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## JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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### CHANGE IN WHITE PAPER POLICY LOOMS WITH BRITISH CABINET CHANGE

LONDON, May 12. (JTA) -- The Cabinet reconstruction will have a marked effect on the British Government's Palestine policy, it was believed today. The Government hitherto has been committed to the White Paper of 1939, which calls for eventual establishment of an independent Palestine state with the Jews as a one-third minority.

Reasons for the expected change in policy are Prime Minister Winston Churchill's past opposition to the White Paper, the inclusion in the new Government of Laborites, Liberals and Conservative elements such as the pro-Zionist ex-Colonial Secretary Leopold A. Amery, and the expected departure from the Colonial Office of Malcolm MacDonald.

Because of the political situation, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, has postponed his scheduled departure for New York, it was learned, but he has not abandoned plans for the trip entirely.

### Services For Disorders Victims Held in Palestine

JERUSALEM, May 12. (JTA) -- Memorial services for the 643 Jewish victims in the recent Arab disturbances were held throughout Palestine today. Jews in all parts of the country observed a silence of three minutes while the cornerstone was laid at a monument marking the common grave of some of the victims.

### PALESTINE TRADE HARD HIT BY INVASION OF LOW COUNTRIES

JERUSALEM, May 12. (JTA) -- The Nazi invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands considerably affects Palestine's foreign trade, according to figures published today.

Annual imports from Belgium total £361,000, while exports are valued at £314,000. Imports from the Netherlands total £287,000 and exports, £452,000.

Approximately 100 Jewish students from Palestine are enrolled in the universities and technical schools of Belgium and the Netherlands, it was disclosed.

### NAZI AGENTS DISGUISED AS REFUGEES HELD TO HAVE AIDED PARACHUTISTS

NEW YORK, May 12. (JTA) -- Nazi agents who had masqueraded as refugees are being charged with having been of assistance to Nazi parachutists dropping on Netherlands soil, it was reported today by a correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company in

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a short-wave broadcast from Paris.

The correspondent said the discovery had come as a shock to the Dutch authorities, who pointed out that they had befriended many who now turned out to be Nazi agents. He indicated that the development would result in more severe restrictions against refugees generally. The correspondent pointed out that many genuine refugees had been of material service to the governments which had given them haven, citing particularly numbers who had joined the Foreign Legion in France.

#### BRITAIN URGED TO PLAN PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES

LONDON, May 12. (JTA) -- Resolutions demanding that the Government ease restrictions on refugees in Britain and plan for their permanent settlement have been submitted to the annual conference of the British Labor Party at Bournemouth.

A resolution submitted by the National Union of Clerks and Administrative Workers demands "that the Government grant rights of temporary asylum to all refugees from political and racial oppression and that the Government, in cooperation with the governments of other democratic countries, should plan a permanent settlement of refugees."

Proposed amendments to the resolution provide for permission to refugees to obtain freely industrial employment, except where such employment would conflict with wartime restrictions.

A resolution on Palestine reaffirming the Labor Party's "traditional support" of the Jewish national home policy was introduced by the Labor Zionist Organization. It expressed conviction that this policy provides the basis for increasing peaceful cooperation between Jews and Arabs.

Demanding that the Jewish people should be allowed to make the most of Palestine's absorptive capacity, the resolution reaffirms last year's resolution condemning the British policy on Palestine and endorses the Labor parliamentary group's criticism of the Palestine land restrictions. It urges the Labor parliamentarians to continue their efforts for abolition of the White Paper policy.

Jewish peace aims, including restoration of Jewish rights in Germany and Eastern Europe and continued development of the Jewish national home in Palestine, are set forth in a memorandum, "The War and the Jewish People," submitted to the Bournemouth conference by the laborite Zionists (Poale Zion).

"The Jewish people expects a victorious democracy to seek to ensure full equality of all men before the law, guarantees against oppression by any country of any section of the population on racial, religious and political grounds, particularly against a policy of physical persecution, economic extermination and expulsion.

"It will be necessary to restore to the Jews who have still remained in Germany or wish to return the right to live as equal citizens and secure, as far as possible, compensation for the victims of the Nazi regime for what they have suffered in person and property.

"In countries containing great Jewish masses there should be effective guarantees against enforced nationalization, for the cultural and other specific interests of the Jewish minority. It may further be hoped that countries which are still

able to admit a substantial number of immigrants will, after the war, apply a bolder immigration policy.

"But, though vital, these measures remain uncertain palliatives without a great measure which can alone render normal the life of the Jewish people in terminating landlessness. By restoration of the Jewish national home in Palestine, the Jews will become once more a normal people. Then can it be hoped that the complexes and misconceptions of centuries will gradually diminish, the Jewish people will survive and the Jewish problem disappear."

SOSUA SETTLERS HOUSED IN COTTAGES; GET TIPS ON SUB-TROPICAL LIVING

SOSUA, Dominican Republic, May 12. (JTA) -- Settled in cottages after their arrival here late Friday night from Ciudad Trujillo, the pioneer group of refugees looked confidently today to the actual start on the historic Dominican Republic settlement project.

The group, numbering 36 adults and a 15-month boy, arrived after a rainy trip through the mountains and were immediately assigned to cottages. They spent yesterday in unpacking, inspecting the immediate vicinity and discussing their problems with Dr. Joseph Rosen, vice-president of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, and Dr. Frederick Perlstein, director of the Sosua project.

Instructions in how to live under the sub-tropical conditions here were given the pioneers by Dr. Siegfried Klinger and his wife, physicians from Vienna who have been here for some time preparing for the arrival of the refugees. Work on the individual 10-acre plots to be assigned to each couple and on the cooperative plantation will get under way after the settlers have rested several days in order to become acclimated.

TROPER TO SET UP J.D.C. OFFICE IN SWITZERLAND

ROME, May 12. (JTA) -- Morris C. Troper, European director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, has cut short a stay in Rome to leave for Paris and organize an office of the J.D.C. in Switzerland. The J.D.C. had been contributing to the maintenance of 7,000 German Jewish refugees in the Netherlands and 15,000 in Belgium. On his arrival here Friday Troper discussed the refugee situation with Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican; U.S. Ambassador William Phillips and others.

RUMANIA BANS SHIPMENT OF FOOD TO NAZI POLAND AFTER MAY 15

BUCHAREST, May 12. (JTA) -- The Rumanian Government's ban on shipment of food parcels to Poland after May 15 has added a new complication to the task of bringing relief to the German-occupied area, it was learned today.

With hunger reported to be spreading in Nazi Poland, and Jews in particular not even able to obtain the half-pound daily bread ration, the Bucharest authorities announced that the amount of food allocated for shipment to Poland would be exhausted by May 15.

A representative of the American Commission for Polish Relief has gone to Belgrade in an effort to negotiate a deal for shipment of large quantities of food from Yugoslavia to Poland for distribution to needy without regard to race or religion.

It is understood that the German authorities have promised not to obstruct distribution of the food.

### DRIFT TOWARD SECULARISM HIT AS SYNAGOGUE BODY OPENS ANNUAL PARLEY

ATLANTIC CITY, May 12. (JTA) -- Denouncing the "drift toward secularism" as "the most formidable challenge to the synagogue today" Louis J. Moss, national president of the United Synagogue of America, today told 1,000 delegates to the 1940 national convention that unless this challenge is met and beaten back "we fail in our great purpose to make religion a directive force in life".

Religion "is the supreme guide for human conduct" and "the basis for democratic development," he said, and so long as "these stand, dictators cannot completely subjugate minds of men to their purpose."

Dr. Robert W. Searle, general secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, declared at the convention banquet tonight: "At this moment our attention is being forcibly attracted to terrible events which are transpiring on continent of Europe. It is natural that it should be so, but it will be tragic if we allow ourselves to believe that major threat to our democratic way of living lies over there. I am firmly convinced America's important mission to the world lies not in participation in war but in first making its democratic way of life as attractive as it possibly can be made and at same time gathering its energies for tasks of mercy and of reconstruction."

Plans for a national program to expand and coordinate Jewish religious education in the United States and Canada were presented last night at the formal opening of the joint convention of the group together with its Women's League and the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs.

Mapped by the Joint Commission on Jewish Education, which consists of the United Synagogue and the Rabbinical Assembly of America, and presented to the convention by Rabbi Alter F. Landesman, chairman of the Joint Commission, the program would provide for "assistance to American Jewish congregations and their individual congregational schools by furnishing them with educational supervision and materials which only a national organization can produce and distribute."

"The trend in recent years in Jewish educational activity in this country," Rabbi Landesman said, "has been definitely in favor of the congregational set-up, the daily religious school that meets after public school hours under congregational auspices. If this movement which is primarily associated with synagogues affiliated with the United Synagogue of America is to be advanced, a responsibility rests upon us to give it intelligent and proper guidance."

A session of the Women's League named Mrs. Charles I. Hoffman, former national president, as the year's "Mother in Israel."

### B'NAI B'RITH DISTRICT 1 HOLDS 88TH ANNUAL PARLEY IN BOSTON

BOSTON, May 12. (JTA) -- Delegates and guests from Canada, New York and New England attended today the 88th annual convention of District No.1 lodges and auxiliaries of B'nai B'rith. Scheduled speakers at the convention, which opened last night and will continue through tomorrow, include President Henry Monsky, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Eddie Cantor, the actor.

INTERFAITH LEADER SEES WAR DECREASING ANTI-SEMITISM HERE

NEW YORK, May 12. (JTA) -- The European war has helped to unify Protestants, Catholics and Jews in this country in their approach to common dangers and common problems and to stimulate the movement for interfaith cooperation, Director Everett R. Clinchy of the National Conference of Christians and Jews declared in his annual report, made public today.

The report noted a decrease in anti-Semitism during the year, and ascribed this trend in part to the fact that "never before in Christian history have as many Sunday School teachers, clergymen and lay leaders been as determined to uproot anti-Semitism from the Christian heritage as now."

"The war, also," Dr. Clinchy added, "has served to open the eyes of Americans to the fact that anti-Semitism leads onto anti-Christianism. They are becoming increasingly aware that anti-Semitism is an instrument in the 'Trojan horse' tactics used to divide a people so they may be rendered impotent in the face of attack."

Dr. Clinchy expressed gratification over the support given the interfaith movement by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders and organizations.

HUNGARY SHUTS JEWISH HOTELS IN BORDER ZONE

BUDAPEST, May 12. (JTA) -- The Hungarian War Ministry has ordered the closing of all Jewish-owned hotels, taverns and restaurants in a 15-mile zone along the frontier, it was learned today.

Revocation of licenses was ordered under the authority of the National Defense Act, which permits rescinding of licenses of "persons of unreliable character" in the frontier areas, it was learned. No publicity has been given to the action.

The order affects hundreds of Jews. The only reason for the action that could be seen here--since its results would have been achieved ultimately by the anti-Jewish law--was that Jewish innkeepers were reported to be harboring refugees from German and Soviet-occupied Poland and other neighboring countries.

JEWS IN RUTHENIA, SOUTHERN SLOVAKIA FOUND HARDER HIT BY HUNGARIAN LAWS

BUDAPEST, April 24. (JTA-By Airmail). -- That the Jews of the newly re-occupied territories of Ruthenia and southern Slovakia are suffering most from Hungary's anti-Semitic legislation has been amply confirmed by a two-day trip which this correspondent has just made to the towns of Munkacs and Kassa.

Munkacs, an impoverished agricultural town in the southern reaches of the Carpathian mountains, has a population of about 30,000, of which 17,500, or almost 60 per cent, are Jews. Half of the 12,500 non-Jews in Munkacs are Magyars, while the remainder are either Slovaks or Ruthenians.

A stronghold of Jewish orthodoxy, Munkacs is famous for its Chassidim, and for the devoutness of its Jewish youth, a higher percentage of whom wear ear curls and the traditional Jewish garb than in any other town in eastern Hungary. The late Lazar Spira, one of the best known of the "wonder rabbis", came from Munkacs.

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Until the return of Munkacs to Hungary and the application of the anti-Semitic laws, however, the Magyars there had always lived on cordial terms with their Jewish fellow citizens. If the majority of the stores and businesses in Munkacs were Jewish-owned, the majority of the peasants round about were also Jewish, and the Jews in general were just as poor, if not poorer than the population as a whole.

Another factor that bred harmony between the Magyars and Jews of Munkacs was that the latter were completely Magyarized and considered themselves Hungarians rather than Ruthenians or Slovaks. Although the Magyars themselves numbered only 20 per cent of the population, their Jewish allies, numbering 60 per cent, gave them a four to one majority over the rest of the inhabitants. Thus, the predominantly Hungarian character of Munkacs was maintained during 20 years of Czechoslovakian rule.

The return of Munkacs to Hungary, however, occurred simultaneously with the passage of the second Hungarian Jewish law, and since then Nazi elements have taken over the control of the town. They are now rewarding the Jews for their past loyalty by ruthlessly depriving them of every means of earning a living.

Of the 40 Jewish lawyers who were practicing in Munkacs a year ago, 35 have been expropriated and the five who remain are subject to discrimination before the bar.

More than 700 Jewish merchants, artisans, teachers, clerks, and civil employees have been removed to date, and another 500 are due to be deprived of their jobs or licenses by the first of May.

In Hungary proper existing Jewish merchants and artisans have not been affected by the law, although Jews are prohibited from opening up new businesses until such time as the proportion of Jews in business or handicraft enterprises has been reduced to 12 per cent. In Ruthenia, however, the authorities are exceeding the spirit of the law and are actually turning out already established traders and artisans.

This in spite of the fact that Munkacs has one of the largest Jewish populations of any town in Hungary. Whereas, in most Hungarian towns, the ultimate effect of the law will be to deprive one out of three Jews of his livelihood, the effect in Munkacs will be to deprive four out of five Jews of his means of earning a living. When that time comes the already serious relief problem of Munkacs will have assumed calamitous proportions.

Nor is this dark outlook limited to Munkacs alone. The Jews of Ungvar, Csap, Beregszasz, Huszt, and other nearby towns are also facing, in only slightly less degree, the same hopeless future.

Kassa, 65 miles northwest of Munkacs, appears to be as prosperous as Munkacs seems impoverished. It was prosperous, before Munich, but since its re-incorporation within the Hungarian frontiers it has suffered a severe economic setback, and this has aggravated the local Jewish problem beyond its real importance.

Before the creation of Czechoslovakia in 1920, Kassa was one of the most flourishing cities of northern Hungary. Once confined within the narrow Czech frontiers, its importance increased still further, until by 1930 it had become the virtual metropolis of eastern Czechoslovakia, about which revolved the economic life of such towns as Munkacs, Ungvar, Presov and Levoca. In the twenty years it remained under Czech control the population of Kassa increased from 35,000 to 75,000.



Since its return to Hungary, however, Kassa has been reduced to the status of a frontier town and its population has decreased from 75,000 to 50,000. Most of its former trading area remained in the new Slovakian state, while its former trading area in Hungary, separated from it in 1920, had long since been reintegrated about Miskolc, 60 miles to the south.

In reality, therefore, Munkacs and Ungvar, which are poor towns, are now economically better off than Kassa, which has become an economic cul-de-sac since revision of the Hungaro-Slovakian frontier.

The economic insecurity of the past year has only fed the flames of anti-Semitism, with the result that Kassa's Nazi movement has become the most powerful of the entire region. Arrow-Crosses have been painted all over the city, on walls, street cars, and mail boxes, as well as Jewish stores. And the young Nazis see to it that Jewish shop-windows receive a fresh Arrow-Cross, applied with soap, every time a merchant takes the trouble to remove their former smears.

More than 500 Jewish merchants have been forced to close up shop in the past year and an equal number of Jewish employees have been deprived of their jobs.

To date, 320 Jewish families have been expelled from Kassa because they were unable to prove to the satisfaction of the police that they were Hungarian citizens.

The local situation has been complicated by the fact that approximately 4,000 Jewish refugees from Slovakia and Poland have settled in Kassa and placed an additional burden on the city's normal population of 8,000 Jews.

At present, 3,100 Jews in Kassa are completely dependent on charity. So great has been the strain on the two local relief organizations--one financed by the orthodox community, the other by the progressive community--that even the police and the Catholic Church have been constrained to contribute money, food, and clothing to keep the Jews from starving.

Where it will all end, local Jewish leaders cannot say. They only know that an average of ten persons a day are being added to their relief rolls as the expropriation goes on and as hitherto economically independent Jews run out of money. Their funds are so limited, however, that only 90 filler (16 cents) a month per person will be available for relief from now on--which is obviously insufficient to feed one person for a single day, much less provide him with food, clothing, and shelter for a month.

If the situation of the Jews in Munkacs is serious--and it is--then the situation of the Jews in Kassa can only be described as desperate.

#### Bulletin

#### Lord Lloyd Named Colonial Secretary

LONDON, May 12. (JTA). -- Appointment of Lord Lloyd as Colonial Secretary in the Churchill Cabinet was announced here tonight. Lord Lloyd, who is 61, succeeds Malcolm MacDonald in the post. He was Governor of Bombay from 1919 to 1923 and High Commissioner of Egypt from 1925 to 1929, having succeeded Lord Allenby in the latter post. (In October, 1938, Lord Lloyd proposed in the Sunday Chronicle that a permanent Arab majority be guaranteed in Palestine. He visited Palestine in 1937 and during his stay interviewed David Ben-Gurion, chairman of the Jerusalem Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and other leaders.)