VLADIMIR JABOTINSKY DIES OF HEART ATTACK AT 59; WAS VISITING YOUTH CAMP

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Death occurred a few hours after Jabotinsky had reviewed a parade of the campers, members of the Zionist-Revisionist youth organization known as Brith Trumpeldor. The Zionist leader had come to the camp to spend the weekend.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at noon from Schwartz's Funeral Parlor, 152 Second Avenue. Burial will take place the same day at the New Montefiore Cemetery, Long Island, in the section belonging to the New Zionist "Nordau Circle."

Surviving the leader are his widow, Jeanne, who is in London, and a son, Eri, a civil engineer in Palestine. Eri is serving a term of one year at the Acre concentration camp, administratively imposed because of his role in aiding extra-legal Jewish immigrants to enter Palestine.

For more than two decades the stormy petrel of the Zionist movement, Jabotinsky was visiting the United States to stimulate interest in the raising of a Jewish army to fight with the Allies. He had been here since March 15 and only recently addressed a mass meeting at the Manhattan Center, during which he predicted that a "co-belligerent" Jewish army would soon be fighting as an ally of Britain under the British army's command.

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The presidency of the New Zionist Organization, in announcing Jabotinsky's death, declared its determination to "continue the fight until the full redemption of Israel as envisioned by Jabotinsky."
Jabotinsky, although Russian-born, was technically a "man without a country." Usually, when asked his nationality, he described himself as "the Wandering Jew." He travelled on a Nansen passport. He was born in Odessa, Russia, October 18, 1880, and was educated in Russia, Italy and Switzerland. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Russia, but never practiced law, choosing instead to follow a career as a writer, orator and Zionist leader.

As a writer, Jabotinsky first made a reputation during the early days of the World War, when he traveled as a war correspondent for a leading Moscow newspaper. His essays on the Near East situation were regarded brilliant and received wide attention.

In addition to his journalistic activities, Jabotinsky gained renown as a writer of English, French, Hebrew, Italian, Yiddish and Russian prose. Among his best-known works are a Hebrew translation of Dante and Russian translations of the works of the late Hebrew poet laureate, Chaim Nachman Bialik. He also collaborated in the compilation of the first Hebrew atlas.

But it was as a Zionist leader and organizer of the Jewish Legion, which helped Allenby wrest Palestine from Turkey in the World War, that Jabotinsky gained his greatest measure of fame. He organized the Legion in 1916 and enlisted in it as a private, later earning promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

It was in connection with creation of the Legion that Jabotinsky broke for the first time with the World Zionist Organization. He was excluded from the W.Z.O. in 1915 because he advocated formation of the Legion, contrary to the official Zionist policy of neutrality in the World War at that time.

Jabotinsky was decorated for his services with the Legion, and remained in Palestine after the war ended. Together with other demobilized Legionnaires he organized a self-defense corps to cope with threatening Arab violence and, after the Jerusalem outbreaks of 1920, he was sentenced to 15 years penal servitude. Protests in many parts of the world, which were echoed in the House of Commons, resulted in quashing of the sentence after he had served three and a half months of it.

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The leading protagonist of a more militant opposition to British policy, Jabotinsky had been barred from Palestine since 1930, when he gave testimony damaging to the British Administration before the Shaw Commission, which was investigating the Arab anti-Jewish disorders of 1929.

Since the outbreak of the present European war, however, while still critical of the British Palestine policy, Jabotinsky had been advocating cooperation with England,
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"Freedom of conscience, as written into the Federal Constitution, through the wisdom and foresight of the Fathers has been a guarantee of peace and happiness during all our life as a nation," the President said. "Any selfish group which would discriminate against any of our fellow citizens because of race or religion would thereby endanger the fundamental rights of all.

"Only by common recognition of the principle that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can we attain the national unity which is essential to the maintenance of the democratic way of life and those cherished institutions which it fosters and encourages."

The Committee was formed last year by a group of prominent Catholics to oppose propaganda spread in the interests of systems and theories antagonistic to the principles of democracy and the teaching of Christianity. Since its organization the Committee has distributed 1,000,000 copies of its official publication, The Voice for Human Rights, throughout the country.

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The Baron, who was host to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at his Enzesfeld Castle after Edward had abdicated the English throne, was unaware that the Clipper, making the two-hundredth flight in the trans-Atlantic service, exchanged greetings with the Duke and Duchess when it passed over the American Export Liner Excalibur which is taking them to Bermuda.

Expressing pleasure at arriving in America, the Baron said he planned to remain in New York, at the Hotel St. Regis, for at least three weeks. His plans after that are indefinite, possibly including returning to London at that time.
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When she left Paris July 12, Miss Nash said, she had already seen French prisoners in "bad want of food," and had felt the pinch of the German occupation, which left "no eggs, no butter and very little milk for the French population." Not only did the Nazi troops seize food supplies for their own use, but all gasoline was also commandeered, making food deliveries virtually impossible, she declared.

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