

Friday, February 8, 1946

*Daily News Bulletin*

PUBLISHED BY THE JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

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

FRANCE OPPOSES NEW YORK AREA FOR UNO SITE BECAUSE OF "HUGE JEWISH COLONY"

LONDON, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- Emphasizing that "New York has a huge Jewish colony," J. Fouques Duparc, French representative at the United Nations Organization, today expressed opposition to locating the UNO permanent headquarters in the vicinity of that city.

Declaring that the United Nations Organization would "suffer from exasperated nationalism" if its headquarters were to be in the New York area, the French representative said: "New York has a huge Jewish colony. Suppose the Palestine question came up. Can you imagine holding a UNO debate on Palestine in that atmosphere? Do you really think we could debate it in law and order? Do you think a question involving the United States could be discussed calmly and peacefully in the biggest city of the U.S.?"

The Russian and the Chinese delegations at the UNO today approved the selection of the New York-Connecticut area as a permanent UNO site.

NEW VIOLENCE FLARES IN PALESTINE VILLAGE; THREE JEWS KILLED BY BRITISH TROOPS

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- The Jewish settlement of Holon, near Tel Aviv, where three Jews were killed last night by British African troops, who invaded the village after one of their number had been shot dead by Jewish terrorists during an attack on an arms store, was the scene of new violence this morning as the East African troops raged through the streets, breaking windows and assaulting passers-by.

Last night's outbreak was precipitated by a group of terrorists who killed an African sentry who was guarding the armory of a military camp near Holon. The terrorists escaped with two truck-loads of weapons and ammunition, after engaging in a pitched battle, during which, police said, they killed a British medical captain named Ashley. The head of the Holon council, however, claimed today that Ashley was killed by his own troops during the melee.

The African troops broke into Holon in pursuit of one of the alleged terrorists, although residents of the settlement say that the man they were pursuing was an innocent bystander. The troops roamed through the streets of the Agrobank quarter of the village, breaking the windows of Jewish shops and attacking Jews in the streets.

At a hearing this morning before the local district commissioner, Holon residents charged that the troops also broke into private homes and stole money and jewelry. They demanded that the troops be removed from the neighborhood and that compensation be paid for the damage done.

Those killed were Ben Zion Shankar, 45, the manager of a textile factory; Shmuel Perlman, 37, employed in a local outlary factory; and Eliahu Ioudaiev, 16. The wounded are: Yana Ovari, 23, shot in the arm; Juval Shreu, 15, multiple bayonet wounds; Haim Cohen, 42, stabbed in the back; Kurt Lachmann, 38, stabbed in the neck; and Hanna Polish, suffering from shock.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS OPENS TODAY IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- A program of action to guide Jewish communities in the United States in making major post-war readjustments in their social welfare programs at home, and meeting the unprecedented needs overseas will be formulated at the 14th General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which opens here tomorrow at the Statler Hotel.

More than 1,000 representatives of Jewish communities, national and overseas agencies will attend the four-day gathering, which is the first post-war conference of leaders of Jewish federations and welfare funds in the United States and Canada. Outstanding authorities in the fields of economics, health, social welfare, overseas relief and Palestine will address the delegates on a variety of subjects concerning Jewish life in this country and abroad.

One of the most important decisions facing the delegates will be the question of establishing a national advisory budgeting service, which would be made available to those member agencies that wish to use such a service. The adoption of the budgeting service would put into operation a national method of reviewing the financial requirements of national and overseas agencies.

The plan for national advisory budgeting has been a major issue among leaders of Jewish federations and welfare funds throughout the country. It was twice approved by referendum - by member agencies of the Council in 1941 and by the Board of Directors in 1945 - but has also met with strong opposition from a group organized as the "Committee To Oppose National Budgeting." By definition the national advisory service would be carried on by "a committee acceptable both to the member agencies of the Council and to national and overseas organizations."

Proponents of Advisory Budgeting Point Out Advantages of Plan

The proponents of the plan point out that it would function very much in the same way as the individual federation budget committees function - as an "impartial and objective group concerned primarily with reaching equitable decisions which would be helpful to fund raising and to local budgetary procedures." They emphasize that the committee would not take over the responsibility of the agencies in mapping out their programs and that the national overseas agencies would, as heretofore, determine what their budgets should be.

The proposed national advisory budget committee, they point out, "would then revise the budgets and, after objective and thorough study, attempt, together with the national and overseas agencies, to arrive at joint decisions on the amount of funds required to carry out specific programs." Where joint decisions could not be reached, the committee would advise the welfare funds as to the part of the agency's budget and program of work which had been agreed upon and would present both sides of the major items of difference.

The proponents of the plan also stipulate that the committee would not set or recommend local quotas. It would only suggest national minimum needs of each national and overseas agency. These national goals would be "recommended, in an advisory way, to the welfare funds," while each community would have, as heretofore, to decide for itself which national and overseas agencies it wished to include in its welfare fund, and what its allocation to each beneficiary should be.

Opponents Outline Reasons Why They Object to Budget Proposal

Those opposing national advisory budgeting argue that the project as proposed "calls for the appointment of a small committee to determine what American Jews should

contribute to every Jewish cause here and abroad." They point out that the committee "could endorse or condemn the aims and purposes of each and every cause." They argue that the Jews of America are not ready to introduce a system "which will make Jewish life subject to decisions of a small, central body of men."

The opposition also claims that if national advisory budgeting is adopted, it would eventually result in concentration of authority and power in the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, a decline in local initiative, a "disintegration of local budget processes," a lessening of community education and interest in vital programs of national agencies, and a "marked disunity with bitterness on the national and local levels."

They also charge that national advisory budgeting would lead to increased independent campaigns within the local community, "and to a possible destruction of local welfare funds," and express fears that national budgeting may sharpen ideological issues "and engender bitterness among national agencies, welfare funds and local adherents of national groups."

#### Council of Jewish Federations Studying Budgeting Plan Since 1940

The Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, which is an advisory and cooperative body set up by 266 federations, welfare funds and community councils in 234 cities where the major portion of the Jewish population of the United States and Canada resides, has been studying the proposal for national advisory budgeting since 1940, when--at the request of a number of regional groups within the Council--it set up a special committee to deal with the plan. After a careful study, this committee recommended to the Council board that a national advisory budgeting service with facilities for adequate studies of the legitimate needs of national and overseas agencies should be created.

The report and its recommendations were submitted to the General Assembly at Atlanta in 1941, and was followed later by a referendum resulting in a vote of 135 in favor of the proposal and 119 opposed. However, a more limited type of program was inaugurated for the member agencies in place of the full national advisory budgeting service. This limited program involved intensive fact-finding studies by a Budget Research Committee, but did not set up a national board of review to make specific recommendations. This compromise was affected at the Council's 1942 General Assembly by an agreement with the opposition group.

#### War Situation Prevented Assembly from Taking Final Decision

At the 1944 General Assembly a resolution was passed requesting that the subject of national advisory budgeting be re-studied by the Council's Budget Research Committee and that recommendations be made to the next General Assembly. Subsequently, the report of the Budget Research Committee was presented and reviewed at the meeting of the limited "substitute" Assembly -- the only type which wartime transportation facilities would permit -- in Cincinnati in February 1945 where an advisory budgeting service was advocated by a majority of those present. When the question was submitted again to all members of the board of directors by referendum, it resulted in 40 voting in favor of national advisory budgeting service and eight opposed.

At the meeting of the Council board in Detroit in June 1945, a large majority again voted its approval of a national advisory budgeting service and decided to submit the question with its recommendations to the member agencies. When the lifting of ODT travel restrictions made it possible to plan an Assembly, it was decided to utilize the procedure which had been agreed upon by previous Assemblies and by the 1942 opposition group.

JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI APPEAL TO CHINESE GOVERNMENT AGAINST REPATRIATION

SHANGHAI, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of Jewish Refugees from Europe has submitted a petition to the Chinese Foreign Minister asking him to draw a distinction between Jews and Germans in enforcing the order of the Government providing for forced repatriation of refugees from Germany and Austria.

The petition pointed out that Jewish refugees should not be treated as enemy aliens, but as people "who prayed for the liberation of Shanghai and China's victory."

"After eight years of insecurity, persecution, isolation and life in concentration camps under the Nazis and the Japanese, we are concerned over the possibility of being placed in a similar situation," the petition says. It expresses the hope that the Chinese Government "will display its good will as one of the 'Big Five' in the United Nations Organization," and permit the Jewish refugees to remain in Shanghai.

NO GERMAN WAR PRISONERS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO PALESTINE, GOVERNMENT SAYS

TEL AVIV, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- The Palestine Government, through its Chief Secretary John V. W. Shaw, today denied that German war prisoners are en route to Palestine to work on government construction projects. "I have no knowledge of the matter," Shaw said.

The Chief Secretary stated that the procedure for distributing immigration certificates to Jews under the present quota of 1,500 visas a month will be the same as that used heretofore. He claimed that the recent emergency regulations dealing with immigration do not differ from the general provisions of Palestine's immigration laws.

Asked by Arab newspapermen why collective punishment had not been imposed upon Jews for terrorist activities, the Chief Secretary replied: "The measures taken to combat terrorism are under constant review by the Palestine Government."

GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PALESTINE PASSES QUIETLY IN LEBANON

BEIROUT, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- A general strike was staged today in Lebanon in protest against the decision of the British Government to admit 1,500 Jews monthly to Palestine pending the report of the Anglo-American inquiry committee. There were no incidents.

A government spokesman told the parliament yesterday that the Lebanese Cabinet has decided to instruct its delegation to the United Nations Organization to raise the Palestine question before the UNO General Assembly in London.

LEADERS OF NAZI-SPONSORED JEWISH GROUP WILL BE TRIED IN ROMANIA AS COLLABORATORS

BUCHAREST, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- Leaders of the Jewish organization established by the Germans to enforce their orders during the occupation will go on trial here shortly on charges of collaborationism.

The defendants were slated to be tried last year, but as a result of the conflict between the Government and King Michael, the peoples' tribunals were suspended for several months.

CYCLONE WRECKS DESTRUCTION IN JEWISH COLONY IN ARGENTINA; HOMES DESTROYED

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- A cyclone which swept through the Jewish colony of Avigor in Entre Rios province destroyed the settlement's hospital and levelled several houses, according to a report received here. Several residents of Avigor, which was established by refugees from Germany, were injured, one seriously.



## ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE UNIT STARTS INQUIRY AMONG JEWS IN CAMPS IN GERMANY

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7. (JTA)--Gries of "we want to go to Palestine" greeted a sub-committee of the Anglo-American inquiry committee on Palestine today, as it began a tour of the displaced persons camps in the American zone of Germany. Testimony was taken at Zeilsheim, the first camp visited, where the Jewish residents had erected large blue-and-white banners reading "open the gates of Palestine."

Committee members Bartley Crum and Sir Frederick Leggett, and Judge Simon H. Rifkind, advisor on Jewish Affairs to the Commanding General of U.S. Forces in Europe, who will accompany the sub-committee on all its visits in the American zone, heard testimony that nearly 3,000 Jews were living in 215 German houses on the outskirts of the camp, which originally held only about 1,000 Germans.

Sylvan H. Nathan, New York attorney and director of the Zeilsheim camp, which is operated by UNRRA, told the probers that "these are small houses built for workers of I.G. Farben--four or five rooms. We average 12 to 15 people per house, and there are always three, four, or five people in one room. Many displaced persons come here, but we have no room for them and are forced to send them to two overflow camps."

### Displaced Jews Sing Palestine Songs As They March to Hearing

The committee met with spokesmen of various groups in the camp in a small room, while outside the building hundreds of displaced Jews marched, carrying banners and singing Palestinian chalutzim songs. Later they lined up in front of the building and stood there for two hours in a driving downpour.

Afterwards, Crum and Sir Frederick came outside with an interpreter and questioned some Jews at random. One of those questioned was a mother with a child, who, she said, was four years old, although it appeared to be only two. The mother pointed out that the child was "lucky to be alive," since it had lived 21 months in a forest. A Jewish partisan, who was also questioned, stated that before the war he "was no Zionist," but that since the war he had become "convinced that Jews have no future anywhere in the world, even in Socialist countries like Russia," and that he "only hoped to go to Palestine."

Nathan told the committee that he had polled the camp, choosing 301 persons of all types, and putting three questions to them. To the first; "Do you wish to remain here?" he received no affirmative answers, Nathan testified. The second question asked was: "Do you wish to remain in Europe--if so, where?" Only one man replied yes. He chose England. Answering the last question: "Do you wish to emigrate from Europe--if so to what countries do you wish to go?" 289 chose Palestine and eleven the United States.

### Refugees Prefer Palestine to the United States

The displaced Jews were also asked: "Suppose you cannot go to Palestine, but are permitted to go to the United States, would you accept?" The replies to this question were all in the same vein--"What do you mean, we can't go to Palestine? We must go, and we shall go--there is no other answer." One man, Baruch Robinson, queried as to the future of Jews in Europe, replied: "It pains me deeply to have to repeat, at this late date, the fact, which must be self-evident to the whole world, that Jews have no alternative but to go to Palestine. In the countries of Europe, the Nazis were the executors, but the peoples of Europe, regardless of nationality, aided them."

Nathan testified that of the three meals served the displaced Jews daily, two, breakfast and supper, were the same--bread, margarine, and coffee with powdered milk.

Lunch consisted of potatoes and a hash made with grits and less than three percent meat. He stated that the caloric value of the food was 2,500 units per person.

Pointing out that the Jews wear cast-off clothing, occasionally remade for them, while they see Germans well dressed, he stressed that this was bad for their morale, particularly since the displaced Jews sometimes see the Germans wearing the very clothes "taken off our backs when we were put into concentration camps." The committee also heard that the Jews were restricted to the general camp area, while German civilians were permitted to move about anywhere in the American zone, without passes.

### Produce of Jewish Farms Diverted to Germans; Friction Reported

In a general discussion of points of conflict between the camp inmates and UERFA and the military government, it was pointed out that Jews, training themselves for emigration to Palestine, were working their own farm, but the produce was diverted to Germans. This was deeply resented by the Jews who found themselves again "working for the Germans." This problem was somewhat relieved by permitting them to keep a tiny fraction of their produce. At this point Crum observed that "of course, the military government has its own problems in handling the German population" and that therefore it "seems to me the best thing is to get rid of these camps."

As Crum and Leggett toured the camp before departing they were cheered by the inmates, who--answering the query of a single voice, which shouted in Yiddish: "Where do we want to go?"--thundered: "We want to go to Palestine, we must go to Palestine." As the members of the commission left, the entire camp stood bareheaded, singing "Haitiva."

Yesterday, before beginning their tour of the camps, the committee members heard Rabbi Leopold Neuhaus, speaking for the Jews in the Frankfurt area, declare that "they do not wish to remain in this land of murderers, on soil drenched with the blood of their brothers." He also stated that young Jews want to go to Palestine, while the elderly German Jews desire to live in America.

The committee, after completing inquiries here, will spend one day in Stuttgart, three days in Munich, two days in Nuremberg and one day in Prague. It will reach Vienna on Feb. 15 where it will remain for two days, meeting with other sub-committees of the inquiry body, which are due to arrive there on the same day.

### LEADERS OF FRENCH JEWRY BACK PALESTINE HOMELAND IN TESTIMONY BEFORE INQUIRY GROUP

PARIS, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- Leaders of French Jewry, most of them non-Zionists, joined today and yesterday in telling a sub-committee of the Anglo-American inquiry committee that Jews must be allowed to build a homeland in Palestine, and urged that Jewish immigration be facilitated.

Judge Leon Meiss, speaking for the Jewish Consistory and the Central Representation of the Jews of France, told James MacDonald and William Phillips, who are conducting the hearings, that while in the United States and England the committee had heard declarations of principles, in France they are in the midst of Jewish sufferings. The Consistory, he said, favors Zionism, and backs the Jewish Agency demands for abolition of the White Paper. It advocates freedom of immigration and hopes for friendly co-operation between Jews and Arabs. He stressed, however, that the Consistory did not have any solution to propose, nor was it desirous of taking any stand on the Palestine question.

Capt. Guy de Rothschild said that the basic fact that must be considered is that the Jews are a nation. Anti-Zionist Jews, he added, represent "a typical case of misguided selfishness." Capt. Rothschild called for a Jewish state, as a dominion of the

British Empire, pointing out that the Jews of Palestine are not anti-British, but only against Britain's Palestine policy. He expressed the belief that Jews and Arabs could leave peacefully side by side, if no incitement were permitted.

### Bundists State Solution of Problem Must Be Found in France

A delegation of the Jewish Socialist Bund said that they felt the solution of the problem of the Jews of France could be found within the country by suppressing anti-Semitism. The position of the Jews, they added, was dependent on the general situation in France, and stated that Palestine was just one of several countries to which Jewish immigration was possible. They reiterated that the Bund has always differentiated between Zionism and Palestine, but believes that the Jewish community in Palestine should be guaranteed its rights. The Jews of Poland, they said, in answer to a question, would find their own solution to their problem, emphasizing that the Polish Government was fighting anti-Semitism.

Edmond Flag, prominent French writer, who refused to leave France even during the occupation, expressed the belief that there are no Jews today who oppose the opening of Palestine to Jewish immigration. Pointing out that a so-called "realistic" policy resulted in the death of 6,000,000 Jews, he appealed for "a little act of justice."

Others who were heard included Dr. M. Weill-Hall, president of the Keren Hayesod in France, who said that the Jews' contribution to the Allied war effort entitled them to independence and liberty in their own homeland; Andre Blumel, head of the French JNF, who said that French Jews feel that a repatriation of large-scale anti-Semitism is not impossible, and some haven, such as Palestine, will be needed; and Capt. Pierre Drefuss, who also warned that the menace of anti-Semitism was still present, and stressed that repatriation is an impossibility for many of the surviving Jews.

Also testifying were Chief Rabbi Isaac Schwartz; Abraham Raiski, representing the foreign Jews who fought with the resistance; Jacques Jefroykin, on behalf of French Jews who were members of the resistance movement; Dr. Vitale Mediano, president of the French Sephardic community; and Alfred Grant, of the Union of Jewish Societies in France, which takes in Jews from central and eastern Europe. All stressed the Jews' war contributions and declared that the democracies owed them a homeland of their own.

### AMERICAN JEWISH CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS PLANS FOR SUBMISSION TO UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- Proposals on Jewish problems in Europe and Palestine to be submitted to the United Nations Organization, will be considered at the forthcoming session of the American Jewish Conference which will open in Cleveland on Feb. 17, it was announced here today by the Conference headquarters.

An outstanding figure of the new Jewish leadership in Europe, Dr. Zalman Grinberg, who was re-elected president of the Committee of Liberated Jews in Bavaria, is flying to Cleveland from Munich to present to American Jewry the needs and views of the displaced Jews. A former prisoner of the Nazis in the Dachau concentration camp, Dr. Grinberg outwitted the Nazis and saved hundreds of Jews in the last days of the American campaign in Bavaria by his single-handed capture of a Wehrmacht hospital in St. Ottilien.

Col. Bernard Bernstein, former economic advisor to the American Military Government in Germany, will deal with the problems of reparations to the Jewish people and restitution of confiscated Jewish property. Dr. Jacob Robinson, of New York, director of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, will give an eye-witness account of the Nuremberg trials; Henry Monsky, co-chairman of the Interim Committee, in his keynote address, will outline the political and organizational problems confronting the conference.

HALF OF AMERICAN RABBIS VOLUNTEERED FOR CHAPLAINCY CORPS, RETIRING JWB OFFICIAL SAYS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- More than half the rabbis of the U.S. volunteered for the chaplaincy, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, retiring executive director of the Jewish Welfare Board's Committee on Army and Navy Religious Activities, said last night at a banquet here, which concluded a three-day session of the Northeastern Regional Chaplains conference.

Rabbi Bernstein, who is being succeeded by Rabbi Aryeh Lev, formerly of the Chief of Chaplains' office, pointed out that as a result of their war experience, the chaplains will "be better rabbis" and "will be more effective in mobilizing American youth for religious causes."

UNRRA AID STILL UNAVAILABLE TO MANY JEWS IN GREECE, J.D.C. REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- Praising the efforts of the Greek Government to aid in the rehabilitation of Jews, Israel G. Jacobson, J.D.C. director in Greece, pointed out at a press conference today, that UNRRA assistance is still unavailable to "many Jews" because "the majority of Jews were still in hiding when indigent cards, entitling holders to UNRRA relief, were distributed."

When he reached Greece, shortly after the liberation, 90 percent of the Jewish community was on relief rolls, Jacobson said, adding that now 40 percent no longer need relief. He reported that "extremely close" cooperation exists between the J.D.C. and the Jewish Agency in Greece. He also confirmed the fact that the Greek government has renounced its rights to the property of Jews, who died hairless during the years of the German occupation, and that the funds derived from such property will be used for the benefit of the surviving 10,500 Jews in Greece.

FRENCH JNF VOTES \$450,000 DRIVE FOR 1946; DEMANDS WHITE PAPER ABROGATION

PARIS, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- A \$450,000 drive for the Jewish National Fund for 1946 and a resolution calling for abrogation of the White Paper were voted at the opening session of the national conference of the French JNF here.

Addressing the meeting, Prof. Selig Brodetsky, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, compared the position of the Jews in relation to both world wars. "In 1914," he declared, "both sides tried to obtain the support of the Jews, but in 1940 nobody was interested." Asserting that the struggle of the Jews is not understood by non-Jews, he urged all Jews, regardless of their position on Zionism, to testify before the Palestine inquiry committee. "It is our duty to testify before the committee," he said, "as the best opportunity for reaching world opinion."

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS SENDS THIRD REPRESENTATIVE TO POLAND TO STUDY POSITION OF JEWS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- Zorach Warhaftig, a member of the World Jewish Congress, left today for Warsaw by plane to join Dr. Samuel Margoshes and Louis Segal, who are now studying the position of the Jews in Poland on behalf of the Congress. He will remain in Poland for two months.

OUSTER OF DENIKIN FROM U.S. DEMANDS; PICKETS CHARGE HIM WITH MURDER OF JEWS

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. (JTA) -- A demand for the expulsion of "White Russian" Gen. Anton Ivanovich Denikin was made last night by pickets who carried signs reading "Denikin - Murderer of Jews" and "Expel Denikin," while the former Czarist general addressed a meeting of some 500 "White Russians" at the Manhattan Center here. Gen. Denikin arrived in the U.S. last December.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS BULLETIN ARE NOT FOR PUBLICATION WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION