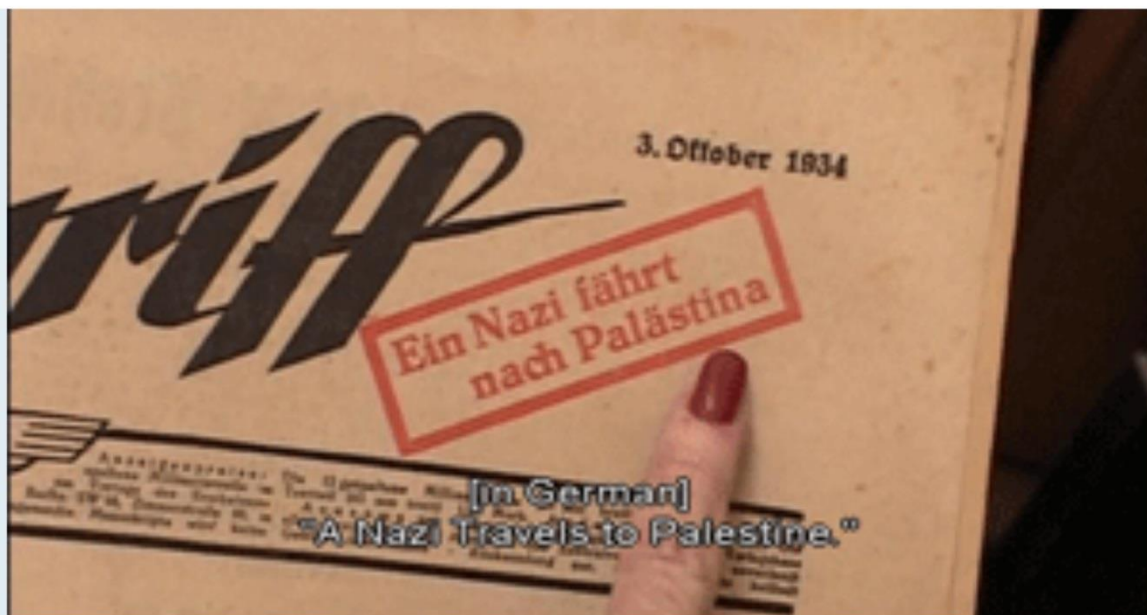
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Caption: (left) A NAZI GOES TO PALESTINE;
(right) AND WRITES ABOUT IT IN ANGRIF



der Angriff: A Nazi Travels to Palestine

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A Nazi Travels to Palestine

לאופולד פון מילדנשטיין (בגרמנית: Leopold von Mildenstein) (1902 - נובמבר 1968) היה המפקד הראשון של המחלקה היהודית באס דה, שירות הביטחון של המפלגה הנאצית והאס אס, שבראשית תקופת השלטון הנאצי בגרמניה תמך בכוונות הציונות ליישב את היהודים בארץ ישראל והאמין שהפתרון לשאלה היהודית הוא הבאתם לא". השתתף בקונגרסים ציוניים וכתב כתבות אוהדות בעיתון המפלגה הנאצית, Der Angriff (Attack).

- הסכם העברה ("טרנספר") היה הסכם שנחתם ב-25 באוגוסט 1933 בין השלטונות הנאציים לבין הסוכנות היהודית. מטרת ההסכם הייתה לאפשר ליהודים תושבי גרמניה למכור נכסי דלא נייד, טובין ורכוש אחר, הנמצאים בבעלותם בשטחים שתחת שלטון גרמניה הנאצית, וזאת טרם יופקע בידי השלטונות, להעביר את תמורת המכירה לארץ ישראל ובכך לאפשר ליהודי גרמניה לעלות לארץ ישראל תוך שמירה על חלק מהונם.
- השתתף בקונגרסים ציוניים.

Edwin Black, *The Transfer Agreement: The Dramatic Story of the Pact Between the Third Reich and Jewish Palestine* (Dialog Press, November 30, 2012, USA)

p. 174: "...[starting in] April 1933...Zionists enjoyed a visibly protected political status in Germany. ...[Since] the Reichstag fire of February 27...most non-Nazi political organizations and suspect newspapers were dissolved. ...The exceptions included *Juedische Rundschau*...and several other Jewish publications...[and] *Juedische Rundschau* was allowed comparative press freedoms [compared even with the 'Aryan' publications]. ...[Later, in] 1935 uniforms for Zionist youth corps were permitted -- the only non-Nazi uniform allowed in Germany. When [with] the Nuremberg Laws in late 1935...it became illegal for Jews to raise the German flag..., the same law stipulated that German Jewry could raise the Star of David-emblazoned Zionist flag."[\[160\]](#)

Verbovsky, "Leopold Von Mildenstein and the Jewish Question"

P. 6: The Holocaust did not have to happen. Prior to the Nazis' decision to pursue genocide, they considered alternative solutions to the so-called Jewish Question. Notable among those alternative solutions was an attempt, in cooperation with Zionist officials, to encourage German Jews to emigrate to Palestine. This plan originated in Abteilung 112/II, the Jewish department (Judenreferat), of the Security Service or SD (Sicherheitsdienst), the intelligence agency of the Nazi SS (Schutzstaffel). Later, Abteilung 112/II merged with a similar unit in the Gestapo, and this combined unit, led by Adolf Eichmann, had principal responsibility for coordinating and organizing the destruction of European Jewry. Before Eichmann, however, the SD Judenreferat was founded by a different man with a much different mission. Leopold von Mildenstein, SS officer and Nazi journalist, founded the Judenreferat in 1935 in order to promote Zionist emigration from Germany to Palestine as the definitive solution to the Jewish Question. However, his Zionism was contingent upon the movement's success in removing Jews from Germany. When domestic and international factors made such emigration impossible, Mildenstein left the SD and joined the Propaganda Ministry where, as chief of the Near East division of propaganda, he worked to undermine his former policies and incited Arab violence against Jews in Palestine.

PP. 7-8: Although a Nazi, he took a profound interest in Zionism and frequently attended Zionist conferences. He began to see Zionism as the answer to the Nazis' desire to force Jews out of Germany.

From September 27 to October 9, 1934, *Der Angriff*, the major Nazi newspaper in Berlin, published a series of articles written by Mildenstein entitled "A Nazi Travels to Palestine." The articles described Mildenstein's trip to Palestine in 1933 and his observations of Jewish settlement activity. The article series was not just a travelogue meant to entertain the *Angriff's* readership but also a position paper in which Mildenstein laid out a forceful argument for the use of Zionist emigration to Palestine as a solution to the Jewish Question. The position outlined by Mildenstein's articles resonated with Reinhard Heydrich, the chief of the SD, who sought to make his organization the only security/intelligence apparatus in Hitler's new Germany. In Mildenstein, he saw a man who could help him accomplish this goal by giving the SD the solution to the Jewish Question. In the summer of 1935, Heydrich put Mildenstein in charge of the Judenreferat, where he worked energetically for the next year

to increase Jewish emigration from Germany. He based his tactics upon his earlier experience, and he continued to attend Zionist conferences. He advocated policies that favored Zionist activities while severely inhibiting those of assimilationist organizations.

P. 15: In the spring of 1933, around the same time the ZVfD was beginning to negotiate with the Nazi government, a member of ZVfD, Kurt Tuchler, made an unlikely friend in Leopold von Mildenstein. Mildenstein was an SS officer and journalist who had been frequenting some of the Zionist conventions.³¹ He was an avid traveler and a correspondent for the Berliner Börsenzeitung, a financial newspaper in Berlin.³² According to Heinz Höhne, Mildenstein was friendly with a number of Zionist leaders and, at one of their conferences, became convinced that the solution to the Jewish Question lay in emigration.³³

Polkehn, "The Secret Contacts: Zionism and Nazi Germany, 1933-1941"

P. 57: The German fascists welcomed the conceptions of the Zionists, with Alfred Rosenberg, the chief ideologue of the Nazi party, writing: "Zionism must be vigorously supported so that a certain number of German Jews is transported annually to Palestine or at least made to leave the country." ¹¹ With an eye on such statements, Hans Lamm [prominent German Jewish journalist] later wrote: "...it is indisputable that during the first stages of their Jewish policy, the National Socialists thought it proper to adopt a pro-Zionist attitude."

Nicosia, *Zionism and Anti-Semitism in Nazi Germany*

P. 123: In 1935 and 1937, the SD sent observers to the 19th and 20th Zionist Congresses in Lucerne and Zurich, respectively. Leopold von Mildenstein, who, until his resignation from the SD-Hauptamt in 1936, was a forceful advocate of using Zionism to resolve Germany's Jewish question, attended the Lucerne conference in 1935, while Adolf Eichmann of SD-Amt II-112 attended the conference in Zurich two years later.

ביבליוגרפיה

הספרייה הלאומית של ישראל

Der Spiegel, Issue No. 52, December 19, 1966

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