

Britain and Germany Work Out Separate Plans for Refugees

U. S. Jews Asked to Fine Themselves to Aid Nazi Victims.

(Continued from Page One)

that Britain cannot carry the entire burden and other countries must help.

Plan Harsh Attack
The Labor Party planned a bitter attack on Germany's anti-Semitism when its resolution "deploring the treatment of Jews in Germany and welcoming some concerted and immediate efforts by nations, including the United States, to secure common policy," came up for debate. A plan initiated by American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, whereby Britain would donate land and the United States money for the resettlement of Jews, may be described in detail by the Prime Minister of Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Minister.

Tanganyika (German East Africa) is one of the former German colonies which Fuehrer Hitler wants returned to the Reich.

War Debt Talk Revived
For that reason some quarters doubted that Mr. Chamberlain would open it to Jewish colonization because of the strong opposition in the German press to settling Jews in former German colonies.

The Evening Standard's financial expert today forecast that under the new British-United States treaty trade "may become sufficiently free to permit settlement of the war debt question."

In Washington, State Department officials regarded that prediction as purely an unofficial "feeler."

French-German Peace Agreement Held Up
PARIS, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—Germany's anti-Semitic campaign and bitter press attacks on Great Britain have delayed publication of French and German notes announcing a "no-more-war" policy, informed quarters said today.

The declarations, paralleling that of Fuehrer Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain in Munich, have been prepared. A competent source said the French-German declaration already has been signed and has been for some time.

Germany Also Seeks Haven for Jews
BERLIN, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—Germany has sent to London proposals for limitation of the air forces of Britain, France and Germany, and for the limitation of the use of heavy artillery and poison gas, well-informed sources said today.

The proposals were entrusted by Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goerring to Maj. Gen. Bodenschatz, one of his chief aids in the air force, who flew to London today.

Gen. Bodenschatz's trip was timed just before the visit of Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax to Paris Wednesday.

Church Relations Strained
At the same time the Government was making independent efforts to find homes abroad for German Jews.

Meanwhile, however, relations between Nazi Germany and the Catholic Church were subjected to a new strain.

The Most Rev. Konrad von Preysing urged in a pastoral letter that Catholics repel Nazi efforts to win children away from the church.

The letter was read from pulpits in all churches of his diocese. It protested against action seeking to induce Catholic parents to send their children to nonconfessional instead of confessional schools.

From a well-informed private quarter it was learned that Germany had been negotiating with several Central and South American countries for admission of large numbers of German Jews.

Favorable progress was reported, especially with the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Minister, it was learned, left for Munich possibly to confer with Fuehrer Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

U. S. Efforts Ignored
The new Nazi policy appeared to ignore British and United States efforts to find homes for German Jews. It was accompanied by a press campaign which charged that

the plight of German Jews was caused by foreign countries.

"Germany is doing everything possible to ease the situation of Jews who are willing to emigrate," the Voelkischer Beobachter, official Vienna newspaper, said.

"The real enemies of the Jews are foreign countries which profess to love the Jews but do nothing to help them."

The newspaper recalled that a central emigration headquarters for Jews had been established Aug. 26 in the Rothschild Palace. Within the shortest possible time all clearance papers are being provided for Jewish emigrants, the newspaper said. As many as 200 applicants are being handled daily.

Few Have Emigrated

The newspaper suggested that recent anti-Jewish measures were taken because many Jews had not shown any desire to emigrate "because they were still getting along much too well despite the fact that the Nazis have been in power in Germany for five years."

In Germany in the five years from 1933 to 1938 only about 17 per cent of 515,000 Jews of the Jewish religion and 300,000 full and part-blooded Jews took Germany's anti-Semitism seriously enough to emigrate, the newspaper said.

Czechoslovak and German representatives signed an agreement today conclusively fixing the German-Czech border.

U. S. Jews Asked To Raise \$100,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—Jewish leaders called upon American Jewry today to levy upon itself a "voluntary fine" of 100 million dollars for resettlement of Jews being persecuted in Germany.

The proposal was made by Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore at a one-day emergency conference of the Seaboard region of the United Palestine Appeal. He suggested that the 100 million dollars would contrast the 400 million dollars "stolen from the Jews of Germany by the Nazi regime," and would create opportunities for Jews "now languishing in a no-man's land in Central Europe."

Civil Liberties Group Asks Quota Loosening

Congress should extend the right of asylum to political and religious refugees from abroad, Mrs. Lucille B. Milner, secretary of the American Civil Liberties Committee declared here today.

Mrs. Milner will speak at a meeting of the Indiana Civil Liberties Committee at 6:30 o'clock tonight at the Athenaeum. She will outline a legislative program to be presented to Congress by the Union.

The program also asks that freedom of the air be increased and that private military training or drilling with arms be prohibited, Mrs. Milner said.

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY DIES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—Leopold Godowsky, pianist and composer, died at Lenox Hill Hospital today after a long illness. He was 63.

Warns of Visit



Rep. Hamilton Fish

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In a telegram to the United Press today Rep. Hamilton Fish (R-N. Y.) urged that the visit to the United States next year of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth be kept free of war propaganda, war commitments or secret treaties.

"The visit had better be cancelled," his telegram said, "if it is to be used as a smoke screen for establishing a military understanding or naval alliance, or for the purposes of entering into agreements for concerted or parallel action to police and quarantine the world."

JAPANESE ADVANCE SOUTH OF HANKOW

Chinese Make Night Attacks In Canton Area.

(Editorial, Page 11)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—A Japanese Army spokesman today said that Japanese forces driving southward along the Hankow-Canton Railway from Hankow were making "satisfactory progress" and that extensive mopping up operations around Lake Tung-ting had been completed.

On the Southern front the spokesman said Chinese bands still were delivering strong night attacks around Canton, but he denied there was a possibility of Chinese recapturing the big South China metropolis.

Japanese planes bombed cities on the Lung-hai Railway, on the Northern front, during the week-end.

In the so-called "occupied" areas the Japanese had started extensive operations against scores of thousands of Chinese guerrillas in the Shanghai, Hangchow, Nanking triangle, along the Tientsin-Pukow (Nanking) Railway, and throughout the North China provinces.

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—Joseph G. Crew, United States Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office today and was understood to have been given an amplification by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arata of Japan's reply to the American note of protest against alleged violations of the Open Door policy in China.

Clashes Increase Danger of Warfare In Strategic Czechoslovak Ruthenia; Poland and Hungary Move Up Troops

Hitler's Newspaper Warns Peace Is Threatened by Campaign.

VIENNA, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—The danger of armed conflict over Czechoslovakia's eastern frontier, involving Hungary and Poland and possibly Germany and Italy, increased today as new incidents occurred.

It was officially announced in Praha that Czech frontier guards had repulsed a band of Polish irregulars who crossed the frontier into the Czech province of Ruthenia. One Pole was killed.

Both Poland and Hungary were reported to be preparing to march into Ruthenia and eastern Slovakia at a moment's notice. Both nations have been reinforcing frontier troops.

Nazi Dream Threatened

It was said that they were ready to take advantage of any serious frontier incident for "police action" to preserve peace.

Both had been disappointed by their failure to obtain from the Vienna conference which settled Czech-Hungarian territorial disputes, enough Czech territory to give them a common border.

Observers believed that if the situation grew dangerous, Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Mussolini would take a strong hand. Italy and Germany were the Vienna arbiters and rejected Hungary's full claim.

Occupation of eastern Czechoslovakia by Hungary or Poland or both would constitute a loss of prestige and would also threaten to close the road to the Black Sea.

Hitler Warns Hungary

Herr Hitler's newspaper, the Vienna Voelkischer Beobachter, reflected the acuteness of the situation in an editorial which warned that any opposition to the Vienna verdict "can become an attack on peace."

A campaign "for frontier clarification" has been conducted by Hungarian newspapers and organs urging union of Ruthenia with Hungary on historical, geographical and economic grounds, the newspaper said.

It described the campaign as "remarkable" because Hungary as well as Czechoslovakia "accepted in advance and without reservation the decision Italy and Germany have given at the Vienna conference."

Frequent clashes were reported in the region of Feketepek and a growing "uprising" was reported in the mountainous regions farther within Ruthenia.

Report Three Clashes

The reports said three incidents had occurred in which groups of Hungarian irregulars crossed the Ruthenian frontier and clashed with Czech defense troops including gendarmes, police and customs guards.

Four Hungarians were reported to have been killed and several were taken prisoner. The Hungarians were forced to withdraw, the reports said.

At Praha, the Government said that at least six persons had been killed in border clashes with Polish and Hungarian "terrorists." But the Government denied that there had been an uprising in Ruthenia.

Reports from Budapest and Praha conflicted sharply. Hungarian newspapers reported "anarchic" conditions in Ruthenia where they said terrorists were roaming the countryside causing great suffering.

Fraha reported that a major clash had occurred near Vojce and attributed the incident to Hungarian invaders. They said four Hungarians had been killed by Czech frontier guards. Another clash was reported near Poljana.

comes, too, a wedge driven between Poland and the Baltic states on the north, and Hungary and the Balkans on the south.

On the other hand, if the Ruthenians see fit to cast their lot with Hungary, of which country they formed a part until partitioned by the World War treaties of Trianon and Sevres, a third Europe, or bloc of neutral states, would become possible, reaching from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black Sea.

Carpathian Ruthenia occupies nearly 5000 square miles. Its northern boundary, along the ridge of the Carpathians, is shared by Poland.

This boundary used to be Hungary's. If restored, therefore, Hungary and Poland would share a common frontier. The population, less than one million, are largely Ruthenians (or Ukrainians), Magyars and Jews, mostly poor peasants.

The province is mountainous, sloping southward to a fertile plain. The mountain region is cut by deep valleys, while out of the plain, rocky, precipitous hillsides, or buttes, rise abruptly to form a sort of natural Maginot Line. These characteristics, plus geographic placement, enhance the strategic value.

Col. Josef Beck, Poland's foreign minister, is the moving genius behind the Third Europe—so-called because the rest of Europe is divided into two hostile camps. His country's position between Germany on one side and Russia on the other is causing him many a headache.

In case of war between Nazism

and Communism, Poland would be the ideal battleground—something every Pole wishes to avoid at almost any cost. Hence Col. Beck's desire for a barrier of neutral states.

To achieve maximum usefulness, of course, this Third Europe should comprise, in addition to Poland, the Baltic States, Rumania, Hungary, Jugoslavia and at least the sympathy of the rest of the Balkans and Scandinavia. But it is precisely across the very middle of this group that Ruthenia stretches like an open road before the impatient feet of the warlike Nazis.

Ruthenia's Position Is Strategic One
By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMS
Times Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The future of Ruthenia—the newly autonomous, extreme eastern end of what was the Republic of Czechoslovakia—is of the utmost importance to Eastern Europeans in general and to Jews in particular.

More than half the world's Jews live in that region. Poland has approximately 3,500,000; Rumania, 1,000,000; Hungary, 500,000; Lithuania, 250,000; Latvia, 100,000; and Russia nearly 3,000,000. Other members of the race are scattered throughout the Balkans.

Today each of these countries is striving, more or less successfully, to prevent the anti-Semitic contagion from spreading onto its soil from Germany. At the same time, however, Herr Hitler's covetous eyes are on this region and his agents are actively preparing the ground for a new Nazi advance.

Whether this advance materializes or not depends largely on how well or how badly Eastern and South-eastern Europeans work together. None welcomes the prospect of a new Nazi push, yet none, unsupported by the others, is in a position to fend off Germany single-handed.

If the Reich extends its hegemony over this area, what is happening to the 500,000 Jews of Germany will almost certainly happen to the other eight million Jews of the countries mentioned. Pogroms follow the Nazi tide.

It is this situation which gives Carpatho-Ukraine, or Ruthenia, its present importance. Nazi control of this province makes it an open corridor between a Nazi-dominated Poland, Czechoslovakia and the grain and oil fields of Eastern Europe. It be-

REBELS HAMMER AT SEGRE BRIDGEHEAD
HENDAYE, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—Spanish Loyalist reports admitted today that the Rebels had occupied advance positions on the west bank of the Segre River after "persistent attacks."

The Loyalists still held some strategic points which menaced the insurgent rear guard and concentrated their defense efforts on the bridgehead between Lerida and Fraga which the Rebels hammered with their artillery.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21 (U. P.).—Belgium is considering a plan to mediate the Spanish War, it was disclosed today.

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