

Jewish Telegraphic Agency

Latest Cable Dispatches

230 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. C.

Phone: ASHland 4-3093

NEW YORK, N. Y.

VOL. 1 No. 139.

Monday, January 20, 1936.

REICH WARNED REPARATIONS WILL BE SOUGHT FOR DAMAGES INCURRED BY FOREIGN JEWS

BERLIN, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- It was authoritatively learned today that a central European Government has informally warned Germany that it will demand full compensation for its Jewish citizens if they are not permitted to take their capital out of the country as a result of the drive against foreign Jews.

It was also learned that a number of other embassies whose Jewish citizens are affected by the campaign have started registration of damages incurred by their nationals. According to well-informed sources this action is preliminary to the bringing of collective action for reparations.

In view of the Polish Government's recent action to protect its citizens residing abroad, the Polish Embassy here is also expected to join in the collective demarche.

C.-V. ZEITUNG HITS U.S. MISSION OF 3 BRITISH-JEWISH LEADERS

BERLIN, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- Sharp criticism of the mission of the three British-Jewish leaders to the United States is voiced in the current issue of the C.-V. Zeitung, official organ of the Central Union of Jews in Germany.

Discussing the mission in the light of statements that it would be confined to formulating a plan to stimulate emigration of German Jews to Palestine alone, the periodical makes the following statement:

"It is an act of irresponsibility from the Jewish viewpoint, at a time when the League of Nations is endeavoring to create possibilities for German Jews outside of Palestine, to narrow down the scheme to Palestine alone."

The three leaders, Sir Herbert Samuel, Simon Marks and Lord Bearsted are en route to the United States on board the Majestic, scheduled to dock Tuesday. According to a joint statement issued prior to their departure their mission is "purely exploratory." "The delegation," their statement pointed out, "will seek to take counsel with all sections of those interested in America with the view to preparation of a scheme to promote emigration of Jews from Germany and to assist the emigrants to start new enterprises and find occupations in their new homes."

JABOTINSKY ASSAILS COUNCIL AT LONDON RALLY

LONDON, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- Addressing a Jewish mass meeting at Kingsway Hall tonight, Vladimir Jabotinsky, head of the New Zionist Organization, assailed the proposed Palestine legislative council as a negation of democracy.

The council, Mr. Jabotinsky said, would only serve to subordinate 16,000,000 Jews throughout the world to the will of 700,000 Arabs. He asserted that the proposed assembly, since it would offer a daily platform for the airing of conflicts, would inflame passions of the population.

WARSAW COMMUNITY EMPLOYEES STRIKE FOR BACK PAY

WARSAW, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- All employees of the Jewish Community here, including teachers in its schools, are on strike today because they haven't been paid in two months. The strikers demand immediate payment of the arrears. As a result of the strike, the offices of the Community are closed.

REPORT JEWISH ICE STAR HAS JOINED REICH OLYMPIC TEAM

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- The Associated Press, in a dispatch from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, scene of the Olympic Winter games, reports that Rudi Bell, German "non-Aryan" ice hockey player who was a self-exile in Paris and Milan, has joined the German Olympic team at the invitation of the Reich sports leader, Captain Hans von Tschammer Osten.

"He is Germany's sole Jewish Olympic representative thus far," the A. P. reports. "Rated as the nation's best hockey player, he came here a fortnight ago. His presence became known generally only today (Saturday) when he appeared suddenly as a driving power for the national Olympic squad."

"In the training match between the Olympic team and another picked team, strengthened by three Canadian professionals, Bell scored one goal and paved the way for a second."

"He had left the country for France and Italy when the Nazis started their anti-Semitic campaign, leaving behind him a weakened national team which had never regained its old power, despite the efforts of Canadian trainers."

"SPECTATOR" CITES ENGLAND'S BENEFITS FROM JEWISH EMANCIPATION

LONDON (JTA) -- Using the career of the late Lord Reading as a springboard, the "Spectator," influential conservative weekly, publishes an article in which it is asserted that the Jewish problem has been solved in England to the satisfaction of both Jews and Englishmen and to the benefit of Great Britain.

"The lamented death of Lord Reading must have set many thinking about the benefits which Great Britain has reaped from the policy of Jewish emancipation," the journal writes. "It is not a very old policy; its completion, so far as concerns Jews of Jewish faith, dates back no farther than 1860, the year of Lord Reading's birth. It has come down to us, like so many other policies which still serve us well, from the days when liberty became our national watchword. We made British Jewry at home in the British household, not by compelling it to come in, but by removing all restrictions on its freedom to enter. Can anyone doubt that we have gained enormously by doing so? And can any sensible person fear that we shall have cause to repent it?"

"It is quite true (the Nazis are right there)," the journal goes on, "that the Jewish mentality is a distinctive thing. Even those Englishmen who are most deeply attached to their Jewish friends must feel at times a profound sense of the generic, and not merely individual, differences which mark them off. One would not wish England to be represented in the world solely or even mainly by Jewish minds; for in truth then she would cease to be England. But a great nation, sure of itself, will not harbor the fear. England has absorbed into her community one foreign stock after another -- often foreign refugees who brought with them precious additions to her culture. Despite them all she has carried down through the centuries her unmistakable national character. Few nations do so little self-questioning, because few are so sure of themselves."

Turning to the contrast afforded by Nazi Germany, the "Spectator" declares that "Germany has descended to Jew-baiting, because she is not sure of herself. War and post-War years have shattered her nerves. The voice of thunder in which the Nazi enthusiast proclaims the superiority of his Nordic type is a poor substitute for the quiet confidence that would have taken it for granted and never troubled to talk about it. The nation of Lessing has renounced Lessing's teaching through fear. It persecutes the Jews because it dreads them; and it dreads them as a neurotic man starts at shadows or suspects malign influence in the most harmless objects."

The journal goes on to suggest that "if Germany wishes to continue to rank as a civilized country, she must pursue her purpose in a civilized way. Pogrom methods and Ghetto-making ought to cease; there should be an ordered transfer of population; for this Germany should not merely welcome the League's co-operation, but invite it; and she ought to be ready to bear the cost."

"After it has been effected and the Jews have gone, what then? The Nazis of today may point in history to many previous expulsions

of Jewry. They will have difficulty in pointing to one where it has benefited the expelling country; and there are instances like Spain's, where it did immense harm. In Germany's own instance it means uprooting a section of the people which has made contributions to science, medicine, learning, and literature out of all proportion to its number.

"We in England are not likely at any time to copy such an example; but our reaction to it should not stop at that point. Occupying as the British Empire does so large a portion of the earth's surface, and trustees as we are in particular for the development of Palestine, a large opportunity and responsibility belong to us and our kin. We ought not to be backward in acknowledging it, and we need not fear that we shall lose by doing so. The country which sent us Lord Reading's forbears lost Lord Reading, and we gained him. Many such gains for the future must be there today for the taking among the highly gifted stocks of German Jewry."

AGUDATH ISRAEL WORLD CONGRESS SET FOR JERUSALEM EARLY IN 1937

LONDON (JTA) -- The central executive of the Agudath Israel World Organisation, including representatives from Great Britain, Belgium, France, Holland, Lithuania, Austria, Poland, Germany and Switzerland, has decided to convene its world congress in Jerusalem early in 1937.

MISS SZOLD SAILS FOR PALESTINE TO RESUME YOUTH ALIYAH WORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- Miss Henrietta Szold, founder and honorary president of Hadassah sailed at noon yesterday on the French liner Lafayette, after spending a month in this country to foster interest in the Youth Aliyah, through which Jewish adolescents are transferred from Germany to the agricultural colonies of Palestine. Miss Szold is the director of the movement, with headquarters in Jerusalem.

During her visit here, the first in five years, the veteran Zionist leader's seventy-fifth birthday, which occurred on Dec. 21, was widely celebrated throughout the country. She spoke before numerous Jewish and non-Jewish groups on the work of the Youth Aliyah, which Hadassah has undertaken as its new project in Palestine in addition to maintaining medical and public health work there.

Miss Szold will stop in Paris for a few days before resuming her trip to Palestine. In the French capital she will confer with Jewish leaders to facilitate the transfer of German refugee children now in France.

Before sailing Miss Szold expressed her appreciation of American "receptiveness" to the Youth Aliyah undertaking. Her final statement was issued through the Hadassah headquarters after the Lafayette sailed, in order to avoid interviews at the steamer.

Miss Szold said:

"At the moment of leaving my American home to return to my Palestinian home in which the tasks await me that I have been privileged to bring before my friends and associates, and by the courtesy of the press before a wider public, I am impelled to express my appreciation for the opportunities offered to me during my brief stay in the United States to describe what has been achieved in the matter of removing Jewish boys and girls from Germany to Palestine, for them the land of freedom and promise.

"Still more important was the opportunity to outline the great need that remains to be satisfied and to win the cooperation of the American forces that work for light, liberty and happiness. I hope to be able, during my two-day stay in France, a country that opened its doors hospitably to the reception of German refugees to function as the interpreter of the Jewish youth movement to Palestine. The children of the German refugees in France are waiting for their transfer to Palestine as their permanent abode. I have no doubt that the French public will be as receptive as the American to the stimulus that flows from this unique colonization idea.

"In Palestine, which I expect to reach early in February, I shall arrive, I hope, in time to greet several groups of German adolescents, to the number of about 100, for whom places have been prepared in the rural settlements; in time also to participate in the permanent settlement of the first group which is to leave its foster home after two years of education in order to enter upon an independent, self-sufficient life for which its members have been prepared."

This group, Miss Szold said, consists of 59 boys and girls in the colony Ain Harod. Of these, 42 have selected agriculture as their vocation, and will establish a cooperative colony of their own.

The Hadassah headquarters announced that Hadassah chapters have purchased more than 1,000 trees through the Jewish National Fund as a birthday gift to Miss Szold. The trees will be planted on the grounds of the Rothschild-Hadassah-University Hospital, the medical center which Hadassah and the American Jewish Physicians' Committee will build on Mt. Scopus, Jerusalem. The National Board of Hadassah presented Miss Szold with \$5,000 for the establishment of model kitchens in three or four Palestinian colonies.

BLUMENFELD TO AID HEBREW U. FUND DRIVE IN EUROPE

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld, head of the organization and publicity department of the Hebrew University, will go to Europe in connection with a drive for funds for the university, it was announced today.

107,000 TOURISTS VISITED PALESTINE IN 1935

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- The Palestine Tourists Association at a meeting here today reported that 107,000 tourists visited the Holy Land in 1935. The association adopted a resolution urging the Government to facilitate the movement of tourists here.

TEL AVIV SUBWAY PLANS REJECTED

TEL AVIV, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- Without stating its reasons the Palestine Government has rejected proposals by a group of Jewish financiers to build a subway between this city and nearby Petach Tikvah to facilitate traffic.

ARAB EDITOR SAYS PARTIES SEEK MORE POWER FOR COUNCIL

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19. (JTA) -- If the Palestine Government grants the proposed legislative council more authority, a majority of the Arab parties would participate in it, it is stated by Abdalla Kalili, Arab editor, in an interview with Haaretz, Hebrew daily.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON GERMANY

issued by the

Jewish Telegraphic Agency

No. 5.

January 20, 1936.

The Visit of Under-Secretary of State Phillips to Berlin

On December 30th, William Phillips, the American Under-Secretary of State, arrived in Berlin to pay a two-day informal visit to the American Embassy and at the same time to study conditions for himself, especially with regard to the Jewish and Catholic situation in the Reich.

Upon his arrival, he invited the American correspondents in Berlin to a private conference at the American Embassy in order to learn their opinion on the above questions. Present at the conference were the representatives of the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, Chicago Daily News and Chicago Tribune. There was unanimous opinion among all the correspondents that after the Olympiade takes place, the persecution of Jews as well as of the Catholic church will become even more intense than at present.

I asked Mr. Phillips what the attitude of the State Department would be if the Nuremberg laws were applied in Germany to American Jews. I related to him the case of a Jewish dentist, Dr. Rosen, an American citizen, who has been residing in Germany for 31 years, retaining his American citizenship and who was ordered by the authorities to dismiss his "Aryan" servant maid under the Nuremberg laws despite the fact that he is an American.

Mr. Phillips was greatly impressed with this incident. He immediately inquired what steps the American Embassy in Berlin is undertaking to combat this treatment of American citizens. He emphasized to the jurist-consul of the Embassy that the State Department would go to the limit in making the German Government understand that it will not tolerate any distinctions in rights between Jewish and non-Jewish American citizens. He was very outspoken on the necessity of acting without compromise if any American Jews are mistreated in the Reich.

I then raised the question of American commercial interests suffering in the Reich because of anti-Jewish discrimination. I referred as example to the fact that American motion pictures directed by Jews or in which Jewish stars appear are not per-

mitted to be shown in Germany. Also that American firms find it practically impossible to send Jewish representatives to Germany and must on this account wind up their commercial activities in the Reich.

Mr. Phillips, after obtaining a clear, comprehensive picture of the Jewish situation in the Reich and the effect on American interests in Germany because of the anti-Jewish discriminations, also displayed keen interest with regard to the Catholic situation.

The correspondents present then raised the question of securing safety for American journalists in the Reich. They gave the Under-secretary a comprehensive picture of the difficulties under which an American journalist now works in the Reich no matter whom he represents. They expressed their fear that some of the American correspondents in Berlin may soon be deported. This is especially feared in the case of Louis Lochner, the Chief Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, and in the case of Guido Enderis, the chief correspondent of the New York Times. Both these American journalists have worked in Germany for years. They now fear deportation any day because of the new policy of the German Government in ordering out of the country all correspondents who worked under the previous regime and who still have ways of obtaining information other than through the official Nazi propaganda. The deportation orders usually come on no special ground, except the assertion that the particular correspondent is "misusing the friendliness which is extended to him as a guest in the Reich.

The correspondent urged Mr. Phillips to instruct the State Department in Washington to deport a German correspondent from the United States for each American correspondent deported from Germany. They pointed out that Czechoslovakia has adopted this policy and it has proved to be successful. Mr. Phillips promised his serious consideration of this matter.