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IMMEDIATE ADMISSION TO U. S. OF 1,000 REFUGEES FROM EUROPE ANNOUNCED BY ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, June 9. (JTA) -- Approximately 1,000 refugees will be immediately brought to the United States and placed in an "emergency refugee shelter" to be established at Fort Ontario, near Oswego, New York, President Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference today.

While the War Refugee Board is charged with the overall responsibility for the project, the Army will take the necessary security precautions, so that the refugees will remain in the camp, and the actual administration of the camp is to be in the hands of the War Relocation Authority, the President revealed.

In a cablegram of instructions to Ambassador Robert Murphy in Algiers, the President said he would "like the group to include a reasonable proportion of various categories of persecuted people who have fled to Italy." The President instructed the Ambassador "to bear in mind to the extent possible those refugees should be selected for whom other havens of refuge are not immediately available." He cabled Murphy that the "procedure for the selection of the refugees and the arrangements for bringing them over should be as simple and expeditious as possible, uncomplicated by any of the usual formalities involved in admitting people to the United States under the immigration laws."

Navy and War Departments Get Transportation Instructions

The Navy and War Departments were instructed in a memorandum to the Secretaries to take the steps necessary to expedite the transportation of the refugees to the United States, and the War Department was ordered to arrange to furnish and properly equip Fort Ontario to receive the refugees, and to arrange for their transportation from the port of arrival to the camp. The War Relocation Authority was instructed to make arrangements to handle the actual administration of the camp, designated as the "emergency refugee shelter."

The United States Bureau of the Budget will make arrangements for financing the project until the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is in a position to assume the financial responsibilities involved, it was disclosed. The Bureau will draw upon available funds of the War Department, the War Relocation Authority, the War Refugee Board, and the Foreign War Relief Appropriation, and if necessary upon the President's Emergency Fund.

Many Refugees Being Moved From Italy to Middle East

The President introduced the subject at today's conference by telling reporters that refugees were still pouring into Italy in very large numbers and interfering with military operations. New camps, he said, have been set up in the Mediterranean area and refugees are being moved out of Italy to the Middle East where the capacity of the

Camps has been increased from 25,000 to 40,000 people. A camp has been set up at Casablanca to hold the refugees coming out of Spain, President Roosevelt said, and arrangements have been made to establish camps at Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Sicily, and Cyprus.

Meanwhile, he said, a camp near Oswego, New York, had been found that was not being used on a big scale by the Army and 1,000 refugees would be brought over to go into that camp. Queried whether the figures referred to one camp, the President said that that was all to this country. He said he was not familiar with any legislation on the subject now pending. He declared that he did not know from what area the refugees were coming but presumed the Mediterranean.

Full Text of President Roosevelt's Rescue Order

The cablegram on the rescue of Jewish and other refugees sent by President Roosevelt to Ambassador Murphy in Algiers emphasizes the possibility of saving people from the Balkan countries. The full text reads;

"Information available to me indicates that there are real possibilities of saving human lives by bringing more refugees through Yugoslavia to southern Italy. I am also informed that the escape of refugees by this route has from time to time been greatly overtaxed. I am advised that this is the situation at the present moment and that accordingly possibilities of increasing the flow of refugees to Italy may be lost.

"I understand that many of the refugees in southern Italy have been and are being moved to temporary havens in areas adjacent to the Mediterranean and that efforts are being made to increase existing refugee facilities in these areas. I am most anxious that this effort to take refugees from Italy to areas relatively close by be intensified.

"At the same time I feel that it is important that the United States indicate that it is ready to share the burden of caring for refugees during the war. Accordingly, I have decided that approximately 1,000 refugees should be immediately brought from Italy to this country, to be placed in an emergency refugee shelter to be established at Fort Ontario near Oswego, New York, where under appropriate security restrictions they will remain for the duration of the war. These refugees will be brought into this country outside of the regular immigration procedure just as civilian internees from Latin American countries and prisoners of war have been brought here. The emergency refugee shelter will be well equipped to take good care of these people. It is contemplated that at the end of the war they will be returned to their homelands.

Rapid Departure of Refugees for U. S. is Urged

"You may assume that the emergency refugee shelter will be ready to receive these refugees when they arrive. I will appreciate it therefore if you will arrange for the departure to the United States as rapidly as possible, consistent with military requirements, of approximately 1,000 refugees in southern Italy. You may call upon representatives of the War Refugee Board in Algiers to assist you in this matter. The full cooperation of our military and naval authorities should be enlisted in effecting the prompt removal and transportation of the refugees.

"In choosing the refugees to be brought to the United States, please bear in mind that to the extent possible those refugees should be selected for whom other havens of refuge are not immediately available. I should however like the group to

include a reasonable proportion of various categories of persecuted peoples who have fled to Italy.

"you should bear in mind that since these refugees are to be placed in a camp in the United States under appropriate security restrictions, the procedure for the selection of the refugees and arrangements for bringing them here should be as simple and expeditious as possible, uncomplicated by any of the usual formalities involved in admitting people to the United States under the immigration laws. However, please be sure that the necessary health checks are made to avoid bringing here persons afflicted with loathsome, dangerous or contagious disease. If you encounter any difficulties in arranging for the prompt departure of these refugees please let me know."

GERMAN RADIO SAYS JTA CORRESPONDENT CAPTURED; GIVES NAME UNKNOWN TO JTA

NEW YORK, June 9. (JTA) -- A German broadcast today, reporting that the first American correspondent captured in the invasion area was James W. Lee of Oklahoma, identified by the German radio as war correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, provoked much puzzlement here since the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has no correspondent named Lee.

The passport division of the State Department in Washington said that no passport has even been issued in the name of James W. Lee. Neither the War Department nor the State Department have any record of an American journalist of that name being accredited as a war correspondent to any American military unit in Europe.

SWEDEN OFFERS SHIP FOR RESCUE OF 40,000 RUMANIAN JEWS; GERMANY REJECTS OFFER

STOCKHOLM, June 9. (JTA) -- German authorities have rejected a proposal of the Swedish Government that they permit the Red Cross to take 40,000 Jews from Rumania, including 5,000 children, on a Swedish ship, it was reported here today.

The Swedish Government offered to send the Swedish ship "Bardaland" to the Rumanian port of Constanza in order to transport the Jews from there to Turkey, from where they could be transported overland to Palestine. The "Bardaland" has been engaged in bringing Red Cross relief to the people of occupied Greece. Other offers made by the Swedish Government to Berlin with regard to the rescue of Jews from Rumania have also been rejected, it was disclosed.

The Swedish press today reports that Paul Koren, a leader of the Quisling party in occupied Norway, fled to Sweden after being charged with embezzling 100,000 crowns received for confiscated Jewish property. Koren claims that he fled to Sweden because of his opposition to the Nazis.

INVASION NEWS ECLIPSES CALL FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST JEWS IN ARGENTINA

MONTEVIDEO, June 9. (JTA) -- The day of "passive resistance" proclaimed by liberal elements in Argentina as a demonstration against the Farrell regime, passed without any of the threatened attacks on Jews, since interest in the "day" was completely eclipsed by the news of the Allied invasion of occupied Europe.

The "sit-down strike," which was fixed for June 7, was a failure and did not affect normal life. The efforts of anti-Jewish elements to convince the population that Jewish organizations were behind this strike were wasted since the entire interest of the population was centered on the news from the invasion front which was given over the radio and in extra editions of newspapers.

HUNGARY ESTABLISHES LABOR CAMPS FOR JEWISH YOUTHS; CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY CONTINUES

ZURICH, June 9. (JTA) -- Special Jewish labor gangs have been set up within the Hungarian pre-military youth service, under an order of the Minister of Defense. broadcast today by the Budapest radio. Youths assigned to these gangs must wear a yellow Mogen David and a yellow strip of cloth attached to their clothes.

Hungarian newspapers received here disclose that the persecution of Jews in provincial cities continues. In Myriseg Jews have been placed at forced labor on farms. Property valued at 100 million pengoes (approximately \$20,000,000) has been confiscated from Jews in Nagykanisza. In Szombathely and several other towns Jews have been interned for failure to wear a yellow star.

The Minister of the Interior has announced, Budapest papers report, that licenses issued to Jews engaged in the following businesses have been cancelled; cinemas, cabarets, variety shows, circus, billards, public exhibitions, private detective bureaus, public gymnasiums, ballet schools, and public sporting events. It is also reported that Jews have been barred from attending all sporting events.

The Berlin Boersen Zeitung reports that two motion pictures on the "Jewish problem" are under production in Hungary. One deals with the "Tisza-Eszlar" ritual murder case, which achieved world-wide prominence about 50 years ago.

RABBI GOLDSTEIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, June 9, (JTA) -- Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein of New York has been elected president of the Synagogue Council of America which represents the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform rabbinical and congregational organizations, it was announced today. Rabbi Isaac Landman and Rabbi Robert Gordis were elected first and second vice-president, respectively. The newly elected officers will assume their duties in September.

The Synagogue Council of America is composed of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Rabbinical Council of America, Rabbinical Assembly of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations and United Synagogue of America.

HARRY BIELE APPOINTED SECRETARY OF LATIN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE J.D.C.

NEW YORK, June 9. (JTA) -- Harry D. Biele, well-known social worker, has been appointed secretary of the Latin American committee of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, it was announced today by Joseph C. Hyman, executive vice-chairman of the organization. Mr. Biele succeeds Robert Pilpel, who is now a member of the J.D.C.'s overseas staff stationed in Lisbon.

Mr. Biele comes to the J.D.C. after four-and-a-half years as secretary to the National Refugee Service's National Committee for the Resettlement of Foreign Physicians. He was also executive secretary of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Medical Scientists.

In announcing Mr. Biele's appointment, Mr. Hyman emphasized the importance of the J.D.C.'s work in Latin America, where 125,000 Jewish refugees have found havens in the last ten years. "The initial period of adjustment for most of these refugees is now over," he said, "and the J.D.C. is turning from problems of immediate relief to helping the local committees build up such long-term rehabilitation projects as child-care and old-age homes, community centers, loan funds and credit cooperatives. Two J.D.C. representatives are stationed in South America to render advice and guidance on these projects."