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DEMONSTRATIONS IN HUNGARY AGAINST DEPORTATIONS OF JEWS; CLASHES WITH POLICE REPORTED

GENEVA, Aug. 6. (JTA) -- Clashes between the Hungarian population and the police were reported here today from a number of towns in Hungary as result of mass-demonstrations held there against the deportations of Jews.

The demonstrations, which broke out in various parts of Hungary in the vicinity of Jewish ghettos and concentration camps, are believed here to have been inspired by important Hungarian personalities in Budapest. It is well known here that leading personalities in Budapest have been recently protesting to the Hungarian Government against the mistreatment of Jews and have been drawing the attention of cabinet members to the consequences which the anti-Jewish deportations might have for the whole country.

Reports reaching here from Budapest reveal that deportations of Jews from rural districts are still being continued. No mass-deportations are taking place, however, from Budapest because the population in the Hungarian capital is threatening to react with protest demonstrations, one of the reports states.

The Swiss Radio reported during the week-end that "assurances have been given by the Hungarian Government to the Swiss Minister in Budapest that further deportations of Jews to Germany for labor detail have been temporarily suspended." The broadcast also announced that the Swiss Legation in Budapest has been authorized to facilitate the departure of several thousand Jews to Palestine and to assist Hungarian Jews in ghettos and in concentration camps with money and food.

Crisis Develops Within Hungarian Government as Result of Mistreatment of Jews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. (JTA) -- The Office of War Information today received a report from Switzerland stating that an "acute crisis" has developed within the pro-Nazi Hungarian Government as result of the Jewish deportations and specifically, the protests made against them.

The report quotes the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten as stating that a "deep impression" was made on Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary, and "even on members of the Sztójay government," the article said, by the appeals of the King of Sweden, the papal nuncio, and the International Red Cross to stop the deportations. Sztójay, the article continued, "apparently hopes the responsibility for the deportations will fall upon the occupation authorities alone, not touching him as a collaborator" and that the cessation of the deportations will be credited to him. He is, therefore, willing to disassociate himself from the "extremist" members of his government, namely Andor Jaross, Minister of the Interior, and his two assistants, Lazlo Endre, Commissioner for Jewish Affairs and Laszlo Baký.

According to the article, Baký and Endre are supported by the Gestapo, but Edmund Veessenmayer, Nazi minister to Hungary, is willing to support a "more moderate" solution in order to avoid internal unrest. Veessenmayer is believed to be willing to see Baký and Endre ousted and Bela Imredy, former premier and now Minister of Economics without Portfolio, given more power.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT OF 500 JEWS REACHES TURKEY FROM RUMANIA, BOUND FOR PALESTINE

ISTANBUL, Aug. 6. (JTA) -- Another transport of 500 Jews arrived here today from Rumania. The arrivals were met by representatives of the Jewish Agency and will be sent in special trains to Palestine.

More transports of Jews from Rumania are expected here in the near future. Many Jews are now crossing from Hungary into Rumania in an effort to avoid deportation to Poland and in the hope that they may succeed in reaching Palestine on ships leaving the Rumanian port of Constanza for Turkey, the arrivals reported.

MOSCOW BANK INVESTIGATES POSSIBILITY OF TRANSMITTING FUNDS TO JEWS IN BOTOSANI

MOSCOW, Aug. 6. (JTA) -- Acting on an inquiry made by the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, the Soviet State Bank today wired to its branches in Czernovitz, Bukovina, and in Beltzi, Bessarabia, to establish whether money sent by relatives in the United States to Jews in Botosani and other Rumanian towns now under Soviet administration can be delivered.

An official of the Soviet State Bank told the correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that there are no branches of Soviet banks in any of the Rumanian towns which are temporarily occupied by the Russian Army. The Rumanian banks have all been evacuated from these towns, he added. "The only possibility existing is that the branches of the Soviet State Bank in Czernovitz and in Beltzi might be able to forward funds to the people in Botosani from their relatives abroad. We have telegraphed inquiries to these branches and we may be able to give you information next week," the official declared.

JEWISH LITERARY AND ARTISTIC TREASURES BURIED IN VILNA TO BE UNEARTHED

MOSCOW, Aug. 6. (JTA) -- Rare Jewish literary and artistic treasures which were buried in Vilna to save them from the Germans, who destroyed all the museums and libraries in the city, will soon be restored to their former resting places, it was learned here today.

The Jewish poet Abraham Sutskever, who spent more than two years in the Vilna ghetto, disclosed today that these manuscripts, paintings and incunabula, which were hidden by him and some friends will be unearthed under his direction when he returns to the Lithuanian capital shortly.

These cultural treasures were saved when the Germans assigned Sutskever and several other Jews to forced labor in the libraries and museums they were looting. At every opportunity the poet and the other slave laborers stole precious works, including letters of Leo Tolstoy, rare religious manuscripts of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, religious and secular art and much similar material.

On one occasion they stole three trunkloads of loot from the Smolensk museum from the Vilna railway station where it had been left by the Germans temporarily. When able to, they slipped to the outskirts of the city and buried what they had salvaged.

Most of the contents of the Jewish museums, libraries, synagogues and institutions of learning were destroyed, Sutskever said. In one case, 300 ancient Torahs were used by the Nazis to make lining material for boots, while irreplaceable papers and books were used as fuel in German barracks.

OSWEGO WELCOMES REFUGEES AT FORT ONTARIO; U. S. GOVERNMENT GREET'S ARRIVALS

OSWEGO, N.Y. Aug. 6. (JTA) -- An official welcome to the 982 European refugees who were collected in concentration camps on the fringes of combat Italy and brought last week to this country on a troopship for sanctuary in the Emergency Refugee Shelter at Fort Ontario, was given here today by the 22,000 townspeople of Oswego after the refugees had been settled in their apartments on the eighty acres of the historic fort site, erected in 1775, which until recently served as a training camp for the U. S. Army.

The welcoming exercises were sponsored by the Oswego Chamber of Commerce. A message of greetings from Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was read by Dillon S. Meyer, director of the War Relocation Authority, operating the Refugee Shelter. "On behalf of the United States Government," the message stated, "I extend to you a hearty welcome to this refuge shelter for the duration of the war, or until you can be safely returned to your homelands across the sea. I hope that this haven from the intolerance, suffering, and persecution that you have undergone will in some measure ease your tragic memories.

"The United States has become a great republic and a strong democracy through the peaceful intermingling of all races and creeds. Let me assure you that we shall endeavor to make your sojourn at the Oswego center as comfortable as it is possible to make it, and to this end, we solicit your full cooperation. I hope from my heart that the time which you spend in this retreat will bring you each renewed strength and faith with which to face a future in which the dignity of the individual man will be recognized and assured everywhere."

After commending the residents of Oswego and the surrounding communities for having helped in every conceivable way with the necessary preparations for the successful operation of the Shelter, Mr. Meyer outlined the rules governing the War Relocation Authority's administration of the shelter.

"Food," he declared, "will be served in mess halls operated by the government, under wartime rationing restrictions, but insofar as possible menus will allow for the tastes of the refugees. Housing will be assigned to each family according to its size and composition. These apartment units will have running water, cots, tables, chairs and clothing lockers. Fuel for heating, electric lighting, laundry facilities and other essential household needs will be provided. Some unattached persons will reside in dormitories. Health and sanitation, including sanitary inspections, medical examinations and public health activities will be under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer at the Shelter, assisted by any of the refugees who have the necessary qualifications to aid in these fields. Emergency medical cases for which care at the shelter is not feasible, will be handled at outside public hospitals at public expense."

Refugees Will Receive Cash Allowances; May Issue Their Own Publication

"Cash allowances for clothing and incidentals will be determined and provided by the Shelter's Welfare Section," Mr. Meyer continued. "The monthly schedule of maximum allowances will not exceed \$4.50 for persons 11 years and under, \$7.00 for those from 12 to 17, and \$8.50 for those 18 and over. Unusual needs will be provided for, based upon the individual situation. An initial grant will be given upon application to bring each person's supply of clothing and incidentals up to minimum standard."

The director of the War Relocation Authority added that freedom of religious worship will be respected. Religious services may be conducted in any language and worship buildings will be designated for groups wishing to conduct services. As soon

as feasible, an inter-faith council should be formed representative of all sects, denominations and religions holding services. Refugee residents may issue their own publications in any language. To check the accuracy of statements published, the War Relocation Authority will monitor issues after publications.

Buildings and facilities will be made available and other encouragement given to the refugees to organize their own school program. Public or private bodies may assist in organization of Shelter schools through supplying books or other aids, provided Shelter policies are observed. Schools may be conducted for any age group and in any language, and religious instruction may also be provided. A leisure-time program of sports, cultural activities and other pursuits will be encouraged, and outside agencies will be given an opportunity to aid the refugees along such lines.

No refugees will be permitted to operate any private enterprise for profit at the Shelter. Arrangements will be made to permit shopping in Oswego, or if this does not prove feasible, some type of shopping service will be provided, Mr. Meyer stated.

"The refugee population will form an advisory council, to advise on those problems relating to the administration of the Shelter which affect the welfare of the residents," he added.

The refugees were also addressed by Joseph H. Smart, the director of the Emergency Refugee Shelter, who noted that the shelter is the only one of its kind in the United States, and assured the refugees that while they were at Fort Ontario, "there will be a minimum of supervision," so that they will be able to live their own lives "with as great freedom as the physical facilities permit."

Kosher Food Will Be Provided; First Sabbath Services Held

The refugees were also greeted by Mayor Joseph McCaffrey of Oswego, Rev. A. S. Lowrie in behalf of the Oswego Council of Churches, and Miss Anne Laughlin in behalf of the War Refugee Board. Rabbi Sidney Bialik of the Adath Israel congregation in Oswego, speaking in behalf of the eighteen Jewish families in the town, offered a blessing for the welfare of the refugees at the Refugee Shelter. At a press conference which preceded the ceremony it was announced that the question of providing kosher food for those of the 918 Jewish refugees who requested it was under consideration and that it was felt that this could feasibly be provided.

Many of the elderly Jewish refugees attended their first Sabbath services on American soil yesterday with Rabbi Moshe Tzeckowal, one of the two refugee rabbis in the group offering thanksgiving prayers. Rabbi Tzeckowal was a director of a Yeshiva in Antwerp, Belgium. The other rabbi is Joseph Becker, originally from Rumania, but for the last fifteen years the head of a Jewish institution in Verona.

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS ASK ROOSEVELT TO ESTABLISH MORE "FREE PORTS" IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Aug. 6. (JTA) -- The Christian Council on Palestine, representing 2,000 Christian ministers and religious educators in the United States, today telegraphed an appeal to President Roosevelt urging that the United States open its gates to establish "free ports for refugees" not to a mere thousand, but to tens of thousands. The President was urged also "to exert all pressure possible on the Government of Admiral Horthy and compel them to cease all persecution of the Jewish people in Hungary."

With regard to Jewish immigration to Palestine, the appeal asks the President to use his good offices "in urging the British Government to abrogate the policy of the White Paper, and to lower the immigration barriers of Palestine."