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# JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN



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## B'nai Brith to Open Campaign Against Anti-Semitic Peril

**Anti-Defamation Department  
Will Be Moved to Chicago  
To Facilitate Drive**

### UNITY MOVE CONTINUING

**Fraternal Order Still Trying  
To Bring Together Congress  
and Committee Groups**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

CINCINNATI, May 12—Removal of the Anti-Defamation department of the B'nai Brith from Cincinnati to Chicago, in order to permit a more intensive campaign against anti-Semitic propaganda in this country, was decided here at a central administration board meeting under the chairmanship of Alfred M. Cohen, president of the B'nai Brith. At the same meeting it was also agreed that the B'nai Brith would accept sponsorship of the new Hillel Foundation at Northwestern University, Chicago, and would continue to work for American Jewish unity of leadership in consideration of the problem of the Jews of Germany.

A flood of anti-Jewish propaganda in this country, both oral and printed, makes necessary increased defensive action, Sigmund Livingston, chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, explained. Transfer of the offices of the department to Chicago will permit closer cooperation between Richard E. Gutstadt, director of its special activities, and the League chairman.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the B'nai Brith had taken the lead in attempting to enlist the united forces of the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress in connection with the German situation, that joint action

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## London University Students Organize Against Hitlerism

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 12—A committee to combat a rising tide of Hitlerism in England has been formed by the University of London Students' Union. The committee includes Professors Haldane, Hogben and John MacMurray. At a meeting of the students last night to protest against German persecution of the Jews, Professor Haldane urged the strengthening of the boycott against German goods, declaring Hitlerism more dangerous than Fascism and Bolshevism. He also ridiculed appeals to Hitler as "just as useless as appeals to man-eating crocodiles."

## Heidelberg Nazis Seize Jewish Students' House

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

HEIDELBERG, May 12—The Jewish students' home known as "Bavaria," in this old university town, was occupied by Nazis today in the "interests of public peace and safety." An announcement in the Nazi press today states that the occupation of the building was carried out at the order of the Nazi leader Ziegler, who excused the action on the pretext that irresponsible acts against the Jewish group at the beginning of the new term were feared and that the action was necessary to prevent disorders.

A Nazi patrol is now stationed in front of the home.

## Vienna May Query Berlin On Burning of Its Books

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA, May 12—Diplomatic action by the Austrian Government is expected in connection with the burning of books by Austrian writers in Germany last Wednesday. In addition to Sigmund Freud, the list includes Arthur Schnitzler, Stefan Zweig and Jacob Wassermann. The Austrian Society of Authors is urging the Government to make representations to the German Government. Objection to this line of action is being made vociferously by Austrian Nazis and sympathizers, who assert that the Germans were entitled to do anything they wished with the books so long as they had paid for them.

## Troops Guard Jews In Moroccan Capital After Racial Rioting

**Rabat Attacks Begin When  
Arab Stabbing Gave Rise to  
Rumor Jews Were Killing**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

TANGIER, Morocco, May 12—Armed troops today were guarding every point of access to the mellah, the Jewish quarter of Rabat, administrative capital of Morocco, following the outbreak of widespread anti-Semitic disorders which began Wednesday night. The city today resembled a besieged town.

Attacks on the Jews began Wednesday night when reports that the Jews were killing Arabs rapidly spread through the town and aroused the Arabs to action. What actually happened, it was learned after the troops restored a semblance of order, was that a Jew had stabbed an Arab in self-defense and that the latter had subsequently died in a hospital.

The Rabat incident follows closely the attacks on Passover on the Jews at Casablanca, not Tangier, as previously reported. The Casablanca attacks, it is now definitely established, were provoked by foreign agents.

An Arab youth, Bermussi, has been arrested here for attempting to obtain photographs of several hundred Arabs executing a Fascist salute.

## Polish Deputies Ask League Action for Silesian Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, May 12—The Club of Jewish Deputies in the Polish Sejm has sent a petition to the League of Nations regarding the persecution of the Jews in the plebiscite zone of German Silesia. The petition demands intervention to establish security and protection of the Jewish minority there on the basis of the Geneva agreement.

## German-Jewish Scientist Dies

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 12—Dr. Viktor Goldschmidt, noted mineralogist, expert on the composition of crystals, inventor and author of several books on mineralogy and crystals, died today in Salzburg. The noted German-Jewish scientist, who had been a member of the faculty of the University of Heidelberg, was in Salzburg on the occasion of his eightieth birthday when he was stricken.

## Starve, Humiliate, Degrade the Jew In Every Walk, Trade, Profession, Nazi Pressure in Law and Slogan

### Nazi Feeling Menace To Jews in Countries Bordering Germany

**Nationalist Parties' Growth  
Held Danger, Report to  
Deputies to Show**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 12—The effect of the Nazi regime in Germany upon the surrounding countries is pointed out in a report of the Joint Foreign Committee which will be submitted at the meeting of the Board of Jewish Deputies here Sunday.

In Austria, according to the report, a dangerous situation has arisen as a result of increasing Nazi agitation. In Poland, the anti-Semitic National Democrats have been stimulated to renewed activity and anti-Semitic disturbances have taken place at Lodz, Cracow, in East Galicia and elsewhere. Consequently, the Government has had to move to suppress anti-Semitic agitation throughout Poland.

The followers of Professor Cuza, leader of the anti-Semitic movement in Roumania, have increased their agitation all over the country and the extension of the Nazi movement there resulted in serious outbreaks at Czernowitz which were suppressed only with the aid of troops. The Hungarian Government has found it necessary to prohibit the Nazi uniform and swastika display.

In Germany, the report declares, the Nazi program against the Jews continues with undiminished vigor. Jews are steadily being eliminated from the intellectual, economic and political life of the nation and, in addition to official decrees against Jewish doctors, lawyers, professors and civil servants, administrative pressure is being used to drive the Jews out of all their important positions in business, journalism and sport.

Though little light is to be seen in the deep gloom surrounding the future of the Jews of Germany, the report points out, measures have been taken to provide assistance to the refugees.

The report also deals with other measures taken by the committee, such as the organization of mass meetings of protest in the provinces and the dissemination of information regarding the German situation as well as a cable to the Palestine

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## White Russians Accused of Spying on Jewish Refugees

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

PARIS, May 12—The accusation that the Vozrozdhenie, White Russian daily newspaper published here, is using propaganda to stir anti-Semitic feeling among Russian refugees was made today by the League Against Anti-Semitism. The League charged that White Russians in the vicinity of Nice are collecting information regarding the activities of Jewish refugees from Germany for transmission to Nazi headquarters in Berlin.

"Cold Pogrom" Aims at Nothing Short of German Jewry's  
Destruction—Methods Include Economic Strangling, Passage of Excluding and Discriminatory Laws, Closing of Educational Opportunities to Jewish Youth—  
Greatest in Arts, Education and Sciences Falling Before the Swastika

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

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and the Jewish Daily Bulletin)

(This is the second article in the series by Miss Thompson entitled "Hitler, the Menace". The third will appear next Sunday.)

When, in a recent speech, Adolf Hitler said that "not a hair had been touched on the head of a Jew in Germany," and compared what is going on in Germany with America's restriction of immigration, he was guilty of a disingenuity insulting to the general intelligence. There is no possible comparison between a policy of restricting immigration and one which removes rights from people who have been citizens for years. The United States had every reason to be outraged by the reference. It is not true, as has been previously shown, that no Jews have been mishandled in Germany. On the contrary, scores, and probably hundreds, have been treated in the most brutal fashion.

But far, far more serious than such sporadic acts of violence is a policy which restricts the entire Jewish population in the pursuit of its material existence. If this is not an atrocity, then the hunger blockade of Germany was not an atrocity. If it is not an atrocity to brand a whole people, without proof, as treasonable and undesirable for citizenship, then it was not an atrocity publicly to humiliate Germany by accusing her of sole responsibility for the war. If it is not an atrocity to deny to Jews equal opportunities with other members of the German population, then it is not an atrocity to deny Germany equal opportunities amongst the nations of the world. National Socialist leaders and publicists scoff at bourgeois liberal-democratic ideas of justice, freedom, and human rights, but it might be pointed out that even the new German government, in its dealings with other nations, and in its campaign for its own prestige, still appeals to these ideals!

### The Three Ways of Fighting Jewry

It must be perfectly clear now, after the measures of the last weeks, that it is the aim of the National Socialist government utterly to destroy German Jewry. The means to be taken, however, are not to be those of the pogrom—not suitable to a country which believes itself to be civilized, but are what is called "cold cleaning up". The Jews are to be fought in three ways: By the mobilization of public opinion against them, so that there will be a gradual and voluntary strangulation of their businesses; secondly, by a series of discriminatory laws which will force most of them to leave the learned professions, or will make it impossible for them to advance in them, and third, by preventing the coming generation of young Jews from obtaining higher education.

The possibility of creating a universal, mass anti-Semitism, a unanimously anti-Jewish public opinion could only, of course, exist under a dictatorship where there was no free expression of opinion. Such a dictatorship exists in Germany and has the press absolutely in its hands. A few newspapers, notably the German Nationalist "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung", and the formerly liberal "Frankfurter Zeitung", which stands somewhat under the protection of the powerful Chemical Trust, still offer occasionally a mild criticism of government tendencies and policies. But for the rest, the press is absolutely servile, servility being the only condition under which it can exist. There is therefore no counter-movement to the anti-Semitism which is unremittingly propagated in the actual government press, notably the "Voelkische Beobachter" and the "Angriff".

### Public Opinion Against Jews Inflamed

In these papers for years, and especially and most effectively since the elections on March 5th, every effort is made to inflame public opinion against the Jews. Every anti-nationalist statement ever made by a Jew is raked up out of the past and reprinted in an agitational manner. Here, for instance, is a recent example from one of the National Socialist newspapers:

In the revolution days of 1919, the Jew Paul Landau said: If the

German people knew what the Jews had done during the war they would murder us in the streets.

Now it is no longer a secret what the Jews did during the war. If they entered the war at all it was only because they were conscripted. They did it under pressure because they have no fatherland which is called Germany. They saved their lives as war profiteers and schiebers, both during and after the war. . . .

It is probably unnecessary to point out that the Jews lost as large a proportion of their people at the front as did any German city population, and that the German army never offered careers to Jews as it did to non-Jews. The Voelkische Beobachter is fond of taking excerpts from the works of Jewish writers and quoting them in a completely false context. Thus a passage from the papers of Walter Rathenau, in which he ironically warns France that if she hopes to achieve peace by force she will have to destroy every German first, is played up as an invitation to France to destroy Germany! During the one day anti-Jewish boycott headlines ran all the way across the page of National Socialist newspapers with such words as: "The Nation's Enemy Is Scorned!"

#### Preferred Professors

Evidences of anti-Semitism in other countries, even in Soviet Russia, are clipped from foreign newspapers and reproduced. Adolf Hitler, speaking to physicians, on their duty for race-hygiene, insists that Jewish intellectuals are giving Germany an anti-German leadership, and the anti-Jewish section of what he says is printed in black-face type. Professors who subscribe to the race theory are invited to contribute feuilletons to the daily press. Thus a Prof. Staemmler writes under the title: "Divide the Races": "Both species (of Jews) are, to be sure, counted amongst the white race, but they are characterized by certain spiritual peculiarities which have resulted in the fact that the Jews, wherever they may have lived, have acted in a ferment for decomposition. . . . We find it quite superfluous to prove the inferiority of the Jewish race. . . . Just as the Negro and the Chinaman is outwardly and inwardly entirely different from us, so is the Jew."

And against specific Jews—against Einstein, Feuchtwanger, and Emil Ludwig, the National Socialist Press is virulent without inhibition.

The object, obviously, is to make all of Germany Jew-conscious. One newspaper, commenting upon the boycott exults that "from this day onward, every school child in Germany will know the difference between Germans and Jews!"

#### Intellectuals Victimized

It is certain that in such an atmosphere the Jewish population, even without special discriminatory laws, would suffer socially and economically. It has already become a matter for apology to trade with Jews. The German who does so must excuse himself: "They are really quite nice people, and I have traded there for years." But very often it is easier to switch one's trade to a German store and run no risks.

It must also be said, that even without special discriminatory laws the Jewish intelligentsia would have suffered especially under the present reaction. The National Socialist revolution is aimed not only against Communism but against everything western and international in German life. Unquestionably Communism and the liberal-democratic movement in Germany which followed the war, together with the moderate Socialism of the Social Democratic Party, which is comparable to that of the right wing of the Labor Party in England, derived much of its leadership from the Jews. The fact is not due so much to qualities in the Jewish mind as to characteristics which are absent from the German. The German is curiously estranged from the world, and always has been; curiously impervious to the psychology of other peoples—German diplomacy is for that reason notorious—and curiously untouched in any profound inner way by those political and social manifestations deriving from the French revolution which we call "western civilization."

It is quite clear that any attempt in Germany to approach western liberal civilization must have been led by Jews because there were few Germans to take the lead. It is ridiculous to associate the Jews and liberalism-socialism because Jewish leadership is not characteristic of the same movements in other countries—in France, for example, or in England, or in Spain.

#### Back to the 18th Century

But Nationally Awakened Germany has not been content to leave anti-

Semitism to a worked-up public opinion. The position of the Jews has also been fixed in a series of laws, which have no parallel in civilized countries since the days of the enlightenment. They put the position of the German Jew back to what it was before 1848, indeed to what it was before 1809. He is definitely in the position of an inferior citizen, or of an alien.

It might, by the way, be remarked that the legality of these laws is certainly open to question. The present ministers took their oath to the constitution which still exists, and which guarantees equal rights and responsibilities for all citizens. When some foreign correspondents queried the Prussian Ministry of the Interior how, under the constitution it was possible to pass the discriminatory laws against the Jews, an official replied: "The laws are, to be sure, not in harmony with the constitution, but they presume upon changes in the constitution which are being formulated." It is therefore to be supposed that the Jews will eventually be constitutionally deprived of rights.

#### Extra-Legal Exclusion Measures

At present discriminatory laws have been passed, dealing with lawyers, civil officials, and students. The object of the laws in each case is radically to reduce the number of Jews already in these professions, to prevent them from progressing to eminence, and to prevent new Jewish candidates from entering them. In addition to specific legal action, unofficial decrees have created the same situation for Jewish physicians, journalists, and teachers. There is therefore not a single learned profession left in Germany, in which a Jew has any hope of attaining eminence, and from some professions he is practically shut out entirely.

The laws dealing with civil officials and with lawyers are similar. All Jews who have held civil positions, or have been admitted to the bar previous to August 1914—nearly twenty years ago—are permitted to remain. All Jews who fought at the front—this means front line trenches and not just participation in the war—or who had a father or son killed in the war may also retain civil service positions and are admitted to the bar.

It must immediately be said that the law passed for all the Reich conflicts with orders previously issued in various provinces, and that the Reich law is still, in some instances, being sabotaged.

#### Expression of Anti-Jewish Zeal

Thus, in Bavaria, the courts posted notices that no Jews would be allowed to appear in court, and this applied to every Jewish attorney in the province, while in Prussia the new Minister for Justice, Dr. Kerri, barred all but thirty-five of the practicing Jewish attorneys, who numbered over two thousand. The Federal Law takes precedence over these provincial measures, but the provincial authorities have the responsibility of administering it. Hundreds of Jewish lawyers who were in the front line trenches long since lost or destroyed the evidence; they must get it again, through a wilderness of red tape. Then their cases must be passed upon, and weeks and months may go by before they are readmitted to the bar. These weeks or months are sufficient to wreck a legal practice irreparably.

Of course the confusion in business brought about by these measures is tremendous. Civil cases which are pending, and in the hands of Jewish lawyers, either have to be postponed, or the lawyers must seek a Christian colleague in whose hands

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## Dorothy Thompson, Safe from Nazis, Is Home to Find City Agog Over Her

### Interviewer Finds Pleasant Reversal of Roles on Return from Abroad

By Harry Salpeter

The door bell buzzed, again and again; the telephone rang, frequently; interviewers popped questions; a photographer begged for a pose, at first refused and then granted; bell-hops appeared bearing flowers and greetings; radio stations asked for appearances, and old friends and acquaintances for luncheon and tea engagements; a high-pressure literary agent who is more often courted than courting requested an early interview; friends emerged to say Hello; the Baroness, a gracious-looking woman of commanding appearance, opened the door from the connecting room, to look in on the commotion. The cause and centre was a woman semi-prone on a couch whose happy lighted features belied the doctor's orders which prevented her from walking about. Dorothy Thompson had come home.

But with a difference. And an obviously delighted difference which was registered in her manner, albeit somewhat suppressed in her voice. The difference consisted in this—that Dorothy Thompson, in private life Mrs. Sinclair Lewis, came home to receive the delegations, the flowers and the band not as the wife of a Nobel prize-winning novelist, but in her own pre-marital personality. The hubbub and the shouting, the phoning, and door-bell buzzing, the posing and the interviewing were all, exclusively, for Dorothy Thompson.

#### Mrs. Lewis, Incidentally

The commotion began Thursday morning when the Italian liner Rex reached Quarantine and the reporters swarmed on to the deck. Photographers and press men made a concerted bee-line in the direction of Dorothy Thompson, who happens, incidentally, to be Mrs. Sinclair Lewis. The rumor of an impending divorce action had to be very strongly denied before Mrs. Lewis could proceed with the expression of her identity as Dorothy Thompson, the returned correspondent who had emerged safely from the wilds of Nazi Germany where she had conducted investigations for the series of articles now appearing in the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

On the day of her arrival she "made", as it is called, the front pages of the afternoon papers. To one of her colleagues, who "knew her when", she expressed her delight at having pushed the boys off the front page. "I'm still a feminist," she said. She declared she was taking part in a little Nazi revolution of her own, referring to the reversal of roles—the interviewer being interviewed, the requester of considered trifles from the lips of the eminent finding herself—certainly for the whole of a week-end—in the class of the eminent.

#### Radio Talk, Public Appearance

By the time this appears, her views on a number of matters will have been more or less summarized in practically every New York paper, not to mention the many provincial newspapers served by the press associations. Her picture will have been reproduced several times, at least. She will have been heard over the

### Jewish Migration Allowed, Cyprus Prelate Is Balked

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

JERUSALEM — The British High Commissioner of the island of Cyprus rejected the demands of the Greek Archbishop of the island that entrance of German Jews into Cyprus and the purchase of lands by foreigners be prohibited, according to word received here.

In his reply to the prelate, who has been distinguished by his anti-Semitic activities, the High Commissioner pointed out that Jews have acquired only 176 dunams of land in Cyprus within recent months.

### IN A VERMONT GARDEN



—Wide-World

Miss Dorothy Thompson (Mrs. Sinclair Lewis) snapped while walking through the Lewis garden at Barnard, Vermont.

radio, and at the Hotel Plaza, where she will have addressed a group of interested listeners on the German situation. Doctor's orders will have prevented her from doubling or even trebling, the number of speeches and appearances, although she has never felt better in her life. The necessity for lying prone the greater part of the day is the result of the opening of a wound following an operation she underwent in Italy, where the Jewish Telegraphic Agency's cable, asking her to investigate conditions in Germany, reached her.

By tomorrow, or Tuesday, she will be home again—in Barnard, Vt., where her husband and their three-year old son, Michael, await her. There she will spend the summer, not in writing, but in being domestic and digging in the garden where the accompanying photograph was taken. Will she organize the material she has written in the form of a book? She will not, she says, because, she continues, she does not know enough about the German situation—although her articles give a decidedly contrary impression. In all generosity she wants to know why the book-buying public hasn't done more for Edgar Ansel Mowrer's "Germany Turns the Clock Back" than it has. At first, she said, she thought Mr. Mowrer, in whose book appears the chapter, "Perish the Jew," had exaggerated; now she realizes that he understated.

#### Revolution of Declasse

She summarizes the Hitler revolution as a revolution of the declassed, of the bourgeoisie which has been proletarianized by the inflation, of the students and other sections of German youth who have been robbed of the future—as the Nazis now are trying to rob Jewish youth. "It is a revolution against culture," "the most fantastic and unreal revolution ever heard of." "It is an instinct movement," a movement expressed in the phrase, "thinking with blood." It is a revolution by the inhibitors and deniers of life—the Nazis—against the affirmers of life—the Jews. So Miss Thompson states it.

Accompanying Dorothy Thompson to the Vermont farm of the Lewises will be the Baroness Hatvany, sculp-

### Makes Many Front Pages—Leaves Soon for Vermont Garden, Husband, Son

tress and author of the novel from which was created the play from which was made the moving picture we know as "Maedchen in Uniform." A translation of the Baroness' novel will be published in the United States this Fall under the title "The Child Manuela." The Baroness will stay with the Lewises for several months. The Baroness is the daughter of a Scotchman who was a general in the German Army. The Baron, from whom she is divorced, was a Hungarian nobleman, a liberal who helped prepare the liberal revolution; when the Bolsheviks came into power the Hatvany were held prisoners and when the Horthy reaction set in, they made their way out of the country, to Austria. She is still persona grata in Germany.

### Jewish Rights League Sets Afoot Boycott Conference

A movement has been set afoot in Europe for an international conference next month on the question of boycotting Nazi Germany, according to the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights here. Advices to the local organization which is sponsoring a conference at the Hotel Astor this afternoon to coordinate and unify boycott activities here, indicated that the international assembly would be held in Geneva.

United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, former Representative Fiorella H. LaGuardia, Louis Lipsky, Jacob Fishman, managing director of the Jewish Morning Journal, and Dr. S. Margoshes, editor of The Day, will address the meeting. Dr. A. Coralnik is chairman of the league.

### Rosenberg Aide Reported Arrested as Blackmailer

Kurt W. Luedicke, former head of the National Socialist (Nazi) Press Bureau at Washington, has been arrested in Berlin on charges of blackmail, the New Yorker Herald, German language daily, reported here Friday in a special dispatch to the paper from Berlin.

Luedicke had been working recently with Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Nazi party's foreign affairs bureau. He was supposed to go to Poland in order to spread propaganda among the German population in that country.

### Polish Jews Bee-Keepers

The last year has witnessed a change in Jewish life in Poland, with an increase in the number of Jewish agriculturists, reports the Christian Herald of London. Apiculture is particularly popular among the new Jewish farm settlers after they leave the economically hard-hit villages. "In passing from a town shopkeeper to a farmer," the journal observes, "the path seems to lie via bee-keeping and gardening."

### To Honor Nathan Laski

The University of Manchester, England, will bestow the honorary degree of Master of Arts on Nathan Laski, J.P., in July, according to word received here. Mr. Laski is the leader of the Jewish community of the city of Manchester.

### All-Arab Town Bars Bid

#### From Jewish Contractor

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

JERUSALEM—The town authorities of Nablus have refused to admit Jewish contractors to the competition for a water supply contract for the town. The reason officially given for this discrimination was that a Jewish contractor would be almost completely unable to obtain Jewish workers in the community. Nablus is an all-Arab settlement.

# Deterding-Rosenberg Deal May Yield Clue to Murder of Their Go-Between

(Copyright, 1933, Jewish Daily Bulletin, Inc.)

LONDON, May 12—Sir Henri Deterding, seventy-year-old head of the Royal Dutch Shell group, battler for the world's oil market and unceasing, unyielding foe of Soviet Russia, the downfall of which he has insistently predicted during the past decade, received last week at his Buckhurst Park estate, one of his most valuable aides in his struggle to regain the rich Baku oil fields—Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, native of Esthonia, German by choice since the

was rejected. He was one of the first to join the "migration" from the East into Germany after the War, and obtained his German citizenship about ten years ago. He brought with him an abiding hatred of Russia which he has sought to impress upon the National Socialist party and the present German regime.

## Other Counsels Heard

For a time, with the series of raids which Nazi storm troopers made upon the offices of the German-Russian Petroleum Corporation, through which Soviet Russia supplied thirty percent of all the oil and gasoline

the Russian Government. To what extent Deterding aided the Nazi movement in its early days, when great German industrialists found it advisable to furnish a great part of the funds to keep the organization going, is not known, but his support is generally believed to have been not inconsiderable.

At any rate, Rosenberg, in the Nazi party councils, in exerting his influence over Hitler and in his legislative functions in the Reichstag of the ill-fated Second Reich, sought to align Germany against Russia. It became a common taunt in the Reichstag to describe the Nazi

claimed to the Leftist press that he was through with the Nazis, appeared as a witness for the defense. He later sought to justify his action with the Nazis by saying he had only done so to protect Roehm about whose personal habits and practices he had much evidence.

After the election, Bell prudently retired to Austrian soil. His assurances of silence were not to be trusted, however, by the Nazis, and on April 6, a car from Germany carrying six men, descended on the little village where Bell lived. After a short, loud-voiced conversation, the party left Bell's room. One man returned. Several shots were heard. Bell was found dead and Major Hans Hell, editor of a Bavarian Catholic newspaper, the Gerarder Weg, who had been visiting the spy, was found seriously wounded. The Nazis said that Bell was a communist and had been executed by Soviet agents.

Dr. Bell's sudden death cannot be of great significance in the war against Russia. He served his purpose in bringing together those two uncompromising foes of the Soviet, Deterding and Rosenberg. As the next step, it is not unlikely that Rosenberg, after taking counsel with Sir Henri, returns to Berlin to press his anti-Russian policy upon the Nazi inner councils and to attempt to convince Hitler that an anti-Russian policy is as important as the anti-Semitic program on which they both see eye to eye.

And Deterding—if Fascist Germany fails to realize the natural enemy it should have for Soviet Russia—will go on to new plans to regain those Baku oil fields which once were his. At seventy he is still the fighter he was forty years ago and was in 1903 when, with the Rothschild millions behind him, he stepped out to battle Rockefeller Standard Oil interests for supreme domination of the world of oil.

## Palestine's New Cheer Noted by Gen. Allenby

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

JERUSALEM—Lord Allenby, deliverer of Jerusalem from the Turks in the war, was much impressed by the economic development that has taken place in Palestine since his last visit in 1925. But above and beyond material growth, Lord Allenby was impressed by the many contented faces he saw during his visit. So Lord Allenby declared in a recent address here. He had not met, he said, "with bad-tempered faces on the streets or at the numerous receptions or at the dedications I have attended."

The eminent soldier also took occasion to speak rather unflatteringly in Jerusalem of the career of a soldier. The result of his study of war, he told a Jerusalem audience, had convinced him that it was largely wasted, that the rewards even to the victor were more often outweighed by the losses and sorrows. The political gains, too, he added, were often imaginary, and at their best, evanescent.

## Mussolini Receives Plea and Protest of The Jews of Italy

Il Duce Expresses Sympathy With Plight of German Jewry and Hopes for Better Days

## FASCISTS UNLIKE NAZIS

Against Anti-Semitism on the Ground No State Should Create Enemies Within

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

ROME, May 2—Signor Mussolini received the Chief Rabbi of Rome, Professor Angelo Sacerdoti, who presented to him the resolution adopted recently by the Government-recognized Executive of the Union of Jewish Communities.

This expresses solidarity with oppressed German Jewry, and the hope that normal conditions of life be restored for them as speedily as possible; that unjust restrictions be abolished and that they should enjoy equal rights with all other citizens. Furthermore, it states the wish that all civilized nations pledge themselves in the form of a binding convention (the Tedeschi plan for an international convention against anti-Semitism) which will protect the Jews from persecution and brutality.

It is hoped here that the German Nazis, who on assuming power, telegraphed to Signor Mussolini, informing him of the success of German Fascism, and afterwards sent to Rome Captain Goering, together with Vice-Chancellor von Papen, to discuss the situation with him, may be persuaded by his attitude to modify their anti-Jewish policy.

Sir Oswald Mosley, English Fascist leader, who was in Rome to see Signor Mussolini, at the same time as Captain Goering and Herr von Papen, also made a statement during his visit, dissociating Fascism from anti-Semitism, and declaring that he considered it a vital mistake of Hitler to have made anti-Semitism part of his program, and expressing the hope that it would be dropped.

Signor Mussolini made an official statement through Chief Rabbi Sacerdoti several years ago that the Fascist movement must not be identified with anti-Semitism.

## Anti-Semitism Absurdity

On another occasion, addressing Rumanian journalists in Rome, who were concerned about the anti-Semitic tendencies of Rumanian Fascism, Signor Mussolini declared: "Fascist anti-Semitism or anti-Semitic Fascism is a gross absurdity. We vigorously protest against such attempts to compromise Fascism. Anti-Semitism is a product of barbarism, while Fascism stands on the highest plane of civilization, and is diametrically opposed to anti-Semitism. We aim to unite all sections of the people under our flag. If we exclude the Jews we shall only artificially strengthen the camp of our enemy, for it is obvious that those who are not with us are against us."



ALFRED ROSENBERG

—Wide World



SIR HENRI DETERDING

—International

War, head of the foreign affairs department of the National Socialist party and editor-in-chief of the Voelkische Beobachter, once most virulent of all Nazi publications but now subdued by its responsibility as official organ of the Hitler regime.

Dr. George Bell, who first brought these two men together and whose intrigues tormented Soviet officials for many years, was not present at the conferences which undoubtedly took place at Buckhurst Park. Bell was shot and killed last month in the tiny inn at Durchholzen, just over the Austrian border, where he had sought refuge from a group of Nazis whom he had betrayed.

## Rebuffed Rosenberg

In a sense, the conferences must not have been particularly happy ones. Rosenberg, who had confidently come to London with the avowed intention of making the British realize the might and power of Adolf Hitler and to allay growing British resentment at the persecution of the Jews and to the menace to European peace which Hitler represented, found himself rebuffed on all fronts and was smarting from the plain and unadorned talk he had heard. The oil king must have been concerned by the intimations of failure of his most likely scheme for obtaining control of the Caucasian oil deposits and ending a threat to his rule over the oil markets of a great part of the globe.

The enmity of Deterding toward the present Russian Government is easily understood. Not so Rosenberg's. Born and raised on Russian territory, he was among the first to volunteer for the German army when the invaders reached his native town of Reval (now Tallinn), but

used in the Reich, and the treatment of the German communists, it appeared that the aim of Rosenberg and Deterding would be achieved. Apparently, however, other counsels than that of the former Esthonian have prevailed. The German rulers, who see themselves as Europe's bulwark against Bolshevism, seem ready to overlook this, and the Soviet leaders seem equally ready to forget the incidents and the fate of Germany's communists in order to continue commercial relations which are important to both states.

Deterding and Rosenberg were originally brought together by Bell, an Englishman who had made his home in Germany for the past fifteen years. He openly boasted that he was a political agent, and was generally recognized as an agent of Deterding whose letters of recommendation he used and displayed freely. Bell had been involved in the notorious Tschervonzen counterfeiting case—a scheme to flood Europe with spurious ten-ruble notes—and in a score of other plots aimed to harass Soviet Russia. He boasted of these freely in Munich and Berlin cafes.

Bell became active in the Nazi movement and was a frequent visitor at the Brown House in Munich where he joined, with zest, in the many little plots which went on there. He was friendly with Captain Ernst Roehm, commander of all the storm troopers, with the Rosenberg clique and with the group led by Lieutenant Schulz, notorious character and recent defendant in a murder case.

## Takes Rosenberg to London

He brought Rosenberg to London to meet Deterding, who found in the fiery Nazi a weapon to be used in the oil magnate's private war with

deputy as a "tool of Deterding" and one session had to be adjourned in the row that ensued when Rosenberg threatened to box the ears of another deputy who taunted him with the fact.

Whether the Reichstag fire, which gave the Hitler Government a pretext for ruthless suppression of all constitutional and natural liberties in the Reich and ensured the complete throttling of all opposition in the election which gave Hitler his "mandate" to rule Germany, originated in Bell's fertile brain is not definitely known. It is known, however, that Bell was acquainted with the plot and discussed it with certain Nazi leaders. It was not without reason that Der Ring, organ of the Herren Club, wrote early in March that if the mystery of the Reichstag fire were ever to be cleared up, it would reveal that leading officials in the Foreign Office were at the bottom of it. This issue of the newspaper was speedily confiscated by storm troopers.

## Bell Gives an Alarm

One grave error was committed in connection with the Reichstag fire. Fifteen minutes before anyone except the incendiaries knew that the building was aflame—before the fire alarm had been put in—Bell, who was in Berlin on that day, telephoned several London newspaper correspondents and in horrified tones cried out that the Reichstag was burning and had been set on fire by a communist.

But before the Reichstag fire, Bell had got into difficulties with Nazi leaders because of the knowledge he had acquired and his known propensity for talking. In a libel suit brought by the Brown House against the Muenchener Post last Fall, Bell, who had previously pro-

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## Rabbi Silver, Back from World Study-Tour, Sees Palestine as Hope of World's Jewry

Amazed at Upsurge of Energy in the Holy Land—Only Hope for Oppressed in Germany Is League Recognition as a Minority Within the Reich, He Asserts

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, outstanding American Jewish leader, returned Thursday after a seven months' study-tour of Europe and Palestine. He had originally planned to remain abroad a year, but cut short his trip in order to return to participate in American relief efforts in behalf of German Jewry.

During his tour he spent considerable time in Berlin, Paris, Prague, Rome and Geneva, was received by Premier Mussolini of Italy and President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia and interviewed many other political leaders in Europe.

Dr. Silver prepared the following statement, based on his observations abroad, exclusively for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

In the past, Jews went to Palestine to build up the land. Today they must go there to make a living. The finger of history is pointing to Palestine today as the haven of Jewish mass immigration as unmistakably as it pointed to America at the close of the 19th and the opening of the 20th centuries. Never did the conjunction of economic and political conditions in the diaspora tend to make Palestine as central and inevitable in Jewish life as it is today. The real "aliyah" is only about to begin, and it will assume vast proportions provided the economic development of the country can be geared up to the required speed in order to absorb the masses who wish to come.

We must begin to think rapidly in terms of a "great" Palestine capable of maintaining a large Jewish population; for everywhere the doors are being closed against the Jewish immigrant, and almost everywhere the Jew is being forced to emigrate. What is indicated is a "Palestine Integrale", a union of the two mandates of Palestine and Transjordan and the opening up of the empty and potentially rich country of Transjordan for Jewish settlement. Transjordan is three times as large as Palestine and has less than one-third of Palestine's population. Many of the Arab leaders of Transjordan are no longer hostile to such a development. They have seen the contrast which exists between the improved condition of the Palestine Arab brought about by Jewish immigration and enterprise, and the thoroughly abject and poverty-stricken conditions of their own people. A friendly and cooperative policy on the part of the Mandatory Government at this time would hasten the process and would avert many of the tragic mistakes of the past which were caused mainly by the Government's uncertain and vacillating attitude.

### Industrial Program

Indicated, too, is a large-scale industrial development. Agriculture must always remain the backbone of the Palestine program, but not the total program. Palestine will be able to absorb a large Jewish population

only if it becomes intensively industrialized. Public support should be given to industry, trade and commerce in Palestine in the same way as it has been given to agriculture and colonization.

The people of Palestine are happy and confident. They are working hard and hopefully. There is an eagerness and a buoyancy in the air. In all my travels I found it the one place where men are not depressed. The colonies are more prosperous-looking and tidier. They have lost much of their drabness. They are building better homes now and bet-

### ABBA HILLEL SILVER



Cleveland rabbi who has just returned from a seven months tour of Europe and Palestine.

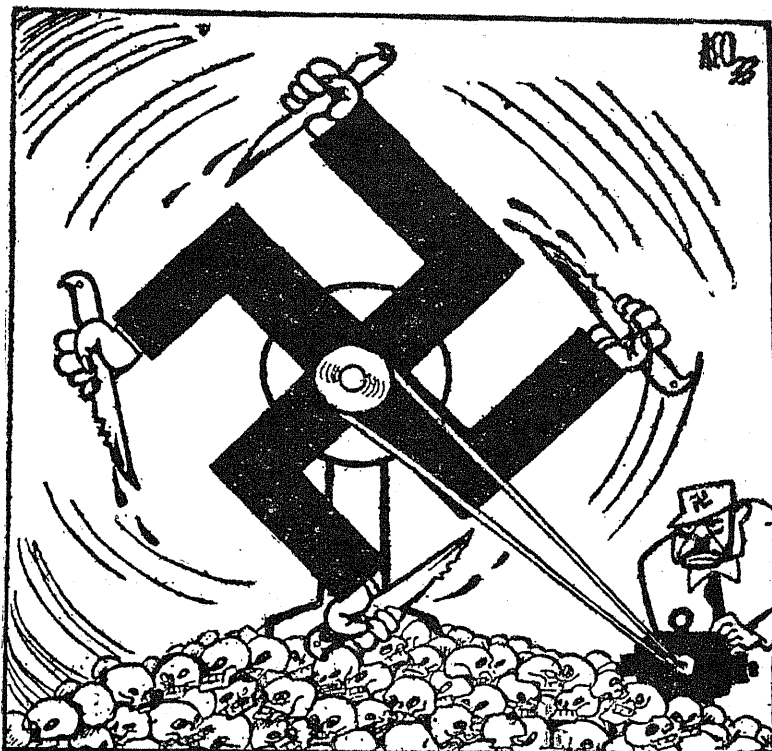
ter-looking homes. The children of Palestine, especially those of the colonies, gladden the heart. A Jewish colony in the Emek or the Sharon is the nearest thing to a paradise for children that I know of. The cities of Tel-Aviv and Haifa are advancing at a remarkable tempo. One feels that their foundations are much stronger and more securely laid than they were a few years ago. The present High Commissioner and his staff have been friendly and cooperative, although the small number of certificates for new settlers announced last month was, in view of the great demand which exists for labor in Palestine, both unexpected and disappointing.

### The Glowing Future

Generally speaking, one carries away the impression that, given another decade or two of uninterrupted development, continued immigration and, above all, political security, Palestine will become the most important country of the Near East and will stimulate the awakening of the entire Eastern Mediterranean world.

On the other hand one finds much room for improvement in the educational system of the country. It seems to be in need of a thorough-

### THE SWASTIKA MAKES MINCE-MEAT



—From the Pravda, Leningrad

going revamping and modernization. The Hebrew University, too, which has been doing very useful work as a research laboratory and a small post-graduate school, must now become a university in the real sense of the term. It must open its doors wide to the thousands of Jewish undergraduate-students in all parts of the world who are denied educational opportunities in their own countries. On such a program, the Hebrew University may well command a larger measure of financial support from world Jewry.

There is also much room for improvement in the relationship between the various political parties in Palestine. They have not yet learned the hard lesson of tolerance. The labor and revisionist groups have in recent weeks made sorry spectacles of themselves and of Jewish Palestine through their bitter party strife which has led to labor troubles and miserable street brawls.

### German Jewry's Trial

My visit to Germany was a sad experience. It coincided with the rise of the Nazis to power. I found German Jewry passing through a vast economic and spiritual tribulation. They are on the rack. Thousands have fled. Thousands more will continue to flee. There seems to be absolutely no future for the young generation of Jews in Germany. They are definitely excluded from public life, severely restricted in the professions, and as industry, trade and banking come more and more under state auspices, they will be starved out economically as well.

Many of the young German Jews will have to emigrate, principally to Palestine. Every assistance should be given them to establish themselves in Palestine. Those who must remain will taste the bitterness of discrimination and oppression which their fellow-Jews tasted in Czarist Russia, and like them they will become a centre of political disaffection and unrest, and, like them, they will augment the ranks of radicals and revolutionaries who will ultimately overthrow Nazism in the same manner as Czarism was overthrown. A country cannot, to all intents and purposes, disenfranchise 600,000 of its ablest and intellectually most alert citizens and expect them to remain either loyal or submissive.

### Revival of Consciousness

Spiritually German Jewry can save itself through revival of its Jewish national consciousness and through a thoroughgoing Judaizing of its life and thought. It must save its youth from demoralization by restoring to them their racial heritage and their own Hebraic culture, now that they have been brutally reminded that there is no room for them in German Kultur and in a racially purged and purified Germany. There are signs that the leaders of German Jewry are fully alert to the situation.

I am of the opinion that German Jewry should demand when

the question of the revision of the Versailles Treaties, called for by Germany, comes up before the League of Nations, or any other international body, the recognition of its status as a distinct minority-nationality within the German Reich. This will give them at least the right of public appeal to the tribunal of the world, and a minimum of political protection which their own Fatherland has now denied them.

If Germany is to remain a racial state, as the Nazis maintain, then the German Jews, must logically become either helots and outcasts, or members of a legally recognized minority-nationality within the state. The Hitler Government has scornfully rejected the contention of the German Jews that they are and mean to be an integral part of Germany, and has insisted that they constitute a distinct, unassimilable element requiring special political and economic treatment—in other words a distinct racial and cultural minority.

Official recognition ought to be taken of this fact by the League of Nations or any other world conference where treaty revision will be discussed. German Jewry has an opportunity to convert what is meant to be an insult and a degradation into a welcomed opportunity for a proud national renaissance.

The German situation as well as the general world situation affecting Jewry calls for an early conference of the representatives of all organized Jewish bodies throughout the world. The less pretentious and excessively ambitious such a conference will be, the better.

## Cooperative Banking Network Planned as Aid to Harried Jews

Berlin Jewish People's Bank Head Asks Help for Those Who Must Start Elsewhere

### "LEADERS MUST STAY"

Kareski Says Basis of Life Must Be Changed with Least Possible Value Destruction

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

BERLIN, May 2—We must in general give every assistance to those Jews who wish to build up a new life outside Germany, so that there should be no purposeless destruction of Jewish possessions, Herr Georg Kareski, former president of the Berlin Jewish Community said, speaking at a recent meeting called by the Berlin Jewish People's Bank, Ivria, of which he is chairman of the Supervisory Board.

But of the leaders, he went on, we demand that, like the captain of a sinking ship, they must stay at their posts.

German Jewry is unarmed, materially and spiritually, for the situation in which it now finds itself, and we must make strenuous efforts, therefore, to direct the transformation of Jewish life in Germany that has now become indispensable, in such a way as to avoid the purposeless destruction of Jewish values, and that the Jews who remain in Germany should be assured sufficient means of subsistence to enable them to maintain themselves.

A network of Jewish cooperative banks of the type of the Ivria, crowned by a central cooperative bank, could play an important part in this economic transformation process, he continued. The basis exists. Fifteen months ago an institution on the lines of the Ivria was founded in Chemnitz, and a few days ago another was started in Breslau.

Both in the liquidation of property, and in the building-up of new means of existence and in the measures taken for shifting the occupational strata, which will have to be carried through on a scale such as has been undertaken perhaps only in Soviet Russia, the Jewish credit cooperative system can achieve extraordinary results, both by means of credit-aid and of advice. Concentration on cooperative lines is the most effective method of economic self-aid, and will be able to save a large part of the endangered Jewish possessions.

After a discussion in which Dr. Brutzkus and Herr Salomon, member of the Berlin Corn Exchange, took part, the meeting expressed its unanimous resolve to follow the course outlined by Herr Kareski, and to place fresh forces at the disposal of the Jewish cooperative movement.

## THE PERSECUTION of the JEWS IN GERMANY

Nazi Propaganda Before 1933

Nazi Pronouncements in 1933

A pamphlet published by the JOINT FOREIGN COMMITTEE of the BOARD OF DEPUTIES of BRITISH JEWS and the ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION, April, 1933

May be obtained from the

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## NAZIS SEIZE LABOR UNION BUILDING



—International  
The National Socialist "Committee of Action", headed by Dr. Robert Ley, is busy "co-ordinating" the labor unions of the Reich with the Nazi program.

## New Prussian Code Would Exclude Jews From the Right to Inherit Land

Diet Expected to Pass Land Law Limiting Right to Will Real Estate—Chain Employees Stage Strike Against Jewish Owners—Ullsteins Dismiss Own

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 12—The Minister of Justice published figures today revealing that 2,158 Jewish lawyers have been admitted to practice in Prussia, instead of the 3,515 previously readmitted after the general exclusions. Simultaneously with this announcement, however, it was learned that 37 more Jewish attorneys in Cologne had been barred from their profession, 50 in Frankfurt, 11 in Wuppertal, 6 in Coblenz and 4 in Bonn. Banned Jewish attorneys will not be allowed to be represented in court even by non-Jewish advocates, with the result that they will be compelled to reject cases. Whether the Minister of Justice's order will affect this situation it is as yet impossible to judge.

Deprivation of the Jews of the right to inherit land is a feature of the new land code, one of the most revolutionary innovations in land laws in many years, which was announced last night by Hans Kerrl, president of the Prussian Diet. The law restricts inheritance of land to "German citizens of German blood." The cabinet is expected to approve the bill soon. The bill provides for revocation of the right of inheritance of large estates and provides that land must be handed on from father to oldest son, undivided. Whether land owned by Jews in Prussia, in which state only the new code applies, would be confiscated, could not be learned today.

Employees of the Epa chain of stores announced today that they had begun a general strike against the concern demanding the resignation of Jewish directors. The strike began with a walkout yesterday

which closed the company's thirteen stores in Berlin and spread today to all fifty-eight stores operated by the Epa company throughout the country. Banners carried by pickets in front of the stores bore the slogan, "We want to be German."

The management of the Ullstein firm, one of Germany's largest publishing houses, has agreed to the immediate dismissal of Jewish editors remaining in its employ following a demonstration by Nazi employees yesterday which delayed afternoon editions of Ullstein publications about half an hour. The Rudolf Mosse organization, another great newspaper, magazine, book publishing and advertising concern, which published the Berliner Tageblatt, has previously been "co-ordinated."

A novel case was aired in court yesterday when a Christian woman was sentenced to twenty-one months' imprisonment because she intended to follow her Jewish suitor, Solomon Paszkalski, back to Poland and was suspected of planning there to spread "atrocity" propaganda.

Frau Gerda Goehring, who was divorced from her Christian husband, had witnessed an attack on an aged Jew who had his beard torn out by Nazis, had seen another Jew hanged from the branch of a tree and a Jewish child stabbed in the neck. The prosecuting attorney asserted that the woman planned to relate these incidents in Poland. He referred to her cohabitation with Paszkalski as "a sin against her German blood."

Isadore Klein, a horse dealer, sixty-three years old, was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment because he alleged that he had seen Nazis stab a Jewish child and spread salt and pepper over the wounds.

## Western Jews 'Go Hebrew' in Palestine, Putting Biblical Tone Into Modern Names

JERUSALEM (by mail to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Why do people change their names? All possible theories on that subject are proven and refuted in the latest list from Palestine, published in the Palestine Gazette for April 13. Some there are who "go Hebrew" on their arrival in Palestine, turning Rose into Shoshannah, and Jacob into Yacob. But why, then, should a nice, proper, traditional Hebrew name like Batia be changed to Betty? If simplification is the motive, what does Mutaza Zamil, a Persian, gain by becoming Mordekjai Menashe Efrayimi, a Palestinian? Almost all of the restless name-changers are Jewish, and they cast off the names they bore as Dutchmen, Poles, Roumanians, Latvians, Americans, Russians, for appellations more appropriate to the clime, and spelling habits, of Palestine. But there are Palestinians, too, who find new designations for themselves.

Here are some whose motives in affecting the changes may provide occupation for puzzle-solvers. Menasze Krac, Polish, becomes Menashe Ben Shalom in Haifa. All the Kracs, in fact, go Ben Shalom. Helena Borkowska repents and changes her first name to Yehudith. But Batia Cohen, of Jerusalem, is now Betty Bowden! Charles Lazar, an American, wants to be known henceforth as Haiyim Eliezar. Ilia Matar, of Haifa, counters by becoming William Phillips. Devora Shakhter, Palestinian, is now Devora Rosenthal. Eleazer Schep-schelevitch feels better as Eliezer Shabtieli, and Wolf Szczpior thinks Zeev Shefer an improvement. But the Russian, Oysey Vikesman likes Yehoshua Tsimhi better. Owazej Gottlieb takes the affectionate name of Yehoshua Yedidya. But here is something simple: Sura Sigal becomes Sara Segal.

## "THE PRETTIEST"



—International  
The senior class of City College voted Sylvia Karpf their prettiest and most popular classmate.

## Jewish Trader Halts Uprising by Filipinos

Haberer, Eastern Merchant, Backs War Lords—Brooklyn Lad Makes Good

The late Silas Aaron Hardoon, who was called the "20th Century Caliph of Bagdad" and founded synagogues in and around Shanghai, and Morris ("Two-Gun") Cohen, who trained the Cantonese soldiers of the head of the Southern Republic, Dr. Sun-yat Sen, may stand as the most glamorous types of Jew to be found in China, but there are others.

Since treaty ports were opened a hundred years ago, Jewish soldiers of fortune and merchants have found their way into all parts of Eastern Asia, as well as China.

There is, for example, E. J. Haber, a successful Manila and Shanghai merchant, who has had considerable influence on the affairs of the East. He has seen most of the wars in China since the Boxer Rebellion; and he has supported successful lords of war in their enterprises. For the last twenty years he has been a power in the Philippine Government by virtue of his lobbying abilities. Years ago Haber was largely responsible for averting a Filipino uprising in an attempt to gain independence. Haber spoke to the leaders of the proposed insurrection, and the move was indefinitely delayed in favor of diplomatic efforts for the same end.

Herbert Lewis, of Brooklyn, typifies the present soldier of fortune in China. Lewis has recently returned home after three years of newspaper work in the Far East. After "kidding" the captain of an American vessel into letting him go to China, Lewis disembarked at Shanghai penniless.

He immediately obtained work with the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, and shortly afterwards went over to The China Press. After covering wars, floods, famines, murders, and other outstanding stories in Shanghai, he went to Manila, where, as writer for the Philippine Free Press, he became acquainted with the Philippine political situation.

Then followed a correspondence-ship in Manchuria. And until recently he has been covering the highly important developments in the vicinity of Tientsin and Peiping as managing editor of the North China Star.

## Self-Condemed Nazis Need Insanity Cure, Says Lewis Mumford

Lewis Mumford, American author, critic and lecturer, made the following comment on the book-burnings last Wednesday night of the Nazis in Germany:

"The Nazis belong to that group of 'hiredlings in the camp and the court', who, as William Blake said, would 'forever depress mental and prolong corporeal war'. Their assault on literature produced by Jews places them on the same level of barbarism and illiteracy and stupidity as our own Ku Klux Klansmen. To dignify their actions with a protest would be absurd. Such conduct as theirs calls for the services of a psychiatrist. But since the Nazi psychosis, like the reactionary attacks of our American Legionnaires and Klansmen, is a collective one, it can only be treated by isolation and mockery. For what have the Nazis done? They have put Germany today within a pale of their own making; and they are now more completely outcast than the Jews themselves were during the Middle Ages. No self-respecting, civilized person, much as he may admire the great achievements of Germany in the past, will care to enter that self-proscribed Third Empire until the Nazi disease has abated or been wiped out. To have reduced Germany to this abject state in three short months is the superb triumph of the Nazis. What can we not hope for in three years?"

## Jewish Representation Asked In Palestine City Councils

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, May 12—Just and equitable Jewish representation on the municipal councils was urged today by a delegation composed of Emanuel Neumann, member of the executive of the Jewish Agency and acting head of the political department; Dr. A. Granofski, head of the land department of the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemeth), and Chertok, Jewish labor leader, in an interview with the Acting High Commissioner. The delegation also demanded that Prime Minister MacDonald's promise regarding a public works program, contained in the letter to Dr. Chaim Weizmann modifying the Passfield White Paper, be put into effect, that steps be taken to facilitate the tax payments of the Keren Kayemeth and that the water-supply of the city of Jerusalem be increased. The Acting High Commissioner promised consideration of these questions.

## New Berlin Directory A Jewish Blacklist

Gentile Residents in Each District Get Data on "Non-German" Shops, Doctors

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

INNSBRUCK, May 12—A blacklist of Jewish business concerns, shops and doctors has been carefully compiled and distributed to the population of Berlin with an urgent request that citizens of the city boycott all mentioned on the list. The new blacklist resembles a city directory and shows that a special staff has been engaged in preparing and checking the data included in the directory.

The directory is divided into sections in accordance with the districts and streets of the city. Non-Jewish residents of each street are receiving from an anonymous source, the section of the book concerning their neighborhood in order that they may avoid Jewish concerns and professional men whom the directory lists.

## Frontier Watch Set For Ex-Police Chief

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 12—A few days ago, it is stated here, the German frontier-guards received a wireless message notifying them where Dr. Weiss, the Jew who was vice-president of police in Berlin, is at present, and instructing them to arrest him immediately he attempts to cross the German frontier.

Dr. Weiss surrendered to the Berlin Police Presidium on March 7, it is stated further in the report, and he was told that there was nothing against him. But Dr. Weiss happens to belong to the category of officials against whom no action can be taken, because he has been an official of the Prussian Government since 1907, and the law exempts Jews who have been in official service since August 1, 1914.

## Let America Honor Books Nazis Burn — Sinclair Lewis

Sinclair Lewis, America's only Nobel prize winner for literature, on the burning of Jewish and "Marxist" books in Nazi Germany:

"Throughout the ages many of the greatest scientists and theologians have been uncomfortably honored by being burned at the stake. Apparently the Nazis are paying the same kind of honor to the noblest books that have been produced in Germany in the last twenty years. The authors should feel nothing save satisfaction at receiving this unintentional tribute from an organized mob. I trust that this action will serve to spread their reputation and glory in every land outside Germany, and that America, among other countries, will mark down for reading whatever books may be burnt."

## SYNAGOGUE DESIGN



Le Rire, of Paris, suggests this architecture for the next Jewish house of worship to be built in Berlin.

Try it today!  
**STUHMER'S**  
**BREAD**

THE PUMPERNICKEL YOU'LL LIKE

## Bergman Maps Plan To Bring Young Jew Back to His Source

How to Restore Force to Waning Synagogue by Broadening Its Base Proposed

### NEW LINKS TO PAST

Suggests American Honor Society Be Formed to Solve Issues Disturbing Youth

By Simon Bergman

The organic changes that have gradually made their appearance in the body of American Jewry have now reached a stage when they can no longer escape the attention of all concerned about the Jewish future in this country.

The factors that have hitherto operated to conserve the Jew as a group and to restrict him, to a great extent, to the peculiar habits and environments of his origin, can no longer be depended upon. Indeed, it is to the progressive failure and disappearance of



Simon Bergman

these factors that one may trace the drift and the tendency to break away from allegiances previously adhered to with the utmost tenacity.

Already it cannot be denied that some of the main conserving Jewish influences have begun to lose their charm and their attraction for the growing generations. The synagogues have lost their influence and are no longer a moral guide to the young generation. The old life of the synagogue, never exclusively a life of prayer, but a wonderful combination of prayer, study and social intercourse, is neither known, practiced nor understood.

### Judaism at Turning Point

In conditions such as these, one cannot reasonably look forward to anything but a shrinking membership both of the synagogues and of other Jewish institutions. A group which does not prepare recruits to replace those that pass out with the years, cannot look forward to a happy continuance.

Viewed in this light, it must be admitted that Judaism, at least in this country, is at its turning point. It may of course be argued that Judaism has in the past faced conditions just as critical, and has survived. But an argument of this sort would be fallacy of the most dangerous order. Whereas, Judaism as an organized institution may have been faced with prescription and assimilation, it was generally still in possession of a living and growing tradition and a habit of family life which provided a cohesive force sufficient to compensate for any other changes.

It would be perilous to rely upon a repetition of historical events and to look forward toward a continuance of American Jewry despite the unhappy prognosis which must be drawn from the condition of the patient. But when one talks of assimilation and a breaking away from tradition and old associations, it does not necessarily mean a successful merging and disappearance in one's environment.

### Assimilation Painful

On the contrary, the young must learn to realize that assimilation is not alone dependent on the Jew, that it is a process even more painful than separateness. They must be made to understand that their descendants will not by a mere dissociation from the synagogue or from tradition be able, by some miracle, to shed their Jewish characteristics. On the contrary, they will always remain an unwelcome minority and will at best be regarded only as welcome strangers.

From the foregoing, one may arrive at a number of general conclusions.

The new generations need new ideals which will help them to maintain contact with the past while adjusting themselves to the future. The ideals to be placed before them

## VIEWS OF NEW YORK'S ANTI-HITLER PROTEST



At Madison Square where marchers assembled, just before the start

—By Staff Photographer

must be built not only on the past but also the present and the future. They must be made to realize the path which they are to tread; that their's is a struggle from which they can only emerge successfully if they have the will for sacrifice and if they can learn to act and live as part of a united front, and as a fit part of the community they live in. The teaching to be put before them must also be designed to fit them for the economic struggle and for the fight against the prejudices with which they will be confronted in life.

### The Groups to Be Fused

No longer is the young Jew or Jewess to be faced with the puzzling picture of principles designed to attract either orthodox, or reformed or freethinkers. An organization, if it is to appeal successfully to the young, must stand for principles equally recognizable by all, whether orthodox, reformed or freethinkers. It has to be so framed as to work, without prejudice, for a united body which will act singly in the struggle which its members must be expected to face. This form of organization, too, must be designed to act as a melting-pot in the sense of fusing together the various minute groups of different origin and of joining them into an indissoluble whole.

The form of organization and its functions, tentatively proposed, are as follows:

*Organize an American Honor Society for the Young Jew and Jewess* to develop a personality to serve, love and protect each other fraternally; to worship truth, justice and peace; to develop and worship ideals that bind people together.

*Purpose (1) Control and direct the behavior of the Jew*

- With restricted immigration the American Jew will develop a type influenced by local conditions, control and direct them. If people are to live together, it is imperative that the individual fit himself into the scheme of things, and that the individual business or undertaking be coordinated with the human community.
- Synagogues have lost their influence, and are not a moral guide, especially to the young generation.
- In 25 more years, the membership will shrink still more.
- Judaism is at its turning point! It faced critical conditions in the past and survived. That was also the opinion of the monarchs, and where are they?
- In the past we had traditions, religion, and family life, all of which is overthrown by the young.
- The young must realize that



Bird's-eye view of paraders passing beneath the Washington Arch

—Keystone

their children will not be able to shed Jewish characteristics, and will always be an unwelcome minority.

- Youth is drifting out of tune with his elders, and is not influenced by religion or traditions.
- The modern Jew needs new ideals, built on the past, present and future, to give him courage in his struggle. Only if he knows that he is part of a united front, will he be fitted to take part in the economic struggle.
- New York is the largest Jewish city, but its Jews are not united.
- Organization must stand for principles that will interest all, whether orthodox, reformed or freethinkers.
- Use the Synagogue during its idle hours as a meeting place.*
- But neither the rabbi nor the congregation members should

be leaders of the young nor influence them.

The problems which the organization should solve should include: fighting discrimination, counteracting criminal tendencies among the young, collecting for charity of all kinds, from the congregation as a unit and from its individual members, demanding, and not begging; conducting an arbitration court, an employment bureau, collecting statistics and other data to help the young in selecting their future work; conducting ethical and scientific lectures, a loan society for first-aid, cultivating sports, arranging entertainments, making available to youngsters the advice of their elders partly through the help of Big Brothers and Sisters.

Each community should have its own leader, with "Service" as a motto.

Each community should have a volunteer leader, who is interested in every member, to provide honor circles where service only will earn a title.

## How to 'Place' Youth In Non-Jewish World Called Chief Problem

L. J. Rosenwald Says Depression Intensifies Need of Jewish Education

### YOUTH IS CONFUSED

Responsibility for Educational and Recreational Work Not Abrogated, He Declares

(Special Despatch to Jewish Daily Bulletin)

PHILADELPHIA, May 12—The economic depression through which this country is now passing has not given rise to circumstances warranting any modification in the support of the educational institutions maintained by the Jewish community.

Although Jews constitute ten percent of the Philadelphia population, they are represented by only four percent in the distributions of the County Relief Board.

These are among the salient points stressed by Lessing J. Rosenwald, millionaire philanthropist, in his message as President at the annual meeting of the Federation of Jewish Charities, which took place this week.

In his report Mr. Rosenwald gave a comprehensive resume of the manner in which the Jewish community of Philadelphia succeeded in taking care of its indigents through one of the most difficult years in the history of the Jews of America.

### Jewish Education Important

Following his review of the purely relief agencies, Mr. Rosenwald devoted a considerable portion of his message to the importance of Jewish education for the Jewish youth of this country. "Our Federation," he said, "has been consistent in its support of Jewish educational and recreational activities. But in view of continued unemployment and increased distress among large numbers of people, the question has been raised whether federations should not curtail or even eliminate support of Jewish educational, cultural and recreational activities and confine themselves purely to those activities concerning physical welfare.

"Our answer is this: In many families which have felt the serious effects of the depression, youth finds itself today idle and distraught. For the young just out of school there are no jobs—no opportunity to translate their energies into productive and self-supporting work. The promise of a useful career seems to many of them helplessly remote. Even the moral support of a comfortable and ordered home has been taken away. To this situation youth's natural reaction is doubt, confusion and a sense of profound disillusionment. Some of the effects of such enforced and unwelcome idleness are already apparent. In increasing numbers boys and young men who might normally be employed or live with their families are now "on the road." Such tendencies must be checked.

### Problem of Adjustment

"To the Jewish community there is presented still another type of problem. The individual child must be enabled to adjust himself to an environment which is non-Jewish. To this he must be aided to react intelligently to those aspects of his life which are Jewish. This he can achieve through formal, Jewish instruction. His understanding of a long-lived culture, so full of struggle, and the surmounting of these struggles by his forbears, tends to give the child a sense of balance, self-respect and dignity. His study of literature enriches his personality, strengthens his moral fibre, and contributes to better citizenship by affording him a better understanding of present-day Jewish life. Helpful recreation counteracts the formation of unwholesome habits and attitudes. These cultural and recreational activities make possible Jewish survival in America, on the basis of positive cultural life and a better understanding of social values."

# Finest In Jewish and British Traditions United In Goldsmid's Life and Character

**Head of Agency Executive  
Has Fine Heritage of  
Striving for Palestine**

By Meyer Levin

ON THE FIRST floor of the home of Felix M. Warburg is a large, imposing chamber; the long heavy table surrounded by sturdy leather chairs seems to await the session of a council of state; the framed documents and photographs on the walls lend the room the atmosphere of an historical museum. This grave and tradition-weighted room would seem to provide excellent hospitality for the interview of a gentleman who lives in a seventeenth century house in Kent, who loves oak panelling, beamed ceilings, and paintings in the Dutch manner.

At that long, directorial table was seated a well-set man, with greying hair, a pepper-and-salt grey mustache, and the black eyebrows that are so startling against the background of grey hair. He was dressed in tweeds.

He was writing in a pocket notebook. He was quite absorbed in his writing; I had been sitting in the room for fully ten minutes before he became aware of my presence.

**The British Smile**

Osmond Elim d'Avigdor Goldsmid has that peculiarly British eye-smile, compounded of willingness, a slight amusement, and sportiveness found by interviewers in all English notables, whether they be novelists, boat-racing champions, or, as in this case, distinguished men of public affairs.

They listen, brightly attentive, to the most complicated of questions; invariably they make a slight nod at the end of the question, perhaps say, "that is a most extraordinary question," and then plunge into reply. It is curious of their well-bred fair-mindedness that they always try to reply earnestly to the question in the terms in which it is asked, rather than in their own terms.

The traditional manner would be expected of d'Avigdor Goldsmid. Few Jewish families have a more certain heritage of tradition. Both Englishman and Jew are, in this case, defined by generations of fine connection and distinguished service.

Mr. Goldsmid is chairman of the executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Inasmuch as he recently arrived from London to confer with leaders of the Jewish Agency on the Palestinian question, and with them and other American-Jewish leaders on the German-Jewish question, I wanted to know whether, in his opinion, the existence of Palestine as a Jewish national home affected the world attitude toward Jewry in the treatment of anti-Semitism in Germany.

**Palestine and World Attitude**

For one of the strongest arguments about Palestine has always been that, however incomplete may be its material realization, its very existence as a center of Jewish life and thought creates a psychological reaction in the world, a general sense that the Jews exist as a people with a home. Does that change in the world's attitude toward Jewry already exist, or is Palestine as yet too insufficiently identified as the Jewish home for that change in attitude to have taken place?

The crisis in Germany is, undoubtedly, the greatest that has arisen for the Jewish people since the expulsion from Spain. It is the first national "pogrom" since the modern Zionist movement. It is, then, the first chance to test whether Palestine has created any change in the world's consciousness of the Jews.

"I do not believe," Mr. Goldsmid said in answer to this lengthy query, "that Palestine is, in that sense, an element in the public mind. People of course realize that some of the



—Drawn from life by Ben Clements

German Jews can go there, but there can be no question of a concentrated removal of German Jewry to Palestine—"

"Of course." "Of course." That was not what was meant. But can one detect such a change in the world's attitude? "I am not a Jewish nationalist," Mr. Goldsmid asserts, "and never have been. I believe that in twenty or thirty years Palestine will develop as a moral center for the world, a center for the propagation of peace and knowledge. I believe it is our destiny to teach the world the truths of peace, and that Palestine will remain an island of enlightenment in the chaotic world, just as Belgium remains an island of neutrality in warring Europe. You know the passage in 'Daniel Deronda' that makes that comparison between Belgium and Palestine?" His smile is now the eager gentlemanly smile of the country gentleman, sharing his admiration for George Eliot. In essence, he explains, his views on Palestine are those so prophetically stated in "Daniel Deronda."

**Bible Strangely Fulfilled**

"Isn't the present movement a fulfillment of Biblical prophecy, in its modern way?" He admits by his very English glance that it is a strange fulfillment; the return, with modernistic white buildings, chemical industries on the Dead Sea, tractors on the soil, is hardly the image called up by the prophets. But is it not so?

It differs only outwardly, as our sense of religion may differ but outwardly from that of our parents. For, says Mr. Goldsmid, with a touch of that universal nostalgia that all modern Jews have when they mention the rituals of orthodoxy, "My mother was very observant in her religion. I am not. But still I have my religion."

It would be difficult, indeed, to imagine that the omission of ceremonies alone could kill so strong a tradition as that imbedded in such families. For Avigdor's are spoken of in the twelfth century, when the scholar A. ben Elia ha-Cohen was known in Vienna and Rome. In the

fourteenth century, Abraham Avigdor, logician, wrote in Provence; his son, Salomon Ben Abraham Avigdor, born in 1384, was an astronomer.

Of the immediately known family, Jules D'Avigdor, who died in 1856, was the first Jew in the parliament of Piedmont. His nephew, Isaak Samuel d'Avigdor, was the secretary of Napoleon's Sanhedrin in 1860. Solomon Henry d'Avigdor, a friend of Napoleon III, was married in 1840 to Rachel Goldsmid, the Sir Isaak Goldsmid of London. Their son was Elim d'Avigdor, the celebrated English leader of the Chowewi Zion society for settlement in Palestine, a precursor of the present Zionist movement.

**Father Engineer, Editor**

Elim d'Avigdor, the father of the present Jewish leader, led a picturesque career. As an engineer, he built the railroads of Siebenburgen and the waterworks of Vienna. He then became the editor of a political journal, the "Examiner", and of a sporting paper, "The Yachting Gazette". He was an elder in the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue in London. Becoming interested in Palestine, he was active chiefly in association with East European Jewry, and succeeded in founding twenty-two branches of their Chowewi Zion society in England. He later became associated with the Herzlian movement. He personally carried through important land transactions in Palestine, and mapped out an ambitious plan for a Palestine-Syrian system of railroads, only part of which has been carried through. He died in 1895.

"You see," his son says, "I really inherited my interest in Palestine." From his mother's side, he inherited that seventeenth century house in Kent, which he loves so well, and the name and shield of Goldsmid, which he combined with the name of d'Avigdor.

"I take a great deal of interest in the community of Kent," he says, and much of his time is devoted to active communal work. He loves to live in the house with the "strap ceilings", and to add to it, occasionally, paintings, pieces of furni-

ture and harmonize with its period. He likes to golf.

**His Life as a Jew**

But his life as a Jew is as much a part of himself as his life as an Englishman. Only recently he resigned the presidency of the London Board of Deputies of British Jews; he had busied himself with every detail of that organization, from seeing that Jewish students whose college examinations fell on a Jewish holiday might take them at another time, to appointing caretakers for "deserted" Jewish cemeteries. For there are a number of cemeteries in England in communities from which Jews have shifted, old cemeteries that might otherwise be neglected. He knows them by name, Plymouth, Sheerness, Penzance. And, of course, he took no small

part in the greater tasks of the Board of Deputies.

In 1921 he went to Palestine and took part in the establishment of the Economic Board for Palestine, which is something like our Palestine Economic Committee. In 1926 he was again in Palestine.

"There is as yet," he says, "no sense of cause and effect in the mind of the world, between what happens to Jews, and Palestine. That is, speaking in the most general sense. If something happens to the Jews of Germany, the world does not relate it to the problem of Palestine, except as that we look to Palestine to absorb some of the sufferers. Palestine must, of course, remain under the British mandate for a great many years, and I hope it will be so, I think that is very good."

## Settle German Jews in Palestine, Is Cry Uniting Leaders in Fight for 4-Point Plan

**Approve Move to Appeal to League of Nations to Execute  
Mass Migration—Suggest Floating of International Loan  
—World Cannot Ignore Issue, Says Dr. Adler**

Widespread approval was manifest yesterday in Jewish circles for the four-point proposal that the Jewish Agency for Palestine compel international consideration of the problem of the Jews of Germany by seeking the establishment of a League of Nations commission to finance and execute a comprehensive plan for the settlement of Jews in Palestine.

The proposal, as it now stands, is in the form of a resolution unanimously adopted by the American representatives of the Jewish Agency at a meeting at the Hotel Astor here last week. Oswald E. D'Avigdor Goldsmid, chairman of the Council of the Jewish Agency, who is visiting in this country and attended the meeting at which the resolution was adopted, is to confer with other members of the Council on the proposal on his return to England. Dr. Maurice D. Hexter, American member of the Agency's executive at Jerusalem, is to acquaint other members of the administrative body with the details of the plan.

The plan itself is expected to receive much consideration at the next Zionist convention and to occupy an important place on the agenda of the session.

**Move Warmly Applauded**

It originated with the Zionist Organization of America and was proposed to the American branch of the Jewish Agency by Morris Rothenberg, president of the Zionist Organization and chairman also of the American Administrative Committee of the Agency. It was warmly supported by Dr. Cyrus Adler, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Samuel Schulman, Judge William M. Lewis, Louis Lipsky, Abraham Goldberg and others present.

"The principal advantage of this resolution," Dr. Adler pointed out, "is that it will be thrown into international discussion where it properly belongs. It is a demonstration of our serious feeling on the subject to the Mandatory Power (Great Britain) and to the great court of the world (the League of Nations), where even the German representatives will have to listen."

The plan, in brief, calls for the Jewish Agency to memorialize the Mandatory Power to make possible immediate admission into Palestine of as many refugee Jews as possible. It would further have the Mandatory Power submit the facts of the present situation to the League of Nations and request the appointment of a commission on which the United States would be invited to have a representative, "with power to undertake the execution of a plan for the settlement in Palestine of as large a number of Jews as Palestine may be placed in a position to absorb; and that such commission be given authority by the League of Nations, in cooperation with the Mandatory Government and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, to find the means to finance the operation."

**For International Loan**

That funds for such a sweeping proposal would be forthcoming was strongly asserted by Dr. Wise and Mr. Lipsky, who declared that flotation of an international loan under

League auspices, would meet with an overwhelming response.

The text of the resolution, as adopted by the American branch of the Jewish Agency, follows in full:

"In the light of the present emergency creating a condition of homelessness for large numbers of our brethren fleeing from persecution in Central Europe, the American Representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine calls upon the Executive of the Jewish Agency:

"First: that it approach the Mandatory Government, which has shown evidence of a deep understanding of the problem that confronts the Jewish people at this crucial hour, to make possible the immediate admittance into Palestine of a maximum number of Jews fleeing from persecution;

"Second: that it appeal to the Mandatory Government to submit to the League of Nations the facts in the present Jewish situation, and, in cooperation with it, to formulate a program of international action in line with such precedents as have been created by the League of Nations for dealing with expatriates and their settlement in territories in which they may be able to live in freedom and equal opportunity;

**Appeal to United States**

"Third: that it appeal to the Mandatory Government to call upon the League of Nations to organize and establish a commission, on which the United States be invited to be represented, with power to undertake the execution of a plan for the settlement in Palestine of as large a number of Jews as Palestine may be placed in a position to absorb; and that such commission be given authority by the League of Nations, in cooperation with the Mandatory Government and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, to find the means to finance the operation;

"Fourth: bearing in mind the support given to the cause of the establishment of the Jewish National Home on various occasions by the American Government, and especially through the joint resolution adopted by the American Congress, and subsequently expressed in a special treaty entered into between the United States and the Mandatory Government for Palestine, the American Representatives of the Jewish Agency for Palestine appeal to the American Government to give its support and cooperation to such plans as may come through the joint action of the League of Nations, the Mandatory Government and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, for the solution of the pressing problem arising out of present conditions in Jewish life."

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## BOOKS

German-Jewry Revisited

By HARRY SALPETER

THE GERMAN chapters supply both provocation and justification for returning to at least a brief spell to Marvin Lowenthal's "A World Passed By." They, particularly, make us realize the pertinence of his own conclusion that Jewish history is literary criticism spiced with massacre. But in our special concern with Jewish history we must not forget that a good deal of universal history is literary criticism spiced with massacre.

Jews, indignant and sentimental, may feel so intensely the historical record of slaughter and injustice practiced against Jews by both Catholic and Protestant that they are likely to overlook the fact that Protestants turned on Catholics and Catholics on Protestants with the same devastating fury.

One wonders, at times, whether Mr. Lowenthal has not, on the contrary, become as callous to the blood-letting in Jewish history as a surgeon is to blood-letting he witnesses, and participates in, on a smaller scale. But it seems to me that a Jew who felt the wounds of Israel in his own body would be incapable of putting the record in such clear perspective as has Mr. Lowenthal. I like particularly the figure in which he summarizes the relation of Judaism to general European history. I therefore make no apology for quoting from his general introduction:

The history of the Jew is a Gulf Stream through Europe, wet and salt like the surrounding waters, taking hues from the same sun, ruffled by the same storms, inhabited by the same creatures but always with a different temperature and an individual direction. From his first appearance in Palestine, the Jew has absorbed the culture of his neighbor and yet maintained his own. And not content with being an ancestor, he has persisted as a contemporary. He has everywhere been a native—with a foreign past and the chance of a foreign future.

This experience, renewed on each generation, has given the Jew a perspective. He has become the natural, if unofficial and often unwelcome, critic of the Western World. In the Jewish sense he is the Adversary of the nations. And his history can be used as the touchstone or coordinates of civilization.

Continuing, he gives us what I think we are justified in calling the Semitic Accent of European history. (I hereby place my claim on this phrase for future use; trespassers beware!) And this is the manner in which he summarizes that accent:

Crusaders, we discover, were cut-throats. The Church was a perplexed conquerer, contemptuous and fearful of her victims. Saints wore halos of blood. Easter was a season of the year when a man walked in terror of his life. Christian art was Jewish shame. Godfrey of Bouillon, Richard of the Lion Heart, St. Louis of France, Ferdinand and Isabella are hissed, and Pedro the Cruel and the heretical Emperor Frederick are applauded. Renaissance took place in the Dark Ages and the darkest age began with the Renaissance. The Moor at the gate brings glad tidings, and the march of Christian soldiers is the signal of despair. Not princes and warriors change the face of the world, but grubby translators, ink-stained astronomers, and calculating merchants. Patriotism is an appeal to slaughter. The secret of survival lies not in the sword or purse, but in the school. Cities proud of their past are damned as "cities of blood," and others, unaware of their virtue, are hailed as "righteous places." The victories of civilization are not recorded on battle monuments, but in a few casual words of English, French, or German, cut on an alien's tomb.

The statues of the Church Triumphant and the Synagogue Defeated which greet us at cathedral doors, the patient explanation of the New Faith and the Old repeated on the stained glass within, are mere signs and tags of the long-drawn struggle between Rome and Jerusalem. The battle resounded at every ghetto gate, it raised its smoke at every inquisitorial pyre, the cry of it rang through a thousand laws. When the Jew, every morning for centuries on end, drew on his cloak with the little "Badge of Shame" stitched to its sleeve, he donned it as a uniform in the army of his God. When the Christian, obsessed by the mystery of the Passion, time and again accused the Jew of stabbing a Host or killing a child, he, too, was fighting for the honour of his Lord.

When we consider the history of the Jews of Germany, we realize what racial and cultural parvenues are those Nazis who dare impose upon the Jews the persecutions they have. The Jews were in the cities of the Rhine in the track of the Romans. There is a legend that the Jews of Worms refused Nehe-

miah's invitation to return to Palestine because, they said, they had a Jerusalem of their own. The Jews of every German city need a Nehemiah today. Titus claimed as his own after the fall of Jerusalem those Jews who were in what is now modern Germany and that claim was continued by the Holy Roman Empire under whose protection they enjoyed some mitigation of death, torture and banishment. We realize what a blessing German particularism was to the Jews, for if one town banished them the neighboring town, in retaliation, not only received them but made them welcome. There was then no "coordination".

Of course nothing could save them from the vengeance wreaked on them for their supposed responsibility for bringing the Black Death upon good Christians who did not yet know the secrets of cleanliness and proper drainage, nor from the Jew-baiting and Jew-burning Dominicans who, with the smell of Spanish auto-da-fes in their nostrils, came to light German-Jewish funeral pyres. The Crusaders were another major affliction and their descent upon the cities of the Rhine brought so terrible a slaughter upon the Jews that many of them threw themselves into their own auto-da-fes as a lesser evil.

In the cities of Mayence, Speyer, Worms, among others, Mr. Lowenthal found curious mementoes of those medieval and yet so modern "purgings" of the Jews. When the individual Germans had wreaked their vengeance upon the living they turned upon the dead, destroyed cemeteries, seized the stones as trophies, plastering them into the masonry of their homes, used them as building blocks and even as house signs.

There are some charming paragraphs on the founder of the Rothschild fortunes in Frankfurt which will reward reading. There are parts of Mr. Lowenthal's German section that cannot help but summon recollections of Feuchtwanger's marvelous novel of the court Jew in Germany, "Power", or as it was published in England, "Jew Suss". We read of the emergence of this type into the German principalities after the Thirty Years' War when, as Mr. Lowenthal has it, "Samuel Oppenheimer at the court of Vienna, Jost Leiberherrmann at the court of Berlin, Leffman Behrens at Hanover, paved the way for Moses Mendelssohn, for the salons of Fanny Itzig, Rahal Varnhagen, Henrietta Herz, for the Jewish 'renaissance'."

Perhaps it is too soon to say whether Lessing's patronage of Moses Mendelssohn, which burst open the intellectual ghetto gates of German Jewry, did more harm than good.

## Jewish Book Week

The seventh National Jewish Book Week opens today and will be observed until May 20. As in the past two years, the Boston Jewish Book Week Committee, in cooperation with the Boston Public Library, is sponsoring a meeting devoted to "The Jew in Literature," tonight, at the Lecture Hall of the Central Library. The speakers will be Milton E. Lord, Dr. Isaac Goldberg, Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Lee Friedman and Rabbi Harry Levi.

The Committee will also sponsor a radio broadcast during the week. A new edition of "Judaica", a list of books of Jewish interest in the Boston Public Library, largely augmented and brought up to date by Miss Fanny Goldstein, will be issued shortly.

## JEWISH TYPES



Russian Jew



Ghetto Child

—From the exhibition of Lionel Reiss's work, now on view

## ART

An exhibition of original drawings of "Jewish Types in Many Lands" by Lionel S. Reiss will be on view until May 21 at the Park Crescent Hotel, Riverside Drive at 87th Street. Shown for the first time in its entirety, the collection is made up of forty-seven pictures depicting Jewish types in eighteen European countries, in Asia Minor and in Africa. The show represents twelve years of work by the artist. It has been called by Benjamin de Casseres "a veritable Comedie Humaine of Judaism".

According to the artist, the exhibition was arranged to illustrate the contention that the Jew has assimilated himself into almost every environment in which he has found himself. In his portrayals of the Jews in many lands, Mr. Reiss has caught the subtle differences in physiognomies. There is a richness in the Palestinian drawings particularly; they reveal the vitality of Palestinian life. The sketches of the Polish student and the Galician Chassid illustrate the blending of the Slavic features with the death-defying asceticism of the truly religious Jew who has bought his right to his own ways at a terrific cost.

Mr. Reiss's art is enhanced by his knowledge of human beings. This collection of drawings, while it reveals the dexterity of the artist's hand, also shows keen observation together with a comprehension of the nuances in Jewish life.

Several years ago when Mr. Reiss exhibited a collection of oils, water-colors, drawings and etchings under the title of "Europe's Vanishing Ghettos", he received interested

## THEATRE

Return Trip from the Warehouses

By RUTH BRICKEN STOLOFF

THE PRODUCERS who are bringing plays to Broadway this week have apparently learned from their mothers, sisters, wives and girl friends, the trick of making last season's wardrobe compete rather satisfactorily, at times, with "le dernier cri". In fact, one producer has reached way back in his "closet" and found something that he thought might go rather well for a spring or summer night. Tomorrow night will see five plays brought back from the past. It will be a test for the producers. We are eager to see whether or not they can be as successful as some of their female relatives.

"June Moon," the comedy by Ring-

Lardner and George S. Kaufman, which reveals the workings of Tin Pan Alley, will be brought to the Ambassador Theatre. In the cast will be Harry Rosenthal, Fred Irving Lewis, Ross Hertz, Emily Lowry, Edith Van Cleve, Thomas Gillen and possibly Lee Patrick. . . . "Of Thee I Sing", last year's Pulitzer Prize play, will return to the Imperial Theatre with the original cast, including William Gaxton, Lois Moran and Victor Moore. . . . Elmer Rice is bringing "Counselor-at-Law", his drama success of last season, with Paul Muni in his original role, to the 46th Street Theatre. . . . "When Ladies Meet", the Rachel Crothers comedy hit, opens at the Royale Theatre. . . . "It's a Wise Child", the oldtime David Belasco success, is to be revived at the Hudson Theatre.

The Friars Club will hold its annual Public Frolic at the New Amsterdam Theatre tonight. Lou Holtz, Jack Benny and Jay C. Flippen will be the chief performers, and Harry Rosenthal will arrange the music. A feature of the entertainment will be a sketch called "Memory Lane" with the following taking part: Irving Berlin, Lester Allen, Burns and Allen, Fanny Brice and Beatrice Lillie. . . . Michael Myerberg will present "Candide", based on the Voltaire masterpiece, at the Booth Theatre tomorrow night. A special orchestra score, written and arranged by Genevieve Pitot, dialogue by Ian Wolf, and a company of thirty, will be under the direction of Charles Weidman.

"The Fair Lady With Five Husbands", the new comedy by William Fulmah, is to be presented for one evening only, by the Dramatist's Workshop, at the 57th Street Playhouse, Tuesday night. The situation in the play arises from the variety of marriage and divorce laws in the United States. . . . The Players Club will present "Uncle Tom's Cabin",

comment from leaders in Jewish life as well as art critics. Ludwig Lewisohn wrote: "Your work seems to me to possess very high value not only as art but as history and I am grateful—as every one must be—for these records of the life and aspect of our people."

The drawings in the present exhibition are not for sale. They were loaned by the artist for educational purposes. He hopes that some institution of learning may hang them in a room as a permanent exhibition.

The work of five Jewish artists will be represented in an exhibition of prints, water-colors and oils, by contemporary Americans, at the ACA Galleries, 1269 Madison Ave., from May 15 until May 31.

These artists are: Hy Cohen, who is a life member of the American Water Color Society and whose work has been bought by the Brooklyn Museum; Louis Wolchownik, who is a member of the Water Color Club, but who is best known as an etcher; Aaron Berkman who has exhibited at the New School for Social Research; Irvin D. Hoffman, who has also exhibited at the New School; and Edmund Weill, whose water colors have been acquired by the Brooklyn Museum.

the historic dramatization of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel of slavery, on May 29. The theatre will be announced later. Otis Skinner will play Uncle Tom and Fay Bainter will be seen in the role of Topsy. The remainder of the company is in the process of casting.

The Fox Film Corporation announces the purchase of "Green Dice", the Saturday Evening Post story by Anne Cameron, as a starring vehicle for Will Rogers. Mr. Rogers is now working on "The Last Adam", based on the novel by James Gould Cozzens. . . . Carl Laemmle, president of Universal Pictures, has announced that D. F. Zeidman, well known Hollywood producer, will make two independent productions to be released as a unit of Universal's 1933-34 program. His initial Universal feature will be titled "Undine".

Jeanette MacDonald has been signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the singing role opposite Ramon Novarro in "The Cat and the Fiddle" to be screened from the current stage success. Miss MacDonald and Mr. Novarro are both in Europe filling concert engagements. . . . Robert Montgomery has been added to the cast of the South American drama, "Night Flight", in which John and Lionel Barrymore, Helen Hayes, Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and other screen celebrities will also appear. . . . Jean Harlow is the first of the long list of stage and screen stars to appear in the "Hollywood Revue of 1933" to go into production during June at M-G-M, under the direction of Edmund Goulding. Mr. Goulding has written a special number for Miss Harlow, entitled "Dream of Hollywood". . . .

Norman Taurog, director, Gene Fowler, writer and Benjamin Glazer, associate producer, are in New York conferring with Maurice Chevalier and Paramount executives on the French star's forthcoming production, "The Way to Love". . . . Marc Connelly, Broadway playwright of "Green Pastures" fame, has signed a contract to write for Paramount. . . . Columbia's features now in production are "Cocktail Hour", "Ann Carver's Profession", "Full Speed Ahead" and the "Fighting Ranger".

## Book of Jewish Knowledge

Jacob de Haas has completed his editorial work on "The Encyclopedia of Jewish Knowledge," shortly to be published in one volume by Behrman's Jewish Book House. This book will contain a compression of all Jewish knowledge and thought from earliest times until today as organized and simplified by fifty Jewish scholars and specialists who worked under the editorial direction of Mr. de Haas. This data has been compressed into 750 pages in which are treated subjects from archaeology to theology.

The Theatre Guild presents  
**The MASK AND THE FACE**  
By Luigi Chiarelli  
Adapted by W. Somerset Maugham  
Guild Thea., 52nd Street, West of B'way  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

The Theatre Guild presents  
**S. N. BEHRMAN'S COMEDY BIOGRAPHY**  
"... and in it INA CLAIRE. The combination seems to have been arranged in Heaven."—Gilbert Gabriel.  
AVON Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Even. 8:30  
Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:30

# Nazis Snatch from Jewish Children Milk, Medicine as Well as Tolerance

"I do not know what I shall do about my children. School has become a hell for them and they can't endure it any longer. My son simply refused to go back and sits brooding or wanders restlessly back and forth in the apartment or in the empty store. My daughter is still going to school. At least the teacher does not participate when her schoolmates annoy and torture her, and occasionally she even smiles at her. My wife and I tremble when she steals home. She does not say anything any longer, and we do not question her. We do not know what to tell them nor how to console them. What shall become of them if this persecution does not stop."

This is the report of a Jewish business man living in a German town of average size. Only three months ago he was content and busy in his store, proud of his German citizenship, of his respectable and lucrative business, of his well-educated children.

## Germany Wars on Children

A few days ago newspapers carried the announcement that a Catholic priest in Southern Germany proclaimed against the injustice done Jewish children in German schools. He made the following appeal: Don't torture children, Christians, remember the words of your Savior, who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me." If a Catholic priest protested in Germany, where Catholicism made peace with the Swastika by submission, what horrors must have occurred there to provoke him into raising his voice.

Germany is carrying on a war against children openly and without shame. They do not hesitate to state emphatically in their official documents that the great German nation has declared war against little Jewish children and that they are ready to continue the warfare against their little "enemies" with all the means in their power, even with hunger-blockades.

In the latest announcement from Dr. Meinhäuser, the commissioner of state for the city school council in Berlin, the following decree was handed down:

So long as the percentage of the Jewish pupils at public schools surpasses the one percent of the total population, no economic assistance may be granted to the Jewish pupils.

The great German Reich is indeed struggling for her honor and her existence.

## Deprived of Food, Medicine

Hungry, undernourished Jewish children are deprived of their food, while medicine is withheld from boys and girls suffering from tuberculosis and rickets. Everything is

permitted in the holy war of the Third German Reich, including the embezzlement of Jewish taxpayers' money.

The Jews are facing actual starvation. It is no wonder that in their tormented minds the frantic thought arises: It would be better to starve and perish than to accept morsels from these hands.

But starvation is not the greatest cruelty from which they suffer. Jews in foreign countries and German Jews will contribute their last cent in order to give children milk and medicine. The question is how to protect them from mental torture. Their teachers jeer at them, their fellow pupils torment them and the little martyrs have to hear by the hour that they, their co-religionists and their parents are the plagues of human society and that their extermination is an ethical imperative. What will become of children in whose ears resound constantly "Your race is cursed, your father is a criminal, your mother is a convict, you're a born criminal." They come home to unhappy parents, themselves unable to reassure

or to help them. It seems that the only alternative to their becoming blunted and dull helots is that they become desperate criminals.

And yet even those who pronounce the death sentence on German Jews also play the pitiful role. They lament, they are querulous. Why? Because, by wounding the Jews, the offenders hurt themselves also. Loud complaints go up from the rulers of the Third Reich against the Jews of other nations for daring to protest and complain in the name of German Jews, for daring to think of boycotting German goods. Naturally the Jewish father and the Jewish mother, in London, in Paris, in Vienna, in Warsaw and Prague, as well as elsewhere, don't want to buy the products that emanate from hands that have hurt Jewish parents and Jewish children. The sight of every product "made in Germany" summons the picture of the sad faces of German Jewish children. But the rulers of the Third Reich actually complain because "those malicious Jews abroad" will not buy goods made in Germany.—From Die Neue Welt, Vienna.

# Lag Ba'omer, Festival of Joy, Celebrated Today

Today is celebrated the festival of Lag Ba'omer, which is the thirty-third day within the period beginning on the second day of Passover and ending with the feast of Pentecost. Legend claims that among other reasons for celebrating this day is the fact that it is the anniversary of the first fall of manna upon the Israelites in the desert after their flight from Egypt.

The omer is the sheaf of the first-fruits which the Israelites were commanded to bring to the priests as an offering to be continued for 49 days. The word Lag stands for the numeral 33.

Lag Ba'omer is celebrated as a semi-festival, but there is no special ritual for this day. Lag Ba'omer is, however, the only day within the 49-day period when marriages may be performed, swimming indulged in and hair cut. There are other relaxations in the rigid holiday code.

## "Scholars' Festival"

Various reasons have been given for this celebration, the origin of which has not been definitely established. The most common reason is that the plague, which raged among the disciples of Rabbi Akiba during

the 49-day period, ceased on that day, the thirty-third, for which reason it is also known as the "Scholars' Festival."

Cabalists attach peculiar importance to Lag Ba'omer. It is a tradition with them that Rabbi Simeon ben Yohai, the alleged author of the mystic work of the Zohar, died on that day and that before his death he revealed many secrets to his pupils. The day is therefore also called "Hillula de-Rabbi Simeon ben Yohai." The term "hillula" (wedding) points to the harmonious union of all the world, believed to have been consummated at the death of that great Rabbi. The day is celebrated with illuminations because, according to this belief, at the death of Rabbi Simeon the world was filled with light.

School children are given bows and arrows to play with on that day in accordance with the saying in the Zohar that a bow of many colors will appear in the sky immediately before the coming of the Messiah. The bow with which the children play on that day thus symbolizes the prayer of the Jews that the bow of redemption shall appear.

# Clemenceau Paved the Way for Hitler, Says Church Peace Union Head, Just Back

Dr. Atkinson Asserts Jews Are Looked on as Scapegoats for All That Goes Wrong—Calls Hugenberg a Bigger Man But "Handsome Adolf" Is Master of Mob, a la Jimmy Walker

Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Church Peace Union, attended the executive meeting of this world-wide organization in Berlin in the middle of February, and he has returned with information that throws new light on the German chaos. Dr. Atkinson speaks about National Socialism with scholarly detachment. Since his special field is the peace work of the churches, his views on the German clergy are of particular interest.

"When I was in Berlin," he said, "the majority of the German Protestant clergy subscribed to the tenets of the Nationalist Party of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, although not a few ministers belonged to the Social Democratic Party. The Catholic clergy was solidly behind the Center Party. The majority, both among Protestants and Catholics, was against Hitler and it was predicted that he would last only a few months. The Conservatives seemed to be convinced that the Nazi interregnum would soon give way to the rule of Dr. Hugenberg, whom they

considered the power behind the throne.

## Hitler "Unimpressive"

"While I did not speak to Hitler, I saw him at a parade in the company of Fieldmarshal von Hindenburg and of Dr. Hugenberg. He looked unimpressive in the company of the two men who are giants in their fields."

After the Nazis' coming to power, Dr. Atkinson saw great excitement and the signs of nationalistic exaltation in the streets of Berlin, Munich and Dresden, but naturally did not see any Jew beaten on any of the main highways he frequented.

Hitler is giving his admirers plenty of circus, according to Dr. Atkinson, and promises them also bread. He has thrown the Jews in front of the hungry lions, while the audience is applauding madly.

"Even the Women's Auxiliary of the Nazis," Dr. Atkinson said, "is passing resolutions to the effect that the Jews conspired with Germany's enemies to impose the Treaty of Versailles on the Reich."

## The Jew as Scapegoat

The Jewish question, according to him, is linked up with the shame of Versailles. The Jew must be killed for it—figuratively speaking. If he escapes, he must be killed for being a Socialist, or if he is not a Socialist, then he must be killed for being a capitalist.

Dr. Atkinson does not think that the number of physical atrocities against the Jews could have been very large. The worst atrocities are those which victimize the Jew economically. In small towns Nazis are canvassing the Gentiles, warning them to shun the Jews if they do not want to be placed beyond the pale.

Dr. Atkinson thinks that Clemenceau bears greater responsibility for Hitlerism than Hitler himself. Hitler took advantage of the Messianic expectation of the Germans, chafing under the humiliation of Versailles. They had accepted Wilson as their prophet and were forsaken by the proclaimer of the fourteen points. Then came Hitler, who promised the Germans to enforce the Wilsonian creed, so far as it affected the plight of the Reich.

Has Dr. Atkinson brought with him the impression that the Germans are preparing for a new war?

## She Knows What She Wants

"The Germans are determined to get back everything they have lost by peaceful means, if they can, or by force, if it cannot be done otherwise. The Reich is now animated by a new determination to see things through in an aggressively nationalistic way. Before the Nazis' coming Germany did not know where she stood, and she was undecided whether to be courageous or submissive. While the crowds I saw did not impress me as particularly warlike, they did seem to me like excellent material for being moulded into any shape. Although Germany's problems could be solved, I am apprehensive that neither the Reich nor its neighbors are just now in a frame of mind to adjust their difficulties in a peaceful way."

Even though Dr. Atkinson was not impressed by Hitler's personality, he gives him credit for his ability to handle crowds. He knows how to flatter the man in the street and how to keep himself in the public eye. Germany's drummer-up of racial passions reminded him in this respect of New York's erstwhile playboy, Jimmy Walker. Hitler, too, loves theatricality. He seldom travels in trains; he prefers to fly. He changes his clothes half a dozen times a day, and cultivates his appearance, so as to be worthy of his name: "Der schoene Adolf" ("Handsome Adolf"). Wherever Hitler appears there is a parade and young girls in white dresses are on hand to give him a bouquet. He is a great kisser of children, especially of those wearing soldiers' uniforms, and he knows the value of the smile and frown on the lips of men in the public eye.

# Tel-Aviv Is Planning In Terms of Future

(J. T. A. Mail Service)

TEL-AVIV—This all-Jewish city, which was little more than a sand dune before the war, is aiming at the goal of a population of 100,000; its present population is around 60,000. Many share the belief that it will reach its goal in the near future.

Co-incidentally, plans to anticipate the growth by continuing to lay out the city in a modern manner are being considered. In 1927, the late Sir Patrick Geddes, designer of the Hebrew University, formulated a municipal plan for this city. Later a more comprehensive plan was approved. Nevertheless, no steps toward the fulfillment of either plan was ever undertaken. However, municipal authorities are now seriously considering the execution of a planned town. According to that which is being considered, Tel-Aviv is to be divided into three residential zones, two industrial zones, a commercial zone, etc. Provision is also to be made for large public gardens and open spaces



This drawing was made at a recent celebration of Lag Ba'omer, in Meron, Palestine, by Lionel Reiss, American artist whose work is now on exhibition in New York.

# Starve, Humiliate, Degrade the Jew, Nazi Pressure in Law and Slogan

(Continued from Page 2)

the case can be laid. In the early days of the anti-Semitic movement many German lawyers, believing that the anti-Semitic wave was transitory, helped out their Jewish colleagues, but the number of Germans willing to associate themselves professionally in any way with Jews becomes less and less as it becomes increasingly evident that such "fraternization" may be costly.

## No New Job, No Emigration

At the very best, the new decree will throw thousands of professional German Jews out of work. It is hard to see how they can ever recuperate. It is difficult for anyone today to emigrate, and it is particularly difficult for a German lawyer, doctor, or school teacher to establish himself in his own profession in a foreign country. Families are therefore faced with ruin.

Jewish physicians can not be reached by any such general measure as the one which shuts Jewish lawyers out of the courts, but the campaign against them is just as sinister. They are debarred, first, from occupying positions either as chiefs or assistants in any state, provincial, or municipal hospital, sanatorium, or other institution for the care of the ill. This decree, which applies throughout all Germany, meant that some of Germany's most eminent physicians were dismissed from their posts from one day to another, often after thirty years of distinguished service. In Munich, for instance, Professor Oberdorfer, head of a Department of Pathological Anatomy, Professor Neubauer, head of a Department of Internal Medicine, and Professor Mandelbaum, head of a Zoological Department, all men against whose professional competence or ethics no word has ever been spoken, were dismissed at once. In Munich alone—which has not a large Jewish population—twenty assistant physicians were dropped. In Berlin 228 institution physicians were dropped in one day.

These men are still on pension lists, but it is a question whether the Hitler government intends to maintain the pension service instituted by the Republic. If it is abolished, the older men dropped from official positions in every town in Germany, will be ruined. Most of them cannot go into private practice; the experience of many years has not fitted them for it. Further scientific work is closed to them, because the public institutions with laboratories will not let them work.

## How Boycott Against M.D.s Works

A great German institution is the Krankenkasse—the semi-public system of sickness insurance which takes care of the health of some eighty percent of the German population. Barred from cooperation with this institution, the general German physician finds it difficult to live at all. All Jews have already been barred as control physicians in the Krankenkasse itself. Krankenkasse patients have not yet been forbidden to go to Jewish doctors, but a refined system has been worked out for persuading applicants for insurance money to patronize only Germans.

The applicant for insurance must go through two bureaus before he obtains the certificate entitling him to a physician's services. In each bureau he is asked whether he prefers a German or a Jew. If he says German, his card is stamped with a big red D. Since to say that you prefer a Jew is to make yourself a suspect in today's Germany, the authorities believe that they will accomplish the shouldering out of the Jewish doctors without a law.

It should perhaps be made clear that the Krankenkasse is not a state institution, but is one maintained by employers and employees, by percentage contributions on the basis of wages or salaries. But the Nazi government, in its attempt to achieve what it calls the "total state" has interfered as much in private as in public institutions. All professional organizations, trades unions, and employers' organizations have, like the various offices of the state, been put under dictatorship.

Thus, the various Medical Societies have been forced to dissolve their executive committees and reorganize under a Nazi dictator. The process invariably meant the shutting out of any Jewish members, so that in the purely private practice of medicine, in the purely professional societies, the Jewish doctor is an outcast.

## Jewish Medicines Tagged

Moreover a Nazi Doctors' Society has been formed (as well as Nazi vereins of Lawyers, Teachers, Students, etc.) which takes pains to publish in medical journals lists of medicines put out by Jewish firms and to encourage physicians to boycott these goods. The object is clearly to ruin such industries.

There is not a single Jewish physician in Germany who is not hit by these measures. Let us take a specific case. I have been treated at one time or another in Berlin by a physician of some international reputation, whose practice as a specialist is entirely private, and whose operative work is performed in a private clinic. He is a Jew. When I met him on my last visit to Germany he said: "If you hear of anyone in America who will give me a chance as an assistant in his office, let me know. 'I shall have to leave Germany.'"

I demurred. "Surely," I said, "you are not particularly injured by these measures."

He answered, "Of course I am!" First of all, I am a specialist. I derive most of my clients from other physicians. As things stand at present in Germany, a German doctor is literally afraid to recommend his patients to a Jew. Furthermore, I notice already that my old patients are leaving me for non-Jewish doctors. It is not that they are disloyal, or dissatisfied. Some of them have been my patients for many years. But they do not dare to buck public opinion."

## "I Am an Outcast"

"But the most important thing," he added, "is that my purely scientific work is made impossible. I have been working for six years on a matter which I had hoped to be able to present to the world this year. Do you realize that there is no medical society and no medical publication in Germany where I can expect a hearing? I am an outcast."

The physician I am quoting is a man in a peculiarly good position. The last words were spoken very bitterly. "I am an outcast." Hundreds and hundreds of men of science, whose lives have been devoted to one of the most exacting and selfless professions, who come from a race which has made distinguished contributions to German medicine today realize that they are outcasts in the only land they ever knew, from the only people whose language they speak.

I interviewed a physician in Munich, whose testimony about his own practice tallied almost exactly with that given above. This man was a soldier in the German army for four years and has every order which is given for distinguished service and for exceptional bravery under fire. When on the boycott day, S. A. men entered his office and put up in his window the derisive sign, "Jew!" he said: "For a thousand years it has been an honor to be a Jewish physician. What you have said, you have said, and I shall never take the sign down."

## What Germans Owe to Jews

Actually it remained there until his patients removed it.

Three German Jewish physicians have been Nobel Prize winners. To a German Jew world medicine owes the cure for syphilis, and to another German Jew the test by which it is diagnosed. I have not yet heard that the Nazi government has barred Salvaresan from medical remedies, but they may come to it.

Similar measures have been applied to Jewish teachers, journalists, musicians, and other artists. A wholesale purging of the public schools of Jews and socialists is responsible for a prolonged Easter vacation. Even were a few Jews to

slip into the public schools it is impossible to imagine how they could remain, compelled as they will be, to teach the doctrine of triumphant Aryanism.

## War on Jewish Journalists

All Jewish journalists have not been deprived of their positions, but the vast majority have, and those who remain do so on sufferance. In every newspaper office the responsible editor has been obliged to compile a list of Jewish employees, and to offer reasons why they should not be replaced by "Germans". Under no circumstances is

a Jew permitted in a leading position on the newspaper. Those who keep jobs as reporters, or in minor positions as critics realize that they are insecure and subject to maintaining "good behavior".

In the theaters, in the concert halls, the same "cleaning up" process has gone forward. Here it is difficult for the outsider to see who suffers most: the Jews or German culture. The blow to the German theater has been prodigious. Berlin, until recently probably the finest theater city in the world has been reduced at a blow to the rank of a

provincial town. I would certainly hesitate to say that this is because the Jews have been weeded out, or live in the fear of dismissal, although the Jewish names that flash into one's mind are certainly outstanding in the German theater: Reinhardt, Jessner, Elizabeth Bergner, Massary, Fallenberg, Ernst Deutsch, Koertner. But the point, I think, is that neither art nor science flourish under a system which believes that a political faith can be the measure of all things. As a Jewish physician remarked to me:

"I do not know how to cut a cancer out in harmony with the national revival. I do not know how to cut it out in a German way or a Jewish way, but only in the right way—and the right way is determined by quite other standards."

## The Jewish Artist

The Jewish artist sometimes survives, but always under conditions which are humiliating in the extreme. Eric Kleiber, a Jew, was finally allowed to direct Parsifal in Berlin. But Klemperer and Bruno Walter had concerts cancelled. The Jewish director who made the Municipal Opera in Berlin one of the glories of Germany was summarily dismissed.

And it has now been determined that anyone with a single Jewish grandfather or grandmother is, for purposes of discrimination, a Jew!

For a foreigner, and particularly for an American, Frenchman or Englishman, the astonishing thing about this whole procedure is the small amount of civil courage which has been shown. It is out of the question that the campaign against the Jews in the professions is accepted by all non-Jewish professional colleagues! On the contrary many, many Germans said to me: "This business makes me ashamed to call myself a German." Precisely the most distinguished Germans in the learned professions are those who regret it most. But where is a voice raised!

I nominate for the Hall of Fame Professor Sauerbrunn, of the Charité in Berlin, who steadfastly refused to dismiss his Jewish head physician or his two assistants. I nominate for the Hall of Fame the seven people, who in a mass meeting of five hundred stage artists in Munich voted for the measure! I nominate for the Hall of Fame Professor Furtwaengler, who in an open letter to Dr. Goebbels of the Reichspropaganda bureau, pleaded that quality be made the measure of art rather than race. (Incidentally the German radio broadcast Dr. Goebbels' reply to Professor Furtwaengler, but not Professor Furtwaengler's letter!) I nominate for the Hall of Fame Hans Pfitzner, the composer-conductor, who protested in an open letter to Adolf Hitler against the cancelling of Bruno Walter's concert. These men stand out, a few lone figures of protest, in a culture whose servility is the astonishment of the whole world!

## Jewish Savant Seeks Stratosphere Record

Dr. Abram Joffe One of Five  
Scientists to Rise in  
Soviet Balloon

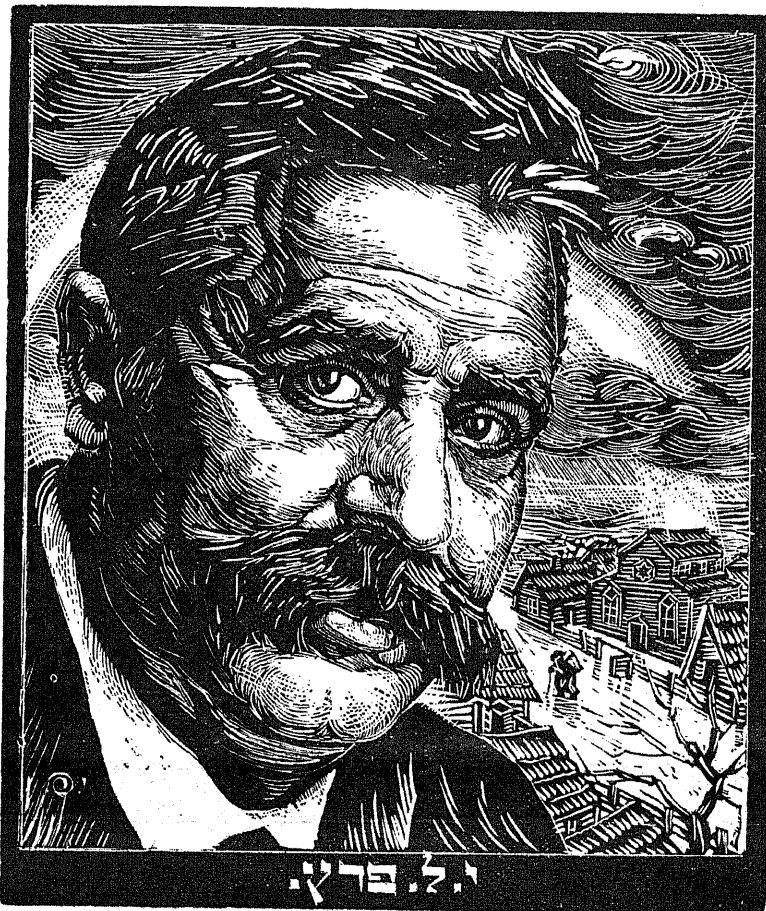
(J. T. A. Mail Service)

MOSCOW—Dr. Abram Joffe, the world-famous Russian-Jewish scientist, will be one of the five Russian scientists who will attempt a flight to the stratosphere from Russian soil next month.

In a specially-designed and constructed balloon, which, with all the scientific equipment which will be used on the flight for observatory purposes, is exclusively of Soviet material and manufacture, the party will seek to rise above the record set by Professor Piccard, Swiss scientist, and to remain in the stratosphere for twelve hours.

Dr. Joffe is the founder and director of the Leningrad Physico-Technical Polytechnic Institute. His scientific works in the fields of physics, and particularly his research in the mechanical and electrical properties of crystals, have won him wide renown.

## Persecution Made Peretz a Poet, He Wrote in Letters Just Found



—From woodblock by Isaac Friedlander

The eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Isaac Leibush Peretz, Yiddish poet and dramatist, is now being celebrated in Jewish literary circles throughout the world. He was born in Poland on May 18, 1852; he died there on April 3, 1915, more than eighteen years ago. In accordance with Jewish practice, the anniversary of his death has also recently been celebrated.

His influence as founder of modern Yiddish literature, as moulder of the Yiddish language, as interpreter of Jewish life, as well as his manifold social activities are recalled and emphasized everywhere, in the Yiddish press all over the world, particularly in his native Poland.

Born into an anti-Chassidic family, Peretz nevertheless became the poet of Chassidic life, achieving the height of his literary career in the stories and plays of that genre. Among his most popular works are "Monish" (mystic ballad); "The Metamorphosis of a Melody" (story) and the plays, "The Golden Chain" and "Night on the Old Market Place." "The Golden Chain" was produced in New York by Maurice Schwartz in his Yiddish Art Theatre.

## Widely Translated

Poet, story-teller, playwright, essayist, critic, columnist and translator, Peretz achieved a place in modern Yiddish literature equalled only by the position in letters won by Mendele Mocher Seforim and Sholem Aleichem.

His works, written mostly in Yiddish and partly in Hebrew, have been translated into Russian, German, French, Spanish, English, Polish, Swedish, Hungarian, Roumanian, Esperanto and others.

Of great interest to the understanding of the versatile personality of Peretz are two of his letters which were recently discovered in Poland by Isaac Bernstein, now at work on a biography of Peretz.

Both are dated at the time (1888-1889) when Peretz lost the right to practice law because he was accused of conducting Socialist and revolutionary propaganda, the accusation having been based mainly on the fact that his songs became popular among the Jewish working classes.

## Suffered Discrimination

The letters reveal the poet's discouragement, although the world knew him as usually buoyant. Peretz is shown to have been terribly embittered and at a loss where to turn. Of particular timeliness is that note in the letter which shows how his plight resembled that of Jewish lawyers in Germany today, almost thirty-five years after the letters were written.

With particular emphasis Peretz points out that the local authorities knew of his innocence, but that despite their conviction they were afraid to intervene on his behalf with the Czarist Minister of Justice. "What can we do," he says, "if it now became a shame and a disgrace to intercede for the children of Abraham?"

## Then Became a Writer

Both letters were addressed to his cousin Moses Altberg in the city of Plotzk. They are the only ones that remained with the Altberg family. Other letters to the Altbergs were destroyed during the many raids made by Czarist police in the Altberg home, a centre of the revolutionary independence movement of radical Polish and Jewish youth before the World War.

That period in Peretz's life (1889) incidentally marked the turning point in the life of the Polish-Jewish provincial lawyer, who, from then on, dedicated himself entirely to his prose and poetry, which have given him a foremost place in Yiddish letters.

Peretz was born eighty-one years ago next Thursday in Zamoscz, Russian Poland.

## John Haynes Holmes Gets Gottheil Medal

Zeta Beta Tau 1932 Awards Made at Boston Banquet—"Old Timers" Meet Here

The Reverend John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church, New York, has been awarded the Zeta Beta Tau Gottheil Medal for the year 1932. This medal is given annually by this fraternity, the oldest and largest Jewish college fraternity in America, to the American who has done the most for Jewry, during the year for which the recognition is given.

Although Zeta Beta Tau annually presents the Gottheil Medal, its recipient is selected by the vote of a committee of editors of the Anglo-Jewish press of the United States.

The presentation took place last night in Boston, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, at a banquet which is the "key" affair of over forty held the same evening in various cities throughout the United States. These functions are held annually in May on what is known in Zeta Beta Tau as "Old Timers' Day."

The Gottheil Medal was established in honor of Professor Richard J. H. Gottheil of Columbia University, an outstanding leader in Jewish, American and international culture. For many years, Dr. Gottheil was national president of Zeta Beta Tau. The medal was first awarded, for the year 1925, to Dr. Stephen Wise of New York City. For 1926 it was received by David Brown of Detroit. It was next awarded to Aaron Sapiro of California for 1927. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago received the fourth medal for 1928. Felix M. Warburg of New York City was the recipient for 1929 and it was awarded to Governor Herbert H. Lehman for 1930. No award was made for 1931.

In connection with the Boston "key" affair of its national program, Zeta Beta Tau is conducting, at the Copley Plaza Hotel, a three-day convention in which twenty-four of its Eastern units are participating.

Here in New York "Old Timers' Day" was celebrated at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where a ball was given by the Metropolitan Alumni Club of Zeta Beta Tau.

## Brith Abraham Will Hold Parley Today on Nazi Peril

The Independent Order Brith Abraham will hold a special conference this afternoon at the Hotel Pennsylvania to consider further steps to combat discrimination against the Jews of Germany. Resolutions calling upon the American Government to aid, will be offered at the conference, which was called by Isadore Apfel, grand master of the order.

## FRIEND OF JEWRY



John Haynes Holmes

## Appointed South Africa's Trade Envoy to Palestine

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JOHANNESBURG, May 12—Michael Haskel has been appointed honorary commissioner of South Africa in Palestine, it was announced today. Mr. Haskel's duties will be to assist South Africans trading or residing in Palestine and to encourage commerce between the two countries. He will leave for Jerusalem soon to take up his new duties.

The new commissioner is one of the South African Jewish community's best known figures and has been active in Zionist work for many years.

## Life in Palestine Creative And Purposeful, Says Jaffe

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

MONTREAL, May 12—Palestine is the only country in the world where life that is creative and purposeful can be viewed, Leib Jaffe, noted Zionist leader who is visiting Canada in the interests of the Keren Hayesod, declared at a reception in his honor here. Mr. Jaffe told of the development of the country in recent years and said that forty new industries have been established in Palestine in the past two years.

Discussing the German situation, A. J. Freiman, president of the Zionist Organization of Canada, commented, "Hitler has turned more Jews to Zionism than many Zionist propagandists."

## B'nai Brith Prepares To Fight Anti-Semites

(Continued from Page 1)

had ultimately been agreed upon by all three, but that this agreement had broken down because of differences of opinion as to procedure. The B'nai Brith, after this division, had continued to cooperate with the American Jewish Committee and has recently made efforts to draw the three bodies into cooperation again. Such efforts will be continued, it was said, until unity is achieved.

The new foundation at the Chicago institution is entirely self-supporting, it was revealed. It was established at the request of Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University. Rabbi Jacob Singer, of Chicago, is volunteer director of the project which several rabbis, congregations, B'nai Brith lodges and communities in the vicinity have agreed to support.

Possibility of a whole chain of Hillel foundations in universities throughout the country, in addition to the nine already in existence, was discussed at the meeting.

## Non-Jewish Condemnation Expressed by Newton Baker

Informal expressions of sympathy with American Jews in their anxiety over the fate of their brethren in Germany were voiced at a private meeting of the National Conference of Jews and Christians here. Following reports by James G. MacDonald, president of the Foreign Policy Association, and others, Newton D. Baker, a co-chairman of the conference, spoke briefly.

"I feel quite sure that I express on behalf of both Catholics and Protestants our warm sympathy for American Jews, who are especially grieved at these reports," Mr. Baker said.

A committee will be formed by the conference to obtain information on the situation.

Resolutions condemning the Nazi methods in Germany were adopted at the annual conference of the New York City Congregational Church Association.

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## ELECTED



Rabbi Elias Margolis, of Mount Vernon, elected for the following year as president of the Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary, succeeding Dr. Mordecai N. Kaplan

## Jews on Nazi Borders Feel Growing Menace

(Continued from Page 1)

High Commissioner urging the desirability of increasing the number of certificates of admission to Palestine to the maximum extent possible. The Joint Foreign Committee was created by the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association to represent British Jewry in foreign matters. Recently it was announced that the committee would be enlarged to make it representative of all phases of British Jewish life.

## PERSONAL NOTICES

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## Distrust Nazi Pledge Of Peace-Lovejoy

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

BALTIMORE, May 12—The official declarations of pacific intentions on the part of Germany under the Hitler regime, and the reassuring speeches of the "propagandists who now are being sent to America and elsewhere," may be regarded as no more than words and "scraps of paper," Dr. Arthur O. Lovejoy, professor of philosophy at Johns Hopkins University, said in a lecture here.

"Nothing that is known of the character and political methods of Herr Hitler encourages the belief that he is more sensitive about scraps of paper than Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg," Dr. Lovejoy said.

This remark occurred in the course of a dissertation on "Hitlerism," spiced with sharp phrases, in which the present National Socialist Chancellor was described as a menace to the peace of Europe.

## Hitler and the German Theatre

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 12—If Hitler continues his restrictions against Jewish theatrical stars, declares the Yorkshire Press, the German people who love the theatre and opera will find themselves before long forced to stay at home and twiddle the dial on the radio trying in vain to tune in on some good programs.

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# Jewish Daily Bulletin

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## EDITORIALS

### Guest Editorial

By DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN

Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York City  
(The editor extends his hospitality this week to Rabbi Schulman's views, without claiming or disclaiming responsibility for them.)

The meeting of the American section of the Council of the Jewish Agency, last Saturday night, was very important. The Resolution adopted at that meeting, presented by the representatives of the Zionist Organization, and amended in a few places by the non-Zionists, was unanimously adopted. As soon as I heard the Resolution read, I immediately felt that I ought to second it and advocate its adoption. The



Rabbi Schulman

assurance of the distinguished visitor from England, that it will be presented to the Executive of the Agency in London and that every effort will be made to adopt it as the policy of the Agency, was very encouraging. The Resolution, by this step of bringing before the World Tribunal the desperate situation of our Jewish brethren in Germany and in other lands, where they are oppressed and persecuted. More is involved. This Resolution, if made effective, will bring home to the imagination of the Jewish people all over the world, the necessity for unprecedented sacrifice for the sake of our brethren. And I do not doubt that sympathy will express itself in gifts of money, even if people have to cut to the bone their expenses for their own families. We cannot help our brethren much by speeches or agitations. We can help them by wise action and by practical pecuniary aid, which will enable many to survive their economic destitution and will help many refugees to find a new home.

There would still be more involved in such brave action of the Agency. The Agency, as I said in an interview after my return from Europe last Fall, has great potentialities, not merely for promoting Jewish settlement in Palestine, but for becoming the representative body that, in world affairs, may speak efficiently for world-Jewry. It is well known that I am an uncompromising non-Zionist in my Jewish philosophy of life, that I do not subscribe to what is called Jewish Nationalism. And yet I believe that what we need today is unity and perfect co-operation of all elements of Jewish life. And it is a conviction to which I have come, after serious thought, that by the hand of the united work in Palestine despite the fundamental differences in theory between Zionists and non-Zionists, Jewish unity may be created, so that Nationalist and non-Nationalist Jewry, work together to help Jews all over the world. Our theoretical differences in outlook upon Jewish life will continue. The solution of the problems they imply must necessarily be left to the future. Such differences of opinion and problems will have to be threshed out even in Palestine itself. Today, the insistent demand is for

### Helping the Jews of Germany

The question as to what constructive measures can be taken to alleviate the suffering of German Jewry requires prompt decision and immediate action. Tens of thousands of Jews in Germany have been deprived of their livelihood. More than twenty thousand German Jewish refugees have fled to Switzerland, Holland, France, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. Jewish communities outside Germany have taken care of those refugees within their precincts to the best of their ability. But their resources will soon be exhausted. France has been more generous than any other country, not only by opening its doors but also by permitting the refugees to obtain employment, contrary to the existing regulations regarding aliens. However, a gigantic effort surpassing in magnitude any previous one, will be required to cope with this situation.

It was to this problem that a meeting of the American members of the Jewish Agency for Palestine addressed itself recently. Following speeches delivered by d'Avigdor Goldsmid, the distinguished Jewish leader, and Dr. Maurice Hexter, member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, a significant resolution was adopted by the American members of the Agency. It called upon the Executive to approach Great Britain to make possible the immediate admission to Palestine of the maximum number of Jews fleeing from persecution. It asked also that Great Britain formulate, in co-operation with the League of Nations, a program for international action, and that a commission, including representatives of the United States, should, together with Great Britain and the Jewish Agency, find the means to finance the settlement in Palestine of the expatriates.

The appeal to the League of Nations, and the efforts to bring about an international loan are a forceful reminder of Theodor Herzl's conception of the Jewish problem. The Jewish problem, according to Herzl, was an international problem which could not be solved by purely Jewish efforts but required the cooperation of the governments of the world. It is significant that the thesis that sounded revolutionary three decades ago and met with such vehement opposition, is apparently acceptable today not only to Zionists but to non-Zionists as well.

Whether the Jewish Agency for Palestine should call a conference to initiate this effort, or whether the Jewish Agency should combine with other leading Jewish organizations to give the broadest possible basis to the measures to be taken in connection with the German situation,

unity in action, to help persecuted Israel. I see in the Agency the already created organ for the expression of Jewish solidarity. It can co-operate with all organizations. But if we have breadth of mind, a spirit of toleration, mutual respect and good-will within Jewry, we can develop the Agency into a powerful organization to represent the Jew, not only for the work in Palestine, but for many other enterprises which seek to defend, protect and to foster the right of the Jew to be himself and to live a free, dignified and happy life.



GERMANY: "But I'm still hungry, Herr Adolf!"

HERR ADOLF: "I'll declare another national holiday—parades—speeches, band music—millions of people—and a nice, fine auto-da-fe to top it all off!"

## Letters to the Editor

### A Question for Dr. Schacht

New York, May 8, 1933.

To the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin:

When Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German Reichsbank, landed in New York recently, he addressed the American people in part as follows:

Many people are trying to convince you that the present economic crisis is based on economic reasons. Don't you believe them. Our crisis is a moral one. Economic well-being will only return if a fair chance is given to every one. Instead, all forces are used to keep down the defeated. He is asked to pay but not allowed to earn.

This is truly a noble sentiment and well worth the attention of every government in these tangled times. But as one reads this statement again and ponders a bit on its source, one is inclined to ask several

is a question which must be decided in the near future.

### The Protest Parade

The street parade organized by the American Jewish Congress in New York and other cities gave expression to the indignation felt at the burning of books throughout Nazi Germany. The triumvirate of zealots ruling Germany today—Hitler, Goering, Goebbels—seem to be making every effort to obliterate all the prestige gained by German culture, the arts and sciences. Major General Ryan, Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State; Dr. Stephen S. Wise and other speakers effectively refuted the many explanations offered by official and other defenders of the indefensible conduct of the Nazis.

Until Germany begins to undo the wrong it is inflicting on its Jewish citizens, public opinion will continue to be deeply stirred by this return to barbarism on the part of a nation which heretofore, has been one of the most cultured in the world.

questions. And these questions will have to be answered clearly and without qualification before we can be expected to believe that only a sincere desire to be helpful to all, prompted the worthy doctor to utter these weighty phrases.

Does Dr. Schacht mean, for example, that even the defeated Jews, Socialists and Communists in Germany will be given an equal chance to earn a living according to their natural bent and abilities? Or are they beyond the pale in this respect? Or do they not count in Germany's great scheme of rejuvenation? Or what?

Again, if the crisis was caused by moral issues alone, why did Germany aggravate the already unsettled morality of the world by her unmoral reign of terror during March and April of this year? And why was it that the outraged moral sense of the rest of the world was the only force that induced Hitler and his crowd of inquisitors to put a soft pedal on their activities, even though by no means abandoning them? Or was the whole world not morally shocked? Or what was it, anyway?

Furthermore, does the wholesale dismissal of many of the world's most brilliant educators, depriving professionals of their means of existence, the restriction of non-Nazi business men in every direction, the exclusion of "non-Aryans" from higher education, the instigation of race hatred and the use of brutal force to reduce a helpless minority to abject terror—does all this come within the realm of action to "keep down the defeated" and expecting them to "pay without being allowed to earn"? Or does it not? And how does it work out in Germany?

And there is still another question. Does the sentiment before quoted apply only to Germany's international affairs—to her relations with her conquerors—or does it apply with equal force to her internal behavior? Or could it be that Germany has developed one set of mor-

als for domestic use and an entirely different set of moral standards for "export" or international purposes? And what constitute the German moral standards?

It must be said, in all frankness, that Dr. Schacht's fine speech is as yet merely a collection of words well strung together and uttered with an almost convincing fervor—almost, but not quite. Perhaps Dr. Schacht will develop his theme for the benefit of those who have had grave doubts about Germany's intentions and aims—and who still have, regardless of all the denials, protestations and puffed yammering that has been streaming out of Berlin for several weeks.

We hope—nay, we strongly urge the doctor to explain, because try as we may we cannot "coordinate" his speech in any least particular with Hitler's past, present and even contemplated actions and utterances.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) E. F. PINNER.

May 10, 1933.

To the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin:

In last Sunday's issue you published a letter from Morris M. Wolff of Montgomery, Ala., expressing his opinions on Samuel Leibowitz in particular and the Negro question in general.

I do not doubt that Mr. Wolff sympathizes with the afflicted Jews of Germany; however, but is there any reason why injustice in Munich should be condemned and injustice in Montgomery should be condoned? Those seven black boys standing in the shadow of the electric chair, the victims of mob hysteria and perjured testimony, should challenge our sympathy and enlist our aid to the same degree as the victims of the Brown Terror.

Mr. Wolff blames Samuel Leibowitz for arousing anti-Jewish prejudice, but he overlooks the part Rabbi Goldstein of his own city of Montgomery has played by presiding at protest meetings and championing the cause of the Scottsboro boys in various other ways. As a result, Rabbi Goldstein has lost his pulpit. But after all, it is a small thing to sacrifice a rabbi and to dishonor the Biblical ideals of justice and humanity, if only the Jews of Montgomery can convince their Gentile friends and customers that they are regular fellows and not "nigger lovers".

Sincerely yours,  
ABRAM VOSSEN GOODMAN,  
Cumberland, Md.