

Tuesday, June 26, 1945

JTA

Daily News Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

106 EAST 41st STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ANTI-JEWISH TERROR ORGANIZED BY FASCIST UNDERGROUND RAGING IN LIBERATED POLAND

MOSCOW, June 25. (JTA) -- Anti-Jewish terror, organized by the Polish fascist underground movement, is raging in liberated Poland, the Lublin radio reported in a broadcast today, revealing that the terrorists are not even sparing Jews liberated from the Oswiecim camp.

One group of terrorists broke into a Lublin hospital and invaded a ward filled with Jewish patients. Opening fire, they killed one of the Jewish patients and mortally wounded another one, the broadcast reported. At the same time, an armed band surrounded a detachment of twelve Polish soldiers near Iacsm, in the Lublin district, and after disarming them, freed ten who were non-Jewish and killed the two who were Jewish.

Another group of terrorists kidnapped nine Jews in broad daylight in the township of Przedbors, near Lodz, and shot them in a neighboring wood. In Wiersbnik, near Kielce, members of the Polish Fascist underground attacked the house of a Jewish family named Wolfowich, which recently returned from the Oswiecim camp. The family begged for their lives, but the terrorists killed the mother and two children.

A near-pogrom was staged by the fascists in the town of Rzesow. After they spread a rumor that the Jews killed a Polish girl "for ritual purposes," an enraged mob dragged Jews out of their dwellings, drove them through the streets and beat them. A lynching was barely prevented by other Poles, who appealed to the mob to respect reason, human dignity and Poland's honor.

Reporting these and other anti-Jewish activities in various parts of Poland, the Lublin radio said that "it is obvious that all these incidents were carefully prepared and conducted by skilful hands trained in the school of the Gestapo."

Polish Jews in Liberated Camps Insist on Segregation from Poles

LONDON, June 25. (JTA) -- Polish Jews in former Nazi concentration camps in the Allied-controlled section of Germany are refusing to be considered part of the Polish national groups within the camps, which are represented by officers of the Polish Government-in-Exile, according to a report received today by the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad. The report adds that the chief aim of these survivors is to emigrate to Palestine, England or the United States.

The report quotes a Polish Jew who recently arrived in Allied territory from the Russian-occupied zone as confirming that Jews inside Poland have been murdered in recent months by members of underground units affiliated with the London Government. The informant, whose name is Herschl Furzioki, said that the Russians are dealing "promptly" with such offenses.

Hyman Yantian, head of the relief committee's unit, also reports that a Dr. Dorthheimer, a Polish Jew who is directing the Jewish information office at the Dachau camp, charged that non-Jewish Poles in the camp are still actively anti-Semitic. He

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revealed that a Polish-Jewish group refused to leave Dachau for a camp where all Poles were being concentrated, and the commandant of Dachau ruled that, under the circumstances, the Jews should not be compelled to go.

Disagreement between Jews and Poles Is Wide-Spread

This situation is wide-spread throughout the liberated camps, Mr. Yantian reveals. Jewish internees in the Allach camp complained that Polish authorities had suggested to them that the men leave for a Polish camp, while the Jewish women would remain. The Ebensee camp, however, is divided into Polish and non-Polish sections and here about 1,500 to 2,000 Jews are confined in the Polish section.

According to Fursicki, many Polish Jews have been found in various small camps around Linz, Austria, in the Soviet zone. The Russian military commission in this district, he disclosed, is commanded by a Jewish major. One-thousand Polish Jews, about half of whom are women, are in the Mauthausen camp. In general, Hungarian and Rumanian Jewish deportees have been repatriated by the Soviet authorities, but the Poles and Jews of several other nationalities remain.

A Capt. DiGiacomo of the Linz Military Government told Fursicki that he planned ultimately to place all Jews in "stateless" camps, one of which has already been established at Freienberg, just outside of Linz. Some 500 Polish Jews, all of whom wish to emigrate to Palestine, are presently in the Leonding camp, five kilometres from Linz. Fursicki also reported on the number of Jews in the large cities of Poland. These include Greek, Hungarian and Czech Jews deported to Poland by the Nazis. He said that there were 2,500 in Warsaw; 6,000 in Lodz; 3,500 in Cracow; 4,000 in Gostochowa and 3,000 in Lublin.

Committee Obtains Data on Greek and Italian Jews

Detailed information concerning the fate of Greek and Hungarian Jews deported by the Germans has also been obtained by the relief committee. A report reaching it this week said that 65 Greek Jews, housed at present in Ebensee, are the remnants of 48,000 sent to Oswiecim from March to June 1943. An estimated 45,000 were exterminated there.

Of the remaining 3,000, about 1,000 were sent to Warsaw in March, 1944, and most of the others are presumed to be dead. About 100 were sent to the city of Melk, in Austria, of whom the 65 at Ebensee are the survivors. About 200 were sent to Mauthausen, and eventually to Ebensee where 197 of them died. Of the 1,000 sent to Warsaw, 300 to 400 were later sent to Dachau. The Greek Jews are concerned that their government has done nothing to repatriate them, the report stressed.

Concerning the Italian Jews, the report said that two transports, including Jews from Rome, are known to have arrived in Oswiecim and were immediately gassed, with few being spared. At Birkenau, 900 Jews from Trieste arrived at the end of January, 1944. Most of them were elderly. Those who were not gassed died from exposure within two months after their arrival. The information concerning the Italian Jews, and the Greek Jews, was obtained from eye-witnesses who were confined in the Oswiecim and Birkenau camps.

GREEK JEWS SUBMIT NAME OF GESTAPO LEADER TO WAR CRIMES COMMISSION IN LONDON

LONDON, June 25, (JTA) -- Greek authorities in London have submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission the name of an S.S. commander called Stoop, who is charged with responsibility for the murder and deportation of tens of thousands of Greek Jews. Other names will be submitted to the commission on the basis of a list prepared by the Jewish communities of Greece.

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CONGRESSIONAL HEARING OPENS AT OSWEGO; O'DWYER DEMANDS RELEASE OF REFUGEES TO SPONSORS

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25 (JTA) -- Pointing out that the largest single category of refugees at the Oswego refugee shelter are stateless Jews originating in Austria, Germany and the Balkan countries, and that under present conditions they have no homeland to which to return, Brigadier-General William A. O'Dwyer, head of the War Refugee Board, today demanded that the Oswego refugees "be permitted to remain in the United States until the United Nations have settled the world problem of displaced persons."

Gen. O'Dwyer voiced this demand in a statement he presented to a Congressional hearing which opened at Fort Ontario here today. The hearing is being conducted by the House Sub-Committee on Immigration under the chairmanship of Rep. Samuel Dickstein.

Testifying in his capacity as head of the War Refugee Board, Gen. O'Dwyer recommended that a program of "sponsored leaves" be established by the Department of Interior in cooperation with the Department of Justice and any other government agency concerned, under which the refugees at Oswego could be released from the shelter in the custody of relatives who are U.S. citizens and reliable private agencies which may offer to be sponsors.

"It is clear that the great majority of the refugees at Oswego do not have 'homelands,' Gen. O'Dwyer said. "In my opinion it would not be in accordance with the late President's commitment and our government's political and humanitarian policies, to return 'stateless' Jews arbitrarily to Germany and Austria or unwilling nationals to the countries of their citizenship. Conditions in Europe at present preclude the possibility of the immediate return of many of the people at Oswego and, more generally, the resettlement of most displaced persons. Finally, our national policies with respect to displaced persons should be determined and developed in proper relation to a United Nations solution of the problem.

"In the meantime every effort should be made to settle as many of the refugees in Oswego in permanent homes, anywhere in the world where they can and are willing to go. To return these people to Italy on the formal consideration that this was the country from which they were shipped to Oswego, in my opinion, would not be in accordance with the President's commitment. Such action would undoubtedly prejudice the action of other countries with large numbers of refugees, particularly the neutrals whom we urged to accept as many as possible while we were at war with Germany. It would not be in accordance with the objectives and ideals which motivated President Roosevelt to bring these people to a safe haven in the United States. The arbitrary return of these people to Italy would only serve the purpose of getting them out of the United States to some UNRRA camp where they might have to wait for years before final relocation," Gen. O'Dwyer emphasized.

Refugee Children in Boy Scout Uniforms Testify; Willing to Fight for U.S.

This afternoon, 11 children from Fort Ontario dressed in their uniforms as members of Oswego Troop No. 23 of the Boy Scouts of America testified before the committee. Asked whether they wished to remain in the U.S. and whether they would be willing to fight for this country when they grew up, they all said "yes." They were followed by other residents of the fort, both children and adults.

Edward Marks of the War Relocation Authority, who has been supervising the Fort Ontario shelter from Washington since its inception, gave the committee some statistics on the American relatives of the shelter's residents. He said 180 rela-

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tives were in the United States armed forces. Ninety-nine of the refugees have 117 close relations in the U.S., including husbands, wives, sons and daughters, 102 of whom are American citizens. In addition, 246 shelter residents have 179 brothers and sisters here.

Mr. Marks pointed out that 300 of the families at Fort Ontario had applied for U.S. visas before leaving Europe, and some already had such visas before being brought here. As a result of coming to the shelter they lost their seniority and would have to apply all over and go to the end of the waiting list should they be returned to Europe.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE LEADERS REPORT ON JEWISH ACTIVITIES AT SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK, June 25. (JTA) — The problems that confronted the delegation of the American Jewish Conference at the San Francisco conference of the United Nations were outlined here today by members of the delegation addressing a meeting at Town Hall.

Henry Monsky, president of the American Jewish Conference and one of the consultants to the U.S. delegation at San Francisco, said that back of the language in the article of the chapter of the security charter dealing with trusteeship of mandated territories "is a dramatic story which cannot yet be told in full, a story of service to Israel."

"That language in the charter represents a complete vindication of the position taken by the American Jewish Conference from the outset of the San Francisco meeting," Mr. Monsky reported. "We recognized from the very beginning that our objective, in line with the agenda of San Francisco, was to seek the inclusion of such language in the charter as would preserve existing Jewish rights to Palestine, and pave the way for the implementation of these rights in the future."

"The foregoing achievement," he pointed out, "was the result of the united position of the American Jewish Conference, the Jewish Agency, the World Jewish Congress, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Jewries of Argentina and Mexico, supported by the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Labor Committee and the Agudas Israel. Thus, the American Jewish Conference's position on Palestine at San Francisco became the rallying point for all responsible and recognized Jewish bodies throughout the world."

Dr. Israel Goldstein, a member of the American Jewish Conference delegation to San Francisco, also emphasized the fact that "Jews were not as disunited as may have appeared on the surface." He said that the program of the American Jewish Conference for the rehabilitation period now commencing in Europe includes the followings:

1. The establishment of an authority to confer status upon stateless Jews.
2. The appointment by UNRRA of personnel who will understand the special religious and cultural needs of Jews who come under UNRRA's program.
3. Restoration of confiscated Jewish funds and property to the Jewish Agency for Palestine in all cases where the former owners are no longer alive, so that these resources may be used to provide homes and futures in the Jewish National Home.
4. The outlawry of anti-Semitism as part of the Bill of Human Rights.
5. An international loan to help the resettlement of the dislocated millions in Europe and the allocation of a proportionate amount to the Jewish Agency for the resettlement of Jews who wish to go to Palestine.

Other speakers at the meeting included Louis Lipsky, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Herman Shulman and Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein who acted as "associate consultants" to the U. S. delegation.

Z.O.A. EXECUTIVE ADOPTS PLAN TO END SILVER-WISE CONFLICT; BOTH SIDES SATISFIED

NEW YORK, June 25. (JTA) -- A two-point "peace plan" aimed at bringing about a reconciliation between Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, and thus securing unity in the American Zionist movement, was adopted today by the national executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America. The plan, submitted by the Peace Committee of the ZOA, recommends:

1. That the American Zionist Emergency Council plenum be headed by Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver as joint chairmen.
2. That the executive committee of the Council shall be headed by Dr. Silver as chairman. It will have Hayim Greenberg and Herman Shulman as vice-chairmen and may elect additional officers, having in mind the representation of all the constituent organizations.

The formula also includes a proposal for the establishment of a small consultative or steering committee, in the nature of a sub-committee of the executive committee, which is to meet in the intervals between meetings of the executive committee. This smaller committee, it was stated by a number of the speakers, would facilitate the effective administration of the work of the Council. It also leaves the question of the enlargement of or adjustment in the composition of the Council to the executive committee as a subject for further discussion.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, urging adoption of the peace committee's recommendations, underscored the urgent need of "restoring unity in the Zionist ranks in the present critical juncture." Welcoming on behalf of the Silver group the recommendations of the Peace Committee, Emanuel Neumann asserted that the plan of the Peace Committee represents the first real basis for unity and a move in the proper direction, although he expressed reservations regarding some of the important details.

The national executive of the Z.O.A. at its meeting passed the following Z.O.A. representatives to attend the World Zionist Conference in London: Dr. Goldstein, Dr. Silver and Judge Louis E. Levinthal. In addition, the meeting welcomed the announcement that Dr. Goldstein and Daniel Frisch, chairman of the Administrative Council, would visit several liberated European countries this summer to bring a message of fellowship and encouragement on behalf of American Zionists.

MORE RABBIS THAN PULPITS FORESEEN AFTER WAR BY RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA

NEW YORK, June 25. (JTA) -- Pointing out that when hostilities have ended and all Jewish chaplains have returned to civilian life, there may likely be more rabbis than pulpits for them to fill, Dr. Robert Gordis, president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, told the 45th annual convention of that organization today that more Conservative congregations must be established throughout the country "as an obligation to Judaism" and a concrete service to the chaplains.

Dr. Gordis urged the United Synagogue, which is the congregational affiliate of the assembly, to name field directors to tour the nation to stimulate the growth of Conservative congregations. He pointed out that a survey by the Wartime Emergency Commission for Conservative Judaism had shown that few of the rabbis wished to leave the rabbinate, even for allied fields, after the war. The conference will continue through Wednesday. A dinner marking the 50th birthday of Prof. Louis Finkelstein, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, will be given by the assembly tomorrow night.