

# NEWS

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## JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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### 225,222 RUMANIAN JEWS DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, OFFICIAL COUNT REVEALS

BUCHAREST, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- A total of 225,222 Jews, or more than 36 per cent of those examined, have been deprived of Rumanian citizenship under the revision of naturalization lists, according to official figures made public here today. Of the 617,396 examined, 392,174 were accepted as Rumanian nationals. The total Jewish population is estimated at 900,000.

The revision, held contrary to the minorities safeguards in the treaties under which Rumania annexed Hungarian and Russian territories after the World War, was instituted during the anti-Semitic regime of the late Alexander Cuza and recently completed.

The action means economic ruin for the 225,222 Jews and their families, since deprivation of citizenship imposes upon them the status of aliens remaining in the country on sufferance, without the right to work and, in addition, subject to a special levy.

The Rumanian Cabinet, in recently issuing a statute extending citizenship to inhabitants of the provinces annexed after the war, declared that "Jewish inhabitants of these territories are excluded."

### NAZIS AGREE TO NON-RACIAL RED CROSS RELIEF IN POLAND, BUT WITHHOLD SUPERVISION PERMIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- The German authorities have agreed to permit distribution of American Red Cross supplies in Poland without racial or religious discrimination but have not yet authorized a Red Cross representative to oversee the distribution, it was announced today.

The Red Cross is now preparing to send medical supplies and clothing valued at \$250,000 into Nazi-dominated Poland as part of a relief program which is expected to cost \$1,000,000.

A cable from James T. Nicholson, Red Cross representative now in Berlin, said the Germans had agreed to permit distribution of the supplies without discrimination and to allow a Red Cross representative to oversee shipment of the supplies from Berlin.

The fact that the Nazis have not yet agreed to allow a Red Cross representative to oversee the distribution in Poland is an important point, according to United States

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Government officials, who expressed fears that little if any of the supplies would reach opponents of the Nazi regime unless the Red Cross was insistent on this point. Whether the Red Cross would insist on complete supervision of the distribution before embarking on large-scale relief in Poland remained in doubt today.

Thus far, contributions for Polish relief received by the Red Cross total \$229,000. The remainder of the anticipated \$1,000,000 requirements will be expended from the Disaster Relief Fund. The most pressing need, the Red Cross said, is for typhus serum and other vaccines in Warsaw. There is a tremendous need for new hospital equipment in Warsaw, also, because so many of the hospitals were blasted by bombs and shells during the siege. Reports reaching the Red Cross here are that only five per cent of Warsaw's houses remain undamaged and intact and that 30 per cent of the habitations have been completely demolished.

Besides medical supplies, the Red Cross intends to send blankets and warm clothing into Poland. Thus far the only Red Cross aid allowed by the Germans in Poland has been medical supplies valued at \$25,000 for Polish war wounded.

#### BRITISH ORDER OPENS WAY TO JOBS FOR PRE-WAR REFUGEES

LONDON, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- Home Secretary Sir John Anderson issued an order today allowing refugees who arrived in England before Sept. 3 to register for work at employment exchanges.

Such aliens, it was stated, may be employed if no British worker is available for a specific job. Views of the trade union will be taken into account before permission for employment is given. Aliens with high technical skill will be used immediately. The order becomes effective next Monday.

The order opens wide prospects of employment not only for refugees but for British unemployed as well, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was informed. Several cases have been reported where employment of a Jewish specialist makes possible the start of new labor processes giving employment to many Britons. Refugees are now also replacing German specialists who returned to the Reich prior to outbreak of the war.

The employment department of the Jewish Refugee Committee is still waiting for the full text of the order. Arrangements to establish a kind of refugee labor exchange were made long ago but its opening awaited issuance of the order. Meanwhile, hundreds of offers of employment and a great number of applications for jobs have been received.

Newspapers, meanwhile, credited an unidentified German Jewish refugee with having smuggled out of Germany and brought to England plans for shell making machinery effecting a considerable saving of metal and speeding up of manufacture. Machinery based on these designs is now being used here in munitions plants.

#### DIES TO OPEN EDUCATIONAL DRIVE AGAINST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- The first of a nationwide series of speeches "to educate the American public" against subversive activities will be made by Representative Martin Dies in Madison Square Garden, New York, under the auspices of a number of patriotic organizations, the chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities announced today on his return to Washington after holding hearings in Detroit, Chicago and New Orleans.

LONDON GETS CONFIRMATION OF J.T.A. REPORTS ON POSITION OF POLISH JEWS

LONDON, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- Confirmation of Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports regarding the position of Jews in Nazi Poland is contained in information received here in official quarters and quoted by the press.

This reveals that on Oct. 5, 6,000 Gestapo agents arrived in Warsaw. With the aid of storm troopers, S.S. (Hitler elite guards) men and German troops, the agents "stirred up the Polish mob to start vindictive activities and the extermination of the Jewish population goes on with a speed never heard of before in the whole of history." The report continues:

"The Jewish population is forced to salvage every bit of metal from the ruins and debris. They work in ten-hour shifts, for which they receive neither payment nor food. Jews are evicted from their homes and given 15 minutes to take away what they need. When they asked where they were to go, they were told they might find another home in the Vistula or Palestine. In fact, they might do whatever they pleased

"The Germans are fraternizing with the Poles, telling them Warsaw would never have been laid waste nor war been waged had it not been for the Jews. The Poles are egged on to plundering with the words, 'Kill the Jews, it's to them you owe your misery.'"

The report goes on to relate that while bread and soup are given free to the population daily in 16 Warsaw squares, when Jews' turn come they are chased away empty-handed. The report was stated to have been prepared "on unimpeachable information which has been received in official quarters in London."

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Plunder Unabated in Nazi Poland

WILNO, Lithuania, Nov. 10. (JTA-By Airmail). -- The plundering of Jewish property by Germans is still going on in the German-occupied territory of Poland. Apart from official wholesale confiscation of goods, which are carried out without any order being shown and without any receipts being given, unofficial expropriations are committed daily by German soldiers and Gestapo officials off their own bat.

In Warsaw it is a daily occurrence for a German soldier to approach a Jew carrying some packet, the contents of which the soldier does not know, and take it away. Another daily scene observed in Warsaw streets is for a Polish woman to ask a German soldier or a Gestapo policeman to give her the fur coat worn by some Jewess. The Nazi usually orders the Jewess to take off her coat which he hands over to the Polish woman. Soldiers also sometimes hand the packets they have taken away from the Jews to any non-Jew they happen to meet who only seldom returns it to the Jew after the departure of the German soldiers.

A Jewish woman who asked the German soldiers for a written order when they came to confiscate her goods, was slapped by the sergeant in command of the soldiers, who said: "This is my written order."

During the last few days the German authorities in Warsaw have ordered the opening of the retail shops, with the apparent purpose of making it easier for the soldiers to rob the Jewish shopkeepers. The usual procedure is for a soldier to ask

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for the price of an article displayed in the shop window and either to pay at most 10 per cent of its value, or, which is more often, take it away without payment. No Jew dares complain to the authorities, because it is impossible for him to provide evidence. A few Jewish shopkeepers who had the courage to complain to the military commander have been beaten up and accused of insulting the German Army and even the German race.

There were, however, a few cases of German soldiers acting in a truly humane spirit towards the Jews and not only restraining others from robbing and humiliating the Jews, but even trying to protect the Jews against hooligans.

The military authorities, however, are being withdrawn from Warsaw and replaced by growing numbers of Gestapo officials who show no signs of humanity. Newly-arrived neutral observers from Warsaw state that both the professional and the conscripted German soldiers hate and even despise the Gestapo officials for their brutality and mercilessness.

#### Four Refugee Streams Converge in Krakow

CERNAUTI, Rumania, Nov. 24. (Havas) -- New details of the terror, disorder and misery in German-occupied Poland -- particularly in Krakow, which has become the converging point for four streams of humanity -- were furnished here today by a refugee newly-arrived from the area.

Complete disorder reigns in the German zone. The military command, civil authorities and the police rival one another in their ardor for organization. The result is a muddled situation in which orders, counter-orders, bans and authorizations succeed one another so rapidly that no one knows what is forbidden and what permitted.

Krakow has now become a vast clearing station for four currents of immigration. Every day there pour into the city hundreds of Germans from the Reich proper or the Baltic states, misery-stricken Jews from Germany and Austria on their way to the vast "ghetto" in the Lublin area, Poles fleeing epidemic-ridden Warsaw, and pro-German Ukrainian nationalists chased out of the Soviet-occupied areas.

The Germans who have come to "colonize" the area have created a housing problem but the problem mainly affects Poles and Jews who are forced out of their homes to make way for them. Poles are "invited" to leave their apartments in 48 hours. For Jews a summary order is issued to get out at once.

The Poles forced out of their homes take refuge with friends. If their friends have gone, their only recourse is to accept the "hospitality" of concentration or "re-education" camps, where they sleep on damp cement floors until they become so ill that they are taken to a hospital.

The physical and mental state of the Jewish refugees shifted from Germany and Austria to the Lublin "reservation" is pitiful. All of them wear a red armband, denoting their status. Many have no overcoats or other warm clothing and shiver in the bitter cold. Poles have to count on friends in the country for meat. The Jews can't count on anyone for help, except themselves.



PEACEFUL RESPITE FOLLOWED BY NEW BOMB TERROR AS MOZES REACHES KRZEMIENICE

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth of a series of dispatches by Mendel Mozes describing his escape from Poland.)

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WILNO, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- Rovno had not yet experienced the horrors of the war. One day living in this peaceful atmosphere was enough to help us to overcome the paralyzing effect of the war events.

The train taking us to Krzemienice consisted of some 50 cattle wagons and uncovered coal wagons, all filled with evacuated families of railway officials from the Poznan, Pomerania and Silesia provinces. Our traveling in an open lorry prevented us from enjoying the sight of the beautiful Volhynian scenery because the clouds of smoke issuing from the engine car covered our faces and clothing with thick soot, blinding our eyes and making us look like chimney sweeps.

Conversation was impossible because of the danger of being choked. Suffering from thirst, but fortunately not molested by enemy aircraft, we arrived after seven hours in Krzemienice station, where 3,000 people left the train, mostly evacuated families carrying with them all their belongings, even furniture.

The town was already overcrowded with previously-arrived evacuees. The journalists' party was advised to wait at the station until billeting cards were issued, but when evening drew near without anybody taking care of us we decided to walk the few kilometers to town. At the Foreign Office we received billeting cards, but when I arrived with my family at the allotted billets we found the room already occupied by some diplomats. All the other journalists had the same experience.

At nightfall we approached an unknown citizen on the street who gave us shelter. Next morning the Jewish community learned that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency staff had arrived and offered us a house where the famous Hebrew writer and philosopher, Rabbi Isaac Ber Levinson, known under the abbreviated pseudonym of Rivol, had lived until his death in 1860. It turned out, however, that the house, which was to be converted into a museum, was not fit for habitation, so we became guests of the Jewish notable, former Vice-Mayor Azriel Kremienicki, while the president of the Jewish community put at my disposal an office room with a telephone and typewriter.

From Krzemienice I sent the first J.T.A. cable since the flight from Warsaw. The Warsaw cables had been severely censored and the most important parts eliminated. In Krzemienice I made the acquaintance of the Turkish ambassador and his staff, who, because they were Moslems, patronized only Jewish restaurants. As we were apparently to stay in Krzemienice for a longer time I enrolled my 12-year-old daughter in a school. But this idyll lasted only two days.

On the third day, Tuesday, Sept. 12, there occurred the most terrible slaughter I have ever witnessed when the town, chiefly the market center filled with hundreds of peasants, men and women, was suddenly bombed by Nazi air squadrons which swooped down from a great height to an altitude of 100 meters, showering incendiary bombs, blowing up the market and environs, inhabited chiefly by poor Jews, and machine-gunning the

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densely crowded market. The Lyceum Building, where the Foreign Ministry was located, was not hit by bombs, however.

This first bombing of Krzemienice was not preceded by an air-raid alarm through the criminal negligence of the observers. It is difficult to describe the panic that ensued. Many buildings immediately went up in flames and the entire valley in which the town is situated was filled with smoke. Sixty men were killed and more than 200 seriously wounded. The fire brigade was unable to localize the fire because of the shortage of water, which was brought from a well in carts.

The crowd fled in all directions, hiding in the woods. I also fled to the woods not knowing the fate of my wife and children. When the panic was over I returned home, hoping to find my family, but the house was partly destroyed and one wall had collapsed. My son, who had been in the house during the bombardment, had managed to escape by jumping from a window. My wife was already on the spot trying to salvage our luggage from the wreckage.

My staff members, Leon Mandelbrot and Jacob Berman, soon arrived, courageously giving assistance, as usual. I missed only Victor Goldstein, business manager of the J.T.A. Warsaw office, and also my daughter, who had remained in school. Afterwards I learned that Goldstein had been wounded and taken to a hospital. Because of the continued air-raid warning it was impossible to send somebody to look for Goldstein and my daughter. Our host, Kremienicki, although now homeless, continued to act as regional Air Raids Precautions warden.

We stood helpless and despairing amid the flames. An unknown Russian offered his home as shelter although his house was damaged.

When a new warning was sounded we sought shelter in a cellar, where I heard a child crying. It was my daughter, who had fled from school towards home and not finding us had fainted. She had been given first aid by Kremienicki, who brought her to the shelter. Seeing us alive, the child ceased her spasmodic weeping.

Meanwhile, "all clear" was sounded and I hastened to the Foreign Ministry for news. I found there the other journalists, who were told that the Ministry was unable to advise newspaper men to continue to stay in this town. The Ministry, however, was unable to supply vehicles or give other assistance.

With the town still lit up by burning houses we realized that we must do everything possible to escape. No automobiles were available and no coachmen were willing to harness horses. Only through the greatest efforts of my Krzemienice friends did we succeed in obtaining three simple peasant carts for my group together with other journalists.

Our party of 12 left. However, we were compelled to leave Goldstein in the hospital since he was not fit for travel, although his leg wound was not dangerous. With us travelled two refugees from the Sudetenland, a Frenchman of Jewish origin with his wife of German origin, a French woman journalist and a Dutch anti-Nazi writer

Thus began a new phase of our wandering, without protection, to an unknown destination.

25,000 REFUGEES IN BRITAIN NEED TRAINING FOR EMIGRATION, LORD MARLEY STATES

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- Lord Marley, chairman of the British Parliamentary Council of the ORT, told an Allied Jewish Campaign luncheon today that 25,000 of the 45,000 refugees in Britain are destined for emigration and "need training to qualify them as desirables in any other country."

Addressing 750 campaign workers at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Lord Marley said: "We seem to be living in an era when a certain type of government sees no other means of getting what it wants than by attacking its helpless minorities. Of course it's mostly the well-to-do who can emigrate but their problem is serious and vocational training is essential to break down what I call the refugee resistance they encounter. In 1939, 11,000 Germans were giving employment to 18,000 English workers. This helped enormously, but no more refugees are being admitted to England today, although it's estimated that only 1,500 aliens now there are enemies."

"War or no war, agriculture always goes on. Industrial production must continue no matter who runs a country. The better off may leave but the poor never move. They stay in all their misery and suffering, and it is the trades that they live by. We owe a lot to such older organizations as the ORT, whose diversity of trade training and long experience can build new programs to aid them so that they will be useful where they are and welcome in countries whither they emigrate."

ANTI-SEMITIC AGITATOR GETS 30-DAY JAIL TERM HERE; HAS CRIMINAL RECORD

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- A leader of the Christian Mobilizers in the Bronx, Edward Burke, 36, was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse by Magistrate Peter A. Abeles today on a disorderly conduct charge arising from an anti-Semitic street corner speech made on Aug. 12. Burke, who was convicted of attempted grand larceny in 1926, has been unemployed for six years and his family, including seven children, is supported by the Home Relief Bureau.

TOLERANCE CRUSADE TO BE LAUNCHED IN 1940 BY AMERICAN LEGION

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- A crusade for tolerance through the 11,593 American Legion posts during 1940 was decided upon yesterday by the Legion's national executive committee. Jeremiah Cross, retiring Americanism chairman, in making the proposal, said: "The members of the American Legion, having served their country in time of war, now in time of peace enlist in this crusade for the preservation of justice, freedom, truth and democracy -- and we have never yet lost a fight."

NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL, FOR 'VICTIMS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE,' PLANNED HERE

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- Establishment of a new \$5,000,000 medical school in New York, particularly designed for "victims of un-American racial prejudice," is under consideration by a committee of citizens formed to aid 400 medical students whose training in Scotland was interrupted by the war, it was revealed yesterday by Max D. Steuer, the attorney, addressing a Thanksgiving ceremony at Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun which marked the dedication of a Scroll of the Law saved from a destroyed Vienna synagogue.

THE DAY OBSERVES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- The Day, New York Yiddish daily, celebrates the 25th anniversary of its founding with the issuance of a special edition on Sunday. As part of the celebration, The Day devoted a radio forum yesterday to a discussion of freedom of the press, speakers including Editor-in-Chief Samuel Margoshes, Managing Editor Z.H. Rubinstein, A. Glantz, poet and one of the paper's first employees and Louis Gribetz, attorney.

ARTUR BODANZKY, OPERA CONDUCTOR, DEAD AT 61

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- Artur Bodanzky, for 24 years conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Association, died in New York hospital yesterday of arthritis and complications. He was 61. Private funeral services were held today.

Born in Vienna, Bodanzky early distinguished himself as a violinist but decided in 1896 to become a conductor. He came to the United States in 1915 to join the Metropolitan. In the years that followed he became known particularly for his interpretation of Wagner's music, of which he was a passionate devotee.

HENRIETTA SZOLD HONORED BY JUNIOR HADASSAH PARLEY IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- The 16th annual convention of Junior Hadassah turned today to the controversial question of affiliation with the American Youth Congress.

The 1,500 delegates and guests from 41 states, meeting at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, at the opening session yesterday, honored Miss Henrietta Szold, Baltimore-born leader of the Youth Aliyah organization, on her 79th birthday and heard Dr. Stephen S. Wise declare that true Americanism called upon the American Jew "to give the uttermost of his loyalty to the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, a cause which means the furthering of the democratic ideal."

ZIONISTS UNEASY OVER BRITISH ATTITUDE ON PALESTINE

LONDON, Nov. 24. (JTA) -- Zionist circles are increasingly perturbed over the British Government's attitude on Palestine, seeing increasing indications of its intention to proceed with the White Paper policy despite the war. These indications are evidenced by the Government's continued refusal to permit refugee settlement in Palestine, the rejection of offers for the creation of Jewish war units and the present reported intention to implement the land transfer provisions of the White Paper.

Concern is felt that the tacit truce on the White Paper, existing since outbreak of the war, is being terminated by the Government which, it is believed, intends to proceed with implementing the policy despite the fact that there is no opportunity for the League Council to consider the situation.

Jewish circles are unable to comprehend the Government's attitude in allocating large sums for aid of Polish refugees, including Jews, but in not willing to permit settlement of these Polish Jewish refugees in Palestine under the provision in the White Paper for admission of 25,000 refugees. It is understood that the recent visit here of David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jerusalem Executive of the Jewish Agency, during which he conferred with Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald, failed to obtain anything to allay Jewish apprehensions.