

# WORSE PLIGHT SEEN FOR EUROPE'S JEWS

By JULIAN LOUIS MELTZER By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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**Palestine Agency Official Says  
Most of 1,200,000 Survivors  
Seek Havens in Zion**

**ANTI - SEMITISM REMAINS**

**Many in Mediterranean Area  
Reported Eager to Move to  
Safety in Home Land**

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JERUSALEM, Feb. 6 (Delayed) Elisha Dobkin, head of the immigration department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, estimated in an interview today that 1,200,000 Jews survived of the 6,000,000 who had been under German rule during the war, and that most of them were eager to come to Palestine.

Of these survivors 300,000 are still under German domination, 900,000 are in liberated areas or in countries of refuge like Russia and neutral lands to which they escaped.

Only half remain of the 360,000

Jews who lived in France in 1939. About a third survive of the 900,000 Jewish inhabitants of Rumania, including Transylvania. Less than 10 per cent remain of the 3,500,000 Polish Jews, of whom 50,000 are in liberated areas of Poland and 200,000 are in Russia.

Mr. Dobkin added that 45,000 Jews live in Bulgaria, 10,000 in Greece, 18,000 in Belgium and 30,000 in freed sections of Italy. Twenty-seven thousand refugees are in Switzerland, 13,000 are in Sweden and approximately 100,000 survive in Hungary.

The Jews lost during the war twenty-five times more killed than the entire fatal casualties on war fronts or at home through enemy aerial action throughout the British Commonwealth, Mr. Dobkin declared.

**Sees Grim Future for All**

"Those who emerged from this holocaust of annihilation confront bleak realities and a no less grim future." Mr. Dobkin said. "Six months ago, in the first flush of liberation, it was believed that the nations among whom Jewish remnants survived would tolerate them. But now it transpires that even those few do not have sound prospects of a normal existence. There are even less possibilities than there were for the larger number of Jewish inhabitants who lived in those countries before the Nazi liquidation measures began."

Adolf Hitler's methods of political indoctrination left the former vassal populations with a firm conviction that Jews constituted a superfluous element. Mr. Dobkin stressed. He said reports from

various liberated countries supported this assertion.

In a broadcast over the official Lublin radio, Gen. Wladyslaw Zavalzyk, deputy commander in chief of the Polish Army, said, "there is open anti-Semitism and a hostile attitude to the vestiges of the Jewish community remaining in Poland."

A survey made by the Union of Jewish Communities in Rumania found that 55,000 Jews, half of those still alive, needed charity maintenance. Confiscated property and dwellings are not being returned to Jews there.

**Many Homeless in Greece**

A report from Greece said that only one bookshop in Salonika had been restored to its former Jewish owner. It asserted that Jews returning from the hills, where they hid during the Nazi occupation, could not get their former dwellings, so hundreds were crowded into a synagogue in Athens, including 300 orphans.

A third of France's 180,000 Jews subsist on relief, it was said, and in other countries large sections of the Jewish communities have no means of existence and no prospects of reintegration in economic life.

Throughout Europe, said Mr. Dobkin, it is advocated that the problem of minorities be solved by transferring such groups to the countries of their national origin.

"But what would happen to the Jewish minority in such circumstances?" he asked.

Under such conditions, he said, it is understandable that most of the 1,200,000 surviving European

Jews desire to hasten their exodus and proceed to Palestine. Reports, he added, emphasized their lack of physical strength and mental capacity to weather the struggle for existence, which is difficult enough in devastated Europe "apart from the abnormal disabilities under which they continue to suffer as Jews."

Referring to the argument that Europe's Jews are not interested in coming to Palestine, Mr. Dobkin declared that 50,000 Rumanian Jews had registered for such immigration at the Bucharest office of the Jewish Agency and tens of thousands were clamoring to be listed. A delegate who returned from Transylvania said more than four-fifths of the survivors there had registered. Mr. Dobkin said the same was true in Bulgaria, Greece and other lands.

The necessity for Jewish migration was seen also for many of the 800,000 living in the Mediterranean area and in Middle East lands outside Palestine who, although not in as distressed a position as the Jews of Europe, were apprehensive about their future and were seeking an opportunity to settle in Palestine.

Mr. Dobkin said that exit difficulties imposed on Jews by some Governments of liberated countries must be overcome and suggested international action to obtain their departure. He said the Jewish Agency had proposed unifying the activities of all Jewish relief organizations in an international Jewish body that would provide relief for European Jews and arrange their transfer to Palestine.

Preliminary estimates put the

number needing such relief at 500,000, necessitating an outlay of \$75,000,000 on food alone during 1940 and additional funds for medical aid, clothing and children's education. The principal obligation in this connection, Mr. Dobkin added, rested on UNRRA, which the Jewish people hoped would act soon.

A sardonic footnote, describing the attitude of those now opposing the rehabilitation of Jewish survivors by a wholesale migration to Palestine was given by Dr. Leo Kohn, political secretary of the Jewish Agency here, who said:

"Adversaries of the Zionist movement once argued that there were too many Jews for so small a country as Palestine to absorb. Now they claim there are too few."