

# Jewish Telegraphic Agency

## Latest Cable Dispatches

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### GERMAN JEWISH LEADERS IN LONDON FOR EXODUS PARLEY

LONDON, March 3. (JTA) -- A delegation of German-Jewish leaders arrived here today to present plans to a private conference of Jewish leaders next week for expatriating German Jews.

The conference was called to set up the Council for German Jewry to supervise emigration of 100,000 Reich Jews over four years under proposals made by a delegation of British Jews headed by Sir Herbert Samuel while in the United States.

The German Jewish leaders are Max Warburg, Hamburg banker; Dr. Otto Hirsch, president of the executive of the Reich Representation of Jews in Germany, and Dr. Siegfried Moses, president of the German Zionist Federation. Their proposals will include plans for vocational training of German Jewish youth and for emigration overseas.

Meanwhile, the World Zionist Executive today completed separate plans for presentation to the council. These deal with colonization schemes centering on Palestine.

Discussion of the projects will commence in earnest with the arrival here of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who is on his way from Jerusalem, and representatives of the Joint Distribution Committee as well as other central Jewish organizations.

The three American members of the council, Felix M. Warburg, New York banker and philanthropist; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, and Paul Baerwald, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, when unable to attend the sessions will be represented by privately selected substitutes.

The council will be established on a fifty-fifty principle, including four Zionists and four non-Zionists with Sir Herbert serving as ninth member and chairman. The Zionist members will include Dr. Weizmann, Dr. Wise and Simon Marks. The non-Zionists will include Mr. Warburg, Mr. Baerwald, Lord Bearsted and Sir Osmond D'Avigdor-Goldschmid.

For the United States, the council will have only the function of advising on distribution of funds, since fund-raising is being handled by the United Palestine Appeal and the Joint Distribution Committee. In England, however, the council will serve both to raise funds and advise on their allocation.

The chief issue of the conference will be allocation of the \$15,000,000 to be raised over the four years. The Zionists are prepared to demand at least half of the total for Palestine, while the non-Zionists are at present opposing such division.

#### RITUAL MURDER SCARE STIRS POGROM FEARS IN LITHUANIAN TOWNS

KAUNAS, March 3. (JTA) -- The Jews of two towns were in a state of panic today with the threat of pogroms hanging over them as result of the disappearance of a Christian girl and a peasant boy.

Following the disappearance, the age-old cry of ritual murder was raised by the Lithuanian populace, which accused a Jew named Samson of killing the girl, a resident of Neustadt, for ritual purposes.

Although it was later established that the girl had been abducted by a whiteslaver, the Lithuanians forced Christian servant girls to leave Jewish houses and attacked Jews walking in the streets and in the surrounding country. Police arrested several hooligans.

In the town of Poniewiz, the as yet unexplained disappearance of a peasant boy has precipitated a tense situation.

#### POLISH NEWS SERVICE SCORED BY YIEDISH PRESS FOR SHECHITA REPORT

WARSAW, March 3. (JTA) -- A report of the official Polish Telegraphic Agency that kosher slaughtering had been prohibited in the Kartuza district in western Poland, and that the ban has evoked "general satisfaction," aroused bitter attacks in Jewish newspapers today.

Simultaneously it was learned that Jewish ritual slaughter had been banned in the cities of Czenstochow, Starograd and Gnesen.

The Association of Rabbis cabled large Jewish communities throughout the world calling upon them to join Polish Jewry in a second fast on Thursday in protest against the prohibition of kosher slaughtering and to repair to synagogues to recite psalms.

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In Wilno, which has a large Jewish population, the rabbinate proclaimed an additional fast day for March 24 in protest against the action of the Municipal Council last week in banning kosher slaughtering.

While separate cities were introducing the ban one by one, a Parliament Commission scheduled a debate on a national bill banning kosher slaughtering for Thursday. Jewish and non-Jewish experts will be examined on the question.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency report said that the Kartuja ban was promulgated under an old Prussian law, adding that it was "evoking general satisfaction from the whole population."

Jewish newspapers assailed the report asserting that for the first time a report of the official news agency was seeking to stimulate public opinion in favor of banning Jewish slaughtering. The newspapers pointed out in addition that this was the first case of the ban being introduced throughout a whole district.

Anti-Semitic newspapers joined in ridiculing statements made at a press conference of Jewish communities on Feb. 29. The papers denied assertions that the fundamental issue in the proposal for banning kosher slaughtering was the menace to the Jewish religion. They added that the Jews had already lost their fight.

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#### Sejm Shechita Body Names Priest As Its Expert

WARSAW, March 3. (JTA) -- The Parliament committee which will open hearings Thursday on the bill that would bar shechita, Jewish ritual method of slaughter, today announced that it has appointed Dr. Tsesav, university professor and Catholic priest, as its expert. Dr. Tsesav is author of a pamphlet which contends that shechita is not a Jewish law but merely a custom, a contention which forms the basis of Deputy Janina Prystor's bill to outlaw shechita.

Deputy Sommerstein vainly protested the appointment of Dr. Tsesav. Deputy Rubinstein is expected to withdraw as Jewish expert on protest against the appointment.

Tomorrow a declaration signed by 12,000 rabbis stating that shechita is based on the torah, Jewish law, will be presented to President Moscicki, the cabinet ministers, Sejm deputies and senators.

#### PALESTINE SPA EXPANDS TO MEET NEEDS OF TOURIST INFLUX

JERUSALEM, March 3. (JTA) -- Because of the heavy influx of tourists, the Hot Springs Baths Company, operating a health resort near the ancient city of Tiberias, at a meeting today decided to increase its capitalization from \$100,000 to \$375,000.

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The additional capital, it was announced, will be used for expansion which will necessitate the employment of a large number of laborers for an entire year.

The Industrial and Financial Corporation of Palestine and the South African Investment Co., Ltd., already largely interested in the Baths Company, have acquired large blocks of the new shares. Bernard Rosenblatt, chairman, presided at the meeting. The board of directors includes Col. F. H. Kisch and Dr. A. Badt.

#### JEWISH WATCHMAN OF PALESTINE COLONY KILLED

JERUSALEM, March 3. (JTA) -- Police were investigating today the mysterious murder of a Jewish watchman, M. Nadel, of the colony of Balfouria. Nadel was shot dead while making his rounds.

#### 763 "NON-ARYAN" NOTARIES OUSTED BY REICH

BERLIN, March 3. (JTA) -- It was announced officially that 763 "non-Aryan" notaries have been dismissed from their posts, 435 of this number being residents of Berlin and sixty-one of Frankfurt-am-Main.

#### RABBI I.L. BRIL DIES AT AGE OF 81

NEW YORK, March 3. (JTA) -- Rabbi Isaac L. Brill, rabbi, Jewish leader and former editor, died last night at the age of 81. He had been ill a short time. Funeral services were held today.

He had been editor of the Jewish Daily News for 25 years until its suspension. He was former executive secretary of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations and member of the Zionist Organization of America's executive committee.

He had been at one time public relations counsel of the HIAS and was active in the work of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. Born in Mainz, Germany, he was active as an editor in Berlin and London before coming to the United States in 1904. He was the son of Jechiel Brill, famous scholar and journalist who founded the first Hebrew newspaper in Palestine.

#### ELISABETH BERGNER UNDERGOES OPERATION

LONDON, March 3. (JTA) -- Elisabeth Bergner, Jewish actress in exile from Germany, underwent an operation today after having been stricken by appendicitis following rehearsal of the Sir James Barrie play, "The Boy David," in which she was to star. The operation necessitated postponement of the play for an indefinite time.

#### DR. ONGAR ARRESTED IN RUMANIA ON WAR CHARGE

BUCHAREST, March 3. (JTA) -- A charge that he had ordered the shooting of twenty-one Rumanian peasants toward the end of the World War resulted today in the arrest of Dr. Adolf Ongar, dean of the Bar Association at Tamisoara.

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The Jewish lawyer was seized after the anti-Semitic Lawyers' Union had denounced him to the police, asserting that he had ordered the shooting of the peasants in 1918.

#### SPREAD OF ANTI-JEWISH MATTER IN TORONTO HELD OMINOUS

TORONTO, March 3. (JTA) -- The widespread distribution of anti-Jewish literature in Toronto and other parts of Canada is "foreboding and ominous," Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, declared yesterday in a speech on "Why is the Jew Persecuted" before the Toronto Ministerial Association. Replying for the ministers, the Rev. C. D. Scott, chairman, said that Protestants were deeply interested in preventing the spread of anti-Semitism. The Rev. J. D. Parks attributed hatred of Jews to ignorance and lack of personal contact.

#### VIENNA PRINTER SEIZED FOR JEWISH BOYCOTT PAMPHLET

VIENNA, March 3. (JTA) -- The printer of the Christian Socialist newspaper, Wegweiser, was arrested today on suspicion of having printed a leaflet widely distributed throughout Vienna exhorting Jews to buy only from their co-religionists.

The arrest followed the demand of the Jewish Community for a police investigation into the origin of the circular, which bore a six-pointed Jewish star and said: "Jews buy only from their co-religionists."

The community denied in a statement that the leaflet had been issued from any Jewish source, and Jewish traders expressed alarm, seeing in the leaflet an attempt to mislead Gentiles into boycotting Jews.

#### PALESTINE STARTS MILITARY AERODROME IN TRANSJORDAN

JERUSALEM, March 3. (JTA) -- The Palestine Government today began construction of a military aerodrome at Zerka, Transjordan, the estimated cost of which will be about \$225,000.

REPORT ON THE GERMAN-JEWISH SITUATION TODAY

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March 4, 1936.

Part I.

Those who think that the Jewish situation in Germany is now at a standstill, labor under a misleading impression. Although Jew-baiting propaganda in the German press has somewhat declined out of consideration for the forthcoming Olympiade, the anti-Jewish boycott in the provincial cities is being continued at the same pace as before, and in many places Jews are constantly terrorised by local Nazis, especially by school children.

Influenced by their Nazi teachers at school, and by their Nazi parents at home, "Aryan" children are becoming a real menace to the Jewish population. In many towns, Jews are actually afraid to appear in the street fearing that stones will be hurled at them by Nazi youths. In numerous cities windows of Jewish houses are being smashed by youthful Nazis and Jews are molested in cafes, in cinemas and in other public places.

Jewish Memorandum to Nazi Government

The situation has reached the point where the Jewish communities in the smaller towns are appealing to the Jewish leaders in Berlin for assistance, asking them to seek the intervention of the central authorities to make life for Jews in the provincial places safer. Unable to appeal to the Nazi government in person, leaders of the central Jewish organizations in Germany are now working on a memorandum to be submitted this month to members of the Nazi cabinet, in order to give them a picture of the anti-Jewish terror in the country on the basis of facts compiled during February by Jewish investigators.

While in cities like Berlin, Frankfurt-am-Main, Hamburg, Munich, and others where there are foreign visitors, no anti-Jewish activity can be observed on the surface, the picture is quite different in those places which are not frequented by foreigners. In many towns in the state of Wuerttemberg, for instance, Jews are not being sold any foodstuffs. They have to buy their food at night under cover of darkness, in order not to compromise those "Aryan" grocers who, willing to deal with Jews, are afraid to do so during the day when they can be observed. Similarly, no Jewish store is openly patronized by a non-Jew out of fear for Nazi reprisals.

### A Survey in One Section of the Country

A clear idea as to how the Jews now live in the provincial cities in the Reich will perhaps be obtained from the following summary of a survey made in the district of the city of Kassel towards the end of last month. It shows that at least ninety per cent of the Jewish population there is now dependent on relief.

Jewish stores in this district have no income because of the fact that the non-Jewish population fears to enter them. The Jews are absolutely isolated. They cannot mix with the non-Jewish people. They cannot even visit a cinema. They are afraid to go to a cafe because of the molestation by school children in front of cafes which Jews frequent. The only place where Jews come together is the synagogue.

Anti-Jewish posters are placarded in every town and village in the district. In Asmuschusen the posters read: "The Jew is the robber of our last cow"; "Whoever shakes hands with a Jew is a traitor to the Fatherland." In Bebra, Bergheim, Dairade and Frankesberg, posters with anti-Jewish caricatures are being displayed in the public markets and at the entrance to these townships are signs reading: "Deutscher Junge, Deutscher Mann, Sieh Dir den Juden an;" "Krume Naze, Krause Haare, sind Euch Flucht fuer 1000 Jahre." The anti-Jewish posters in Brietenbach, Ehlen, Geismar are similar.

In Alteritte, names of "Aryans" are taken off the Winter Relief lists for patronizing Jews and are being displayed on pillars.

In Altendstadt, Elben and Ippinghausen, all private houses now have signs at their doors reading: "Entrance to Jews prohibited."

In Arbsbach and in Utterschausen, peasants are being deprived of membership in the village cooperatives for dealing with Jews.

In Bad Wildungen, Jewish houses were stoned early in February and all Jewish stores were forced to remove their signs. Jewish children are still being stoned in the streets by "Aryan" children. Most of the non-Jewish stores and houses have signs displayed urging the boycott of Jews.

In Borken, where 26 families still remain, the situation is unbearable. None can earn a livelihood. The only large factory there - "Preussen-Elektra" - issued an order prohibiting its workers and employees from buying in Jewish shops.

In Deinrade a "scare-crow" hangs in the market-place with a sign attached to it reading: "So are to be hanged all those who buy in Jewish stores."

In Dittershausen a list of houses which Jews may enter is displayed in the main street of the township reading: "In this township Jews are tolerated only in the following houses."

In Eschwege all shoemakers display signs: "Jews are not served here."

In Fritzler, Gulsaberg and Jessberg, all Jewish houses are painted with a Mogen David and with a stencilled inscription "This is a Jewish house."

In Gmuenden and Salmuenster Jewish children are being attacked whenever they are seen in the street. The local teachers have introduced the "Stuermer" in the school classes.

In Grebenstein, Jews are afraid to appear in the street because they are molested by Nazi children and fear provocations.

In Hoof, of 20 Jewish families, fourteen are dependent on relief. The fourteen Jewish children there are afraid to attend school. The windows of all Jewish houses were smashed during the first week of February.

In Kirschbana, Jews are forbidden to use the public phone.

In Spangenberg, bread and meat are not being sold to Jews. The local bakers who sell bread to Jews are refused flour from the cooperatives. Milk also was not sold to Jews until a week ago, when the ban was lifted. The Jews buy their bread at night and carefully steal their way in the dark to non-Jewish neighbors who provide them with bread.

In Michelsberg, all houses carry a sign "Jews cannot pass our threshold." Even horses belonging to Jews cannot be given shelter in stables owned by "Aryans."

In Zierenberg, the cooperative and private stores display signs: "Entrance to Jews prohibited." On the night of January 22, the synagogues in Zierenberg were demolished, five Torahs desecrated and the silver crown stolen. The teachers in schools order their pupils to write compositions on the subject, "The Jew as Murderer."

These are only a few of the many facts which make Jewish life in German so bitter today. The facts reported here are only from one district - the Kassel district - but the situation is the same all over the Reich.

#### Secret Orders for the Olympiade

During the Winter Olympiade an order was issued secretly to the local authorities in certain sections of Bavaria to remove the anti-Jewish signs "until further notice," in order

to prove to the participants of the Olympiade that "there is no truth in the reports that Jews are being persecuted." Hotels and public institutions were given secret orders to be polite to the Jews for the sake of the foreign guests. One of these secret orders secured by the writer is herewith reproduced. It reads as follows:

Streng vertraulich

Bad Tölz, Feb. 9, 1936.

Mitteilung an alle Gast-u. Grösseren Berherbungsst-  
otten.

Anlässlich der Olympischen Spiele wird auch Bad Tölz von zahlreichen Ausländern besucht werden, die leider noch immer eine falsche Auffassung über das neue Deutschland haben.

Das Gaststätten- und das Beherbergungsgewerbe steht im Fremdenjahr 1936 deshalb in vorderster Front. Die ausländischen Besucher müssen deshalb unter allen Umständen davon überzeugt werden, dass die Gastlichkeit Deutschlands von keinem anderen Land der Erde überboten werden kann. Im Benehmen mit der politischen Leitung bitten wir deshalb auch die Judenfrage sinngemäss zu behandeln.

Heil Hitler!

1.A.gez. Unterschrift.  
Kurdirektor.

After the Olympic Games

There is no doubt that once the Olympiade is over a terrific series of anti-Jewish measures will begin. This is no assumption. This is a fact of which Jewish leaders in Germany are as certain as are foreign diplomats there with whom this writer spoke. It is the opinion of the responsible Jewish leaders in Germany that Jews abroad must now be prepared for the relief action which may be necessary in September.

What can be done to save German Jewry from the expected blow?

In conversations with high foreign diplomats in Berlin the writer learned that the British and the American Governments are watching anti-Jewish developments in Germany with grave concern and also that the Czechoslovakian Government would be interested in helping the Jews to bring a case against Germany before the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. It is felt that such a case must be brought up before September, before the Olympiade is over - otherwise it will be too late.

How the Jews can bring charges before the League of Nations when Germany is no longer a member of the League and how such a case could have the definite support of certain Governments which are members of the League, will be described in the second part of this report.

End of Part I.

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Part III.

For Jewish leaders in the United States it will be of particular interest to know that the State Department is regularly informed by the American Consul General in Berlin on developments in the Jewish situation in Germany.

From time to time, the State Department also sends special enquiries to the Consulate for detailed information concerning facts reported in the American press.

Such an inquiry was made early in February on the question as to whether Jews of foreign citizenship residing in Germany are treated under the Nuremberg Laws in the same manner as German Jews.

The American Consulate in Berlin was not among those which received this notification. The American Consul General in his reply to Secretary Hull, however, confirmed the JTA report after confirming its contents with one of the Legations in Berlin which had received the notice.

The American Ambassador, Professor Dodd, has, on a number of occasions, touched upon the Jewish problem in his conversations with Goering and Hitler, indicating that the United States Government is watching the Jewish situation in Germany.

British Action

More specific action was taken this month by the British Government. Through diplomatic channels the British Government indicated to the German government - immediately after Hitler's threatening anti-Jewish address at the Gustloff funeral - that British public opinion is displaying special interest in the Jewish question and in the Church question in Germany. If the press campaign against the Jews and the Church were to continue in Germany, and if the sentiments expressed by the leading British newspapers with regard to these problems were to be continually ignored by the Nazi authorities, then Germany could not hope

for improved relations with Britain, it was hinted. It was explained that the British Government could not expose itself to sharp criticism on the part of the British press for entering closer relations with Germany, and that before such relations were further strengthened, British public opinion must be considered by the German Government.

In diplomatic circles, where these facts are known, it is believed that this action by the British Government checked the severe anti-Jewish drive which had already been mapped out by the Nazis in revenge for the assassination of Gustloff. Following this action, the Nazi press altered its bitter anti-Jewish tone and began to blame the Communists for the assassination of Gustloff instead of the Jews.

### The Trial of Frankfurter

It is hoped that the trial of David Frankfurter for the slaying of Gustloff will be a quiet affair. It is also hoped that the trial will coincide with the 1936 Olympiade when the Nazis would be reluctant to take reprisals against the Jews because of the great number of foreigners in Germany.

The Jews in Germany constitute too great a hostage to antagonize the Nazis by converting the Frankfurter trial into an open anti-Nazi tribunal. The less noise made around the trial, the safer it will be for German Jewry, it is felt.

There is of course the other side of the medal - the possibility of utilising the Frankfurter trial to show the world the extent to which Nazi Germany is subsidising Nazi propaganda abroad with funds from the Reich. For this, however, authentic facts and figures must be compiled, and even then serious thought must be given as to whether it pays to come out with this material or whether it would be better to make no demonstration out of the trial for the sake of the Jews in Germany who might have to pay for such a demonstration.

### The Boycott of German Goods

It is the definite opinion of outstanding foreign diplomats in Berlin that the Jews must continue the boycott of German goods if they wish to keep the Nazis in check against further anti-Jewish action in the Reich.

The present economic situation in Germany is, according to figures compiled by foreign diplomats through their own sources, very miserable and will become even worse. The situation has reached a point where government income from taxes and other sources does not cover the budget.

With no prospects of foreign credits, the German Government must either increase its exports or face very critical developments. The boycott of German goods abroad, if strengthened, can now more than ever before contribute to the collapse of Germany's economic system.



So serious is the economic position of Germany, that the Government is now considering the following three projects:

1. To introduce a special tax on large capital.
2. To have all those whose income has increased since the Nazis came to power contribute fifty per cent of their increased income to the State in the form of a special tax.
3. To introduce a two per cent tax on the turnover of all commodities including agricultural products.

Experts who are working on these projects are of the opinion that the first two schemes would not work out. The introduction of a special tax on large capital would frighten the German capitalists and would not bring into the German treasury an income sufficient to justify this measure and its unpleasant consequences. Likewise, the plan of levying a tax of fifty per cent on incomes increased since 1933 can not be realized, since those whose incomes have increased are nearly all members of the Nazi party and oppose this project because it would affect their own pockets.

It is therefore taken for granted that in order to save the internal financial situation, the German government will embark on the third project and will in the very near future proclaim a two per cent turnover tax.

Should such a tax be introduced, it would immediately lead to increased prices for all commodities, including foodstuffs. It would affect the worker and the peasant alike. It would unavoidably lead to increased grumbling and dissatisfaction among the population, which in turn would lead to stronger action on the part of the Gestapo.

### Subsidy of Exports to Stop

It is assumed by foreign experts that Germany will not be in a position this summer to subsidize its exports abroad the way this has been done during the last three years. Having no means to meet its internal budget, the government has no such funds to cover the losses of German exporters in dumping German goods abroad at low prices. On the other hand, foreign exports today constitute the backbone upon which Germany's economic system is built.

An increased boycott of German goods abroad, coupled with the difficulties which Germany is now facing in subsidizing her foreign trading would therefore be a severe blow for Germany this year. It would not only affect Germany's commercial system but it would lead to a tremendous unemployment which, coupled with the rise in prices of foodstuffs, would be likely to reduce Germany to a chaotic state of affairs.

"Germany is now at a very dangerous point," a prominent American diplomat told the writer. "The Nazi government can no longer squeeze the population which already resembles a squeezed lemon. Even army leaders are now urging a moderate policy towards the Jews in order to be able to go on with increased exports abroad and to obtain foreign loans. Without these two measures, Germany's military preparations will be greatly hampered because soon there will not be sufficient raw material for building of tanks, airplanes, etc."

Recently Germany has been boasting of its production of synthetic rubber. The production of this substitute, as well as the production of gasoline from coal, has cost the German government not less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  billion marks in subsidies to the factories producing these articles. The cost of producing synthetic rubber and the new kind of gasoline is from ten to fifteen percent higher than real rubber and gasoline. No private firm, therefore, is interested in producing these substitutes.

In order to stimulate production, the German government has entered into agreements with private concerns whereby the coverage of the deficit in the cost of production is guaranteed from the state treasury. In 1935 the German Government had to spend not less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  billion marks to cover this deficit - a sum which amounts to over 15 per cent of the entire income of the state treasury. This is one of the reasons why exports can no longer be subsidised by the German Government to the same extent as hitherto. The subsidizing of synthetic rubber production and of gasoline is consuming all the funds previously used for subsidizing exports.

END OF REPORT