

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN



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Nazi Propaganda Invasion of United States Exposed

Adler Group Names Policy Committee; Conference Today

Delegates of 38 Bodies Affiliated With American Jewish Committee to Meet

B'NAI BRITH MOVE O.K.'d

Committee Favorable to Fraternal Order's Bid for Concerted Action

A special committee of the American Jewish Committee has been appointed in connection with the situation of the Jews in Germany, it was learned yesterday, to fill the need for a small body to make prompt decisions and take speedy action. The new committee known as the committee on policy is headed by Joseph M. Proskauer, former Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and has already held several meetings.

The other members of the committee are Judge Irving Lehman, Roger W. Straus, Lewis L. Straus and Sol M. Stroock. Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee, and Judge Horace M. Stern, of Philadelphia, are ex-officio members.

The committee, as heretofore, it was learned, will work in full cooperation with the B'nai Brith and organizations affiliated or cooperating with them.

A conference of delegates of the thirty-eight organizations affiliated with the American Jewish Committee will take place this morning at 10:30 at the Federation Building, 71 West 47th Street, to consider the latest developments in the German situation.

"Several weeks ago, the American Jewish Committee convened a meeting of the representatives of the nineteen national Jewish organizations affiliated with the Committee, to whom a report was rendered of the steps which had been taken, or were being completed, in connection with the German situation," Dr. Adler said in his call to the organizations to participate in this conference. "These steps and the principles underlying them met with the approval of these organizations."

"In view of the greatness of the emergency, however, the Committee is desirous of having the benefit of the advice and cooperation of other organizations, in addition to those already affiliated with this Committee, whose work lies within the scope of the present emergency."

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

CINCINNATI, May 19—Alfred M. Cohen, president of the B'nai Brith, announced today that the American Jewish Committee had communicated, through Dr. Cyrus Adler, its president, hearty approval of the B'nai Brith's proposal for united action by the three national Jewish organizations and was prepared to send representatives immediately to a conference.

The American Jewish Congress, through Bernard S. Deutsch, its president, has informed him, Mr. Cohen said, that pending sessions of the Congress in Washington this week, (Continued on Page 11)

DR. CYRUS ADLER



President of the American Jewish Committee

JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER



Chairman of the Policy Committee of the American Jewish Committee

Jest Costs Berlin Jewish Doctor's Life, Following Tortures

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 19—Jewish doctors in Berlin are afraid to treat non-Jewish patients as a result of the case of Dr. Arno Philipstahl, a Jewish physician, which came to light today. Dr. Philipstahl was dragged from his office two hours after he had treated a Nazi woman. He was found murdered later in the day.

The woman, it was learned, had consulted Dr. Philipstahl and had boasted of her Nazi convictions. While prescribing medicine for her, the physician jokingly suggested that after taking the prescribed doses, she (Continued on Page 2)

INTENSE ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN PART OF HITLER PROGRAM HERE

German Oil Firm Heads, Jews, Forced to Resign

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 19—The entire Jewish management of the German Petroleum Company has been forced to resign, it was learned today. Among the directors forced to resign were E. Fickler, Carl Harter, Henry Nathan, Friedrich Reinhardt, Adolf Schmidt and S. Olmsen, as well as the officers of the company, Adolf Strauss, H. Bierwes, Siegmund Bodenheimer and Fritz Andrea.

Big Cigarette Firm, Controlled by Jews, Taken Over by Nazis

Garbaty Concern Hesitated to Obey Order to Fire All Non-Aryan Employees

CONFISCATION THREAT

Tighten Frontier Guard to Prevent Smuggling Out of Money or Jewels

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 19—The Nazi drive to oust Jews from every position in the industrial and business world struck the Garbaty concern, famous cigarette manufacturers, today. The proprietors of the concern were ordered today by the Nazi cell formed among their employees to dismiss all Jews in their employ. When the proprietors, who are Jewish, hesitated in fulfilling this demand, they were shown the official order of the National Socialist party to the Nazi cell instructing it to permit no Jews to remain with the firm. Among the employees who were thus unceremoniously ousted, were some who had been with the Garbaty concern for twenty-eight years.

The list of Jewish firms which have had to accede to demands such as these, grows daily. Many of the Jewish proprietors, in protest, pay their Jewish workers three or four months wages, liquidate their businesses and flee the country. Others merely hand the keys over to the Nazi cells and walk out.

Tighten Border Watch

The announcement yesterday, tightening frontier control, it was learned today, was particularly aimed against Jewish refugees and was intended to prevent the export of currency, valuable and documentary evidence about Nazi atrocities. It is coupled with a rigorous check on the accounts of Jews in German banks. Any Jew, withdrawing a substantial amount of cash from his bank is visited on the same day by members of the new political police and interrogated on why he has made the withdrawal.

He is also asked to produce the sum of money withdrawn as proof that it has not been smuggled out of the country. If he is unable to pro- (Continued on Page 11)

Hitler Workers in American Centers Laying Groundwork, in Speeches and Pamphlets—Jew-Baiters Definitely Expect Goebbels at Chicago Fair to Give Impetus to Campaign — Fichte Bund Leaflets Being Spread About in New York

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

An intensive anti-Semitic drive, backed by the National Socialist Party of Germany and spurred on by the success that organization has had there, is slowly gathering momentum in the United States as Nazi representatives in this country and Hitlerist sympathizers are busily engaged in laying the groundwork for a nation-wide propaganda attack on the Jews of America.

The propaganda will be two-fold in aim—to discredit the Jews in the minds and hearts of their fellow-citizens and to create a favorable attitude in this country to the program of Adolf Hitler and his cohorts in the Reich.

The anti-Semitic attack will be fought along two fronts. Nazi groups in this country, composed of ~~many~~ most of whom came here since the War, by widespread distribution of scurrilous and defamatory literature, by word of mouth and by other methods will seek to foment anti-Semitism in ever-widening circles. Organizations, avowedly not anti-Semitic, working in spheres higher than the Nazi groups can penetrate to bring about modification of the adverse Hitler sentiment in this country, are quietly seeking to align the more prominent native anti-Semites here under the Swastika banner and to exert their influence at the well-springs of public opinion against the Jews.

Both of these campaigns, which daily come closer to being out in the open, will receive their greatest impetus when the intense and fanatical Paul Joseph Goebbels, organizer of the impressive Election Eve demonstration in Germany and of the book-burning festival, arrives in this country some time this Summer ostensibly to visit the Century of Progress, Chicago World's Fair.

Goebbels Expected Here

Despite the emphatic denial of Rufus Dawes, president of the Century of Progress, that Dr. Goebbels would attend the exposition as an official of the German Government—a denial, incidentally, that "saved" Jewish Day and the support of Chicago Jewry outraged by reports from Berlin of Goebbels' visit—the Jewish Daily Bulletin has it on good authority that Goebbels, officially or unofficially, is planning to attend. At local Nazi headquarters, furthermore, the arrival of Goebbels is eagerly expected. Goebbels has dispatched Hans Weidemann, member of his staff, to this country to study the situation.

With his flair for organizing sentiment and his shrewd showmanship, Goebbels, after making contact with Americans of anti-Semitic leanings and enlisting their support, expects to apply the torch which he confidently believes will start an anti-Jewish conflagration in this country.

Among the novelties to which the

American public will be treated in this campaign, it was learned definitely, will be the "Talmudjude" which has long been familiar to the Jews in Europe and has been widely distributed by the Nazis in Germany.

Will Use Talmud Forgeries

The "Talmudjude", purporting to be a translation of passages of the Talmud by Rohling and Dr. Ecker, quotes sections allegedly teaching that it is permissible for Jews to practice usury, fraud and perjury in their dealings with non-Jews. Such eminent Christian Hebraists as Dr. Hermann Leberecht Strack and Dr. Franz Delitzsch have exposed these purported translations as baseless forgeries.

It is planned to flood the country with copies of this booklet, suitably illustrated in keeping with the best Nazi anti-Semitic practices.

Another piece of literature which will receive nation-wide distribution is already widely known to New Yorkers. Leaflets, printed by the "Fichte Bund" in Hamburg, and available there in quantities, according to the legend they bear, have been tossed into parked automobiles, thrust into the hands of pedestrians, placed in letter boxes and set on the counters in many stores during the last month. A complaint was made to the New York Public Library last week that copies of this leaflet were being inserted in books on the shelves of the library's branches.

This pamphlet, while berating the French and British as well, reserves its choicest epithets for the Jews, 300 of whom, it quotes the late Walter Rathenau as saying, rule the world.

Still another piece of literature,

122 Fifth Avenue (near 18th St.) New York City
Telephone: CHelsea 3-0651

Nazi Spirit, Entering Schools, Declares War on Young

Thousands of Children, 7 to 12, Degraded Before Aryan Chums

Youth Branded by Name Jew—For "Pure" German Children New Spartan Discipline—Creed of Force to Encourage Bullying—Opportunities in Higher Education Rapidly Being Closed—Policy Likened to That of Turning Schools Over to Football Teams

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

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(This, the third of a series of articles by Miss Thompson under the general title, "Hitler, the Menace", treats of the attempt to co-ordinate the schools and universities with the intolerant spirit of National Socialism.)

On the thirty-first of March, the day before the boycott of the Jews, all of the Jewish children in the public schools of Frankfurt, and thousands of Jewish children in other schools throughout the Reich, were picked out of their classes and sent home for an indefinite period. The Easter vacation followed immediately, and was extended until the first of May to permit the schools, like everything else in Germany, to be "brought into conformity" with the national revolution. As I write these lines it is not yet clear what provisions will be made for small Jewish children in the schools of the Third Empire. It is quite clear that there will be ruthless restriction of Jews from the high schools and universities, but presumably even Jewish children will be allowed to learn their A.B.Cs. The suggestion has been put forward in National Socialist circles that Jewish children be confined to certain schools only, and it is argued that in this case Jewish families will tend to settle only in certain communities around certain schools and thus a sort of modern ghetto will be established in fact, without the state undertaking to do so, formally.

With that little gesture on the thirty-first of March, the Third Empire made its first coup against the children, who, in the estimation of this writer, are going to be the most pitiable victims of the National revival.

There is an instinct amongst all parents, everywhere, to "keep things from the children"—that is to say, unpleasant things. Jewish parents who sent their children to school on the thirty-first of March were doubtless depressed, because the boycott as revenge for atrocity stories had already been announced, and it was already clear that tragedy faced most of the German-Jewish population. But the parents sent their children to school without misgivings.

What happened has been described to me by some parents, and by some children. When the classes were in their seats, the teacher came forward and asked the Jewish children to stand. Invariably they were a very small minority in the class. My little friend Hedwig told me that in her class of 46 children there were only three Jewish children.

"They didn't stand up right away," said Hedwig, "because they didn't know what the teacher was talking about. That isn't the way the day starts. So teacher called them out by name. In my class there were two boys and one girl."

"When they stood up, all the children in the class stared at them. Some children giggled. Then the teacher said that there was an order that children of Jewish parents would have to go home.

Jewish Girl Begins to Cry

"The girl in our class who is Jewish," said Hedwig, "is awfully smart. She's one of the best students. The teacher likes her, too. She wasn't afraid, and asked the teacher why they had to go home. Teacher said that it was just an order, and that they would probably all come back after the Easter vacation.

"But some of the children in the class laughed and one boy raised his hand and said that he knew why the Jewish children had to go home; it was because the Jews spread lies about Germany. And then one of the Jewish boys, his name was Bernard, said that he never did anything of the kind, and the Jewish girl in our class began to cry. And then the teacher told them to pack up their books, and they did, and they all went out of the room together. Our teacher, I think, did not like to tell them to go home. I think she felt awfully bad."

Victims of Co-ordination

Let us record among the victims of this National Socialist revolution described by its leaders as "extraordinarily disciplined, bloodless, and orderly," the thousands of Jewish children, aged from seven to twelve, who for the first time in their lives were thus publicly humiliated. Let us record the children who cried themselves to sleep, and who stormed at their parents, "Why, oh, why are we Jews?"

"My family," said a Jewish mother to me, "has been in Germany since the sixteenth century.

We have always been assimilationists. I was brought up amongst Gentile children; actually there has been much intermarriage in our family; we have much German blood. I have two children, a girl of sixteen and a boy of twelve. My husband is an attorney. Since he destroyed half a dozen French tanks in the war, he will be re-admitted to the bar. But I do not see how we can remain in Germany because of the children. The girl is not so difficult. I was thinking of sending her to England, anyway, to

learn English in a boarding school and now, I shall certainly do it. But the boy is too young for that. Since the boycott, I can do nothing with him. He alternates between fits of childish weeping and aggressiveness in which he threatens to go out and punch the noses of several former companions, who now jeer at him because he is a Jew. I do not

Socialists into supreme power, the reactionary tendency in German education was already asserting itself. It became evident when whipping was reintroduced in the schools.

Psychology Ignored

The theory that children cannot be trained without corporal punishment was retained in Germany long after it had been abolished throughout

DOROTHY THOMPSON, PORTRAIT STUDY



—Sketch by Ben Clements

know what to tell him. Normally, I would let him punch people who insult him, but under present circumstances, I am scared. My family has never known a ghetto, but I think I am beginning to feel like a ghetto Jew."

Soldiers 'Deliver' Children

In parts of Silesia, school children of nine and ten years were taken out of their classes by uniformed Storm Troopers and delivered to their families. Jewish children were told that they should send Gentile children or adults to school to get their report cards, and that they must not fetch them themselves.

But it is difficult to know whether to be more sorry for the Jewish or the German children under the new school regime. National Socialists say that the aim of the "new education" will be to create a modern Sparta. Beginning with the fostering in little ones of race arrogance, nothing will be left undone which will create "Wehrgeist"—the military spirit. The introduction of the "leader principle" means in plain English the re-introduction of the servile-bully spirit; each child is to obey an appointed leader "blindly" (blind obedience is repeatedly exhorted from his Storm Troops by the Leader, Hitler) but is to be compensated by being allowed to boss smaller children.

The whole of modern education, which is based on precisely opposite principles, on the attempt to create a cooperative spirit among children, and to create an individual who finds his inner freedom in considerate community with his fellows, is destroyed at a blow. Before the March elections put the National

most of the civilized world. The findings of modern psychology, whether of the schools of Freud, Adler, or Jung, are all ignored by contemporary German education, as being emanations of sick Jewish minds.

It must repeatedly be stressed that the National Socialist Revolution is consciously anti-humanitarianism is relegated to the scrap heap along with "liberalism" and "democracy". Just what they are going to do with the Christian religion, with humanistic religion abolished, is not yet clear. There is a great attempt being made by Nazi forces in the Protestant church to bring Christianity into line, along with everything else, and to create a new "aggressive" Christianity. So far, however, this attempt has shipwrecked on the opposition of Germany's more eminent theologians, who cannot be brought to believe that a crisis in the Christian church necessarily occurred at the exact moment that Mr. Hitler was elected Chancellor.

Individual Christians, however, have been "gleichgeschaltet", brought into line. Thus, the schools have been purged of those destructive spirits who believe that children should be educated on the principle of the new and sole commandment of the Gospels "that ye love one another."

Blow to School Reform

The policy of clearing out of the schools Jewish teachers and all teachers who are even paper members of the left parties, has, of course, been a blow to modern education, because the more modern and

Austrian Jews Feel Nazi Menace Closer

Must Close Shops Against Hitler Demonstrations; Government Powerless

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA, May 19—The Jews of Austria are greatly disturbed over the threatened approach of a Nazi regime here. There is no doubt that the Nazi movement here, emboldened by the success of the parent party in Germany, is growing by leaps and bounds and already constitutes as much of a menace here as the Hitler regime in Germany itself was only two years ago, or even less. The drawn and haggard faces of the Jews one meets, especially in Vienna, proclaim the fears of the Jewish community in Austria more eloquently than anything else could.

Austria is ruled today by a would-be dictatorship, but the government knows very well that it is only make-believe. Every election that takes place nowadays, in village and in town, is a triumph for the Nazis. The spell of Germany is becoming rapidly more powerful. Everybody knows that the government and the Heimwehr combined, are now only a small minority of the Austrian nation. The government is trying hard to whip up some public sentiment in its own behalf.

In spite of prohibitions, crowds of Hitlerites suddenly appear in the busiest shopping streets, thousands and tens of thousands of them and traffic is held up completely. This is called "going for a walk." Surely no government can stop peaceful citizens from going for a walk through the streets of their own city. There appear long lines of automobiles and motor-cycles, with occupants shouting and singing anti-Semitic songs, and slogans, whole districts are flooded with anti-Semitic pamphlets.

There are many Hitlerites among the police and they make no secret of it. The President of the police, Brandl, resigned recently over some trouble with the government and immediately went over to the Nazis. He has become the idol of the Austrian Fascists. Four other high police officials in Vienna joined the Nazi Party with him. New Nazi papers keep on appearing and they are snatched up by eager purchasers.

Already the economic ruin of Austria Jewry is being encompassed. Even if it was possible to do business, the incessant street demonstrations make it impossible. The surge of the shouting crowds outside the doors of the Jewish shops, menacing faces and fists keep likely customers away. No one can do any business with a howling mob outside; Jewish store-keepers are compelled to put up their shutters.

"Aggressiveness" Demanded

At present it seems certain that the Nazis will sweep the country. The Christian Socialist Party is losing most of its electorate, who are deserting to the Swastika. Even the old militant anti-Semitism of the Christian Socialists is regarded as insufficient in Austria. They are accused of resting on their oars and Hitlerite aggressiveness is demanded.

The Left Parties are breaking up. The once powerful Social Democratic Party is a corpse, and the Swastika army is making rapid strides at the expense of all other parties.

As a last resort, the Christian Socialists are trying to induce the Nazis to join them in a Coalition government. Negotiations have been going on for some time in Vienna and Berlin. They are willing to include the Nazis in the government, immediately, without holding elections first, notwithstanding the insignificant Nazi representation in the present parliament, and have the new government arrange the elections. But the Nazis are scornful of the offer and demand immediate elections, confident of a sweeping victory.

(Continued on Page 10)

Berlin Gushed Over Boy Prodigy, Cuts Concert, Demands Violin

Grisha Goluboff, 10-year-old concert violinist, is sad. He must part with his violin, an original Guarnerius, which was lent to him by the German firm of Wilhelm H. Hammig. For two years he has used it in all his performances. It is priced at \$25,000, but to young Grisha it is priceless. "It took me a year to break it in, to get the feeling of the instrument and to be able to render every intonation as I wanted to. To give it back means the loss of a year's hard work!"

Grisha at ten is well-poised, charmingly mannered and wholly unspoiled

He is sad too that he will not be able to appear with the Berlin Symphony, as he had been scheduled to, this summer. For that engagement has been cancelled. Grisha, you see, besides being a genius is a Jew. And Jews are not performing in Germany this season although last September they may, as Grisha did, have deserved an official reception with government officials and their wives falling all over themselves in their eagerness to tell him how much pleasure his playing gave them.

Dr. Hans Borchers, acting consul for Germany here, has denied that

case of loss would have been impossible. How would we have dared travel with an instrument of such value if it were uninsured?"

Roller-Skating His Play

Grisha was anxious to be off. The young prodigy, whose playing has moved critics to bursts of rapture, has a passion for roller-skating. He bowed charmingly and unaffectedly and went off for a few hours of fun such as any child of his age would enjoy. But young Goluboff has another side, a terrific urge for perfection in whatever he undertakes. He practises without being urged. Before making a public appearance he has, in fact, to be persuaded not to overtax himself. He is meticulous and exacting about his performances. Unless his playing is satisfactory to himself he hates to appear before an audience.

"The boy's going to suffer from the loss of the instrument," Mr. Noble said, after seeing Grisha out. "He is scheduled to appear at concerts in London, Paris, Vienna and other European cities. But he will have to appear without the instrument to which he has become attached. I tell you that is a severe loss to a musician of worth."

The firm which is demanding the return of the instrument, at first became interested in Grisha through Baron von Schlippenbach, who admired Grisha and realized what a genius he was. "No violin is too good for that boy to use," he told the firm's representatives.

"We do not care, however, to enter into any controversy about the violin's return," Mr. Noble stated. "I am taking steps to have it returned at once. As for Grisha, who knows? There may be another rare old violin which he will learn to use and love as he has learned to use and love his Guarnerius."

Hebrew Union College Exercises on May 27

Graduates to Be Ordained at Cincinnati Ceremony; Prizes to Be Given

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

CINCINNATI, May 19—Commencement exercises of the Hebrew Union College will be held in the College Chapel next Saturday.

Dr. Julian Morganstern, president of the college, will ordain the following as rabbis: David J. Seligson, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.; David I. Cedarbaum, Norman Gerstenfeld, Sidney M. Lefkowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Norbert L. Rosenthal, Chicago; Alexander S. Kline, Moses Cyrus Weiler, Cincinnati; Louis Joseph Cashdan, Detroit; Theodore H. Gordon, Minneapolis; David H. Wice, Petersburg, Va.; Milton L. Grafman, Pittsburgh, and Perry E. Nussbaum, Toronto.

The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Rev. Harry W. Ettelson, of Memphis, an alumnus of the class of 1904. Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber, of Chicago, member of the class of 1886, will pronounce the invocation. Rev. Dr. Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, will pronounce the benediction.

Honorary degrees will be conferred by Dr. Morganstern, who will also award the annual prizes.

Palestine Certificates Distributed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, May 19—The Jewish Agency has distributed certificates of entry to Palestine, from the quota assigned it by the Palestine Government, it was announced here at the Agency offices.

Pioneers (Chalutzim) received 1,850 certificates. Middle-class immigrants were granted 800, and 1,000 went to dependents.

Athletic Clubs Expel All Jews

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, May 19—Despite assurances to the contrary, all Jews were ordered expelled from membership in athletic clubs and sports associations here yesterday. The order includes former soldiers and children of Jews who died in action. Civil service regulations governing the dismissal of Jews from their positions had previously exempted these two classes.

"No Dowry, No Bride" Jewish Court Rules, Adding "Cohen Comes First"

"No dowry, no wedding," said Larry, who kept his bride and two hundred wedding guests waiting until midnight. He did not appear and the marriage was off. The "wedding" had been arranged by a matchmaker and Larry understood that he would receive a dowry of \$2,000 three days before the wedding. The bride's father, however, maintained that he was unaware that such an agreement had been entered into.

The disagreement was brought up before the Jewish Court of Arbitration. A reconciliation was attempted, but failed because the bride's father refused to provide the dowry demanded. The court then decided, basing its judgment on the Talmud, that Larry was justified in his refusal to go on with the wedding. The Talmud says: "Each man must give part of his property to his marriageable daughter."

Founded 13 Years Ago

This is but one of the thirty-nine cases in "Cohen Comes First," a story of the controversies brought before the Jewish Court of Arbitration, compiled by Dr. Samuel Buchler, who founded the court thirteen years ago. Since the establishment of this tribunal, some 5,000 cases have been settled by its judges. Before each session three judges are appointed—a rabbi, a business man and a jurist. Dr. Buchler justifies the establishment of the court on the ground that "most of the cases coming before it are of such a nature that a civil court could hardly comprehend the meaning of the arguments, and the motives of the litigants."

The institution is primarily concerned with the type of controversy peculiar to the Jew. The situations in these cases arise from conflicts within the Jewish community and although they are within the legal jurisdiction of the civil courts, these cases are intrinsically alien to them. It has been, according to Dr. Buchler, the supreme duty of the Jews in every age, (and especially after the beginning of the period of the Crusades), to keep Jewish affairs from the secular law courts.

Where Cohen Comes First

The volume takes its name from the story of Mendel Cohen, who complained to the court that his rights as a "Cohen"—the oldest order of aristocracy in the world—were not being recognized by the congregation.

Armed Nazis Attack Munich Rabbi, Wife

Hoodlums Escape Before Help Can Come, London Times Reports

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 19—The Times, in a special dispatch from Munich, reports that two armed Nazis forced entrance into the home of Rabbi Ehrentreu, Sunday night, and demanded to see him. The rabbi, in an adjoining room, hearing their voices, telephoned the police for aid. Meanwhile, the pair of hoodlums burst into the room, and one of them struck the rabbi a violent blow with a paper cutter. The rabbi, bleeding profusely from a deep gash in his face, succeeded in raising an alarm. The other assailant struck the rabbi's wife with a chair. Both escaped before the arrival of police.

Berlin Greetings From Lewis Browne

The following card has been received, on the letter-head of the Eden Hotel, Berlin. It is addressed to Mr. Jacob Landau, managing director of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, and is signed by the American author and lecturer.

"Dear Landau:

"Conditions here excellent. Absolutely no hostility to Jews. Atrocities stories complete fabrications. Utter freedom guaranteed all honorable and honest citizens. Met only one Jew, a Mr. Abraham Cohen, who thought otherwise. Regards,

LEWIS BROWNE.

P. S.—Mr. Abraham Cohen died suddenly this morning."



Grisha Goluboff

by the adulation he has received since infancy. He is a robust youngster, with brown wavy hair and large eyes, and his physical development is amazing. Grisha has been reared in an atmosphere of peace and wholesomeness, but his ability to converse, his knowledge of many subjects is striking. The results of his upbringing are evident in his reaction to the bitter blow he has just received. He is not bitter against the Nazi government, although many credit it with having instigated the request for the return of the violin.

Not to Appear in Berlin

"I love the German people," he said, earnestly. "They love and appreciate music." He mourns only the impending loss of his beloved violin.

the Berlin firm requested the return of the violin. He declared that all the firm wished was assurance that the violin was being cared for and was properly insured. "Ridiculous," said I. M. Noble, Grisha's manager. "Why did they wait two years? In the first instance they gave the violin to Grisha without even demanding that a paper be signed showing that we acknowledged the loan of the instrument. I voluntarily spoke to the owners, telling them that we would sign such a paper and would insure the instrument against theft or fire. For our protection I would have done so. We could not afford to incur such a loss. Young genius needs care and tending. Grisha comes from poor people. To have to pay out such a sum of money in

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Shall Jews Organize Public Boycott of German Goods?

Yes, Says Rabbi Fram, on Basis Hitler Will Recognize Only Force

By RABBI LEON FRAM

Essentially the question as to whether or not we shall proclaim a public boycott against German goods is an academic one, for actually the boycott is already on, and it is public. All America knows about it. The New York Times speaks of it in only faintly concealed language. And in his article in the issue of Sunday, May 7, Edwin L. James tells how effective the Jewish boycott is. He credits chiefly to the Jewish boycott the fall of six to eight per cent in exports which is recorded against the Reich for the month of April. Germany knows about it, and all the adverse effects that an international boycott of German goods could possibly have on the situation of the Jew in Germany have already been realized. Here also is the crux of the debate.

It is my belief that we cannot possibly hurt the Jews of Germany, no matter what we do or say here. We can no longer do them any harm because the very worst that can happen to the Jews of Germany was already definitely planned against them and being perpetrated upon them long before any Jew in America or England uttered a word of protest.

The crushing of the Jew is of the essence of Hitler's policy and not merely incidental to it. Availing himself to the full of the ancient and ever provocative Jew-myth, he has maneuvered the Jews of Germany into the position of the enemies of the Reich, and gallantly he marshals his brave German forces against the enemy Jew. He cannot now permit a single "traitor Jew" to be occupying a position or to be making a livelihood while a loyal Nazi remains unemployed.

Hitler Understands Force

To modify our words and our acts here in the hope that Hitler may soften and turn to the ways of brotherhood is sheer nonsense. But while Hitler cannot be persuaded, he can be coerced. He understands force. It was the combined force of the opinion of an unanimously outraged world that compelled him to abandon that official governmentally organized boycott which began Saturday, April 1. It was the strength of the churches of Germany which compelled him to give up the mad project of the Nazification of the Church, and the foolishness of substituting Teutonic mythology for the Old Testament. The foreign trade of Germany is another point in the Hitler armor which is particularly vulnerable.

Germany needs foreign trade in order to maintain her delicately balanced financial system. It is a vital necessity with her. If the New York Times' estimate is correct and the unorganized silent boycott carried on by Jews and by the friends of justice has already caused a reduction of six to eight per cent in German exports, then it means that we have within our grasp the only argument which Hitler understands. It is only a question now of making it more effective than it is at present.

As long as there is a boycott going on, it may as well be intelligent. Jews and the friends of freedom and justice may as well know where to look for German goods in order that they may effectively avoid and discourage the purchase of German goods, and that would be the difference between the publicly organized boycott and the unorganized boycott now going on. There would be a bureau of information at work which could double and treble the effectiveness of the boycott already going on.

Public Opinion With Jews

A boycott is a dangerous thing to organize in the midst of a hostile public opinion, but public opinion is now with the Jew. The German people are as isolated as they were in 1914. It is well-known that they deserve this isolation more now than they did in 1914. In 1914 the German government was merely monarchical, now it is insane. The world will co-operate with us in this

Detroit Jews Hear Rabbi And Journalist in Debate

The Jewish Daily Bulletin presents both sides of the question of the proposed boycott of German goods by Jews, by printing the two major arguments in the debate held last week in Detroit under the auspices of Congregation Shaarey Zedek. Rabbi Leon Fram of Temple Beth El, Detroit, argued for the affirmative on the question "Resolved that the Jews of the world should organize a public boycott of German goods in order to force the German government to rescind its anti-Semitic policy." Philip Slomovitz, editor of The Detroit Jewish Chronicle, argued for the negative.

Jesus and Buddha and Jeremiah. This is because he conducted this boycott not for his own or for India's aggrandizement, but as a weapon by which to secure freedom and dignity for the people of India.

So when the Jewish people organizes itself to apply whatever economic sanctions it has the power to apply against Germany, the world may well look upon that boycott as it looks upon Gandhi's "Non-Cooperation" and call it the use of "Spiritual Power" to obtain a people's freedom.

Detroit Jewish Fund Drive Seeks \$98,500

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

DETROIT, May 19—A quota of \$98,500 has been set for the Emergency Allied Jewish Campaign of the Jewish Welfare Federation, to be held June 4 to 14.

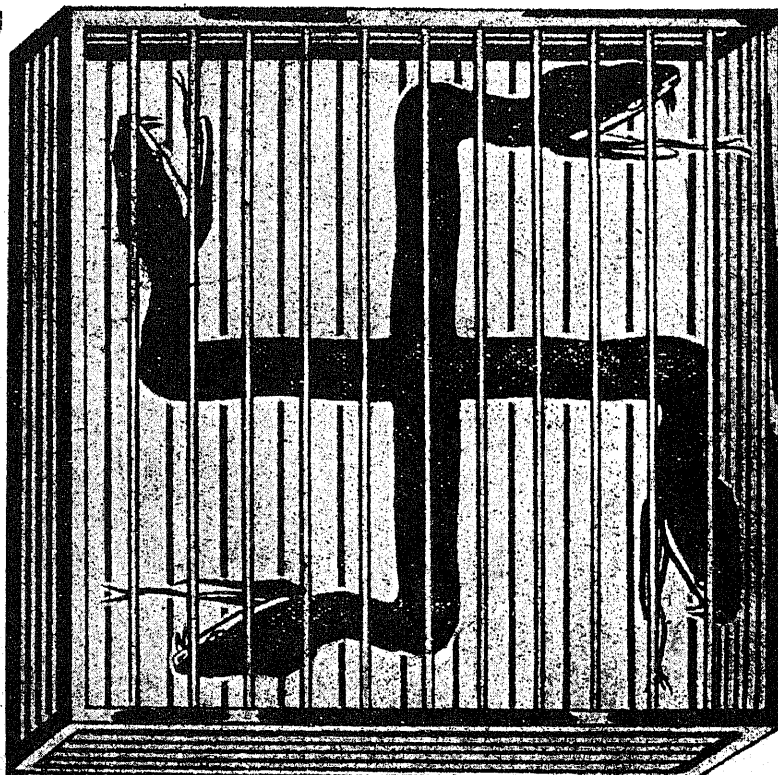
Announcement of the quota is made by Clarence H. Enggass, president of the Federation and co-chairman with Fred M. Butzel of the steering committee of the campaign. According to Mr. Enggass, the quota is based on the minimum budgets of nine Detroit Jewish agencies and includes funds for local relief purposes only.

At least one-fourth of the campaign fund will go to the Emergency Unemployment Relief Council, and other agencies which are beneficiaries in the drive are: Fresh Air Camp, Hebrew Free Loan Association, Hospital Fund of North End Clinic, House of Shelter, Jewish Old Folks' Home, Mothers' Clinic, New Jewish Center, and United Hebrew Schools.

Precedent of Gandhi

The boycott has been called an immoral weapon because it strikes at the innocent as well as at the guilty, and yet Gandhi's boycott of British goods have never been condemned as immoral. British spinners and weavers have been thrown out of employment, women and children have been starving because of it, yet so far from being condemned as immoral, Gandhi has been hailed as a Saint. He has been mentioned in the same breath with

CAGING THE HITLER MENACE



This is a reproduction of the boycott stamp being used by the French Committee for the Defense of Jews persecuted in Germany.

No, Asserts Slomovitz, Editor; "Law of Revenge Not for Jews"

By PHILIP SLOMOVITZ

I am definitely opposed to the organization of a public boycott against German goods by the Jews of the world.

I realize that I am opposing the popular view of the question, but there are certain ethical and moral obligations which we as Jews owe to history, and these should compel us not to yield to the natural instincts of hate and retaliation.

At the outset it is well that we understand that there is an important difference between a public boycott and a silent boycott. The latter is a natural reaction on the part of individuals against those who seek to oppress them and to hurt them. It is natural for people to avoid dealing with others who seek to antagonize them, to insult them, to abuse them. But it is another matter for an entire people as a people to subscribe in principle, to a policy which in effect means the retaliation of hate with hate, and the adoption of the misinterpreted "lex talionis", or "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

For Jews such a policy is particularly wrong. Throughout the ages we have laid claim to having been the first to present to the world the Golden Rule. Whenever Christians spoke of the Golden Rule, our Rabbis were quick to proclaim to the world that long before Christ gave this law to his followers, a great Jew had presented it as THE Law. Our Rabbis were quick to tell the world that Jesus learned this Rule from Hillel. They repeatedly told the story of Shammai and Hillel, how a non-Jew came first to Shammai, then to Hillel and asked to be taught Judaism in the briefest period of time; how Shammai drove him away and how Hillel thus interpreted the Jewish Law: "That which is unpleasant to you, you should not do to others. This is the Law. All else is commentary."

Cannot Forsake the Law

This is how we taught the world Judaism. And now some of the interpreters of this Law would ask us to forsake it for the sake of retaliation and in order to taste the sweetness of revenge!

Permit me to illustrate this point. You will recall that a short time ago a German by the name of Heinz Spanknoebel was discovered to have his residence in Detroit as the head of the American pro-Hitler movement. I interviewed Spanknoebel for the Anglo-Jewish Press, and on the day after it was published, people came to me in scores and demanded that a movement be started to secure the deportation of such an arch-enemy of ours. When I said that it should not be done, people were enraged. And I was forced to explain: For years and years we have been in the vanguard of the forces that battled for liberal immigration laws. Is it to be said that we opposed reaction when it affected us as Jews, and are we to permit

Another illustration: Last week I had a venerable visitor who gave me the shock of my life. He is one of our highly respected orthodox Rabbis and he came to me with a suggestion which he presented in this fashion: "I am a Rabbi, and as a Rabbi I dare not do what I suggest to you. But you should do it. I propose that on the day on which the Germans will burn our books, we should burn theirs in a public bonfire." Imagine the spectacle!

Plea for the Children

The same principle is applicable to boycotts. On the day, April 1, on which Nazi-ruled Germany put into effect the boycott against the German Jewish citizens, the Frankfurter Zeitung severely assailed this boycott of the Jews as "an act of undoubted injustice."

We saw in that attitude evidence of an humanitarian spirit. We rejoiced that not all Germans were barbarians. Is it to be said, in the event that the Jewish people endorses a publicly organized boycott, that we were prepared to applaud the defense of JEWISH children when they were affected by a German boycott, but that we remained indifferent to the sufferings of GERMAN children when we our-

selves resorted to the same weapon of retaliation?

I am confident that this shall never be said against us. The action of responsible Jews throughout the world provides reason for assurance that the Jewish name will under no circumstances be in any way at all besmirched by unethical and unmoral acts. I have confidence that we shall retain the spirit of Jewish law as a national unit and that we shall not deviate from the principles which elevate Jewish law to a plane of superiority.

The Irony of Poland

In England the two responsible Jewish groups speaking for British Jewry have declared themselves opposed to an organized public boycott. Only in Poland is there evidence of such organized public action. And therein lies tragic irony! To think that Poland with its unclean hands, should be the only country in the world to have taken official action against German anti-Semitism and to have encouraged the boycotting of German goods by Jews and by Poles. Never forget that Poland has an ax to grind, and that in the event a Polish-German alliance, the Polish government would not only discourage such a boycott, but would compel its discontinuance.

But it is not only on moral grounds that I condemn the movement for a publicly organized boycott of Germany by Jews. We must recognize the futility of such a course of action. And we must never forget that the boycott is, after all, a double-edged sword. In Czernowitz, in Rumania, a group of Nazis mobilized large numbers of Ukrainians and more than one hundred Jews are reported to have been injured, with considerable Jewish property damaged.

In Yugoslavia the Croatian nationalists started a boycott against the Jews in order to retaliate against an anti-German boycott.

In Lodz and other Polish communities, the German residents made trouble for the Jewish populations in reply to the anti-German demonstrations sponsored by the Jews, and in practically every instance the Polish anti-Semites took a leading part.

And Tomorrow's Boycott

These instances can be multiplied a dozen times. Let it not be forgotten that in cities like Detroit, for instance, there are at least twice as many Germans as there are Jews, and that if the Germans are to suffer from a Jewish boycott, imagine the power of retaliation which lies in the hands of Germany's countrymen wherever they today live on friendly and neighborly terms with the Jews.

A boycott is futile from another point of view. Today it is Germany, tomorrow it may be Austria where the Nazi movement is growing by leaps and bounds. Last year it was in Poland. Three years ago it was in Rumania, five years ago in Hungary. I suppose we should have started retaliatory boycotts in every instance. Why, we should be boycotting the entire world if we wish

(Continued on Page 9)

May Jewish Crisis Produce a Leader, Berlin Paper's Hope

Nazis, Closing Ranks of Minority They Hate, Must Intensify Sense of Jewishness

The inescapable paradox of the position of the Jews in Germany calls for a Jewish leader who will lead both his own people and the erring Nazis out of the wilderness into the clearing.

The Nazis have redefined "patriotism" and have made it spell "anti-Semitism". This automatically removes the Jews from the body politic, brands them as "aliens" and "enemies of Germany", as Goebbels reiterated at Cologne. Fascism in Italy did not create this equation so that it can hardly be an organic tenet of that state form.

If you're a Jew, you're not a German, say in effect Germany's present rulers to a most German-conscious Jewry. "And it won't help you either to recant or seek assimilation." The question, then, of "Jew or non-Jew" is no longer one for individual decision, thus removing that problem with which Jews have concerned themselves for centuries. In Germany the state decides who is Jewish, ousting even such a one as Duestenberg, commander of the nationalistic Steel Helmet veteran organization who was so obviously removed from any connection with Judaism who himself had no inkling of the apostasy from the Jewish faith of his grandparent until Hitler's geneologists put him in possession of the documented facts.

This action by the German state should crystallize a new solidarity among the Jews and awaken to the leadership of a united Jewry a new and great figure—even as Theodore Herzl was irresistibly swept from his position of a European man of letters and a comparative stranger to Jewish affairs when he heard the cry "A bas les juifs," during the Dreyfus trial. The infamy of that stirred a dormant racial consciousness, pricked it to the quick and a leader was born. Thus the major, the real Jewish problem will be decided by this creative power within Jewry itself—within, indeed, German Jewry which has strayed further from Judaism than Russian Jewry had fifty years ago.

The National Socialists do not know this Jewry and we must confess this is not their fault. For German Jewry, in its many shadings, presented a faded aspect to outsiders. Nor are the Jewish profiteers and wily business men who have been involved in private and public scandals and corruption representative of German Jewry although they achieved a certain "fame" and following. We reject the taunt that Jews are materialistic, we are prepared to accept the economic hardships as an inevitable manifestation of a revolution which brought suffering to other liberal and opposition non-Jewish elements also. But we repudiate two public pronouncements made by Germany's present rulers.

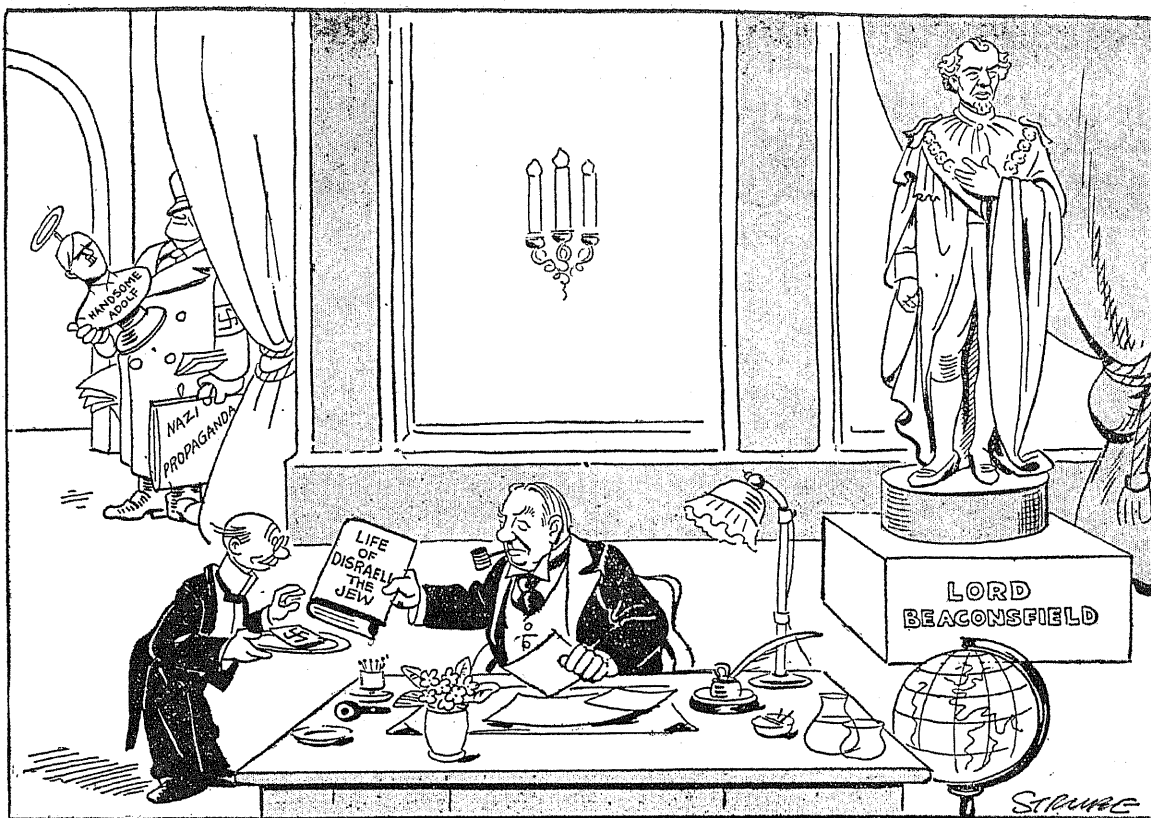
"We deny the inference of Jewish superiority, we will remove these aliens and elevate our own people to these guiding positions," the Nazis have volunteered in their own defense. The German Jews have always had too awesome a respect for the German spirit and intellect to have any cognizance of "superiority". There has been no racial overweeningness among them. Rather, as in the case of Professor Bernhard Zondek, head of one of Berlin's noted clinics and physician to German statesmen, the world knew only that he was a great German physician and Germany, not the Jews, harvested the fame of that reputation.

The German Jews, stung by the defamation that they are neither Germans nor patriots can only fall back on their own racial sources. Their whole "Weltanschauung" has been destroyed. To lament this today would be inutile. It is better to look to the future, to the new covenant with the house of Judah.

"To build and to plant..."

It is for us to lay the cornerstone.—*The Juedische Rundschau*, Berlin, April 28.

HERR ROSENBERG CALLS ON STANLEY BALDWIN



Servant: One of the big Nazis to see you, Sir.
Mr. Baldwin: Right! Put him in the Primrose Room, and give him this book to read till I'm ready for him.

—From the London Daily Express

The Human Touch :-:

Persons and Personalities,
News, Views and Gossip

By HARRY SALPETER

Anthropological Note

HAPPY is that nation, the old saying goes, that has no history. Germany is having plenty of history just now, no matter how much more history its Jewish community is suffering. The non-Jew in Germany is probably having lots of fun while he's having history, but no one can doubt that the fun is a bit feverish, inducing that false glow of health which, in human victims, seems to give the lie to the medical diagnosis. There is also a great to-do today about the so-called "leader-principle"



Harry Salpeter

and little bullies, carbon copies of Hitler, Goering and Goebbels, are rising up to justify themselves on the "leader principle". In the university world the application of that principle—as Miss Thompson points out in her article elsewhere in this issue—means in effect turning over institutions of the higher learning to the football teams. Germany has had glorious history and has suffered a good deal from the leader principle. It is sometimes difficult to tell, before perspective has been gained, whether a leader is a diadem on the brow of a nation, or a very ugly boil on the back of its neck, a boil that glows with the phosphorescence of putridity. I do not remember whether Carlyle who admired the Prussian spirit to such an extent that he wrote at least six volumes on Frederick the Great and exalted men of iron, Prussian and English, thoroughly realized the evil which leaders did or the evils of which they were the symbol and the expression.

An informed friend with whom I've just had lunch brings into relief the whole business of the leader principle by recalling several anthropological footnotes across which he recently came in his reading.

The Zuni Indians and the Samoans are supposed to be savages. At the same time they have the edge on most of the Occidental tribes; they have had very little history—

except such as has been inflicted upon them by tourists and more violent invaders. Yet separated by thousands of miles from each other though they are, the Zuni Indians and the Samoans have a very good idea in common; they turn the leader principle upside down.

Among them leadership is punishment. Maybe that's because they haven't the Western dash and go, the ambition of the up-and-coming. Whenever a not so pleasant person emerges among them, they make him their chief, or Hitler, as you might say—and in the case of the Samoans, the family of the elected man goes into mourning. They have been dishonored. The elected man doesn't feel too good about it, either, but what can he do? Those whom the community likes and admires remain unelected and obscure. There is no doubt in my mind that either Goering, Goebbels, or Hitler would be elected unanimously in any tribe of the Samoans or the Zunis. Clever people, these Samoans and Zunis. Only they don't know it, lucky devils!

Painting in Black and White

A PAINTER friend of mine, a brilliant young man, earned his living for several months in a most curious manner. (He is a painter in the Rembrandtian sense, not a house-painter, in the Hitler sense.) Not having had much success in selling his canvasses, he, together with several other artists in the same boat, applied to the Unemployment Emergency Relief organization. This bureau then persuaded a Catholic priest in a Negro parish that it might not be a bad idea to set these painters to work on murals on the church walls. (Incidentally, many of the painters were Jewish lads.) The idea was accepted and the artists, my friend included, set to work. During the progress of their labor, there was a considerable amount of discussion among the parishioners as to what proportion of the angels were to be white and what black. The proportion was satisfactorily worked out. Shortly thereafter, my young friend, managed to sell one of his finest paintings to a museum in New York so that, for some time at least, he will not be under obligation to do murals

for a Negro church. Not that it wasn't great fun while it lasted. He says he has seen painted angels but he never painted them.

About Guy Endore

IS IT POSSIBLE to publish a best seller and still be poor? It is. If you doubt it ask Guy Endore, novelist and biographer, translator and scholar, author of "The Werewolf of Paris". And it isn't because of anyone's fault, error, misdemeanor or felony. It just happens to be the case. Incidentally, "The Werewolf of Paris" is an historical-mythological thriller set at the time of the siege of Paris, and after, during the time of the bloody internal strife that followed the Prussian victory. It is a first-rate thriller. Which means that it should be begun, and finished, in the daytime.

Guy Endore is that curiosity, a native New Yorker. During his formative years, 1908-14, he lived abroad, for the most part in Vienna, where he was a student in the Gymnasium there. Did his European education mature him more quickly than school in America would have? I asked him. He answered: "Intellectually, yes, practically, Europe retarded me." The outbreak of the war brought him back. In 1924 Columbia gave him his A.B. degree and the following year his Master of Arts. He pursued his studies with the intention of becoming a teacher of Romance languages. For three years, up to 1927, he worked on the thesis for his Ph.D. degree, the first edited translation into English of Descartes' "Principles of Philosophy." His first published book, "Casanova, His Known and Unknown Life", gave him a public both in England and America. His next book, "The Man from Limbo", is a mystery novel wherein the adventures that occur in a man's mind, the things dreamed of, become superimposed on his daily life. His third book, "Sword of God", is an edited condensation of all the sources on the life of Joan of Arc. It reveals Mr. Endore's thorough knowledge of Old French as well as of modern French. He plans, conditions allowing, to write a series of mystery stories, as well as other novels, after he has finished

Brahms Ever Abrahams? Nazi Suspect Music Titan

There seems to be no end to the absurdity of the Nazis in their rage against anything that even remotely savors of Jewishness, even if it is only the suggestive sound of a name. Some of the most rabid are turning against even Johann Brahms, one of the greatest composers of German music, in song and symphony, of all time, on the ground that he is of Jewish origin.

The entire cultural world celebrated this month the hundredth anniversary of Brahms, who was born May 7, 1833, in Hamburg—the entire world, but not all of the Nazis. The basis of the suspicion against Brahms lies in the possibility that Brahms' name was, in a previous generation, Abrahams.

England Shocked at Haber's Retirement

His Method for Extracting Nitrate from Air Propped German Army During War

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 10 (by mail)—No item in the Nazi drive against the academic life of Germany has apparently impressed English opinion so much as the retirement of Professor Fritz Haber from the directorship of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry and from his Chair at Berlin University.

English newspapers point out that no living scientist contributed so much to the industrial development of Germany as Haber, whose process for the extraction of nitrogen from the air produced revolutionary industrial results.

The London Times declares that Professor Haber's discovery probably played a greater part than any other in enabling Germany to sustain herself during four years of war. Professor Haber's process of bringing nitrogen and hydrogen into combination as ammonia is said to have gone far to prevent an earlier German collapse, to which the severance of nitrate supplies from Chile for the manufacture of high explosives might otherwise have led. His process is also a valuable source of fertilizers for German agriculture, which, in this respect, has been rendered largely independent of the outer world. The German Dye Trust is said even today, in spite of the introduction of the Haber process in Great Britain and the United States to export from its Meresburg and Oppau works quantities of ammonia and nitrates produced by this process, which represent an item of millions of pounds in favor of the German trade balance.

During the War, Professor Haber was placed in charge of the department of research in gas warfare, offensive and defensive.

the Descartes edition which will give him scholarly kudos, his doctorate and the sense of having cleaned up the past.

He is in his early thirties but seems much younger than he is, except, perhaps, when his eyes betray his moody preoccupations. I hope he will not take it in bad part if I say that in his short life he has carried various kinds of trouble in his knapsack. He is somewhat philosophical in his attitude, has learned by now to take the bad with the good, and generally distrusts fortune. He is one of those who make hope, but does not believe, in tomorrow. He has a dry sense of humor and is quite aware of the ironical accent in human life. He is not a self-conscious Jew. He takes his Jewishness rather as a matter of course. He has deliberately kept himself cool on the German situation for the very curious reason that he feels obliged to protect himself against what he terms the heated wildness of those American Jews who are "burning up" over the fate of their co-religionists.

WORKMEN RAISING HANDS IN ASSENT

Proposed Solutions of German Jewry's Crisis

To the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin:

Since an impasse exists which the three organizations—the B'nai Brith, the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee—seem unable to hurdle, it is my conviction and that of leaders in other communities with whom I have contacted, that it is absolutely essential to call together a conference of representative Jewish leaders from the large and small communities for the following purposes:

- 1) to hear the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai Brith and the American Jewish Congress present their sides;
- 2) to decide on a course of action touching policy;
- 3) if necessary, to form an organization to speak in the name of the Jewish communities of this country.

I do not believe it will be necessary to form such a fourth organization. I am convinced that the very meeting of such a conference can produce a formula on the basis of which the three organizations can cooperate. I feel this way because I think what the situation needs is clarification, and because of a clash of personalities, this clarification has not been possible.

The Secretary of the American Jewish Committee, in a letter to me under date of April 28, states that he believes that the organization of a body that shall speak in the name of the Jewish people of America, even in this crisis, is a will of the wisp; but he does believe that cooperation is within the range of possibility.

I know from Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, with whom I spoke only recently that he too is very keen about affecting cooperation.

Even Dr. Wise in his correspondence with me repeats that he believes that there should be one American Jewish organization to represent American Jews, but he says that it cannot be the B'nai Brith nor the American Jewish Committee. And I add—nor can it be the American Jewish Congress, but it can be a conference of representatives of these three organizations, who would be commanded by a conference of Jews, called for this purpose and by the need of the hour, to work together for one common purpose—and this purpose is clear to everyone. What is at stake is not merely the affecting of the alleviation of Jewish conditions in Germany but the doing of everything in our power to prevent Hitlerism from spreading over to other countries of Europe, and perhaps even to America, for I am very much afraid that it is not unthinkable that a Hitleristic movement in American terms might develop in our own country; and we must be on the alert.

Of course, the immediate thing with which American Jewry is concerned is the situation with the Jews in Germany. The other is only secondary. However, I would like to see the leaders of the three organizations call such a conference as I propose into being. I deem it to be their duty to do so in view of the impasse which they have reached, and since no two of them can speak in the name of the Jews of this country.

Furthermore, it has come to my notice that there is no unanimity within the organizations themselves touching their respective policies. There were those in the administrative committee of the Jewish Congress, who did not favor the calling of the Madison Square Garden mass meeting and the holding of demonstrations throughout the country (see Memorandum on Jewish situation in Germany issued by the American Jewish Committee recently); and I have heard that even within the American Jewish Committee there is a difference of opinion and that some of its leaders are not completely in accord with the policy adopted by it. Under these circumstances, it behooves the leaders of these three organizations to consult with American Jewry and lay before the leaders of the different communities, in a Conference, the problems that have created the impasse.

American Jewry was called together after the Kishinev pogroms. This again happened when the Joint Distribution Committee was created. Now a worse situation has arisen,

To the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin:

In your leading editorial of May 7 headed "A Further Plea for Unity" you seem to be more concerned about the amenities between Mr. Bernard Deutsch and Dr. Cyrus Adler than with the core of the question, namely the Jewish attitude toward the German outrages. Now, I submit that the question of State etiquette with regard to the premature publication of letters dealing with a burning question can well wait for a solution until after the main question is disposed of. Incidentally, I may say that your editorial admonishment about some one's "bad manners" is in itself a poor example of sobriety and moderation. Your allusion to "personal venomous attacks" is not borne out by any impartial reading of the exchange of correspondence between the gentlemen in question. Even more gratuitous is your aspersion about the alleged barter of the presidency of the American Jewish Congress to the "highest bidder". Editorials ought not to descend to the level of backstair gossip.

Now as to the main issue or issues at hand.

The Bulletin is appealing for a united Jewish front on the German situation. This is indeed laudable. But, after all, we are no longer mere children to prattle phrases without giving ourselves an account of what is in our minds. A united front? Fine, indeed, but for what purpose? Is the united front to be for the purpose of obeying in terror the threats of Hitler, Goering and Goebbels? Is the united front to give its seal of approval in this terrible moment in Jewish history to the well-known "hush" and "soft-pedal" philosophies of Dr. Adler and his allies? I use the word "philosophies" advisedly, because their attitude on such questions is not prompted by the demands of each occasion, but is a foregone conclusion long before any such problem arises.

Forty-three years ago, when I first set foot on these shores, I immediately perceived this brand of "hush" leadership among the German Jews whose hegemony over Jewish affairs was then scarcely questioned. I well remember the statement of the late lamented Jacob H. Schiff that the Jewish question in Russia "must be settled in Russia only." I also remember how Mr. Schiff, great Jew and gallant gentleman that he was at all times, changed his mind in later years and threw himself into the open fight against Russia in this country with the fervor and passion of a real fighter. As long as I shall live I shall cherish the memory of that great Jew addressing a gigantic assembly of Jews which was climaxed by his clarion call to fight Russian despotism without let or hinder and his warning to Jewish bankers that they would be considered traitors if they lend one ruble to the Czaristic government as long as it persists in its pogroms and persecutions of its Jews. This is equally true of the late lamented Louis Marshall. He also was big enough to admit a mistake, and his last years found this great Jewish leader taking frequent counsel with his people, however humble, and coming around to the position that the Jewish question is not a taboo subject in public life.

Alas, just as Hitlerism itself is a reversion to medieval barbarism, so the present attitude of certain of our leaders is a reversion to Jewish me-

and it calls for the same kind of action. No one of the three existing organizations has a mandate to act in the way in which they have acted. This dare not be overlooked.

Unless the initiative is taken by the three organizations to convene such a conference shortly, it will become necessary for those of us, who feel that this conference should convene, to issue a call for such a conference. And I am confident a number of signers, who are leaders in their respective communities, could be obtained to issue the call. I hope that this will not be necessary.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) BARNETT R. BRICKNER
(Euclid Ave. Temple, Cleveland).

dievalism, a return to a bankrupt philosophy on Jewish problems. The attitude of Dr. Adler and his allies in the tragedy of the German Jews is highly reminiscent of that of the pre-war diplomats: The people must be frowned upon. Their instincts are always wrong and mostly dangerous. Only "star-chamber" proceedings can straighten out things.

How tragic it is for Jewish leaders of this time to revive such standards of leadership that well-nigh wrecked the whole world! At a time when the President of the United States finds it important and beneficial to give frequent accounts of his stewardship through country-wide radio broadcasts, there are still Jewish leaders left who openly betray contempt for the Jewish masses and pit their solitary judgment against the judgment of the vast majority. According to them, Jews in free countries dare not raise their voices in protest when their brothers are slain, flogged and deprived of their livelihood by a cruel government. And why not? Well, these cruel rulers and satraps are threatening to make things worse for their Jews, (as if that were possible), if we protest. Ergo, only "star-chamber" diplomacy will "fix" things.

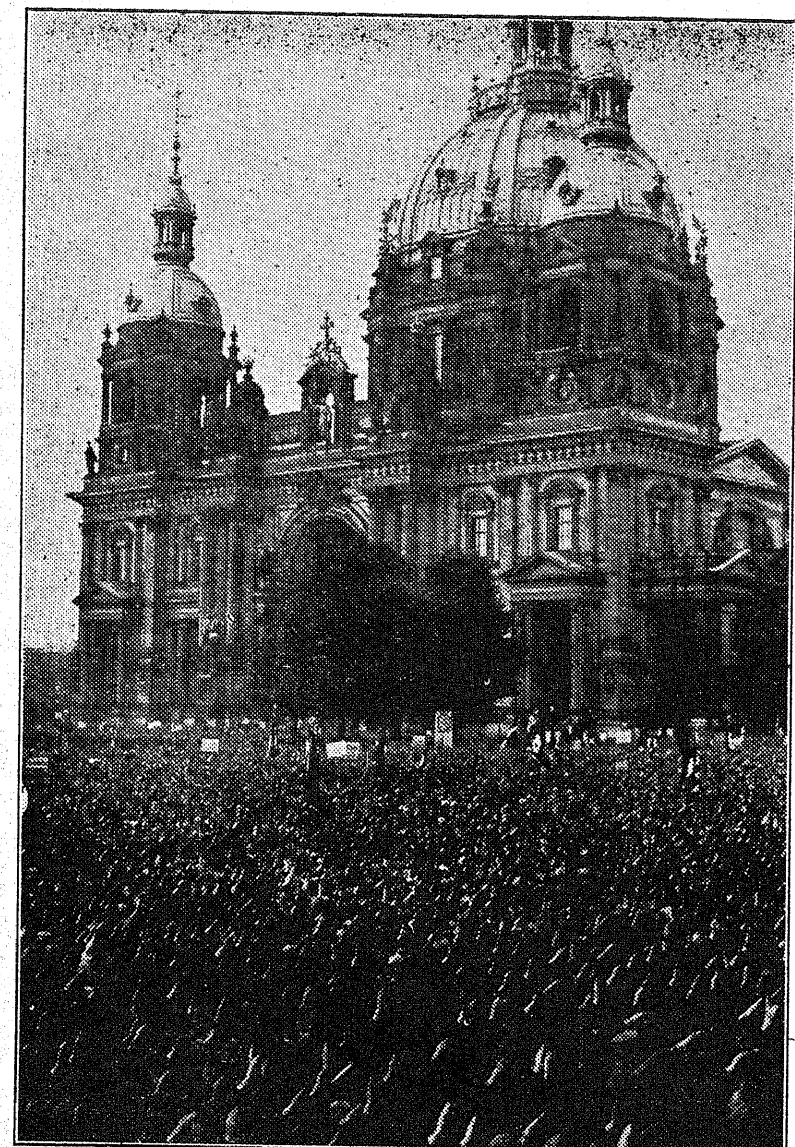
In the face of such counsel and leadership, one really is driven to the depths of despair and loss of self-respect. Not enough yet that the degradation of the victims who are forced to flog each other in the torture chambers of the brown-houses. Not enough yet that the German Jews are forced by knouts to broadcast certificates of good character for the bestial fiends who maltreat them, but even the Jews in the free countries cannot give open expression to their horror at these cruelties. Have Jews no red blood in their veins? Are we really so supine and low that we can treat the greatest Jewish tragedy in a century only as a matter for "quiet representations" and "diplomacy"? And, pray, when did diplomacy ever accomplished anything unless forced to it by the pressure of the masses?

It seems clear to me that such antiquated methods can only play into the hands of the Hitlers and the Goerings. The day they will make sure that the outcries of Jews can be squelched or intimidated will be a sorry one for the Jews the world over. Dr. Adler and his colleagues may perhaps put their reliance in the Gentile world, but they will only bestir themselves as long as the voice of Jacob makes itself heard loud. Let there be a lull in our own protests and the best of the Gentiles will soon forget our troubles.

Dr. Adler and his colleagues have not only been wrong in their attitude as a matter of public policy, but they have done themselves a distinct disservice by their statements opposing the demonstrations of the Jewish masses. They might as well have attempted to hold back the tides of the sea as to attempt to check this natural and great outpouring of Jewish feeling of resentment and emotion. Had they sufficient understanding of human nature, they might have tried to channel these feelings properly. But they have instead chosen the road to open defiance of the feelings of the Jewish masses, and they have no right to complain of the avalanche that has engulfed them.

Now, Mr. Editor, who is to blame for the lack of a "united front"? As far as I am concerned, I say: "There is a united Jewish front against the German Torquemadas, which unfortunately is not shared by some cloistered Jewish leaders of a previous century."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JACOB FISHMAN.



This demonstration, in the Lustgarten, of Berlin, followed the arrest of the Free Labor Unions' leaders and the co-ordination of all workmen's organizations with the Nazi regime.

Pitkin Calls Hitler Lord of Germany's Mass of Illiterates

By Walter Boughton Pitkin

Psychologist, journalist and educator; author of "A Short Introduction to the History of Human Stupidity", "Life Begins at Forty", "The Twilight of the American Mind", "The Psychology of Achievement", and other works.

Hitler is the William Jennings Bryan of Germany.

The primary issue in Germany today, only on a vaster and more menacing scale, is political and religious fundamentalism, much as we Americans observed and hooted at it during the Scopes trial in Tennessee.

A magnificent and persuasive orator, Hitler is the foster-father of political fundamentalism in Central Europe. Of Czechoslovak and Austrian parentage, he first gained a foothold among the Austrian hill-billies whose ignorance, provincialism, and illiteracy is a painful reminder of our own Kentucky-Tennessee-Arkansas species, which became suddenly vocal, offensive, and mildly menacing several years ago.

Hitler lacks Bryan's common sense. Furthermore, the Austrians and Germans are in a plight so desperate that the consequences of Hitler's despotism far outweigh the most far-fetched attempts of the fundamentalist Bryan to dominate American politics and religion.

Why does Hitler dominate Germany today? Just as in the United States the great expansion of industry drew millions of country-folk

to the cities in quest of factory jobs, so in Germany. Thus we find in the German factory centers many ardent Hitlerites, most of whom are hill-billies in overalls. And their ignorance is quite as profound as that of our own Arkansas species. (Of course, the travel bureaus won't tell you this.) Hence they are more readily moved to action by dramatic and oratorical persuasion, especially when the latter support their own ignorance and prejudice, than by careful reading, of which they do none, or analytical thinking, of which they are incapable.

But Hitler is supported not only by the hill-billy from the sticks. A large part of the German middle class stands behind him, but with skeptical enthusiasm. Why? They have been hopelessly ruined, first, by the war, and then by the interminable post-war disasters of German business. These people have reached a state of utter desperation. Their point of view today is pretty much that of certain middle-class business men in the United States who support every move to give dictatorial powers to our own President on the very simple theory that it is better to get something done in a thorough fashion than to get nothing done after the best constitutional manner.

The move for this point of view is ten times stronger in Germany than in the United States. Doubtless thousands of Germans who detest Hitler are willing to give him a chance to follow through. What Hitler will soon realize, however, is that, if he fails to get results, the hemp will tighten around his neck before the summer wanes. (This is not a threat. It is merely a prediction.)

Above these two classes, we find a very small, highly sophisticated, and political-minded group who realize the futility of fighting Cyclops with fine words. They believe that lower-class fanaticism and the politics of desperation must run their course like a tropical fever.



Walter B. Pitkin

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BOOKS

Wandering Jews, Comic Accent

By HARRY SALPETER

THERE IS a French Jew, probably somewhere in Paris, by the name of Albert Cohen—a rather ordinary name, you'll admit. I do not believe that, outside of Paris, there are many persons who know who he is or how he looks. His American publisher has not even a photograph of him. This Albert Cohen, as you see, has written a book, a novel, published here under the title of "Solal."

It is a very unusual kind of story, a romantic yarn, a picturesque tale, with more than a touch of welt-schmerz, the story of a Don Juan who torments himself as well as others. The novel is rich, various, sensuous, if not sensual; it is a book which glories in adventure and in distinctive narrative prose. There is in it something of the qualities of both "South Wind" and "The Wandering Jew." Its prose has a throb, something like that which agitates the ground under which a volcano, or a geyser, is in travail. One almost resents the unceasingness of its vitality. It is an exhilarating, sometimes a tiring, book; but it doesn't let you down. The crackle of its phrasing is unrelieved; it is the kind of book against which might be brought the indictment that it is too brilliant, maybe a bit unreal, maybe a bit laboriously phrase-making and bourgeois-baiting.

The story begins in the lazy Greek island of Cephalonia, with the attention of the Jewish family centered on the Jewish Apollo, Solal. It is in his beauty and intelligence and great promise that the Schlemiel of the family, the devoted Uncle Saltiel, finds the solace of his poverty and his trivial uselessness. The Exilarch, the Rabbi Gamaliel, father of the boy, is a magnificent figure. The comic accent of the story is provided by the four semi-beggars, led by Uncle Saltiel, whose adventures, prosaic and far-fung, and whose conversations and debates, either wittily scintillant or screamingly idiotic, would make a story of their own.

We first meet our hero at the age of sixteen; he is even then Solal of the Solals and soon discovers his forte in life in an affair with the wife of the French Consul. The description of their first assignation is a sustained throb. Solal is one of those who is as much seduced as seducing, but perhaps because he, or his author, is a Jew, the joy of life is touched by the tragic. Not one, but a dozen Byrons would be required to live the life of a Solal. He ends his life a vagabond, mocked by the urchins and youths as an imitation Christ, finding that life has cheated him. The four Schlemiels of Cephalonia, curiously enough, are found, at long last, in a Palestinian colony, repulsing an attack of Arabs and dying like noblemen.

In short, this is a distinctly unusual story, a delight where it is not an irritation.

Burned Books

The Modern Library anticipated the book conflagrations of May 10 by reprinting, in one volume, several of the works to which the Nazi boys applied torches, as well as some others that escaped the pyre. The book is called "Great German Short

'Jews Have Stood by Graves Of Their Oppressors in Turn'

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 10 (by mail)—The Nazi persecution of the Jews is more than wrong, according to the "gloomy" Dean Inge. In a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral, Dean Inge said the recent doings of the Nazis are "stupid." History, said the Dean, should have taught the Germans that it would be futile. "The Jews have stood by the graves of all their oppressors in turn."

The sacred books of the Hebrews, said Dean Inge, "are the best sellers of the world."

Novels and Stories" and contains almost five hundred pages of story. It begins with Goethe and ends with Arnold Zweig. In between are stories, long and short, by Schiller, Hoffman, the two Grimm brothers, Heine, Storm, Keller (the Swiss who wrote such lovely tales) Sudermann, Schnitzler, Hauptmann, Wasserman, Thomas Mann and Stefan Zweig. Goethe contributes Werther; Heine, "Gods in Exile"; Schnitzler, "The Fate of the Baron"; Hauptmann, "Flagman Thiel"; Mann, "Death in Venice", and Stefan Zweig, "Amok". Almost a little bonfire's worth, all for less than a dollar.

Among the Literati

By GEORGE JOEL

The Prince and the Pauper

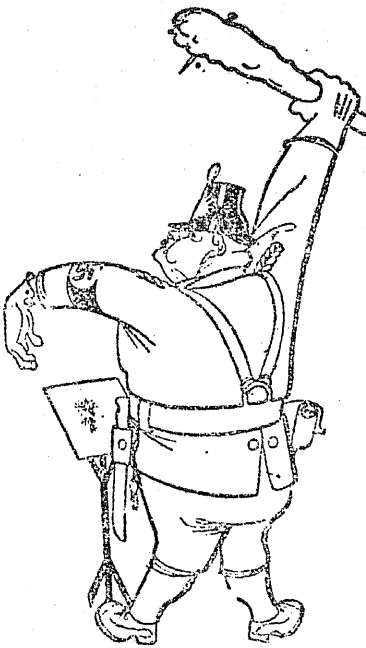
Charles Yale Harrison, whose Semitic face belies his Americanized name, had a most amazing encounter with William Randolph Hearst. It happened some years ago, after the publication of Harrison's first novel, "Generals Die in Bed". The author, who looks like a literate gangster conscious of his superiority, had been enjoying a young author's usual woes. No American publisher had been interested in his book. A British firm had accepted the manuscript and very cleverly sold the American rights over here. To the amazement of everyone but the author, the book became a good seller.

Enter the prince in the person of Mr. Hearst! One day, ambling through the then-crowded aisles of Macy's book department, he saw Harrison's book, bought it, read it and liked it. His battery of desk push-buttons was put into action. He instructed his hirelings to buy the serial rights for his papers and to find the author. The entire organization went into action. As the book was originally published in England the searchers thought Harrison was a Briton and cables were dispatched to that isle. Germany was mentioned in the book, cables were sent and, again, no results. Finally Harrison was located, practically around the corner; he was discovered as he sat behind a little battered desk in the office of the Bronx Home News, in New York, diligently pecking out notes about people of practically no importance. The telephone at his desk rang out, a soft but commanding voice at the other end of the wire spoke, "Mr. Hearst would like to see you immediately."

When Harrison was ushered into The Presence, he was greeted warmly. The publisher told him how much he had enjoyed his book, informed him that he had bought the serial rights and laid before Harrison a book containing the plans for a gigantic advertising campaign for Harrison and his book.

Hearst noticed that his guest was unusually sad-eyed and wan, that he was showing little enthusiasm. Hearst was puzzled and asked the reason. Harrison explained his plight; here he was about to become a famous man and he was broke, his contract with the English publisher meant little in a financial way, his job paid almost nothing, and he had a family to support. Hearst frowned and shifted his long frame towards his push buttons. He pressed one vigorously and sat back. A moment later the door of his office opened and a bald, eagle-beaked middle-aged man entered. He was Hearst's managing director. "Yes chief," was his greeting. Hearst pointed at Harrison. "Give him a job," he paused for a moment. "Pay him"—

BATON OF THE NAZIS



In the light of the Nazi exclusion of Jewish conductors from the stands of symphony orchestras, this is the method suggested for future conducting of music.

another pause—"200 a week; no, make it \$250." The prince had spoken; nobody who had given him even an hour of pleasure must be in want! The interview was over.

The rest of the story is equally fantastic. Harrison was given a job on the New York American. His first assignment was to take a month's vacation with pay. When he returned he was told not to overwork himself. For eight months he reported daily either by phone or in person to the editor. During that period he got his check regularly and was sent out on only two assignments. Finally he received a notice that his services were no longer required. Secretly Harrison was relieved. The inactivity was becoming boring and he felt slightly guilty but the boys around the paper explained to him that this was Hearst's way. Harrison had not been amply rewarded for his book and this was the Hearst method of making the score even.

Harrison is now at work on another novel which will be published in the Fall. You can bet a gold piece that William Randolph Hearst will receive one of the first copies off the press.

The perils of publishing—Robert Nathan, that gentle writer of gentle books whose "One More Spring" recently reached the best-seller class, wrote a string of novels and had three publishers before he hit the mark. . . . For some reason or other Lewis Mumford, the critic and writer is often listed among the Jewish authors. Another mistake, the only thing Jewish around Mumford is his wife. . . . When the Brentano bankruptcy mess clears up you will find that the old bookish Arthur Brentano, one of the original founders, will again be president but the syndicate that will buy the business will place another Jew in the role of buyer and vice-president. . . . The Boni brothers, who left Boni & Live-right to form their own firm, are trying to get the Liveright name back again. Another group is trying to induce Horace Liveright to run the business again.

Doctors, Lawyers Rejected By Nazis Invited to Egypt

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

CAIRO, May 7 (By mail)—Egypt, from which took place the first great Jewish Exodus, looks at the persecution of Jews in Germany with different eyes today.

The government of Egypt has decided to authorize 200 Jewish doctors and lawyers who have been compelled to leave Germany as the result of recent events to take up their residence and exercise their professions in Egypt.

THEATRE

The Drama Goes to the Countryside

By RUTH BRICKEN STOLOFF

THE THEATRE is to be taken to the country this summer with the hope that plenty of fresh air and sunshine will bring back its vitality. Critics as well as playgoers have mourned over the manifestations of anemia which have been displayed the past season. Lawrence Langner, physician to the Theatre, offers the country playhouse as a successful remedy. Writing in this month's issue of Stage, Mr. Langner answers those who so often have slighted the summer theatre. He points out that new blood which is periodically infused into the Broadway drama has always come from the amateur back alleys. Illustrative of the products of the summer theatre are "Another Language", "The Comic Artist", "Goodbye Again", and many others.

According to Mr. Langner, the coming summer season will see a larger number of new plays by American and foreign authors tried out than ever before have been tried out in the summer. At least twenty reputable companies, each offering from five to eight plays, will bring new material to the theatre for the fall. This activity constitutes a laboratory from which we hope that the theatre will emerge splendid in its new radiance.

The Theatre Guild's Pulitzer Prize winner, "Both Your Houses", is coming back to town tomorrow night at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, for only a week. . . . Heywood Brown will act as master of ceremonies for the Spring Revue tonight at the Shubert Theatre, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the summer rehearsal work of the Group Theatre. Among those listed to entertain are Fannie Brice, Belle Baker, Jimmy Durante, Walter C. Kelly, Martha Graham and Bill Robinson. . . . "Under Canvas", a new play by Richard F. Flounoy, is slated to open at the Belmont Theatre some time during the latter part of the month.

The Associated Operatic Artists of New York are presenting a series of operas at the Forrest Theatre. "Carmen" will be sung tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, "Cavalleria Rusticana", Wednesday matinee, "Traviata", Thursday and Friday evenings, and "Hansel and Gretel", Saturday afternoon.

Josef von Sternberg has been signed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to direct the next Joan Crawford-Clark Gable picture, which will be based on an original story by Frances Marion, author of "The Champ" and "Emma". . . . "Hold Your Man" is announced as the final title of the picture formerly known as "Black Orange Blossoms", now being filmed at the M-G-M studios with Jean Harlow and Clark Gable. Sam Wood is directing the picture which is based on an original screen story by Anita Loos and Howard Emmett Rogers. The supporting cast includes Stuart Erwin, Dorothy Burgess, Muriel Kirkland, Barbara Barondess and Hugh Herbert. . . . Manuel Komroff's "Two Thieves" has been purchased by M-G-M. It will be interesting to see what will happen to Mr. Komroff's story of the two thieves who died with Jesus Christ when it is transplanted to Hollywood soil.

"The Man Who Dared" is the new title for the Fox film previously titled "The American", the story suggested by the incidents in the life of the late Mayor of Chicago, Anton Cermak. . . . Sammy Cohen, popular screen comedian, who made his mark in "What Price Glory?" and more recently in "Sailor's Luck", will be seen in "Arizona to Broadway", a Fox Film, with James Dunn and Joan Bennett. . . . Helen Hayes and Robert Montgomery will be co-starred in "Another Language" which is to be produced by M-G-M. . . . RKO has purchased W. H. Hudson's almost classic novel "Green Mansions", as a vehicle in which to star Dolores Del Rio. In an effort to provide a faithful setting for the story the company will travel to a South American country for the exterior scenes. . . . "She Outdone Him", RKO Radio Pictures' burlesque on Mae West in "She Done Him Wrong", will be

seen shortly. Dorothy Granger, who has the leading role, is said to have created a sensation at the studio by her characterization and voice. She sings some old-time songs for the production, including "My Mother Was a Lady" and "Generous Jenny".

William Powell has been signed by RKO to co-star with Ann Harding in "Double Harness", the screen play of the reigning London stage hit. John Cromwell, acclaimed for his direction in "The Silver Cord" will direct. . . . Laurence Stallard who in collaboration with Maxwe Anderson, wrote "What Price Glory?" has been signed by Columbia to write three screen stories. . . . Adopting a new method of supplying the screen with new faces and new talents carefully coached in advance, Carl Laemmle, Jr., general manager of the Universal Picture production, announced last week that he has created a junior stock company at Universal City, with Harold M. Turney in charge. The stock company will be a summer school of screen dramatics. To display their talents to studio executives, directors and artists, members of the summer school will present weekly programs of one and three act plays in the studio Little Theatre.

Definitely setting at rest a number of conflicting rumors, Paramount has announced the successful conclusion of negotiations for the screen rights to "Alice in Wonderland". The picture will be a musical version of the classic story and the cast includes Charlie Ruggell, Alison Skipworth, Jack Oak, Charles Laughton and Mary Bolan. Norman Taurou will probably direct. . . . Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert will be co-starred by Paramount in an original story, "Hor Bright", by Jack Kirkland and M.ville Baker.

Jews Among Physicians Exhibiting in Etching Club

Among the physicians who have their etchings on exhibition the Kennedy Galleries, 5th Avenue and 59th Street, until May 29, Drs. Charles Berger, M. M. Melic, Henry Minsky, Joseph F. Sap, David Schoen and B. W. Weinberg. The artists are member of the Etching Club, named for the English surgeon-etcher, Sir Francis Hastings and this is their second annual show.

Dr. Saphir, who is known for interest in Jewish types as a source of subject matter for his etchings exhibits two drypoints. One, which is called "The Scribe", shows a triarchal figure seated before a rolled scroll; the other, "The Torment", depicts an old proud Jew dressed in prayer robes, hugging the Torah close to him.

The Theatre Guild presents S. N. BEHRMAN'S COMEDY RIOPHGRAPHY

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How French Groups Cope With Problem Of Jewish Refugees

50,000 Already Quit Reich; Another 150,000 Expected; League Protection Urged

SHARE SCANTY SUPPLY

Three Bureaus Working to Place Doctors, Lawyers, Musicians, Engineers, Others

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

PARIS, May 19—The prediction that 200,000 Jews will make their exodus from Germany is made by George Bernhard, formerly editor of the Vossische Zeitung and an ex-member of the Reichstag and the Economic Council of the Reich.

Bernhard estimates that 50,000 Jews have already left Germany since the beginning of the Nazi regime. He proposes that an international commission be established to deal with the question of these refugees.

All civilized countries, and especially those possessing colonies, should consider what can be done to receive these exiles and afford them a means of livelihood, Bernhard suggests. He proposes a commission, which might be appointed by the League of Nations, should establish the proportion of the various types of Jewish workers which the various countries would be prepared to receive. At first, he says, there ought to be established a kind of passport of international validity along the lines of the Nansen passport, which could be used by the exiles pending their choice of new nationalities.

Refugee Office Crowded

Three organizations, catering to the German exiles, are now functioning in Paris.

A visit of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency representative to the offices of the German First Aid Committee, first of the societies to be organized, found the waiting room crowded with German-Jewish emigrés. The head of the office is Dr. Strauss, formerly a Frankfurt lawyer and himself a refugee.

"We are all in the same boat," Dr. Strauss declared. "I had to leave

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1933's QUEEN ESTHER IN PARIS



—Keystone

Miss Katherine Spector, who was crowned last Purim at Madison Square Garden, seeing the sights of Paris, one of the main stops on the world tour which she won as prize for being the most beautiful Jewess in the competition of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance.

my country early in the morning five weeks ago. We have practically no funds with which to help all these people. Some we send to the Salvation Army, but they can't remain there indefinitely. There are from fifty to sixty applicants daily and we can give material assistance only to a few. Fortunately, some have arrived with a little money and are helping others. A few of them have friends here. We do what we can. The crying need is for employment. If only we could find work for some of them. There are engineers, professors, doctors among them. Some of these physicians would be glad to offer their services for practically nothing."

A tall, slim young woman with brick-red hair and drooping lips spoke up. "I was one of the best-paid actresses on the Berlin stage. Couldn't I get work as a cook or a chambermaid? I'd do the most menial work there is."

The small waiting room was so crowded that half the applicants were obliged to stand. Some looked as if they had been standing for hours. The air was hot; a woman with a child in her arms was very pale and kept closing her eyes.

Shares His Sandwich

"Those two old men sitting next to the window," Dr. Strauss said, "were professors of sociology at Heidelberg." One of the men suddenly straightened up and from his pocket drew a knife. Holding it in a hand that was none too steady, he slowly unclashed the blade. Others were watching him. With the same deliberation, he cut a sandwich in two; one half he gave his colleague. He ate the other half.

In addition to the First Aid Committee, there is the "Comité d'aide et d'accueil aux victimes de Anti-Sémitisme en Allemagne", presided over by M. Painlevé. This committee has already dealt with the cases of nearly 2,000 Jewish refugees. Most of these people are shopkeepers and professional men. Many of them left in a state of panic, leaving behind everything they owned in Germany. They will tell you that they have lost everything but they are

only too happy "to be out of that hell."

It is difficult for them to earn money in France, and their position is not an easy one. Many of them are anxious to emigrate to Palestine or to the French colonies; but as they have no capital, the Painlevé committee is not encouraging them to make any final decision for the present. Though headed by M. Painlevé, this relief organization is composed mainly of Jews.

More remarkable as an example of the French spirit of tolerance is the "Comité Français pour la protection des intellectuels juifs", which is non-Jewish, composed of prominent French Catholic and Conservative personalities.

"We Must Give Them Start"

This organization accepts as its task that of creating "a suitable atmosphere" in France for German-Jewish intellectuals. "The Jews," explained the secretary, M. de Remusat, "are not a passive people; they are full of energy and enterprise. At the end of six months most of them will have found something to do. But we must give them a start." He then gave some details of the committee aims and methods:

Dr. Jacobson, well-known specialist of the Rothschild Hospital, interviews twice a week German physicians and recommends them as assistants to French doctors whenever possible. He has already found work for several. As it happens many of these German doctors are first class men. "For the most eminent of these German scientists we try to found chairs or provide them with laboratories, though this is an expensive business; it costs about two thousand pounds to equip a laboratory and our funds are still low."

Physicians, said M. de Remusat, are easier to handle than lawyers. For the German lawyers obviously do not know French law. "Musicians are also a difficult problem, for there are many unemployed French musicians, but we manage to get them work in the colonies. As regards writers and scientists, they will have their most valuable writings published under our auspices."

Debater Opposes Publicly Organized Boycott of Goods Made in Germany

(Continued from Page 5)

to acquire the satisfaction of revenge which today motivates the movement for a boycott against Germany. Imagine the futility of it! The Jew battling the entire unfriendly world which surrounds him! Our only weapon is that we are able in time of crisis to appeal to the conscience of the world. If we can't rely upon the world's public opinion we are doomed. And yet we dare to gamble with this only weapon at our disposal by resorting to measures as Jewishly unmoral and unethical as the revengeful boycott!

There is another reason which I desire to advance against the inauguration of a boycott, a reason which we dare not overlook and ignore. Time and again Jews have advanced the claim that it is wrong to condemn an entire people for the sins of a part of that people. Again and again, we and our friends have referred to Edmund Burke, who in his famous speech in the House of Commons on "The Conciliation of America," stated that he did not "know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people." We dare not repudiate or belie this principle.

The Situation, Localized

Under date of May 1, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency brought two interesting news items, both from Newark. One of them informed us that the Jewish War Veterans of the United States had declared themselves in favor of a retaliatory boycott against Hitler and the Nazis and that they were prepared to distribute from coast to coast placards and special seals bearing the description: "For Humanity's Sake, Boycott German Goods." But the other news item informed us that the nucleus of a German anti-Hitler movement was being formed under Christian auspices by the German Workers' Club and the Anti-Fascist Committee of Newark. This news report further stated that "a relentless war against the Nazi brand of fascism is to be undertaken. Committees have been appointed for a house-to-house canvass of German residents, and also to prepare for a mass meeting on May 29." The moral is self-evident. We have sufficient reason to hope and believe that the Christian world will condemn the German outrages and will force a return to humanitarian principles and practices. But let the Jews resort to a boycott "For Humanity's Sake" and we thereby alienate whatever friendship would otherwise be possible at the hands of Christians.

The worst sin in the present agitation for the boycott is that we are beclouding the issue. Either the Jews remain in Germany or they will be forced to leave Germany. If the Jews are to remain in Germany they will have to live on a basis of peace, good-will and common understanding with their neighbors. Such peace cannot be achieved by retaliation from the Jewish outside world which will condemn an entire people. Such good-will can be attained only if we adhere to the historic principle that there are certain moral laws from which we dare not deviate, and that ethical consistency demands that we should not advocate in retaliation to others the inauguration of such methods against which we rebel when they are applied to us.

An Instrument of Revenge

But if there is the possibility that Jewry will be compelled to emigrate from Germany, that Jews will be compelled to leave the country and seek new havens of refuge, then the boycott is not only not the cure, but it becomes an instrument of revenge, and a means of beclouding the major issue.

As in the Russia of the Czars, where massacres were started against Jews in order to mislead the general population into believing the Jewish scapegoat responsible for their trouble, so today we are being presented with a false hope, a false solution, a false instrument of revenge. Instead of thinking in terms of self-help and of self-emancipation, we are thinking in terms of forcing Germany to rescind its anti-Semitic policy, we are thinking in

terms of securing protection and emancipation and toleration—three shameful terms for a self-respecting people. And my plea is that we stop beclouding the issue, that we begin to think in terms of a national solution, that we think not alone in terms of the half-million German Jews but in terms of all of oppressed Jewry.

This is not a problem of German Jewry alone. It is a problem of millions upon millions of Jews who are being totally declassed and whose economic ruin as well as political and social degradation presents a picture of horror and despair demanding radical and speedy action.

The National Treasury

Had we not been loyal to obligation, had we not been treacherous to serious national responsibilities we might today have had a national treasury rich enough to take a million or more Jews from the countries of oppression and to settle them in a land which we would be happy to call the national center for the national community of Israel. But when Deputy Gruenbaum of Poland frantically called upon the Jews of the world to save Polish Jewry by settling two million in Palestine, when national Jewish leaders pleaded for a reawakening of the community of Israel and for the redemption of our people's national honor on a national basis, they were laughed at.

The present crisis should serve to awaken us from our indifference and to drag us out of illogical and unsane thinking which would substitute a boycott for the Messiah, which suggests revenge instead of cure. What we need is self-help and self-emancipation, rather than a search for protection and toleration. Sane thinking will cause us to reject the boycott and to stop dissipating our energies with futile and unmoral retaliation. Ours is the responsibility to seek not revenge, but cure; not retaliation, but means of relief for millions of oppressed fellow-Jews.

Wise, at Meeting, Praises Dorothy Thompson Articles

In a speech delivered at the Hotel Pennsylvania Wednesday evening at the meeting of delegates elected to the American Jewish Congress conference to be held in Washington, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise praised in superlative terms the articles of Dorothy Thompson on the Brown Terror which have been appearing in the Sunday edition of the Jewish Daily Bulletin. He declared that these articles were a notable example of enterprise on the part of the publishers. He said that they were timely, highly important and were playing an important part in the fight against Hitlerism.

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Hitler Spirit, Invading Schools, Declares War on the Young

(Continued from Page 3)

internationally minded of the teachers usually did belong to the parties of the left, which in Germany have fought for educational reform. Their resignation under pressure leaves the schools in the hands of those who wish to introduce a spirit even more reactionary than that of the Wilhelminian epoch. The emphasis on military training is especially strong. "The object of sport," says a National Socialist "expert", "is not individual, but is to make a strong and fighting member of the community." Children in the public schools have already been promised that at the age of thirteen or fourteen, they will have, in school, practice with small caliber rifles.

In the higher schools and universities, the policy is clearer. It is clearer, first of all, in regard to the Jews. Province after province, university after university have introduced the *numerus clausus*. In Bavaria, a *numerus clausus* has been made for all medical students, definitely limiting the number to be admitted to study in the medical faculties, and totally excluding Jews. As far as the Reich, as a whole, is concerned, decision as to the Jews—and decisions in many other important matters—are to be left to the National Socialist student body.

How 'Leader Principle' Applies

The student body, according to the last decisions, will determine how many Jews will be permitted to attend the institutions of higher learning. This solution is preferred to direct restriction. Inasmuch, however, as the so-called "leader principle" is also to be introduced into the student organizations, and they are to be "led" by appointees of the government party, this will amount to government restriction, and may even prove more trying to Jewish students than direct legislation, which would clearly establish their position, because the actions of the student body will probably be improvised and arbitrary.

One of the important measures of the new government as it affects the universities has been the re-introduction of the legal "mensur" or student duelling. The new decision in this matter goes far back of the Wilhelminian epoch, when duelling was tolerated, but had no sanction in law. At Heidelberg in mid-April a student duel was attended by the University Rector and the municipal authorities, and the newspapers boasted that for the first time in 550 years this was the case! This enthusiasm for the customs of the fourteenth century is characteristic of the Nazi movement, which boasts that it is mediaeval.

Courses in War Technique

The universities and high schools are also to have courses in the technique of war. In Berlin, for instance, Major General Becker has been made honorary professor in the faculty for general sciences, and it is contemplated, according to a notice in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, that a chair in the Science of War will be

made in the same school, in the summer semester of this year.

The Nazi war against "Marxism" is a misleading term. Marxism, in the Nazi vocabulary, means internationalism and pacifism quite as much as it means socialism. The leader of the movement for decisive school reform, which worked in Germany in collaboration with committees of the League of Nations, and which had its parallels in other countries has been arrested on a charge of treason, the punishment for which under the new laws is death.

Dr. Saveriau was the director of the gymnasium (high school) which was engaged in an educational experiment with especially talented children from all social classes. He comes from an old, conservative family, and was himself a conservative until the war, from which he returned as a socialist and pacifist. He especially interested himself in the question of war guilt and obtained from the Prussian Minister for Culture, under the Republic, the job of looking at school books with a view to reforming them away from a purely chauvinistic interpretation of history.

Believed in Human Rights

He himself represented the viewpoint held today by most disinterested students of the causes of the war, that the blame could not be exclusively attached to any country, but that Germany was not entirely guiltless. He was also a member of the executive committee in the League for Human Rights. The antipathy against him was augmented by the fact that he was the organizer of the *Foyer Francaise* which arranged for German children to be received in French homes, and French children in German homes. He is charged with treason on five counts, one of which is furnishing material to an American journalist on the militarization of the public schools. It might be added that evidence of the militarization of the schools has long been obtainable merely by reading the Nationalist newspapers and the official law publications, and by following open court cases.

The prosecution of such men clearly indicates the course of German education. It is to be "exclusively German"; militaristic; anti-international; anti-Jewish; and its sole object will be to produce good soldiers and docile citizens.

In Charge of Football Teams

As far as the student body is concerned the tendency to turn over to the Nazi students the control of universities policies will probably, as one American correspondent put it, be "like turning over the faculties to the football team." One of the first demands which the Nazi students made was that "all books by Jews shall be written in Hebrew". Under this law Professor Einstein would have to write his papers on the Theory of Relativity and the Field Theory in Hebrew; Jacob Wassermann would have been published "in translation", the texts of the operas of that representative modern Ger-

OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS



He was a good German then.

—Le Rire, Paris

Berlin's Jewish Cemeteries Revealing Clues To Varied Role Race Played in German Story

By Rudolf Keyser

(Copyright, Jewish Telegraphic Agency, 1933)

The old Berlin Jewish cemetery lies in the midst of the city of Berlin, in the Grosse Hamburgerstrasse, and from outside you cannot tell what it is. The big building of the Home for the Aged maintained by the Jewish community is situated in this street, and you have to go through the gate of this building to find yourself in a courtyard which adjoins this tiny, ancient Jewish cemetery. It is surrounded by big tenement houses, whose walls constitute the walls of the cemetery.

Moses Mendelssohn's Grave

The Jews of Berlin buried their dead in this cemetery from 1672 till 1827. It was laid out in the days when the community was in its infancy. It is remarkable that very few people know of the existence of this important volume of Jewish history. Of all the once noted folk who lie buried here, only one, Moses Mendelssohn, is still generally known. He was the first German Jew to play a great part in the life of the world outside and he was at the same time a leader of Jewish emancipation.

When this old cemetery was closed,

man composer, Richard Strauss, could not have been written by Hugo von Hoffmannstahl; applied in England, we should have been deprived of the verses of Robert Browning, who had Jewish ancestors.

Proposals like these seem so ridiculous to modern civilized people that they can hardly take them seriously. Civilized Germans still say: "The revolution is only a few weeks old." "Nothing is eaten as hot as it is cooked." Perhaps they are right. It seems inconceivable that a movement can go on, which is expressed in such absurdly mediaeval forms as the auto da fe of all non-Aryan books May tenth. If we are to believe the statements of National Socialist leaders, all books ought to be banned which advocate or are written in sympathy with humanitarianism, liberalism, republicanism, internationalism, socialism, brotherly love, individualism, pacifism.

The list thoroughly compiled would, I fear, include most of the German classics and practically all contemporary German writers who enjoy any esteem outside the limits of their own country. And, ironically enough, although parts of the Jewish Old Testament might get by, if regarded solely from its contents, I do not see how a word of the New Testament can.

the community, which had meanwhile grown in numbers and wealth, opened a new big cemetery, which is also full now, but occasionally there is still a burial there. When it was opened, this cemetery lay right outside the town, but the town has grown, and now it is situated in the very centre of Berlin, in the Schoenhauser Allee. In the oldest section there are gravestones going back to the end of the 17th century, but speaking generally, this cemetery belongs to the 19th century. There are monuments here to the founders of Liberal Judaism, Abraham Geiger and Leopold Zunz. In the same row lies the great surgeon James Israel. And in this cemetery lies also Abraham Geiger's son, Ludwig Geiger, Professor of the History of Literature at the Berlin University. Eduard Lasker and Ludwig Bamberger, the leaders of German democracy in Bismarck's time, lie in a common grave, and the inscription on the tombstone reads: "Here they lie in death united whose lives were linked for Germany's unity and liberty."

Inscriptions in German

It is of historical interest and significant of the spirit of the 19th century, that many of the gravestones here carry long inscriptions in verse and prose in German. It was a time of prosperity, when people sought to preserve the memory of their dead.

Most Berlin Jews of our day only know the big cemetery in the suburb of Weissensee, which happens to be the largest cemetery in Berlin. There are 80,000 or 90,000 people buried

here. It looks like a great park, with streets and avenues, an impression that grows on you particularly in the Spring and Summer, when the streets and the flower beds are in bloom. Here death lies in the midst of the life of our own time, in the midst of our own Jewish fate. Only the oldest section has retained the character of the old Jewish cemetery; the newer section is much more like the general cemetery.

Graves of the War Dead

The so-called Heroes Cemetery, where Jewish dead of the great war are buried, is here a cemetery within a cemetery. The rows of graves are arranged with military precision, all alike, a touching answer to the anti-Semitic charges levelled against us in this present period of German life. These dead Jewish soldiers are only a small fraction of the many thousands of German Jews who gave their lives for Germany on the battlefields. The living Jews are vilified, but of these dead Jews no word is said. The field of honor in Weissensee is a monument only for us Jews. The rest refuse to hear of it.

Three Jewish cemeteries, in the same city, of the same community, and they show how history has changed the life of this community—the beginning, the sturdy period of growth and prosperity, and now the decline. And there is the tie that binds us all to this old community, and there are the tombstones from which the dead speak to us more powerfully than those who are still alive.

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Disbanding of Hitler Cells Here a Gesture

(Continued from Page 2)
fects of the propaganda campaign. New York Nazi leaders boast that two leading German language dailies in New York, one-time bitterly anti-Nazi, have modified their editorial policies recently; and, according to a Nazi spokesman, it is believed they will shortly present the world with the most effective Hitlerite propaganda.

Nazi Units, Knit in Secret Web, Instill Hatred of the Jew

Speakers Sent to German-Speaking Groups to "Coordinate" Them

More secret in nature than the Chinese tongs that are linked throughout the country and almost as extensive as many major American labor unions, the Nazi Party in the United States operates in the large and small cities.

So mysterious are the machinations of this iron-bound organization that few persons realize the power behind the as yet innocuous speakers who ferret out the minor German groups of the nation and attempt to sway their attitudes toward the ruling regime in the Fatherland. The Detroit unit is said to be the directing force behind Nazi parties of the Eastern part of the United States. From reliable authorities it is learned that Portland, Oregon, is the vortex of an encircling Western organization, whose ramifications are quite as numerous as those in the Eastern seaboard.

In the larger cities the Nazi Party holds regular weekly meetings to which all sympathizers with Germany are invited. While talks featured during the evening program are bombastic in expression of the Hitler policy, no hint is given as to the nature of the group sponsoring the affair. The essential facts of the Nazi Party organization in each city and town are kept secret; the location, membership, date of meetings, and local policies of the nuclear clique are never mentioned. It is doubtful if even the New York police are aware of the location of offices of the city's brownshirt party, who come from their congregation point on appointed nights to address German singing clubs, vereins, and business associations.

Swastika, American Flags Shown
The auditoriums in which the open meetings take place are usually decorated with an American flag placed side by side with the Swastika emblem, both of which are prominently placed behind the rostrum upon which the chairman and principal speakers of the evening are seated. The walls are covered with German Nazi slogans, pictures of famous figures in German history, and advertisements in banner form for publishers of Nazi propaganda.

In the rear of the rooms large tables are heavy with Nazi literature, some of it distributed copiously without suggestion of price, while other pamphlets and newspapers are marked for sale in terms of cents, marks, and pfennigs. This reading matter usually features German international problems and denunciations of foreign powers inimical to the Hitler regime, notably France and Poland; but imbedded in the heart of the matter are many references to Jews, which are designed to belie reports of atrocities against that race.

At the door of the assembly rooms stalwart young Germans collect admission fees, restrict the attendance to "friends", and serve as bouncers in the event of obnoxious heckling. They also pass the hat at the end of meetings, and through their efforts the Nazi Party in the United States realizes considerable revenues.

Prepared speeches rendered by members of the party itself, paid propagandists of the Hitler administration, usually concern Germany's social, economic, and political problems. But the outbursts that issue from the audience are usually of a more detailed, personal nature, and these deal with the Jewish question.

The latter arouse the listeners to the most vigorous reactions of the evening.

Defense Attempts

Whether extemporaneous speakers rise spontaneously to present their views or whether their ejaculations are carefully prepared in advance and rendered in accord with the designs of party leaders, no one seems to know. In any event they constitute the most effective and most outspoken utterances of the program. A favorite topic of the volunteer speakers is belittlement of the part played by Jewish soldiers in the German Army during the World War.

Leaders of the Nazi Party in New York confidentially assert that meetings held here and in other parts of their territory have thus far been successful in winning the support of many Germans whose views toward the National Socialist regime in Germany have heretofore been either lukewarm or decidedly negative. A strong appeal is made to those present to bury party prejudices and act as a unit with the group in power.

Appeal to Chauvinism

Not only the present crisis in Germany but also the future of the nation and its expatriates is stressed in the Nazi suit for support. Attempts are made to convince Germans who have become naturalized citizens of other countries and those who retain their German citizenship abroad that their own prestige is closely linked to that of their homeland. The status of Germany among world powers is said to be proportionate to their own among the natives of the country in which they have taken residence.

Further results of the Jewish Daily Bulletin's investigations will be published in next Sunday's issue.

Adler Group Names Policy Committee

(Continued from Page 1)

the retiring administrative committee had referred the B'nai Brith proposal to the first meeting of the incoming administration for action.

The communications were received by the B'nai Brith head in response to letters from him to each organization informing them of a declaration of the central administrative board of the fraternal organization May 9, calling for creation of a special board of deputies composed of representatives of the three organizations, to assume complete charge of all activities of the organizations in connection with the German situation.

Mr. Cohen declared he was anxiously awaiting the approval of the American Jewish Congress of the B'nai Brith proposal. Immediately upon its receipt, he said, he would arrange for a meeting of representatives of the three organizations. The declaration of the B'nai Brith administrative group, which was communicated to the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress, follows:

"The B'nai Brith, in the present emergency caused by the persecution of German Jews, deems it of vital importance that the Jewish agencies of this country working to ameliorate and correct the deplorable conditions be united in action. For this reason, it urges that a board of deputies be immediately created equally representing the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai Brith, to assume full and complete charge of all the activities of these three organizations relating to the German situation.

"The respective organizations shall agree to sponsor and support, morally and financially, a program to be determined by the deputies. The fullest cooperation is imperative between the organizations to accomplish results. The B'nai Brith pledges itself, its membership and financial support to the establishment of such facilities as are required to execute, with expedition and efficiency, the program to be determined by the deputies. It is contemplated that provision be made for representation, upon such conditions as the deputies may prescribe, of other national Jewish organizations who desire to affiliate and cooperate."

Big Cigarette Firm Taken Over by Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

duce it, he is arrested forthwith and charged with smuggling, although most German Jews nowadays are withdrawing their capital and sharing it with the impoverished or for other relief purposes.

Eventually all Jewish bank accounts will be entirely confiscated, it was disclosed to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency by a leading German Nationalist.

"The Jews would do best to leave Germany as soon as possible," he warned. "Although everything is quiet on the surface, no one can tell what may happen suddenly to thousands of Jews. The possibility of mass slaughter is not excluded while the nationalization of Jewish accounts and property is a certainty."

A Nazi leader who has not generally shared in the hostile attitude of his associates toward the Jews, and who is well-informed as to the Government's intentions, corroborated this statement.

"Aryan" Control Advertised

German firms are openly taking advantage of the anti-Jewish feeling to stimulate the boycott against the Jews and are advertising in the German press urging prospective purchasers to "Buy only Aryan-made goods." As an example, the Sarotti firm, makers of chocolate, in advertisements today, point out that although the firm is Swiss-owned, not only are "Aryan" workers exclusively employed, but that a majority of the company's stock is held by "Aryans."

The tailoring and clothing industry has been circularized by some of its members who complain against Jewish firms which describe their goods as "German products", thus "deliberately or unintentionally misleading the public." While the industry does not object to the German label on Jewish products destined for export, there is objection to such description on goods to be sold in Germany, the circular points out.

Mrs. Arthur Lehman Inducted Into Office

Mrs. Arthur Lehman, newly-elected associate chairman of the Women's Division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, was inducted into office at the first meeting of the new board of directors of the Women's Division.

At the same time, the board installed the following newly-elected directors: Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, Mrs. Albert J. Erdmann, Mrs. Henry S. Glazier, Mrs. Walter A. Hirsch and Mrs. R. Percy Limburg.

Physicians, Dentists, Druggists To Take Up Boycott Plans

Physicians, dentists and pharmacists cooperating with the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights in the boycotting of German goods, will meet at the Hotel Astor next Wednesday to organize their fields.

Dr. I. W. Held, noted stomach specialist, and Dr. A. J. Rongy, the obstetrician, will be among the speakers at the conference.

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Baltimoreans Hear Germany Is "Broke"

American Jewish Congress Unit Hears Tourist Tell Of Refugees

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

BALTIMORE, May 19—As the result of increasing unemployment and a world-wide boycott of German products, Germany is "broke" and the only Jews the Hitler government is not molesting are the private Jewish bankers, Jacob Epstein, retired Baltimore merchant, told the Baltimore section of the American Jewish Congress last night.

More than 700 of the leading Jewish merchants, bankers, industrialists and professional men and women of Baltimore heard Mr. Epstein, recently returned from a tour of Europe where he interviewed many refugees from Germany, tell of Hitlerite atrocities.

Among the speakers was Judge Joseph L. Ulman, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, who explained that for the first time in his life he appeared before an audience because he is a Jew.

The jurist's clarion call for American intervention on behalf of the German Jews was echoed in a speech by Simon E. Sobeloff, United States District Attorney, who, with Dr. Henry Friedenwald and Judge Ulman, urged the 4,000,000 Jews in the United States to band together and to make common cause for the rights of Jews throughout the world.

Dr. Friedenwald was elected honorary president of the Baltimore section and Mr. Sobeloff was re-elected president.

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English Textile Men Vote Nazi Boycott

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 19—At a mass meeting of members of the textile trades of England here last night, it was resolved to boycott German goods and services in protest against persecution of the Jews in Germany. Two thousand members of the industry participated in the meeting, over which Lord Melchett presided. Several members of the British Parliament addressed the meeting.

Lord Melchett, championing the boycott, referred to the fear of repercussions in the form of German retaliation, but stressed his belief that, nevertheless, the Jews must use everything in their power to force the German Government to restore their rights to its Jewish citizens.

Watching Germany

Two special observers for The New Republic have now reached Germany—adding to the sources of news which have made its reports so thorough and accurate in the past.

One subscriber writes: "I have found The New Republic amazingly accurate, informative and dependable on economic, political and social questions. Its information on German affairs is especially fine. During the last two years it has repeatedly forecast events in German politics and economics months before their consummation."

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EDITORIALS

Guest Editorial

By Mrs. Rebekah Kohut

(President, World Organization of Jewish Women)

Jewish womanhood all over the world is eager to help. It is eager to do what it can to alleviate the conditions which have been inflicted upon the Jews of Germany by the anti-Semitic party now in insolent power. American Jewish womanhood is eager to help, as a unit and as part of the great international effort of the women of Israel. The World Organization of Jewish Women has already made known its desire to assist in the general relief work by being represented on the Joint Committee which has been organized in Germany.

The relief crisis which Jewish women must meet is not so much less intense now than it was during the years of the World War. Just as then Jewish women were united in the effort to relieve the stricken women and children of their race in Europe, so now are they united in their desire to help until every Jewish family in Germany has been cared for. The crisis is different in degree, not in kind. The World Organization of Jewish Women believes that all Jewish women can do their best work under the aegis of the Joint Distribution Committee. Whatever differences of opinion may arise as to the crisis facing German Jewry there can be no difference of opinion as to the need for help and the wish to bring help to the stricken. Jewish womanhood in the United States, as in the world, is united on this point.

Banished from the Land, Too

The proposed new land inheritance tax of Prussia, made public a few days ago, provides that no Jew may inherit farm land. We know by this time that the Nazi interpretation of the word Jew includes even those "assimilated" Germans, one of whose grandparents was of Jewish blood. As if the restriction of Jews in the free professions to the top limit of one percent were not enough, the Jew must be prevented now and forever from adapting himself to the pursuit of agriculture.

Russia, drastic in its revolutionary tactics as it was, was not so unjust to any class of any race. It is true that as a result of the new economic policy implied in the creed of Bolshevism, the Soviets did dislocate the Jewish middleman, but at least it did not forbid him the use of the soil. Following the dislocation, the Russian government considered it its duty to help in a far-reaching program of colonization. It provided free land; it provided railroad facilities; it provided financial assistance.

German Jewry is making a valiant attempt to adjust itself to the new conditions. Schools for the training of artisans are being planned, but it has yet to be seen whether Nazi vengeance will not wreck those plans. It seems that every new

Happy Returns of the Day!

Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will be sixty-three years of age Wednesday.

He is one of those rare individuals—rare in any race, in any nation, at any time—about whose character, capacity and achievement there is neither doubt nor debate. They have called him the modern "Nathan the Wise"; less romantically, the greatest living philosopher of the law.

Those qualities in Justice Cardozo which the American Jew proudly proclaims the non-Jew in America gratefully concedes. Justice Cardozo is so much above party that Democrat and Republican almost vie with one another in their eagerness to endorse and to elect him. He sat for years in the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest judicial tribunal and, toward the last, as its Chief Justice. When, in response to what might be termed a clamor for his services, he was nominated by President Hoover to the Supreme Court, to fill the place vacated by the nonagenarian Oliver Wendell Holmes—Cardozo was then 61—the nomination was confirmed unanimously within ten seconds. This has not happened often in the history of Supreme Court nominations—certainly not when the nominee was a Jew.

The rightful esteem in which Justice Cardozo is held by the present President of the United States is indicated in the statement made on the occasion of the Justice's sixtieth birthday, three years ago, by the then Governor of New York, Franklin Delano Roosevelt then described Justice Cardozo as "personally a gentleman of the utmost attraction; intellectually a scholar of immeasurable attainments; profes-

sionally a lawyer of unbounded legal erudition; judicially the very embodiment of impartiality, fairness and justice." Justice Cardozo was honored in the name of another Roosevelt, the great T.R., when, in 1931, he was awarded one of three medals conferred by the Roosevelt Memorial Association for distinguished service, the other two being Dr. C. Hart Merriam, naturalist; and Hamlin Garland, author.

He is one of those jurists who

charm both as speaker and writer; the peculiar qualities of his spoken decisions do not evaporate when condensed within the covers of a book. His "Law and Literature, and Other Essays and Addresses", published several years ago, elicited from The New York Times the acute commentary that Cardozo combines the "tough" mind of the man who sits in judgment with the gentle heart of the teacher and guide.

He is one of those jurists who

Letter to the Editor

Mr. Kohler and the Steuben Society

May 15, 1933.

New York City.

To the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin:

Considerable publicity was afforded recently in the daily press to a statement issued by the National Executive Committee of the Steuben Society of America on the German-Jewish question.

In this article, the extraordinary and fallacious statement appears that it is the conviction of the Society, based on information coming to it from various sources, that no such "alleged cruelties or atrocities" charged against the German Government had taken place. Proceeding next from the matter of atrocities, the further sweepingly misleading statement was made concerning the wholesale discriminations and eliminations of Jews from important branches of German economic, scientific, educational and artistic life, as well as public life, that they involved merely removal "from public office in accord with the old American doctrine, 'to the victor belongs the spoils'."

The article next regards the treatment of Jews in Germany as an aspect merely of elimination of communists, although merely a trifling fraction of German Jews can be so characterized. Equally fallacious is

the insinuation that the persecution of the Jews in Germany has been confined to Jews who entered the country recently from the East. In order to lend color to the theory that "aliens" merely are involved, the article contrasts our citizenship laws requiring five years' prior residence, with Germany's, which permitted prompt naturalization, the obvious purpose being to disguise the fact that large numbers of citizens of Germany, legally admitted to citizenship, were being deprived of their fundamental rights by measures heretofore unparalleled in the history of civilized countries. Unfamiliarity with our American conditions is next displayed in this article in the assertion that bills are now pending to exclude all communists from this country, again wholly ignoring the fact that under the fundamental provisions of our Constitution, citizens may not and are not thus dealt with.

In aid of the Steuben Society's claim, the position of the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith—in both of which I happen to be active—is sorely misrepresented.

In his admirable speech on May 10, Major General O'Ryan forcibly and persuasively answered the argument that public resentment in this country of Germany's anti-Jewish course, would be analogous to "boycotts and parades in protest of our treatment

of the colored race." Surely no one but a special pleader would attempt to suggest that such occasional discriminations here are Governmental, or are newly announced in this twentieth century of ours, or that they are not vehemently deprecated by all leading citizens of this country.

One can understand that persons of German birth and extraction may be biased in favor of the action of the German Government, and seek to close their eyes to undeniable truths, but it should not be forgotten that it was the revered leading German-American leader, Carl Schurz, who corrected the saying "My country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country", so as to read "My country, may she always be right, but if not right, may she be set right".

In singular contrast to the recent statement of the Steuben Society, is the able article emanating from Judge Herman C. Kudlich, himself active in the Steuben Society and a real representative of enlightened German-American opinion in this country, which appeared in the same "Steuben News" in December, 1930 and read in part as follows:

"Masses of voters who used the Hitler Party to voice their protest against existing conditions in Germany, surely gave no thought to this particular plank. They voted for disarmament as promised in the Versailles Treaty. They voted for the breaking of the shackles that the Dawes and Young Plans forced on them. They voted for a review of the whole treaty. They voted for an amelioration of economic burdens. But they did not vote to degrade their country to the anti-Semitic pogrom policies of Czarist Russia or Poland or Rumania.

"There is such a specific thing as German culture and German civilization which has risen to a high estate and which will yet rise victoriously throughout the world. For this the Jews of Germany have wrought as well as any other element."

(Signed) MAX J. KOHLER.



HUMANITY: "How about the 600,000 Germans of the Jewish faith, Herr Hitler?"