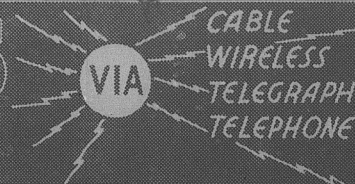


NEWS

from all over the world



by the

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30,000 BERLIN JEWS SLATED TO BE SHIPPED TO LUBLIN TODAY, DANISH PAPER REPORTS

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- The Berlin correspondent of the Danish newspaper Politiken reported today that the Nazi authorities will tomorrow begin the deportation of 30,000 Berlin Jews to the projected Jewish "reservation" centering around Lublin in Nazi Poland. The correspondent said that 22,000 Jews have allegedly already been deported to the Lublin area.

The deportees reportedly will be permitted to take with them only the suit they are wearing, some underwear and food for three days. The remainder of their property, the dispatch said, will be auctioned off.

Once in Lublin, the correspondent reported, the deportees will be placed in barracks and, with the exception of physicians among them, will be used in forced labor projects.

Deportation Drive Started by Hungary

BUDAPEST, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- The Hungarian authorities have started a large-scale roundup of Polish-born Jews -- especially in the territories of Upper Hungary and Carpatho-Russia which were annexed to Hungary as a result of the Munich pact -- with a view to deporting them into Poland, it was learned today.

Part of them will be expelled to the Nazi-controlled area of Poland, but most of them will be sent to Galicia, which is in the Soviet zone.

Several thousand Polish Jews, virtually all of them very religious, including numerous rabbis, were being held in Munkacevo, in imminent danger of being forced into Soviet Poland.

Reich Jews Cable Rescue Pleas to Kin in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 28. (JTA-Airmail) -- More than 300 cablegrams have been received by Jews here in the past week from relatives in Germany urging that they be rescued because they are threatened with removal to the projected Jewish "reservation" in Nazi Poland.

The cables request steamship tickets and affidavits permitting them to immigrate to Bolivia. The affidavits can be obtained easily, but the poorer Jews find it impossible to pay for steamship passage, which has risen greatly since the outbreak of the war.

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Several hundred Polish Jews in La Paz have obtained permission for their relatives to enter Bolivia, but have no addresses to which to send the documents. News has reached here that some relatives of Polish Jews here who were interned in France since the outbreak of war have left for Bolivia.

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Emigration Rate 2,000 Monthly; Forced Exodus Seen Completed in Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- A Berlin dispatch to the New York Times reported today that Jewish emigration from Germany, chiefly to Palestine and the Americas, has continued at the rate of about 2,000 each month since the war as compared with 3,000 before hostilities began.

The dispatch pointed out that efforts to fulfill the emigration program were spurred by the dwindling finances of the Jewish community, estimated as sufficient to last "a doubtful 18 months" longer under the increasing pressure of Nazi demands, and the prospect of being deported to the projected Jewish "reservation" in Poland.

A Bruenn dispatch to the Times yesterday reported that a transport of 300 Jews aged 18 to 30, most of them unemployed Sudetenland refugees, had left for Poland on Oct. 31. The report said it was becoming apparent that the deportation of Jews was now "extending to the entire territory of the protectorate."

The New York Herald Tribune reported from Berlin yesterday that the Jews in the Old Reich would follow their co-religionists from other German territories into the Jewish "reservation." The Tribune correspondent, Beach Conger, said that the entire process of forced emigration was expected to be completed within the year and would result in "Germany proper having no Jewish inhabitants."

NAZI SADISM BRINGS DEATH TO MANY WARSAW JEWS ENGAGED IN DEBRIS REMOVAL

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third in a series of dispatches by Mendel Mozes on the fate that has overwhelmed 1,500,000 Jews in Nazi Poland.

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WILNO, Lithuania, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- Nazi sadism against the Jews in Poland is assuming unspeakable proportions, especially in the compulsory removal of debris to which exclusive Jews of all ages, including women and children, have been drafted.

In Warsaw and vicinity, according to eyewitness accounts related to this correspondent, the popular procedure is to compel Jews to climb to the top of wall remnants of ruined multi-storied buildings. The conscripts are forced to break up the walls from the top, thus endangering their own lives and the lives of other conscripts below.

Often workers have been killed by collapsing walls. Others are crushed to death or are crippled when they lose their balance and fall. Nazi foremen standing at a distance spur on "lazy Jews," frequently shooting into the air to keep them at their tasks.

"Accidental" deaths of Jews engaged in clearing up ruins have become a daily phenomenon.

Another popular form of torture among the Nazis is ordering the survivors to bury the dead.

Deal on Debris Removal Reported

WILNO, Lithuania, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- The Nazi authorities in Warsaw, it was learned today, have accepted an offer by the Jewish Community to supply a daily quota of 500 Jews for use in removal of war debris from the city's streets. The community also undertook to pay the Jews at the rate of one zloty daily for their work.

In exchange for the offer, it was understood, the Nazis agreed to discontinue the practice of hunting down Jews in the streets for enforced labor service. It was considered doubtful, however, that the practice would be discontinued.

News of the arrangement brought thousands of Jews to the Community's offices begging for work. Among the applicants were numerous notables and intellectuals, including the well-known choral conductor, M. Schneur.

Meanwhile, a Nazi order for registration of all Jews between the ages of 18 to 40 aroused apprehensions that they would be transported for enforced labor.

Among prominent Jews reported arrested in Warsaw is Lydia Zamenhof, daughter of the late Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, founder of Esperanto, the international language. Miss Zamenhof visited the United States on a lecture tour earlier in the year.

Diplomat Gives Eye-Witness Account of Conditions in Warsaw

BUDAPEST, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- A detailed report on the situation of the Jews in Warsaw under the Nazi regime has been given to this correspondent in written form by a diplomat of a neutral country who was one of the 36 foreign diplomats taken in a special train from Berlin to Warsaw for a 48-hour visit.

The diplomat, having previously served as an envoy in Warsaw for some years, was in a particularly good position to check on the Jewish situation there by visiting the Jewish sections and talking to Jews and Poles whom he had known previously. This report, which pictures the situation as it existed on Oct. 16, follows:

"Upon our arrival we found Warsaw in complete chaos. The Germans had not yet succeeded in establishing order. The head of Warsaw is still the former mayor, Starzynski, but he must sign everything which a certain Dr. Otto orders him to sign.

"No civil administration exists yet and the city remains under a military administration. I gained the impression that everybody, especially the Jews, are awaiting with great fear the establishment of a civil administration. Although the military avoids practicing any special Nazi anti-Semitism, the Jews in Warsaw are nevertheless severely hit by special anti-Jewish measures.

"There is, for instance, the order prohibiting Jews from drawing from their banking accounts more than 25 zlotys (about \$5). With the great shortage of food and the increase in prices, this restriction is felt very severely.

"On the day when I left Warsaw the authorities started a systematic requisitioning of cash, going from house to house and confiscating all the cash over 2,000 zlotys without even depositing it in blocked accounts to the names of the owners but simply issuing requisition receipts. Everybody told me that this requisitioning was carried out in Jewish houses alone.

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"During my 48 hours' stay, Warsaw was still without water and electric light. The Germans, however, were anxious to restore the water and light systems and drafted for this work not only war prisoners but also civilians. I read today in the foreign newspapers that only Jews and war prisoners were conscripted for this work. It is possible that the non-Jews were later released from the labor but what I saw was that Jews and non-Jews were equally driven to do this work.

"Many people could be seen in the streets, all busying themselves with the single purpose of finding food. People were leaving their homes in the early hours of the morning and were only too happy if they returned late in the evening with small quantities of vegetables and butter for which heavy money was paid to peasants from neighboring villages.

"No bread is available, except the ration given by the municipality. This ration is given by apartments and not by person so that large families get as much as single people who occupy apartments by themselves.

"The city still presents a picture resembling one hit by an earthquake. It would not be correct to say that the Jewish quarter has suffered more than others. I was to the Nalewki, Leszno, Gensia, Dzika and Smotcha (Jewish sections) and my opinion is that the devastation there is not greater than in other sections of Warsaw.

"The Jewish streets which suffered most are Chmielna, especially the part lying between Marszalkowska and Bracka, and also Graniczna, particularly the portion between Krolewska and the Saxon Gardens. Only the left side of the street remained. Marszalkowska has suffered heavily but is not completely demolished, as was reported.

"Yasna Street, where the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the American Consulate offices were located, is demolished in the vicinity of the PKO Building. A complete block of houses is demolished on Marszalkowska Street near the railway station where the offices of the Orbis travel company were located.

"Similarly many houses are demolished on the streets Wilcza, Piusa, Hoza and Aleja Ukadowska, where the American Embassy and other embassies were located. Most damaged of all is Aleja Jerosolimska.

"More devastated than Warsaw is the Jewish-populated Praga suburb, where only a few houses remained standing. The chalutzim (Palestine pioneer) colony Grochow near Warsaw is wiped out and nothing but earth remained there.

"I was told in Warsaw that about 29,000 civilians were killed. Dead bodies can still be seen under the ruins of buildings. While seeking food the population is also busy seeking relatives under the ruins. No one in Warsaw is in a position to give information as to his family or friends since no one knows who is where because during the bombardment many fled and were separated.

"Only three cafes are open in all of Warsaw. They are the Cafe Europe, Cafe Bristol and.....(name lost in wireless transmission). In the latter I had coffee with a small piece of bread, paying quite a high price. Radio tubes are requisitioned so as to bar the hearing of foreign stations. Mail is not yet functioning, nor is railway communication, except for the military. The general mood of the population is extremely depressing.

"The largest synagogue on Tlomaska Street remained intact. I am, however, not in a position to state whether the Jewish Community and other Jewish institutions still exist."

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Pre-War Anti-Nazi Activities Probed

PARIS, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- It was reported here today that the Nazi authorities in Warsaw have started an investigation to determine the extent of pre-war anti-Nazi activities conducted by Jewish organizations and institutions.

German troops stationed on the Poniatovsky Bridge connecting Praga and Warsaw have been ordered to bar Praga Jews from entering Warsaw in search of food or medical aid, it was also reported here.

Nazis Fail to Win Cooperation of Poles

WILNO, Lithuania, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- Reliable advices reaching here today indicated that Nazi efforts to win over some Polish groups to a cooperative attitude have failed, even extremists refusing the German bids with the reported retort that "there is no Hacha (president of the Czech protectorate) among us."

The single Polish daily newspaper being published is staffed by repatriated Poles. Not a single Polish journalist of pre-war Poland is contributing to the newspaper.

Not even Polish anti-Semites are cooperating with the Germans. Their spokesmen declare that they "have their own case to settle with the Jews, but we are not ready to settle it with a German whip over us."

9,000 JEWS REPORTED IN REICH HUNGARIAN 'NO-MAN'S-LAND'

PARIS, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- French newspapers reported today the existence of a "no-man's-land" colony comprising 9,000 Jews in the Burgenland section of the German-Hungarian frontier.

The Jews, according to the Havas News Agency, had been arrested by the Gestapo last July in raids throughout Austria. They were subsequently forced across the border into the "no-man's-land" area, having been deprived of their passports, left with ten marks each and warned that they would be shot if they attempted to return to German soil.

The majority of the victims were said to have lived in Austria for 25 years. Their property was confiscated by the Nazis on various pretexts.

HUNGARY SPEEDS OUSTING OF JEWS FROM ECONOMIC LIFE

BUDAPEST, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- The Hungarian authorities have introduced a so-called policy of "complete Sabbath for the entire week" for the Jews by depriving practically the entire Jewish population of the right to work and make a living.

Taking advantage of the world's preoccupation with the war, which makes attention to the Jewish question in Hungary unlikely, the Government is pursuing its anti-Jewish policy ruthlessly and is pushing the Jews out of all economic positions and employment.

This correspondent found the Jewish situation in Budapest much worse than it was a few months ago when he visited here. The official anti-Semitism embodied in the so-called "Jewish law" is being carried out at a much faster tempo than was even foreseen in the law.

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Despite the fact that under the "Jewish law," Jews are supposed to be dismissed from commercial, industrial and other enterprises gradually, over a period of several years, there are already many enterprises which are "Judenrein" (free of Jews) because the authorities have indicated that no trade licenses will be issued for the year 1940 to firms which have Jews in their employment.

In view of this threat all restaurants, even those owned by Jews, are now dismissing all their Jewish waiters in order to secure the 1940 licenses. The same is true in other fields.

After Soviet Russia had become a direct neighbor of Hungary some expected that the Soviet policy of considering anti-Semitism a crime might perhaps influence the Hungarian attitude toward the Jews. This, however, has proved to be a false assumption as it is now asserted in Budapest that an agreement exists between the Soviet and Germany defining their respective spheres of influence, with Hungary assertedly given to understand that she fell into the German sphere.

This explains, perhaps, the strictness with which the anti-Jewish actions are now being carried out. There is no doubt that Hungary intends no relaxation in her anti-Jewish laws and it is obvious that harder days are yet to come for the Jews in Hungary.

At Budapest University this semester not a single Jew was admitted as a medical student, and throughout Hungary only three Jewish students were permitted to register for the medical faculty. This despite the fact that all provinces of Hungary suffer from an acute shortage of medical and sanitary facilities and the declaration made by a Cabinet member that there is only one doctor for every 40 villages, as a result of which each village can be visited by a physician only once every fortnight.

In the State railways all Jewish physicians and medical officers have been dismissed regardless of the length of their service. The few Jews who remained on the staffs of newspapers have all been given dismissal notice.

The ousting of Jews from commerce, industry and the professions is driving Hungarian Jewry to despair. The number of Jews compelled to seek charity from Jewish institutions is growing daily and has reached the point where the Budapest Jewish Community has been obliged to appeal to every Jew still earning something to tax himself voluntarily to help meet the growing needs of the unemployed and starving.

Hopeless and without future is the situation of Jewish youths, who have no access any longer to any kind of work and have no place to which they can emigrate.

ROOSEVELT'S SATISFACTION WITH DOMINICAN PROJECT CITED BY McDONALD

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- James G. McDonald, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Political Refugees, upon his return from Washington today issued a statement emphasizing President Roosevelt's satisfaction that actual steps can now be taken to begin settlement of European refugees in the Dominican Republic, following the official announcement made by ex-President General Rafael L. Trujillo that his country will immediately admit 500 selected refugee families without the payment of the usual \$500 immigration fee.

"The Dominican Republic offers the first immediate concrete step toward clarifying many of the problems inherent in settling mass populations anywhere in the world other than Palestine," Mr. McDonald said. "The Dominican Government has just made a written, precise proposal of terms of settlement which look toward the ultimate absorption of 100,000 people

"Significant in our minds is the generous and realistic attitude of the Minister to the United States from the Dominican Republic, His Excellency Andres Pastoriza, who has stated on behalf of his Government that they are not actuated only by humanitarian impulse but by the fact that just as our United States has been built into a great nation by pioneers of other lands, refugee immigrants will further contribute to the constructive progress of the Dominican nation.

"The President's Advisory Committee has had the Dominican experiment under careful and constant consideration since the Intergovernmental Committee's Conference in Evian in July 1958.

"Preliminary studies made by a Commission of experts selected by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, leading authority on resettlement, recommend settlement in the Dominican Republic, pointing to the necessity of soundly worked out long-term plans which must however begin on a small, modest scale.

"Conditions of life for the refugees are reported favorable. Plans provide agricultural settlement of a non-sectarian nature with full guarantees for free exercise of religion and all rights and privileges enjoyed by citizens of the Republic. Full citizenship is to be granted in two years.

"Settlement will take place under the auspices of a non-profit corporation financed by interested groups under the leadership of Mr. James N. Rosenberg, Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation. Within the next month it is expected that specialists in settlement projects will leave for the Dominican Republic to lay the foundation for future work.

"Since the future success of the project depends largely on the human material involved the refugees themselves, careful steps are being taken in selecting men and women who can settle successfully in the Dominican Republic."

LABOR GROUP LAUNCHES \$1,000,000 CAMPAIGN FOR PALESTINE AID

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- A million dollar campaign in support of Palestine labor institutions was launched here today at a conference of the National Labor Committee for Palestine, which was attended by more than 2,000 delegates from all sections of the country.

Ending a two-day session, the conference adopted at the same time a declaration of sympathy for the plight of Jews in various parts of Europe, embodying an outline of the role Palestine has played and can continue to play in alleviating their situation and calling upon all Jews to support that role.

Resolutions adopted included pledges of support for the Palestine Workers' Bank and the Nachshon, maritime association sponsored by the Histadruth.

A delegation representing all Jewish trade unions in America pledged to raise a minimum of \$100,000 toward the Geverkshaften quota of \$1,000,000. Workmen's Circle branches in New York, Boston and Chicago pledged a minimum of \$25,000, while landsmanschaften organizations undertook to raise at least \$10,000.

The conference heard messages from Senator Robert F. Wagner, who reiterated his belief that the gates of Palestine should be kept open to the limit of the economic absorptive capacity, from ex-Premier Leon Blum, President Chaim Weizmann of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and others.

All officers were reelected, including Joseph Schlossberg, national chairman, and Isaac Hamlin, national secretary. Speakers at the convention, which opened at Mecca Temple and concluded at the Hotel Pennsylvania, included Israel Mereminsky, general secretary of the Histadruth, Baruch Zuckerman, Dr. May Baer, Dr. Arish Tartakower, Sholem Asch, Ab Cahan, Alexander Kahn, Mr. Schlossberg and others.

BRITAIN SEEN READY TO ACCEPT POLISH NATIONALS IN ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- The British Government will be prepared to make an arrangement whereby Polish nationals resident here can discharge their military obligations with the British forces instead of the Polish Legion if the Polish authorities request it, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was authoritatively informed today.

It was stressed, however, that the Polish Government has a prior claim on the services of its citizens.

Special consideration will be accorded to Polish citizens resident here who are unable to speak Polish or for other reasons prefer to serve with the British Army instead of in the Polish Legion, for which they have been mobilized, Polish circles said.

All Polish citizens subject to the general levy must register with the Polish military commission at the consulate. At that time they may present applications for permission to serve in the British Army instead, giving their reasons. It is indicated authoritatively that an applicant's inability to speak Polish would be considered as a serious reason for granting the application.

Generally, the same principles are applicable here as in France, where Polish citizens are given the option of serving with the French or Polish forces.

Polish circles here stressed the desire of the authorities to make it as easy as possible for those Polish citizens who were raised here and do not speak Polish and who would be more valuable to the British Army than in the Polish Legion, where they would not understand commands.

This ruling is expected considerably to allay the anxieties of some hundreds of Jews here who acquired Polish nationality after the war, although never resident in the Polish State nor speaking Polish, and who are worried about having to serve in an army in which they would not know the language of command and would have no friends or associates.

PALESTINE ENTRY VISAS OBTAINED FOR POLISH JEWISH CHILDREN AGED 10 to 15

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5. (JTA) -- The Rumanian Zionist Organization was informed today that a number of Palestine immigration certificates have been obtained for Polish Jewish children between the ages of 10 and 15, and the organization is now trying to raise funds for their emigration.

At the same time, the Zionist Organization and Dr. Ignace Schwartzbard, Polish Zionist leader, cabled to Dr. Solomon Goldman, president of the Zionist Organization of America and Dr. Stephen S. Wise urging them to support the appeal to the Palestine High Commission for admission of numerous Polish refugees in Rumania whose residence permits are nearing expiration.

Dr. Henry Rosmarin, Polish Jewish leader, has left for Tel Aviv and Engineer Ansel Reiss is leaving for Palestine shortly, where it is understood he will be in charge of immigration of refugees from Poland.