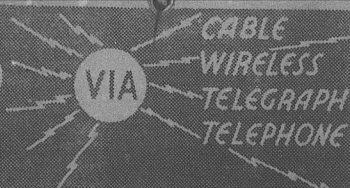


# NEWS

*from all over the world*



*by the*

## JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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### NAZIS COMPLETE PLANS FOR 'FINE' ON WARSAW JEWS; LEVIES COLLECTED IN OTHER TOWNS

WILNO, Lithuania, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- Preparations have been completed for the early imposition of a collective "fine" against the Warsaw Jewish population, which numbered about 350,000 before the war, it was learned here today. The "fine" will be based on a general census of the Jewish community just completed by the official central Jewish organization in the former Polish capital.

The census figures have been turned over to a special Nazi statistical commission for elaboration. A "fine" commission, comprising high German tax and Gestapo officials, is already functioning and has allocated the proportions of the levy that is to be paid by each Jewish family.

In many towns in the German zone, "fines" have already been imposed and collected in the most drastic manner. The Jewish community in the town of Radom has been ordered to pay 325,000 zlotys (about \$60,000 at pre-war rates) and half of the sum has been collected.

A levy of 100,000 zlotys was assessed against the few hundred Jews in the township of Chmielnik, in the Kielce district, and collected by confiscation of their entire fortune.

Meanwhile, the Nazi authorities in Warsaw have accepted an offer by the Jewish Community of that city to supply hundreds of workmen daily for compulsory work in removing war debris.

As a result, the Nazi practice of snatching Jews from the streets for the compulsory labor service has been partially discontinued, although there are still some instances of the snatching occurring in the early hours of the day.

In addition to the community arrangement, every Jewish-owned house in the city is obliged to supply three Jewish laborers for debris removal work each day. These laborers are not paid by the Nazi authorities, being compensated instead by the Jewish Community at the rate of three to five zlotys (57 to 95 cents at pre-war rates) per day.

JEWS FLEE VIENNA TO AVOID SHIFT TO 'RESERVATION'; REMOVAL OF 400,000 FROM REICH PLANNED

PARIS, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- Jews are fleeing Vienna and hiding to avoid removal to the projected Jewish "reservation" in the Lublin area of Nazi-occupied Poland, it was reported here today through Scandinavian countries.

Special concentration camps have already been established within the "reservation" where about 8,000 Jews are kept isolated behind barbed-wire, reports said.

Plans have been laid in Berlin to force between 400,000 and 465,000 Jews from the Reich -- including 65,000 from Vienna alone -- to move to Lublin, it was declared.

In order to avoid scenes, the Nazis in Vienna do not permit family members of expelled Jews to come to the train when they leave. Each Jew is permitted to take with him 500 marks in Polish zlotys, certain tools, two suits of working clothes, one Winter coat, one pair of shoes, four suits of underwear, a dozen handkerchiefs and four pairs of socks.

SAGA OF 2 MONTHS OF WAR TOLD BY MOZES; LEFT WARSAW UNDER HAIL OF BOMBS, BULLETS

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a new series of dispatches by Mendel Mozes describing his experiences since outbreak of the war. Mr. Mozes was chief of the Warsaw bureau of the J.T.A. for many years.

WILNO, Nov. 8. (JTA-By Wireless). -- With the nightmare of two months of war still hanging over me and my heart full of sorrow I shall attempt to give an uncolored, truthful picture of my experiences in Poland, although I am aware that it will serve only as a dim reflection of the tragedy and sufferings which cannot be realized by one who has not lived through them.

I was in Switzerland toward the end of August when Chancellor Adolf Hitler decided to throw the match into the powder barrel. I could have remained there untroubled but decided to return to my fatherland and continue my duties. I do not regret the decision, despite my experiences.

I proceeded to the Italian frontier, intending to reach home via Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary, but, although my papers were in order, the Italian frontier guards declared: "Polack? Entrance forbidden!" and removed me from the train. I retraversed Switzerland to Paris, finding the French capital already blacked out and communication with Warsaw impossible. I continued on to London where on Thursday, Aug. 31, I succeeded in obtaining passage on a Dutch plane and, after an exciting flight, crossed Gdynia and landed in Warsaw. It was the last commercial plane to reach the capital.

I reached Warsaw at 6 p.m. on Thursday. Twelve hours later German planes and tanks violated Polish territory and started their bombing and destruction.

On Friday at 6 a.m. I was awakened by the first air raid on Warsaw. At 9 a.m. news was received of the bombing of a Jewish children's home in nearby Otwock. The same day I went there and saw the unforgettable sight of four half-burned corpses of children near a gaping bomb crater, many other dead scattered in the wreckage in the yard and 200 children left homeless.

Later I inspected the scene of another bombing of railway workers' flats where tens were dead and scores were wounded. The husbands, who had escaped death by their

absence at work in the morning, were mourning their wives and children. Such sanatoria and homes were typical of the "military objectives" chosen by the Nazi bombers.

In the ensuing days the population was continually alarmed, from dawn to nightfall, by air attacks. The panic-stricken population sought refuge in basement air-raid shelters whose only virtue was that they dulled the sound of the explosions. Sometimes a 500-kilogram bomb would destroy a four-story house, killing the refugees in the basement. The German pilots frequently treated the population to thousand-kilogram bombs.

At no time during these four days did anyone think of leaving the city. Monday at midnight I was invited to the Foreign Office to broadcast a talk to America, as the National Broadcasting Company had allotted ten minutes each to a Christian and Jew to report on the Nazi horrors in Poland.

After giving the talk, I went home to dine, but, acting on a premonition, I telephoned the Foreign Ministry press office. Three calls were not answered. On the fourth a voice replied:

"Properly speaking there is no news, except that we are evacuating. If you wish, take a handbag and meet us at the station within an hour."

I received the news with the greatest consternation. Hastily I packed various articles and hurried to the station with my family and staff. The train was scheduled to leave at 5 a.m., but hour after hour elapsed and no one knew when it was starting or in what direction. I stood in the packed car for 10 hours. Finally I learned that we were proceeding to Lublin, but the four-hour trip would take 24 hours because the train would avoid fortified Modlin, which was heavily bombed.

I shall never forget that trip. From daybreak that train with 2,000 passengers, not protected with a single machine-gun, was unceasingly bombed and machine-gunned. Bombs fell on all sides and bullets spurted unceasingly.

The military officer ordered the passengers to hide in the woods and swamps along the tracks. Each time the bombers came the train stopped and the passengers rushed for cover until the planes had dropped their loads and had left to replenish their bomb racks. Then the passengers rushed back to the train, which continued on until the next attack.

The attacks came every half-hour. The pilots, discovering that the train was unarmed, came as low as 30 meters from the ground, making targets of fleeing passengers, often singling out individual men, women and children.

Two months since that trip I still hear the anguished voice of one mother: "Mary, where are you?" with no reply coming from her child, who had either been killed or lost in the woods. The mother was still frantically crying when the train pulled out.

You have never heard of the station Czgemcha, but it remains for me the scene of the most frightful experience of my life.

Czgemcha was an important railway junction and the target of incessant bombing. As we approached the station two squadrons of Nazi planes met the train. Before we could flee we were enveloped in a hail of bombs and bullets. One bomb...two...three...an infinity of bombs!

In the midst of the panic a voice rang out: "Don't run! Fall to the ground!"

I dropped near a wooden shed about 50 meters from the tracks, unable to help my wife and children except by covering the ears of my 12-year-old daughter to help shut out the sounds of the detonations.

We were lying there helpless, stiff with dread when someone raised the false scream of "Gas!" A few of the passengers had gasmasks. We had none and started running until we fell, exhausted, in the woods.

After we had quenched our unbearable thirst at a nearby peasant's hut, my daughter saw a bed of flowers.

"Papa, what beautiful flowers! How beautiful the world is," she wept.

In the first day of this nightmare journey we had to leave the train 18 times.

### Mozes Hailed as "Hero of Jewish Journalism"

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- Mendel Mozes was hailed today by Dr. Samuel Margoshes, editor of The Day, as "a hero of Jewish journalism."

Writing in his daily English column in the Yiddish newspaper, Dr. Margoshes describes the circumstances under which Mozes remained at his post in Warsaw and concludes: "The saga of his wanderings through ruins, amid shrapnel and marching armies, will some day be told. But already Mr. Mozes is regarded as a hero of Jewish journalism. His dispatches.... revealing the full plight of the million and a half Jews in Nazi-controlled Poland, are indeed journalism at its best."

### FEAR OF SOVIET INVASION ADDS TO JEWS' MISERY IN Bessarabia AND BUKOVINA

KISHINEV, Rumania, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- The possible invasion of Soviet troops in this province of Bessarabia, which formerly was a part of Russia, hangs over Rumania like a nightmare.

This correspondent arrived here to find that Rumanian officials, taking no chances, were speedily evacuating their families into the interior. Following their example, the banks and larger commercial establishments were transferring their reserves and merchandise to Bucharest, while the richer inhabitants, fearing a sudden Soviet entry, were hurriedly liquidating their property and moving to safer provinces.

Bessarabian towns, remaining with only the poorest of the population, are thickly populated with Jews living in unimaginable misery. Thousands who overnight have lost their livelihood because of the hurried liquidation of the establishments where they were employed are without even bread. Similarly placed are the artisans from whom no one is ordering anything because of the uncertainty of the situation, and small traders who have suddenly been cut off from credits because no one believes that loans will be repaid if the Soviets should occupy this territory.

Always a province where hunger prevailed among the Jewish and Russian populations, owing to the "romanization" measures which inflicted special restrictions on the non-Rumanians, this is now a territory completely paralyzed economically. The city population, which consists mostly of Jews, is in need of charity, particularly free kitchens, since no means of livelihood exists.

A similar situation prevails in Bukovina, where tens of thousands of Jews reside, since it is feared that once the Soviets begin marching across Rumanian soil they will not be satisfied with Bessarabia, but may also enter Bukovina, if not proceed further.



The nervousness prevailing in Government circles over the possible Soviet invasion is coupled with the fear that should the Soviet forces make a move to enter Rumania the Hungarian Government would be encouraged by Berlin to send troops into Transylvania to occupy this part of Rumania, which Budapest has been claiming ever since the last war.

### BRITISH SPOKESMEN LIST GUARDING OF MINORITIES RIGHTS AMONG WAR AIMS

LONDON, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- Protection of the rights of racial minorities by an international body was advanced as one of the peace objectives of the Labor Party by Major Clement Attlee, leader of the Opposition, in a speech in Caxton Hall today.

Major Attlee outlined this aim as follows:

".....there must be recognition of the rights of national, racial and religious minorities. While as far as possible every state should be left free to manage its internal affairs, there is a common interest....in recognition of the rights of individuals.

"It may well be that later the principle of recognition of the rights of the individual might be given a still wider extension and be firmly established as part of the law of nations. Here it is sufficient to lay down as a principle that where there are racial minorities in any state there must be some effective authority by an international body over the sovereign rights of the individual state."

The laborite leader asserted that "peace, disarmament and prosperity cannot be achieved without the creation of some authority superior to the will of the individual states."

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, in a broadcast last night outlining the Government's war aims, also laid down the principle that denial of "elementary human rights" justified intervention in Germany.

"In general," Lord Halifax said, "it is no business of one nation to interfere with the internal administration of another, and history has plenty of examples of the futility of such attempts. The British are particularly reluctant to interfere in other people's business, provided always that other people do not seek to interfere in theirs.

"But when the challenge in the sphere of international relations is sharpened; as today in Germany, by the denial to men and women of elementary human rights, that challenge is at once extended to something instinctive and profound in the universal conscience of mankind.

"We are therefore fighting to maintain the rule of law and the quality of mercy in dealings between man and man and in the great society of civilized states."

### Internationalize Bill of Rights, Dorothy Thompson Urges

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- The Bill of Rights must be internationalized and made superior to all national sovereignties in whatever form of society follows the present war, Dorothy Thompson declared today in her syndicated column, published in the New York Herald Tribune.

"Whatever form of political or economic society follows this war must be based upon the Rights of Man," Miss Thompson said. "That Bill of Rights must be international-

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ized; it must be superior to all national sovereignties; it must be a political First Commandment for all governments; it must be the charter of all peoples' liberties, and it must be written into all constitutions.

"For this war and the events leading up to it have proved that without such a universal respect for human rights there can be neither civilization nor peace, nor any real progress. It is on the basis of the liberty of the person that all men are really brothers."

#### IRVING LEHMAN NAMED CHIEF JUDGE OF APPEALS COURT IN UNCONTESTED ELECTION

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- Judge Irving Lehman of the New York State Court of Appeals was elected Chief Judge to succeed retiring Judge Crane in yesterday's balloting. His election was a foregone conclusion since he had received the nomination of the Democratic, Republican and American Labor parties and had no opponent. Jonah J. Goldstein was elected General Sessions Judge in New York City.

#### POLISH JEWS IN ENGLAND FORM BODY TO GUARD RIGHTS IN 'RECONSTRUCTED POLAND'

LONDON, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- Pledging the full support of the Polish Jews in the fight for restoration of an independent Poland, a meeting of Polish nationals of Jewish faith in England decided today to establish a political representative body to safeguard Jewish rights in the "reconstructed Poland."

"We demand of the new Polish Government not only promises for the future but actual proof that the inviolability of Jewish rights constitutes an integral part of the general Government policy," declared Dr. A. Mitlis, a principal speaker. "Polish Jews must be prepared not only for the present difficulties but for the great tasks of the future peace conference." The meeting was presided over by Artur Szyk, the painter.

#### LITH PRESIDENT PLEDGES TOLERANCE FOR JEWS IN WILNO

KAUNAS, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- President Antanas Smetona yesterday received Dr. Jacob Wygodski, Wilno Jewish leader, and assured him of tolerant, positive treatment of the Jews by the Government. Dr. Wygodski expressed the loyalty of the Wilno Jews to the Government.

The Government is spending 1,000,000 lits monthly on refugee relief in Wilno, providing food, clothing and shelter.

Meanwhile, for the first time since 1928, all Zionist parties and organizations united under a joint leadership.

#### SWITZERLAND REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE REICH LAW ON JEWISH NAMES

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. (JTA) -- The Swiss authorities do not recognize the German law of August 17, 1938, requiring all Jews to add "Israel" or "Sarah" to their given "Aryan" first names, according to the Israelitisches Wochenblatt, Swiss Jewish weekly in Zurich. Thus, German Jews in Switzerland are not required to register the names forced upon them by the Nazi decree.