

Jewish Telegraphic Agency

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75,000 GERMAN JEWS GET PASSOVER RELIEF, RECORD TOTAL

BERLIN, April 5. (JTA) -- More than 75,000 Jews throughout Germany, including 25,000 in Berlin, will receive free matzoth from the Jewish communities, a survey by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency established today. This is by far the greatest number of applicants for Passover relief in the history of Germany.

Passover articles in the German-Jewish newspapers generally emphasize the unsafety of the Jewish position and voice the conclusion that an exodus is the only solution.

An editorial in the Juedische Rundschau, organ of the Zionist Federation of Germany, states:

"The first of April in 1933 showed clearly that our wanderings are not yet over. Hundreds of years of apparent safety have been converted into an illusion. Since that first April we Jews of Germany have again been feeling the insecurity which is characteristic of the Jewish fate throughout the ages."

With the permission of the authorities, the Zionist Federation of Berlin today proclaimed a special Jewish National Fund Passover campaign. The drive will open tomorrow and continue until April 26.

NEW CURRENCY REGULATIONS HAMPER REICH EMIGRANTS

BERLIN, April 5. (JTA) -- New currency regulations published today are expected to create fresh difficulties for emigrants to England and South Africa.

Prospective emigrants to those countries are not to be permitted to take with them any merchandise, according to the regulations. Even machinery and tools for personal use are forbidden.

The regulations specify that exchanges of real estate between Jews leaving the country and Germans returning to the fatherland will be permitted only after special permits have been granted by the currency authorities.

55 PRZYTYK HOODLUMS GO ON TRIAL IN MAY; JEWS ALSO TO BE TRIED

WARSAW, April 5. (JTA) -- Fifty-five hoodlums charged with participating in the Przytyk pogrom of March 10, in which three Jews were killed and more than a score wounded, will go on trial early next month in Radom, it was announced today.

Also to stand trial will be a number of Jews who are charged with using revolvers during the disorders.

It is expected that 100 witnesses will be called to testify at the trial. A dozen Endek (Nationalist) lawyers have been retained to defend the hoodlums.

Presence of Jews among the accused is believed here to indicate that the authorities hold the Przytyk Jews to be equally responsible with the non-Jews for the pogrom.

"ARYAN" LAWYER WHO WED JEWESS EXPELLED FROM BAR

BERLIN, April 5. (JTA) -- The Frankfurter Zeitung today reports that an "Aryan" lawyer has been expelled from the Bar Association for marrying a Jewess.

The girl once saved the lawyer from drowning and helped him financially during his years of study at the university.

In expelling him, the Bar Association accused the lawyer of "vulgarly violating the duties of a German-blooded lawyer."

Commenting on the case, the Frankfurter Zeitung points out that the existing laws do not specify that mixed marriage is a sufficient basis for expulsion from the bar and concludes that the action taken by the association is to be taken as a precedent.

YUGOSLAV JEWS DEMAND RIGHTS BE PROTECTED

BELGRADE, April 5. (JTA) -- Taking cognizance of the increasing anti-Semitic propaganda in Yugoslavia, the sixth congress of the Union of Jewish Communities has adopted a resolution demanding that the authorities fully respect equality of Jewish rights.

The resolution declares that the latest anti-Jewish attacks in the press have provoked consternation among the Jewish population. The attacks and the rising tide of anti-Semitic propaganda are inspired from Nazi sources, the resolution points out.

"SOCIAL TENDENCIES" OF JEWISH FILM BRINGS BAN IN WARSAW

WARSAW, April 5. (JTA) -- The authorities today prohibited exhibition, because of its "social tendencies," of a talking film depicting the life of occupants of the Medem Children's Sanatorium. The film contrasts conditions in the sanatorium with the poverty in which children live in the Jewish quarters of the city.

ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE SPURS TARIFF DEMAND IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- Statistics showing Palestine's adverse trade balance grew during 1935 despite a rise in exports have spurred a movement for setting up tariff barriers against foreign goods. Imports totalled \$89,267,465 as compared with \$75,763,905 in 1934.

Exports rose in the same period from \$16,087,810 to \$21,077,430. It was explained that a large proportion of the excess in imports results from the flow of Jewish capital into the Holy Land in the form of machinery and equipment.

Much of the import rise is also traced to foreign "dumping." It is pointed out that because Palestine, as a mandated territory, cannot raise discriminatory tariff barriers against League of Nations members, she must stand helplessly by while foreign countries bar her products, yet cannot protect the home market against foreign competition.

Newspapers and manufacturers are pressing for uniform customs tariff protection, equally applicable against all countries. The daily, Haboker, declared in an editorial:

"The time has come when we must speak out. We cannot go on as things are now, for the present is a decisive hour for us. The Government must give us the protection of a tariff -- if it wants our industry to exist....

"One thing must be stated very explicitly: our economy is not that of a primitive agriculture and halting industry. There is creative power within our economy, power for elastic industry and far-reaching trade."

REICHSVERTRETUNG REPORTS ON EMIGRATION

BERLIN (JTA) -- Warm recognition of the assistance given to German Jewry by Jewish organizations all over the world and particularly by the American Joint Distribution Committee, the Central British Fund for German Jewry and the Jewish Colonisation Association, is expressed in the report for 1935 of the Central Committee for Relief and Reconstruction of the Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland, which has just been issued here.

The report gives a complete survey of the emigration movement of Jews from Germany. It states that up to the present about 30,000 Jews had left Germany for Palestine, and from between 15,000 and 20,000 for other overseas countries. In future particular attention is to be paid to emigration of family groups, especially of families belonging to the middle classes. An attempt is to be made to create a certain co-operation between emigrants possessing capital and those who are without any means.

The number of Jews capable of emigrating annually is given as between 12,000 and 20,000. The report states an attempt to settle at least half of that number in productive employment in Palestine and the other half in overseas countries will be made.

In reference to Palestine, the report points out that it is absolutely necessary that more certificates be at once issued to German emigrants, and particularly certificates for artisans.

During the past year 143 such certificates had been issued, while 2,719 persons left Germany for Palestine on labor certificates during the same period, and 910 left on certificates for relatives. About a thousand children were sent to Palestine by the Youth Aliyah.

In discussing the question of the emigration to European and overseas countries which is being carried out through the Hilfsverein, the report emphasises the growing number of such emigrants. Stress is also laid on the difficulties facing those who wish to emigrate to European countries. Altogether 927 persons emigrated from Germany in 1935 to European countries and 1,617 to overseas countries. Of these 1,618 were German nationals and 926 were foreigners and stateless. Several hundreds of thousands of marks were spent on assisting these emigrants to leave Germany.

So far as the problem of re-emigration is concerned, the report points out that 9,998 persons had been dealt with in this category as compared with 11,236 during the previous year. Forty-five per cent of these were cases of internal transference.

Between April 1, 1933 and December 31, 1935, a total of 9,669 Jews left Germany for Palestine on labor certificates as well as 827 schoolchildren and students, and 2,185 relatives, making a total of 12,671. During the same period 12,545 persons left

for other countries, 3,688 for European and 3,857 for overseas countries. The re-emigration for the same period amounted to 39,928 persons, of whom 32,420 were men. Altogether, therefore, 65,144 Jews had migrated during this period. These figures, the report points out, refer only to persons who had received public assistance.

The report next turns to the relief measures of the various Jewish relief organisations in Germany, and it points out that in Berlin 28.69 marks per head of the Jewish population are spent on relief, in Breslau 11.02 marks, in Hamburg 12.04 marks and in Mayence 19.63 marks. In a large number of Jewish communities about a fourth of the total income of the community is spent on relief. In Berlin the average of relief expenditure has increased from 22.84 marks per head of the Jewish population in 1934 to 28.69 marks in 1935; in Dresden, during the same period, the increase was from 8.50 marks to 13 marks; and in Stettin from 10.78 marks to 11.55 marks.

The report further discusses the position of Jewish education in Germany, particularly in connection with the law segregating Jewish children in elementary schools. The number of Jewish children in Germany between the ages of six and fourteen amounts to 44,000, of whom about 20,000, the report states, are already receiving their education in Jewish schools. At the present time 1,057 Jewish teachers are in employment and about 450 are unemployed. A large number of Jewish teachers will have to undergo a special course of training to enable them to cope with the new conditions.

The report also analyses the economic activities of the Reichsvertretung department for Jewish economic assistance, particularly in regard to the liquidation of Jewish enterprises. Altogether 62,000 persons sought advice from the various Jewish economic advisory organizations in the past few years. Particularly effective were the activities of the Jewish loan banks which number 60 altogether - 36 local banks and 24 district banks, an increase of 15 banks as compared with last year. The total capital of these banks amounts to 1,200,000 marks, about a third of which represents credits of the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation. Altogether about 880,000 marks were loaned out during 1935 to 2,200 persons, an average of 347 marks per person.

The report next considers the special measures taken to assist special professional groups, such as doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, chemists, teachers and artists, and it emphasizes the fact that about 35.9 per cent, or 2,145 Jewish medical practitioners in Germany are over 55 years old, and only .9 per cent are under 35. About half of the Jewish doctors in Germany, the report states, must be over 50 years old.

WARBURG TO BROADCAST HISTORY OF J.D.C. APRIL 10

NEW YORK, April 5. (JTA) -- Felix M. Warburg, prominent banker and philanthropist, who is national chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee's \$3,500,000 campaign this year, will broadcast a brief history of the committee over Station WEAJ, on Friday, April 10, from 7:30 to 7:45 P.M. it was announced today.

MUFTI STARTS "BLUE SHIRT" GROUP IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM (JTA) -- "Shirt" movements are growing in popularity in the Holy Land. Recently a "Greenshirt" organization was started here based on the Egyptian Wafdist "Greenshirts." Another movement is now being launched by the Palestine Arab Party which is headed by the Mufti of Jerusalem.

The new organization will have a uniform of blue shirts and khaki trousers and will try to enlist Arab youth. Jamal el Hussein, well-known Arab politician, and Emil el Ghoury are sponsoring the new group which will apply for government registration. It has about three hundred members.

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The dispatches will not be published on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 7 and 8, first two days of Passover.