

# HITLER, THE MENACE, by Dorothy Thompson, BEGINS TODAY



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(CITY FINAL)

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## Adler-Wise Groups Break When Deutsch Makes Letters Public

Overtures Toward Joint Activity in Protest Against Hitler Reign Broken Off

## BAD FAITH IS CHARGED Rabbinical Assembly Hopes For United Front—Protest Parade Plans Go On

Action of the American Jewish Congress in making public without permission communications exchanged with the American Jewish Committee in which the latter body sought to dissuade the Congress from proceeding with its plans for a demonstration on May 10 against Nazi treatment of the Jews in Germany, yesterday resulted in a complete break between the two organizations which have been leaders in marshaling American Jewry in the struggle against the degradation of the Jews of Germany, and dealt a terrific blow to American Jewish hopes of achieving a "united front" against Hitlerism.

In a communication to Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress, Morris D. Waldman, secretary of the American Jewish Committee, writing for Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the body, pointed out that "this conduct, in his opinion, transcends all the amenities of decent correspondence" and makes further relations between the two organizations impossible. Mr. Waldman's letter follows:

Sir: I am directed by Dr. Adler to say in reply to your communication of May 4 that since you seem more disposed to attack the American Jewish Committee than to take cognizance of the Jews of Germany, there is no point in continuing the correspondence. This (Continued on Page 7)

## Berliner's Private Library Is Seized

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) BERLIN, May 6.—The campaign for "purging" German libraries reached its pitch today with numerous groups of Nazi students cruising through the streets of Berlin, visiting houses to ask that Jewish books be given up. Although it was officially stated that no force was being used to obtain compliance with the demand, the student groups penetrated into famous privately-owned libraries seeking the literature which has no place, by decree, in the Third Reich. The world-famed library of Magnus Hirschfeld, containing one of the most complete and important collections of works on sexual subjects, was seized today. Hundreds of volumes and several paintings from the Hirschfeld collection were to be added to the continually mounting pile which will go up in flames next week. (Continued on Page 11)

## Hammond's Bridge-Playing Rabbi Makes 'Grand Slam'

(Jewish Daily Bulletin) HAMMOND, Ind., May 6.—At last the mystery of what a rabbi does in his spare time is solved. For Rabbi Jacob B. Krohnigold, of the Temple Beth-El, in Hammond, Ind., has published the results of his meditations in leisure hours. "Grand Slam Bridge Puzzlers" is the title of the Rabbi's new work, and it consists of 64 pages of east and west, north and south bridge problems, with all the regular numerals, asterisks, diagrams, and abstruse commentaries. The co-author of Rabbi Krohnigold's bridge puzzler is G. H. Leary, also of Hammond, and the publisher is the W. B. Conkey company, also of this city. Rabbi Krohnigold has occupied pulpits in Lexington, Ky., Niagara Falls, Tulsa, Okla., and also saw overseas service as a Jewish chaplain during the World War. He has been an executive director of District No. 2 of B'nai B'rith, and a field director for the Menorah Entourage League. Rabbi Krohnigold is well liked in Hammond. Bridge is popular.

## Nazi Envoy to London Finds Cold Shoulders In Official Quarters

## MacDonald Refuses to See Alfred Rosenberg, Despite German Embassy Request

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) LONDON, May 6.—A cold reception by the British press and officialdom was granted Alfred Rosenberg, the latest Nazi emissary, who has arrived in London, in an attempt to improve Anglo-German relations. Following the failure of the mission of Prince Otto von Bismarck and Dr. Thier, the mission of Herr Rosenberg is regarded as most difficult, as part of the press openly declared today that British sympathies cannot be regained as long as discrimination against the Jews is continued in Germany.

Prime Minister MacDonald has flatly refused to see Herr Rosenberg, in spite of a request from the German Embassy that the emissary be granted an interview for "an important conversation." Sir John Simon, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, will not see the Nazi representative; the British ambassador in Berlin is assigned to Sir Robert Vansittart, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The London News-Chronicle, in a most outspoken editorial, declares that the "first and foremost cause" which has contributed to the deterioration of Anglo-German relations is England's friendliness toward Germany, that have been developing for twelve years, "is the detestable Jewish persecution, which half-hearted and unconvincing denials have done nothing to appease."

# Nazi Murder-Torture Reign Leaves Bloody Hospital Trail

DOROTHY THOMPSON



As she was photographed on her return from one of her recent European visits.

## Hundreds Slain in Successful Campaign to Paralyze Civilian Courage—Doctors Are Forbidden to Tell Truth—Cables Hitlerites Call "Atrocity Propaganda" Proven Understatements—"Individual Violence Directed by Authorities"

By DOROTHY THOMPSON (Special Correspondent of the Jewish Daily Bulletin and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

(The following article, "The Brown Terror" is the first of a series written by Miss Thompson (in private life Mrs. Sinclair Lewis) by special arrangement. Subsequent articles will follow in the Jewish Daily Bulletin. Miss Thompson served as foreign correspondent for many years, with the Curtis-Martin Newspapers, Inc., for which she "covered" Europe from 1920 to 1928. During 1928-29 she was stationed at Berlin as chief of the Central European Service of those newspapers. She is the author of "The New Russia" and "I Saw Hitler.")

BERLIN—First of all, it must be said, it must be re-iterated, that there has been and still is a widespread terror, which extends throughout the whole of Germany, and which has been, and still is, accompanied by individual atrocities. The German government has sought to minimize the terror in several ways: first, by denying outright that it exists. On the twenty-fifth of last month, for instance, Mr. Hitler's personal press attache, Herr Hanfstaengl, gave an interview, in the Chancellor's name, to an important American news agency, in which he stated categorically that 1) "all reports of the violent mistreatment of Jews, without exception, are base lies"; 2) "there have been a few unavoidable clashes between small groups of political opponents, and in these clashes no distinction has been made between Jews and non-Jews"; 3) that "no difference in treatment is made between supporters and opponents of the government" and 4) that "anybody guilty of such mistreatments" — in the course of political clashes — "will be punished."

These statements of a responsible government to an American news agency were all untrue. I have no reserve in saying this bluntly. Jews, quasi-Jews, have been violently mishandled; the so-called clashes between political opponents have consisted in armed S.A. or S.S. Storm Troops of the Nazis breaking into private houses and dragging helpless individuals to places where they can be mistreated; every conceivable difference in civil rights is made between supporters and non-supporters of the government; and persons guilty of acts of individual violence cannot be punished because it has become a crime in Germany to discuss such acts, and extremely dangerous to report them.

## Nazis Justify "Necessary Reprisals"

The present German government agrees with Emerson, that "consistency is a hobgoblin of little minds." Having first of all categorically denied that there were any "atrocities" whatsoever, the government, through its most responsible agents, Herr Hitler and Herr Goering, afterward admitted them, but described them as "necessary reprisals" or "occasional acts of over-enthusiasm."

The government's second means of "combating the atrocity propaganda" — as all reports of acts of violence in Germany are invariably called — has been blackmail. The one-day boycott on April 1st was the most blatant evidence of this blackmail. The total Jewish population of Germany were made responsible for reports for which both serious foreign correspondents and sensational headline writers were answerable. But the government's blackmail did not end there. The government attempted to have removed from office as presi-

## LATE CABLES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) KIEL, May 6.—The Prussian Minister of Education is reported to have requested the return of Prof. Bernhard Harms, economist given "leave of absence" from Kiel University. Prof. Harms, who was one of 28 dismissed teachers here, is asked to retain his chair with "undiminished scope."

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) GENEVA, May 6.—Not content that Jewish firms in Germany are suffering from boycott and discrimination, German representatives on the League of Nations Building Commission demanded yesterday that a contract for electrical installation work on a new League building be not given to a Jewish firm with Berlin headquarters which was the lowest bidder for the job. The incident has created an unfavorable impression in League circles here.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) ANTWERP, May 6.—The rectors of four universities of Belgium attended the first lecture given by Professor Albert Einstein since his return here from the United States.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) JERUSALEM, May 6.—Envoys of the Arab Executive, including Anni Bey, today visited Arab shops in Jerusalem, urging the proprietors to boycott British and Jewish goods. The boycott is in retortment of the new certificates issued for Jewish immigration.





# Berlin Labor Court Upholds Expulsion Of Jewish Workers

Test Case Involving 50 Employees Ends in Vindication of Nazi Discrimination

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
BERLIN, May 5.—The fugitive hope of Jewish workers for legal support in their struggle to keep their positions was destroyed today when the Berlin labor court issued an important ruling upholding the authority of Nazi-controlled firms to dismiss Jewish employees without notice. The ruling was in a test case concerning fifty Jewish employees who had been discharged from their positions, and who considered their Jewishness insufficient reason for their dismissal.

As Nazi cells now exist in practically all business and industrial concerns, and as the leader of any such cell now has the authority to order the dismissal of Jewish employees, no further appeal for Jewish workers is possible. The Central Verein, which is the central union of German-Jewish citizens, only yesterday advised that Jewish population that if dismissal from work was due solely to religious reasons, or Jewish racial extraction, an employee was legally entitled to reinstatement. Today's ruling destroys that refuge.

## Legend of Equality Ended, Says German Jewish Paper

Berlin, May 6.—The legend of the last few days have written finis to the equality of German Jews, the "Jelung" writes in its editorial. One cannot get past that fact. No devotion, no sacrifice will have any effect now. The blood from which came the freedom of Solomon and the religious fervor of Isaiah, a law-giver like Moses and a prophet like Isaiah, a Jew like Christ, a Jew like the Jew of Christianity, Maimonides and Spinoza is no longer considered good enough for the Jew of the German nation. The Aryan race theory has become the law of the land. The Jew is no longer just, but must now to authority.

## Germans of Newark Campaign Against Nazis

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
NEWARK, May 5.—The nucleus of a German anti-Hitler movement among Christian Jews in Newark has been formed here under the joint auspices of the German Workers' Club and the Newark Jewish Community Center. A relentless war against the Nazi brand of fascism is to be undertaken.

## Exclusion of Jews Dues German Radio Programs

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
BERLIN, May 5.—Radio faces a serious problem in Germany, and jazz orchestras and even symphony companies are suffering from the ban on Jewish musicians. The interdiction of Jewish talent has revealed the enormous damage to Germany's Jewish talent. It is now admitted to be impossible to build up extraordinary radio programs containing the numbers which radio fans heretofore have looked forward to and been amused by in the past.

In the jazz division of music, it is estimated that 90 per cent of the song-writers are Jews. Almost every popular hit of the past five years is of Jewish authorship. The story is told by Fritz Rotter, Robert Gilbert, Hans Langfeldner, Arthur Rehner — are all Jews. There are of course lesser lyric writers who are not Jews, but their number is insignificant.

The same holds true of the composers. Paul Abraham, Oscar Straus, Friedrich Hollaender, Werner Richard Heymann are Jews. There are only a few non-Jewish exceptions. All of the leading jazz bands are similarly taboo, and the gramophone companies which depend on the records which are facing a serious problem.

## HOW NAZI PRESS DISTORTS EINSTEIN



The world-famous scholar and pacifist shown in the act of murdering the symbol of Truth, from a color plate in the April 16th issue of the Berlin Kladderadatsch.

## Publisher Seeks to Organize Protest Rally

William Morrow & Company, book publishers, are sponsoring a plan for a series of intellectual protest meetings to be devoted to a review of what Jews have done in the arts and sciences of Germany and which are to be held throughout the city on May 10, on which date the Hitlerites of Germany plan to burn books by authors of Jewish origin.

The book publisher has written to the Rabbis and heads of other religious groups in the city to organize these protest meetings, and is urging prominent American authors to address these meetings.

A recent publication of William Morrow & Company is among those under the ban at present in Germany. This book is called "Germany Puts the Clock Back" by Edgar Allan Mowrer, a New York correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who has just been awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his foreign correspondence. The publication of this book, which gives the entire background of the present situation in Germany, prompted the Nazis to ask for Mr. Mowrer's removal as head of the Foreign Correspondents' Association.

A copy of the letter which the publisher addressed to the Rabbis of Greater New York follows: "On May 10th the Hitler regime in Germany is planning to throw into a huge bonfire all books written by Jews and about Jews."

The books to be burned include the works of authors like Leo Feuchtwanger, Heinrich Mann, Hermann Cohen, Jacob Wassermann, and many book publishers and producers of one of the books which called down the wrath of the Nazis, "Germany Puts the Clock Back," by Edgar Allan Mowrer. We feel strongly the absurdity and indignity of the book burning tragedy. It has occurred to us that on

the evening when this takes place in Germany, lay and religious groups throughout Greater New York might hold, for want of a better name, we would call Intellectual Protest Meetings. It is our suggestion that you may desire to call a special meeting of your congregants and their friends on the night of May 10th, and that you, in addition to one or two other speakers discuss the intellectual contributions of Jews to Germany. In other words, one address may be devoted to the Jew in Art, another to the Jew in Literature, Philosophy or Science. We believe that it is a dignified protest of this sort is made, the stupidity of the act of the Hitlerites will be brought home in an impressive manner to the citizens of this country and other nations."

## Lafayette Jewish Graduates Win High Scholastic Honors

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)  
EASTON, Pa., May 5.—Five Jewish boys carried away the most important honors at the commencement exercises at Lafayette College this year, being selected as valedictorian, salutatorian and the third to deliver the scientific oration.

Donald M. Berkowitz, of East Orange, N. J., declared by members of the faculty to be one of the outstanding students at Lafayette in years, was named valedictorian. During his four years at Lafayette, Berkowitz had a perfect grade and was elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. In addition he revived the "Touchstone," a literary monthly at Lafayette.

Albert Kaufman, of Elkins Park, another Phi Beta Kappa member, was elected salutatorian, and Merton Cohen, of Easton, the third Jewish member of the class to be honored with election to Phi Beta Kappa, will deliver the scientific oration.

## American Publisher Calls on Hauptmann To Halt Nazi Insanity

Germans, in Logical Madness, Should Also Burn Lessing and Goethe, He Says

Why does not Gerhart Hauptmann raise his voice against the berserk madness of the Nazis, asks B. W. Huebsch, his American publisher, in a statement made exclusively for the Jewish Daily Bulletin, in reference to the projected auto-da-fé of books of Jewish authorship planned at every leading German university next Wednesday. Mr. Huebsch, 25 publisher under his own name, and a member of the firm of the Viking Press, has brought out in translation the works of such important German writers as Lion Feuchtwanger, Arnold and Stefan Zweig, Hugo von Hoffmannsthal, and Hauptmann. Mr. Huebsch's statement follows: "It does seem fitting that the theatre of the present absurdity should be the university town, as has been reported. Boys will be boys! Here is an unexpected justification of the city, to wit, that it is not at the American universities; if the dull Americans who are preparing to burn books by Jews and political radicals would put in a few hours a week at medicine ball, swimming and rowing, they would not need to indulge in the projected infantile outlet for their accumulated energies.

The Germans are long on logic, hence it may be expected that they will do a thorough job. If Marx, then all the Jewish social scientists who were expelled from the University of Vienna, and Werner Sombart. If the works of such as the Mann brothers who are now in the United States are because of his 'Nathan the Wise' Since music, too, is perpetuated in Germany, they must not forget the works of Mendelssohn, whose 'St. Paul' will burn nicely.

In the realm of music Busch and Furtwängler have been the best of voices in protest nobly. How doubly significant and disappointing is the silence of Hauptmann. His challenging cry would integrate the forces of intelligence and entitle him for the leadership that he hoped for when the republic was formed. "There is a legend that an ambitious man, desiring that his name should be forever remembered, set fire to the Alexandrian library, the then greatest in the world. The library was destroyed, and the incendiary's name is forever lost, all that is remembered is that he was a madman. Let us hope that the incendiary's name is forever lost, with these poor German fools."

## Biggest Book Bonfire Aim of Breslau Boys

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
BRESLAU, May 5.—A colossal auto-da-fé of books of Jewish authorship is being planned for midnight of May 10, Nazi book-burning day, by the student body here. The fire will take place in the Schulze, which is the town centre. The students hope that their fire will rival in the eyes of the general public to be built by students of Berlin's famous Unter den Linden, in the square opposite Berthel University.

BERLIN, May 5.—People who own a few Jewish books, such as the Bible, and are quaking lest their homes be visited by storm troopers in search of forbidden literature of Jewish authorship, may rest quiet, according to the latest pronouncement in regard to the May 10 book-burning. Surrender of books is voluntary.

The Ministry of Posts, however, is purging the shelves of postal libraries of all un-German, atheist, Marxist, or panist books. It has also purged the identification alphabet in use by telephone operators of the Jewish names: David, David, dorus, Nathan, Rebecca, Samuel, Zacharias.

## Nazis Bid America Follow Example in War on Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
BERLIN, May 5.—Germany has shown America how to deal with Jews. This is the substance of an editorial in the "Völkischer Beobachter," chief Nazi organ. "The American nation, says the Nazi paper, is suffering from a Jewish menace just as much as the German nation, more so in fact, because there are more Jews in America. "Germany is leading all the Christian nations to salvation from Jewry. All the Christian nations of the world will follow us when they see how Germany cured herself of the Jewish bolshevik disease."

## Body of Levi Roekach, Who Died in Canada, To Be Interred Here

Levi Roekach, vice-president of I. Roekach and Sons, Inc. of Brooklyn, one of the largest American manufacturers of rubber products, who died suddenly in Montreal on Wednesday, is being brought to New York for burial. Roekach, who was 52 years old, was visiting the branch factory of his firm in Montreal when he was taken suddenly ill; he died of internal hemorrhage at the Western Hospital. His wife and Dr. Aaron Roekach, his brother, were at his bedside.

Levi Roekach was a leader in Jewish communal life and an active Zionist. He was born in Kovno, Russia. Israel Roekach, his father, migrated to the United States in 1890 and undertook the manufacture of Roekach Kosher soap, which was endorsed by many rabbis. Later the firm undertook the manufacture of other kosher products. In 1930, a million-dollar plant was opened by I. Roekach and Sons at 264 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn.

Mr. Roekach was a director of the Brooklyn Jewish Community Center, the Beth Moses Hospital, the Y Club, and the Brooklyn Jewish Center, and was a trustee of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn, a member of the Hias and the Ohef.

He lived at 788 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn. He is survived by his father, his wife, three children: William, Leo, and Hannah, studying at Cornell University, two brothers, and three sisters.

## Pope Hears Austrian Jews' Plea for Nazis' Victims

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
VIENNA, May 5.—Official announcements made today by the Orthodox Jewish community, the Agudath Israel, that the Pope had received a delegation from the Agudath in a request for a private audience on the German-Jewish situation. Consul-General Gershtein and Rabbi Defont took part in the consultation in the Vatican.



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## English Zionists Call On All Jews to Help Palestine Emigrants

Jewish Agency Executive Issues Appeal for Special Fund for German Refugees

### 'NOWHERE ELSE TO GO'

Seeking Maximum Facilities for Settlement of Large Groups in the Holy Land

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 5.—A large Palestine fund to be raised in collaboration with other organizations and leading Jewish circles to make possible the immigration and settlement of thousands of German Jews in Palestine is being started by the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, which in an appeal issued here, urges the co-operation of Zionists and non-Zionists to raise the sums which will be required. "There is nowhere else to go," says the appeal, "for the Jews in that country but Jews all over the world."

Thousands of Jewish families are already destitute and many thousands may be faced by a similar fate in the next few weeks. Thousands of Jewish refugees are scattered in various countries of Europe. The Jewish communities of these countries are struggling to render first-aid to their brethren who have been bereft of their homes, but systematic and united efforts for the part of us will be needed in order to provide for the future.

### The Wandering Jew Again

Economic relief measures for the Jews in Germany are being taken in hand on a large scale immediately, the appeal states.

Germany, as has so often happened, Jewish community that numbers some hundreds of thousands finds the foundation of its existence is being threatened. Tens of thousands are compelled to take up their burdens.

Germany has become a principal center of the distress entailed by Jewish emigration. True, the neighboring countries have for the present admitted a number of the fugitives, but the host of the emigrants to be expected from Germany is faced with Jewish emigration as a whole, by the fateful question: Whither?

While in the East European countries in the Middle Ages, and the overseas countries in the nineteenth century, held their gates open for Jewish immigration, they are now confronted by a world that is almost completely closed to us. Palestine is its only readily increasing capacity for the Jews of Jewish immigrants, constitutes today our greatest hope.

### Link With German Jews

In this hour of their distress, the Jewish Agency Executive appeal says, we feel linked with the Jews of Germany more closely than ever. We share their anguish, we admire the courage and bravery with which they are bearing their trials, we are grateful to them for the dignity they are maintaining in upholding the Jewish name and Jewish honor; and we are convinced that they will be able to defend their civil and religious rights and all their economic possibilities in the country to which they are being sent their best energies for many generations.

These feelings of fraternal solidarity, and the consciousness of our being united by a common destiny, need no expression as speedily as possible in definite action.

The leaders of the Zionist movement and of the Jewish Agency consider it their duty at this moment to direct the attention of the entire civilized world, and the light of the Jewish people, to the cardinal importance of Palestine for the fundamental and radical solution of the Jewish question.

## CATHOLICS AND THE NAZIS



The Catholic Centrist Party. "I have a pretty good stomach but can I put that down?"

—Kladradatsch, Berlin.

## Mediaeval Attempt to Burn Talmud Brought on Reformation, Says Scholar

Germans of Four Centuries Ago Never Heaped Up Jewish Books for Bonfire, But Debate Proposal Aroused Believed to Have Given Impetus to Luther's War on the Church

By David Schwartz

Thunder over Europe which ended in nothing less than the spitting of the Catholic Church was the result of a proposed burning of Jewish books in Germany in 1510. Professor Alexander Marx of the Jewish Theological Seminary recorded this important footnote in European history apropos of the scheduled bonfire of works of Jewish and radical authority and influence in Germany on Wednesday. The 16th century auto-da-fé of books never took place, but the controversy which it aroused, according to Professor Marx, paved the way for the successful revolt of Luther against the Church. It was responsible for the Protestant Reformation to a greater degree, he asserts, than any other single cause.

The Middle Ages in general were well acquainted with the practice of burning Jewish books, Professor Marx pointed out. Hitler is merely re-introducing the Middle Ages. In 1242, Paris was the scene of a Jewish literary auto-da-fé. Twenty wagon loads of the Talmud and other Hebrew works were then and there destroyed. We Spain, shortly before the expulsion of the Jews, thousands of Jewish books went up in smoke.

Professor Marx believes that the Spanish book bonfires did bring about the destruction of much previous Jewish literature. We have only, he pointed out, some fifty books as surviving relics of the Spanish-Jewish period, an era which we know was especially rich in Jewish literary effort. The Inquisition's search for Jewish literature in Spain was drastic and thorough.

### Books Saved from the Brand

"We have a few books, which we know were saved from destruction by being snatched from the bonfires at the last moment," said Professor Marx. "We don't know exactly how this was done, whether through stealth or whether some of the zealots gathering the books had along with their religious zeal, still palms for bribes from the salvage of these books."

"We have the record of one Jewish writer in Portugal who buried his literary treasures in an olive tree."

"In Italy, in the period stretching between 1553 and 1559 there were many burnings of Jewish books by the Church. The Jewish case seems strangely enough to have been precipitated by a controversy between two non-Jewish publishers—both of whom got out issues of the Talmud. The entire attack on Jewish books was fomented by Jewish apostates. In fact, these

converts played a conspicuous part in most of the book burnings."

Of the proposed burning of Jewish books in Germany in 1510, Professor Graetz writes in his "History of the Jews": "We can boldly assert that the war for and against the Talmud aroused German consciousness and created a public opinion, without which the Reformation would have died in the hour of birth or perhaps would never have been born at all."

The proposal to burn the Talmud at that time was sponsored by the Dominicans, led by fanaticism and perhaps also, it is suspected, by the belief that they could, by means of this threat, wring money from the Jews. The Dominicans put forward this attack, a Jewish apostate with an unsavory past—Johann Pfefferkorn, a butcher by trade and a man who had served a term in prison for burglary. Under Pfefferkorn's name, a book was published, charging the Talmud, among other things, with blasphemies against Christianity, and with being primarily responsible for the Jews' obstinacy against baptism.

### Emperor's Committee

The Emperor submitted the question to a committee, one of whom was John Reuchlin of Pforzheim, or Cappon, as he was called by his admirers.

"Reuchlin," as Graetz pointed out, "had devoted himself to the study of Hebrew to acquire mastery of the language, blessed by God and thus enable his pattern, the Church Father Jerome. His love for Hebrew grew into enthusiasm. He wrote a small work, 'The Wonderful Word,' a spiritual exegesis of the Hebrew language. Later he compiled a Hebrew grammar. A number of disciples of Reuchlin followed in his footsteps and raised the Hebrew language to the level of the Greeks."

On the question whether "it was godly, laudable and advantageous to Christianity to burn the Jewish writings," Reuchlin answered that the Jewish writings were not to be treated "as a homogenous literature." There were, he pointed out, "many different things which are different to all theological themes. Further, there was a class of religious and exegetic works, such as Rashi, Ibn Ezra and Levi ben Gerson—'which far from being detrimental to Christianity, were indispensable to Christian theology, the most learned Christian commentators of the Old Testament have taken their best work from them.'"

"With regard to the Talmud,

Reuchlin confessed his inability to understand it, but he learned Christians understood no more of it. He was acquainted with many who condemned the Talmud without understanding it. But he was against burning it. "If the Talmud," he wrote, "were deserving of such condemnation, our ancestors of many hundreds of years ago, who for Christianity were more than greater than ours, would have burnt it. The baptized Jews, Peter Schwarz and Pfefferkorn, the only persons who insist on its being burnt, probably wish it for private reasons."

Reuchlin concluded by advising that instead of burning the Hebrew books, there be instituted at every Jewish community in Germany, in Hebrew, in which rabbinical as well as Biblical Hebrew should be taught and at which this gentle means, perhaps Jews would be led to accept Christianity.

The Dominicans were in a fury against Reuchlin—and soon all Germany was divided into two camps, the Reuchlinists and the anti-Reuchlinists. Their hatred of each other at times brought them to blows. The motto of the latter was "Rescue of the Augsburg" (Reuchlin's defense of the Jewish writings) and the preservation of the Talmud, and of the other "Damnation and Destruction for both." Involuntarily, the Reuchlinists became friends of the Jews and sought grounds on which to defend them. The reports of the contest spread all over Europe.

"The discussion aroused by the Talmud created an intellectual medium favorable to the regeneration and growth of Luther's reformation movement." The attempted burning of the Talmud, concludes Graetz, was the fuse that started the conflagration."

### Leib Jaffe Reports Lively Immigration Into Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

MONTREAL, May 5.—Fifteen hundred Jews are entering Palestine every month, according to Leib Jaffe, Zionist poet and director of the Palestine Foundation Fund, who arrived here today for a tour of Jewish communities in Canada. "We went to double and triple that number," Mr. Jaffe declared.

## 'German Christian' Group Within Nazi Party at War With 'Old-Time Religion'

Everett B. Clancy, director of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, analyzes the relations of the "German Christian" group among the Nazis and the Protestants to the Protestant churches in Germany, with particular reference to the attempts of the Nazis to de-Judaize the Christian Church. His statement follows: "It is generally estimated that the distinctly Nazi wing of the Protestant churches, which refers to itself as the 'German Christians,' represents 40 percent of the Protestant clergy. It appears to be gaining in numbers. For several years this Hitlerite minority has been maneuvering in church politics for power. It is this group of Nazis, whose primary enthusiasm is Germanism, which desires to make the Christian church an instrument of the Party. The moves to abolish Jewish religious writings and ideas from the Christian tradition, came from this section of the churches. The action of the Nazis in the last few days indicates some open resistance to the 'German Christians' plans, and it is to be expected that this is mounting. No one can foretell to what lengths the Nazi Christians, in the present national state of mind, will go."

## Nazi Seize Concerns of Jews Held in Camps

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 5.—Concern camps for political prisoners are being used by the Nazis as an instrument for getting control of Jewish businesses, it was revealed today. Many Jews have been imprisoned in these camps under false charges, in order to separate them from their concerns, which the Nazis mean while manipulate. One camp in Saxony houses over thirty Jewish businessmen from Chemnitz, who were arrested early in March in the systematic campaign to drive Jews out of the textile industry centered in that city. The latest rules permit prisoners in such camps to receive a fortnightly visit from a relative, a weekly postcard, and visits from the clergy, but these privileges are denied Jewish prisoners, who remain completely isolated.

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*British Justice Halted to  
Allow Jew to Don Hat  
Before Taking the Oath*

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
LONDON—The British courts, which recently witnessed a Jew taking a Scotch oath, have now seen the court procedure interrupted so that another Jewish witness might find a hat in order that he might be sworn "in orthodox Jewish fashion."

Leonard Davis, answering the complaint that he had obstructed "the free passage of the footway" at Walworth Road by stepping in front of foot passengers" before the dress shop where he was employed, entered the witness box in Lambeth police court to give evidence in his own behalf.

When the attendant learned that Davis was Jewish, the witness-defendant was ordered to don his hat. As he did not have a hat with him, he covered his head with a handkerchief.

This did not satisfy Magistrate McKenna. He ordered Davis to get a hat, remarking, "I cannot have the court turned into a sort of pantomime by your standing in the witness box with a handkerchief on your head."

Davis returned to the box wearing a hat and was given the oath. He denied causing an obstruction or pulling people up and the hearing was adjourned to enable him to call another witness.

### On Return from Par

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)  
BERLIN, May 5—Ernst Mar  
Jewish banker, 45, was arrested in  
hotel in Nuernbergerstrasse today  
charged with mismanagement of h  
bank's affairs, and with acting  
against rules and regulations gover  
finances. The arrest of Mar  
who is merely one of many Jewi  
financiers taken into custody, oc  
curred after his return from Par  
where he had fled during the fin  
days of the Nazi regime.

It is expected that the bank controlled by Herr Marx, which has many branches in South Germany, will be liquidated by the authorities and that Marx's personal accounts will be confiscated.

atural law has negated any connection between human sin and the transgressions of the earth. But unfortunately this tendency to deny any connection between human misdeeds and human sin has been extended to the domain of men's misdeeds with one another where the relationship is inextricable. Economists have posed as masters of a more exact science than sought to be the process of exchanging goods and services as though it were fateistically determined by eternal law of nature, as are the forces of gravity. This is the correct conception of the economic process which constitute the major part of human conduct has been humbly a mere outgrowth of the law of God as God's gospel truth by the teaching of the Holy Spirit, and religion, and therefore outside of the realm of judgment or guidance. Thus the producing, distributing and consuming of things have come to be regarded as being wholly subject to the law of the market.

Accordingly, if there is to be such a thing as a law of the spirit, it has to be realized either in those instances of our life in this world which are not preempted by the economic struggle, or in some form of spiritual existence not bound up with the needs of the body. It is as if modern capitalism is aptly described by Keynes as being absolutely irreligious. But what is surprising is that the teachers of religion should have so complacently accepted this state of affairs as irremediable.

Most of the remedies which are being proposed at the present time by the various economic doctors are based upon this fallacious dualism between the problems of capital, labor, profit, interest and rent, on the one hand, and those of human welfare, justice, and peace on the other. They keep on evading the necessity of facing the absolute interdependence of the two factors in that dualism. They are impervious to the moral implications of the present upheaval.

**T**O FIGHT anti-Semitism we need something more than courage. We need wisdom and unity of action and of purpose. We need to be able to see the big picture. Our brethren in Germany have been set upon by a whole nation transformed into a lynch mob. The Jews have turned loose. This is not the time to find fault with one another for protesting, or for not protesting. We must all stand together and demand that we should forego even the luxury of wrath and tears. We are not dealing with a government amenable to the whims of a "Wolfsangel" or a "Werewolf." We are dealing with a government that is bent on its blood-thirsty mania. We should hear with one another if we can hear at all. We must be able to see the big picture. We must be able to see the picture of the old have not proved successful, without imagining that our own country is a "Wolfsangel" or a "Werewolf." We must be able to see the picture of the old have not proved successful, without imagining that our own country is a "Wolfsangel" or a "Werewolf."

We must not allow ourselves to be swayed by specious appeals to democracy to break the common and united front which we must present to the outside world if we want our present position to remain unshaken. For much we must wrangle among ourselves, in the face of our enemies we must not recklessly throw away the strategic advantage afforded by those Jews who happen to exercise an influence in the non-Jewish world simply because we begrudge them a share of "peace."

There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the method to be employed in combating Jew hatred. But once a decision has been arrived at after due deliberation, it is nothing less than treason to the welfare of our people for any individual or group that has taken part in such deliberation to depart from the course of action decided upon.

### Inward Demoralization

The dire evil of divided counsel and lack of unity which has become acute in our ranks, has prompted me to meet the ruthless and savage anti-Semitism of the German nation in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. In consequence we are not only helplessly weak in our struggle against our enemies, but we become inwardly divided and are unable to maintain our Jewish stance. It therefore is no longer merely a question to be fought over by the Jews, but a question which concerns the duty of those who are entrusted with the task of seeing and preserving Jewish life as a whole, and of opposing the forces of anti-Semitism and racial fanaticism, and to find out what is wrong and what is right with the Jewish people, and to speak in the name of all the Jews.

The very fact that each group represents only a limited section of the community must lead one to infer that it has not achieved such conception of Jewish life, or such sense of its future, as it is adequate to the complexities of the situation in which Jews find themselves at the present time. That does not preclude it, however, from possessing elements of strength and a degree of wisdom which the other groups might well recognize and learn from.

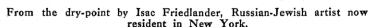
In our capacity as rabbis, we are expected to be in a position to offer authoritative advice and guidance as well as to be vocal in our denunciation of anti-Semitism both here and abroad. It is for that reason that the Rabbinical Assembly appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Rabbi Isaac Weiss to conduct a thorough study of the outstanding organizations and agencies in this country which have had to cope with the problem of anti-Semitism and are engaged in the fight against prejudice and civil rights. It is only thus that we can hope to silence the numerous self-appointed spokesmen, whether well or ill informed, who make such claims, while at the same time their aims, who neutralize the efforts of those who are entitled to speak with authority.

Jewish envoys from Israel arrived in New York during these days of mourning. As they walked through the streets of the body, they saw the least thing that might offend them, they were highly and individually been the witness of the fact since they came to present the new flag to the people. The kind has brought its own evils, cruelly.

The New Year's Eve  
In former earthquakes

### Opposes Non-Nationhood

Without wishing to prejudge the



## Berlin Sends Jewish Leaders to London To Quiet Anti-Nazis

## So Declares Vienna's Zionist Organ, Quoting Herzl's "We Are One People"

The Vienna "Neue Welt" (Zionist) in a recent issue which has just reached New York, discusses the German situation with special reference to the outlook for world Jewry. It asserts that the Jews of Germany are politically leaderless, that they lack any political organization and, therefore, are doubly defenseless. On the German Jews who had reached such an high cultural economic plane Herzl's word: 'We Jews are a people, one people,' has made no impression. The result is that in times of danger they cannot take any action, and this makes it impossible for them to help and thus makes the situation more and more desperate.

In another article, this paper discusses the attitude of the German unions, as the Union of German Nationalistic Jews, etc. It censures the attitude of the Centralverein, which was the first to be searched by the new Government under the suspicion of high treason, in spite of its repeated assurances of loyalty. It quotes the words of this organiza-

"On the day of Potsdam, the wishes of the German Jews are consonant with those of the Germans of all parties who love their fatherland" and says that it would have been better had they remained silent and waited for the solution in a dignified attitude instead of engaging in flattery. In the same way, the Union of German Nationalistic Jews is condemned because this organization had made a statement in which foreign Jews and non-Jews were attacked.

### Presumably Sent by Own Organizations, Rosenblueth and Tietz Report to Hitler Aide

BERLIN, April 30 (by mail).—Dr. Ludwig Tietz, vice-president of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, and Dr. Martin Rosenbluth, member of the executive committee of the German Zionist Federation, who have just returned from a two weeks' stay in England on the instructions of their organizations, have been received at the Foreign Office here by Herr von Buelow, the State Secretary to the Foreign Office, and have been asked to him a full report of their activities and of the feeling in England. They were accompanied by Dr. Alfred Hirschberg, of the Central Union, and Dr. Georg Landauer, of the German Zionist Federation.

State Secretary von Buelow, says the "C. V. Zeitung," showed a great deal of interest in the report submitted to him, and expressed his satisfaction at the steps which had been taken.

It was possible to convince authoritative Jewish quarters that a boycott of German goods or the propagation of anti-German feeling by English Jews would not be to the interest of the German Jews. The leading Anglo-Jewish organizations have declared that they cannot approve a boycott against German goods. English Christians, who are, on the basis of the democratic principles of the English people, opposed to the deprivation of rights, and the widespread feeling without interfering in the internal affairs of another country, they cannot, however, be denied the right of criticism.

The very fact that each group represents only a limited section of the Jewish community is sufficient to render it doubtful whether it has not achieved such conception of Jewish life, or such understanding of the Jewish situation as to be adequate to the complexities of the situation in which Jews find themselves. It is true that this does not preclude it, however, from possessing elements of strength and a degree of influence. But the Jewish groups might well recognize and learn from this.

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## EDITORIALS

### A Further Plea For Unity

Mr. Bernard Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress, released to the press a letter he received from Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee, as well as his own reply. Dr. Adler, in his letter to the American Jewish Congress, urged postponement of the protest demonstration scheduled for May 10. Mr. Deutsch responded by publishing this correspondence without permission.

This airing of our differences in the general press is bound to bewilder the public at large and prove detrimental to the effectiveness of protest actions. Whether or not one agrees with the viewpoint expressed by Dr. Adler, there can be no doubt that his suggestion was offered in a spirit of earnestness and sincerity. The deliberately arrogant reply of the president of the American Jewish Congress must have the effect of further intensifying existing friction and of preventing the establishment of a united front without which all efforts on behalf of the Jews of Germany will hardly be crowned with success.

This tendency in our community to transform differences of viewpoint into personal antagonism by venomous attacks, arouses bitterness in Jewish life which paralyzes every constructive endeavor even in the face of one of the greatest catastrophes in our history.

Mr. Deutsch's splendid endeavor to insult Dr. Adler confers no credit upon nor does it add prestige to his organization. In permitting public Jewish discussion to be brought down to this low level, Mr. Deutsch betrays a lack of Jewish and cultural background hardly commendable in one who aspires to be the spokesman of American Jewry.

While the Congress terms itself a democratic body, this development is not surprising in an organization which is devoted to the community, or intellectual achievement, or the gift of statesmanship are not the criteria for election to leadership but rather the prestige which is handed out to the highest bidder.

The boisterous language in which his letter is couched, the insinuations it voices, the boasts of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Committee, displays on the part of the American Jewish Congress a frantic desire to prevent the re-establishment of unity for which the Jews of America are striving.

The B'nai B'rith, the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, the Independent Order of Bais Shalom, the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary and Jewish communities throughout the country were urging a united front in unequivocal terms. In reply to these appeals, the American Jewish Committee declared its readiness to resume cooperation while the American Jewish Congress, thus far, has found no time to respond. Time was wasted and leisure was abundant for indulging in a lengthy outburst in the general

press. It is our earnest conviction that no mass demonstration or other measure will be fully effective unless a united front is established and our community cautions to offer the public the sad spectacle of fratricidal dissension.

Dr. Stephen Wise is not persona grata in Washington. Everyone seems to know this except Dr. Wise. President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, in a communication to Dr. Wise a year ago, used language making it obvious that Dr. Wise can hardly be an effective spokesman for the Jewish community with the present administration. Were Dr. Wise well-advised, he would not impose his leadership on the Jewish community in this present emergency. Instead of antagonizing, he should bend every effort to obtain the cooperation of those who have better contacts. It would be folly on the part of the Jewish people to place today at the helm of their affairs one who does not command the unreserved regard of the government.

American Jewry succeeded in establishing a united front with regard to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, by the creation of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. With regard to the cause of Palestine, serious difficulties involving ideology, conviction and principle existed. Nevertheless, it proved possible to compromise those differences and difficulties. With regard to the fight against anti-Semitism, no difference of ideology exists. The divergence of views applies only to questions of procedure, method and tactics. If the effectiveness of whatever measure suggested is to be the only criterion upon which decision is to be reached, then agreement with regard to procedure should be possible. The situation is paradoxical. It should be easier to establish a united front in the fight against anti-Semitism than it was with regard to the cause of Palestine. A cablegram from London reports that a committee, headed by Lionel Rothchild, has been created with the intention of coordinating all efforts for the assistance of German Jewry. Polish Jewry, always so helplessly divided at home for its intransigent party strife, has this time at least succeeded in establishing a united front. Should this really be impossible in our country?

Prof. Mordecai Kaplan has given apt expression to what is the need of the moment in his opening address before the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary. This is not the time to find fault with one another for protesting, or failing to protest. We should bear with one another if we make mistakes, and try new methods if the old have not proved successful, without imagining that our reputation for diplomacy or consistency is at stake. We must not

allow ourselves to be swayed by spurious appeals to democracy to break the common and united front which we must present to the outside world if we want our protests to be taken seriously. However much we may wrangle among ourselves, in the face of our enemies we must not recklessly throw away the strategic advantage afforded by those Jews who happen to exercise an influence in the non-Jewish world simply because we begrudge them that influence. There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the method to be employed in combating Jew-hatred, but once a decision has been arrived at after due deliberation, it is nothing less than treason to the welfare of our people for any individual or group that has taken part in such deliberation to depart from the course of action decided upon."

### The Steuben Society

The Steuben Society has adopted a resolution in which an attempt is made to whitewash the German government. This resolution compares the deprivation of the most elementary rights of 600,000 German Jews with the dismissal of Republican officials when the Democrats come into office, or vice versa. This comparison falsifies the situation to the point of malice or absurdity. Jews have not been dismissed from public office nor have Jewish lawyers, physicians and teachers been removed from their positions because of their political convictions. Not by any manner of means. For the first time in the history of mankind the legislation of a great country has been based on discrimination on a racial basis. The establishment of a union between state and race, identifying membership in a factiously superior race—in this case the Germanic—with the rights of citizenship is the aim of the National Socialists. This and nothing else is the issue. The

## POST-GRADUATE WORK FOR GERMAN PROFESSORS



—Drawn especially for the Jewish Daily Bulletin

### Letter to Editor

#### A German-American Objects

To the Editor:  
The National Council of the Steuben Society of America, non-partisan German-American political organization, issued a recent statement in which it referred first to resolution of March 25, 1933, challenging the right of Americans, or any other non-German citizens, to protest against the discrimination of Jews in Germany.

The National Council now states that it is convinced that according to its information, no atrocities have occurred. Of course we do not know whether the members make a distinction between the words excess and atrocity. If they apply the term atrocity to what is chopped-off hands, cut-off ears, gouged eyes, they may be right. However, if they also deny definite knowledge about serious beatings, floggings and "Abtreibungen" of every kind we shall be glad

Steuben Society resolution contains not one word of indignation against this attempt to exterminate 600,000 men and women, guilty of no other crime than that of belonging to the Jewish race. The resolution refers to the recent statement of the American Jewish Committee and gleefully quotes that passage in which public demonstrations and boycott are declared to be futile. The Steuben Society deliberately disregarded those parts of the statement of the American Jewish Committee which condemned recent occurrences in Germany in no doubtful terms and expressed confidence that the civilized world would continue to lift its voice in denunciation. It is regrettable that the statement of the American Jewish Committee was released to the general press instead of being communicated only to the Jewish organizations throughout this country.

to furnish them with information to the contrary. They admit that a certain number of officials, Jews and Gentiles alike who were appointed by the former government, have been discharged and are trying to compare this with the change which follows in the United States upon one political party taking the reins from another. This comparison is not only misleading but is false. The Nazis themselves have called the latest change of government a revolution, mostly as an excuse for the violent methods they have employed in locking up some 40,000 men in the so-called concentration camps. This, the Steubenites are trying to tell us, is no more than what ordinarily happens after a change of administration.

Furthermore we read in the statement something entirely new to us, namely, that among the discharged officers were many Jews who were granted from Eastern countries during and after the war. . . . Does the Steuben Society realize that the majority of the Jews who came to Germany after the war were settled originally along the borders or in the former provinces occupied by Poland after the war and that it was they who welcomed the German troops during the occupation of Eastern Europe, greeted the German armies as their deliverers, helped them feed the soldiers and were promised, by special decree of the former Kaiser, liberty, equality and security for their generous cooperation?

The attitude of the Jewish population in Poland, Russia and Roumania helped the German army to make its splendid progress.

The Steuben Society seems to regret the indulgence shown by the German people in making its immigrants German citizens. We regret this also. Among those recent citizens we find the present Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, and his closest friend, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Nazi bureau of foreign affairs, who during the war fought on the Russian side and acquired German citizenship not more than ten years ago.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

# Nazis, Leaders and Led, Are Victims of Delusions, Declares Kallen, Analyzing Goebbels' Art Dicta

## A Nation Under Spell of Delusion of Persecution and of Grandeur

By Horace M. Kallen

(Dr. Kallen is one of the most brilliant leaders in the academic world of the United States. A student of, and influenced by, the great William James, he carried on the philosophy of the death of that philosopher. Dr. Kallen is now professor of psychology on the staff of Harvard University, is now general Jewish and specifically Zionist movements in the United States.)

THE GERMANY of Hitler is in the grip of a collective paranoia. Paranoia is a mental disease made up of two basic delusions: one is a delusion of persecution, the other is a delusion of grandeur; coupled with a homicidal mania. The delusions arise in individuals as compensations for, and escapes from, certain very deeply-living inferiorities and repressions. The paranoic who announces that he is Napoleon, Cleopatra or Julius Caesar is usually found to have suffered from such inferiorities as repression of his will since childhood. That he is not recognized in the world, he declares is due to some specific or general enemy who is engaged in conspiracy against him and has designs on his life. To save himself and reveal his glory, he must destroy the enemy.

These basic delusions of paranoia are mixed about which are assembled and arranged all kinds of fancies and facts. The whole crystallizes into a tough and very resistant system which can rarely be resolved back to sanity.

When such systems of delusion are generalized, so that they cease to be personal, and can be shared by great masses of people, they acquire the weight and power of a religious cult. They twist and bend common sense, science, business, religion and even the laws of society to themselves. They declare their creators to be the utter paragons of civilization, and they announce a ruthless war against all that oppose them.

### "Consolation and Escape"

This is the present state of the German mind. Hitler and his gang were voted into power by a mass of German people because they gave again voice to systematic delusions in which great masses of Germans found consolation and escape from feelings of deficiency and from repression which had ruled their minds long before the Treaty of Versailles. These delusions may be summed up as follows: that they are a race of men which is the paragon of humankind. The Germans are the supreme incarnation of this race. It is necessarily and forever inevitable in war, material in religion, successful in business, and overruling in art. Everything in the world which is good, or true or beautiful is the creation of this Aryan-German race.

Unfortunately, the rest of the world not only does not acknowledge this paramountcy of the German genius; it is not even aware that it exists. Why? Because its manifestation in glory is always being obscured and prevented by enemies.

In war, the inflexible Germanic military genius meets not the victory that belongs to it, but defeat.

In business it is bested by its inferiors; in the sciences and in the

arts its glory is dimmed by the contamination of alien and inferior blood.

### The Enemy Within

So, if the Aryan-German is continually failing, the failure is not due to any weakness in itself, nor to any superiority in its rivals such as the French or English or Italian or Slav. Its failure is due to an enemy within who poisons the blood, dim the glory and snatches the victory. This enemy is identified with the Jew.

Now the Jews of Germany constitute less than one per cent of a total population of over sixty million, and so far as an intransigent devotion

## Art Is Good Only as It Is Rooted in Race, Declares Goebbels

### Answering Fuertwaengler, He Says, in Effect, That Creators Should Serve Nazis

Following is the statement of Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi minister for propaganda and public enlightenment, made in answer to the protest of Wilhelm Fuertwaengler, conductor, against the Nazis' discriminatory action against Jewish musicians and even non-Jewish musicians who happened to be non-Nazi. The basis of Goebbels' statement is that art must be nationally grounded:

"As a German politician, I cannot avoid the question of dividing lines—between good and bad art—as the only one. Art must not only be good but it must be good for Germany. It can be expressed even better: Only that art which draws its inspiration from the life of the people can be good art in the last analysis and mean something to the people for whom it has been created."

"There must be no art in the absolute sense, such as a liberal democracy would acknowledge. Art must serve to serve such art would end in the people's losing all internal contact therewith. Art must be created in a vacuum of art for art's sake. Art must be good, but, beyond that, conscious of its responsibility close to the people and militant."

### Experimentation Deplored

"That art will no longer bear experimentation I freely admit. It would have been more appropriate, however, if the protests against artistic experiments had been raised at a time when the German art world was almost exclusively dominated by the expressionist mania of elements alien to our people and race, who gravely compromised the reputation of German art in the eyes of the world."

"You are surely right when you assert that quality should be not only the ideal but the essential question. You are right even when you fight with us against the rootless and destructive attempts that are corrupted by banality and fried-out virtuosity. I admit willingly that German art has been and has also taken part in those evil doings; but that only proves how deeply the rootless man had already penetrated the German soil and how necessary it was to take a stand against them."

"True artists are rare. They must, therefore, be fostered and supported. Such artists will always get a hearing in Germany."

"But to complain of the circumstances that here and there men, like Walter Klemperer, Reinhardt, and others, have canceled their consent to me the less appropriate at this time when it is considered that during the last fourteen years every German artists have often been condemned to complete seclusion and that events of recent weeks which we also do not approve—re-

to "the Fatherland" is concerned, they have out-Germanned the most jingling German nationalism of the paranoic fixation on the Jew and not the Englishman or the Frenchman, as the object of the delusion of persecution? This is due partly to the historic anti-Semitism of the German tradition, largely to the paranoic psychosis itself. The latter makes it impossible to admit that the actual victims, the Allies, especially the French, have any strength or virtue in them whatsoever."

### Enrichers Are "Robbers"

The German psychosis rationalizes the German defeat and failure

### Unintended Confession

From an official Nazi declaration limiting the percentage of Jewish students to be admitted to Germany's higher institutions of learning:

"No one respecting country can allow its higher activities to be carried on by persons of alien stock to the extent that Germany has hitherto allowed. Germany owes it to herself, her history and her future to fashion her existence out of her own power and entrust it only to men of her own blood."

"The admittance to the liberal professions of a disproportionate number of persons of alien stock might be interpreted as evidencing their racial superiority—a notion that must be categorically rebuffed. Moreover, in view of economic limitations, it is natural that our own kin must have preference."

"Since it is too much to hope that those of alien stock would exercise voluntary self-restraint and stay away from the higher schools and universities, there is nothing left for the government but to decree that they be admitted only in strictly limited numbers." This is reiterated in order that the German schools and German universities can be preserved as German."

resent a national reaction to that state of affairs.

### Free Field Is Desired

"I am of the opinion that among us every genuine artist should have a free field for unhampered activity. But, as you say yourself, he must then be a constructive, creative person—he must not belong to those whom you justly castigate, those who are rootless, disintegrating, shallow and destructive and mostly have only technical capacity."

## Germans Reasoning Away Defeat in War and Their Mental Inferiority

by attributing it to imaginary machinations of the most helpless among the ethnic groups who composed the German people—the Jews, especially, as under the Weimar Constitution, the enrichment of German business and culture by Jews made Jews conspicuous in Germany. The Jews are thereupon accused, not of having contributed to the enrichment of Germany, but of having appropriated what properly belongs to the German nation. It is as if Heifetz were accused of having robbed Heuser of musical talent, because he is a greater performer of Bach, Brahms and Beethoven.

Once this delusion starts, it culminates in general homicidal mania, charge the German soul of its Jewish contamination. Drive the Jews out of the German body politic, then Heuser will be a greater violinist than Heifetz, and the true glory of the Aryan-German will shine forth invincibly in war, in business, in politics, in religion, in science and in art!

### Hitlerism as Group Mania

That all this is in direct contradiction to anthropology, history, economics, psychology, aesthetics and other social sciences is irrelevant. We are not confronted by Hitlerism with an analysis of real causes. Hitlerism offers us only the systematic delusions of a group paranoia. They are delusions which have been a long time developing and which have been nourished by the consequences of the iniquitous peace-treaty in German economic and emotional life; and by the rather stupid cunning of great bankers and industrialists of Germany who financed Hitler and his paranoic creed in order to break the German trades-unions which had gained so much strength under the Republic.

That they themselves can escape the workings of the paranoic frenzy they paid for is beyond reason. So far, Hitler and his gang have been gratifying their homicidal mania. Their blood "purification" is now being extended to boxing, horse-racing, the Christian religion, and the fine arts.

No less a person than that paramount Aryan-German philosopher, scientist and aesthete, Dr. Paul Goebbels, Nazi director of the government department of popular en-

lightenment and propaganda, provides a typical example of the systematic paranoic delusion extended to the state.

The Goebbels "Argument" Wilhelm Fuertwaengler, the "Aryan" conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, protested against the exclusion of Jews from music. The high well-born Goebbels wrote him a letter. In effect the letter said that the arts must be German, and that the "outsider" for "people" we must read "Nazi." Now, heretofore, art has been poised by alien contamination, dehumanized, and "non-racial mania," although the people don't like experiments. The result is, fame and fortune have come to outsiders while "during the last fourteen years" really German artists have often been condemned to complete silence." The arts must be purely German in the alien contagion. Aryan artists must be "pure" Nazis "will in return receive from them the warmest furtherance and support."

Anybody who has the slightest familiarity with the history of art and artists will recognize at once how delusory this doctrine is. The history of art is the history of any consequence shows that, first and foremost, he follows his own vision and utters his own heart. The source of his "inspiration" may be manifold, and "the people" may be one among them. But as a rule the artist begins as a minority of one and only after a long, often a bitter, struggle, does he become a "people." In point of fact, it is the artist who is the inspiration of "the people," not the people of the artist. The mad Hitler is a case in point.

### The Artist and His Sources

Moreover, so long as the artist is isolated and lives in a "pure" racial environment, he can at best only repeat the things of the past, the great periods of the arts of Egypt, Greece, Rome, Byzantium; of Mediaeval, Renaissance, and Modern times are periods of the widest mixtures and contacts of artists and arts.

Shakespeare would be trivial and poor without his French, Italian, Greek and Latin sources. Take away from Goethe his experiences in Italy, his classical background and his contact with the French enlightenment, and what is left of him? Take from Michelangelo the sculptures of antiquity, or from Erasmus the ancient humanities, and what is left of him? Take nothing. Did Conrad the Pole; Rossetti the Italian; Shaw the Irishman, impoverish English literature by their contributions? The closer you come to the racially "pure," pure "Aryan" or even pure Jew, in the arts, the closer you come to the hideous, infantile, the stupid and the formulaic.

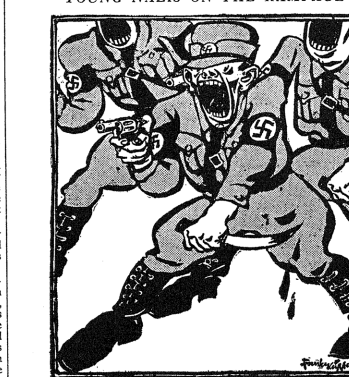
### The Jews Met the Test

Finally, if it is true that in Germany "outsiders" have been preferred "Germans" in music, literature and painting, and sculpture, and if it is true that the artist gets his inspiration from the people and expresses the people's will, it must follow that the "outsider" with their "Jewish blood," created works of art which expressed the heart and mind of the German people, while the "German" and "Aryan" artists did not.

For no artist can do more than submit his work to his public. If the public does these things, it is because the public wants to because the public finds in the work the expression of its own heart and mind. If the German public preferred the work of Jews, it is because that work was closer to their hearts than the work of Germans.

However, the systematic delusions of a mind like Goebbels' are not amenable to experience. All one can hope is that events will soon liberate the unhappy German masses from the madness which is being poured into them from the sympathy of the world and bringing back the horror and distrust of War days.

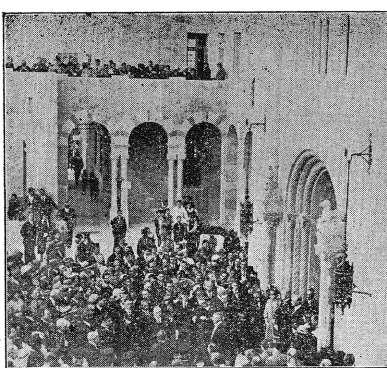
## YOUNG NAZIS ON THE RAMPAGE



—From De Notenskraker, Amsterdam



## WHEN JERUSALEM'S Y.M.C.A. WAS DEDICATED



—Keynote.

General Allenby was the guest of honor at the ceremonies which opened the institution. It was this occasion which prompted a protest demonstration of anti-proselytizing Mohammedans.

## United Synagogue and Affiliated Groups Today Open Conventions and Table-Talks

**Women's League and Men's Clubs to Join in Symposium—Judaism as Answer to Present-Day Problems Among Topics to Be Taken Up in 3-Day Parleys**

The twenty-first annual convention of the United Synagogue of America, the sixteenth annual convention of the Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, and the fifth annual convention of the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue will open at the Hotel Pennsylvania today to consider a variety of problems affecting synagogue life and general human welfare and to take stock of the progress of conservative Judaism during the past year. More than 750 delegates representing synagogues, sisterhoods and men's clubs, will attend the sessions, which close on Tuesday. Tomorrow night the annual banquet of the United Synagogue and its affiliated organizations will be held at the Community Center of Congregation B'nai B'rith, 270 West 89th Street. More than 1,000 are expected to attend.

Sunday afternoon's session, which will be a joint convention of all three organizations, will be devoted principally to a symposium on social justice. The title of the symposium will be "What Is Judaism's Answer to Present Day Problems?" The speakers will be Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, who will discuss "The Synagogue and Social Justice"; Rabbi Samuel Freedman of Philadelphia, who will outline the position of the United Synagogue Committee on Social Justice.

**Judge Reit Opens Convention**  
The convention will be opened this morning by Judge Hyman J. Reit, chairman of the Convention Committee. Following Judge Reit's address of greetings will be tendered by representatives of affiliated and cooperating organizations, including the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the Young People's League of the United Synagogue, and the Women's League of the United Synagogue.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Women's League will be formally opened this evening by Mrs. Samuel H. Friedman, president of the organization. The principal speaker at this evening's session will be Dr. Siegfried H. Hirsch, Medical Director of the Sydenham Hospital, New York City, who will discuss "Is There a Jewish Psychology?"

**Social Justice and Education**  
Tomorrow morning's sessions will see all three organizations in conven-

tion. The delegates of the United Synagogue of America will participate in round-table conferences and committee meetings; the fifth annual convention of the National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs opens with a message by Edward C. Weinrib, of Mt. Vernon, president. The afternoon will be given over to a report of men's club activities and addresses on social justice.

Tomorrow's session of the Women's League will be devoted to National Committee reports. These include membership, cultural, speech, publications, radio, cooperation with other organizations, religious observance, peace, ways and means and a report on the "Outlook," official publication of the Women's League. The convention will also listen to representatives of national women's organizations. Among those scheduled to speak are Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, of the National Council of Jewish Women, Mrs. Albert J. May of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, of the Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Congregations, Mrs. Emanuel Halpern of Haddon, and Mrs. Rebekah Kohn of the World Organization of Jewish Women.

**Round-Table Discussions**  
The afternoon's session of the Women's League will be transferred to the B'nai B'rith Community Center, 270 West 89th Street. The session will be devoted to round-table discussions on the following subjects: "What are you doing for your Community to emphasize the Sabbath and Festivals?" participated in by Mrs. Leon S. Lasker, Joseph M. Asher, of the Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Congregations, "How are you participating in the social welfare of your community?" participated in by Mrs. H. Stein, Fayetteville, N. C., and Mrs. George Levy, of Washington, D. C.; "What are you doing for the Jewish college student in your town?" participated in by Mrs. A. H. Friedman, Highland Park, N. J., and Mrs. Simon Greenberg, Philadelphia; "What are you doing for Peace propaganda in your city?" participated in by Mrs. A. J. Bromberg, New York, and Mrs. Israel Shapiro, Baltimore.

The sessions of the United Synagogue of America and the Women's League Tuesday will be devoted to the findings of the round-table conferences, reports of committees, nominations and elections.

## Knickerbocker Articles on Nazis Provoke Incredulity, Anti-Semitism, Ironic Comment

**Bernard G. Richards, in Analysis of N. Y. Post Correspondence, Notes Non-Jewish Unwillingness to Believe Atrocity Cables and Occasional Impatience with Jewish Protest**

By Bernard G. Richards

THE PROMPT, spontaneous, and courageous reaction of the American press to the reign of terror in Germany, sending a stormy wave of indignation clear across this Continent, forms a new and magnificent chapter in the proud history of American journalism. The splendid work of the American correspondents on the spot, carrying on under much difficulty, and at the risk of their own safety, has been justly commended in many quarters and even at public meetings. The victims of the outrages, Jewish and other, and their kinsmen, will long continue to bless them for the speedy opening of the only channel that was left for their outcries of anguish and despair.

By the New York Times and by other outstanding metropolitan dailies including the New York Herald Tribune, the New York Evening Post, the New York World Telegram, the American press with its great newsmagazines argues throughout the country, gave excellent evidence of its very fine skill in gathering the news, and its readiness for any emergency, its fearlessness in exposing cruelty and wrong and its quickened sympathy with suffering and distress. It was a manifestation calculated to strengthen our belief in the American idea of fair play, and to reaffirm our shaken faith in humanity.

### Curious Manifestations

But newspapers, like all other institutions, are bound by their basic purposes and inevitable limitations and as the harrowing events, ushered in by Hitler, have been drawn out and the German occurrences ceased to be first page news, or were replaced by newer happenings of wide interest, new manifestations reflecting part of the public attitude, came to the fore, and one of the curious indications of mass psychology was displayed in the symposium of readers' opinions which followed the series of notable articles in the New York Evening Post contributed by H. R. Knickerbocker.

Naturally, Americans of German origin or affiliation, and others who have come under the influence of German circles, were loath to believe all of the strange and grotesque stories brought to them by the press which came out of Germany, and it was more difficult still to give credence to the reports of cruelties of so-called "atrocious cases" (as prompted many readers to ask questions, or to rush to the defence of the new regime. Leaving out the question of the alleged exaggeration of so-called "atrocious cases" (with the authentic horrible stories still coming over, why should anybody try to exaggerate?), there is a certain inevitable reaction on the part of those who hate to believe the worst, and who, after the shock received by the first revelations, attempted a certain mental justification or search for excuse.

### Antagonism Is Aroused

There are those whose sympathy is on the surface, or who can only temporarily overcome latent feelings of antagonism. The New York Times, Newark, N. J., who at first felt sorry for our people in Germany, and then rather suddenly changed his mind. On April 15, he wrote:

**To the Editor of the Evening Post:**  
Sir—Up to a few days ago I sympathized with the German Jews. Now I wish that Hitler were to become somewhat more fanatical. What caused this change? Not the

Knickerbocker articles! I believe they are true and criticism of them is warranted. The hysterical Jewish letters which you printed alienated me and no doubt many others. And incidentally, why are the American people as a whole so indignant? It isn't.

Robert Williams.

Newark, N. J., April 15, 1933.  
Mr. Williams thought that some of the Jewish correspondents of The Post were too hysterical and he did not like that. Others were displaced by the two empty demagogues of the Nazi offenders, and this leads right up to the question of protests after the psychological moment for public outcries passes away, and the time comes for the various measures or of change of auspices under which public appeals should be made.

### Contrary Effect Reached

In Washington, several years ago, an old friend, a non-Jew and a diplomat of distinction with whom I had been discussing lamentable outbreaks against the Jews which were then occurring in an East European country, asked me in a candid, but nevertheless friendly, way, if I did not think that continued complaints of injustices and constant reiteration that the Jews were being persecuted did not have the effect of making the outsider a peculiar kind of effect, creating a feeling of mingled pity, bewilderment and irritation, and he wondered whether it was good for the Jews at all times to emphasize wrongs being done to them in different parts of the world. I argued that this unfortunate circumstance was inherent in the deplorable conditions of life and human nature that caused intolerance and racial hostility, that the indictment was against the world, and that we had very little recourse outside of complaint and protests.

But the misgivings of my Christian friend have since then recurred in my mind on many occasions, bringing a sense of uncertainty as well as helplessness.

In Paris at the time of the trial of Sigmund Schwarzbach, a distinguished French university professor, also a non-Jew, with whom I was talking about the Ukrainian pogroms recently brought on (March 8-9) by the outbreak of reckless danger, exclaimed, "Ces pauvres Juifs!", with such peculiar intonation of indifference and blend of subtle suggestions that the world, and that we had very little recourse outside of complaint and protests.

### AN ORDER ON

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enables your relatives in Soviet Russia to purchase all sorts of domestic or imported articles at low prices.

For instance: Flow like; Beans 10¢; Kasha 10¢; Sugar 2¢; the kilo (Kilo is 2 1/2 American pounds). Shoes (Men's) \$4.25 pair; Shoes (Ladies) \$4.00 pair; Rubber (Men's) 88¢ pair; Rubber (Ladies) 78¢ pair; Suit of Clothes (Men's) \$6.50; Suit of Clothes (Ladies) \$10.00; Socks 5¢; Soap 5¢ piece.

To cities that have no TORGINS stores, Torgins mails your order by parcel post.

these elusive yet troubling nuances, others have asked the question whether the constant public reiteration of wrongs is not also subject to that psychology of suggestion, which is presumably the foundation of all high-powered advertising and publicity.

### Primitive and Cultivated Reflexes

Study of the curious things which go on in the Gentile mind on hearing about the same inexplicable occurrences and the same utterances of resentment over and over again, undoubtedly reveal the morbid, and is in any event outside the limit of my researches. But the discussions which went on in the columns of the New York Evening Post, revealed various phases of mental processes, from the operation of the primitive mind, which is reflected in immediate antagonism to those who offend or is irritated by any kind of separateness, to the cultivated which comprehends and makes allowances for the morbid.

"Captain Dreyfus is worse than a traitor—he is a bore," said Mr. Dooley, otherwise Finley Peter Dunne, when the celebrated case had been drawn out for years. It is recalled that these words occurred in an article that was scathingly critical of the French militarists, and thoroughly sympathetic with the "Children of Get-to-Hell-out-of-this" (as the Irish-American wit paraphrased Zangwill's title), you will realize that it is necessary to measure the world's patience, as well as to gauge its sense of justice.

A number of Jewish and non-Jewish writers, including Dr. John Haynes Holmes, made vigorous and eloquent defence of the Jewish position. Dr. Kusmanoff, president of the Newman of Brooklyn, deserves credit for having supplied important factors, on the authority of General von Kautsky, the German general, which the German Jews gave of themselves in the armed forces of the Empire; Arthur Wiener showed excellent knowledge of original German sources and fine ability in getting an argument across in handling Nazi lies regarding alleged unpatrician utterances of Walter Rathenau. L. Kusmanoff displayed keen satire, and another Jewish humorist wrote under the pen-name of "Socratically." Other writers, too, deserve much credit for courage, loyalty and tenacity, but in the issue of April 17, an anonymous writer told everything:

### To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir—The Knickerbocker articles in the Evening Post were paid for by the Jewish Congress. Christians

This was essentially the spirit of a letter written on April 17, by Alice Brady, who surely deserves some recognition from the Hitler Government, in keeping with Herr Hitler's promise to drive all women back to the kitchen.

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261 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

# BOOKS

Mr. Lowenthal's Reconstruction  
By HARRY SALPETER

THE CHARM of a subject justifies, may invites, repetition. Last week, on another page, I wrote about Marvin Lowenthal the man; today I glance, with the superficiality, if neither the speed nor grace, of a dragon-fly, on the surface of Lowenthal, on the mind expressed in his delightful historical commentary on the Jews, "A World Passed By." It is published by Harper's.

I think perhaps I had better call it a reconstruction of, rather than a commentary on, the Jews. A reconstruction of their story, from Biblical times, through the so-called Dark Ages and up to the present time, from the ruins extant, the objects salvaged and the books preserved in towns and on the beaten highway, in museum show-cases, particularly in the Louvre and the Cluny, and in libraries, public and private. Mr. Lowenthal does not, of course, ignore general sources of historical information, legends and folk-lore. In fact, he polishes them up, his story, history and social history of a particularly graphic and realistic source, deriving from actual things seen and general knowledge assimilated during a lifetime of sustained, but not desperate, research. "A World Passed By" is an almost inspired piece of writing, particularly difficult because the fragments so often have been buried in the sands of Christian domination.

Mr. Lowenthal states his intention as he states everything, so aptly that quotation seems as safe as it happens to be convenient. Therefore, I quote:

"This book is meant for both pleasure and use. As for its use, I planned it to be a comprehensive guide—the first in any language—to old and often little known seats of Jewish civilization in Europe and North Africa. And what I did was to assemble something of the delight I found in wandering among these neglected scenes and to share it with you on the beaten highways, off a new world for travelers: I have hoped, as well, to serve lovers of the arts and of architecture who may be in search of Jewish forms and symbols.

"However, I soon discovered that in describing the art, monuments, and survivals of the Jew, the men who fashioned them and the legends they evoke, I was retelling Jewish history. So the pleasure of the book, if any, will lie in reading it and watching the epic of Israel unfold itself in the shards and stones left from the drift of forty centuries."

The most amazing fact about this book is that although its basic material would tend to invite the consideration of either the racially sentimental or the archaeological dull, it is in fact an adventure story, in the light of his dry wit and clear intelligence, into a record which invites the perusal, and elicits the delight of Gentile and Jew. His phrase is not only witty but it summons a picture. Note: "The synagogues, as in Segovia, Cordova, or Lemberg, often stand on a stone's throw (and many were the stones thrown) of a famed cathedral." This is from the lengthy, but not tiring, introduction, by Mr. Lowenthal in effect states his

theme. Difficult as it is to choose, it is by far, for the very busy reader, the richest and most rewarding chapter.

In the first chapter proper, Mr. Lowenthal retells the story of ancient Israel, as revealed in the fragments, of stone and texture, in the Louvre. There are perhaps too many references to show-cases sources, but he who reads as he runs may leave the parentheses to the scholar. After the second chapter—Tale-Telling Stones from Palestine—the narrative is unobstructed. Chapter begins to fill up with legends of a miracle-making nature, and with history and anecdote which merely intensifies, for the Jew, the interest which even a non-Jew's reader can not help feeling.

It is not until we have reached Chapter VII that we have passed through Judah France. The history which Mr. Lowenthal's stones reveal has, so far, more sunlight than shadow. The Dreyfus case is not the whole of France.

## Among the Literati By George Joel

The real name of Barnaby Ross, the famous novel writer who discovered that the letters of the alphabet could be used as titles of books. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., and has that upstate swing in his voice. By professional habit, he is a Jew. He is now living in upper Manhattan. He is married. His ambition is to have his name on an advertising sign in his own name. He is short, slightly bald, wears glasses and looks just a little like Webster's "Tumid." His constant companion is Ellery Queen, the author of many successful detective stories. Queen, a publisher, is a Jew. He appears in public under that name.

Lowell Brentano, of the family whose famous chain of bookstores and the name of the Irving Trust Company, almost became a rabbi. When a student at Harvard where he won high scholastic honors, he got the call. The only reason he didn't answer it was because he was never able to decide whether he wanted to be a rabbi or a minister.

When Meyer Levin sold his novel, "The New Bridge," to Collier's, London, he was told that he would have to change the name of his chief character, Simon Marks, to something over the horizon in the person of Meyer Berger, crime reporter on the New York Times, now at work on the contrary. Hal B. Sims, the bridge player, is not a Jew. Norman Klein, star reporter of the New York Evening Post, whose "No No the Woman" angers a healthy sale last season, will burst forth with another detective yarn next month.

## MARVIN LOWENTHAL

The author of "A World Passed By"

## ART

Abraham Manievich, noted Jewish artist whose work has been praised by American and continental critics, will have a one-man show at the Academy of Allied Arts Gallery, 349 West 86th Street, until May 21. The exhibition has been arranged under the auspices of the Jubilee Committee to commemorate Manievich's twenty-fifth anniversary of artistic endeavor.

His best known work is "The Destruction of the Ghetto," of which David Barlik wrote that had the painter given the world only this picture, he would have won a place among the greatest artists of our time.

Ben Shahn's exhibition, entitled "The Money Case," which comprises sixteen paintings in gouache and method of water-color painting with opaque colors, mixed with water, honey and gum, will continue at the Downtown Galleries until May 20. The interest in Shahn's work is not in the quality of his painting but in his selection of subject matter. He seeks to record painfully the history of his people in our time. Last year his series of paintings called "The Passion of Sacco-Vanzetti" and "The Trial of Tom Mooney," indicate his combination of art and social propaganda.

Isac Friedlander, whose dyptich, "The Wandering Jew Takes Up His Burden Again," is reprinted on page six, his issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin, is an artist who has had many exhibitions in New York during the past few years, his specialty being the print, particularly the woodblock. His most recent exhibition was at the New School for Social Research. His first show in New York was in February 1930, when his work was shown at the Kleemann-Thorman galleries. Since then he has exhibited here and in traveling exhibitions on no less than eight separate occasions. He is represented in the Philadelphia Print Club Show in the Brookline Museum, at the Roerich Museum in New York, at the Community Centre in New York, at the International Museum of Art in Los Angeles, at the College Art Association's group, at the Art Centre in the Travelling Printmakers exhibition.

He sold his first print in 1914 to the Galleria Corsini, Rome, where he was a student, and he is represented also in the print collections of the Leningrad Museum, the Municipal Museum of Riga, the Prague Museum, and in several private collections, including that of Elmer Adler.

OPENING MON. EVE. MAY 8th  
The Theatre Guild presents  
The MASK AND THE FACE  
By David Greif  
Adapted By Somerset Maugham  
Music By Sam H. Steptoe  
Make These Seats

The Theatre Guild presents  
S. N. BEHREMAN'S COMEDY  
BIG RAP  
and it is IN NA CLARE.  
The combination seems to have been arranged by the Theatre Guild.  
AVON THEATRE, 45th St. W. F. Eves. 8:30  
Mat. THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:30

# T E A T R E

Springtime Is Closing Time  
By RUTH BRICKEN STOLOFF

SPRING-LIKE MAY has neglected to bestow upon Broadway any sign of her flowering eagerness this year. The heavy list of closings the past week has stamped underfoot the aspirations of many a producer, playwright and actor. At least ten withdrawals have occurred, bringing the list of current theatrical productions down to twenty-four. Not to be daunted by the fate of most of the recent plays, however, four productions will make their appearance this week. . . . "The Mask and the Face", a comedy from the Italian of Luigi Chiarelli, adapted by Somerset Maugham, comes to the Guild tomorrow.

We wonder whether or not Mr. Beckhard will bring "Another Language" to the Waldorf Theatre tomorrow? Will the announcement of the Pulitzer Prize cause a sudden change of plan? . . . "Moscow Caravan", scheduled to open Tuesday night, has had its name changed. It is now known as "They All Come to Moscow". . . . The Masque will house "42nd Street" when it gets to town on Wednesday. George Metaxa and Olga Bacalanova will appear in the play which was written by Leyla Goggin and Gladys Unger.

Divorce is the subject of "Bed An Board" written by H. L. Green, which will open Tuesday at the Hudson Theatre. The cast consists of Mildred McCoy, Patricia Calvert, Roy Gordon and others.

"Yoshe Kalb" is now on a tour of the key cities after a successful engagement in Chicago. Maurice Schwartz plans to reopen the play in New York after completing his tour. . . . "The Clown", a new Jewish musical comedy, will have its premiere at the Brooklyn Lyric Theatre Friday evening. . . . The Hilderbrandt Theatre will announce the return of Nathan Becker, the Jewish Russian film, dealing with the rehabilitation of the Jews under the Soviet regime, which is now playing at the Europa.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer announces the purchase of motion picture rights in "The Emperor Jones," a psychic phenomena is responsible for "Supernatural", a story based on occultism, which Paramount is to release soon. According to Paramount officials more than 10,000 persons in the United States and Great Britain believe in some form or other of spiritualism.

The success of "42nd Street", the musical film produced by Warner Bros, has caused almost every important studio to announce a series of musical films. Twenty-seven have already been scheduled for release, ranging from the operetta to the revue. It does seem fitting at this time to remind the studios of a homely saying to the effect that too much of a good thing is not always to be desired.

John Krimsy and Gifford Cochran announce that the screen version of "The Emperor Jones" by Eugene O'Neill will be placed in production toward the end of May. DuBois Heyward, author of "Forsyte", is working on the scenario and Paul Robeson, Negro actor, will play the part of Brutus Jones. . . . Robert Benchley, humorist and dramatic critic, has been signed to act as well as writer for R.K.O. Radio Pictures. . . . Lois Weber is adapting Edna Ferber's story "Glamour" which Universal will release this year.

"Little Women" will be the next Katharine Hepburn starring vehicle for R.K.O., following the completion of "The Morning Glory" in which she is now engaged, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. as co-star. Louisa May Alcott's novel is being adapted for the screen by G. B. Stern. George Cukor is slated to direct. . . . Richard Halliburton, boy adventurer and author, is starting in his first motion picture "Indis Speaks", now playing at R.K.O. It tells the story of Halliburton's two-year journey through the little known parts of India and Tibet in search of adventure and romance.

"Forgotten Men", a war spectacle with official film from the archives of the nations that participated in the World War, will have its first American showing at the Rialto Theatre, Friday.

## Gala Benefit Performance

Saturday, May 13th—9:30 P.M.

at the ROXY THEATRE, 50th St. & the Ave.

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MANHATTAN WASHINGTON LODGE

of B'Nai B'Rith

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## WCDA

Spot news called to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from the four corners of the earth will be broadcast three times a week over Station WCDA at the following time:

Monday . . . 10:45 A.M.

Wednesday . . . 10:45 A.M.

Saturday . . . 6:00 P.M.

The broadcast is given on daylight saving time.

## Steuben Society's Council Bids Jews Here Halt Mass Protests Against Hitler's Reign

The National Council of the Steuben Society has issued a statement in reference to the Nazi campaign against the Jews of Germany, indicating that the Society has entered into sympathy, even if it has not yet been "co-ordinated" with the regime of the National Socialist party.

"Inasmuch as the Council refuses to credit reports of Nazi outrages against the property and persons of Jews which have emanated from non-Jewish sources, The Council's declaration is translated from the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, in which it appeared in full.

"Since the National Council of the Steuben Society of America, on March 25, 1933, adopted a policy on the German question, sufficient time has elapsed and the situation has been sufficiently clarified so that the National Council deems it advisable to publish another statement.

"We confirm our attitude, which was expressed in our resolution of March 25. This resolution read: "We do not consider that our country nor any other country has the right to tell the German people what kind of a government it should have. At the same time, we recommended that news reports which were being published in the press here reflecting allegations of persecution in Germany be read with the greatest caution, and that no premature criticism of the German Government be made.

"No Atrocities Committed" In the ground of information which we have received, we declare that we are convinced that no atrocities have been committed in Germany. It is a fact that we do not know whether Jews or Christians, who had been appointed by the former government, have been persecuted by the new government. This happens also in our country when a new party comes into office. In Germany, the new government distinguished between Socialists, and others who were followers of parties which were hostile to the new government. Many among them were Jews who had immigrated from the East.

"In Germany, it is not necessary to be a resident for five years in order to become a citizen, and thus many of the newly-immigrants were made full fledged German citizens in a most lenient manner by the post-government. For a long time, a strong movement has been in progress in our country also, not to admit immigrants, just as Anarchists are barred from citizenship. At the present time, laws are pending in Congress to deport all Communists from the country. Therefore, we have very little moral right to criticize other governments, which have enacted and carried out such laws.

The Significant Pro-Soviet Boos "The citizens of our country, who are again recognizing the new Government, give as their main reason for the non-recognition of the Soviet Government, the fear that such recognition would further a widely spread Communist propaganda. Should the proposed laws against Communists be passed by Congress, the next logical step would be to deport from the country all Communists, regardless of their race or creed. According to newspaper reports, at the recent mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, a prominent speaker was booed because of his condemnation of the Soviet Government. This was a very significant and can hardly be called that of a good American citizen.

A great part of our Jewish citizens, that is, the American Jewish Committee and the Order of the B'nai B'rith, have publicly stated their attitude against all anti-German mass meetings, parades and boycotts.

"This group says: 'Governed by the known wishes of the Jews of Germany as well as by our own judgment of the effect of certain activities, we counseled against public agitation in the form of boycotts and mass demonstrations. Responsible Jewish organizations of other countries have been in agreement with our position that such forms of agitation would tend to inflame already highly wrought-up passions.

"America's Dubious Record "How would the citizens of our country feel if in foreign countries there were protests in the form of mass meetings, boycotts, mass processions against the treatment of our black population?

"The statutes of the Steuben Society of America declare: 'Men and women of good repute, who have the right to vote, who are citizens of the United States of America, and who are wholly or partially of German race or descent, may become members of our society.'

"The statutes of our Society further declare: 'Among the members there shall be no difference of race, the ground of religion or political convictions. From the foundation of our Society until today, no Jew, no citizen of German descent, whether Jew or Christian, has been welcomed into our society.'

"The advocates of the boycott should not forget that this weapon is a double-edged sword, the use of which can injure both sides. Finally, it must not be forgotten that the political conditions in Germany are a result of the political conditions and that these unfavorable economic conditions in the entire world are, in great part, the result of the peace treaty of Versailles."

### S.S.A. Founded in 1919

The Steuben Society of America was founded in 1919 as a group of fighting political organization of Americans of German descent. The Society was organized as a result of the psychological situation of the German-Americans at a time when the American public opinion was sympathetic citizens persecuted. The S.S.A. never was able to establish a close contact with the rank and file of the German-Americans, who often disliked the exclusive use of the English language in the "units" of the Steuben Society. It was considered by the founders as a mass organization, but this ideal was never accomplished.

The S.S.A. twice endorsed presidential candidates who were defeatist. The first was William Taft, and the second was Governor Alfred E. Smith. In the latter case, they lost many hundreds of German Lutherans, while by the endorsement of La Follette, they lost their conservative members.

Many confirm the opinion that, while the S.S.A. has had local importance in many cities with a large German population, it did not grow into general importance in New York, where national headquarters are established, the Steuben Society is generally regarded as a negligible quantity. In the West its influence is hardly above zero. Even in New York its influence is weak.

### Declining Influence

Some of the important Steuben leaders are known for their Socialist leanings, among them former Judge Herman C. Rudolph, chairman of the political committee; Marie MacDonald, the editor of Steuben News and others. William Randolph, chairman of Manhattan District Council, is a Jew as is Maurice Deitch, silver-merchant of the Council, and many important supporting members. David Maier, who died a few years ago, was one of the important Steuben leaders, was a Jew and was highly influential as a result of his friendship with former Mayor Walker. He was hated but feared more. The lack of real influence in local politics was one of the many reasons for the formation of German-American Democratic Society, the so-called Roland Band, which gained members by hundreds of thousands from the ranks of the S. S. A., it is believed. Theodore Adam, well-known Jewish leader, is at the head of the new German-American political association.

## GUIDO JUNG ARRIVES



Wide World Photos  
Mussolini's Minister of Finance, upon his arrival in New York on the Conte di Savoia, just before he left for Washington.

## To Endow Talmud Torah As Melchett Memorial (J. T. A. Mail Service)

LONDON—A Melchett Memorial Fund has been established in honor of the late first Lord Melchett as an endowment for the Commercial-Road Talmud Torah. The committee, of which R. D. Blumenfeld is chairman, is seeking \$10,000 for this purpose, recalls that the Talmud Torah was the idea of Lord Melchett's deep interests.

"At this institution," the committee appeal stated, "hundreds of poor children of one of the poorer districts in London are instructed, clothed and fed."

"We feel that all classes would like to be associated with this living memorial and national tribute."

Lord Mount Temple is honorary treasurer of the committee. Other members are Sir Charles Higham, Viscountess Snowden, Sir Hugo Hirst, Barnett Janner, M.P., Major H. L. Nathan, M.P., Lord Mayor of London, Sir Percy Greenway, Dr. E. J. Midloursky, Sir Herbert Austin, Lord Ebbisham, Dr. W. J. O'Donovan, M.P., Dr. Chaim Weizmann and H. Newman, secretary.

## World Curiosity in Hebrew University Study

World-wide interest in what is being done at the Hebrew University at Jerusalem has developed in such measure during the past year that no less than thirty countries, from Argentine to Australia and from Sweden to South Africa, are represented on the mailing list of its publicity service. Almost all of the newspapers, journals and organizations receive its bulletins.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of the service is that three languages are used, these being the most common tongues in vogue among the circles in which Hebrew University news is avidly pursued. They are Hebrew, English, and German. Jews throughout the world are usually conversant with one of these three languages.

What sustains international Jewish and non-Jewish interest in the great scholastic and scientific institution on Mount Scopus, standing in the exact center of the two distinct Mediterranean and desert regions, is the fact that not only is it advancing the cause of Jewish learning and letters, but it is also making valuable contributions to science and research generally. Many of the important problems being studied in the university labora-

tories will have a far-reaching effect upon health conditions in the Near and Middle East when they are completed.

There are many factors which tend to make the Hebrew University one of the most unique institutions in the world. Not least among them is the diversity of nationalities represented among the two hundred students who are majoring or pursuing post-graduate and research studies in the arts and sciences. These men and women—and some of them are beyond the regulation age for other universities—come from almost as many countries as there are in the Diaspora. Their previous education, statistics show, was completed in nearly twenty different lands.

In fact, the student body at the Hebrew University is so cosmopolitan in character that it has been called "The Redemption on a Small Scale," since many of the Jewish men and women are returning to their ancient motherland to complete their studies amid the calm and tranquil surroundings of an all-Hebrew campus.

## Germans, in Wartime, Court Polish Jews, Promising Equality

### Proclamations, in Hebrew and Yiddish, Urged Them to Desert the Hated Czar

Recent events in Germany lend an ironic touch to the recollection of the methods used by Germany during the World War to gain the allegiance of Polish Jews to the Teutonic cause, and to representing Germany as a nation friendly to the Jew.

At the beginning of the World War, after Germany had begun its occupation of Poland, German planes dropped over Polish towns proclamations in Yiddish and Hebrew, calling upon Jews to acknowledge their real friends, the Germans, and to reject the hate-mongers of the Russian. The proclamation read:

"TO THE JEWS OF POLAND "The heroic armies of the great Middle-European governments, Germany and Austria-Hungary, have entered Poland. The mighty march of our armies have forced the despotic rule of the Russian government to retreat. Our flags bring to you rights and freedom; equal citizenship rights, freedom of belief, freedom to work undisturbed in all branches of economic and cultural life in your own spirit.

"Too long have you suffered under the iron Moscovite yoke. We come to you as friends. The barbaric, alien government is at an end. Do not allow yourselves, as you have had many times before, to be fooled by flattering promises.

"Did not the Czar in 1905 promise equal rights for Jews, and did he not substantiate that promise with a royal manifesto? But how did he fulfill that promise which he made before the whole world?

"Remember the daily expulsions of Jewish masses from their settled places! Remember Kishinev, Homel, Bialistok and the many hundreds of other pogroms!

"Remember the Beliss affair when the barbaric government itself spread the terrible lie of ritual murder by Jews! That is how the Czar kept the royal promise he gave under pressure.

"It is now your holy duty to gather all your might to cooperate with us for your freedom. All your powers: your young generation, your communities, your organizations must rise as one man to aid in the holy cause. We hope that you will prove your understanding and loyalty.

"Apply with the greatest confidence to the commanders of our military in the places that are nearest to you. Help bring the victory of freedom and justice."

## YOUNGSTERS OFF FOR PALESTINE



These thirty young men and women are off to make their homes in Palestine. They were photographed just before sailing on the S.S. Augusta.

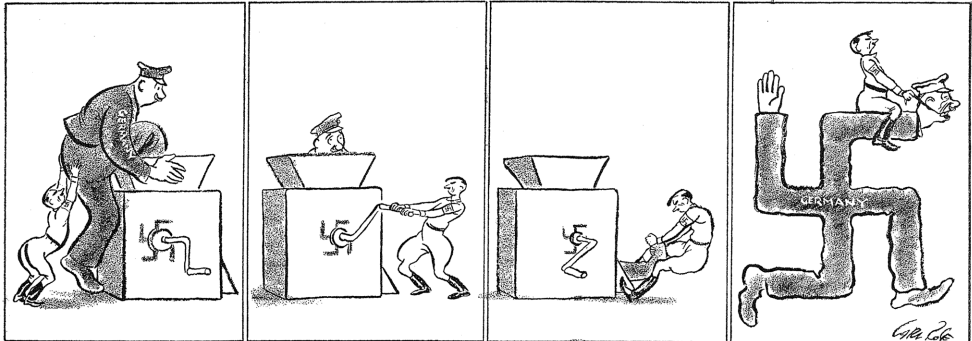
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## The Human Touch

Persons and Personalities,  
News, Views and Gossip

By HARRY SALPETER

Anonymous Artist

**S**HORTLY AFTER the United States, in the person of its President, decided to send a Jew to Sweden as its envoy, Italy, in the person of Benito Mussolini, sends its Jewish Finance Minister to Washington, to take part in a world economic conference. Guido (few) Jung proclaims his race in his name. Not only is he a Jew, but he is the son of a German Jew.



Harry Salpeter

The Jewish press in America reads a much too much in Signor Jung's selection as representative of Fascist Italy. It is a period when a neighbor-nation, glorying crudely in its application of generally Fascist principles, is persecuting the very people from whom Guido Jung sprang. Let us be as prosaic as possible and say that no symbol was even remotely intended, that Mussolini simply sent his Finance Minister to Washington because he was a good man and a good finance minister, and not at all because he was a Jewish good man or a Jewish finance minister.

A curious story is told in connection with Captain Goering's visit to Rome, when he conferred with Mussolini and the Pope. It is an apocryphal story, a dubious story. It is a Jewish wishful-thinking story, and, generally, I distrust wishful-thinking stories. Signor Jung could tell whether or not it did happen, but even if it did, *hante politique* would require at least an official denial. This is the story:

When Captain Goering arrived at Rome, he was met, according to schedule, by Mussolini, who held an official conference with him. But the greater part of the conference between the emissary of Nazi Germany to the Master of Fascist Italy was not according to the story—with Mussolini but with Guido Jung, the German-Jew. The Jewish press, in which this story originates, would like to believe that not only did this happen, but that it happened with the intention of proving to Goering that Fascism was not necessarily incompatible with tolerance. And, as Ripley would say, believe it or not!

**T**HERE DIDN'T seem to be anything particularly distinctive about him, except perhaps his beetling eyebrows and his reflective, if not moody, manner. He seemed at the same time slight of stature and broad in the shoulders. We talked about a number of things, over tea and things, principally of my work—which seemed important only to him—and of his work—which seemed important only to me. I supposed that is the ideal basis of good talk. He is a musician and, later at his home, I heard him play some of his compositions. I praised his work. He smiled deprecatingly and told me to take care not to praise heedlessly, that I might be doing more harm than good.

Not to him, but to others, to artists and writers as well as musicians. I asked why, and he answered, in effect: An artist is always struggling toward some goal. He must not pause in that struggle. If you come along and tell him he's good—and he is so eager to hear that—he may get the idea that he is much closer to his goal than he really is; he may even halt, believe that already he has reached that goal. Maybe, in ten years, I shall have done work that you will have a right to praise, but not I, however, do not run any danger from your praise; it gives me pleasure without doing me harm.

**H**ERE, THOUGHT I, is a curious individual. An artist, in the sense of a worker with a vision, and not a pretentious studio artist, a trickster virtuoso over whom ladies gush. I wondered what there was in his story or in his personality, that differentiated him thus. And slowly it came out. "You know, I have been in prison. I do not tell this to many Americans because they do not understand the difference between a criminal and a political prisoner the way Europeans do." I made it plain that I, at least, understood the distinction, and then, without vainglory, he told me the story.

It was in Russia, during the revolution of 1905-06. He was then a high school lad belonging to one of the revolutionary groups. He was about fifteen. He was arrested with two brothers and, like them, sentenced to death. (I could not help at that moment but think of Fedor Dostoyevsky standing before the firing squad, which had just sent its volley into the body of a fellow-revolutionist, and being saved, for Siberian exile, by a last-second re-

rieve.) The brothers were shot. He was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment. The sentence was reduced to six. The lawyer who saved Mendel Belis from the charge of ritual murder saved him. Of those six years, four were served in solitary confinement.

**A**NOTHER MAN might have gone mad. Our musician friend used those years for self-enrichment. He studied languages. He read. Books, at least, if not computers, were available. The prison library held books so revolutionary that they were prohibited in the world outside. The prison warden, being illiterate, could not tell one book from another. They were the books which the prisoners had taken along to take along with them when they were arrested.

And so, inside himself, the creator of these simple haunting melodies I had heard on a piano in the Bronx grew. His education had been cut short when he was arrested, but it had been continued in a richer and deeper sense than it could have been continued in any institution of higher learning. But, to him, those six years were six years lost for the development of his special training, for which the routine studies at school and the burning devotion to the revolutionary cause had left little time.

When the gates of the prison closed behind him, he had to begin his special training, but instead of starting as a boy he started as a man, an imponderable advantage for which the routine studies at school and the burning devotion to the revolutionary cause had left little time.

### German Jews in Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

**R**EMT HOMES for Refugees (Jewish Telegraphic Agency). The Hittachuth Olei Germania (Association of German Jews in Palestine) made extensive preparations to meet the refugees from Germany. At Haifa and Jaffa harbors the immigrants are met by members of the Hittachuth. The question of providing cheap dwellings for the arrivals has been taken up. At the Workers Residential Quarter in Haifa several houses (forty rooms) are being built by the Hittachuth for purpose. Besides, huts and barracks will be established in order to make accommodation for 500 persons.

## "Two-Gun Cohen," Began Life as Unwilling Clerk in Father's Shop

Fighter Whom Chinese Know as "Cohen Moissha" Trained Canton Soldiers for Sun Yat-sen and Helped Raise Funds for Republic—Learned About East from Coolie Squad

The general assumption is that the Irishman alone is the soldier of fortune, the adventurer, and the Jew is the tradesman. But there are Jews in the Foreign Legion as well as gentlemen who could outdo O'Brien; Cohens who are officers in South and Central American regiments as well as Callahans, and in Chinese provincial armies where the writer has met many of them, Goldsteins as well as McCarty's.

Today one of the leading generals in the Sino-Japanese conflict is a Jew. Where General Frederick-Townsend Ward, "the mad Irishman from Boston" whom the Chinese sainted, once disciplined a rabble army during his adolescence. But while he leading the rest against the maniacal Taipings, who had swept all of China in a bloodthirsty religious frenzy, General Morris Cohen now commands huge units of Chinese in a battle for the sovereignty of this ancient, celestial kingdom.

Life started in a large commonplace way for the adventurous Cohen. His father's drygoods business in Manchester, England, claimed the bored attentions of young Cohen during his adolescence. But while he handled cotton over the counter, he dreamed of wars and conquest and exotic women.

Some months ago as we stood at the bar of the Grand Hotel de Pekin in Peking, Cohen told the writer about his exit from the drygoods business.

### Boyhood Hallucinations

"I had been reading night and day about the far parts of the world. I created a dream world of intrigue and battle; and this became so realistic that my father would often find me peering around the corners of the counter, a toy gun in one hand and a wooden sword in the other.

"One day a customer entered the store when I was enthralled in one of these fanciful moods. I snatched up my toy gun, leaped over the counter, and declared, 'Hi.' At last we meet, Senor Gomez. Over the bones of my sainted mother I swore I would tear out your heart and eat it!

Well, when the police finished questioning my motives and after the neighbors began taunting me, my father advised me to go to London. I did. But in London, people occasionally stopped me on the street with 'Ah ha! Senor Gomez, over the bones of my sainted mother—and so forth.'

Morris Cohen finally advised Gomez by going to Canada, where he be-

came a clothes peddler. The world war came; and Cohen went to France with a Canadian regiment.

In No Man's Land, Cohen was put in charge of a Chinese labor group. It was here that Morris, Abraham Cohen received his Chinese name, "Cohen Moissha." To this day the arrival of the former peddler in Canton, Shanghai, Peking, or Harbin is a signal for the publication of long columns of editorial matter in Chinese newspapers describing the adventurous background of his friend Cohen Moissha, the white terror."

### An Expert Marksman

During his service with the Chinese Nationalist League, and here in France, Cohen became interested in China. During the day he would encourage the Chinese to tell him of their country and at night he would dream of the fantastic land of pagodas and war lords. Before the world war had ended, Cohen had decided that he would pursue adventure in China, once released from the war.

Cohen's handling of a wooden pistol stood him in good stead during the war. He was recognized as one of the most expert marksmen in his division; and because of his ability with either right or left hand or both he became known throughout the curia as "Two-Gun Cohen." His buddies to this day may not recognize the name Morris Cohen, but you mention "Two-Gun Cohen" the flood-gates of memory are unblocked to a torrent of entertaining reminiscence.

After the world war, Cohen joined the Chinese Nationalist League, and he became a prominent figure in China's political turmoil. Recognizing Cohen's ability as an economist as well as a military expert, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, invited Morris to become his adviser. As such, Cohen drilled Cantonese troops in the rudiments of western military tactics and aided in promoting loans, which were successfully invested in efforts to place the Sun Government in power.

### A Brigadier-General

When Sun Yat-sen died in 1925, Cohen became adviser to Sun Fo, only son of the deceased leader. During the stormy years of the Nanking-Canton civil warfare, Morris Cohen drilled Cantonese troops and borrowed more money for the Cantonese faction. In June, 1931, his services were rewarded when he was made a Brigadier General in the Canton Canton.