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1,900 JEWS SLAIN BY NAZIS IN 4-DAY MARCH TO SOVIET BORDER; 'REVOLT' IS D.N.B. VERSION

GENEVA, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- Completely authenticated details of the massacre of a number of Jews conservatively estimated at 1,900 who lived in Chelm and Hrubiaszow in the Lublin province of Nazi-occupied Poland, near the Soviet border, were received here today. The slaughter occurred during a four-day enforced march of several thousand Jews to the Bug River, which divides German and Soviet Poland at that point.

The D.N.B., official German news agency, issued only this report on the massacre: "An attempt of the Jews to revolt in the Chelm and Hrubiaszow districts was ruthlessly suppressed."

The actual events were as follows:

On Thursday evening, Nov. 30, the Nazi authorities in Chelm ordered all Jews between the ages of 15 and 60 to appear at 8:30 o'clock next morning in the market square Place Luczkowski on the main street, Lubelsulica. No reason for the order was given. To ensure compliance, the Nazis took 20 prominent Jews as hostages. Many Jews, fearing the worst, fled on Thursday evening and Friday morning. But the majority of the Jews appeared at the specified time.

When about 2,000 Jews had assembled, they were surrounded by Nazi auxiliary police, elite guards and a small detachment of soldiers armed with machine-guns. A Gestapo officer addressed the Jews, informing them that the Jews of Chelm had been sentenced to be deprived of civil rights and expelled from the town.

The Jews were then ordered to sing Jewish songs and were kept in the square until 12:30 p.m. Their wives, mothers and sisters, who in the meantime had collected in adjacent streets, were repeatedly dispersed by the police and many were beaten. Their desperate cries for the return of their loved ones were ignored.

At 12:30, the Jews were ordered to line up in military formation. They were surrounded by Nazi soldiers riding lorries and motorcycles and were marched off on the highway in the direction of Hrubieszow. The women were forbidden to follow and those disobeying were driven back.

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A few kilometers from Chelm, near a military hospital situated in the woods, the party was halted and told that 20 would be executed. Twenty were then picked out and were marched off into the woods, from where shots were shortly heard, accompanied by screams.

600 Bodies Counted

The rest of the party was then driven on again at a quick pace. Those falling from exhaustion were shot dead on the spot. The bodies of those thus executed were later found scattered along the road. Two Polish peasants hired by a Chelm Jewess to follow the party and determine the fate of her husband counted more than 600 bodies between the wood where the first execution occurred and the township of Bialopol, 36 kilometers from Chelm on the road to Hrubiaszow.

On Friday evening the remnants of the Chelm party reached a village two kilometers from Hrubieszow and were ordered to camp in the fields. The camp was lit up with searchlights to prevent any from escaping.

Meanwhile, the Nazis in Hrubieszow issued a similar order to local Jewish males between the ages of 15 and 60 to appear on Saturday morning at a specified place outside the town. Unaware of the fate of the Chelm Jews, more than 2,000 Hrubieszow Jews assembled between 7 and 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Four hundred were freed and were told to return home. The others were lined up and were told they had been sentenced to expulsion. Their documents and valuables were confiscated and they were told they would be taken to the Soviet frontier.

At 9:30 a.m. the remaining Jews from Chelm arrived and joined them. It was estimated the party now included 1,100 Jews from Chelm and 850 from Hrubiaszow. Before being marched off, they were told that those who returned would be treated as spies and executed.

Although the frontier was only 4 kilometers distant, the Nazis took the Jews by a roundabout route covering more than 50 kilometers, chasing them across fields, woods and marshes from Hrubiaszow to Mieniany, Cuchoburze and Dolbyszow.

Executions Every 5 Minutes

Every 5 minutes the Nazis ordered those who were tired and unable to continue to stand aside. These were shot dead and their bodies were left lying in the fields. During the march Jews were not given food or drink and those trying to leave formation to take water from ditches were shot dead.

When Dolbyszow was reached, the survivors were divided into two groups, one numbering about 550 and the other about 400. Thus 1,700 had been shot between Chelm and Hrubiaszow and between Hrubiaszow and Dolbyszow. The larger party of 550 was marched off towards the frontier town of Sokal, and the party of 400 towards Belzy. Of the smaller party only a few were shot dead before reaching the bridge over the Bug River, but of the larger party 250 were shot dead.

Thus, during the four-day march a total of 1,950 were killed.

The two parties reached Sokal and Belzy, respectively, on Monday, Dec. 4. At the Sokal bridge, the 300 survivors of the 550 group were counted and were told that anyone failing to cross the river, either over the bridge or by swimming, within 20 minutes would be shot. Before crossing the Jews were allowed to have a meal of dry bread and water brought by Christians of Sokal.

On reaching the Soviet side, the Jews had to wait three hours and then were given the decision of the Soviet authorities that they had to return to the German territory. Despite desperate resistance they were taken across the frontier by the Soviet guards and turned over to the Germans.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the Jews were told by the Nazis that they would be shot unless they crossed the river again, at their own risk, at 6 o'clock the next morning. A number swam across and succeeded in entering Soviet territory undetected. The rest were arrested by the Soviet authorities but were not sent back. A few found refuge in neighboring villages on the German side.

Some Drowned Crossing River

The 400 brought to Belzy crossed into Soviet territory, though they were not admitted at first. A number of Jews at both Sokal and Belzy were drowned in attempting to swim across the river. Many who succeeded in crossing were taken to Soviet hospitals, where several died.

During the four days of the march the Jews were given only one loaf of bread daily for each 30 men.

An average of one Jew every five minutes were shot dead.

One Nazi guard was heard to say, "I have already settled 76 myself," and received the reply from another guard, "I have only killed 63."

Among those killed was Isaac Lewenfuss, 55 years old, who had been the book-keeper of the Hrubiaszow People's Bank. He was completely exhausted and unable to carry on after arriving 15 kilometers from Hrubiazow. When he was ordered to lie down, which was the prelude to execution, his 20-year-old son Mendel offered to die in his place, but the offer was refused.

The youth then declared: "Then shoot me together with my father."

A storm trooper said: "Oh, you are volunteering to die. Very well, it's very nice of you." Father and son were then shot together while locked in embrace.

Among others executed were three members of the well-to-do Chelm family Lewenstein.

Nazi Police Diaries Reveal Terror

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- Extracts from diaries of Nazi police, published in the Schlesische Zeitung, give a partial picture of how Jews were treated by the German forces of occupation.

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The Germans, entering the town of Lask, shot 100 Jews in searching the township. When a Jewish crowd tried to prevent the Germans from entering a synagogue, police used their guns and killed several hundred, razing the synagogue to the ground.

In Sieradz, 35 Jews were executed. In Pabjanice, 9 Jews and young Jewesses were flogged for refusing to salute the Nazi flag. In Radom, 3,600 Jews were arrested and interned in a concentration camp and more than 100 were executed for "resisting" the Nazi police. The diaries said that the task of the police was "facilitated" by many suicides of Jews to avoid arrest.

In the township of Kolo, 216 Jews were publicly flogged and then imprisoned in a concentration camp.

Tartakower's Lodz Home Wrecked

PARIS, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- The home in Lodz, Nazi Poland, of Dr. Arjeh Tartakower, laborite Zionist leader who is now in New York, has been demolished by local Germans by order of the Gestapo, which charged that he was conducting anti-Nazi propaganda in the United States, it was reported here today. Arrests of labor Zionists in Lodz have been resumed.

According to the Nazi newspaper, Thorner Freiheit, Jews and Poles in Lodz are forbidden to use the Y.M.C.A. swimming pool and are prohibited from walking on Piotrkowska Street or in Poniatowski Park. Jews are forbidden even to cross Piotrkowska Street and must walk by side streets to the end of this avenue in order to get from one part of the city to the other.

Belgian Red Cross Rushes Relief to Poland

PARIS, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- The first concrete steps toward bringing relief to suffering Poles and Jews in Warsaw and arranging delivery of money from relatives abroad to all sections of Nazi-occupied Poland have been taken by the Belgian Red Cross, it was announced here today.

A transport of food, medical supplies and underwear, the first to reach war sufferers in Warsaw, will leave Brussels on Jan. 20 to be distributed in the former Polish capital by officials of the Belgian Legation in cooperation with representatives of the Polish population and the Jewish community.

Provision has been made by the Belgian Red Cross to assure that at least one-third of the supplies, corresponding to the Jews' approximate ratio in the city's population, is received by Jews, to whom the Nazi administration has hitherto prohibited distribution of relief.

On the basis of this assurance, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee will contribute towards defraying the cost of the shipment, which will include condensed milk, cacao beans, margarine, anti-epidemic serums, various medicaments and warm underwear for men and women.

The shipment will be addressed to the Belgian Legation in Berlin and will be conveyed from there to Warsaw by members of the legation staff, who will supervise

the distribution. Measures have been taken to see that the shipment reaches Warsaw without any hitches and guarantees have been obtained by the Belgian Red Cross that the relief will reach the intended recipients.

The Belgian Red Cross will also begin experimenting in delivery to individuals in all parts of Nazi Poland of monetary relief which relatives and friends in America and elsewhere may wish to send. It is understood that in order to achieve the desired result the Red Cross will accept money for delivery only to individuals whose addresses are definitely known.

At the same time, information reached Paris that the Nazi authorities have established a special clearing bank in Cracow which will convert currency sent from abroad into marks or zlotys at a lower rate than could otherwise be obtained, but will hold the money in blocked accounts from which the addressees in Poland will be permitted to draw weekly a maximum of 100 marks, or the equivalent in zlotys.

PEACE HOPE VOICED BY COMMITTEE; SOVIET, NAZI POLICIES IN POLAND ASSAILED

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- The hope that America may remain at peace, gratification at President Roosevelt's peace efforts, condemnation of both Nazi and Soviet policies in occupied Poland and the observation that anti-Semitism in America has "remained an underworld movement, disapproved and condemned by American public opinion as a whole," were voiced today by the thirty-third annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee.

The meeting, held at the Hotel Astor and attended by delegates from all over the country, reelected Dr. Cyrus Adler president of the Committee, which was established in 1906 for the protection of the civil and religious rights of Jews throughout the world.

Citing the disastrous effects of war upon all peoples, the Committee, in the annual report read by Morris D. Waldman, secretary, declared: "For the second time in the history of the Committee, we meet but a few months after the outbreak of a major European conflict. Happily, our country it not a party in this conflict. Convinced as we are of the futility of war, knowing as we do its incalculable material and moral costs, we hope and pray that it may be possible for our country to remain at peace."

The report hailed President Roosevelt's recent action in obtaining cooperation of the three great religions in formulating and effectuating "the religio-ethical basis of peace" and expressed gratification at the fact that Dr. Adler had been invited "to lead the Jews of America in this holy cooperative endeavor."

Commenting on European events, the report pointed out that the Soviet Union had added 1,500,000 Polish Jews to its present Jewish population and that a like number had come under the heel of Nazi Germany. The report declared that meagre advices received here indicated that "just as in territories newly acquired by Germany, the Nazi system is applied, so in areas on the Russian side of the line of partition the Bolshevik system is but a short step behind the military forces."

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"These reports," it continued, "tell of such measures as the banning of religious teaching in Jewish schools, of the complete closing of Hebrew schools, of the launching of an anti-religious campaign by the Moscow League of the Godless, of the overcrowding of prisons with Jewish leaders, of the conversion of synagogues and communal buildings to communist clubs, and of the deportation of rabbis to interior cities. These are all part of the established Soviet pattern, to which the entire population, regardless of religion or origin, must be made to conform. Jews who were formerly bourgeois or 'capitalists' are being dealt with in the same ruthless and despotic manner as Christians in the same economic class, and the practice of Judaism, its teaching to the young, and the maintenance of synagogues are made well-nigh impossible."

The report described the terror to which Jews in Nazi Poland was being subjected, terming "fantastic" the plan to transport 2,000,000 Jews to a reservation in the Lublin area where they "would be confined in what would be a large concentration camp, where they would be doomed to degradation, misery and death."

The effect on American public opinion of the "alliance of Red and Brown bolshevism and the Hitler war, which that alliance has made possible," according to the report, resulted in the discrediting of "both the Nazi and Soviet regimes and everything associated with either of them, including the Nazi anti-Jewish propaganda, so widely copied in the scribblings of American demagogues."

The report continued: "More and more, right-thinking Americans are coming to the conclusion that anti-Semitic propaganda is simply a smoke-screen behind which the enemies of democracy can work most effectively. . . . It is an encouraging commentary on the loyalty of Americans to their democratic principles that even at its height, organized anti-Semitism, ominous as it was, never succeeded in making serious inroads on American public opinion. It is hopeful and reassuring that, in all the years of alien propaganda, of economic depression, and other internal causes of tension, anti-Jewish movements never succeeded in becoming respectable. No prominent educator, no reputable newspaper, no author of standing, has, during these years, become an open advocate of Jew-baiting. Anti-Semitism has remained an underworld movement, disapproved and condemned by American public opinion as a whole."

Turning to the refugee situation, the report pointed out that the war had not only "vastly increased the potential number of refugees; it has also made it more difficult to deal with those whose lot was the object of international concern before the war broke out." Refugees coming to this country, limited to 30,000 annually from Greater Germany, have contributed "substantially to the cultural and economic resources of America," the report said.

Other officers reelected at the meeting were Abram I. Elkus, honorary vice-president; Judge Irving Lehman and Louis E. Kirstein, vice-presidents; and Samuel D. Leidesdorf, treasurer. Sol M. Stroock, chairman of the executive committee, presided at the morning session, and Judge Lehman presided at the luncheon. Richard C. Rothschild, chairman of the survey committee, presented a report on the educational work of the American Jewish Committee.

The following members of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, whose terms expire this month, were reelected: Cyrus Adler, George Backer,

James H. Becker, John L. Bernstein, David M. Bressler, Abram I. Elkus, Eli Frank, Mrs. M.L. Goldman, Henry Ittleson, Albert D. Lasker, Louis B. Mayer, Louis J. Moss, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Horace Stern, Sol M. Stroock, and William B. Thalhimer. In addition, Maurice Wertheim and Dr. Louis Finkelstein, provost of the Jewish Theological Seminary, were elected to the executive committee.

156 NOTED REFUGEES LISTED AS RELEASED FROM FRENCH ISOLATION CAMPS

PARIS, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- The French Government today furnished the Jewish Telegraphic Agency with a list of 156 of the most prominent of the Jewish and non-Jewish refugees from Germany released from isolation camps, where they were interned as technical "enemy aliens" after the outbreak of the war.

Gradual release of such men is continuing. According to Minister of Interior Albert Sarraut, about half of the 15,000 originally interned have been freed. Many of them secured their release after agreeing to serve in the Foreign Legion.

Official quarters explain that the interning of the refugees was necessary, despite a desire to avoid any unnecessary inconvenience to refugees, because some of those calling themselves refugees might have been disguised German agents, and also because the presence of refugees on the streets after general mobilization might have exposed the aliens to the animosity of the public.

The official list provided by the Government includes the names of prominent writers, editors, scientists and Socialist leaders who have come to France from Germany since Hitler's accession to power. It includes such names as Lion Feuchtwanger, Conrad Heiden and Karl Bondy.

The list follows: Henri Adler, Felix Alberti, Rudolf Aldag, Walter Alexandre, Karl Andrian, Ernest Arenz;

Also, Harry Baer, Erwin Basch, August Bauernfreund, Alfred Berl, Paul Bernhard, Robert Bernheim, film director; Ludwig Bieler, Hans Bing, Oscar Blank, Otto Blumenfeld, Hermann Bodek, Karl Bondy, former editor of Berlin financial paper, Boersen-Kurier; Herbert Borchardt, Josef Breuer, newspaper editor and writer; Kurt Brisch, Richard Bruchner;

Also, Hubert Clauser, Ernst Cunow, Josef Cyhlar; Maximilian Deutsch, Fritz Dreyfus, member of former Berlin banking family; Otto Driessen, Ernst Drucker; Alfred Eissler, Paul Elias, Friedrich Epstein, writer and editor;

Also, Ewald Fabian, Oscar Feist, Lion Feuchtwanger, Leopold Fischer, Richard Franceschi, Herbert Frank, Walter Frankel, Karl Friedberger; Heinrich Gans, Richard Geissler, Georg Glass, Walter Golstein, Wilhelm Graetz, Oscar Graff, Paul Grodeck, Willy Gronau, Ignaz Gruder;

Also, Alfred Haag, Josef Hall, Georg Hamburger, Isaac Handel, Nathan Harth, Georg Hecht, Conrad Heiden, novelist; Wilhelm Heilbronner, Carl Heller, Fredi Heyduk, Franz Hirschler, Carl Hochmann, Wilhelm Hofmann, Israel Hoshland, Fritz von Hussarek, son of former Czech Minister to Berlin; Georg Jansen, Ernst Jolowicz, Heinz Joske, Gerhard Just;

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Also Josef Kaesner, Karl Kahn, Alexander Kaiser, Ernst Kamnitzer, Carl Kaposi, Hermann Kesten, famous poet; Erich Keup, Jean Kipp, Adolf Klamert, Franz Knapp, Robert Kol, Josef Koliha, Aurel Kolnai, Edouard Kranzler, Arthur Kuhn, Wolfgang Kurschner, Johann Kurz; Fritz Lamin, George Landau, Otto Leichter, Karl Leroff, Pierre Leroff, Jakob Liebschutz, Herman Loch, Armin Loewinsohn, Francis Logothetti, Thomas Lutke;

Samuel Maltenfort, Martin Mandl, Robert Marx, Ernst von Mayer, Max Mayer, Julius Meitner, Gunther Newtich, Ernst von Neurath, Paul Netter, Albert de Neufville, Adolf Neumann, Anton Novak; Ferdinand Ostertag, Herman Ostheim; Ernst Papanek, Johann Peick, Arthur Popper, Hans Prager, Johann Prosl;

Also Hermann Rathenau, Herbert Rautenberg, Nicolas Ritz, Johann Roeper, Siegfried Rosenthal, Richard Rosmarin, Max Rothschild, Werner Ruben; Walter Saar, Alexander Sachs, David Schilton, Heinrich Schneider, Sigmund Schoneberg, Ernst Schumacher, Ernst Seidl, Falke Seidl, Salvator Seybert, Marcel Singer, Ferdinand Sommer, Josef Sommer, Wilhelm Speyer, novelist; Hermann Steinhardt, Ernst Strasser, Friedrich Strauss, Otto Strauss, Siegfried Strauss;

Also Ludwig Ullmann, Jakob Vitells, Hugo Waldeck, Georg Walter, Hugo Wertheim, Julius Wertheimer, Hugo Wessely, August Wimmer, Josef Winckler, Eugen Witzler, Conrad Wolff; Robert Zangerle, Moritz Zerner, Constantin Zetkin, and Ludwig Zweig.

PARLEY HERE TO PONDER STEPS TO AID REFUGEES ON ICE-LOCKED DANUBE

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- An emergency conference to decide on steps to be taken in behalf of Jewish refugees marooned on the ice-locked Danube River has been called for tomorrow night at the Hotel Astor by the American Friends of a Jewish Palestine. Invitations have been extended to all organizations to send representatives to the conference.

The organization, of which H.L. Schwamm is chairman, announced receipt of a cable from Bucharest reporting that the Rumanian Government has successfully intervened with the German authorities for the return of some 1,800 refugees marooned on barges in the Danube port of Sulina. The United Press, meanwhile, reported that 18 refugees on Danube barges had died of exposure and hunger, and that two babies were born on the vessels.

NO POLITICAL RECONCILIATION SEEN IN ARAB-JEWISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. (JTA) -- Warning that the growing tendency toward Arab economic cooperation with Jews in Palestine should not be interpreted as indicating political reconciliation between the two peoples was sounded today by Joseph M. Levy in a Cairo dispatch to the New York Times.

Citing increasing signs of economic cooperation, the correspondent writes: "It would be a gross misrepresentation to say that the Arabs are now reconciled to the Zionist aims for Palestine. Arab nationalism and the Arab opposition to Zionism are as strong as ever. It is a simple fear of starvation, which Arabs believe may result from the war, that impels them to seek the benefits accruing from economic cooperation with the Jews in Palestine for the duration of the war at least." Levy reports that the desire for economic cooperation is evidenced even in Jaffa, hotbed of Arab terrorism, where Jews are being welcomed back and are living amicably again with the Arabs, and in the Arab press which while not deliberately pro-Jewish "never misses an opportunity for hinting editorially at the importance and desirability of economic cooperation."