

NAZIS LEVY NEW FINES ON JEWS

Fear Of Ghetto Return
Grips Harried Victims
Of Hitler's Regime

RUIN FACED AFTER
TOLL OF \$400,000,000

Raids Reported Ended
As Brown Shirts Fill
Arrest 'Quotas'

BERLIN Nov. 13—(AP)—Assessments up to 150,000 marks—\$60,000—were levied on individual wealthy Berlin Jews Sunday to repair the damage done last week by Aryan window-smashers and store-wreckers seeking revenge for the fatal shooting of a German diplomat.

Those assessed were told the assessments did not exempt them from also distributing to the 1,000,000,000-mark (\$400,000,000) penalty decreed on German Jews Saturday for the murder of Ernst Vom Rath, the Paris embassy secretary.

One person who was summoned to the meeting at which assessments were presented, estimated the number of Jews convoked by the president of the Jewish community "on government orders" at about 100.

These wealthy members of the Jewish community received special delivery letters summoning them to a meeting in the Jewish Brotherhood House on Kurtuerstenstrasse late Sunday morning.

The summonses were signed by President Stahl, who stated he was acting on government instructions.

When those called assembled they were each given slips informing them of their assessments, payable Monday.

Specific Cases Cited

Specific cases were those of a widow assessed 50,000 marks (\$20,000) and of a rich manufacturer whose quota was 150,000 marks.

A session of 160 Jewish leaders continued all Saturday night as frantic efforts were made to devise a plan for payment of the \$400,000,000 fine imposed by the government for the slaying.

A spokesman for the group said they wanted to suggest a plan of their own before the government decided how the levy is to be paid.

Jews expected the finance ministry which is charged with exacting the penalty decreed Saturday, would announce its plan for collection some time this week.

Meanwhile Nazi party orators presiding at Sunday's "one pot" community dinners for the benefit of the Winter relief fund, praised the government's drastic fine.

Propaganda Minister Paul Goebbels, declared "the Jewish problem will be solved very shortly in a manner satisfactory to the nation's sense of what is right and just."

Robert Ley, leader of the labor front, boasted at Koblenz "Our methods may be rough, but they are thorough."

Whether the Jewish leaders reached a decision in their all-night council was not disclosed. The spokesman would give no indication, nor would he say where the meeting was held.

Through the Jewish community Sunday night ran word that raids in which Jewish men were arrested throughout Saturday night had ended. It also became known that a number of those arrested returned home Sunday. Those released were over 30 years old.

Caution Advised

Jews who managed to escape secret police nets were advised by friends to be cautious and continue to hide for several days.

Information indicated that the arrests had been made on a quota basis for each city in Germany. Berlin's total was said to have been 2,000 and apparently was reached early Sunday.

Jews were notified by the government that so-called "Jewish communities" which do relief work and train persons leaving for Palestine could resume their activities.

Anxiety over a future they could not foretell seized Jews when they learned of the heavy money penalty for the slaying of Ernst von Rath, German embassy secretary by a 17-year-old Polish Jew.

There was confusion as to the exact status of Jews in the absence of clearer government orders as to what is to become of them. Jews feared that something similar to the Middle Ages ghetto—a district to which Jews were restricted—was in store for them although one high official denied that Nazis intended to herd Jews into specific sections of cities.

Similar Scheme Advocated

However Hermann Wilhelm Goering's newspaper, National Zeitung published in Essen, said something similar to the ghetto must be established.

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Financial experts said the \$400,000,000 fine, which would amount to \$666 or more for each of the 500,000 to 600,000 Jews in greater Germany, would strip Jews of every penny of ready cash and force the sale of holdings.

They estimated that the cash on hand of all Jews in Germany would come nowhere near the total amount of the fine.

The bulk of Jewish wealth was believed to be in real estate, some of which might have to be sold to satisfy demands. Jewish wealth in greater Germany, including Austria and Sudetenland, was estimated at about 8,000,000,000 marks (\$3,200,000,000), making the fine one-eighth the total wealth.

What will have to be sold and the degree of property ownership remaining for Jews will depend upon how the government levies the penalty among various classes. How the fine will be collected has not yet been disclosed.

Exchange Weakens

One wealthy Jew, after hearing of the decrees which imposed the fine and prohibited Jews from conducting businesses after next Jan. 1, said: "Yesterday I was rich, today I am a pauper."

Weakness on the stock exchange Saturday was the first signal of what may happen to markets if wholesale selling by Jews is necessary. Bank stocks suffered along with industrials, and financial circles attributed the weakness to unloading by Jews in view of the new anti-Semitic laws.

Small Jewish merchants will be especially hard hit, for on top of losses through looting and destruction of their properties in widespread anti-Semitic demonstrations Thursday, they must repair their stores, pay their share of the \$400,000,000, and sell their businesses before Jan. 1 for what they can get. Any insurance claims for damage to the establishments must be paid to the state.

They will not be permitted to charge for good will, which customarily figures in the selling price of a business concern.

One large store, in business over 50 years, was sold without the former owners receiving a penny for its name and reputation, although the name continued to be used.

A considerable amount of foreign Jewish capital is invested in Germany, but officials said this would be exempt from the levy for the fine. They also said foreign Jews, including Americans, would be able to carry on businesses here despite Saturday's decrees ousting Jews from business.

Clergy And Laymen Join In Denunciations

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Clergy and lay leaders in the United States and abroad, using language of unspared strength, Sunday denounced the German government's subjugation of its Jewish citizens.

"Mad" . . . "inhuman"
"bestial" . . . "barbaric" . . . Those are words from sermons and other public utterances on the first Sabbath since the newest Nazi oppressive movement, aftermath of a Jew's slaying of a Nazi diplomatic official.

Some of the strongest sermons were delivered in Protestant Church of England and Roman Catholic churches; and rabbis were unanimous, though tempered in at least one instance.

Outside the pulpits, strong expressions came from the ranks of politics, labor, the arts and many forms and classes of human endeavor.

Celebration Broken Up

Meanwhile, demonstrators in Munich broke up a Roman Catholic celebration in Saint Mary's Square, tearing decorations from the statue of the Virgin Mary. Adolf Wagner, Bavarian Nazi leader, had denounced "Roman Catholic allies of Jews."

Reichsfuehrer Hitler's own newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter published a cartoon lampooning the United States for sympathy with Jews. It depicted Uncle Sam in tears, being patted on the back by a Nazi storm trooper who was saying: "Don't cry Uncle Sam, you can have them all of them!"

Among those who raised voices were former President Herbert Hoover, Archbishop Michael J. Curley, of Baltimore, Bishop William T. Manning, of New York, Sir Cecil Lewis, the author, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, Dr. Edgar Dewey, of Jones, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, and Norman Thomas, Socialist leader.

Justice For Nazis Asked

Amid their denunciations, Rev. F. M. Isserman, of St. Louis, denounced the Chicago Sunday Evening Club: "Not by seeking the destruction of our oppressor but by their regeneration and restoration to sanity . . . nor by yielding to hatred and revenge, but through justice will international peace and security be brought about."

The congregation of 1,100 in the Nonsectarian Community Church of New York came to its feet in approval of a message from the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, who he would send Ambassador Dieckhoff of Germany in Washington. It part it read:

"We beg you to teach our government what it should know, that those who would heat tensions and still the hatreds of our time by restoring a peace of justice for all nations are rendered helpless when to speak or act in the face of these abominations against the Jews."

Hoover said it is not the German people at large who will be blamed for this action. The blame is squarely up to the political

agencies in power. These individuals are taking Germany back 450 years in civilization to Torquemada's expulsion of the Jews from Spain.

Condemnation Pictured

"They are bringing to Germany not alone the condemnation of the public opinion of the world. These men are building their own condemnation by mankind for centuries to come.

"It is still my belief that the German people, if they could express themselves, would not approve acts against the Jews."

The Rev. E. W. Barnes, bishop of Birmingham, speaking at St. Paul's Cathedral, London: "Every nation to its shame breeds barbarians."

The Right Rev. Mr. Manning, Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York: "Such action as that which is now taking place in Germany is an open defiance of God and a shame to humanity. It is an amazing and shocking thing that, in this day in which we are living, such crimes can be permitted.

"They violate every principle not only of religion but of common humanity and decency and will stand condemned by every reputable government and by the whole civilized world. Such barbarous and inhuman acts cannot long continue. Any government guilty of such acts will fall through its own wickedness."

F. D. R. Hears General

With President Roosevelt seated before him Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hiers told the congregation at St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Washington. The president when he laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier had no thought whether that soldier was a Gentile or a Jew, a Protestant or a Catholic.

Representative Dies. of Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating un-American activities, selected a "purveyors of hate" team in the manner of sports editor. He divided his mythical team into two sections: "Purveyors of class hatred," headed by Joseph Stalin, and "purveyors of racial and religious hatred," led by Hitler and Mussolini.

The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore: "The savageries of Hitler today exceed any recorded in history. His persecution of the Jews will never succeed. Centuries after Hitler is gone, Jews will still be in Germany."

Goeffrey Shakespeare, parliamentary secretary to the British Admiralty: "I sincerely hope the German nation realizes appeasement with this country is not helped forward by exhibitions of unrestrained mob law and the persecution of people whose only fault is their race."

Victor L. Anfuso, president of the Italian Board of Guardians of New York, in a cablegram to Premier Mussolini: "Stop Hitler's massacre of Jews and Catholics. He is nullifying your accomplishments."