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POGROMS IN REICH FEARED AFTER MUNICH BOMBING; NAZI PRESS ATTACKS JEWS

GENEVA, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- Fears were expressed here today that pogroms will break out in Germany as a climax to an anti-Jewish campaign launched by the Nazi press in connection with the attempted assassination of Chancellor Adolf Hitler in Munich last night.

It was recalled that today marks the first anniversary of the nation-wide pogroms touched off in the Reich by the assassination in Paris of a German Embassy official by Herschel Grynszpan, young Polish Jew.

The Munich attempt was laid by Nazi newspapers to British secret service agents and Jews. Announcing severe steps were being taken against enemies of the regime, the semi-official news agency Deutscher Dienst, declared: "Who are the enemies? They are agents of the British secret service. Behind them are the British inciters to war and their Jewish spokesmen."

Officials, however, were quoted as stating that there was no trace of persons directly responsible for the blast which killed eight persons and wounded more than 60 others just eleven minutes after Chancellor Hitler and his party had left the Buergerbrau Hall in Munich where the 1923 Beer Hall Putsch had been celebrated.

Washington Ridicules Link to Jews

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- State Department circles today expressed the belief that the vague charges made in Berlin that the Jews were behind last night's bomb explosion in Munich were preposterous. It was pointed out that it would have been impossible for a Jew to enter the Munich beer hall or even approach it, much less to place a bomb in the attic over Chancellor Hitler's head.

Official Washington seethed with reports that the attempt on Hitler's life was plotted by a group of renegade Nazis, and possibly by one of the top 20 of the Fuehrer's regime. Officials pointed out that only a few of the men in Hitler's confidence knew of his plan to speak in the beer hall for any appreciable time. The general German public did not know he planned to speak until an hour before the speech began.

Some quarters were inclined to believe that the assassination may have been plotted by friends of Captain Ernest Roehm who had been sworn to avenge Roehm's death in Hitler's purge of June, 1934.

New Anti-Jewish Drive Seen in Berlin

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- A Berlin dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune said today that foreign circles in the Nazi capital had voiced fears that the Munich incident "might lead to a new and greater campaign of persecution" of the Jews in Germany. The consequences of the Vom Rath assassination by a young Polish Jew just a year ago were cited.

Commenting on the attempted assassination of Chancellor Hitler, the New York Sun said editorially today:

"Nazi Germany naturally accuses British spies and Jews of the attempt to assassinate Adolf Hitler at Munich. No matter who planted the bomb, or for what reason, it would not do to attribute blame to anybody but these official scapegoats which have been duly nominated to bear the blame for everything Nazi Germany considers blameworthy. . . . Accusing the foreigner, especially the British foreigner, and the Jew serves the double purpose of keeping the Hitler legend intact and stirring to fierce heat hatred for Der Fuehrer's foes."

NAZIS EXPEL 600 JEWS TO 'NO-MAN'S-LAND,' SHOOT POLES WHO FEED THEM; 8 CHILDREN DIE

KAUNAS, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- The Gestapo has expelled 600 Polish Jews into the "no-man's-land" on the Lithuanian frontier, fatally injuring four of them, in addition to eight children who died of exposure, and shooting several Polish farmers who attempted to provide the refugees with food, it was learned here today.

After imposing a collective "fine" of 100,000 zlotys (\$19,000 at pre-war rates) on Jews in the towns of Wizajny and Punks in the Suwalki district, the secret police agents expelled the 600 from their homes into the frontier area and warned them they would be machine-gunned if they attempted to return.

The refugees tonight were without shelter in the swampy "no-man's-land," eight children already dead from exposure. The only food which the Jews had was grass. S.S. men (Nazi elite guards) had visited the expelled Jews during the night, beating up several of them, of whom four died, and seizing their money, food and clothing, even shoes.

The Gestapo warned Polish farmers that they would be shot if they attempted to aid the Jews. Several who gave the refugees potatoes were executed.

A pathetic plea was received from rabbis in the city of Suwalki declaring that the same fate threatened the Jews there.

Report 14,000 Jews Fled to Soviet Area

PARIS, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- A Cernauti dispatch by the Havas News Agency reported today that 14,000 Jews fleeing Nazi persecution have crossed the German-Soviet border in Poland and have been sent into the interior of Russia.

The same dispatch quoted persistent rumors that Ukrainians quitting Soviet territory for Nazi zones in Poland have enlisted in a Ukrainian Legion formed by the Nazis at Cracow.

Rabbi Slain in Polish Town

WILNO, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- Details were received here today of the murder in Wengrow, a town in Nazi-occupied Poland, of Rabbi Mendel Morgensztern, 54 years old. On Yom Kippur (Sept. 23), Rabbi Morgensztern was taken out for forced labor and beaten in the street

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because he did not move quickly enough. The second time he was bayoneted by a soldier because he worked "too lazily."

His father, Rabbi Isaac Selig Morgensztern of Sokolow, 73 years old, died of a heart attack after receiving news of his son's death. The Wengrow rabbi is survived by a son, S.D. Morgensztern, who is a rabbi in Glasgow, Scotland.

Meanwhile, information reaching here indicates that Dr. Mayzner, president of the Polish ORT Federation, and Engineer Joseph Jaszunsky, director of the ORT, are safe in Warsaw. The ORT School in Warsaw, Zabia 9, is producing clothing for victims of the siege. The ORT school at Duga suffered from bombardment.

BRITAIN DENOUNCES 'INHUMAN' REMOVAL OF JEWS TO LUBLIN 'RESERVATION'

LONDON, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- Foreign Undersecretary Richard A. Butler today denounced the "unparalleled inhumanity" of Germany's removal of Jews to the Lublin district of Nazi Poland.

There is no reason to believe that the reports about concentration of Jews in the Lublin area are not substantially correct, the Government spokesman said in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Philip Noel Baker, Laborite. He added that the Government had drawn its own conclusion from the press statements regarding the unparalleled inhumanity with which these operations were being carried out.

Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite, announced that he would ask Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain next Wednesday whether he has any information regarding the execution of 800 Jews in the Polish town of Przemysl by the Nazis before the arrival of the Russians and whether he will make further inquiries, since the Soviets are understood to have made a detailed inquiry. (The Przemysl massacre was reported by Mendel Mozes, chief of the former Warsaw bureau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, in a dispatch from Wilno, Lithuania, on Nov. 5.)

Prime Minister Chamberlain, in an address read by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon at the Mansion House Luncheon today, declared that "I cherish the firm conviction that we shall live to see the foundation laid of a new world in which freedom and humanity will have superseded oppression and the rule of force."

Butler also discussed in Commons the question of enlistment of Polish nationals in England. He said that the Polish Government was not exercising compulsory powers to require its nationals in England to join the Polish Legion, but Polish law provided for withdrawal of consular protection, possibly citizenship, in cases of evasion of conscription. Entry of aliens into the British forces is possible, he said, but applying Poles are encouraged to enlist with the Polish forces.

Reich Sets Up Agency to Effect Transfer

ZURICH, Switzerland, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- A Berlin dispatch to the Neue Zurcher Zeitung reported today that the Nazis have established a special agency attached to the Gestapo headquarters at Maehrlich-Ostrau to handle the transfer of Jews to the projected Jewish "reservation" in the Lublin area of Nazi Poland.

Transfer of all the Jews from the "Protectorate," Austria and the annexed Polish provinces will be completed by April 1, according to the dispatch.

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ENDEKS PLOT NEW ATTACKS ON WILNO JEWS, LITHUANIA IS WARNED

KAUNAS, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- A delegation of Wilno Jewish leaders, headed by Dr. Jacob Wygodski, today warned the Government that Polish Nationalists (Endeks) were planning to renew anti-Jewish rioting in Wilno on Saturday. The authorities promised to take the necessary measures.

Three thousand Jewish refugees in Wilno have departed for their former homes in what is now the Soviet-occupied area of Poland.

The famous Mir Yeshiva (rabbinical seminary) has been transferred to the Lithuanian town of Kedainai.

POLISH JEWS MOURNED IN PALESTINE DAY OF PRAYER

JERUSALEM, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- Orthodox Jews observed a day of prayers and mourning today for Polish Jewry. Inhabitants of the Warsaw Jewish colony here prayed with other sections of Jewry at the Wailing Wall.

HIAS-ICA MOVES TO EXPEDITE EMIGRATION OF REFUGEES IN FRENCH CAMPS

PARIS, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- With the permission of the French authorities the HIAS-ICA Emigration Association today sent representatives to refugee internment camps in various parts of the country to register those holding visas for the United States and other overseas countries and arrange for their departure.

The civil and military authorities granted the emigration association permission after intervention by Baron Robert de Rothschild. The representatives are visiting all camps where German-born aliens have been held since the outbreak of the war and registering those eligible for emigration in order to facilitate their release to countries where they can find permanent residence.

The authorities have stipulated, however, that those emigrating must sail on French or British steamships so that they may be held under observation until they reach the ports of destination.

It is estimated that about 2,000 Jewish refugees holding visas or quota numbers for entry to the United States, including those given haven here when they were turned away by Cuba aboard the liner St. Louis, are held in the camps. The permission granted by the authorities is intended to expedite their departure to various countries; chiefly the United States, whose consulate here has resumed issuance of visas under the German-Austrian quota.

Reports received by HIAS-ICA headquarters from its staff at work throughout the country emphasize the exceptionally warm interest which the local civil and military authorities are evincing in facilitating the emigration association's work. The representatives are given every cooperation, in accordance with instructions from French general headquarters.

Surveying general camps, the HIAS-ICA representatives reported that the refugees they examined include (1) those holding United States visas, (2) those holding quota numbers and promised visas by the American consulate, (3) those who submitted documents, including affidavits from the United States, to the American consulate and who are awaiting visas,

(4) those registered with the American consulate who have not yet received affidavits from the United States. In addition many of the interned refugees possess visas for Palestine, Australia, Bolivia, Argentina, Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

The problem which the HIAS-ICA will have to solve, together with the authorities, is how to secure American visas for those internees entitled to them who have not yet received them.

The arrangement with the Government provides that as soon as the association advises the authorities that the refugee is ready to sail he is released by the camp administration and brought to the port of embarkation under military guard. The camp commanders can release those with visas on their passports but not those whose visas are awaiting them at the American consulate in Bordeaux, to which city the consulate's visa department has been transferred.

Accordingly, negotiations will be started by the HIAS-ICA with the American consulate to assign a special consul who would visit the camps and arrange the visa formalities for those entitled to the immigration permits.

Another problem which the HIAS-ICA will have to solve is the forwarding of the refugees' luggage to the steamers since all left their luggage in Paris, not being able to take anything more than warm clothing to the interment centers.

A preliminary survey made by the American consulate shows that notices sent to some refugees to appear for their visas have not reached the refugees because the applicants had left their addresses for the camps. The association therefore intends to obtain from the consulate a list of undelivered notices which it will forward to the applicants through its representatives who are admitted to the camps.

MASARYK STRESSES UNITY BETWEEN CZECHS AND JEWS

LONDON, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- Jan Masaryk, former Czech Minister to London, declared today in a letter to Czechoslovak Jews: "Our ideals are identical in this great struggle, namely, return of international decency and religious freedom, free Jews and free Czechoslovaks in a free Europe."

Masaryk's letter was sent to H.A. Goodman, chairman of the Federation of Czechoslovak Jews, in reply to the Federation's message of good wishes to Eduard Benes, former Czech president, and himself in connection with Czech Independence Day.

NEW ENTRY QUOTAS LISTED BY MEXICO; ADMISSION OF RELATIVES EXTENDED

MEXICO CITY (JTA- By Mail).-- Immigration quotas for 1940, indicating liberalization of the Government's entry policy in some respects and tightening in others, have been published in the Official Gazette.

Admission of persons in the capitalist category has been made more difficult by raising of the minimum capital requirements, while more lenient terms for entry of certain categories of relatives have been set down.

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During 1940, Mexico will admit 1,000 immigrants from each of the following countries: Germany, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia (listed as a separate country); Denmark, France, Holland, England, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Immigration from the American continent, Spain and Portugal will remain unlimited as previously. Entry from all other countries will be limited to 100 each.

Because of revaluation of the peso, capitalists applying for admission to Mexico will henceforth be required to possess a minimum of 20,000 instead of 5,000 pesos, as formerly. Persons intending to engage in the export trade will be required to have at least 50,000 pesos. Those planning to do business in Mexico City will be obliged to show a minimum capital of 100,000 pesos.

In the category of relatives, sisters of immigrants in Mexico will be admitted, provided they are unmarried (including divorcees, widows and their children) and can show they are without means of support in the countries of their present residence. Previously this category was limited to minors.

A separate category has been introduced for "stateless" persons, who will be admitted at the discretion of the Interior Minister, who will use as his criterion the potential value of the applicant to Mexican economy or culture. Immigrants who can show they are free of racial prejudices, and are willing to intermarry with Mexicans and become Mexican citizens, will be given preference.

To further Mexican assimilation plans, agricultural immigrants are obliged to settle in colonies where the basis of distribution must be one native living between two immigrants.

REFUGEES IN CHINA SEEN AIDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MONTREAL, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- Benjamin Wylie, director and general manager of the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph, declared in an interview today that "the rehabilitation of Jewish refugees may have tremendously important significance on the whole life of China."

"Shanghai is crowded with Jewish refugees from Central Europe," Wylie said. "They are professional men and industrialists who have sought refuge there. And I believe that they will do tremendous things for China. I believe that they will properly industrialize the country; that they will teach the Chinese any number of skilled manufacturing processes. The Japanese are terribly afraid of this because the Chinese, with their lower standard of living, will be able to make things even more cheaply than the Japanese can."

KUHN EMBEZZLEMENT TRIAL BEGINS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9. (JTA) -- The trial of Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, on charges of embezzling Bund funds opened today before Judge James G. Wallace in General Sessions Court. Defense requests for postponement were denied and empanelling of a jury began.