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BRITAIN NOT TO PRESS FOR LEAGUE ACTION ON WHITE PAPER NOW, COMMONS TOLD

LONDON, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- A Government spokesman assured the House of Commons yesterday that Britain had no present intention of forcing the Palestine White Paper through the League of Nations, after receiving a Laborite warning that raising the question at Geneva would "cause a shock the world over."

Foreign Undersecretary Richard A. Butler said there was no question of raising the Palestine or White Paper issue at the next session of the League Mandates Commission. He pointed out that since the Council was not meeting there was no question of the Palestine issue's being brought up.

The Palestine question had been injected into a debate regarding the functioning of the League by Philip Noel Baker, Laborite, who expressed the hope that the British Government would not try to force the White Paper through the forthcoming neutralized "bastard Assembly" of the League.

"We remember the circumstances in which the Paper was prepared and the report on it by the Mandates Commission," Baker said. "It would be playing fast and loose with the sacred principle of international obligations for which we are fighting this war to endeavor to do any such thing. It would cause a shock the world over, not least in the United States, and still further damage our moral credit there."

Laborite Hugh Dalton interjected that the question was one for the Council rather than the Assembly, with which Butler agreed.

The Zionist Review gives expression in an editorial to the alarm in Zionist circles over rumors of Arab-British negotiations.

"What is the truth?" the publication asks. "The Government has already stated the activities of the Mufti carefully. But public opinion has a right to know whether the Iraqi Prime Minister has grounds for his assertions (that negotiations are in progress regarding the Palestine question)."

"If it is true that negotiations are proceeding on a basis of compliance with the Mufti's demands, it will arouse the indignation and resentment not only of the Jewish people, but of friends of liberty and democracy in the world, who will certainly find it difficult to equate these moves with the emphatic statements of the British Government that the present war against Hitlerism is a war against 'brute force, bad faith, injustice and persecution.'"

(Continued on reverse side of page)

Industrial Development Program Mapped

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- A program of industrial development of Palestine involving an expenditure of L1,500,000 was announced today by the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Dr. Emil Schmorak, director of the Agency's economic department, issued an appeal to Jewish capitalists here to encourage industry by investing a part of the L15,000,000 or L16,000,000 deposited in banks.

Figures recently published here illustrate the growth of Jewish industry and trade in Palestine.

Total exports rose from L1,554,000 in 1939 to L5,020,000 in 1938 and L4,061,000 during the first half of 1939. The extraordinary increase in exports during the decade is due to the enlargement of the agricultural base, increase in the area of citrus growing and the progress of electrification.

The Palestine Electric Corporation supplied 1,427,000 kilowatt hours to industrial enterprises in 1926, which rose to 20,180,000 k.h. in 1938 and 13,248,000 during the first six months of 1939.

During the first eight months of this year imports increased by 36.3 per cent over the corresponding period last year and exports increased by 22.8 per cent. From January through August imports totalled L10,462,369, the increase being largely in purchases of grain, flour, iron and steel, attributed to war apprehensions. Exports totalled L4,235,962, the increase chiefly in citrus and potash.

Imports from the United States more than doubled, bringing the U.S.A. from fifth to third place as an exporter to Palestine. Imports from the United Kingdom reached L1,681,742, from Germany L1,491,337, from the United States L1,364,000, from Syria L1,081,938 and from Rumania L787,414.

In exports, 47.4 per cent went to the United Kingdom, with Holland, Syria, Belgium and France following far behind.

The Tel Aviv port surpassed Jaffa in discharged cargo with 116,000 tons against 93,277, while the Jewish port remained behind Jaffa in loading cargo, with 42,446 against 120,553 tons. The cargo tonnage, however, increased by 50 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Other Government statistics reveal the improvement of security conditions in connection with transportation within Palestine. The number of railway passengers rose steadily from 60,918 in June to 71,944 in July and 73,059 in August. Buses and small cars carried 4,831,000 interurban passengers during the first six months, compared with 4,123,000 in the same period last year. Service between Jaffa and Tel Aviv was resumed after more than a year's suspension.

ALL JEWS, POLES OUSTED FROM PRINCIPAL WARSAW STREET

WILNO, Lithuania, Nov. 23. (JTA). -- All Jews and Poles have been evacuated from Warsaw's principal street, Jerusalem Alley, which faces the city's central railway station. All inhabitants of the street were ordered to leave within fifteen minutes. Their property, including clothes and linens, was confiscated for the use of Germans.

NAZI DOCTOR REPORTS TYPHUS EPIDEMIC IN WARSAW JEWISH QUARTER

KAUNAS, Lithuania, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- A typhus epidemic in Warsaw was reported over the German radio last night by a Nazi army physician who said that he had treated many cases of the disease himself in the former Polish capital.

The doctor asserted that precautions against spread of the epidemic had motivated the decision to transform Warsaw's Jewish quarters into a barricaded ghetto and to forbid residents of other parts of the city to enter the section.

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See "Ruins of Warsaw," Nazis Advertise

PARIS, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- It was learned here today that the Nazi authorities in Warsaw, after segregating the Jews into a ghetto where no visiting foreigner can observe their plight, have decided to admit foreigners to the former Polish capital. Posters carrying the cynical invitation, "Visit the Ruins of Warsaw," are reported to have been placed by Nazi travel agencies in neutral countries.

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12-Hour Work Day Set For 45,000 in 'Reservation'

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- More than 45,000 Jews have been removed to the "Jewish reservation" in the Lublin district of Poland from various Reich territories since Oct. 17 and present Nazi plans call for increasing this number to about 530,000 according to reports received here today.

The 45,000, most of whom hail from Bohemia-Moravia, German Poland and Vienna, are to be joined by 150,000 from the Protectorate, 65,000 from Vienna, 30,000 from Posen and West Prussia and 240,000 from the Reich proper, the reports said.

Inhabitants of the "reservation" live under the orders of Dr. Walther Frank, Nazi Governor for German Poland. Men under 70 years of age are at the State's orders for such work as road-building and swamp draining, while women under 45 must labor in the fields. The work day is 12 hours, with a half-hour free for lunch.

Jewish communities are forced to finance and organize the migration, under Government orders. Forbidden to carry more than 30 Reichsmarks each, the Jews travel by stages. They make preliminary halts at transfer camps, one of which is at Nisko, on the San River southeast of Lublin.

Jewish male residents of the Maerisch-Ostrau area in the Protectorate were the first to enter the "reservation." They gathered at the municipal riding school in accordance with instructions from Salo Kramer, Jewish community leader.

The instructions said: "In the interests of all I order: (1) Jews will gather between 7 and 7:30 o'clock at the latest; (2) Jews will present themselves in the school in alphabetical order. It is forbidden to talk; (3) It is necessary to maintain strict discipline; (4) Word as to who leaves for the camp first will be given only at this school. Each Jew must have food enough to last him two or three days. Each must have his personal documents with him. Wives will inform police of their husbands' departure on the day it occurs. Men will bid their relatives farewell at home before leaving."

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'Reservation' Used by Nazis to Get Funds From U.S.

LONDON, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- The Daily Herald reports that the Nazi regime is seeking to obtain funds from America by forcing Jews to write to friends citing the fear of removal to the Lublin Jewish "reservation."

"Hitler's advisers have thought of a method by which the Lublin Jewish ghetto state can be turned into a profitable Nazi venture," the paper declares. "Jewish organizations and individual Jews have been forced to write to corresponding organizations or friends in the U.S.A. These letters describe the terrible conditions in the Lublin Jewish reservation and implore the American to contribute to the work of reconstruction of providing some sort of shelter for the homeless Lublin Jews."

NAZI PAPER WARNS GERMANS NOT TO SHARE FOOD WITH JEWS

PARIS, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- Stern measures to punish the sharing of food by Germans with Jews in the Reich are threatened by the Vienna edition of Chancellor Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter, chief organ of the Nazi party, copies of which were received today through neutral countries.

The paper discusses, in a lengthy article, the question of how Jews still manage to obtain food in the Reich at a time when virtually everything is rationed and even "Aryans" do not get their full rations.

A Jewish family in Vienna was taken under observation, the Nazi organ states, "in order to establish from where this family gets its food and how the other Jews throughout the Reich obtain their food reserves," leading to the discovery that there were still "Aryans" who supplied them with meat, fish and other rationed foodstuffs not sold to Jews.

Warning such "Aryans" against permitting themselves "to be influenced by money or kind words which they get from Jews," the Beobachter predicts severe action against both "Aryans" and Jews involved.

"The only way Jews should be treated is the way formulated by (Field Marshall Hermann) Goering in his public address in Vienna in a single word -- out!" the paper asserts.

Mounting starvation among Jews in Nazi-occupied Poland is indicated in reports reaching Paris through various neutral countries, including Switzerland, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries. Deaths among Jews are mounting daily, owing in large part to lack of food.

In the Lublin district, where the concentration of Jews is reported to have reached more than 50,000, many are dying of typhus and other diseases, partly as a result of insufficient nourishment. Potatoes are the only food available, and a few are able to secure small portions of bread.

The S.S. (Hitler's elite guard) men, under whose surveillance the Jews in Lublin must do hard labor for at least 12 hours daily, keep strict watch to prevent neighboring peasants from delivering food to Jews. The lack of medical supplies adds to the death toll.

Mass deaths of Jews are also reported from the ghettos in Warsaw, Cracow and other centers. According to the newspaper Le Petit Parisien, the Nazi Nuremberg Laws, although not officially proclaimed, are being rigorously carried out all over Nazi Poland.

Der Stuermer, organ of Julius Streicher, Nuremberg anti-Semitic publisher, reported with satisfaction how the city of Emden was intensifying anti-Jewish activities. The paper said Jews of Emden had been told to appoint a representative to buy the groceries, bread and meat required by the whole community during one hour, between 3 and 4 p.m., by which time any commodity of which there was a shortage would be sold out. No other Jews are permitted to enter shops selling these foods, the Stuermer said.

LITHUANIA SEEKS RETURN OF SUWALKI EXILES TO NAZI TERRITORY

KAUNAS, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- The Lithuanian Government, it was learned today, is negotiating with Germany for the return to German territory of several thousand Jews from the Suwalki district of Poland who were expelled into the "no-man's-land" on the Lithuanian frontier.

The authorities yesterday deported five refugees from Pinsk accused of conducting anti-Lithuanian propaganda in Poland.

Two hundred Jewish refugee children from Zbonszyn, who were concentrated in special schools during the war, are among the refugees in Wilno. Teachers led the children in groups of 25 through the whole war-torn route to Wilno. None of the children knows the fate of his parents.

POOR AIM OF NAZI FLIERS NOTED BY MOZES ON SECOND DAY OF FLIGHT FROM POLAND

(Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of dispatches by Mendel Mozes, chief of the former Warsaw JTA bureau, describing his escape from Poland. In previous dispatches he told of evacuating Warsaw on a Government train, which ran under an incessant hail of Nazi bombs and machine-gun fire during the first day.)

WILNO, Lithuania, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- The second day of the journey differed but little from the first. Our train was continuously harassed by German bombers, and many times the train was forced to halt while the passengers had to alight and hide in the woods, fields and ditches. There was danger of the route's being cut off as the bridges over which the train passed were also exposed to heavy machine-gun fire and bombing.

Fortunately, the Nazi aircraft gunners proved insufficiently trained and unable to hit their mark, sometimes wasting a large amount of explosives to destroy a single building. A new method of Nazi air attacks was witnessed the second day. Since even more important buildings, places and trains were seldom efficiently defended by the Poles, small units of German planes descended to 30 or 50 meters from the ground. Our train was thus twice exposed to short-range machine-gun fire.

We were therefore forbidden to leave the train in open country and were ordered to take cover in the cars until a raid was over. In view of the little space in the cars, the men protected with their own bodies the women and children. Once, when the passengers during a raid had left the train, halting in the woods, a bomb exploded 15 meters from a group of three including me, almost burying us under masses of earth and blinding us with moist sand.

Another bomb the same day fell 20 meters from us, but failed to explode on the swampy ground. Another blast smashed the train windows and some passengers, including a member of the J.T.A. staff, were slightly wounded by glass splinters.

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Whenever the train reached a station which had not been raided we were generously supplied with hot milk, coffee and bread by the excellently-functioning volunteer units of the Polish White Cross.

After a day's trip during which the train traveled 10, at most 15 kilometers an hour, we reached Kowel, near Luck, where the railway line ends. Since Luck was already overcrowded, the train stopped at the small station of Kiverce. Our hopes of finally finding rest after the enormous strain of the journey were, however, still not fulfilled.

Finally, a Red Cross sister disclosed some prospect of finding shelter in a nearby village inn. Arriving there after a walk of several kilometers through darkness, I placed by wife and daughter in the women's section while I found a place for myself among the troops lying on the bare floor. The hard floor seemed sweet to me although I could not find sleep because of over-fatigue.

I found there some of our persecutors who had driven me, my family and colleagues off the train. Their arrogant self-confidence was over and they were surprised to see us alive, thinking we had perished in the ruins of Siemiatycze.

After a few minutes, heavy knocks at the shutter made us fear new danger. But it was only notification from a Red Cross sister that the train was shortly leaving for Rovno. Taking hurried leave, I fetched my wife and daughter, who remained surprisingly brave after their third sleepless night, asking only whether the further route was safe from bombing.

But the bombing continued. We reached Rovno at daybreak. The heated hotel room with warm water and real beds with pillows seemed to us almost unbelievable luxuries. After a short rest I set out to see about reestablishing the J.T.A. service. The Foreign Ministry had remained at Luck but a special official had come to Rovno to act as liaison officer, supplying official news to the journalists.

The Rovno Jews showed themselves most anxious to help the J.T.A. By noon I had two rooms as a private apartment and a third for an office. The Jewish children's aid society, Centos, supplied two typewriters and a telephone. Similar helpfulness was displayed by other Jews. Some man I had never before met offered a six-room villa for the J.T.A. Other journalists received similar offers.

I went out to obtain news from the Foreign Ministry while my wife attended to necessary arrangements for settling down. But neither my wife nor I was successful in our tasks since the liaison officer suddenly disclosed that the Foreign Office was moving from Luck to Krzemienice, only 20 kilometers from the Soviet frontier. Krzemienice is an old, historic town. The great Polish poet Slovacki was educated in the famous college there.

The diplomatic corps and foreign journalists were requested to be ready for a journey within two hours. My daughter asked: "When will this traveling end?" Neither she nor myself knew that a greater part of our troubles still lay ahead.

2 ITALIAN SHIPS BRING 608 LEGAL IMMIGRANTS TO PALESTINE

HAIFA, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- A second Italian ship arrived here yesterday bringing to 608 the number of Jewish immigrants with entry certificates who reached here within two days. The immigrants include 150 children, 62 of them from German territories.

WELLES DODGES QUERIES ON HOOVER, AS DIRECTOR OF REFUGEE WORK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, at his press conference yesterday parried questions on reports that Herbert Hoover might be drafted to supervise the Government's refugee activities. "You'll have to ask the White House," he said. At the White House no statement was forthcoming.

ANTI-NAZI PROPAGANDA LAID TO JEWS IN BOHEMIA-MORAVIA

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- The Essener National Zeitung, Field Marshall Hermann Goering's newspaper asserts that Jews in Bohemia-Moravia are responsible for "lying propaganda" against Germany. It reports that in Lentschau 17 persons were arrested, nearly all of them Jews, for posting "subversive literature."

BRITISH JEWS SEND ARNOLD KAIZER TO WILNO ON RELIEF MISSION

LONDON, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- Arnold M. Kaizer, general secretary of the Polish Jewish Refugee Fund, was delegated today to visit Wilno to organize relief on behalf of the British Jews. His journey is being facilitated by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax.

LISTING OF RELIGION ON SOLDIERS' DISCS TO CONTINUE, BRITISH WAR OFFICE RULES

LONDON, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- The War Office announced today that the religion of British soldiers will continue to be inscribed on their metal identification discs. A protest against the practice had been lodged on the grounds that Jewish soldiers captured by the Nazis would be subjected to maltreatment.

BESSARABIAN JEWS WHO LOST RUMANIAN CITIZENSHIP CLASSED AS FOREIGNERS

BUCHAREST, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- All Jewish inhabitants of Bessarabia denationalized in the recent citizenship revision have been classified as foreigners and ordered to appear before the police to have their residential rights controlled and established. The majority of them are Bessarabian-born.

MISUSE OF FUNDS LAID TO COUGHLIN BY JOHN L. SPIVAK IN NEW MASSES SERIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- John L. Spivak, in the first two of a series of six articles in The New Masses, charges that "radio priest" Charles E. Coughlin involved his various enterprises in financial manipulations, used tax exemption as a religious organization to cover business and political enterprises and used almost \$100,000 of money obtained through the mails for a "non-political organization" to build a political organization.

The articles are accompanied by photographs of documents indicating Coughlin's control of the Radio League of the Little Flower, the National Union for Social Justice, Social Justice Publishing Company and Social Justice Poor Society by having his secretaries act as "dummy" incorporators.

ALICE EMANUEL, FORMER WARBURG AIDE, AND HERBERT KATZKI TO JOIN J.D.C. PARIS STAFF

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- The departure of two Americans to serve on the overseas staff of the Joint Distribution Committee was announced today by Joseph C. Hyman, executive director of the J.D.C. Miss Alice R. Emanuel and Herbert Katzki, both of

New York, will sail on the Conte di Savoia on Saturday, to join the staff of Morris C. Troper, chairman of the European Executive Council of the J.D.C.

Miss Emanuel, who for many years was secretary to the late Felix M. Warburg, former chairman of the J.D.C., has volunteered her services to work with the J.D.C. overseas staff. Through her association with Mr. Warburg, Miss Emanuel is intimately familiar with the many phases of J.D.C. activities and problems. She is also acquainted with many of the leading European personalities who are active in philanthropic work in Europe. "There can be no question," Mr. Hyman stated, "that Miss Emanuel's fine background in Jewish affairs makes her extraordinarily well equipped to be of help in overseas work during this critical period. Our organization is grateful for her selfless offer of service."

Mr. Katzki has been a member of the J.D.C. staff in New York for three years, acting as secretary of its Committee on Refugee Aid in Europe. He will act as an assistant to Mr. Troper in the refugee countries.

DR. GERSHON LEWIN, WARSAW HEALTH LEADER, DEAD AT 71

WILNO, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- Word was received here today of the death in Warsaw of Dr. Gershon Lewin, prominent social worker, writer, physician and president of the Jewish Health Society, TOZ. He was 71 years old.

Dr. Lewin was one of the most popular figures in Warsaw and was beloved by all sections of the populace, yet because of the anti-Semitic terror, only seven persons participated in the funeral services. He was an authority on the Bible and the Talmud. Among his writings were a number of novels and treatises on medical hygiene.

During the Russo-Japanese war, Dr. Lewin served with the Russian medical corps.

Wolf Rabinovich, Brother of Sholom Aleichem, Dies in Kiev

KAUNAS, Nov. 23. (JTA) -- News was received here today of the death in Kiev, U.S.S.R., of Wolf Rabinovich, Yiddish author and brother of the famous humorist who wrote under the name of "Sholom Aleichem." Rabinovich was 76. Soviet novelists, Government representatives and leaders of the Jewish newspaper Stern and the Jewish State Theater delivered orations at his funeral. He was the author of a book, "My Brother Sholom Aleichem."

Dr. M. Olgin, Freiheit Editor, Dead at 61

NEW YORK, Nov. 22. (JTA) -- Dr. Mossaye Joseph Olgin (ne Novomejsky), editor of the Jewish Morning Freiheit, Communist newspaper, and a leader of Jewish Communists, died today of a heart attack after a long illness. He was 61 years old.

Born in a town near Kiev, Russia, he devoted himself at first to Talmudic studies but soon abandoned them to become active in the revolutionary movement. He came to the United States in 1915, obtained a Ph.D. degree from Columbia and became a lecturer at the New School for Social Research. He was the author of several books on Jewish literature and subjects dealing with Communism.

CORRECTION: The Nov. 21 issue of the JTA NEWS should bear the volume number 90. The issue of Nov. 22 should be numbered 91.