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CATHOLIC CLERGY OF POLAND CONDEMNES ANTI-SEMITIC EXCESSES,
BUT CALLS FOR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ISOLATION OF JEWS

WARSAW, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- The Catholic Clergy has replied to a Jewish appeal for condemnation of anti-Semitic excesses by demanding the ousting of the Jews from the social, economic and political life of the country.

While condemning acts of violence against Jews, the clergymen, in a communique published yesterday by the official Catholic press agency, demand segregation of the Jews, declaring that Jewish youth was badly educated and dominated by extremist views.

The clergymen advocate Polonization of trade and industry, and assert that the Jews must aid in quieting the excited mood in Poland by not interfering with this "natural process." It adds that the Jews should free themselves of their own faults.

Excesses cannot be permitted from the Christian point of view, the statement says, and are unprofitable. "The greatest command of Christianity is the love of humanity, independent of race, nationality and creed."

Citing Germany as an example, the communique states that "wherever this command is broken, national hatred arises." It adds that "the Jews, however, are not without guilt."

The communique was issued in reply to an appeal in the Jewish newspapers for an expression on the part of the Catholic clergy against anti-Semitic terrorist acts. Recent bombings of synagogues and the beating-up of Jews on the streets were cited as instances.

PREDICT 1936 WILL BE PEAK DIVORCE YEAR IN REICH

BERLIN, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- Divorces in 1936 will reach an all-time peak in Germany as a result of the divorce law recently drafted by the German Academy of Jurisprudence, it is predicted in the German press.

Newspapers and Government officials are seeking to determine just how the proposed law, which would make race sufficient grounds for divorce, will affect certain classes of intermarriage. Interest is particularly voiced in the effect on intermarriages between "Aryans" and converted Jews and "Aryans" and the children of such unions.

Commenting on this aspect of the situation, the Voelkischer Beobachter, reflecting the Government viewpoint, makes it clear that "the blood principle and not the religious principle will be the determining factor."

A similar view is held by Hanns Kerrl, Reich Minister for Church Affairs, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Discussing the law in the official organ of the Academy, Dr. Risson, law counsellor, states that divorces will be granted wherever continuation of married life is rendered impossible on account of race. Divorces will be granted, Dr. Risson explains, if the applicant "made the mistake of not realizing the importance of racial affiliations."

Writing in Deutsche Justitz, State Secretary Dr. Freisler, declares that divorces will be granted where "continuation of married life hinders the fulfillment of obligations to the German nation."

The German Government, it is revealed in the Voelkischer Beobachter, is now engaged in compiling data on mixed marriages. According to the Beobachter, 1915 marked the peak of intermarriages when the proportion of marriages between Germans and Jews was 4.1 per thousand.

WELFARE COUNCIL PLEDGES AMERICAN JEWS TO AID GERMAN EMIGRATION

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- After pledging the American Jews to help raise the sums necessary to transfer 100,000 Jews from Germany, the 500 delegates of sixty-seven local communal agencies attending the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds closed their deliberations tonight.

A resolution was adopted recognizing the responsibility of the American Jews to help rehabilitate the Jews in Germany after Felix M. Warburg and Sir Herbert Samuel, spokesman for three British-Jewish leaders visiting the United States, outlined plans for aiding German Jews, particularly youths, to emigrate with the aid of gifts and loans.

Estimates of the funds needed for the undertaking indicated that about \$10,000,000 would be raised in the United States and \$5,000,000 in Britain. Sir Herbert assured the delegates that Britain would aid the emigration to Palestine and to British dominions and territories.

The resolution, introduced by William J. Shroder, president of the council, pledged its members to urge on their communities "the necessity for immediate and earnest efforts to raise the largest possible sums for the work of the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal and for the sake of the victims of this awful tragedy."

It condemned "the humiliation and degradation of the Jews in Germany."

The action was taken in anticipation of the announcement of a concrete plan, details of which are still being worked out, in response to appeals from Sir Herbert, Mr. Warburg and Mr. Shroder.

Sir Herbert assured the delegates that there is no plan to "ransom" German Jews or to specifically help the wealthy. He quoted the report of James G. McDonald to the League of Nations to show the "terrible plight" of the German Jews.

He emphasized the necessity of transferring Jewish youths, "to bring them if possible to countries where they can fill their lungs with the fresh air of liberty and where they are free from discrimination and degradation."

The main center of migration, Sir Herbert asserted, will be Palestine, assuring the delegates that the British Government was willing to cooperate. He promised that greater sums for emigration would be forthcoming from England and asked Americans to contribute more without jeopardizing local welfare.

Introducing Sir Herbert, Mr. Warburg said that if he were still Palestine High Commissioner there would be more peace between Arab and Jew.

The British delegation is devoting the next three months, Mr. Warburg stated, to working out a plan with American-Jewish leaders. "You will be asked," he said, "when our plans in New York are perfected to go out and raise larger amounts than we had planned to do. I sincerely hope that you will do it."

He urged wealthy Jews to "leave your children less and leave them the interest in these splendid German Jewish youngsters, who are entitled to a fair show." He urged support of both the J.D.C. \$3,500,000 appeal and the U.P.A. \$2,500,000 campaign. He also asked large communities wherever possible to conduct the campaign jointly.

Mr. Warburg called upon every Jew with some means to help place German Jews after they arrive in this country.

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At the opening session Sir Herbert and Mr. Warburg announced agreement on policy for the plan for expatriating German Jews. They stressed the need for large funds and appealed to the assembled philanthropic leaders for aid.

Other speakers during the assembly were Sidney Hollander of Baltimore, Mr. Younker, Joseph Willen of New York, Dr. I. M. Rubinow of Cincinnati and Harry L. Lurie of New York.

Officers elected Sunday for the coming year are: Mr. Shredder, president; Edward M. Baker of Cleveland and Ira M. Younker of New York, vice-presidents; Solomon Lowenstein of New York, treasurer and Henry Wineman of Detroit, secretary.

JEWISH GROUPS HERE HIT PALESTINE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NEW YORK, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- A resolution adopted by representatives of Zionist and other Jewish groups branding the proposed Palestine legislative council as "undemocratic and contrary to the spirit and intent of the Mandate" was forwarded today to the British Ambassador of Washington for transmission to his government.

Organizations represented at the meeting in the Hotel Astor last night at which the resolution was adopted included the Zionist Organization of America, the Poale Zion - Zeire Zion Party, Mizrachi, the Hashomer Hatzair and Hadassah. In addition, messages supporting the protest were received from Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, American non-Zionist member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine; the Union of Orthodox Jewish Rabbis; the National Council of Jewish Women; Morris D. Waldman, secretary of the American Jewish Committee and various Zionist and non-Zionist leaders throughout the country.

Dr. Karpf in his message emphasized that Jewish objections to the Council are based not on "opposition to democratic self-government in Palestine but to its form and degree of Jewish representation in it."

Morris Rothenberg, who presided, scored the council proposal as "an attempt to whittle down the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate." He charged that a council in which elements hostile to the mandate would participate would be unfair. Other speakers were Judge Julian W. Mack, Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Jewish National Fund; David Wertheim, secretary of Poale Zion, and A. L. Gellman, president of Mizrachi.

Dr. Karpf's message, sent from St. Louis where he attended the conference of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, follows:

Hope you will make clear to the assembly and press that Jewish objections to proposed Legislative Council are not due to opposition to democratic self-government in Palestine but to its form and degree of Jewish representation in it. The Jewish people through-

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... of inflammation of the lungs.

out their history favored and fought for democratic forms of government. They favor no less a democratic government in Palestine provided it is truly democratic, makes possible real cooperation between principal peoples in Palestine, is in accord with the spirit of the Mandate, and does no violence to the status of the Jewish people in Palestine granted them by international agreement through the League of Nations after two thousand years of waiting.

The proposed Legislative Council meets none of these requirements. This is the reason for its unacceptability to Jews. It is no more acceptable to the Arabs according to the declaration of the Arab Youth Federation and the Palestine Arab Party in their reply to the High Commissioner as reported in New York Times of January 20 last. I feel therefore that by opposing the type of Legislative Council proposed and by urging changes which will make it more representative of the real forces which are producing the modern miracle that is Palestine today the Jewish people are serving not alone their own interests but the best interests of all the people in Palestine.

PALESTINE PREPARING LAW CURBING LAND SALES BY ARABS

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- The Palestine Government is preparing a new law restricting sales of land belonging to Arabs, it was learned today.

A vigorous protest against the contemplated decree has been lodged with High Commissioner Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchop by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

He is quoted as having declared in a visit to the High Commissioner:

"You are forcing us to fight you as we fought against Lord Passfield."

(A storm of opposition was aroused among Jews in 1930 when Lord Passfield, as Colonial Secretary, issued a "white paper" drastically curbing Jewish immigration and sales of Arab lands. The restrictions were subsequently modified.)

Under the contemplated law, Arabs would be limited in their right to sell lands, depending on the extent of their holdings and the region of the country. An exception would be made in the Beer-sheba district, where sales would be freely permitted because of the scarcity of water and because there has been practically no Jewish colonization there as yet.

In other districts of the country, Arabs, in order to be able to sell land, would have to own a minimum of 120, 85 or 50 dunams, depending on whether the land lay in the hills or plains or whether it was near a city.

KARESKE GRAVELY ILL IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- Georg Kareski, president of the Reich Federation of Jewish Cultural Unions, is gravely ill, it was learned today. Mr. Kareski, leader of the German State Zionists, was recently seriously ill of inflammation of the lungs.

DENY JEWISH SCHOOLS IN TURKEY MENACED BY HEAVY TAXATION

ISTANBUL, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- Reports published abroad that Jewish schools in Turkey would be closed as a result of heavy taxation were declared without foundation today by H. Reisner, vice-president of the Jewish Community, in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Mr. Reisner declared that far from being heavily taxed, the schools are benefiting from a Government grant of \$50,000 to schools supported by minorities groups.

"The Jewish Community," he said, "has nothing to be alarmed about with respect to its treatment by the Government."

MACCABI PLANS COLONY IN PALESTINE

BASLE, Switzerland, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- Establishment of a Maccabi colony in Palestine and a training center for athletic instructors in London was decided upon today at a meeting of the actions committee of the Jewish sports organization.

WARSAW SHUTS POALE-ZION EDITORIAL, PRINTING OFFICES

WARSAW, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- The authorities today closed the printing shop and editorial offices of the Arbeiter Zeitung, organ of the left-wing Poale-Zion Party. The group's headquarters were raided last week by the police and many members found on the premises were arrested, but later released.

LONDON'S JEWISH SHOPS TO CLOSE FOR KING'S FUNERAL

LONDON, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- All shops in the Whitechapel district, London's Jewish quarter, will be closed tomorrow when King George V. is carried to his final resting place.

Every shop window in the section displays a portrait of the late King together with a message of sympathy.

Memorial services will be conducted tomorrow afternoon by Chief Rabbi J. H. Hertz at the Great Synagogue. Other memorial services will be held in the evening in all synagogues throughout England.

PALESTINE WILL NOT PROCLAIM TUESDAY DAY OF MOURNING

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27. (JTA) -- Tuesday, the day King George V is carried to his final resting place in London, will not be proclaimed a day of public mourning in Palestine, it was announced by Sir Arthur Grenfell Wachope, Palestine High Commissioner. The day of the funeral, Sir Arthur stated, should be marked by individuals and organizations as they think appropriate.

Private and Confidential

REPORT ON THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE JEWS IN POLAND

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Polish Jewry, over three million souls, is on the eve of dangerous developments. It is living on a volcano which may erupt at any moment. It is in a position more dangerous than that of the Jews in Germany--it faces the prospect of pogroms.

It is almost impossible beyond the borders of Poland to have full knowledge of what is transpiring in this country at the present moment with regard to the Jews. The strict censorship imposed on the local press, as well as upon foreign correspondents, most of whom are Polish citizens, prevents the truth from being known abroad. And the truth is that the situation of the Jews in Poland is such that only immediate, effective action by leading Jewish organizations can avert developments far worse than those that have taken place in Germany.

The Position of the Government

The key to the Jewish situation in Poland lies in the existing political conditions. It is no exaggeration to state that the present Cabinet and governmental system enjoy no support whatsoever among the existing political parties. No party supports the government and all are actively against it. The Government, therefore, dangles in air, without foundation.

Under these circumstances, it is only natural to expect the Government to fall soon or undergo substantial modifications giving it a lease on life. These changes, regardless of their political result, will be deplorable for the Jewish population.

Officially, the present Government derives its support from the Constitution and the Sejm. But the Sejm has no standing in the country since the last elections to it were boycotted by over three-fourths the population of the country. The Constitution, since the death of Marshal Pilsudski, has become unpopular.

Ranged against the present Government are the military groups of the nation, the parties of the Right, the Left and the Centre. The National Democratic (Endek) Party is as strongly opposed to it as the Polish Socialist (P.P.S.) Party. The Peasants' Party and the capitalist and middle-class political groups are also in the opposition. Even the "Gazeta Polska," the official Government organ, no longer represents the views of the present Government but those of a military group opposing the present regime.

Under these circumstances the Government lacks the courage to take any effective measures against the dangerous pogrom propaganda now being circulated throughout the country. The fall of the Government will be marked by an intensification of this propaganda that can only have catastrophic results.

The Jews in Poland are actually panic-stricken and fear that any change in Government will spell grave trouble for them. Their fears are justified. The anti-Jewish excesses occurring in Poland today are much more serious than any that have occurred in recent years.

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION AND EXCESSES

Never before has anti-Semitic agitation in that country assumed such a wide and well-organized character as today. Its results are to be seen on every hand.

In the small provincial towns there are cases of Jews being murdered but the censorship successfully prevents these incidents from coming to light.

In dozens of towns Jewish-owned stores are picketed just as they have been in Germany. Boycott agitation is conducted openly, with the acquiescence of the local authorities. Local anti-Semitic organs regularly publish in "blacklists" similar to Germany's the names of patrons of Jewish shops. Placards--"Buy nothing from Jews"--are posted in the main streets of many towns and cities and are not removed by the police.

New anti-Semitic newspapers have sprung up to supplement the old ones in Warsaw, Lodz, Lublin, Kalisz and many other centres. Their incitement to pogroms is open and outspoken.

The result of all this open anti-Semitic propaganda can be seen in the wave of excesses throughout Poland. Although the press is not permitted to report such developments, this correspondent has succeeded in registering seventy-four cases occurring during the month of November alone. And these cases are only a fraction of the number which took place throughout the country.

The excesses are being conducted in an organized manner and no form of brutality is overlooked. Knives are being used against the Jews. Acid is hurled in their faces. Jewish children are cruelly beaten and stabbed. Jewish students are tortured physically. Synagogues are bombed, Jewish cemeteries desecrated.

There is not a single university in the country where Jewish students have not been attacked. Many of the victims are still in hospitals. At the University of Poson, which has a Jewish enrollment of 80, twenty-three students were cruelly beaten during the recent excesses there.

These attacks are emulated in the elementary schools and in Chelm, a young Polish boy stabbed two of his Jewish schoolmates, wounding them seriously. In another school, a woman teacher odified a classroom by forcibly cutting off the "payes" (sideburns) of the Jewish children.

Bombs, Arson, Street Attacks

Bombs were thrown into synagogues in Lwow, Sosnowiec, Skoronowicz. In Sosnowiec, the synagogue which, incidentally, bore the name of Dr. Bernhard Kahn, European Director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, was demolished and a fourteen year old Jewish boy was killed.

Jewish-owned shops in Wilno, Kielce and many other cities have been bombed. Jewish houses were set on fire in Wengrow and Sokolowka. In the latter city, the anti-Semitic mob frustrated all attempts to halt the blazes which they had lit, and the houses burned to the ground.

Jewish passengers were attacked in moving trains at Otwock, Pabianetz and Skaziska. Jews were driven out of cafes in Tern and other cities. Aged Jewish passersby were attacked in the streets in Warsaw, Lodz and a dozen other cities. Chalutzim centres were attacked in Kattowice, Poson, Rybnik and Boehnio. Jewish children have been among the victims of the anti-Semites, even in Warsaw where they have been beaten up in the streets.

Against the Jews in Lodz and Lwow, the anti-Semitic gangs used a home-made, most efficient weapon formed by mounting razor-blades in a club, with sickening results. Jews using the streets; even during broad daylight, were victims of acid-hurlers.

Six Jews are officially reported dead as a result of these disorders; but there is little question that the toll of lives is higher.

The situation was extremely serious in the Opatchano region, embracing Kviff, Neistadt, Zarnoff and other towns, where anti-Semitic agitators aroused several thousand peasants and led them into a series of widespread excesses. Several hundred police were called out by the authorities, but the infuriated mob defied the police who were compelled to open fire to protect themselves from its assaults. Nine rioters were killed outright and seven more died later from wounds received. The official communique on the affair, the only version which was permitted publication, gave the number of dead as four.

The affair so greatly aroused the peasantry, which blamed the Jews for these deaths, that the peasants still refuse to buy from Jews and even refuse to sell them anything. The Jews dare not appear in the streets. Today in Kviff more than a month since the affair took place, Jewish shops still remain closed.

Appeal to the JDC For Food

In Kviff, Zarnoff and Adzovul, the Jewish population is suffering hunger as a result of the refusal of the peasants to sell them any foodstuffs. They were forced to send a delegation to Warsaw to appeal to the Joint Distribution Committee there to supply them with bread and potatoes and to help them move to other cities.

The memorandum which the Kviff Jews submitted to the Joint Distribution Committee is enlightening on the score of what Jews in Poland are undergoing today.

"On Friday, Nov. 29th, thousands of peasants began to invade our town," it states, "the police commandant warned us that he had not enough policemen to restrain the crowds and that he was afraid police reinforcements from the neighboring towns would arrive too late.

"Having no alternative, we left with all our possessions and fled for our lives to a neighboring town. On the way, however, we were overtaken by the mob which attacked us. So that we could get no help, the mob cut the telephone and telegraph lines...."

Enumerating the killed and injured Jewish victims, the memorandum appeals to the J.D.C. "in behalf of 300 Jewish souls" to rush food and medical assistance for the "bread-seeking Jewish victims."

It is worthy of note that the Jewish and non-Jewish press in Poland was forbidden to report these excesses. The J.T.A. service in Warsaw containing reports of those events for distribution to the Warsaw press, was confiscated. The Jews in Poland learned of these disorders only weeks after they had taken place when they were able to read in the foreign press the reports which the J.T.A. service had sent out during the affair.

The Attitude of the Government

A Jewish delegation visited Dr. Sukonik, the Chief of the Department for National Minorities at the Ministry of the Interior, to ask for government measures to combat the growing pogrom propaganda.

"Everyone in Poland today is an anti-Semite" the surprised delegation was informed. "We cannot assign a policeman to every Jew and we don't intend to hang our youth for being anti-Semitic."

The Government has been at pains to make it known through the official press that the allegation of its foes that it is friendly toward the Jews is not correct. It recently announced that in the last two years the number of Jewish students in Polish universities has declined tremendously. Similar apologetic statements directed at the anti-Semitic factions, appear in the official press almost daily. Their effect is to stimulate still further the anti-Semitic action which the Government does not see fit to proceed against.

Several groups of those who are close to the Government have in one way or another expressed their sympathy with the anti-Semites. Deputy Marchlewsky openly announced that a numerus clausus for Jews will be introduced in commerce. Deputy Boguzky of the Government Party openly advocated introduction of the "Aryan Paragraph" for lawyers. The former Polish Ambassador to the United States, Titus Filipowicz, who used to pose as a friend of the Jews, recently started publication of an anti-Semitic newspaper.

The Jewish Attitude

Unfortunately, there is no Jewish leadership in Poland today and the Government is aware of this situation. The Government has abandoned regard for foreign public opinion under the assumption that Jewish interest is centered in the German persecution and that the German situation overshadows any anti-Jewish developments that may take place in Poland.

Prominent Jewish figures have been meeting in small conferences to consider what can be done to arouse the Government to take an active interest in protecting the Jews. These personalities, however, are so few and so divided in their opinions that thus far, nothing definite has been achieved.

The present situation in Poland is very reminiscent of the days of the Bruening Government in Germany before Hitler came to power. The opposition forces see the anti-Semitic movement a good weapon for the organization of political revolts against the Government, and any group coming to power after the fall of the present Government, be it the anti-Semitic National Democratic (Endek) Party or the Army group, will have to bring into being laws similar to the Nuremberg decrees, coupled with physical terror.

In Jewish circles in Warsaw it is feared that within the next two months--at about Passover time--the present excesses will definitely assume a pogrom character unless immediate action is taken.

Polish Jewish leaders are very emphatic with regard to the great need for immediate, energetic action. The situation brooks no delay. The Polish Jews are absolutely helpless in meeting the situation and are completely dependent on help from abroad.