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Nazis Virtually Admit Guilt in Bernheim Case

NAZI HEADQUARTERS HERE REOPEN UNDER STORM TROOPER'S DIRECTION

**Plan to Spread Anti-Jewish
Feeling Admitted; E. 92d
St. Potential Barracks**

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Successor in the public eye to the "disbanded" American Nazi party is the "Friends of New Germany," Hitlerite and anti-Semitic group which has re-opened the old Nazi headquarters at 309 East 92d Street here as a clubhouse and organization center.

Situated in a shabby section of Yorkville, hidden behind a dirty and unassuming window-front, the main meeting hall of the Friends of New Germany is now the gathering place for those who are carrying the brunt of the Nazi-inspired anti-Semitic attack in this country.

Erich Wiegand, young militant German who was a member of Hitler's original Storm Troops in Germany and has been in the United States for the last two years, serves as master of ceremonies at meetings, days and night. While the names of the real leaders still remain a mystery, Wiegand admits he is the "front" man and active organizer.

It is the Friends of New Germany organization which will arrange for the distribution and showing in this country of the propagandistic motion picture exalting Hitler and his followers which the industrious Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi minister of propaganda and public enlightenment, will send here from Germany next month.

Admits Anti-Semitism

The picture, according to present plans, will be shown at the missionary meetings which the organization holds with great frequency in every center with a large German population, and it is expected to provide valuable aid to the pro-Nazi orators in their efforts to convert Germans and German-Americans to espousal of the Hitler program.

The Friends of New Germany, according to Wiegand, is not concerned with American politics, and confines its activities among the Germanic elements of the population here. He admitted that his organization is anti-Semitic and distributes anti-Semitic propaganda, and that such literature is available for the asking.

Many who are not eligible for membership in the Friends of New Germany organization, but who are interested in supporting Hitler and in furthering his anti-Semitic aims, visit or are brought to headquarters

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZI HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK



—Kell Photo

The window front at 309 East 92d Street behind which local Hitlerite activities are conducted.

Chamberlain Fears Nazi Spirit of Hate, Applied to World, As Menace to Peace

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 26 — Doubts whether the Jewish situation in Germany has improved were expressed by Sir Austin Chamberlain addressing the House of Commons this afternoon.

"The new German movement with its domestic manifestations shocked both Parliament and the British people," he declared. "I do not know whether these domestic manifestations have been much qualified since that time. I still feel that the spirit which manifested itself in the proscription of a race within the boundaries of Germany is a spirit, which if allowed to prevail in foreign affairs, would be a menace to the whole world."

Referring to German threats of

war, Sir Austin pointed out that as yet these statements made by Chancellor Hitler's Nazi colleagues have not been repudiated by any one in authority.

Barnett Janner, Liberal member, took the occasion of this afternoon's debate in the House to renew the Jewish question, expressing the hope that "Hitler realizes at last that humanity may count for something and that he will return the Jewish people into the German nation once again."

He appealed to the secretary for foreign affairs, Sir John Simon, to realize that the lives of a half million German Jews are at stake, and begged him to exert his full influence to remedy existing difficulties.

BERLIN, IN LEAGUE DECLARATION, PUTS BLAME FOR PERSECUTIONS OF JEWS IN SILESIA ON UNDERLINGS

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

GENEVA, May 26—The obscure and, until recently, completely unknown Franz Bernheim today won a complete victory over anti-Semitic Germany when the German delegation to the League of Nations was compelled to take the defensive before the world with a declaration, made at the public session of the League's Council, throwing blame for violation of the rights of the Jewish minority in Upper Silesia upon the shoulders of subordinate agencies.

All German efforts behind the scenes to quash the Bernheim case, presented in the form of a petition to the League by the former resident of the plebiscite area—efforts which the German delegation continued even so late as this morning—suffered sudden failure when the Council, after a closed session this morning, decided to discuss the Bernheim case at today's public session although the matter was not on the agenda of the meeting.

Anti-Semite M.P. Goes on the Carpet

**Doran, Conservative, Is Sum-
moned by His Constituency
to Explain Utterances**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 26—Vigorous action against Edward Doran, member of the House of Commons for North Tottenham, who has distinguished himself by his espousal of anti-Semitic measures and his support of the Hitler regime in Germany, was announced today.

Doran, a Conservative, has been invited by the Conservative party in his constituency to attend a special meeting where he will be asked to explain his anti-Jewish activities which, according to his own statement, include the formation of an organization similar to Hitler's in this country. Representatives of the central organization of the Conservative party will attend the meeting.

The North Tottenham group announced today that at the next election Doran would be replaced by a Conservative loyal to the constitution which forbids persecution of any class of the populace.

Doran has in recent weeks been active in combatting anti-Jewish sentiment and has frequently taken the floor in Parliament to attempt justification of the Hitler regime. He recently invited a Hitler representative to address a meeting of Conservative members of the House.

Palestine Policy Justified, Asserts Gen. Jan Smuts

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

CAPE TOWN, So. Africa, May 26—General Jan Smuts, noted South African statesman, today sent the following message to the fourteenth South African Zionist Conference which is meeting at Cape Kimberley.

"Today more than ever, it is clear that the policy of a Jewish National Home is the right policy. Today more than ever, that ideal deserves the fullest backing from Jewry throughout the world. It shall be my one constant endeavor to advance that great cause to which we are all deeply pledged."

This sudden turn of events brightened Jewish prospects which only an hour or two earlier, seemed at their lowest. But the real surprise, however, came when Herr Friedrich von Keller, head of the German delegation, declared, "I have communicated to the German Government, with no delay, the petition from Franz Bernheim submitted a few days ago. The German Government has authorized me to make the following statement:

"It is unnecessary to say that international conventions concluded by Germany cannot be affected by internal German legislation. Should infringements of the provisions of Geneva conventions have occurred in Upper Silesia, this could only be the result of errors committed by subordinate organs acting in erroneous interpretation of the law."

This startling action in admitting guilt but blaming minor officials created a tremendous impression. The new rapporteur on minorities, Sean Lester, of the Irish Free State delegation, thereupon rose and declared he was submitting the Bernheim case for the consideration of the Council and asked for debate on it tomorrow.

It is, therefore, definite that a full discussion of the Bernheim matter will occur tomorrow when a full-dress debate on the general German Jewish position is expected to follow.

The shifting of blame for the anti-Jewish discriminations in Silesia on minor officials was ridiculed here today in League circles as a foolish diplomatic declaration. Even the coincidence that the German Graf Zeppelin flew over the League building while the Bernheim case was being discussed, did not help to save Germany from the ironical comments heard in the lobbies and corridors from leading diplomats and others present at the session.

While the declaration does not commit the government of Chancellor Hitler expressly to recognize Jewish rights in Upper Silesia, it is nevertheless believed the restoration of Jewish rights there will follow. This is expected also to influence favorably the entire question of the Jews throughout the entire Reich.

Much credit is being given here
(Continued on Page 2)

Boston Club Endows Louis Brandeis Chair At Hebrew University

Felix Frankfurter Also Honored; Lectureships to Help German Scholars

A Louis D. Brandeis Lectureship at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, named in honor of the Supreme Court Justice, will be established next year, particularly to aid the University in inviting a German scholar to fill the post created by the gift of the New Century Club of Boston, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president of the American Friends of the Hebrew University, announced here.

A similar lectureship will be created in honor of Professor Felix Frankfurter, according to word received by Dr. Rosenbach from Professor Milton J. Rosenau, of Harvard Medical School, chairman of the Boston Society of American Friends of the University. A group of Boston attorneys headed by Herbert B. Ehrmann are now engaged in raising funds for the purpose.

"In these grim and terrible days that confront Jewry—and not merely Jewry but the most precious conquests of the human spirit," said Professor Frankfurter in accepting the honor paid him by the committee, "the claims of the Hebrew University are inescapable. The Jewish men of learning in Germany, whose light is being extinguished, must be saved, not primarily for their sake but for the sake of all mankind."

"The tragic development in Germany furnishes an opportunity, as well as a duty, to win for the Hebrew University in Palestine, men of world-wide distinction. It is inevitable that all of us, within the limits of our capacity, should want to share in the realization of such a great opportunity."

In announcing the two lectureships, Dr. Rosenbach said:

"The Hebrew University is daily receiving inquiries and proposals from any number of distinguished scholars and scientists in Germany. This is really the time for the Hebrew University to stand out as a great moral and comforting force. This could be done if we were able to declare to the world that the institution in Jerusalem is opening its doors to some of the distinguished scholars and scientists of German Jewry."

"Palestine has already many refugees from Germany," Dr. Rosenbach stated, "and with each mail, the Hebrew University receives inquiries and proposals on the part of scholars and scientists there. It would be a pity if the University, which depends very largely on funds from America, were to suffer from the financial crisis at a time when its hands ought to be free to invite a number of men of distinguished learning and science to its staff."

Appeal to Lehman For United Jewry

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

LOS ANGELES, May 26—Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York will be asked to use his good offices to reconcile the leaders of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai Brith, and persuade them to combine for united action in connection with the German Jewish situation.

Dr. Jacob Billikopf, noted Philadelphia social worker, who has been in Los Angeles on behalf of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, will carry to Governor Lehman a letter from representative Los Angeles Jewish leaders asking him to act in the matter. He will also discuss the sentiment of Western Jewry with Governor Lehman.

The decision to appeal to the New York Governor was reached at a conference of representatives of Jewish organizations here which recently adopted resolutions urging the national Jewish leaders to unite on a common plan of action to aid the Jews of Germany.

ITEMS IN THE NAZI PROPAGANDA HERE

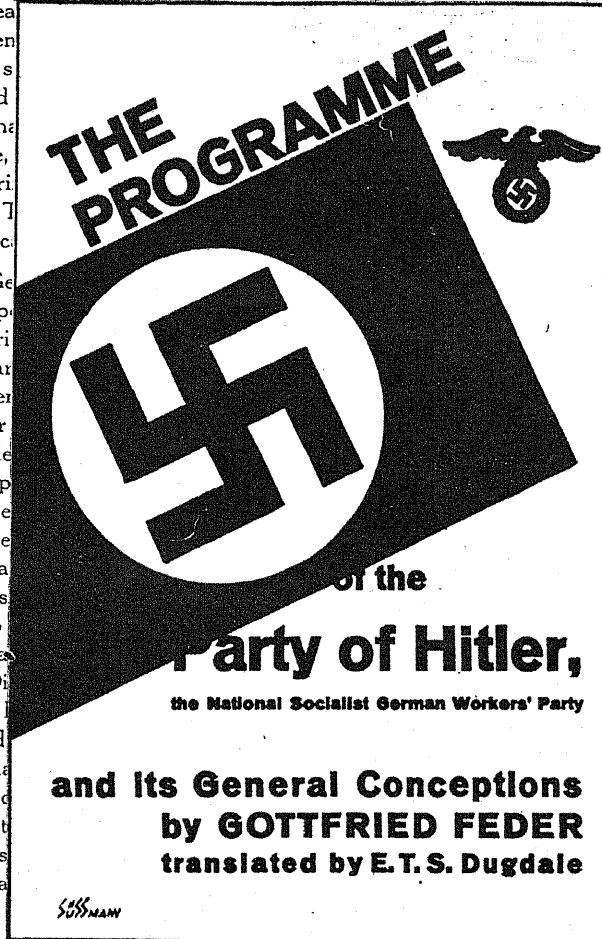
For Immediate Release.

Memorandum No. 4

When I wrote my memorandum No. 3 exactly one year ago, and the then German Chancellor Dr. Bruening had said: "The Lausanne Conference will either be the road sign pointing the way to a new life or a milestone leading to a new death."

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Above, the infamous Vollbehr memorandum, prepared by Dr. H. F. Vollbehr, the bibliophile, containing anti-Semitic passages, and the cover of the Gottfried Feder outline of the Nazi program. These translations are available here, in the Nazi propaganda drive.

Fish Resolution Asks U.S. Appeal to Hitler

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

WASHINGTON, May 26—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had before it today a concurrent resolution introduced by Representative Hamilton Fish, requesting President Roosevelt to make "friendly representations" to the German Government in regard to the treatment of the Jews in Germany.

The resolution expresses the regrets of Congress at "the continued persecution of the Jews in Germany and expresses its sympathy for them in their hour of trial, humiliation and economic discrimination, and requests the President of the United States to use his good offices and make friendly representations to the German Government in the interest of humanity, justice and world peace, to respect the civic and economic rights of its citizens of Jewish origin, and to put an end to racial and religious persecution."

It will depend, Mr. Fish said, upon "the unanimity and character of the support given it by the Jewish people in the United States and their friends whether I shall request immediate consideration."

In addressing the House, Mr. Fish called upon the Jews "not to compromise or sacrifice their ancient faith to communism with its avowed hatred of God and of religious beliefs, but to stand firmly in opposition to this revolutionary and destructive force, which seeks to promote class hatred, atheism and the destruction of human liberty."

Palestine World Plea Put Off

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 26—The World Appeal for Palestine has been delayed until Sunday. It was to have been made public today.

Palestine Passes Sent Germany

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, May 26—The Palestine Government has forwarded to Germany two hundred immigration certificates out of the 850 reserved for the Jews of Germany.

1200 Clerics Sign Anti-Hitler Appeal

Twelve hundred Christian clergymen have signed a petition protesting against anti-Semitism in Germany and the document, with the affixed signatures, is to be forwarded to Germany by the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

In making public the list of signatures, Rev. Everett Clinchy, secretary of the conference, said "The 1,200 clergymen who signed this statement ask for the German Jews only what Herr Hitler asks for all other Germans."

The petition was drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of the Riverside Church and edited by a commission of 24 clergymen. It was reported that only two clergymen, out of the number asked to sign it, refused to do so.

Newton D. Baker, Roger W. Straus and Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes are co-chairmen of the conference which is also sponsoring a similar statement now being circulated for signatures among college professors and scientists.

More Jews Are Discharged From Ullstein Newspapers

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

INNSBRUCK, May 26—Following the Nazi strike in the Ullstein press organization to force the removal of all Jewish employees still remaining, almost all Jews have been dismissed, it is learned. The only exceptions are those for whom substitutes have not yet been found, but complete elimination of the Jews from the publishing firm is imminent.

Among those who have felt the axe are Julius Elban, who has edited the Vossische Zeitung since Dr. Georg Bernhard fled the country; Max Rainer, political editor, and Fritz Goetz, non-political editor of the same newspaper; Moritz Miller, editor of the B. Z. Am Mittag; Max Osborn, the music critic; Ernest Wallenberg, editor of Tempo; Solomon Glueck, picture editor; R. Levinson, Paris correspondent, and others.

Nazi Office Reopened, Storm Trooper Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

every day and supplied with the material which is available there.

Sends Others to Emerson

"The Friends of Hitler", says Wiegand, "is solely for Germans living in this country. When German-Americans or Americans who are sympathetic, apply for membership, I send them to Col. Emerson to join the Friends of Germany, a different group."

At the offices of Col. Emerson next door to the German consulate in the Whitehall Building at Battery Place, members are accepted for the Friends of Germany—an organization which Col. Emerson stoutly denies is anti-Semitic. Here information about the New Germany is freely dispensed and copies of the latest German publications are sold.

The "Fichte Bund" Leaflet

The notorious "Fichte Bund" leaflet which mentions "with what cynical impudence the Jews poisoned the soul of the nation" and speaks of the "silence of the World Press towards the crimes committed by Jews" is distributed here. Typewritten excerpts purportedly from an article by Roderick Macleod in The Investigator, of London, advising the Jews that, as a result of their protests against the Hitler Jewish policies in Germany, their position "is more dangerous than they appear to realize" and warning "the great leaders of Jewry who are English to ban communism once and for all" are also given to inquirers at the Emerson office.

Gottfried Feder's "The Program of the Party of Hitler", the official handbook of the National Socialist Party, in which is explained the theory of "Aryan supremacy" and the reasons why the Jew must be considered as aliens in Germany, is one of the items for sale there.

Wiegand says that at present his group still is forced to operate secretly, but that they shortly plan to come out into the open as a definitely anti-Jewish, pro-Nazi organization in America.

Newark Less Secretive

"In a short while", he says, "we will send a notice to the newspapers announcing the names of our leaders and the nature of our program."

The Newark, N. J. branch of the Friends of New Germany has not been as secretive as its sister group. According to a report of one of their meetings which appeared in the "Amerika's Deutsche Post", local Hitlerite organ, "a committee was named consisting of Paul Hennin, 477 South 12th Street, secretary; Dr. Schley, treasurer; Ludwig Gutmann and Willy Bachenberg, propagandists, and Alois Heht, press agent . . . to make this group the kernel of a regenerated German-Americanism."

The report, in translation, states further that "the evening was taken up by Carl la Croix on the intellec-

tual basis of the German Nazi movement. He mentioned all the factors, especially the economic system of international finance and the destruction to the German soul caused by alien religions. Previously Pastor Franz Gross of Perth Amboy declared his allegiance to Hitler in passionate words. F. Bolte, of North Arlington; F. Hartmann, of Maplewood, and A. Hecht took part in the discussion. The meeting ended with the singing of the Horst Wessel song, in which all persons present joined."

Yet the Friends of New Germany groups in New York, Newark and other cities are not the true Nazi units in America. As pointed out in the Jewish Daily Bulletin last Sunday, a nuclear organization exists behind this outward show of frankness and details of the real Nazi organization in this country still remain a jealously-kept mystery.

Wiegand, laboring energetically at 309 East 92nd Street, represents the young German fanatic who is will-

(Continued on Page 11)

Nazis Virtually Admit Guilt in Silesia Case

(Continued from Page 1)

to Dr. Leo Motzkin, chairman of the Committee of Jewish Delegations, who, with Dr. Emil Margulies, Czechoslovakian Jewish leader, presented the Jewish petitions to the League, and who, single-handed, has carried the burden of representing the Jews here during the last few days when it seemed apparent that the Jewish case was doomed to failure through the seeming success of German efforts to have the petitions ruled inadmissible and to have the case quashed in the secret sessions.

It was reported last night that the Committee of Three which has been considering the petitions submitted to the League by a number of Jewish organizations and by the Parliamentary Club of Jewish Deputies (Kolo) of Poland had been inclined to postpone their decision on the petitions until September in order to give Germany an opportunity to submit observations on them. Action by the Council, however, on the Bernheim petition, is expected to result in speedier handling of the other petitions, according to belief today.

It was commented last night that the British delegation seemed indifferent to the entire matter. Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, departed for London while the matter was pending. This apparent indifference, which informed circles were inclined to link with earlier rumors of a bargain being reached in connection with disarmament negotiations, was felt to weaken seriously the possibility of serious discussion on the Bernheim case which the other delegations rather wanted.

If You Are Getting A BEER LICENSE

The law requires that all licensees must publish a notice after receipt of license once a week for two successive weeks in two newspapers published in the county.

THE JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN is authorized to publish such notices, and proof of such publication will be furnished with a properly notarized affidavit as required by law.

THE JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN will publish this notice once a week for Two Successive Weeks for a total of \$3.25.

Jewish Daily Bulletin

122 East 42d Street, New York

Cal. 5-8989

Shall Jew Accept Autonomy as a Racial Minority?

Posing the Problem: Will You Consent to Accept New Status?

Baron Freytagh-Loringhoven, Calling Jews an Alien People, Suggests a Solution

In the confusion of paragraphs defining and regulating the status of Jews in Germany there is no final disposition of the Jewish question, nothing which gives the Jews a place in law and in fact. The Jews and the new German state face alike a dilemma. What are the practical suggestions offered for a way out?

There is division in the Jewish ranks. There are those Jews who are vainly hoping for a return of the "liberal" attitude which will again allow them complete freedom and citizenship and the possibilities of assimilation. There are Jews who are first and foremost German patriots, who subscribe to the dictum, "My country right or wrong" and who would fall in line, "co-ordinated" and blindly loyal to the government. And there are opposed to these the Jews to whom the maintenance of their racial integrity is of prime importance. These Jews believe that a renaissance of Jewish culture and consciousness will result from the bitter trials the Nazis are inflicting on a race that has for ages endured persecutions and emerged therefrom with increased strength and glory. And at this time when a united front among the Jews themselves is so essential to meet the combined forces of blood and iron dominating Germany, the Jews are holding their debates according to their prejudices and desires.

Loringhoven Poses Problem

But the Nazi government cannot be left out of consideration although the Jews, in their opposing camps, are prone to do that. Which horn of the dilemma will the state grasp? The most articulate statement on this subject was made by a man who, although not a Nazi, may be regarded as a spokesman of the government—Baron Freytagh-Loringhoven, member of the Reichstag, representing the German National Party which Hugenberg heads. Hugenberg's "Lokal-Anzeiger" reprints an interview the Baron gave the Vienna "Neuesten Nachrichten", as a likely solution of the problem.

"I wish to emphasize that I regard the Jews as an alien people, without, however, any implication of its worth. Whether the Jews are better or worse than we, we shall not discuss. They are different from us, they feel and think differently and for this simple reason alone we cannot allow them a place of influence in our public life. The disproportionately great influence which they had in the last fourteen years actually had an 'ungermanifying' influence on our state and culture.

"I have always been of the opinion that the Jewish question could only be solved by carefully thought out and comprehensive laws. The isolated actions and laws which have been effected form a chain with many missing links. And of course we demand the right to decide our own internal affairs according to our own light, regardless of foreign opinion.

Declare Them Alien Folk

"In my opinion there was and is but one way to disarm the opposition, that is, the possibility of granting the Jews cultural autonomy. This means that the Jews will be declared, according to our national principles, an alien people. They will have the right to administer their cultural organizations—church, school and charity—with the customary financial support from the state and, of course, under government supervision. And, as a natural consequence of this classification, they would be removed from all German activity. It would, indeed, have to be considered a great concession if we permitted them to hold public office in proportion to their numbers in the German population. These provisions would create an unassailable juridical basis for their position in Germany which

Separation and Entity; Query to German Jews

"Can you and do you want to separate yourselves from the German folk as a distinct racial and cultural entity? Do you seek valid forms by which you will be able to live true to your traditions which are different from ours?"

These are the questions Max Hildbert Boehm, German author, put to the Jews and which have peculiar significance in relation to von Freytagh-Loringhoven's doctrine. And it finds the Jews divided into two camps whose views are given on this page.

would be analogous in many particulars with the position of national minorities in several states although we would not be bound by the provisions of the so-called treaties for the protection of minorities, nor would we be under the control of the League of Nations."

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" comments that von Freytagh-Loringhoven's idea is a progressive and practical one, but it remarks that the Baron ignores the fact that the Jews do not comprise an entity either politically or religiously, that it ignores those Jews who have been assimilated for decades and longer.

First Volumes of Rabbi Berlin's Autobiography

The committee organized for the purpose of publishing the Yiddish and English works of Rabbi Meyer Berlin, president of the World Mizrahi Organization, announces that the first part of his works, representing his famous autobiography in Yiddish—"From Volozhin to Jerusalem"—is already in print, and will appear in two volumes within next week. His other Hebrew and Jewish writings are also being prepared for publication.

The committee consists of prominent rabbis, writers and communal workers, well known in American Jewish life. The committee is headed by Rabbi Jacob Levinson of Brooklyn, and includes Abraham Cohen and S. Cohen Margolies.

On the occasion of the publication of Rabbi Berlin's books a banquet will be given in his honor, June 6, at the Broadway Central Hotel.

Facts Compel Jewry To Yield to New Mode Of Life - Rundschau

Segregation, Unwillingness to Leave Land Makes New Legal Status Lesser Evil

"The Juedische Rundschau" feels that it is not possible to answer immediately in behalf of German Jewry because the question is a new one to which the majority of German Jews who grew up in the "assimilation ideology" must first become accustomed, but it expresses the fervent hope that the leaders of German Jewry will at length concern themselves with the kernel problem, that they, indeed, will take the initiative. There is but little evidence of this, it adds and continues to give its own stand:

As far as the first of Boehm's questions is concerned, it no longer depends on the Jews whether they desire to be a racial entity or not. They have already been segregated from the Germans and, since all of them cannot emigrate because of various ties, a new design for their living here as citizens must be found. Although the assimilationists may hold different opinions than ours, there is nothing else for them to do today but to face the facts and to build something from reality rather than to reiterate their desires. And the situation being such as it is, we answer the second question in the affirmative.

Things Can't Go on Like This

We want honest discussion out of which shall grow a synthesis which will be the basis of tolerant and tolerable living for both Jews and non-Jews. The old phrases must be discarded. Non-Jews as well as Jews know that things can't go on as they now are. The Jews must be rooted in their own sphere. There is a way to be found to regulate the Jewish question, which is of the greatest importance for Germany today, according to the innate nature of the problem and to remove their source of conflict.

The present regime not only bars assimilation by compelling "dissimulation" but it has subjected the Jews to such radical measures of persecution such as no minority has ever suffered. The purpose of the national minorities, as defined by treaty, is to protect them against assimilation and discrimination, to allow them freedom of cultivating their own religion, language and customs,

equality before the law and in their enjoyment of political and civil rights, including the holding of public office or the pursuit of a profession or business enterprise.

Autonomy Added Right

Cultural autonomy is but an added right which the minorities enjoy in addition to the full enjoyment of civil rights and liberty, according to the treaty clauses protecting minorities to which Poland and Austria are signatories. The wording of these clauses is clear, unmistakable.

"The Juedische Rundschau" cites articles 63, 66, 67 of the Peace Treaty of St. Germain with Austria and Article 8 of the treaty of June 28, 1919 which Poland signed. But it seemingly disregards the sentence of von Freytagh-Loringhoven which it prints in the preceding column—"we would not be bound by the provisions of the so-called treaties for the protection of minorities, nor would we be under the control of the League of Nations". It makes mention of Lord Robert Cecil's efforts to have the discriminations and persecutions to which the Jews have been subjected be considered as a violation of the minority protection clauses.)

Jewish Exiles Need New Opportunities, Bernhard Points Out

Suggests Nations with Colonies Confer on Ways, Means of Settling Willing Workers

By Georg Bernhard

(Former Editor of the Vossische Zeitung, the famous German newspaper, who is one of the exiles. He is now resident in Paris.)

The Jewish problem in Germany has developed into an international question. The Jews living in Germany are to be afforded possibilities of making a living only in proportion to the percentage they constitute of the entire population. The German Jews have been excluded from the general national community and have been made a national minority.

A member of the National Socialist Party whom the new Government made the Chief of Police at Breslau, began his activities in that city by relieving every Jew of his passport. This example has been emulated in other cities.

But at least 50,000 Jews have already turned their backs on Germany.

Some of them were forced to leave the country in order to save their lives from the brutality of the Hitlerite troops, whilst others have emigrated from Germany because they refused to continue living in a country that is opposed to granting them equal treatment as citizens. Their number, in all probability, will rapidly swell in the future.

Every nation whose protection these fugitives sought has given an example of real human feeling. They have thrown open their frontiers and occasionally closed both eyes to passports that failed to conform to official regulation.

But what does the future hold for these emigrants?

Must Have Work

In every country committees have been collecting funds. Such necessary relief must be gratefully accepted, for many had to leave their homes at a minute's notice. But obviously the fortunes of these Jews cannot be made up of alms. They must be provided with work.

An estimate of the number that has already, and is likely to, emigrate in the future should therefore be placed at no more than 150,000, or say 200,000 at the very outside. The nations, especially those with colonial possessions, should come together to determine how many people, and of what type, they can somehow accommodate.

No, Says C.V. Zeitung; Assimilation a Fact, 'Jewish Type' Fiction

Organ of Citizens of Jewish Faith Rejects Proposal as Violating Simplest Facts

The "Central Verein Zeitung", the organ of "The Central Union of German Citizens of the Jewish Faith" answers "No", unequivocally, and it upholds its thesis with the following argument:

The laws and ordinances passed within recent weeks have labeled the Jews an entity which never existed in fact; they have sought to throw all Jews in a single heap. The differences between the Jewish captain of industry and the humble employee, between the orthodox rural cattle dealer and the liberal, urban intellectual, between the internationally famous physician and the unknown traveling salesman have been ignored. Similarly the Jewish type is as non-existent as the German type; instead we have Bavarians, Swabians, Saxons, Franks and East Elbians just as the Jews of Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Berlin and Vienna have their individual characteristics and culture, influenced by the local dialect, climate and landscape just as the Germans are locally.

Is there any sense in the creation of minorities which are not really that, nor indeed wish to be, who have no special culture of their own differing from that of their neighbors and who wish to have none?

Assimilation Achieved

The present segregation of the Jews is a less vital fact than the actual assimilation of the Jews, nor can it change this fact. The government will have to accept this fact, and it will as soon as the polemic stage of the revolution is passed. Italy achieved a nationalistic state without an anti-Semitic plank in its platform. France, on the other hand, following the defeat of 1871, implemented the Jewish question in finding its way to national redemption.

Those who say that assimilation is the wrong method do not solve the problem with that statement. They also forget that adaptation is possible without being a sign of weak character, and that such assimilation was only a natural consequence of living in Germany for centuries, as many Jewish families have.

When the national revolution has reached the stage of looking truth in the eye without blinking, the whole Jewish question will assume different form. For the nonce we are glad that the "spirit of the trenches" is the key slogan instead of "service in the trenches", and the password to state service. For every Jewish inventor, manufacturer and author, every sacrificing Jewish woman, every purchaser of war loans did his or her duty towards the Fatherland. And the national Revolution will come to realize this.

The questions surrounding the "Jewish spirit" which have strangely preoccupied the Occident for two thousand years, ignore the remarkable variations found in different parts of the globe and must finally be dismissed as erroneous.

Can a movement which places the weal of all before individual good, can such a movement take upon itself the responsibility of discriminating against and excluding a whole group of people whose sole desire it is to base its decisions and actions on the ideas of the nation, as heretofore? Can it shut from activity a half million people by declaring them enemies of Germany—people whose elite have illumined the name and fame of Germany beyond its numerical proportions in politics, business, literature, theater, the film and sport? The real task of the national Revolution lies in the reconquest of the old security, variety and elasticity which enabled Germany as the heart of Europe to form from the amorphous mass of strange and foreign things wealth and resilience with its own, inimitable stamp imprinted upon it.

CHAINS ON HIS FEET, MEDAL AT HIS BREAST



How Will Dyson, London Daily Herald's famous cartoonist, pictures the Hitlerian hypocrisy to German labor.

A Typical Friends of Hitler Rally; Training School for Boy Orators

Paid Speakers' Routine Includes Fulminations Against France, Poland, Jews, Versailles Treaty, Reparations, Etc.,—The Hecklers Bring Surprises to Small Crowded Halls

Somehow the "Friends of Hitler" always draw a capacity house. It is true that these German-American sympathizers of the Nazi administration do not meet in large halls; but they do gather in certain places in such compact numbers that one gets the impression there are more of them than there are. The vigor with which extemporaneous heckling is carried out also lends a note of importance to sessions, which might otherwise be regarded as a minor group of debaters meeting casually in the park or at the weekly sewing circle.

On appointed nights approximately 300 persons wedge their way into auditoriums in New York, Newark, and nearby cities. Frequently they pay ten cents apiece for the privilege of sitting or standing in the audience, while Hitler's mercenaries in the United States render a flamboyant appeal for New Germany. In all justice to the Friends of Germany it must be admitted that these paid speakers earn their money. Their material for discussion is limited to a distressing extent and could be summed up in a few terse declarations. When one disregards other attractions of the evening to go to a Nazi meeting, and, topping it all, pays an admission charge, certainly one is entitled to three hours' activity. While the text of the speakers is limited and often repeated for the sake of volume, they do provide new gestures or vary the routine of the old ones with such effect that one, who is interested in the Hitler cause, can come away with the feeling that he has seen the same show twice.

Come to Speak, Not Listen

After having observed a number of these meetings one becomes convinced that the elocutionist's display of spirit, pathos, humor, and other emotions, suitably accompanied by gestures, is not the greatest attraction for a large majority of the audience. On the contrary, the principal attraction lies in the possibility of gaining the floor at crucial moments and expounding one's own point of view. These meetings provide excellent practice for amateur orators who study spellbinding at home but who are restricted in practice. Here machinists, truck drivers, and laborers of all sorts may test their untried powers of elocution, and they do so, many of them glancing slyly at telltale notes, which testify to hours of preparation at home. Here they may hear the candid plaudits (or boos) of a palpable audience. Perhaps their calling is neither in the machine shop nor the garage. It may be the political rostrum. They have as an inspiring example of the boys who made good in one-time Housepainter Hitler himself.

The Run of a Speech

For the enlightenment of those who cannot get around to Friends of Germany meetings, a brief but complete summary of speeches given at all Hitler meetings during the last two months is here set forth:

Germany should have more armament as a matter of prestige and protection. France is a vicious designing nation, fully appreciative of the superiority of the German nation and desirous of keeping that race in its present unmerited place. Russia is also no good—too red. Poland is just as bad, because she continues to hold the Polish Corridor, essentially German territory. Churches are almost no good. Their medieval conception of divinity and morals are not in keeping with modern enlightened thought. Reparations are also no good. How can Germany pay when she has no money? However, the nation has covered herself with glory by thus far meeting the demands of her world war conquerors. Socialism is bad. Communism is worse. Capitalism is the greatest of all evils. Let the world boycott German goods for all the good it will do. Germany can survive. After so much sacrifice already made for German independence, another great war would be merely a drop in the bucket in view of the ultimate Nazi objectives. Jews are no good. Jews form the Communist group that threatens the downfall of Germany. Jews form the capitalism which has already caused the downfall of Germany.

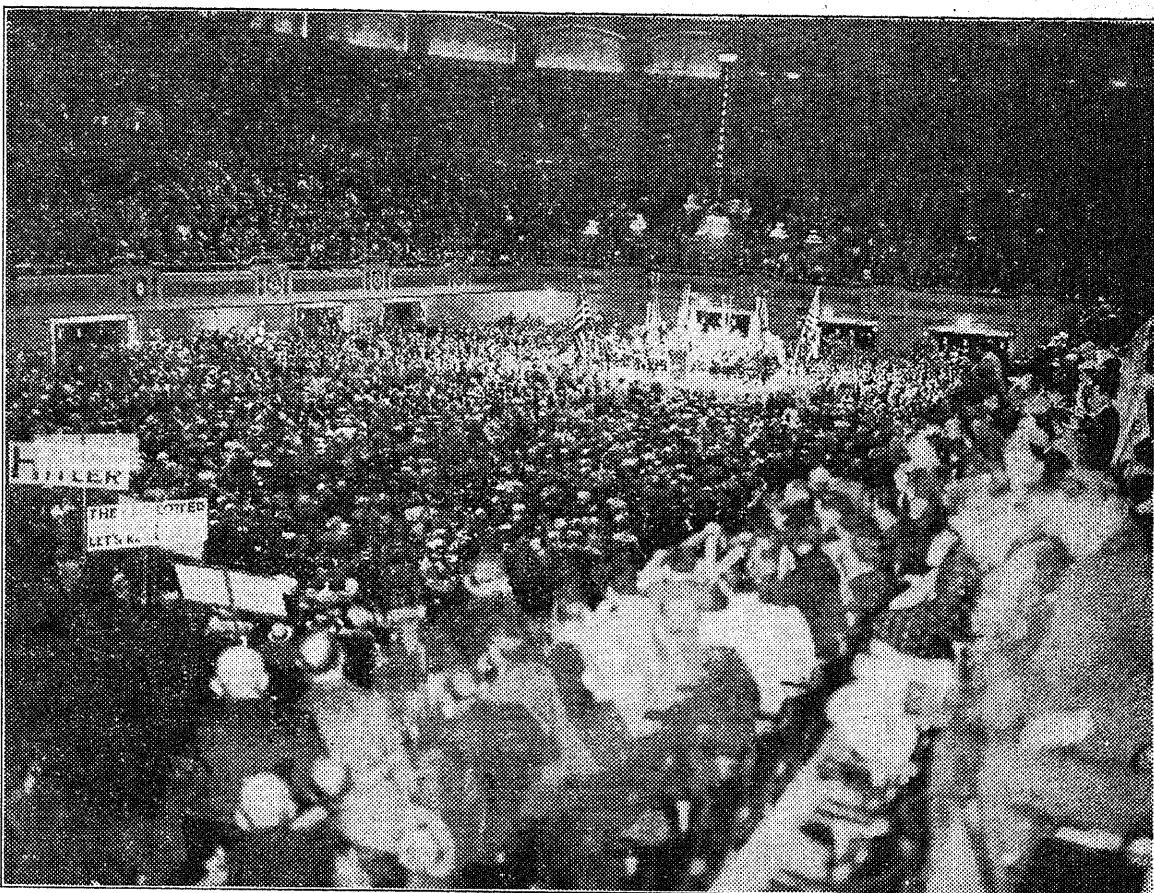
Unless the reader cares for embellishments, he need not attend Nazi meetings, for the essence of all sessions is embodied in the above paragraph.

How the Real Show Begins

The hot spots of the evening are attained by hecklers, who gain the floor during the closing minutes of scheduled speeches by Herr Wiegand, Hitlerite extraordinary of the New York clique, Herr Myer of Hudson County, and other Herren from nearby points. When these unannounced speakers rise, the audience usually snaps out of its attitude of polite indifference and prepares for a show. The boys from the gallery dismiss broad assertions on national policies and impersonal statistics on trade and armament with a single guttural, "Ach." Then they get down to the meat of things, personalities. And the audience withdraws its cuffs from yawning mouths and sits at expectant attention. It is seldom disappointed.

Most amusing accounts of the evening are drawn from some former soldier's recollection of life among Jewish defenders of Germany at the front. This subject is full of gags. About the Jew who was sent to the rear with an infected ingrown toenail. About the epidemic of infected toenails that immediately followed. About the thriving "front" business establishments at the rear, which were set up by retired Jewish soldiers. About the business acumen of these boys who bought and sold watches, rings, personal effects, and military equipment. About the soldiers who went to these improvised pawn shops to look at their watches when they wanted to know the time—for no one in camp was left with

ALL FAITHS IN CLEVELAND PROTEST HITLER



Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, clergy and laity joined in a protest rally which crowded the city's largest auditorium.

—Wide World

a timepiece. About the boys who went to the pawnshops to gaze at pictures of sweethearts, which, together with valuable frames, had been "hocked" for wine and food money. And about the boys who scurried to the pawnshops to redeem their bayonets when an attack was imminent.

One Defends the Jews

During a Friends of Hitler meeting in Newark recently, made tense by the impending arms declaration of Adolf Hitler, a modest little fellow gained the floor, dropped his modesty, and for ten minutes held spellbound the anti-Jewish audience with an eloquent defense of the Jews. He pointed out that in military life he had served with Jewish soldiers, and he paid tribute to their courage and the supreme sacrifice of many whom he "had been privileged to call 'Kamerad.'" He cited the ascendancy of Disraeli to power in England and the invaluable service of that Jew to his country. He recalled contributions of Jews to Germany's literature and scientific development. He pointed out the reciprocal benefit of Jews in American affairs. And he terminated his declarations with the announcement that Germany "under the mad leadership of Adolf Hitler is rapidly approaching an asylum among nations from which it will never be able to escape."

He marched from the auditorium while an amazed audience caught its breath. A half hundred speakers sued for the floor on their recovery. Those who were given the opportunity to speak concluded that the orator was anti-German. As the meeting again assumed its even tenor it was decided that "A Cohen is always a Cohen, whether he is known as Cohen or Ludwig."

This particular meeting broke up—as all Friends of Hitler meetings do—with the Nazi salute, a series of "Hail Hitlers!" and the singing of the Hitler anthem. A few thoughtful souls walked from the room before these closing ceremonies were completed. And on their faces there was an expression that easily could have been mistaken for disgust.

Crisis in Germany Spurs Into Activity Sons of Philadelphia Jewry's Leaders

By a Special Correspondent of the Jewish Daily Bulletin

PHILADELPHIA, May 26—The second generation of the present Jewish leadership—at least in Philadelphia—has decided to step into the arena with a view to bringing about clearer understanding and better will among the dramatis personae now occupying the center of the stage in American Jewish life.

Wearied of the wrangling, the cross purposes and the disorganization now a characteristic of Jewish leadership, these younger men—at least in this city—are essaying the part of peacemakers in Israel. Of especial interest is the fact that these younger men are not blind followers of their elders.

Heading this movement here is Dr. Leon Solis-Cohen, son of the distinguished medical scientist, poet and communal spirit, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen. The senior Dr. Solis-Cohen is a member of the American Jewish Committee. He is one of the founders of that body; also one of the founders of the Jewish Publication Society, Jewish Historical Society, Jewish Theological Seminary and others. His son, Leon, is following in the footsteps of his father.

Another of the younger men who has now come to the fore is Bernard L. Frankel, a nephew of the late Dr. Lee K. Frankel. Bernard Frankel was always interested in Jewish affairs but only in a mild way. He is a member of the Board of the Jewish Publication Society and of a number of local institutions.

Then there is Benjamin L. Rubinsohn, whose father, the late Dr. Louis S. Rubinsohn, was one of the founders and throughout his life a staunch supporter of the American Jewish Congress. Mr. Rubinsohn has for many years been identified with

the Palestine movement; was Chairman of Region 4 of the United Palestine Appeal, comprising Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey and Delaware; active in Philadelphia Zionist affairs and president of one of the leading local Jewish institutions. For the past two or three years Mr. Rubinsohn has been inactive.

The present situation in American Jewry seems to have stimulated these men to action. They feel the time has come for the younger men to become articulate. Several weeks ago Dr. Leon Solis-Cohen and Bernard L. Frankel came together with Louis E. Levinthal and Benjamin L. Rubinsohn, in the hope of charting a program of action.

Mr. Levinthal is the son of Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, dean of Orthodox Rabbis of this country.

A number of sessions were held at which the merits of the present controversy were thoroughly discussed. These discussions led to the formation of a larger committee, more representative of the city. In the larger committee some of the older members of the community, such as Rabbi Wm. Fineshriber, Minister of Congregation Keneseth Israel, the largest Reform Congregation in the city, and Rabbi Max D. Klein, Rabbi of Adath Jeshurun.

There were also included a number of younger men with definite commitments either for one group or the other. This larger committee held a number of lengthy sessions. As a result of these conferences it is understood that an interesting document has been drawn and forwarded to the heads of both the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress. How much good this document will do none will say.

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Protest Movement Against Nazis Continues Unabated

English Press, Clergy Continue Agitation For End of Terror

Anglican and Catholic Clergy Lead in Protest Movement Asking Justice for Victims

(Special Correspondence of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, May 15—The English people still refuse to acquiesce in the existence of the Nazi terror, and continue to protest against it in every way that is open to them. The press, from London to Glasgow, still publishes vigorous denunciations and observers here accept the published expressions in the English press as a barometer and an index to the feelings of the British people. The protests which were uttered in the House of Commons and the House of Lords—protests which frightened the Nazis into requests for face-saving apologies—have not been the last. Nor, it is evident, do these demands that Nazi persecution cease emanate only from Anglo-Jewish sources. Gentile is no less indignant than Jew, Protestant no less than Catholic, the Anglican Church leaders no less than the non-conformist churches. Ministers out of office, no less than those in, have joined in the demand that Germany revoke the clauses of the "cold pogrom" and end its semi-official reign of terror.

The metropolitan and provincial press is filled with editorials condemning the Hitlerites and their terror, and the rare letters attempting to justify the Nazi regime are being answered by floods of letters attacking the outrages against the Jews and calling the Nazis "insane," "barbarous," and "medieval."

All Parties Join

Resolutions against the Hitler regime have been adopted by local divisions of Conservatives, Liberals, Laborites as well as Communists, all over England. Many local Councils (boards of Aldermen) have adopted similar resolutions.

A series of great protest meetings have been held in practically every important city in the British Isles and even in the rural districts. The speakers at these meetings were mainly non-Jews and represented every denomination of the clergy, the learned professions, the business world and the national and local officials.

Typical of these meetings was the great protest meeting recently held at Glasgow. It was arranged by a committee which, according to the Glasgow press, was "remarkable in its representation of the varied interests of the community." The Lord Provost of Glasgow, A. B. Swan, presided. Among the speakers were Lord MacLay, Sir Robert Wilson, Sir Robert Stewart, Professor Adam Barr, and the Right Reverend J. R. Darbyshire, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway. Also present were representatives of the Church of Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church and the Episcopal Church of Scotland.

The Adopted Resolution

In his speech the Lord Provost called attention to the fact that the meeting had not been called by Jews but by the responsible people of the city, who felt that they should protest in the name of humanity against the treatment accorded the Jews in Germany. He noted the fact that 12,000 Jews had given their lives for Germany in the World War.

At the meeting held in Newcastle, presided over by the Lord Mayor, Dr. J. W. Leach, the press noted that "not one of the ten speakers on the platform was a Jew—a definite indication that recent events in Germany have created indignation in all circles."

An Historic Occasion

Similar meetings have been held recently in Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leicester, Hendon, Sunderland, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Bradford and many other communities. At Birmingham, the Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. E. W.

BOOK FIRE THROWS ITS GLEAM ON THE FEEDERS



Young Nazis standing in the light of the book bonfire in the Berlin Opernplatz with new loads of fuel. —International

Swastika, Primrose Symbolize Nazi Hate, British Esteem, of Jew

Louis Zangwill Points Out That Hooked Cross Is of Asiatic Origin—Primrose League Honors Disraeli, Its Inspirer, in Jubilee Celebration All Over Empire

By Louis Zangwill

As the swiftest and most powerful form of communication, the emblem is one of the greatest of human inventions, yet history knows not the inventor. Probably, it had no one particular inventor, any more than language, but simply came about. As ancient as antiquity itself, the emblem may yet have allied to it, in service, instruments that are the last word in modernity, and swastika-bearing youths drive their motor-loads of "un-German" books to the purging bonfires.

When the grand aim is not to use reason, but to put reason to sleep, then the emblem may be brought into the deadliest action. For it is "visible" communication as opposed to "audible"; hypnotizing communication as opposed to reasoning. Like other great instruments, the emblem may be, and often is, used for ends that are admirable; yet it is a tendency of our times—a strong ethical characteristic—to divert the great gifts of the human spirit to the service of a barbaric, even criminal, egotism. Words invite the answer of words; but emblems invite only the frenzy of answering cheers.

The Nordic sentiment is essentially

Barnes) and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Birmingham (Dr. T. L. Williams) appeared on the same platform for the first time in the history of the city.

The University of Oxford and the London School of Economics held meetings and adopted resolutions, protesting "against the savage and merciless attacks upon the Jews of Germany."

Major Walter Elliot, the Minister of Agriculture, at a meeting of the Primrose League, condemned the persecution of the Jews in Germany and said, "Disraeli was a Jew by race and blood, and a man who never drew back or apologized for either his name or nature. In these days, when nations are hunting that race, let us remember that it is a mark of weakness to persecute others."

anti-Asiatic, but in Asia the swastika flourished of old—if as an emblem at all, then only as a sign of hope that all may be well; in other words, as a sign of "mazzeltov" or "good luck". Mainly, it was an element of decoration that suited well the art of the weaver, and I have seen borders of old Persian rugs entirely composed of it. Greek vases, too, sometimes display this element ringed round them, and the lower part of ancient glass windows was sometimes decorated with it.

Now, at the very time, this spring, when the swastika was being brandished, so as to impose itself on the eyes of the whole civilized world, and the terrific announcement had already been made of the coming holocaust of books which had been contributed to German literature by an extraordinarily renowned phalanx of authors—mainly of Jewish blood—there dawned calmly in England a day consecrated for half a century past as an Imperial Festival. Disraeli was born, not only with one grandparent Jewish, but with all four grandparents—and both parents, too—of the blood pure. On the English countryside blows freely in the spring a dainty little yellow flower that was Disraeli's favorite, and he often wore it. And, after his death, on April 19, 1881, it could no longer be said of any living Englishman—as Wordsworth had said of his Peter Bell:

"A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

A Primrose for Disraeli

The greatest devotee of a more fiery color sees much more than a yellow primrose when it is sported in a British button-hole on any anniversary of Disraeli's death. For the day and the emblem are alike of British nationalism and Imperialism. On this memorial day, the statue of Disraeli at Westminster is religiously decorated, and the primrose is worn throughout the country.

In the Islands that were a fastness of social feudalism, the Prim-

rose League was formed to commemorate Disraeli, as representing the intensest British Imperial sentiment and policy. It is of course unnecessary to labor this; but it seems to be not so widely realized as it might that this last April 19—of the present year, 1933, that is to say—was the Jubilee Primrose Day; since the League's foundation; and on May 5, in the middle of all the swastika-waving and the harassing of German Jewry by pure German nationalism, was held the grand Jubilee Demonstration of the League itself. Under the presidency of Mr. Baldwin, it was staged at the Albert Hall as a great demonstration of the deepest-rooted and purest British nationalism, and so declared by him to be. It was an overwhelming assembly; in the words of the descriptive reporter of a big London newspaper: "From arena to the topmost gallery, the vast building overflowed with the legions who had come from all parts of the country."

Objects of Disraeli's Life

On that May 5 last, (whilst the fleet of Swastika cars was being overhauled for the predatory next day's swoop on libraries, Mr. Baldwin was declaring that the objects of the Primrose League were "to carry out what were the objects of Disraeli's existence; and they will be prosecuted by us in his memory and in his name, though his presence be among us no more."

These respective procedures in England and Germany—a Jubilee Primrose Demonstration of honor and a Swastika expedition of destruction—offer so dramatic a contrast both of thought and temperament as almost to exclude the possibility of any real unity.

The contrast is all the more vivid, inasmuch as Disraeli found high satisfaction, too, in his career as an English novelist. To be a great English writer seemed as glorious to him as to be a great English statesman. Nobody, from Queen Victoria to her humblest subject, would have dreamed of challenging his right to the description of English author.

A Literary Contrast

"If the Jew writes German, he is lying," said the Berlin University students in their manifesto. "If Jewish works appear in German, they must be described as translations." Such an idea as that Disraeli's novels should be stamped as

Ireland's Sympathy For Jews Expressed In Dublin Editorial

Dublin Free Press Points Out Sense of Kinship With Victims of Nazi Oppression

The sympathy of the Irish Catholic for the persecuted German Jew springs from the fact that the Irish Catholic in the past has suffered from repression; and, as a result, the Free State feels a strong sense of kinship with oppressed Jewry. So declares the Irish Press of Dublin, in an editorial statement published recently.

"In Ireland there have never been acts of hostility to the Jews. This nation has been a place of refuge for the race when it suffered outrage and persecution abroad.

"Our tolerance is the fruit of both peoples having suffered similar repression in the past. More than almost any race on earth we know what it is to be friendless and hunted, and a passionate sympathy goes out from us to the oppressed everywhere.

"We have earned the Jews' gratitude, and their leaders in this country pay many a tribute to us. One that will be particularly appreciated comes from Cork. The Senior Minister of the Hebrew Congregation there said on Monday:

"I think that the Irish Free State is the country of greatest religious tolerance and liberty in the world. I ascribe this to the fact that the religious atmosphere is cultivated in the minds of the population."

"We treasure this reputation for fair play and charity, and will preserve it in this and, let us hope, every crisis of the future."

"translated from the Hebrew" would have seemed startlingly comic in the days when, say, a book like "Endymion", would go, hot from the press, in three volumes of large print, to every club and country-house in the realm and be found on every drawing-room table. When, after a couple of years' labor, Disraeli felt very dubious about the merits of that work, and asked a noble Christian friend of his if he thought it would ever see the light, the noble Christian friend at once carried off the manuscript, and returned the same day with a cheque for £10,000 in exchange!

The Nazis, by denying the German character of artistic works written by Jews, have raised what is, in itself, a rather over-subtle though interesting question. But I feel its interest of a kind mainly suitable for debating societies, and if the Nazis had not turned the issue into a tragic one, it might have been well left in the universe of intellectual debate. The whole question of the right classification of contributions by Jews to the intellectual production of the modern world, has been treated in the most serious spirit, in America, by Professor Roback. His book, "Jewish Influence on Modern Thought", is written *con amore*, with the purpose of enhancing Jewish prestige. It is now an irony that—since, in his classification, he treats all intellectual and artistic production by Jews, in whatsoever language, as specifically Jewish—he falls into line with the Nazis who make the same classification, though with a totally different intent.

The works of the great literary artists which have now been blazed into ashes are, to the Nazis and Professor Roback alike, purely Jewish and not purely German. The difference is that Professor Roback would emphasize the cherishing of those works. It never occurred to him, as a highly civilized man, that those works could incur hatred and contempt; that it could possibly be conceived by "highly civilized" men anywhere that what was not pure German or pure anything-else should be denied unqualified right of existence in that environment in which, and by virtue of which, it had come into existence.

"HEIL, KAMERAD HITLER!"



—Specially drawn for the Jewish Daily Bulletin

The Human Touch :-:

Persons and Personalities,
News, Views and Gossip

By HARRY SALPETER

A Scotch-Jew

HE IS that curious phenomenon that vaudeville jokes used to be made about, when there were vaudeville theatres to make vaudeville jokes in,—a Scotch-Jew. He is quite well known too. I am talking about MacKinlay Kantor. He comes rightly by both those names. You have seen that combination of names on novels and at the heading of short stories in Liberty, Red Book and elsewhere. You have seen it in newspapers east and west of Des Moines, Iowa, where he used to be a newspaper man himself. He was the first man to write a novel about the Chicago gangster. The book was called "Diversey". His second book was also about life in Chicago and was called "El Goes South" and the third, in an entirely different vein, "The Jay Bird". He is working on a fourth novel which promises to surpass every one of these predecessors.



Harry Salpeter

He is young and ardent and can carry jauntily a knapsack of trouble that would bend, if not break, the back of many a Jew. He can take and he can give; he is as resilient as he is supple and strong. He has the face of a Jew on the body of a long, rangy pioneer American of the West. His reactions are typically American. His wife is a Gentile; his children are therefore one-quarter Jews. Until recently he had no consciousness of being a Jew; Hitler emphasized that consciousness, without flooding, out of sight, his consciousness as a non-Jew.

When the first stories of the Nazi persecutions were coming out of Germany Kantor was as indignant as any Jew might have been, and was; since then, however, he has come to the conclusion that the sense

of indignity emerged out of a love of fair-play and tolerance and justice, which Hitlerism was violating, and not from a sense that people of his own blood were being persecuted. In making this change of interpretation, he refers to the fact that the indignation of his non-Jewish friends has risen to as warm a temperature as his own semi-Jewish indignation. "Is there really no difference in degree between their indignation and yours, not even the slightest?" I asked him. He is assured there is not. Gifted writer and able observer that he is, he ought to know. I take his word for it.

BECAUSE, you see, his earliest influences and surroundings have been, predominantly, American. In no derogatory sense, he has been his mother's son, not his father's, the Jew's. His parents met at Drake University, where the elder Kantor, presumably a convert from Judaism, was studying for ordination in the Campbellite ministry. He brought to that college community the breath of romance, of adventure. He was sufficiently different to fascinate; he was sufficiently alike to be acceptable. He was regarded as quite a catch, without respect either to his race, or the fact that he was going to be a clergyman—which he never did become. John Kantor—I quote his son—became a politician, one of the most proficient of Thompson's vote-getters.

But while the father was building a political career in Chicago, the son was growing up with the MacKinlays in Iowa. His mother named him Benjamin MacKinlay Kantor, but "Mac", as his friends call him, early in life dropped the Benjamin because he disliked, not its Jewishness, but the sound of it. In the veins of his mother's folk ran the blood of English, Irish, Scotch and Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors. A maternal grandmother had been a Western pioneer and had fought in the Civil War. Those were the memories on which he was reared.

Mac grew up in this community

without any sense of being otherwise than the typical son of typical Western Americans. His boyhood memories of his father are vague—there had been a parting between parents—but one day when he was fourteen the fact of his being different was brought home to him. Some of the parents of his chums remembered Mac's father as a man whose skin was somewhat darker than that of the average American. One of his chums, in one of those childish revengeful spurts of spite which is supposed to cap an argument, spat out something about Mac's father being partly Negroid. Mac gave him a beating and forgot about it. He insists that he, and everyone else, forgot about it; that the remark did not create in him any sense of being "different".

He worked on papers in Iowa and in Chicago and none of his books or magazine stories reflects any concern with Jewishness. When the first dispatches of the Hitler upsurge of hate reached America he felt extremely bitter about the business and he thought then that he felt bitter as a Jew; but today he is persuaded that he felt as he felt because he has been steeped in the American tradition of fair-play and tolerance. Even today he lives in a community of non-Jews, in a New Jersey village, most of the residents of which are non-Jewish German-Americans. They, he says, feel no less enraged at Hitler than he did and does; therefore, why should his feeling of resentment be traced to Jewishness if it so closely resembles—as he insists it does—the indignation of the Social Democrats among the German-Americans who are his neighbors? Curiously enough, he was not identified as a Jew until several weeks ago when the postmaster gave him the copy of the Jewish Daily Bulletin I had sent to him. "Why, Mr. Kantor, you ain't Jewish, are you? You're name ain't Cohen!"

About Meyer Levin

IF IT isn't too late to call attention to a good book which an indifferent public has unjustly neg-

Shabuo, the Feast of First Fruits, Begins Tuesday; Story of Ruth Retold

Shabuo, the Feast of Weeks, will be ushered in Tuesday evening and will be observed for two days by Orthodox Jewry, until sundown Thursday. Reformed Jewry observes only the first day, Wednesday.

This festival is known also under the name of Pentecost, meaning fiftieth, since it is the fiftieth day after the second day of Passover. By tradition, Pentecost is the anniversary of the giving of the Torah on Mount Sinai. Related to the agricultural life of the ancient Jews, it is also known as the Feast of First Fruits.

The Book of Ruth is read in synagogues because the story of the Moabite who embraced Judaism and the description of the scene of harvesting are appropriate to the festival of the law and of the harvest. Another reason for reading this story is that King David, a descendant

of Ruth, died on the day of Pentecost. Akdamuth, a mystical poem, written in Aramaic, is chanted in synagogues on the first day of the festival. On the first night of Pentecost pious Jews read an abridgement of the Old Testament which occupies them until morning.

A prevailing custom is to display greens on the floors and otherwise decorate the home and synagogue with plants, flowers, and even with trees. A popular custom on Pentecost is to eat dairy foods and cheese-cakes in honor of the law, which are likened to "milk and honey".

The period between Passover and Pentecost is termed by the mystic work of the Zohar as the "courtship days of the bridegroom Israel with the bride Torah".

Shabuo has been chosen by the modern American synagogue as the most appropriate occasion for the ceremonial of confirmation.

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He is probably more widely known for the puppets he designs and the plays he writes for them than for his books—which is a pity, good as the puppets and their dialogues are.

Survivors Relate New Aspects of Hitlerite Terrorism

Nazis' Frenzied Effort to Beat Down Will of Jews Told by Exile in Letter Here

Beatings, Third Degree, Threats, Abuse of Loved Ones All Used by Storm Troopers in Insane Desire to Destroy Self-Respect in Hated Minority

Printed below are excerpts from a letter recently received from a Jewish refugee from Germany by Prof. A. Z. Idelsohn of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. The writer, a friend of Professor Idelsohn, is a graduate engineer of a German college. Ousted from his profession, he was forced to become a peddler in Germany to earn a livelihood for his family, before he was able to escape to Paris.

Paris, May 10, 1933.

My letter, written from Paris, will undoubtedly surprise you. The facts contained here are to me a dream—a nightmare of horror.

I have been here in Paris for two weeks. Despite the peaceful surroundings of my dwellings and the welcome absence of turmoil, my nerves are still on edge—a hangover from days and nights of chaos in Germany.

One night a Nazi horde, representing themselves to be police, forced their way into my home, seized all my books, insulted my wife in the most despicable ways, and sat with loaded and cocked revolvers until the distraught woman for the sake of the children admitted that I was in N's home.

Immediately the gang cut my telephone wires, leaped into a motor-car, and sped to N's home. There they surrounded the house as though they were greyhounds and I a hare. It was a wonder that I had ever wanted to spend the night at the home of N.

That night N became a hero. Although the brownshirts flogged him mercilessly with a rubber hose, he refused to tell where I was. They threatened to shoot him. Still, he remained adamant. His Nazi prosecutors accused him of secretly operating a Communist Press—an idiotic idea.

N's little daughter was asleep, a pearl necklace about her shoulders, and on her arm a gold wristwatch hung. The Nazis clawed over this girl on the pretext of examining her jewels.

What did they really want of me? This question was answered by their subsequent interrogation and ill treatment of Jews, who have had nothing to do with German politics. It is well known to the fifty Jews who were arrested near N's house that night and who are still detained. Those who displeased a Nazi—and these constituted a large majority of the Jews apprehended on that night—were not released.

The Jews retained their dignity despite the fact that they were ruined, their goods appropriated, and themselves suppressed in all ways. Their tormentors with perverted sadism wanted to look upon them as jelly-fish.

During four weeks of observation, I could go nowhere where there was not intense anxiety and worry among the Jews. It was not the blows of the beasts which plagued me during this period; rather, it was the ceaseless questioning, the third degree, which they plied upon us poor people, that tortured us almost into insanity.

After weeks of being bull-dozed by these merciless creatures, I came to Paris. "Certainly," we refugees thought, "certainly, we shall find help here." But nevertheless we asked ourselves what lay ahead of us. I had left Germany with only fifty marks.

While the urge to flee from Germany inspired every Jew in the country, only a few of the better circumstanced people were able to travel in comfort or to enjoy a decent livelihood once they had reached the sanctuary of foreign territory.

I was, to be sure, better treated in Paris than I had been in Germany. Those of the middle class who fled with me knew me well, and from

them I received some aid. But labor was forbidden us in Paris. I am forced to seek employment in the stores here.

Relief organizations here offer us some help; but this welcome charity is inclined to flow more toward Jews who were German citizens than those of us who had no citizenship in the country.

German mails no longer enjoy any privacy. Nazi censors attend to that. I am without word, and almost without hope, for the survival of my beloved children and my brave wife. I carefully scan the list of suicides in Germany published daily in the foreign press; and, fully appreciating the starvation and want of Jews in that country, I can well appreciate the urge that causes them to take their own lives. I can not enjoy the few pleasures that are left to me in life, because I know that there are other thousands who are deprived of even those few.

Terror Victim Flees, Tells Experience in Manchester Guardian

English Paper Publishes Document Only After Verifying Account of Beatings

(The Manchester Guardian prints the following statement of a victim of the Nazi terror who fled to Austria, from which he sent the account of his experience to that English liberal daily. The Guardian, in an editorial note, points out that it refrained from publishing the statement until its chief correspondent in Austria had investigated, and authenticated, it. The Guardian has on its files the refugee's full name and address. Naturally, every detail in the statement which might give a clue to the Nazis as to the identity of the writer is omitted. It was for publishing such evidence of the Nazi terror as this that the Guardian has been banned in Germany.)

On the night of February 28-March 1 [the Reichstag had been burned on February 27] I was awakened by loud ringing and knocking. When my housekeeper asked who was there, she got the answer: "If you do not open, we shoot through the door. This is the police!" She then opened the door and a horde of heavily armed Storm Troopers rushed in.

While some of them burst into my housekeeper's room, cut off the telephone, and searched the flat, the others threw me down on my bed. I was so beaten with revolver-butts, riding-whips and fists that my bed was quite full of blood. My bedroom was turned upside down, but without anything incriminating being found. A treatise on relativity was seized, along with all my private papers, including some tax receipts and a pawnbroker's receipt for a clock worth 120 marks (£6). I would rather not repeat the abuse which went with the blows.

"This Relativity Jew!"

I was then forced with blows to get up and enter a motor-car. I was taken to the Standartenbureau (Storm Troop unit headquarters) at ——. I was driven with fists and whips up two flights of stairs to the office. I noticed many rifles and other weapons. Then the questioning began. The commander, who questioned me, threw my treatise on relativity into the corner with the words "This relativity Jew!" I was accused of the most monstrous things—of assaults, espionage, and so on. I was then expected to make confessions about the Socialist and Communist movements. When I said that I had nothing to do with either, and when I demonstrated this, I was belabored with whips and fists at every denial.

When they had exhausted their fury I was again pushed into a motor-car with the usual abuse. We drove towards the — (a wood); there were four armed Nazis in the car, two of whom held their re-

WHEN THE NAZIS ATTACKED VIENNA JEWS



—International
Jewish boys and girls climbing down from the first floor of the Institute of Anatomy of Vienna University to evade Nazi attackers, while, in other rooms, barricaded Jewish boys are attempting to beat back attackers.

Hitler's Swiss Carbon Copy Rouses Ire Of Jewish Soldiers, Who Issue Defense

(Special Correspondence of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

GENEVA, May 16—More than a thousand Jewish soldiers and officers of the Swiss Army joined in a protest against attempts to introduce anti-Semitism into Switzerland, and, in particular, against accusations levelled by the Nazis against Jewish soldiers serving in the Swiss Army.

"We Jews," they declared in a statement recently issued, "have always during the period of active service, carried out our duties to our Fatherland as have any other Swiss citizens. We pay our taxes as all do. Ninety per cent of us belong to the middle class, and are therefore affected by the crisis no less than anybody else. Why should the 18,000 Jews in Switzerland be made

the scape-goats? The Jews in Switzerland have been Swiss citizens longer than have those who now follow Hitler."

The protest of the Jewish soldiers followed closely upon the first large Nazi meeting held in Geneva, headquarters of the League of Nations. The meeting was attended by some 2,000 Nazi sympathizers, and was addressed by Colonel Sonderegger, late chief of the general staff of the Swiss Army, who aspires to be the Hitler of Switzerland.

The Old Rabble-Rousing

Colonel Sonderegger declared that his organization, which is called the "New Front", was fighting against "Marxism", pacifism, anti-militarism, internationalism and "Jewish civilization." He demanded that Jews naturalized in Switzerland be deprived of their Swiss nationality. He accused the Jews of being the organizers of socialism and pacifism.

Despite the fact that only three of the big stores in Geneva belong to Jews, the Swiss Hitler said that

Bullets or Castor Oil

I asked to speak to the leader, and said to him: "Have you not got a mother at home who is waiting for you? My mother is old and sickly and a widow, and I am her only son. This will mean her death." After consulting with some of the others the leader came back and said: "I will give you your life on one condition." I was amazed, and said: "Is that really true?" I got a blow in the face, with the words "A Storm Trooper keeps his word." I was told to choose between drinking a litre (more than a quart) of castor oil and being shot. I naturally chose the first. I was told to break the bottle when I had drunk it. I drank the disgusting stuff, while two men held pistols to my head. Then I collapsed.

The Nazis disappeared in their car. I dragged myself to the road, where a taxi picked me up and took me to the dressing-station. I was afterwards taken to the hospital in — (The original of my hospital discharge is at your disposal).

Nazis have entered my flat several times since but have not touched me. I felt myself to be in danger and fled from Germany. Nothing has been alleged against me by the police.

I answer for the truth of my statements with my signature.

they were all owned by Jews and incited the small shopkeepers to picket the large shops in an effort to dissuade the public from buying in them.

Constitution Endangered

The Nazi victory in Germany has given great impetus to the Swiss Hitlerite movement, especially in German Switzerland, and the Swiss Constitution and democratic institutions are seriously threatened. The Swiss government, alive to the danger, has forbidden political parties in Switzerland to wear uniforms or other "distinctive signs". The punishment for breaking this law is fine, imprisonment, or both.

The Swiss Nazi movement is also a danger to the peace of Europe, for its success would almost certainly lead to the disruption of Switzerland and the annexation of German Switzerland by Germany, which is one of the aims of the German Nazis.

Canadian HIAS Will Hold Annual Convention Today

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

MONTREAL, May 26—The thirteenth annual convention of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) will open here Sunday morning in the auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, with delegates from all the Canadian branches of the organization expected in attendance. Reports on the activities of the society during the past year will be considered and election of officers for the coming year held.



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BOOKS

"Swastika: The Nazi Terror"

By HARRY SALPETER

JAMES WATERMAN WISE'S "Swastika: The Nazi Terror" is a condensation, organization and synthesis of the documentary and printed material available on the present German government's anti-Semitic reign of terror, in both its cold and hot aspects, and a lucid statement of the background of rationalization and propaganda which preceded it. It is, at the same time, sufficient in itself and a trenchant index and reference to the material which has so rapidly been accumulating on the Nazis since they put their program into operation such a few months ago.

It would be no exaggeration to call this little book the most useful single work which has come from the press since The Brown Terror began. There is, of course, Edgar Ansel Mowrer's praiseworthy "Germany Puts the Clock Back", based on a vigilant news correspondent's first-hand knowledge, but good as is Mr. Mowrer's book, it must be borne in mind that it was written, and published, before President Von Hindenburg submissively put the reins of power into the hands of Hitler.

In his first chapter, The Advance Guard of Hate, Mr. Wise traces the story of the growth and development in Germany of anti-Semitic propaganda and rationalization back to fifty years ago, when began the movement to give anti-Semitism much of the philosophy and vocabulary it had before it became the terrible vogue it is today. Absorbed as we of this generation are in the news reports of today, this chapter is perhaps the most valuable and interesting. Mr. Wise indicates, by direct quotation and his own interpretation, what a confession of national weakness is implied by the whole course of Germany's anti-Semitic propaganda.

In his second chapter, entitled Psychic Factors, Mr. Wise shows how defeat in the World War, the imposition of the Versailles Treaty and the "inactivity of despair" involved in the effort to meet imposed obligations, set in motion the psychic quest for a whipping boy upon whom was to be transferred the defeat and the humiliation. "Of exactly the proper proportions of identity and difference, he [the Jew] provided the perfect object for a transference of guilt. It is tragic and ironic to note that the very effort of the Jew to be assimilated into the German genus betrayed him most completely into the hands of his enemies." He proceeds to the conclusion, which may possibly be contested, that the German became more enraged at the Jew whose life was a mimicry of Germanism than at the Jew who retained his Jewish identity. Mr. Wise quotes, at justifiable length, an article by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, originally published in Opinion, wherein is traced the development of so-called scientific, or Teutonic, anti-Semitism, analyzed as "a consequence of Jewish strength and Germanic insecurity". Consoling, and not so consoling, a Jewish conclusion!

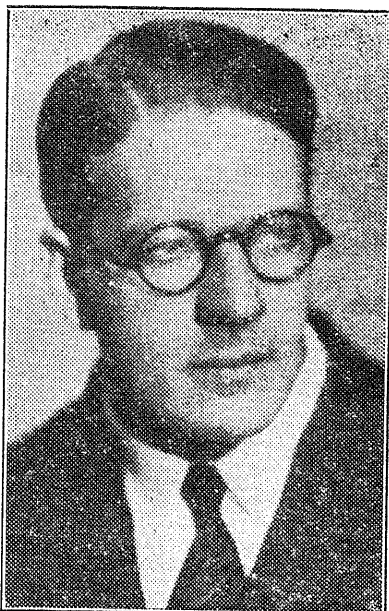
In the chapter entitled Out of Their Own Mouths, Mr. Wise considers the anti-Semitic campaign from inside the Nazi mind, or as close to the Nazi mind as even the most objective-minded Jew today can get. Mr. Wise tells us that "No estimate of the present German Chancellor could be more incorrect than that of an incompetent nonentity swept to incongruous heights by the illogic of events", without, however, telling us what points of superiority, if any, Hitler really has. Perhaps that is beyond Mr. Wise's scope. In any event he sums up for us the points of the Hitler propaganda, taking us along the whole gamut from kindergarten hate to university rationalization of hate, with the creation of the Aryan myth and the

German folk-state, admission to which is pre-determined by race.

The chapters called The Brown Terror and The Cold Pogrom contain material already familiar to many of us in news despatches, magazine articles and special correspondence which has been published in The Times, in this paper and elsewhere, not overlooking Mr. Knickerbocker's excellent articles in The New York Evening Post. Particularly apt is Mr. Wise's description of the Terror as an extended Freinacht—the customary night of license granted warriors by their commander after a victory. And all this evidence of suffering, writes Mr. Wise, "is here collated and published, not in order to harrow and incite, but because, while the peak of the bloody business seems for the moment to have been passed, it is not yet ended."

In the chapter on World Reaction Mr. Wise considers the various forms of protest which have been uttered and their sources. He considers also the possibility of answering the Hitler offensive with an economic boycott and in his last chapter, What Can Be Done? poses a

JAMES WATERMAN WISE



Author of "Swastika"

choice among four alternative courses of action:

1. The effort to alleviate present sufferings;
2. The appeal to Germany;
3. The appeal to international opinion, and
4. The exertion of economic pressure.

In a postscript he indicates the international danger implied in the Swastika. He writes: "Its threat is not limited to German Jewry, to political democracy, to world peace. It menaces the very basis of civilization. For, in essence, it is a return to the tribal mood and the savage mind. Such indeed is its purpose and its boast."

And books like these are valuable elements in the vigilant counter-offensive which Jewry the world over must wage against calumny, hatred and violence.

Among the Literati

By GEORGE JOEL

The Man Who Saved the Book Business

To look at him and hear him talk you would never suspect that Max Salop has the reputation of having saved the book business. Publishers and other people connected with the "entertainment industry" have a way of getting themselves in the papers but Max is an exception. He has remained sincerely hidden.

Working in his brother's second hand shop on 125th Street in New York Max conceived the idea of buying up those books that publishers found themselves unable to sell through the regular channels. Buying in large quantities he was able to amass a huge stock. He placed them in drug and cigar stores and invited the public to exercise its inability to pass up a bargain. His business prospered and today he buys more books than the jobbers.

Not content with selling publisher's overstock he decided to do some publishing of his own. No new books for Max—he would give the public what already had stood the test of time. To this end he issued editions of the classics, printed a high price on the packet of each book and then offered them at greatly reduced prices. It paid.

Max Salop lives in the Bronx, he owns his own home and is proud of it. It is filled with books. He is of medium height, borders on plumpness and talks with a decided Jewish brogue. Although his check might sometimes read "One thousand" dollars, it is acceptable at the bank. He is not a reader. He buys books by their size, jacket and general appearance. A big book is worth more than a small one, a

flashy volume more than a sober one. He is convinced that a bargain is a bargain. He may look a little like a man who deals in second-hand clothes but the publishers welcome him with gusto. He pays spot cash, doesn't quibble over prices, says what he means and sticks to it. He'd rather play pinochle than curl up with a good book and says so, but he prefers to sail a boat even above pinochle. He is still in the navel reserve corps with which he served during the war. He never takes a book for nothing, even as a personal gift, but he will refuse to take your money if you ask him for a book. He has no desire to meet authors. Books are business and he is a business man, one of the very few in the business.

The word "remainder" in connection with books seems to puzzle many book buyers. In publishers' lingo a remainder is a copy of a book that has not been a successful seller. A publisher issues a book and prints an edition of 2,500 copies—after six months or a year 1,000 copies have been sold and there seems little likelihood that any more will be disposed of. What is the publisher to do with the remaining 1,500 copies? The answer is that he will "remainder" them, sell them to people like Max Salop at prices ranging from 10 cents to sixty cents a copy. These are the books that you see on the bargain counters of drug and cigar stores.

THEATRE

Players Revive "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

By RUTH BRICKEN STOLOFF

TRIBUTE MUST be paid to that co-operative group known as the Shakespeare Theatre. Closing last night, after playing for twenty-eight weeks in which it has produced the largest range of Shakespearean plays in one season, it has convinced many skeptics that there is the possibility of having a permanent theatre in New York devoted exclusively to the presentation of Shakespeare's plays. Although some derided the amateur quality of the performances, the efforts expended by this group to continue through the season when many a more experienced venture went down, are to be commended. The company consists of twenty players who have worked for a mere pittance, while stage hands and musicians have been receiving the prescribed union scale.

The company was organized by Percival Vivian, who was originally of the Ben Greet Players, and who is managing director, and Julius Hopp, manager of the project. Among the players in the group are Curtis Cooksey, Margery Maude, Mary Hone, Leslie Austen, Ruth Vivian, and Frederica Going.

A new play, a musical show and three revivals are to open this week. The players will revive "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Alvin Theatre tomorrow night and on the same evening Milton Aborn will present "The Pirates of Penzance" at the St. James. On Wednesday night a play by Richard K. Flourney, called "Fly By Night", will come to the Belmont with Frank Shannon, Ruth Nugent and Paul Guilfoyle featured. At the Broadhurst on Thursday, a revue titled "Tattle Tales", co-starring Frank Fay and Barbara Stanwyck, will open and on the same evening, Harold Hevia will present a revival of "The Climax" at the Bijou with a company headed by Guy Bates Post and Norma Terris.

The Four Marx Brothers will be starred in a new Paramount comedy, "Duck Soup", which will be released early this fall. The picture will go into production early next month. Leo McCarey, director of "The Kid From Spain", has been assigned to handle the production. . . . Paramount's screen adaptation of the Broadway stage success, "Chrysalis", will be known as "Desire". Sylvia Sydney has been added to the cast which includes Miriam Hopkins, Frederick March and George Raft. . . . "One Grand", a story by Jack Lait, will be produced independently for Paramount. "One Grand" deals with the biography of a \$1,000 bill from the time it leaves the mint until it returns to be destroyed. . . . Maxwell Anderson, whose play, "Both Your Houses", won the Pulitzer Prize, is busily engaged at Paramount on a story which will present Dorothea Wieck in her American debut.

Robert E. Sherwood's stage comedy, "The Road to Rome", is planned for early production by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Eddie Buzzell has been signed to a long-term directorial contract by Carl Laemmle, Jr. His first vehicle under the new contract will be "Love, Honor, and Oh Baby", co-starring Zasu Pitts and Slim Summerville.

Lionel Barrymore and Madge Evans are the first to be selected for MGM's new untitled story which will have a background of the Louisiana bayous, based on Leo D. Freeman's unproduced play, "Dance Hall Daisy". Director Tod Browning, is now down in the bayou country selecting locations for the production. The original play has been adapted to the screen by Chandler Sprague and William Faulkner, author of "Light in August" and "Sanctuary". . . . Robert Z. Leonard, whose last picture was "Peg O' My Heart", will direct Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in "The Dancing Lady". The story is an adaptation of the Saturday Evening Post serial by James Warner Bellah, and will feature several original songs now being prepared by Arthur Freed and Nacio Herb Brown. . . .

President Roosevelt's nationwide reforestation program will supply the background for a picture soon to go into production at the MGM studios. This film will have the title "The Dollar a Day Man", and is based on an original story now being prepared by Edgar Allan Woolf.

B.G.K. Films in Paris will start production in June of an original story by Paul Mesnier titled Je Suis un Juif (I Am a Jew).

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Nazis, Organizing Revolt, Took Lessons from Trotsky

From Communism They Took the Cell; From Italy the Shirt

Applied America's High Pressure Advertising Salesmanship to Propaganda—Also Simplified Message to Masses by Using Tabloidia's Fake Photo Method—"Total State" Excludes Minorities

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

(Copyright, 1933, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin)

(This, the fourth of a series of articles by Miss Thompson under the general title, "Hitler, the Menace," treats of the technique of revolution as applied by the National Socialists of the Reich.)

The dismaying thing about the modern coup d'etat, sometimes erroneously called "revolution" is how relatively easy it is becoming to make one. The technique of revolution has, in ten years, become a sort of applied science. There are, to be sure, universities which teach the technique of revolution in Soviet Russia, but it is quite unnecessary to visit them, since the material which the bright young revolutionist needs for his studies is everywhere about him; in the newspapers, in the moving pictures, on the radio. The Russian revolution, particularly the coup d'etat engineered by Leon Trotsky, had an element of genius in it, and much of the technique was taken over bodily by Mussolini. The German revolution has had the advantage of two examples: the Russian and the Fascist, and has taken points from both. To someone who is familiar with both the Russian and the Italian revolutions, the German revolution, looked at technically, is banal. It is frightfully unoriginal.

Mussolini took from Garibaldi and contributed to the technique of modern revolution the idea of making uniformed troops with the aid of a single, very cheap, and generally available garment—a cotton shirt. Every revolution, like every war, needs a uniform, or at least needs something which distinguishes its members from everyone else. In Hungary, both the "red" and the "white" revolutions, which came at a time when thousands of soldiers were still in war uniforms, used cockades. The disadvantage of the cockade is, however, that it can be almost instantly changed. There is a little more effort involved in changing a shirt. This idea—the shirt uniform—was taken over by Hitler from the Fascists.

But both Fascists and National Socialists have taken most of their propaganda ideas from Soviet Russia. These ideas, previously, had been most effectively developed in the United States by "high-pressure" salesmen, who had perfected the technique of creating a desire for goods by advertising, and who had carefully studied the psychology of potential buyers and learned on what primitive instincts—of fear, of aggression, of self-preservation, of the feeling of inferiority—the advertiser could most effectively play.

End Justifies the Means

From Soviet Russia and from the American tabloid newspaper, the German revolution has taken the "art" of photomontage—the putting together of various photographs, with a minimum of text, in order most effectively to present a story and an argument to the primitive mind. The Russian, Fascist, and German revolutions all have this in common: there is a perfectly cynical disregard for bourgeois conceptions of truth in their propaganda. I have seen photographs taken in 1915 of soldiers with their heads shot off, re-touched, and with hackenkreuz armbands painted on, reproduced as "victims of communist atrocity" in National Socialist propaganda literature. The theory that the end justifies the means is a great deal older than any modern revolution, but it is shared by all of them in common.

The idea that "art" must not be pursued either for its own sake or in the interest of some abstract and eternal ideal, but must be made the handmaiden of the political tendency, is also common to all three revolutions. "Art," say the Russians, "Must serve the Masses." "Art," say the Fascists, "Must serve the Community of Interest." "Art," say the Germans, "Must be of the Folk"—or, to quote the Reich propaganda chief, Dr. Goebbels, "Must be rooted in the folk, and aggressive." Inasmuch as all three states have it in their power to prevent the artist from making any economic gains except in the interest of the revolution,

the propaganda has great resources upon which to draw.

The German revolution has taken two of its most important shibboleths from abroad. The one is the concept of the "total state." This is from Mussolini. The other—preached openly only by the more radical National Socialists, such as Goebbels—is the concept of the "permanent revolution." This is taken from Trotsky.

No Minorities Allowed

The concept of the "total state" is advanced in opposition to the "liberal-democratic" conception of a social order, which, on March 5th, was declared forever dead in Germany. The German leaders certainly wish to see it thoroughly exterminated—although they continue to appeal precisely to liberal-democratic opinion in the rest of the world, for a fair deal. The whole idea of the fair deal, it might be pointed out is liberal-democratic.

Because the essence of liberal-democracy is that it believes in the rights of minorities; it believes that it is the duty of the state to protect even those citizens who disagree with its tenets. It is supremely generous—it expresses its willingness to share existence with the enemy. It seeks the limitation of public authority, and tries to leave room for those who do not agree with the majority.

It is probably the noblest political ideal ever formulated and the human race has advanced farther under it than under any other conception whatsoever. That it demands a discipline and a level of culture too high, perhaps, for the

triumphant masses is another matter.

Folk State and Conformity

The idea which the National Socialist Revolution opposes to liberal-democracy, is that of the "voelkisch" or "folk" state. Call it tribal. The technique of achieving the "total" state, in this spirit, has contributed a new word, which I predict will come into international usage, as "bolshevist" "Nepman", and "Fascist" have done. The word is called "gleichschaltung" and means "bringing into line" or "bringing into conformity."

The bringing into line of the various states—Prussia, Bavaria, etc.—was accomplished by a coup d'etat, the chief technique of which consisted in telling your enemies that you were contemplating nothing of the kind and then doing it. This, at least, was the way Bavaria was won for unity. The first efforts of the National Revolution were to bring into line the states, then the civil service everywhere, and then to conquer cultural positions. The same technique was employed everywhere. While National Socialist politicians were occupying the key positions in the government, national socialist theatre directors, musicians, university professors, public school teachers, were making a conquest of theaters and schools.

Lesson from Communists

The next step was the Bringing into Conformity of the trades and professions. It is amazing with what expedition this coup was accomplished. A most important attack was made immediately upon the trade unions. In the trade unions the National Socialists had followed precisely the same technique as the Communists; in each union, and in each branch of that union, a "cell" had been formed, prepared to take the situation over the moment the successful coup against the state gave the signal.

Practically speaking, the end to be accomplished is a single national trade union which stands directly under the state. Into the trade unions has been introduced the "leader principle" which the new National Socialist Mythology preaches as the original form of German democracy. Practically speaking the "leader principle" simply means that the leader is not elected by the group but appointed from above. In this, again, there is a similarity with the Soviet Russian form of government, which always makes the person in power responsible to someone higher up and not to the people over whom he rules.

Practically all economic groups in Germany are organized. Thus so-called hand workers, like bakers, butchers, etc., who are in one sense

workers and in another employers, have their "chambers". These also have been "gleichgeschaltet". The same has happened with the Chambers of Commerce.

Peasants Easily Unified

The organization of the peasantry into a single great economic group under National Socialist leaders (the chief is Walter Darré) is an imposing accomplishment of the National Revolution, easily brought about because National Socialism has had, from the beginning, its strongest support among the peasants.

All the semi-public organizations which represent the employing class, such as the Federation of German Industries, the Langnam Verein (Association for representing common economic interests in the Rhineland and Westphalia) have been "brought into line" by the simple process of throwing out the executives and putting in new ones, who support the National Socialist theory. The same thing has been done with the Chambers of Commerce, and even with the stock exchanges, which stand in close relationship to the Chambers of Commerce. The associations of retail traders have been put under Nazi leadership. In all of these organizations which cover practically the entire private economic activity of Germany, or which certainly touch upon it at important points, the principle of representation, of free determination of policy, has been killed at a blow.

Banks Not Touched

It is extremely interesting to note what has not been "Brought Into Conformity." Curiously enough, and in the first line, the banks have not!

The National Socialist revolution directed its propaganda almost as actively against the banks, against the "Interest Tyranny", as it did against the Communists. Much of the anti-Semitic propaganda was based on the theory that Jewish bankers were responsible for the extravagant borrowing policy which had made Germany a "colony of foreign countries."

But although Jewish college professors, lawyers, physicians, teachers and journalists have been thrown out of their positions from one day to the next I have yet to hear of a Jewish banker who has been dismissed.

The strongest personality remains Adolf Hitler, who inclines toward moderation in this matter, but some of his most effective co-workers, notably Goering and Goebbels, never lose an opportunity to stress the social revolutionary character of the movement. In the smaller industries there has been a considerable change of personnel. Jewish executives have had to leave, and in a few cases National Socialists have

(Continued on Page 10)

WCDA

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

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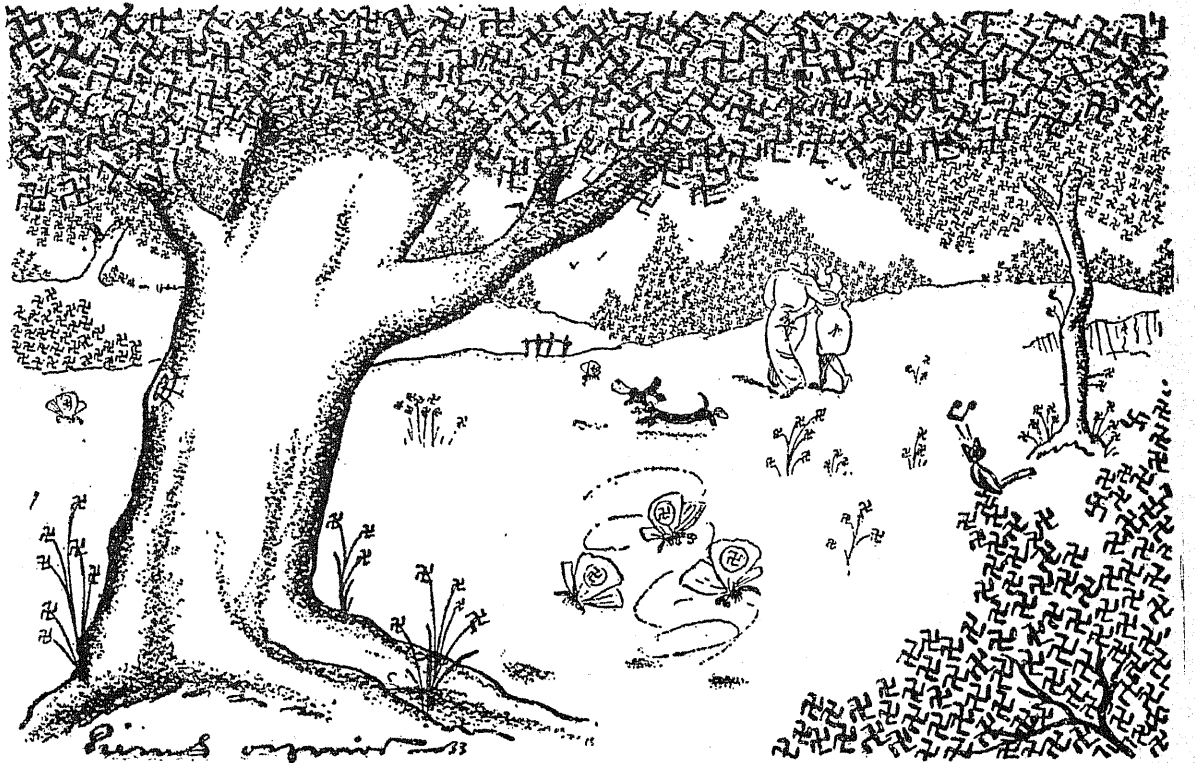
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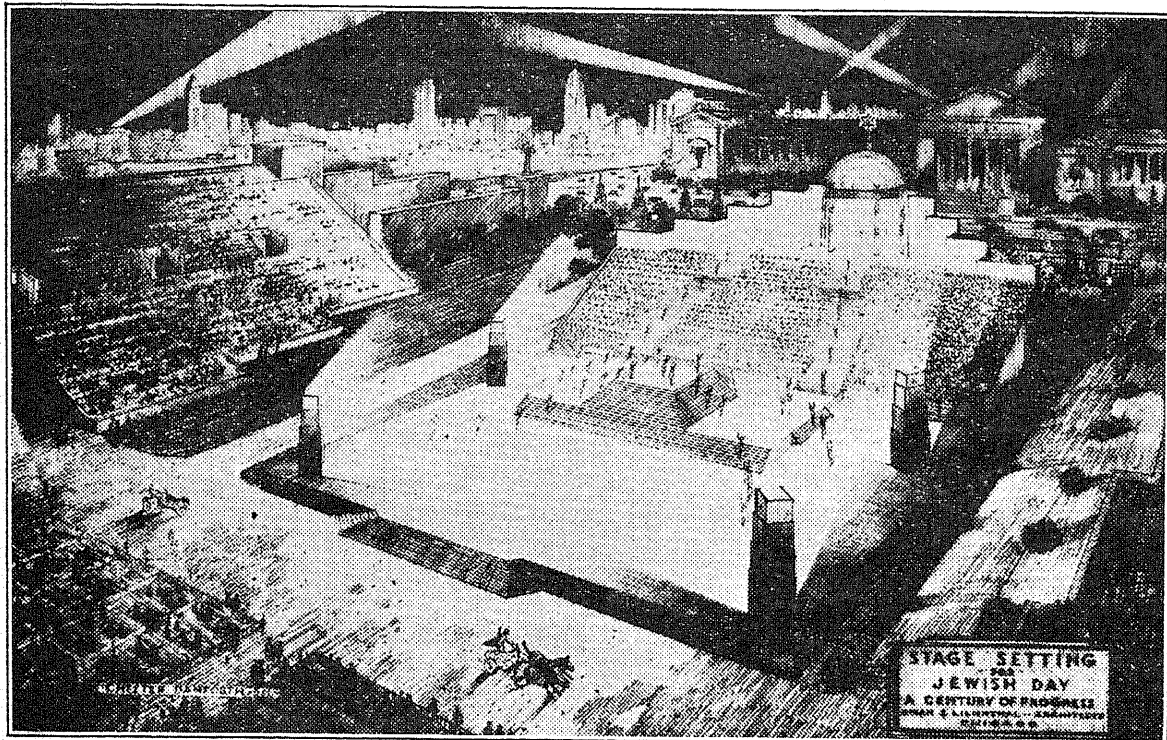
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—From Le Rire, Paris

3,000 Actors for Jewish Day Pageant



Architect's conception of the stage now being constructed for the Jewish Day Pageant, July 3, in connection with Chicago Century of Progress exposition.

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

CHICAGO, Ill., May 26—American Jewry has joined hands to insure the success of Jewish Day, July 3, at A Century of Progress, Chicago's World's Fair. Every important Jewish organization in this country is lending its best efforts towards this event, which, it is declared will be the most spectacular event in which American Jewry shall have participated. It is expected that at least 150,000 Jews will gather in the gigantic Soldier Field Stadium, located in Grant Park on the edge of the Century of Progress grounds, to witness the elaborate historical pageant, "The Romance of a People," which will be portrayed by more than 3,000 actors. The pageant will be revealed on the largest stage ever constructed in the history of the theatre. It was designed and constructed under the personal direction of Isaac Van Grove, internationally famous opera, orchestra and pageant director, who has charge of this stupendous undertaking. Mr. Van Grove, who is a Jew, was in charge of the successful Chanukah Festival presented here on Dec. 25, at which time more than 1,500 persons participated in the pageant.

The pageant will be the climax of a series of events. For this pageant and the events preceding it, which will include a Field Day, the co-operation of Jewish communities throughout the country is being received. The large audience will contain many of the leaders of American Jewry from all parts of this country.

Jewish Day was launched at a conference held on April 2 at the LaSalle Hotel, at which were represented organizations from every phase of Jewish life of this city. The conference was called through

the initiative of the Jewish Agency, the sponsoring organization.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann has announced that he will be in Chicago for Jewish Day.

The athletic tournament is being organized under the auspices of the Jewish Youth League. Between 5,000 and 6,000 children and young people will participate in the preliminary and championship events. The final events will be held in the

court of the Hall of Science Building on the afternoon of Jewish Day.

Hundreds of rehearsals are being held each week by the participants in the pageant and practically every Jewish organization in Chicago and nearby cities and states is actively selling tickets for Jewish Day.

The convention of District Grand Lodge, No. 6, of the B'nai Brith, has been arranged to coincide with Jewish Day at the Fair and will be held in Chicago during the week of July 3.

Franklin Institute Honors Moisseiff

Leon Moisseiff, famous Jewish engineer and bridge builder, was the recipient of the "Louis Edward Levy Medal" given annually by the Franklin Engineering Institute of Philadelphia for the most outstanding achievement. Mr. Moisseiff was honored for a treatise in the journal of the Institute about the design, choice of materials and building of the recently completed Kill van Kull Bridge in Bayonne, N. J.

Mr. Moisseiff, who is one of the greatest engineers in America, having built, among others, the Manhattan and Queensboro Bridges and strengthened the Brooklyn Bridge, was born in Riga, Latvia, in 1872. He came to America in 1891, and studied at Columbia, where he was awarded his degree in civil engineering in 1895.

Besides his prominence as a builder of bridges and tunnels Mr. Moisseiff achieved an important place in Yiddish letters and culture under the pen-name of M. Leontieff, having contributed a number of essays on literary criticism, esthetics and social problems to the Yiddish press.

Nazi Hate Creating Hate for Germany

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

CINCINNATI, May 26—Heinrich Mann, world-famous German novelist, essayist, and playwright, who has been forced into exile at Monte Carlo because of his outspoken statements against the Nazi regime, declares that the German nation, by maintaining Hitler and his cohorts in office, is flirting with suicide.

In a copyright article in the June issue of the B'nai Brith Magazine, which has just appeared, Mann writes:

"The Germans hate the Jews. At least, they have been convinced of this by their leaders, who proclaim anti-Semitism as if it were a German achievement. Against their own Jewish minority the Germans even now commit deeds that do incalculable harm to themselves. For they expose themselves to contempt, which is far worse than being hated.

"Anti-Semitism betrays a defect in the inner balance of a nation. The Nazis would never have prevailed over this nation had they not used hate. They called the Republic a 'Judenrepublik' only because they depended upon the public's hatred of Jews. Pogroms and boycotts become popular entertainments—that is their sole practical purpose.

"The German Jews must endure much. If it can give them any consolation I should like to tell them that they suffer no more than do the German spirit and the genuine German soul, which they always have loved. The Jews participated in the intellectual and spiritual work, truly venerated creative intellects, labored for them, and were always eager to help. We owe them a debt of gratitude. Today, when we as well as they are being persecuted, I want to go on record as having said this."

In the same issue of the B'nai Brith Magazine, Harry Elmer Barnes, Scripps-Howard editorial writer and professor at Smith College, declares that Hitler, by his mistreatment of the Jews, "has indefinitely delayed the prospect of getting decent treatment for decent Germans."

The irrationalism of a government which deliberately alienates its friends and strengthens its enemies with cogent arguments against it is described by Maurice Samuel in another article in this issue.

Nazis Got Revolution Lessons From Trotsky

(Continued from Page 9)

been put in in leading positions, especially in industries receiving state subventions.

The "Gleichschaltung" of the cultural life has had visible and immediate effects. Ebert, the Social Democratic director of the Municipal Opera in Berlin, who, in the few years of his service there had made it one of the finest and most original houses in the world, has been forced out and is succeeded by the conservative Max von Schillings. Reinhardt's "World Theater" which was being played at the Deutsches Theater was put off to make room for a National Socialist Play: "Eternal Folk".

Despite a great propaganda in the Nazi press, the play, which was extremely inferior, simply could not survive. Even a public awakened to their duty as cultural nationalists could not endure the boredom, the "World Theater" returned to the stage. Similarly, another play "Hias", heralded by the Nazi press as the proper type of modern art, enjoyed an average income of 35 marks per night. Among the concerts forbidden because the artists were Jews, was a Chamber Music evening, with Arthur Schnabel, Huberman, Hindemith, and Piatigorsky—a concert which art lovers would cross a continent to hear, but which was cancelled because three of the artists are Jews!

Similarly, a Klemperer Bach Cantata evening was cancelled. It is not yet clear whether Jewish artists will be permitted to sing in the operas—if they are not, the German opera will lose Frieda Leider, Kipnis, Lotte Schoene, and Emmanuel List, to name a few who enjoy an international reputation.

The whole conception of the "Gleichschaltung" shows a barbarian failure to realize with what infinite pains, with what years of experience, with what cooperation of selected brains and disciplined wills, civilization is painfully built up, and standards achieved. So far, the National Socialist revolution has shown no respect for any standards whatsoever. It encourages school boys to pry into the libraries of their friends and decide whether books are "good" or "bad", letting the stupidest "Deutscher Michel" sit in judgment upon Thomas Mann and Albert Einstein. The National Socialist Press, not one of whose members, in all probability, has a glimmer of an idea about modern physics, assures the world that Einstein is not nearly as important as Planck—the conclusion being, apparently, that if one has a Planck one can get on quite nicely without an Einstein. This, regardless of the patent fact that if some twenty men were to die tomorrow most of modern physics would be completely lost. The irreverence of the National Socialist revolution before intellectual and cultural capacities is one of the most terrifying aspects of the movement.

THE MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE!

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This historical pageant, presenting forty centuries in review, will have a cast of 3,500. The audience, expected to reach 150,000, will come from all parts of the country for the varied program of Jewish Day at the World's Fair, of which the pageant will be the climax.

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Nazi Office Reopened, Storm Trooper Chief

(Continued from Page 2)
ing to bear the brunt of the publicity while the "higher-ups" pull the strings backstage.

Wiegand works, day in, day out, to spread the doctrine of National Socialism among Germans in New York and environs. Every day he signs up new members to his association, collects from them one dollar in dues each month. On week-ends he arranges Nazi meetings in New York and New Jersey, and addresses the gatherings in a fervent Hitlerite tempo.

There are three rooms in the headquarters of the Friends of New Germany, the meeting hall, the office, and the "recreation hall" in the rear, which is really a miniature barracks for the first detachment of Hitler "Storm Troops" ever to reach this country. As yet, Wiegand's assistants, who live in the "recreation room" with their chief, confine their fighting to the dissemination of anti-Semitic literature. But they are all men of military bearing, and whenever they greet each other it is with the well-known Fascist sign—arm extending proudly up and forward.

Swastikas, Hitler Pictures

The office of the organization is most busy from 6 to 8 P.M., at which time members gather to discuss their activities, and neophytes are introduced.

Pictures of Adolf Hitler adorn the walls and tables, and swastikas are painted everywhere. Aspiring members are questioned thoroughly concerning their racial origin and previous political sentiments. They are forced to sign papers pledging loyalty, and they are sold little metal Swastika emblems, to be worn on their lapels.

A menacing sign in this room is a collection of sawed-off billiard cues in one corner. Offsetting these are more than fifty German books dealing with the political ferment in Europe.

There is a military atmosphere to the front room which is large enough to be used as a meeting hall. But it also serves other purposes. Along the wall on one side of the room are four narrow tables where energetic members work.

Atop one table is stacked a neat array of propaganda, dealing with the injustice of the Versailles Treaty, the Polish Corridor, Jewish international capitalism, and anti-Semitism in general. The pamphlets are offered free of charge to all visitors. On the walls are pictures of Adolf Hitler, skillfully retouched by an imaginative Nazi artist; bold black swastikas, and slogans and mottoes in German.

The Type of Propaganda

Wiegand or those of his assistants who speak English make a determined effort to "convert" Americans who visit their headquarters. In many cases they are apparently successful. The visitors are told that France is controlled by Jewish capitalists; that H. R. Knickerbocker, Berlin correspondent of the New York Evening Post, is a Jew; that J. P. Morgan is a Jew; that Communism is a Jewish trick to fool and tire the Christian masses; that a Jew is not a "white" man; that in 50 years America will be ruled by an oligarchy of Jews and Negroes; that there is not much difference between a Jew and a Negro so far as racial distinctions go; that German Jews were responsible for Germany's losing the war, and most of the other labels on the Jews popular with the Nazis.

The result of this propaganda, which has been rapidly growing in intensity during the last few weeks, is most noticeable in German and German-American organizations that have been subjected to "co-ordinating" pressure from Nazi nuclear cells functioning through the Friends of New Germany.

So strongly has this pressure been felt that it reached the form of a proposal at a meeting of the "Ver-einigte Saenger" of Brooklyn that the members of the society boycott Jewish stores.

Among the middle class German-American organizations, such as the Sturmer Society, many already identify themselves as in sympathy with

Col. Emerson Denies He Is Anti-Semite; Other Letters on Nazi Campaign Here

Col. Emerson Demurs

17 Battery Place,
New York, N. Y.
May 22, 1933.

The Editor,
Jewish Daily Bulletin,
New York, N. Y.

Sir:

My attention has been drawn to the article "Intense Anti-Semitic Campaign", published in your issue of May 21st, in which it was stated that the organization "Friends of Germany", headed by Colonel Edwin Emerson, was making anti-Semitic attacks. In that same paragraph I am described as one "who actively aided the German cause during the war and remained in Germany after the United States entered the conflict". I am further described as admitting authorship of articles in which Jews were described as "small, swarthy men with thick lips and kinky hair".

For your better information, let me point out that the organization "Friends of Germany", which is headed by me, has made no anti-Semitic attacks whatever. I think you are confusing it with another organization, newly formed from members of the Hitler party here, which calls itself "American Friends of the New German Government", and which actually has taken part, so I am informed, in anti-Semitic agitation.

While it is a fact that I served as an American war correspondent at various German fronts during the World War, I did not actively aid the German cause, unless truthful dispatches describing German military operations and events in the theater of war are to be regarded as aiding the German cause. When the United States entered the conflict, I was not in Germany, but in Syria, which was then still under Turkish rule. As an American of military age, I was detained in Turkey as a prisoner of war and was presently extradited under guard into Germany, where I was interned against my will until the Armistice.

The writer of the paragraph in question was mistaken in stating that I had admitted authorship of articles written against the Jews. Recently I wrote one article about the Communists' celebration on May Day, in which I described the gathering of red radicals on Union Square as "small, swarthy men with thick lips and kinky hair".

On my behalf, let me state I am not an anti-Semite, and never have been. On the contrary, I deplore persecution. Personally, I value among my friends many Jews.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) EDWIN EMERSON.

[Editorial Note: Under the heading "May Day in New York", Colonel Edwin Emerson, writing in the Nazi propaganda organ here, the Deutscher Beobachter, describes the New York May Day parade in the following terms:

"Early in the day the Jewish Communists and Socialists came straggling from the ghettos of New York's East Side. They tramped in separate hordes, thousands—small, swarthy men with thick lips and kinky hair. As they tramped they shouted in English: "Down with Hitler!", "Down with Hindenburg!", "Down with Germany!", "Down with the Constitution! We want a revolution!" or guttural words to the same purport in Yiddish, Polish, Roumanian and Russian.")

the Hitler regime. Others which have voiced regret at the persecution of the Jews in Germany have been persuaded by Nazi emissaries that it is their duty to stand by the German government.

It is through the Friends of New Germany and similar organizations which have had a mushroom growth in the United States since Hitler sprang into power that the Nazi nuclear cells here fighting to gain the adherence of Americans of German descent to the Hitler program. Succeeding issues of the Jewish Daily Bulletin will describe the campaign to convert the general American public.

Attempted Defense

May 24, 1933.
New York, N. Y.

To the Editor of the
Jewish Daily Bulletin.

Sir:

In the interests of fair play and accuracy I am impelled to reply to an article in last Sunday's edition of your esteemed journal, in which Colonel Edwin Emerson was assailed as the leader of a local Nazi group.

As a neutral observer I chanced to meet Mrs. Emerson in the German press office, which she operates with her husband across the hall from the German consulate; and from her I gained the impression that we news readers have not been permitted to learn the complete facts surrounding Jewish persecution in Germany. There, apparently, is another side to the question, and this has been shunned by what Mrs. Emerson terms "the Jewish controlled New York press". I doubt whether you will be interested in publicly considering the "other side".

Mrs. Emerson gave me samples of periodicals and pamphlets, which tend to justify the anti-Semitic activity of the current Berlin administration. In this country, which professedly maintains an unparalleled freedom of press and speech, I am surprised to find that we have not been permitted to see more of the anti-Jewish argument, which is so reasonably set forth in the thousands of papers coming direct from the site of alleged atrocities and which are now being distributed through the Emerson offices.

Mrs. Emerson has given me reasons—substantial causes—for the reprimand recently given Jews in Germany. Jews are essentially the Communist Party which has repeatedly threatened to destroy the governmental organization and inflict sabotage on German properties. Mrs. Emerson implies that this punishment is a party as well as racial prejudice. In all sincerity I cannot blame any nation from ousting ruffians such as those described by one so well acquainted with affairs in the country under discussion.

Mrs. Emerson repeats the frequently heard charges against Jewish soldiers' methods of bargaining during the war and otherwise being rather poor soldiers.

As far as the "culture", which Jewish artists and scientists are said to have contributed to Germany, Mrs. Emerson says—and I quite agree with her—that it has been the other way around. Germany has placed marvelous facilities at the disposal of Jews who have drained from them everything worth while. The fact that in the United States practically all highly successful Jews are of German descent testifies to Germany's contribution to that race. Even the great Einstein was given every available facility for scientific wartime discoveries; and he was kept safely behind the front, while other scientists—every bit as worthy—were forced to undertake their precarious duties under fire. We have had adequate illustrations of Einstein's gratitude to the government for their favors.

I do not believe you will have the temerity to print this letter. Nevertheless, I feel that I cannot rest until I have done my part to place the true facts of a very one-sided case (according to the American press) before the people.

Sincerely,
FAIR PLAY.

Unmask the Propagandists!

To the Editor of the
Jewish Daily Bulletin:

I have just read the enlightening article concerning the Nazi propaganda in this country contained in the May 21st edition of the Bulletin. On behalf of myself and the countless other Americans to whom the Nazi persecutions and methods are so abhorrent, may I express my sincere gratification and thanks for your timely exposé of a serious and hitherto unrevealed menace.

It is bad enough that conditions on the Continent have reached a damnable and outrageous state as a result of vicious and irreligious li-

chairs, L. H. Anderson, director of the library, wrote to Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress, who asked to have the use of the library as a center for propaganda distribution investigated.

Mr. Anderson said that most of the activities had taken place in the 58th Street, Yorkville and 96th Street branches.

"The whole matter was referred to our special investigator (who is really a high-class library detective) and he has gathered quite a bundle of these propaganda leaflets and brought them to the main Library, where they will be kept as evidence of dirty work," Mr. Anderson wrote. "I have just spoken, however, to the Chief of our Circulation Department, and he tells me that the distribution of this stuff has practically ceased, although we, of course, never know when it may break out again.

"You may rest assured that we are doing everything we can to prevent the distribution of such stuff; and if we can catch anybody distributing it we shall take him before a magistrate for appropriate action.

"You are quite right in your assumption that this Library is unalterably opposed to the use of any part of the library system for propaganda of any kind; and we are constantly on the watch for surreptitious attempts at it.

"From what I have written above you will see that examinations have already been made in branches and this propaganda literature confiscated. We shall continue to look for it and confiscate it, and we hope we may have the luck to catch one of the distributors."

Synagogue Reconstruction Anniversary in Newport

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

NEWPORT, R. I., May 26—Celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reconstruction of the Synagogue of the Congregation Jeshuat Israel, traditionally known as the Tour Synagogue, began here tonight. Rev. Dr. Pereira Mendes, of New York whose father reconsecrated the synagogue in 1883, delivered the opening prayer and sermon. The formal services will be held Sunday afternoon, when Mayor M. A. Sullivan will be present to offer the greetings.

WHERE DOES HE STAND?



—Specially drawn for the Jewish Daily Bulletin

Dr. Hans Luther on the Crisis

Either Dr. Hans Luther, Germany's Ambassador to the United States, believes what he says when he says that the Nazi revolution was bloodless, that the Nazis' chief quarrel is not with the assimilated German-Jew, but with the Polish post-war invader, and that Jews, per se, are Communists; or else he is simply lending himself as a bellows in the Hitler cause. In either case refutation must be tinged with a note of sadness.

Dr. Luther spoke in this vein at Mount Vernon Wednesday evening, at the 67th anniversary of the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School.

He denied that there had been any atrocities. His mere statement of course immediately reduces to dust the murders, the suicides, the blood-lettings, and all the other less obvious forms of persecution to which solid pages in The New York Times, The New York Evening Post, The Manchester Guardian, the despatches of Dorothy Thompson, reams of authenticated documents and letters have testified.

Jews, he said, were inclined to movements of a Communist nature; the implication therefore is, in the words of Edgar Answel Mowrer's summation of Hitler anti-Semitism, "Perish the Jew". Even if you assume that Jews are Communists how does that justify persecution of the Jews? But Jews, as Jews, are no more Communists than are Germans, as Germans. What would the program of the National Socialists be without its pro-Communist, anti-Capitalist clauses? Now as for the Jews being more Communistically inclined than the non-Jews, let us consider these simple figures: There are 600,000 Jews in Germany; in the last election between five and six millions of votes were cast for the Communists. Even if every Jew in Germany, man, woman and child, had voted for Communism—and the mere statement points the absurdity—they would have cast only one-tenth of the total Communist vote. The Jewish population in Germany

is middle-class, and not Communist. The possibility is that the Jews cast only one percent of the total Communist vote in Germany, or even less, and one percent is the ratio of Jewish population to the entire population of the Reich.

But the most Lutherish kind of exaggeration was expressed when he said that nearly fifty percent of the government officials have been Jews. That just hasn't been so. The Jew

in Germany, under the most propitious of circumstances, has never had the opportunity of his English-Jewish colleague. In the seventeen cabinets of Germany since the war, containing a total of 200 members, there were six Jews, and of these four had been baptized. And certainly in the provincial governments there has been nothing more rare than a Jew in office.

Is Dr. Luther merely careless?

Letters to the Editor**From Rabbi Newman**

Mr. Jacob Landau,
Jewish Daily Bulletin,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Landau:

In line with my recent telephone conversation with you, let me repeat my conviction that your editorials of April 23rd and May 7th have served greatly to injure the Jewish Daily Bulletin. Under the guise of a plea for unity, they have played directly into the hands of anti-democratic forces in Jewish life. You have cast completely unjustified aspersions on the work of the American Jewish Congress, Mr. Deutsch and Dr. Wise.

Permit me at this point to say that I consider your quotation from a letter of Mr. Roosevelt when Governor to Dr. Holmes and Dr. Wise to be nothing short of reprehensible. Please refresh your memory and recall that this letter of Mr. Roosevelt to Dr. Holmes and Dr. Wise was written in the midst of a heated political controversy and I have reason to know that whatever the Governor may have felt or said at that moment, the President's attitude toward both Dr. Holmes and Dr. Wise is one of affectionate good-will. For a Jewish periodical to have made use of this material in an endeavor to belittle a great Jewish leader is deserving of the utmost condemnation.

There should be unity, to be sure, but the type of unity achieved between 1915 and 1919, when the work of the American Jewish Committee,

such as it was, was integrated with the program of the American Jewish Congress. This resulted in the acquisition of Jewish rights in Palestine and the minority provisions in the war treaties. Within the past few months the American Jewish Committee has been guilty of an oppressive policy with reference to Jewish public opinion regarding Nazi outrages against German Jews. I have not hesitated to say this in correspondence with Dr. Adler, nor do I hesitate to write it to you.

You may have wished to guide the presentation of news against the American Jewish Congress, but for your periodical, under the pretense of impartiality, to have undertaken so unfairly partisan a view cannot but tend to estrange many would-be friends from you.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) LOUIS I. NEWMAN.

From a Polish Jew

To the Editor of the
Jewish Daily Bulletin

In the May 21 issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin Philip Slomovitz expressed himself in very general and vague terms against the boycott movement, and found it advisable to devote a part of his article to Poland.

In his article Mr. Slomovitz states, in part: "only in Poland is there evidence of such organized public action. And therein lies 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—and by Poles. Never forget that Poland has an axe to grind and that in the event of a Polish-German alliance, the Polish Government would not only discourage such a boycott, but would compel its discontinuation."

As to his philosophical calculation what might happen if his grandmother had wheels, or what might happen if there were "a Polish-German alliance," one need not discuss the logic or the wisdom of such a supposition. When he says that Poland has an axe to grind, he probably means the 3,000,000 Jews that are a part of Poland, but when he speaks of unclean hands, he is unquestionably malicious.

I wonder whether it is due to forgetfulness or to journalistic illwill that Mr. Slomovitz ostentatiously forgets the fact that whatever disturbances occurred in Poland, there never was any official sanction of them, quite to the contrary, a very strong official reaction to note.

While short lived outbursts of small groups may occur wherever Mr. Slomovitz's watchful eye may wander, only in Germany, however, could a boycott movement against Jews not only have official sanction, but also constitute a part of the new ideology of a country.

When one has to deal with so serious a problem, so well planned for the future, and so evidently directed towards the extermination of the Jewish race, one can well understand the appeal for reaction not only of the Jews but of the whole civilized world.

The only weapon that is left for future warfare is boycott. One might perhaps be inclined to forgive Germany the physical excesses against the Jews, and in time forget the number of people killed or mistreated, but how can Mr. Slomovitz countenance a cold pogrom, the beginning of which we are witnessing, and what weapon would he suggest with which to defend the 500,000 Jews in Germany?

Yours very truly,
A POLISH JEW.