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Professor Einstein Deplores International Misunderstanding Of His Press Interviews

**Declares He Has No Quarrel with the
German People; Traces Present
Situation to Post-War Issues**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

ANTWERP, April 5—Professor Albert Einstein, the world-famous physicist, expressed to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency representative here his profound regret at the malicious misinterpretation of the press interviews given by him recently in Europe and America. Whoever wishes to know the truth, said Professor Einstein, can see the original interviews, and he added: "I do not desire to live in a country or belong to a country where the rights of all citizens are not respected and where freedom of speech among teachers is not accorded. I expressed the hope that nations which are to remain healthy, must also in future serve as a standby and a moral support for the most valuable achievements of our civilization. I never uttered a single unfriendly remark against the German people."

Discussing the condition which led to the present situation in Germany, Einstein added: "It should not be forgotten that the tragic psychological situation in Germany was, to a great extent, brought about as a result of the post-war policy adopted by the former allied nations at a time when the liberal regime was in power in Germany."

Professor Einstein told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency representative that he has chosen Belgium as a refuge because from of old it has been a place of tolerance, personal freedom and political neutrality.

Schchita Made Impossible Throughout Germany

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, April 5—The action against schchita, foreshadowed by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency a few days ago, has now taken effect. An official announcement that all animals are to be stunned before slaughter, makes impossible the practice of schchita throughout Germany. It amounts to a virtual prohibition of schchita and thus fulfills one of the threats against German Jews frequently voiced in Nazi literature and propaganda.

British Members of Parliament Submit Two Motions on German Situation

**Ask Friendly Representations to Ger-
many in "Interests of World Peace
and International Trade"**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, April 5—Two motions, signed by more than twenty Members of Parliament, have been submitted to the House of Commons, requesting an early opportunity for a debate on the Jewish position in Germany. The first motion asks that in the "interests of world peace and the continuance of international trade, the British government may make friendly representations to the German nation respecting the numerical weakness and the defenseless position of German Jewry".

The second motion points out the damaging effects on Anglo-German relations of the discrimination against German Jewry and invites the British Government to express these views at the earliest opportunity through the most convincing channels.

At a special meeting of Members of Parliament held yesterday, a consultative committee was formed in connection with the German situation. The committee, which decided to remain in continuous session, is also to work in conjunction with the Joint Foreign Committee and the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Telephonic Communication Between Palestine, America Through London or Paris

**Service Between Jerusalem and Lon-
don to Be Initiated Friday**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, April 5—Telephonic communication between Palestine and London is to be initiated on Friday with a conversation between the High Commissioner and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Minister.

The charge for a three-minute call between London and Jerusalem has been fixed at £4. It will now also be possible to telephone to America through London or Paris.

Two Americans Relate Gruesome Details of Torture in Berlin Prison

**Declare American Consul Refused to
Accept Affidavit; Assert His
Attitude Unfriendly**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

PARIS, April 5—Two American Jews, Alexander Adler of 3920 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Maurice Sonders, of 556 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, who have just come from Germany, where they arrived last week on the Europa, have related terrifying experiences to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency representative.

Sonders tells that he went to the Kurfuerstendamm to visit a friend at a boarding house. Not finding his friend at home, he asked a maid to take a message, whereupon the maid, noticing Sonders holding an English paper, raised an alarm, vilifying the foreign press as blackmailers of Germany. When Sonders called the following day to see his friend, he was met by a plainclothes detective who asked to see his passport, which Sonders refused to show, demanding the detective's authorization and credentials. The plainclothes man then called in the police who arrested both Sonders and his friend Adler, who had been waiting for him downstairs.

Both Sonders and Adler relate that they were both roughly searched at the police station and their papers, watches and valuables taken from them. From here they were taken to the police presidium and thrown into a cellar, where they found about seventy others, half naked, some covered with blood, with crushed ribs and with injuries to legs and heads. They describe the

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Open Boycott Gives Way to Canning

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, April 5—Apparently determined to continue the effects of the Jewish boycott without imparting to it the demonstrative character which was a feature of last Saturday's action, the Nazis have announced that henceforth all non-Jewish shops are to bear an identifying placard with the words "German Shop". It will thus be left to all purchasers to infer that all shops without labels are Jewish and are to be avoided.

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Jewish Women Meet In Conference at Bureya

**Admit Considerable Difficulties and
Lack of Comradelike Reception
for New Arrivals**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

MOSCOW, April 5—Fifty women delegates, consisting of Jewish women immigrants to Bureya, have met in conference in the town of Bureya to consider some of the current problems with which they are faced. Representatives of immigrants from Poland, Lithuania, Belgium, United States, Argentina, and Germany were present at the conference. They strongly criticized the way affairs in Bureya had been managed, stressing the food problem and the need for better nutrition for children, in particular. Special attention was paid to the possibility of establishing children's homes, communal creches, sanatoria and other institutions which would enable the women of the community to indulge in work for the development of Bureya. Comparing the position of Jewish women in other countries with their position in Soviet Russia, they admitted that considerable difficulties for the Jewish women still existed, and which could be removed if the leaders of Bureya would pay greater attention to their work.

Pointing to the departure from Bureya of 30% of foreign immigrants, the conference remarked that the fault lay, not with the immigrants, but with the management, who had failed to exercise sufficient care in ensuring that the foreign immigrants should receive a comradelike reception.

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American Jewish Committee Discusses German Situation

A meeting of representatives of national organizations affiliated with the American Jewish Committee together with a group of the members of the Executive Committee was held here last Sunday. Dr. Cyrus Adler, the President of the American Jewish Committee, who was in the chair, made a statement with regard to the steps taken in connection with the situation of the Jews in Germany, by the American Jewish Committee in conjunction with the B'nai B'rith. Dr. Adler's statement was supplemented by brief remarks by Judge Irving Lehman, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Committee, and Judge Horace Stern, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Sol M. Strock, Max J. Kohler, James N. Rosenberg, and Roger W. Straus, members of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee. There was a discussion, in which a number of delegates participated, and at the close of which it was agreed that it would be advisable for the delegates to report back to their organizations the essential facts concerning the activities of the Executive Committee and their satisfaction therewith. Dr. Adler announced that a special meeting of the general Committee of the American Jewish Committee had been called to be held in New York City on Sunday, April 9.

The following delegates attended the conference: Martin O. Levy, representing B'rith Sholom; Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Solon J. Liebeskind, the Free Sons of Israel; Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Hadassah; John L. Bernstein, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, and Albert Rosenblatt, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Joseph Rosenzweig, the Jewish Welfare Board; Dr. Harry L. Lurie and George W. Rabinoff, the National Conference of Jewish Social Service; Mrs. Blanche B. Goldman and Mrs. Mary G. Schenberg, the National Council of Jewish Women; Morris Aaronson, Meyer Greenberg, and Eugene Siedman, the Order of United Hebrew Brothers; Benjamin Koenigsberg and Wm. Weiss, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations; A. D. Braham, Herman Speier, and Leo Wolfson, the United Roumanian Jews of America; Louis J. Moss, the United Synagogue of America; Mrs. Cyrus Adler, the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America; and Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, the Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations. The following members of the Executive Committee were present: Dr. Cyrus Adler, David M. Bressler, Max J. Kohler, Judge Irving Lehman, James N. Rosenberg, Judge Horace Stern, Roger W. Straus, and Sol M. Strock; Morris D. Waldman and Harry Schneidman, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Committee, respectively, also attended.

Achievements in the War Against Judaism*

(G. T. A. Mail Service)

MOSCOW — The "colossal" achievements of the war against Judaism during the period of the five-year plan which has just been completed, are reviewed in the Yiddish anti-religious organ, "Apikoirs," here.

"Together with the colossal achievements in all branches of Soviet constructive work, there have been colossal achievements also in the anti-religious sphere," it says. "We have carried on our work of liberating the masses from the reactionary yoke of religion and creating a new type of people."

The paper dwells briefly on the results achieved by the anti-religious activity among the general population, and says that enormous as the success has been there, it has been proportionate among the Jewish population.

"The first five-year period," it says, "was a period during which the Jewish workers in masses went away from religion and from the reactionary clergy. Anti-religion caught hold of the Jewish masses in the towns, in the Jewish townships and the Jewish villages."

"In these past five years more Baté Medroshim and Synagogues were closed down than in all the previous years combined (since the Soviet Revolution in 1918).

"Hundreds of Baté Medroshim and Synagogues were in these five years converted into clubs, reading rooms, schools, kindergartens, artisan workshops and other useful institutions."

"We have won a complete victory during this time in the work of uprooting the Cheder, the reactionary medieval Jewish educational institution."

"All the children of Jewish workers now attend the Soviet schools, where anti-religious teaching has been strongly fortified in the last five-year period."

"The work of uprooting the old religious customs among the Jewish workers has made colossal progress. The overwhelming majority of the Jewish workers no longer think of observing the Sabbath or the Jewish religious festivals, or other religious customs with which the Jewish clergy darkened their minds. All these achievements did not come of themselves; they are the result of an arduous campaign of unmasking the reactionary essence of religion."

"In spite of these successes," the editorial concludes, "the fight against religion must not slacken in the second five-year period; on the contrary, it must be strengthened."

"It is true that it is now easier to tear the Jewish masses away from religion than it was in the first five-year period, but the resistance of the class enemy is increasing, and so the fight, too, must increase."

"Open and concealed counter-revolutionary sabotage is often carried on under the cloak of religion. Our main attention must now be directed to conducting our anti-religious work among

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German Jewish Refugees Not Allowed to Leave Germany

Polish Jewish Shops in Breslau Unaffected After Consul's Intervention

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, April 5—Jewish Polish citizens were left untouched by the Nazi boycott at Breslau, following intervention of the Polish Consulate there.

At Essen, which has become notorious for the intensity of its conduct of the anti-Jewish campaign, forty Polish Jews have been arrested.

Although a large influx of German refugees had been expected as a result of the general anti-Jewish boycott, this has not materialized, mainly owing to the fact that the international trains going out of Germany have been systematically searched by the authorities for German Jews leaving the country. In many cases, these have been turned back. One such case occurred at the German Polish frontier on the way to Warsaw, when fifteen German Jews, arriving with Polish visas, were not permitted to proceed to Poland. Only Polish Jews were allowed to pass on.

Establish "Anti-Corruption" Department in Prussia

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, April 5—The Prussian Minister of Justice, Kerl, yesterday announced the establishment of a special department designed to combat corruption. The significance of this announcement is obvious when one recalls the ceaseless charges of corruption directed by Nazi propaganda against Jewish officials throughout Germany.

At the same time, Minister Kerl has requested that the presidents of law courts should inform all Jewish lawyers of the advisability of surrendering their situations, as they will otherwise be exposed to grave danger in view of the public feeling against them.

Maryland German Society Makes Appeal to Hitler

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

BALTIMORE, April 5—The third oldest organization of its kind in the United States, the German Society of Maryland, has appealed direct to Chancellor Hitler to "exercise toward German Jews a spirit of justice, humanity and mercy".

The appeal was made in a cablegram which Karl A. M. Scholtz, president of the society, has addressed to "Imperial Chancellor Hitler, Berlin".

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

Polish Anti-Semitism Finds New Subject in German-Jewish Refugees

(By Our Warsaw Correspondent)

WARSAW—The question put in the British House of Commons recently by Mr. Doran, the Conservative member for Tottenham, urging that steps should be taken to prevent alien Jews from Germany entering England, and threatening that if they are allowed to come in while there are three million unemployed in England, there will soon be a Hitler in England, has been seized on by the "Gazeta Warszawska", the chief organ of the anti-Semitic National Democratic Party, which prints the full discussion, (the Home Secretary's declaration that there will be no distinction on grounds of religious belief or racial origin) and an editorial article commenting on the significance of such an attitude as Mr. Doran's being expressed in the British House of Commons.

"It is a sign of the times," the "Gazeta Warszawska" says. "From Cromwell to Doran is a big step. Jews have enjoyed every opportunity in England for generations. They have held the highest offices in the British Empire. Many Jews have been elevated to the Peerage, and the Sephardic Jew Disraeli was for years Prime Minister, and shaped the policy of Albion.

"That there should be a Doran in England is a veritable revolution, and goes to show that the instinct of self-preservation is beginning to awaken even among those nations who have not realized hitherto the harmfulness of Jews in Europe.

"One swallow does not make a summer," the "Gazeta" continues, "and the Jews may console themselves for the present that Deputy Doran was alone in the House of Commons. But if the time should come that a large swarm of Jewish emigrants arrives in England from Germany, Mr. Doran will not stand alone any longer and we may expect a row all over England. We shall see that English phlegm will not stomach everything. Events move much more rapidly than world Jewry thinks, or those Aryan elements who are under its influence.

"People in England are beginning to sit up and take notice," the "Gazeta Warszawska" proceeds in its editorial. "And what are we doing in Poland, where there is more danger of a Jewish invasion from Germany than in any other country in Europe?"

"While there was prosperity in Europe, the old liberal doctrines of the 19th century were all very well, people could afford to be tolerant and humanitarian, but when difficulties arise, there is no room for tolerance. When there is not enough to go round for everybody, our own people must have

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Lithuanian Government Publishes Statistics of 1932 Emigration

South Africa and Palestine Are Main Objectives of Emigrants

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

KOVNO—One thousand and one emigrants left Lithuania during 1932, of whom 725 were Jews, according to the official statistics of the Lithuanian Government. The previous year, the total number of emigrants was 1,750, and 1,128 of them were Jews.

In 1932, the Jews constituted therefore 72.5% of the total number of emigrants, an increase in comparison with the previous year, when they constituted 64%, a striking demonstration of the emigration urge among the Jewish population, in spite of the severe immigration restrictions, which have affected it much less proportionately than they have general immigration.

Of the 725 Jews who left Lithuania in 1932, 290 went to South Africa and 193 to Palestine. The Palestine emigrants were assisted by the Palestine Office of the Zionist Organization, and those who went to other countries were assisted by the Kovno office of the Hicem.

The new immigration laws in South Africa provide for the admission of only 50 immigrants from each European country in one year. In addition the South African Government may distribute 1,000 visas each year among all the emigration countries. The Kovno Hicem office has endeavored to secure as many of these 1,000 visas as possible for Lithuanian Jews, and owing to its efforts, nearly 500 emigrants were enabled to proceed to South Africa in 1931, and 290 in 1932, instead of only 50, the number of visas ordinarily assigned for Lithuania.

An added difficulty is that no other country imposes such heavy fees on immigration documents as South Africa does. In this direction, the Hicem succeeded in saving the immigrants more than 6,000 dollars in fees.

The work of emigration encountered a series of difficulties during the year on account of the frequent and important changes made in the immigration laws of a great many countries, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, South Africa, United States, France, etc., and thousands of inquiries had to be attended to from intending emigrants.

The Hicem also encountered a num-

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20 German Refugees Smuggle Themselves Into Belgium

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BRUSSELS, April 5—Several Jewish families, numbering twenty souls in all, have reached Brussels after smuggling themselves across the German-Belgium frontier at night. The refugees report that they had been fired at by the German frontier guards but had managed to escape under cover of the darkness.

J. D. B. NEWS LETTER

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first claim and the Jews must take second place.

"It is the struggle for existence that is behind the present acute national egoism in all countries. The first who have to go short must be those of alien race and blood.

"The Jewish community, whose economic structure is essentially that of the middleman, parasitic, must be the first victim of the new economic conditions which demand that the middleman class should be cut away in the interests of economy. When we are confronted by the alternative who should starve, Poles or Jews, our answer is clear, and no humanitarian will dispute it. That is true in Poland, England and anywhere else. We have millions of unemployed in Poland, people of Polish race, of Polish blood, not only workers, but also intellectuals, professionals. Who is to get whatever jobs are going? They or Jews?

"If there is any attempt at an invasion of Poland by Jews flying from Germany, the crisis in Poland will only become acute and bring matters to a head. In the interests of peace, we demand that the Polish Government should take defensive action by closing the frontiers against refugees, and preventing the Jewish invasion from Germany that threatens us."

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Two Americans Relate Gruesome Details of Torture in Berlin Prison

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prisoners as being in a terrible condition, lying on the floor, and in agony from their injuries. Among the prisoners was also a Catholic who was married to a Jewess. He claimed to have been arrested because he had declared that his wife was as good as any German woman. He was thereupon carried off by Nazis, had his skull broken, and was also otherwise maltreated.

The Catholic prisoner, they relate, begged them to reveal to the world what was happening, as soon as they were released.

They also tell of another prisoner, a young Jew from Kalisz, whose home was broken into by Nazis who forced him and his father to beat each other. The young Jew described how, when they refused to comply, they were beaten up by the Nazis until the blood flowed and were then forced to lick their own blood. They were subsequently arrested and thrown into the cellar at the police presidium.

The Americans further describe how individual prisoners are taken out of the cellar at night and subjected to excruciating cruelty.

Both Americans, who were released on the following day, declare that they immediately called on the United States Consul in Berlin in order to make an affidavit describing their experiences and treatment. They assert that the Consul declined to accept their affidavit, although his assistant appeared willing to do so. They declare that the attitude of the Consul was unfriendly.

Both Adler and Sonders assert that the outside world is unaware of the real extent of the atrocities still proceeding in Germany.

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Lithuanian Government Publishes Statistics of 1932 Emigration

(Continued from Page 3)

ber of other serious difficulties. Many women going out to join their husbands in the overseas countries had only had a religious marriage, and there were many steps to be taken before they could secure their papers.

There was also the problem of young people, who were born during the War when the Lithuanian Jews were evacuated by the Russian Czarist armies to the interior of Russia, under conditions which made it impossible to register their birth.

The Hicem also intervened successfully on behalf of the thousands of Jewish refugees of various nationalities living in Lithuania.

Achievements in the War Against Judaism"

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fresh sections of Jewish workers, whom it has not reached before. There are plenty of them in the townships and the villages. There are the masses of new Jewish workers who came not long ago from the Jewish small towns and have poured into the factories and works in the great cities, there are the great masses of Jewish artisans and other elements. To continue the anti-religious work among these sections is our great task for the second five-year period."



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