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LONDON CONFERENCE ON PALESTINE SUDDENLY ADJOURNS UNTIL AFTER U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- The conference on Palestine, which opened on September 10, was suddenly adjourned today until after the meeting of the United Nations' General Assembly in New York on Oct. 23. The conference will not be resumed before December 16, it was announced this morning after a session lasting an hour and a half.

Jewish Agency leaders, who yesterday conferred with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Colonial Secretary George Hall, were taken by surprise by the announcement of the postponement. They were unaware that an adjournment was contemplated and intended to submit to the Government a memorandum pointing out that the conference should not have opened before preliminary discussions between the British and the Arabs.

In addition to Eliezer Kaplan, who left yesterday for Paris to report to David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Jewish Agency executive, on the talks which took place earlier between the two members of the British Cabinet and the leaders of the Jewish Agency with regard to Jewish participation in the conference, three other Agency leaders were to leave today for Paris for consultations. The three - Rabbi J.L. Fishman, Berl Locker and Dr. Nahum Goldmann - were under the impression that it might be possible for them to continue informal talks with Bevin in Paris.

Adjournment Rules Out Raising of Palestine Issue at U.N.

The adjournment of the conference until Dec. 16 will make it impossible to raise the Palestine issue at the General Assembly. Both the British Government and the Arab League have been anxious to avoid bringing the issue before the United Nations. Only the Palestine Arabs have been pressing for submission of the case to the Assembly.

When the representatives of the British Government and the Arab states resumed the meeting this morning, a report was submitted by the joint committee which studied the Arab proposals. The British delegates then indicated that the government desired more time for full consideration of these proposals.

A suggestion was then made by the British delegation that the parley be recessed. It was emphasized that the Government would like the adjournment to be short in view of the urgency of reaching a settlement. However, it was also pointed out that many delegates will have to leave for New York to attend the Assembly, after which Foreign Minister Bevin will be occupied with the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers. Under these circumstances, it was agreed that Dec. 16 was the earliest practicable date for resuming the conference.

Jews Disappointed by Adjournment; Want Immigration Issue Settled

Jewish circles here did not hide their disappointment over the adjournment. Spokesmen stressed the vital need for some decision on Palestine, in view of the mounting tide of extremism. They also emphasized that it is high time that the question of admitting 100,000 displaced Jews to Palestine was settled.

The Manchester Guardian today reports that at the talks yesterday between the

..... a spokesman for the Agency said today.

members of the Cabinet and the leaders of the Agency, the former did not give any definite assurances that the detained members of the Agency's executive would be released, as requested by the Zionist Actions Committee. The paper also states that while the British "federalization plan" has been relegated to the background, there is no indication that the government intends to abandon the plan.

The London Times says today that the London parley reached "a crucial state" after it became known that the Arab delegates were insisting on the establishment of Palestine as an independent state with the Jews as a permanent minority. The publication of the Arab plan in Palestine before it was submitted today to the conference came as a surprise in London where only the broad outlines of the plan were known.

A Jewish Agency spokesman, commenting on the plan, said that there was not the slightest chance that the Jews would accept it, or even discuss it. "The scheme is completely fanciful and unreal," he stated, adding that "while it may be a dream for the Arabs, it would be a nightmare for the Jews."

BRITISH SOLDIERS OPEN "PRIVATE WAR" AGAINST JEWS IN PALESTINE; 50 TEL AVIV JEWS ARRESTED

TEL AVIV, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- British soldiers today launched a "private war" in retaliation for the killing yesterday by members of the Stern Group of a paratrooper who was fired upon from a car as he was motorcycling over the Petach Tikvah road. The dead soldier, incidentally, was a Jew. He was identified today as Sergeant Arthur Lohman.

Several soldiers who sped through Tel Aviv in a jeep sent a burst of machine-gun fire into a house, wounding a Jewish girl. The incident is considered an indication of the troops' intention to retaliate "privately" for attacks on individual members of the armed forces.

Fifty Jews were arrested today in several seashore cafes in Tel Aviv and taken in armored cars for questioning by the police. The buildings were cordoned off while the police checked the identity of all male guests, allegedly in search of suspected members of the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

British paratroopers, using mine detectors, today searched the orange groves of the Jewish communal settlement of Kvutzath Schiller, fifteen miles south of Tel Aviv. The results of the search have not been announced.

Haganah Hits Extremists, But Says It Will Shun Civil War

The Haganah today issued an "Order of the Day" to all its members, emphasizing that although the organization condemns the "irresponsible and damaging acts" of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and the Sternists, it nevertheless will not "fulfill the will of the authorities to open a bloody war among the Jews." The text of the order read:

"The Jewish Resistance Movement does not bear any responsibility for the recent activities of the Irgun Zvai Leumi and of the Stern Group. Immediately after the attack on the King David Hotel, the Haganah demanded from the dissenting organizations that they accept national discipline. The latter declined. They are now returning to their own way of irresponsible, damaging acts alien to the Jewish resistance.

"But even now, even in the face of renewed violence, the Haganah will not fulfill the will of the authorities to open a bloody war between the Jews. Neither the government's provocation nor the licentiousness of the dissenting organizations will divert the Haganah from its fateful struggle against the strangling anti-Zionist policy."

VIENNA MUNICIPALITY CANCELS AGREEMENT FOR RETURN OF ARYANIZED DWELLINGS TO JEWS

VIENNA, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- The municipal dwelling office today cancelled a two-week old agreement with Jewish representatives providing for the return of aryanized Jewish dwellings. Twenty-six homeless Jews had obtained houses or apartments since the law went into effect.

The official explanation for revocation of the agreement was that there is allegedly no basis for ordering the return of aryanized property since legislation depriving Nazis of certain rights is not in effect.

David Brill, president of the Jewish Community Council, challenged this interpretation, declaring that a law promulgated last year provided for the summary eviction of Nazis who had joined the party prior to the Anschluss and for alternative facilities for evicted Nazis who had joined the party after the Anschluss.

HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT ASKED TO SPEED ADOPTION OF JEWISH REHABILITATION LAW

BUDAPEST, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- Minister of Justice Istvan Ries has asked Parliament to grant a special rule to the Jewish Rehabilitation Bill, which is slated to be introduced tomorrow, enabling it to be adopted with a minimum of delay.

The Justice Ministry announced today that indictments against 35 persons implicated in the anti-Jewish riots at Miskolc last July and August, which cost the lives of two Jews, have been completed, and their trial is expected to begin the latter half of this month. The charges range from murder to assault.

ROMANIAN JEWISH COMMUNITIES AUTHORIZED TO LEVY TAXES TO FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

BUCHAREST, Oct. 2. (JTA) Members of the Jewish communities throughout Rumania will be subject to compulsory taxation to finance the rehabilitation of community institutions, it was announced today. The government has granted permission for such a levy and it will be paid to state tax collectors.

Religious, educational and philanthropic institutions are threatened with closing at present, since their total expenditures exceed the generous government subsidy, the contributions of the JDC and the 2,000,000,000 lei (nominally \$14,000,000) raised locally. These institutions suffered heavily as a result of the war, many buildings having been destroyed and equipment of others looted.

CLOSING OF CZECHOSLOVAK FRONTIER TO POLISH JEWS CREATES NEW RELIEF PROBLEMS

PRAGUE, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- A representative of the Joint Distribution Committee left here today for Paris to discuss with European headquarters of the JDC the problems arising from the closing of the Czech-Polish border to Jews leaving Poland.

After several weeks' stay in Czechoslovakia, 500 Jewish children from Poland left a transient camp today in a special train for Paris, where they will be taken care of by institutions financed by the Joint Distribution Committee.

EIGHTY JEWISH ORPHANS ARRIVE IN LONDON; ALL FORMER INMATES OF NAZI CAMPS

LONDON, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- Eighty Jewish orphans whose parents either died from starvation or in Nazi gas chambers, arrived here today by air from Prague to join relatives in Britain. Most of them have concentration camp numbers tattooed on their arms and still bear the signs of the cruelties inflicted on them. The youngest is a boy of three who was born in the Oswiecim camp. The eldest is 19.

NUREMBERG VERDICTS STRESS ROLE OF 15 NAZI DEFENDANTS IN MURDER OF 6,000,000 JEWS

NUREMBERG, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- The role played by fifteen top Nazi leaders in directing and carrying out the murder of 6,000,000 Jews in Europe is cited in the twenty-two verdicts issued yesterday by the International Military Tribunal. Some of them are charged with direct participation in the extermination of the Jews, while others are accused of introducing and implementing racial legislation which deprived Jews of their social and economic rights.

The sections of the verdict which touched on Jewish matters follow:

Hermann Goering: Goering persecuted the Jews, particularly after the November 1938 riots, not only in Germany, where he raised the billion-mark fine as stated elsewhere, but in the conquered territories as well. His own utterances then and in his testimony show this interest was primarily economic - how to get their property and how to force them out of the economic life of Europe.

As these countries fell before the German army, he extended the Reich's Anti-Jewish laws to them; the Reichsgesetzblatt for 1939, 1940 and 1941 contains several anti-Jewish decrees signed by Goering. Although their extermination was in Himmler's hands, Goering was far from disinterested or inactive despite his protestations in the witness box. By decree of July 31, 1941, he directed Himmler and Heydrich to bring "about a complete solution of the Jewish question in the German sphere of influence in Europe."

Joachim von Ribbentrop: He played an important part in Hitler's "final solution" of the Jewish question. In September, 1942, he ordered the German diplomatic, representatives accredited to various satellites to hasten the deportation of Jews to the east. On Feb. 25, 1943, Ribbentrop protested to Mussolini against Italian slowness in deporting Jews from the Italian occupation zone of France.

On April 17, 1943, he took part in a conference between Hitler and Horthy on the deportation of Jews from Hungary and informed Horthy that the "Jews must either be exterminated or taken to concentration camps." At the same conference Hitler had likened the Jews to "tuberculosis bacilli" and said if they did not work they were to be shot.

Alfred Rosenberg: His directives (as Reich-Minister for Eastern Territories) provided for the segregation of Jews. Ultimately, in ghettos his subordinates engaged in mass killings of Jews, and his civil administrators in the east considered that cleansing the eastern occupied territories of Jews was necessary. In December, 1941, he made the suggestion to Hitler that in a case of shooting 100 hostages, Jews only be used. (The verdict also dealt with Rosenberg's development of Nazi racial theories.)

Ernst Kaltenbrunner: (The RSHA (Security Office) played a leading part in the final solution of the Jewish question by the extermination of the Jews. A special section under the RSHA was established to supervise this program. Under its direction approximately 6,000,000 Jews were murdered of which 2,000,000 were killed by the Einsatzgruppen and other units of the Security Police.

Kaltenbrunner had been informed of the activities of these Einsatzgruppen when he was a higher SS and police leader, and they continued to function after he had become chief of the RSHA. The murder of approximately 4,000,000 Jews in concentration camps has heretofore been described. This part of the program was also under the supervision of the RSHA when Kaltenbrunner was head of that organization, and special

missions of the RSHA scoured the occupied territories and various satellites, arranging for the transportation of Jews to these extermination institutions.

Kaltenbrunner was informed of these activities. A letter which he wrote on June 30, 1944, described the shipment to Vienna of 12,000 Jews for that purpose and directed that all who could not work would have to be kept in readiness for special action, which meant murder. Kaltenbrunner denied his signature to this letter, as he did on a very large number of orders to which his name was stamped or typed and in a few instances written.

Hans Fritzsche: Excerpts in evidence from his speeches show definite anti-Semitism on his part. He broadcast, for example, that the war had been caused by Jews and said their fate had turned out as unpleasant as the Fuehrer predicted, but these speeches did not urge persecution or extermination of Jews. There is no evidence that he was aware of their extermination in the east. The evidence, moreover, shows that he twice attempted to have publication of the anti-Semitic *Dor Stuermer* suppressed, though unsuccessfully.

Wilhelm Keitel: Lahousen (Nazi military sabotage chief) testified that Keitel told him on Sept. 12, 1939, while aboard Hitler's headquarters train, that the Polish intelligentsia, nobility and Jews were to be liquidated.

Martin Bormann: Bormann was interested in the confiscation of artistic and other properties in the east. He was extremely active in the persecution of Jews, not only in Germany but in Europe.

Arthur Seyss-Inquart: Seyss-Inquart instituted a program of confiscating Jewish property. Under his regime Jews were forced to emigrate, were sent to concentration camps and were subjected to pogroms. At the end of his regime he cooperated with the security police and the SD in the deportation of Jews from Austria to eastern Europe... He also advocated the persecution of Jews in Poland and was involved in the action which resulted in the murder of many Polish intellectuals.

Baldur von Schirach: The Tribunal finds that von Schirach, although he did not originate the policy of deporting Jews from Vienna, participated in this deportation though he knew that the best they could hope for was a miserable existence in the ghettos of the East.

Hans Frank: He was responsible for the ghettos and the systematic brutal extermination of the Jews (in Poland.)

Wilhelm Frick: He was also in a large part responsible for legislation to suppress the trade unions, the press and the Jews.

Julius Streicher: Streicher's incitements to murder and extermination at the time when Jews in east Europe were being killed in the most horrible conditions "clearly constituted persecution on political and racial grounds" in connection with war crimes as defined in the charter. "It constitutes a crime against humanity."

Walther Funk: Funk did participate in the early Nazi program of economic discrimination against the Jews.

FRENCH JEWISH RESISTANCE MOVEMENT, COUNCIL OF DEPORTEES PROTEST NUREMBERG ACQUITTALS

PARIS, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- The Jewish Resistance Movement of France and the French National Council of Deportees and Internees today issued statements protesting against the acquittal by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg of Franz von Papen, Hjalmar Schacht and Hans Fritzsche.

URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTRY TEMPORARILY INVALIDATES VISAS HELD BY REFUGEES ABROAD

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- The Foreign Ministry today issued a decree temporarily invalidating all existing Uruguayan visas of the so-called "first class passenger" category.

Such visas are issued to persons with relatives in Uruguay on condition that they travel in "first class" accommodations from their present country of residence. The order is expected to cause hardships to a number of Jewish refugees in various parts of the world.

The decree, which transfers from the foreign office to the police authority to issue such visas, will remain in force until an investigation of certain irregularities in the granting of visas has been completed, the announcement said.

CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS ASKS I.L.O. TO PROBE ANTI-JEWISH DISCRIMINATION IN MIGRATION

MONTREAL, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- Delegates of the Canadian Government to the International Labor Organization now in session here have been urged by the Canadian Jewish Congress to present to the governing body a series of observations on anti-Jewish discrimination in migration; it was reported today.

The Congress charged that discriminatory restrictions against immigrants based upon ethnic origin or religion have played a prominent part in the immigration policy of some countries. "A particularly unjustifiable practice has been that by which under administrative regulations, citizens of European countries who are of Jewish ethnic origin have not been admitted as immigrants into some countries under the same conditions as other citizens of the same countries who are not of Jewish origin," the Congress complained.

The Canadian delegates to the I.L.O. were requested to bring before the governing body or before the intergovernmental committee which exists to study the problem of discrimination in migration the suggestion that in the cases of refugees who are victims of religious or racial persecution the usual technical restrictions, such as those requiring immigrants to possess proper passports and continuous passage, or prohibiting assisted immigration, should be waived; the status of enemy aliens should not be applied to those citizens of enemy lands who had fled them to avoid religious and racial persecution and an international migration committee should be set up to furnish documents of identity like the Hansen passports after the last war to displaced persons and other victims of religious, racial or political persecution.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEES SUGGESTED TO U.N. MEMBERS BY LIE

NEW YORK, Oct. 2. (JTA) -- Establishment of local human rights committees in the various member states of the United Nations was urged today by U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie in a letter sent to all members.

Lie pointed to a resolution adopted last Spring by the nuclear Commission on Human Rights, which suggested that the local committees could help the U.N. Commission on Human Rights to obtain information on how human rights were respected in the courts and legal systems of the various nations.

At that time, there was considerable difference of opinion among the representatives on the nuclear commission as to the desirability or necessity of such committees. The USSR delegate said that while he believed they were necessary in some countries, he did not feel that establishment of such committees should be made obligatory.