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VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN PALESTINE; ANOTHER BRITISH POLICEMAN SHOT; SYNAGOGUES RAIDED

JERUSALEM, March 5. (JTA) -- Palestine police headquarters today issued an official communique stating that Constable Douglas Maynard, 30, had been shot in the back on Friday by an unknown youth whom he apprehended placing illegal posters on buildings in Tel Aviv. The police announcement stated that the constable, who is in Hadassah Hospital, is in serious condition.

Members of the presidium of the Jewish Community of Jerusalem today visited the District Commissioner's office and filed a complaint against searches conducted by the Jerusalem police in Jewish quarters on Saturday. Emphasizing that the Jewish community condemned the outbreaks of violence in Palestine and would be happy if the police succeeded in discovering the terrorists, the Jewish delegation pointed out that the raids were conducted in a manner offensive to the Jewish religion.

In one case the search was made in a Yemenite synagogue while the reading of the Torah was proceeding. Similar raids took place in the extremely religious Bukharian, Beth Israel and Geulah sections of the city interfering with observance of the Sabbath. The District Commissioner assured the Jewish delegation that no offense to the Jewish religion was intended, but that the police had acted on information that one of the terrorists was hiding in one of the places that were raided. He expressed the hope that raids on Jewish religious institutions would not reoccur.

CHIEF OF STAFF OF U. S. ARMY TESTIFIES AGAINST PALESTINE RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, March 5. (JTA) -- General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, has appeared before a closed session of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee and urged rejection of the Palestine resolution which is now before both houses of Congress, it was learned here over the week-end. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has addressed a letter to the Committee, also urging that it disapprove the resolution.

The opposition of the War Department to the Palestine resolution was also made known to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. An announcement was made during the week-end that the House Foreign Affairs Committee would not resume hearings on the resolution until it disposes with "more urgent business."

Everything points to the fact that the resolution, which urges free entry of Jews to Palestine and the ultimate establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth there, will be laid aside for some time both in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and in the House Committee for Foreign Affairs.

Some members of Congress indicated that they have reason to believe that even if no action is taken by Congress on the resolution, the Palestine problem will be dealt with by the American Government as one of the international problems requiring a solution. They expressed the opinion that the Jews can expect some favorable action with regard to Palestine within the next six months.

KING OF YEMEN - EMIR ABDULLAH OF TRANSJORDAN PROTEST TO U. S. C PALESTINE RESOLUTION

JERUSALEM, March 5. (JTA) -- The King of Yemen, and the Emir of Transjordan have communicated with the United States Government protesting against passage of the Palestine resolution which has been introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

King Zaidi Imam Yahya of Yemen conveyed his protest through his representative at Cairo who called on U. S. Minister Alexander Kirk. Expressing sympathy for the plight of the persecuted European Jews, the Yemen memorandum added that the King "resented the movement directed against the rightful people of Palestine." Emir Abdullah's protest was cabled directly to President Roosevelt. He asserted that the introduction of the resolution in Congress has produced "a painful impression among the countries of the Near East."

Iraqi Government Reiterates Objections in Message to Wallace, Rayburn

WASHINGTON, March 5. (JTA) -- The Iraqi Government today followed up its protest against the Palestine resolution, sent to Senator Wagner this past week, by informing both Vice President Wallace, as presiding officer of the Senate, and Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House that passage of the resolution "will be tantamount to a request that the United States declare war on the Arabs of Palestine."

"We understand," the message states, "that a resolution has been introduced in your House calling upon the United States Government to intervene and to take action necessary to secure the opening of the doors of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and to give them full opportunity to colonize it so that Palestine may ultimately become an independent democratic Jewish State. We do not know if you realize that this is tantamount to a request that the United States of America declare war on the Arabs of Palestine, who have never committed any act of aggression against the United States of America, nor against any of its citizens."

"In 1918 there were in Palestine 800,000 Arabs (Moslem and Christian) and 60,000 Jews. In 1939 the Jews, through assisted and subsidized immigration, totaled over 350,000 and the Arabs 1,900,000. For three years from 1936 to 1939 the Arabs of Palestine, totally unaided, fought with out-of-date weapons a bitter and bloody war against the usurping Jews and the British Government, which had brought them to Palestine against the will of the Arab inhabitants. The Arabs of Palestine are now muzzled. They can make no protest against this monstrous demand. The Arabs of Iraq cannot, however, remain silent. We must let you know in the clearest possible words the full implications of this demand; they are (1) elimination from Palestine of 1,000,000 Arabs, (2) the consequent hostility to the United States of America of every Arab throughout Asia and Africa, (3) the handing over of all the holy places of the Moslems and Christians to the Jews."

"It is generally recognized that few Jews would migrate to Palestine if they could find an asylum in the United States of America. Taking advantage of the refusal of the United States to admit more than a small proportion of these refugees, the Zionists have raised the cry, 'Palestine for the Jews,' and pretended that every refugee Jew wanted to settle in Palestine and establish a Jewish State there. We cannot believe that the responsible body over whom you preside seriously contemplate the undertaking by the United States of such a dangerous policy. The proposers of this resolution may, of course, have had quite different objects in mind of which we have no knowledge, but whatever their motives we feel that you should realize how seriously even the introduction of such a resolution is taken in the whole Arab world. If the United States does intervene in the manner suggested by this resolution it will read like a sentence of death to the Arabs in Palestine and cause despair and distrust throughout the Arab and Moslem worlds. We beg you to use your influence to have the proposed resolution withdrawn. Already it is being utilized by Nazi propagandists to inflame Arab opinion not only against the Jews but against the democratic powers."

BIDDLE URGES SELECTIVE POST-WAR IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA AT HIAS CONVENTION

NEW YORK, March 5. (JTA) -- Pointing out that other countries, smaller than the United States, especially Sweden, "have responded far more generously" than America in admitting refugees from Nazi lands, Attorney General Francis Biddle, addressing the annual convention of Hias today, expressed opposition to projects "to cut off all immigration to this country as soon as the war is over." He urged, however, that a system of restricted immigration be introduced.

"I suggest that our future controls may be made more selective," the Attorney General said. "It is too early to determine what forms that choice may take. Probably no long term policy can be outlined until we see what direction - politically and economically -- the post-war years will take. Our policies will be guided primarily by our own needs. But those needs will necessarily be influenced, and to an extent defined, by our relation to other countries of the world. Occupations might be considered in making our determinations. Should we also take into account some form of geographic control, such as the admission of immigrants most fitted to build the development of thinly inhabited regions such as Alaska? Is it possible to devise and to administer laws of which the effect would be to direct the newcomers away from the areas of congestion and toward areas where population is sparse and development may be suffering for want of sufficient manpower? I do not know; I simply present the questions. There are other aspects of this intricate problem which must also be considered. Our experience has shown which races can be more readily assimilated. This is a consideration that should not be overlooked."

Convention Lauds Roosevelt's Rescue Efforts; Proclaims \$1,500,000 Drive

An appeal to the Government of the United States and to the United Nations for a speedy implementation of the program to rescue Jews and other persecuted people from occupied Europe was voiced at the convention, which was attended by 2,500 delegates from numerous Jewish religious, labor and fraternal organizations.

The meeting, which was presided over by Abraham Herman, president of Hias, also adopted a resolution lauding President Roosevelt for creating the War Refugee Board to deal with the rescue program. It applauded the \$100,000 contribution made by the HIAS toward the work of the War Refugee Board and unanimously voted for a \$1,500,000 budget for 1944 to carry out a wider scale program of refugee aid services at home and abroad. \$650,000 of the amount has been earmarked for services to be performed by HIAS-ICA at European ports of embarkation and in Central and South American countries.

"It must be clear to all of us that the greater opportunities for rescue which have been opened to us as a result of President Roosevelt's historic act and the program of his War Refugee Board, impose upon us a sacred and urgent obligation which will be cheerfully accepted and diligently performed by us," Mr. Herman said in his presidential address.

A total of 117,205 Jewish refugees from Europe have been saved since 1940 from Nazi persecution thanks to the possibilities for emigration overseas that were kept open for them, it was revealed in the report submitted to the convention by Isaac L. Asofsky, executive director of HIAS. Of them, 76,995 were admitted into the United States; 13,651 entered Palestine; 16,559 found havens in South American countries and an estimated number of approximately 11,000 found asylum in Central American and other countries. The year 1944 witnessed the lowest ebb of Jewish emigration from Europe during the war period, Mr. Asofsky said.

SO. AFRICAN NATIONALIST DEMANDS OUSTING OF JEWISH REFUGEES, BAN ON ENTRY OF JEWS

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 5. (JTA) -- A demand that Jewish refugees now in South Africa be forced to return to their homelands as soon as possible and that legislation be enacted to bar further Jewish immigrants was made in Parliament at a session highlighted by the charge that Jewish organizations were conspiring to flood the country with alien Jews.

Eric Louw, anti-Semitic nationalist deputy, who has been introducing similar legislation since 1939, asserted that there were already too many Jews in South Africa and introduced the proposed ban on Jewish immigration as an amendment to a bill which urges the government to consider the advisability of encouraging large-scale immigration from Europe after the war.

Louw urged that future immigration be restricted to non-Jewish Europeans who possess sufficient capital to ensure that they will not compete for jobs with the local population. The ban on the entry of Jews, Louw added, should be extended to British subjects, who do not, at present, come under the regulations of the Alien Act.

Reiterating the usual Nazi charges that Jews control a disproportionate share of the country's trade and professions, Louw charged that local Jewish organizations are conspiring with overseas Jewish groups to bring additional Jews into South Africa. As alleged substantiation for his charges he cited what he purported to be minutes of the Board of Deputies of South African Jews.

G. A. Aron, secretary of the Board, told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that the material to which Louw referred was 14 years old, and had been stolen from the files of the Board's Capetown office in 1934. The documents, Mr. Aron disclosed, referred to an arrangement reached in 1930 under which overseas relief organizations pledged to provide financial guarantees for would-be Jewish immigrants. The arrangement was made with the knowledge and full consent of the government, the Board Secretary emphasized.

Adjourning debate on the immigration measures, the Minister of the Interior told the House that he regretted the introduction of the Jewish issue. It is understood that Louw's allegations will be answered when debate is resumed next week.

SMILIANSKY, DR. HANTKE, CELEBRATE THEIR 70TH BIRTHDAYS IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, March 5. (JTA) -- Two Jewish personalities quietly celebrated their 70th birthday here today. One is Moshe Smiliansky, noted Hebrew writer and president of the Jewish Farmers Association, and the other is Dr. Arthur Hantke, director of the Keren Hayesod.

Smiliansky came to Palestine from Russia in 1890 and was one of the first farm laborers in the first Jewish settlement, Rishon-Le-Zion. He has greatly contributed to the cultural and agricultural development of Palestine. On 1934, on his sixtieth birthday, a colony Kfar Moshe was founded in his honor and the British Government made him a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Dr. Hantke, who was born in Berlin, was a pre-Herzlian Zionist and one of the founders of the Zionist movement in Germany. He was a member of the Inner Actions Committee for ten years and a member of the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund for five years. From 1922 he directed the activities of the Keren Hayesod in Central Europe and since 1926 he has been the managing director of the World Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem. He is also a director of the Anglo-Palestine Bank.