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WISE SEES FDR ON AIDING JEWS IN EUROPE; SAYS BODY PROPOSED AT BERMUDA WILL MEET SOON

WASHINGTON, July 22.(JTA)-- Following a White House visit today, during which he discussed measures to prevent the extermination of the remaining Jews in Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe with President Roosevelt, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise revealed that the revitalized intergovernmental committee on refugees proposed by the recent Bermuda Conference will shortly meet either here or in London.

Dr. Wise added that he understood that "some leading American will represent our country at that Intergovernmental Commission, which is to seek to find an asylum for Hitler refugee victims of all faiths and races."

"The President," Dr. Wise said, "maintains a profound and searching interest in these victims of Hitler who are unable to meet him on the battlefield as our soldiers are doing in Sicily, but must die unarmed and incapable of self-defense as Hitler and Goebbels decreed."

Rabbi Wise also revealed that he had learned recently from "an anti-Fascist representative" that the total number of Jews massacred by the Nazis has already reached more than 3,000,000. Soviet estimates, he said, are even higher.

"I find it significant," Dr. Wise commented, "that the President has just made former Ambassador Herbert Pell his American representative on a Commission of the United Nations which is to try and bring to justice those of the Nazi-Fascist countries who may be found guilty of responsibility for the foulest of all crimes in wartimes - namely, the slaughter of civilian masses. I feel that the Commission, including Ambassador Pell, is likely to organize itself in the near future."

HUNDREDS OF RAGGED, HOMELESS JEWISH CHILDREN ROAM STREETS OF MOHILEV IN TRANSNISTRIA

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, July 22.(JTA)-- Hundreds of Jewish children deported with their parents to the city of Mohilev in Transnistria, the Rumanian-held section of the Soviet Ukraine, are roaming the streets of that city, starving and ragged, according to authenticated reports received here today.

These children are the overflow that cannot be handled in the three orphan asylums which the Jewish community has set up, and which accommodate 900 youngsters ranging in age from two to sixteen years. In these asylums an average of six children are forced to sleep in one bed, the reports state. The presence of so many orphaned children in Mohilev is explained by the fact that the mortality among the deportees is fantastically high as a result of disease and malnutrition.

At present, the Jewish population of Mohilev is about 15,000, of whom 3,000 are natives of the city and the others deportees from Rumania, Germany and Bulgaria. These figures vary from day to day, one report points out, since new groups of

deportees are constantly arriving and others are sent farther eastward to construct fortifications on the Russian front under the supervision of Nazi officers.

The Jews in Mohilev have succeeded in establishing some sort of communal organization under the leadership of an engineer named Jagendorf, the report adds. They have a small hospital for contagious diseases which can take care of about 70 persons. One third of the patients in the hospital at present are suffering from typhus. Efforts on the part of the director, a Dr. Druckman, to secure sufficient medical and food supplies have been unsuccessful. The only communal kitchen in the city, which had been feeding 800 persons daily, has been forced to close down because it could secure no more food. Able-bodied Jews who are not taken by the Germans for forced labor are employed in ghetto workshops and factories where they produce goods needed by the Rumanian Army.

A similar situation, on a smaller scale, exists in the neighboring town of Krasna, the report reveals. About 1,000 Jews are confined in a ghetto, of whom 300 are residents of the city. Another 100 were deported there from the city of Dorohoi in Bukovina, and the other Jews came from different Bukovinian townships. In Krasna, eight to fifteen people are forced to share one room in the ruined buildings assigned to the Jews. There is no orphan asylum to care for the Jewish children and only one hospital, with fourteen beds and one physician.

GIRAUD EVADES QUESTION ON CREMIEUX LAW; SAYS HE CAN ONLY DISCUSS MILITARY MATTERS

LONDON, July 22.(JTA)-- General Henri Giraud, addressing a press conference here today, evaded a question on whether he planned to reconsider his abrogation of the Cremieux Law.

Queried by a Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent, General Giraud stated that he could only discuss military questions.

MANY EUROPEAN JEWS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RETURN HOME AFTER WAR, SAYS REFUGEE DIRECTOR

LONDON, July 22.(JTA)-- Dr. Charles Uhlman, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, today declared that in view of the conditions that will prevail in much of Europe after the war, it will be impossible to return thousands of Jews to their places of origin and, therefore, havens must be found for them elsewhere.

Addressing a meeting of the Agudas Israel organization here, Dr. Uhlman said that "I cannot conceive of a mass return of Jews to the devastated portions of Central Europe, the youth of which has been permeated with the Nazi philosophy." The United Nations, he stressed, would be "betraying the cause for which they are fighting if they compel any refugees to return to these lands against their will."

The Commissioner expressed the hope that a "wider view of (British) imperial policy will prevail and that Palestine will be kept open for immigration." Some of the British dominions, he said, have also learned during the war that they cannot "remain isolated in a world of migration."

NAZIS EXECUTE CZECHS IN PRAGUE FOR ASSISTING JEWS TO ESCAPE DEPORTATION

LONDON, July 22.(JTA)-- Three Czechoslovaks, two of them women, are reported to have been executed in Prague for helping Jews "evade deportation."

The Czechoslovak press service last night quoted the German tribunal as declaring that assistance to Jews in escaping deportation is proof of an "attitude hostile to the state." It identified the victims as Frantisek Cerny, 53, and the two women, Vilemina Pruchova, 44, and Vlasta Hellerova, 34. Circumstances of their "crimes" or the fate of the Jews they sought to help were not reported.

ANTI-JEWISH LAWS DISRUPTING HUNGARIAN ECONOMY, ECONOMIST TELLS NAZIS

ZURICH, July 22.(JTA)-- The dilemma in which the Hungarian Government finds itself as a result of its attempts to satisfy German demands for a drastic solution of the "Jewish problem" along Nazi lines while at the same time encountering economic difficulties because of the ousting of Jews from many industrial and commercial enterprises is highlighted in an article in the political review, Magyar Szemle, which was received here today.

The article, which is written by one of Hungary's leading economists, Sander Borotvas Nagy, is presumably an attempt to explain Hungary's position to Germany. "There are two ideas that dominate our age: race and economics," Nagy writes. "The racial question cannot be treated from an extreme viewpoint because that would destroy the idea of the Hungarian state. We would have to face great difficulties if we examined everybody to find out the blood of his ancestors."

Continuing, Nagy takes a stand directly opposed to the Nazi racial theories, stating that "not only in the Carpathian Basin, but throughout central Europe, there is a mixed race. In the spirit of St. Stephen we regard as a brother everyone who has declared himself to be a Hungarian, and who in critical times even shed blood for the country."

POLISH GOVERNMENT PAPER PUBLISHES EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNTS OF LIQUIDATION OF GHETTOS

LONDON, July 22.(JTA)-- A series of eye-witness accounts of the liquidation of several large ghettos in Poland is published today in Dziennik Polski, official organ of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

In the city of Sandomierz, in the Lublin district of central Poland, one report states, Ukrainian detachments of the Nazi S.S. troops broke into the ghetto at four o'clock in the morning one day last winter and dragged the Jews from their homes to the street, where they shot 200. Hundreds of others were herded in front of the local cathedral where they were kept for hours in temperatures that ranged around freezing. By afternoon of that day many of the older and weaker persons had died from exposure and the Nazis ordered the ghetto police to remove their bodies.

Then the remaining Jews - both men and women - were ordered to undress and were loaded into sealed freight cars. Two trainloads of Jews were taken to a siding several miles from the city where they were left for sixteen hours. Hundreds were asphyxiated from the chloride of lime that had been sprinkled on the floor of the cars. When the trains eventually reached Belzec, in southern Poland, where a central ghetto had been established, only 300 of the several thousand deportees were still alive.

Almost the same procedure was followed in Radom, also in central Poland, another account in Dziennik Polski reveals. In Radom the ghetto was strewn with the bodies of so many murdered Jews that it required two days to clear the streets, this report says. Hundreds of other Radom Jews were killed as they were being marched to the railroad yards to entrain in freight cars, when a group of drunken S.S. men opened fire on them with automatics.

In the town of Majdanek, where the Nazis established a ghetto for the Jews of Lublin and also a concentration camp, about 3,000 Jews died from lack of food and mistreatment and their clothes were stripped from them for use by the Germans, according to the final account appearing in the Polish Government newspaper. The surviving Jews in Majdanek were sent to the Belzec ghetto, it adds.