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JEWISH TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY

1560 BROADWAY, N.Y.C.

VOL. VII. NO. 101.

Monday, August 5, 1940.

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Death occurred a few hours after Jabotinsky had reviewed a parade of the campers, members of the Zionist-Revisionist youth organization known as Brith Trumpeldor. The Zionist leader had come to the camp to spend the weekend.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at noon from Schwartz's Funeral Parlor, 152 Second Avenue. Burial will take place the same day at the New Montefiore Cemetery, Long Island, in the section belonging to the New Zionist "Nordau Circle."

Surviving the leader are his widow, Jeanne, who is in London, and a son, Eri, a civil engineer in Palestine. Eri is serving a term of one year at the Acre concentration camp, administratively imposed because of his role in aiding extra-legal Jewish immigrants to enter Palestine.

For more than two decades the stormy petrel of the Zionist movement, Jabotinsky was visiting the United States to stimulate interest in the raising of a Jewish army to fight with the Allies. He had been here since March 13 and only recently addressed a mass meeting at the Manhattan Center, during which he predicted that a "co-belligerent" Jewish army would soon be fighting as an ally of Britain under the British army's command.

Just a few days before he died, it was revealed, Jabotinsky had decided to return shortly to England to resume negotiations with the British Government for creation of the projected army, which he envisioned as numbering 100,000 Jews from all parts of the world.

The presidency of the New Zionist Organization, in announcing Jabotinsky's death, declared its determination to "continue the fight until the full redemption of Israel as envisioned by Jabotinsky."

Jabotinsky, although Russian-born, was technically a "man without a country." Usually, when asked his nationality, he described himself as "the Wandering Jew." He travelled on a Nansen passport. He was born in Odessa, Russia, October 18, 1880, and was educated in Russia, Italy and Switzerland. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in Russia, but never practiced law, choosing instead to follow a career as a writer, orator and Zionist leader.

As a writer, Jabotinsky first made a reputation during the early days of the World War, when he traveled as a war correspondent for a leading Moscow newspaper. His essays on the Near East situation were regarded brilliant and received wide attention.

In addition to his journalistic activities, Jabotinsky gained renown as a writer of English, French, Hebrew, Italian, Yiddish and Russian prose. Among his best-known works are a Hebrew translation of Dante and Russian translations of the works of the late Hebrew poet laureate, Chaim Nachman Bialik. He also collaborated in the compilation of the first Hebrew atlas.

But it was as a Zionist leader and organizer of the Jewish Legion, which helped Allenby wrest Palestine from Turkey in the World War, that Jabotinsky gained his greatest measure of fame. He organized the Legion in 1916 and enlisted in it as a private, later earning promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

It was in connection with creation of the Legion that Jabotinsky broke for the first time with the World Zionist Organization. He was excluded from the W.Z.O. in 1915 because he advocated formation of the Legion, contrary to the official Zionist policy of neutrality in the World War at that time.

Jabotinsky was decorated for his services with the Legion, and remained in Palestine after the war ended. Together with other demobilized Legionnaires he organized a self-defense corps to cope with threatening Arab violence and, after the Jerusalem outbreaks of 1920, he was sentenced to 15 years penal servitude. Protests in many parts of the world, which were echoed in the House of Commons, resulted in quashing of the sentence after he had served three and a half months of it.

Following this episode in his career, Jabotinsky returned to England in 1920 and became a member of the World Zionist Executive, entrusted with the portfolio of propaganda and the Palestine Foundation Fund, Zionist colonization agency. Jabotinsky remained within the World Zionist Organization as leader of the dissident Revisionist faction until 1935, when he organized the New Zionist Organization because of disagreement over Zionist labor policies and the official Zionist line toward the British policy on Palestine.

The leading protagonist of a more militant opposition to British policy, Jabotinsky had been barred from Palestine since 1930, when he gave testimony damaging to the British Administration before the Shaw Commission, which was investigating the Arab anti-Jewish disorders of 1929.

Since the outbreak of the present European war, however, while still critical of the British Palestine policy, Jabotinsky had been advocating cooperation with England,

as evidenced by his proposal for creation of a separate Jewish army. Early last month he revealed that he had cabled instructions to the Palestine New Zionist Organization, in the event of "actual war conditions," to "leave responsibility to the majority and safeguard the Jewish community's unity."

Jabotinsky's program, as enunciated in numerous addresses and in testimony before the Royal Commission during its London hearings following the 1936 Palestine disorders, called for a Jewish State on both sides of the Jordan River and immediate transportation of masses of Jewish immigrants to Palestine to save them from persecution in Europe.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 4. (JTA) -- Racial and religious discrimination imperils the fundamental rights of all Americans, President Roosevelt declared in a statement to the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights made public today.

The President, who sent the message on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Committee's foundation, praised the organization for "its noble work" and expressed the hope that it would continue to be successful in its fight against anti-Semitism.

"Freedom of conscience, as written into the Federal Constitution, through the wisdom and foresight of the Fathers has been a guarantee of peace and happiness during all our life as a nation," the President said. "Any selfish group which would discriminate against any of our fellow citizens because of race or religion would thereby endanger the fundamental rights of all.

"Only by common recognition of the principle that all men are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can we attain the national unity which is essential to the maintenance of the democratic way of life and those cherished institutions which it fosters and encourages."

The Committee was formed last year by a group of prominent Catholics to oppose propaganda spread in the interests of systems and theories antagonistic to the principles of democracy and the teaching of Christianity. Since its organization the Committee has distributed 1,000,000 copies of its official publication, The Voice for Human Rights, throughout the country.

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The Baron, who was host to the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at his Enzesfeld Castle after Edward had abdicated the English throne, was unaware that the Clipper, making the two-hundredth flight in the trans-Atlantic service, exchanged greetings with the Duke and Duchess when it passed over the American Export Liner Excalibur which is taking them to Bermuda.

Expressing pleasure at arriving in America, the Baron said he planned to remain in New York, at the Hotel St. Regis, for at least three weeks. His plans after that are indefinite, possibly including returning to London at that time.

A story of food shortages and inhumane German actions during and after the taking of Paris was told by Miss Carolyn R. Nash of Washington D.C., who returned from several months service with the American Ambulance Corps in Paris.

When she left Paris July 12, Miss Nash said, she had already seen French prisoners in "bad want of food," and had felt the pinch of the German occupation, which left "no eggs no butter and very little milk for the French population." Not only did the Nazi troops seize food supplies for their own use, but all gasoline was also commandeered, making food deliveries virtually impossible, she declared.

Miss Nash reported that before she left Paris, the Germans had destroyed the statue erected to the memory of Edith Cavell, World War nurse who was executed by the German army as a spy.

Recounting the difficulties she had had getting permits to travel in and out of Paris, and getting gasoline for her ambulance, Miss Nash said that everything she received was accompanied by a request to "tell the Americans how nice we've been when you go back." The Germans were very anxious to spread favorable propaganda in America, she continued, and added that the German soldiers in Paris were both "arrogant and correct" in their bearing towards the people of the captured French capital.

"They poured out Nazi propaganda at every chance," she said.

Although they worked in cooperation with the Ambulance Service and the American Red Cross in returning child refugees to Paris, the Germans completely ignored the plight of the older people, Miss Nash declared. And shortly after the work of rehabilitation began, the "Germans refused to let us help bring back the children."

Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder and president of the Paneuropean Union, and his wife also arrived on the Clipper. The Count hinted at hopes of creating a democratic Europe out of the ruins that will remain after the peace is signed.

"I am here to study the federal government of the United States and the Pan-American Union, with the idea of applying it to Europe after the peace is made," he said. The Count first came to America in 1925 as a lecturer for the Foreign Policy Association of New York.

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The Federal Bureau of Investigation was daily increasing the number of its staff charged with preventing industrial sabotage and espionage, according to Kintner and Alsop.

SOVIET FORCES STRENGTHEN HOLD ON BALTIC AREAS

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Many arrests have been made in Latvia, it is reported from Riga. Among those arrested is Dr. I. Dubin, former Parliament deputy and a leader of the Agudath Israel, Jewish religious organization. Dr. Dubin has been known as an opponent of Communism.

Holders of Polish passports in Lithuania are unable to receive transit through Latvia, even those with visas for the United States. Transit through Germany is possible, particularly for aged persons and women, but it can not be ascertained whether this includes "non-Aryans."

Official Polish circles declare that in the Wilno district of Lithuania, Jews have given the Russians a chilly reception. Organized workers, as well as the bourgeoisie, fear a fate similar to that which has befallen members of the Bund, Jewish Socialist party, in Soviet-occupied Poland. It is reported that Bundists are being deported from the Lwow district to Asiatic Russia. Deportees to Turkestan reportedly included a 68-year-old Jewish physician and his wife.

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