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JAPAN PLANS TO RESUME ISSUANCE OF TRANSIT VISAS TO GERMAN JEWS

TOKYO, April 2. (JTA) -- The Japanese Government intends to resume the issuance of transit visas to German Jews, but not to Jews who hold Polish passports, it was learned today.

As reason for the different treatment of German and Polish Jews it was explained here that while most of the German Jews who receive Japanese transit visas are holders of immigration visas to various countries on the American continent, there are now more than 2,000 Polish Jews stranded in Kobe for several weeks who arrived in Japan with transit visas but who have not as yet succeeded in securing immigration visas to countries of their final destination.

A group of Jewish refugees from Poland who left Japan for Palestine are now stranded in Bombay, India, it was reported here today. Other refugees who intended to proceed from here to Palestine have no chance to do so since no Palestine immigration certificates could be secured for them.

Two representatives of the Jewish Agency, Leiser Schupakevich and Zorach Warhaftig, proceeded from here to Shanghai to see what could be done for Jewish refugees stranded in Shanghai on their way from Soviet-occupied Lithuania to Palestine. There are more than 10,000 Jewish refugees in Shanghai dependent on relief.

Almost every central Jewish relief organization now maintains special representatives in Japan to organize aid for the stranded refugees. Delegates of the Joint Distribution Committee, HIAS-ICA Emigration Association and the Agudath Israel of America have arrived in Kobe to render assistance to the 2,000 refugees there. Dr. Neumann, delegate of the Agudath Israel, is especially interested in alleviating the plight of several hundred yeshivah students who reached Japan from Lithuania but lack visas for countries of destination.

BRITAIN DELAYS DECISION ON 700 REFUGEES IN PALESTINE

LONDON, April 2. (JTA) -- The British Government has not yet reached a decision on the fate of some 700 Rumanian Jewish refugees who reached Palestine on a small boat and face deportation as illegal immigrants, it was indicated today.

Colonial Undersecretary George H. Hall stated in Commons that he was not yet in a position to add to his statement of March 19 in which he said that except for a few veteran

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Zionists no Rumanian Jewish refugees would be admitted to Palestine who had not received immigration certificates before Rumania was declared enemy-occupied territory.

Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite, had asked for information regarding the 700 refugees from pogroms in Rumania.

WEIZMANN, WARBURG TELL OF WAR PROBLEMS AT CLEVELAND RALLY

CLEVELAND, April 2. (JTA) -- More than 1,400 campaign workers of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Fund who crowded the grand ballroom of the Hotel Statler last night heard Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Edward M.M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, describe the problems and needs created by the war.

Dr. Weizmann asserted that democracy would triumph, but that triumph alone would not solve the problems of the Jews. In order for the victory of democracy to have a meaning for the Jewish people, "we must be prepared to speak with one voice when the day comes," he said.

Introduced by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver as "the Ezra of our second resurrection," Dr. Weizmann pictured a European Jewry uprooted, trampled upon and scattered to the corners of the world. He called on the Jews to face beforehand the fundamental problem which would grow more and more acute--wandering of millions of homeless Jews. He pictured Palestine as the only solution for these masses of people.

"The remnant of Jewry must unite on two things," he asserted. "We must demand that after the democratic victory our position, legal and moral, be restored in all of Europe. All that we have built in Europe through our toil over 150 years, all has been destroyed. We must be assured the right to build again. And we must demand the opportunity to absorb, mainly through Palestine, those millions of our people who hang now between heaven and hell, and integrate them again into society."

"The test of the sincerity of the democracies will be whether they can offer us a decent solution, after this victory, to our problem. We expect full and unhampered opportunity to continue building Palestine. We expect a settlement of the Palestine problem without ambiguity or equivocation. We must be prepared to speak in one voice, voicing these demands when the day comes."

"The Arab problem," he said, "is entering a new phase. The post-war world will see free Arab countries, owing their freedom to the democracies. We can stabilize these countries if given a dog's chance. And we expect that chance."

Warburg described the terror and suffering of the Jews in Europe. He spoke of the hundreds of thousands of Jews trapped in the fires of Germany and Central Europe and the unceasing efforts of the J.D.C. to bring them to safety through the only two "fire escapes"--Lisbon, via unoccupied France, and Japan, via Siberia and Vladivostok.

Warburg described American Jewry as "the last ray of hope for the homeless and broken Jews of Europe." He asserted that all Europe, as far as the Jews were concerned, was "a vast concentration camp." He reiterated that not a penny of the funds raised for the relief and extrication of the refugees had been or ever would be used "to help the economy of the aggressor nations or to break the British blockade."

Rabbi Silver and Barnett R. Brickner are co-chairmen of the Cleveland campaign, which opens May 7.

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES JEWISH GHETTO IN WARSAW DISPATCH

NEW YORK, April 2. (JTA) -- The first comprehensive on-the-spot description of the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw is given by Demaree Bess in a wirelessly article from the former Polish capital published in the current Saturday Evening Post.

The idea for the ghetto, the dispatch said, originated with Reichsamtssleiter Schoen, who told Bess that its aim was to segregate the Jewish community because of the Nazi contention that Jews were typhus carriers. The process of moving 113,000 Poles out of the Jewish quarter and 138,000 into it from other sections took six weeks. Schoen estimated that the ghetto's population reached 510,000 by February. The correspondent's description of the ghetto follows, in part:

"The streets of this Forbidden City look like those of the slum and manufacturing districts of most other large European cities. Several important streetcar lines traversed the area, but all except one of these have been re-routed, and local lines still serve Jews in the quarter. Cars on the remaining line run through the quarter with locked doors and passengers are forbidden to leave in transit....

"Curfew for Jews is nine o'clock, two hours earlier than for Poles. The inhabitants of the quarter usually go to bed at that hour, since they are living an average of six in a room and fuel has been scarce. After nine o'clock the streets are empty except for the patrols from among the 1600 Jewish policemen employed by the community.

"But in daytime, as when I drove through the district with my escort, the narrow streets are solid masses of humanity. Every man, woman and child wears a white sleeve band, stamped with the star of Judah, which all Jews are compelled by law to wear whenever they appear in public in any part of Poland. Warsaw residents sometimes refer to the Jewish quarter as Hollywood, 'because every inhabitant is a star'...

"I asked how the community was expected to support itself. Herr Schoen had investigated that question. He estimated that the population of the quarter reached 510,000 in February of this year, whereas the total prewar Jewish population of Warsaw was 400,000. Many Jews have therefore come in from elsewhere. Of this number, Schoen figures that about 200,000 are fit for work, and he is preparing employment inside the quarter for 60,000 including 12,000 skilled workers. They receive four fifths of the Polish wage scale.

"Schoen said that plans were drawn for a large dam on the Vistula River near Warsaw and he expected to find employment there for 20,000 Jews. According to regulations, every Jew between sixteen and sixty years of age must register for work duty and go wherever he is assigned...

"I asked him whether the Forbidden City was regarded as a temporary or a permanent arrangement, and if similar schemes might be set up in other cities of Poland. He replied that the Warsaw scheme had been devised as an emergency measure and it remained to be seen how it would work out. Thus far the scheme had not been applied anywhere else."

(Other reports have stated that a ghetto has been established in Cracow.)

BELGIANS IN PALESTINE MOBILIZED

JERUSALEM, April 2. (JTA) -- The Belgian consul-general today announced mobilization of three age groups of Belgians living in Palestine.

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MRS ROOSEVELT STRESSES UNITY OF RACIAL GROUPS AT CONGRESS WOMEN'S LUNCHEON

NEW YORK, April 2. (JTA) -- Praising the contributions of various racial strains to the United States, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today told an audience of 1,500 persons at the annual luncheon of the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress at the Hotel Astor that "a unified people can solve any problem."

The citizens of America "come from many lands and racial strains," Mrs. Roosevelt said, and all groups have aided the growth of America. She asserted that "no child should grow up without respect for every other American citizen."

The First Lady cited the contributions of the Jews during the Revolution and subsequent wars, mentioning particularly the aid which Haym Salomon had given in financing the Revolution. She said the fact that Judah Touro had donated the funds to complete the Bunker Hill monument in Boston was particularly interesting to her because it was the only historical fact she had ever told the President "that he never knew before."

The most important tasks of the moment, Mrs. Roosevelt said, are to preserve liberty for everyone in the country and to face without fear the problem of readjusting the governmental and economic structure to meet new needs. She praised the Women's Division's houses for refugees, which she had visited with Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, as "a wonderful piece of work" and also lauded the organization's activities in contributing textbooks for school children.

Dr. Maurice L. Perlzweig, chairman of the British Section of the World Jewish Congress, stressed the necessity of intensifying aid to Britain. Mrs. Wise, president of the Women's Division, reported that so far three ambulances and three mobile kitchens had been sent to England. Mrs. Bernard S. Deutsch, chairman of the division's British aid committee, urged that the \$400,000 quota of the Jewish Section of the Interfaith Committee for Aid to the Democracies, which has already raised \$75,000, be completed before Summer. Dr. Frank Bohm and Katharine Devereaux Blake were among other speakers.

1,900 TRANSFERRED TO PALESTINE SINCE START OF WAR, YOUTH ALIYAH REPORTS

NEW YORK, April 2. (JTA) -- Nearly 1,900 boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 17 have been removed from Europe and settled in Palestine since the outbreak of war, it was disclosed today at the annual meeting of the National Youth Aliyah Committee of Hadassah. An additional 900 are expected to arrive within the next few months.

A total of 7,000 Jewish children have been rescued from Europe by the Youth Aliyah movement in the last seven years, it was stated at the meeting which followed a reception in the home of Governor and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman for Viscountess Halifax, wife of the British ambassador.

As one of the honorary chairmen of the National Youth Aliyah Committee, Mrs. Lehman welcomed Lady Halifax "not only in a personal capacity but also as the representative of that great nation and noble people now engaged in a valiant fight for freedom, justice and democracy."

Mrs. David de Sola Pool, president of Hadassah, asked American Jewish women to continue their support for Palestine which has become "a strategic point in Britain's Near Eastern front." She reported that Hadassah is now helping to train doctors and nurses for war duty and has sent tons of medical supplies, equipment, and clothing by new routes to the Holy Land.