

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

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(CITY EDITION)

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Jewish Agency Raid By British Fascists Foiled by Bobbies

Large Trucks Drive Up at 3 A.M. to Find from 30 to 40 Police on Guard

GOT SECRET WARNING

Anti-Semites Drive Off at Sight Of Cops Who Go in Pursuit—Fear No Repetition

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, June 24—An attempted raid on the London headquarters of the Jewish Agency for Palestine early this morning by a large gang of British Fascists was foiled by prompt action of the London police who learned of the plans for the raid in advance.

The offices of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organization at 77 Great Russell Street yesterday were informed by detectives that a raid on the offices by a Fascist group was pending, and detailed instructions were given the caretaker of the offices on the measures to be taken in case of trouble.

At three o'clock this morning, two large trucks, packed with shouting Fascists, drove up in front of the Zionist offices, unaware of the fact that a force of thirty to forty policemen were guarding the building. As soon as the leaders saw the police, they shouted instructions to the drivers of the trucks who immediately drove off at full speed with police in close pursuit. The Fascists, according to the police, had planned to smash the windows in the offices. The police expressed confidence that the attempt would not be repeated.

Clashes between Jews and members of some of the Fascist groups here have been reported several times in the last few months. Most of the British Fascist groups, with the exception of the one headed by Sir Oswald Mosley, have anti-Semitism as one of their basic planks.

Nazis Spurn Memorial Subsidy of Otto Kahn

Reading Room in Honor of His Father, in Birth Town, Is Ordered Closed

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
MANNHEIM, Ger., June 24—The closing down of the Bernhard Kahn Reading Room was resolved upon here by the authorities today when they transformed the Mannheim people's academy into a German school.

The Reading Room was established in 1927 by Otto Kahn, New York banker, who maintained it in memory of his father. Otto Kahn was born in this city.

Nazi educators now decline to accept further subsidy from the American banker and have ordered the Reading Room shut up.

When informed of the closing of the Reading Room in Mannheim by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York yesterday, Otto Kahn, through his secretary, said that it was news to him, and declined to make any statement.

Hisses Greet M. Coty At Libel Suit Brought By Jewish Veterans

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

PARIS, June 24—Excited scenes marked the resumption today of the trial of Francois Coty, perfume manufacturer and newspaper publisher, on charges of libeling Jewish war veterans. Coty is accused by the Union of Jewish Ex-Soldiers of stating that the veterans' organization and Jewish sports organizations were merely disguised revolutionary bodies. The accusation was made in articles appearing in Coty's paper, L'Ami du Peuple.

Jeers and cat-calls were heard in the court-room when Coty denied that he was anti-Semitic and asserted that he was opposed only to communists, anarchists and international financiers, but respected conservative Jews. The presiding judge had to threaten to clear the courtroom repeatedly as a result of the vent given the excited feelings of the spectators. The trial was postponed until June 29.

The case has aroused much attention since it marks the first time that Coty has been taken into court in connection with the inciting articles appearing in his two papers, L'Ami du Peuple and Figaro. On June 1, when the case came to trial only to be postponed because of the illness of Coty, it was stated by his attorney that the statements in the papers did not refer to the combatants but only to irresponsible groups.

U. S. Jewry, United, In Appeal for Visas For Jews in Germany

Jewish Congress, Jewish Committee and B'nai Brith Co-ordinate

A joint council, composed of representatives of the three national organizations which have spoken for the body of American Jewry in connection with the persecution of the Jews in Germany, was functioning yesterday as a result of an agreement reached by the American Jewish Committee, the B'nai Brith and the American Jewish Congress.

In a statement announcing the organization of the joint council, issued by Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Committee, Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Senator Alfred M. Cohen, president of the B'nai Brith, the hope was expressed that, through their representatives on the council, the three organizations might not only reach an agreement regarding the Jewish situation in Germany but that united action might be taken.

"At this time, when the very existence of the Jews of Germany is being destroyed, it is hoped that the Council will give adequate and effective leadership in maintaining the principles of religious liberty, civil rights and economic equality now gravely threatened by the Nazi menace to civilization," the statement declared. "It is also expected that the united front which has been created by these three organizations dealing with the tragic status of the Jewish people in Germany will move a united American Jewry to give

(Continued on Page 11)

Arlosoroff Murder Suspect Transferred To Jerusalem Prison

Abraham Stavsky, in Separate Cell, Finds One Witness to Support His Alibi

BUT ANOTHER DOES NOT

Relations Between Revisionists and Labor Groups Under Additional Strain

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, June 24—Abraham Stavsky, 28-year-old Zionist Revisionist, who has been under arrest since last Monday in connection with the assassination of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, noted Zionist labor leader, has been transferred to the Jerusalem central jail where he has been put in a separate cell.

Stavsky, who has repeatedly asserted his innocence and claimed that he spent the night of June 16 when Dr. Arlosoroff was shot in Tel Aviv at a hotel in Jerusalem, found some support when one of the three men who he said were with him at the Turgean Hotel, corroborated his alibi. One of the trio failed to do so. The third has not yet been located.

Stavsky has refused to accept the customary jail fare, it was learned, and insisted on kosher food which he is now obtaining daily through his attorney from a local restaurant.

The mystery of the dead Jew who was found near Kiryat-Anavim has not yet been solved and his body remains unidentified although a photograph was published by the entire press of Palestine.

Although Dr. Arlosoroff's widow was unable to identify the body as that of one of her husband's assassins, the suspicion is growing rapidly, that there is some connection between the dead man and the Arlosoroff murder.

A special office to deal with the Arlosoroff case has been established by the Palestinian police.

Strained relations between Zion-

(Continued on Page 2)

Molly Picon Back From Palestine Tour

Molly Picon, star of the Yiddish theatre and idol of the East Side, returned home yesterday on the President Roosevelt, after a three month vacation in Russia and Palestine. Enthusiastic over "a perfectly happy Zion, a Jewish homeland, where there is no unemployment, no misery, no financial crisis, nothing but the sound of the builders' hammers, and the songs of the happy children."

The "cream of the Jewish writers" are settled in Palestine now, she said. She found that the most important developments in the theatre are taking place in Russia, where the people are working toward an ideal "on Red culture and black bread." She deplored the fact that the little theatres with which the country abounds have to be tied up with propaganda.

Miss Picon was accompanied on her trip by Jacob Kalich, her husband, director and librettist.

Miss Picon plans to make a talking picture immediately and will then be seen in a Broadway play.

War on Jews To Go On, Goebbels Assures Nazis; "Worse Still In Store"

No Compromise With Non-Aryans, He Tells Hamburg Audience—Revolution Not Yet Finished—Brownshirts Renew Violent Attacks in Berlin

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

HAMBURG, June 24—The Hitler Government does not intend to make any compromises whatsoever in its policies regarding the Jews of Germany, despite protests from abroad, declared Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi minister of propaganda and public enlightenment, addressing a mass-meeting here.

"When we are accused of being against the Jews, we reply, 'Yes,'" he shouted. "Has anybody thought us pro-Jewish? When we are reproached for the vigor of our measures we reply, 'Have we ever said we were not vigorous in our measures?' When we are said to be blunt because we are uncompromising, we reply, 'Yes, our opposition does not need to doubt this.'

"The German nation," he declared, "is fed up with compromises. It wants us to wipe the slate clean."

The German nation does not accuse the Nazi regime of being too vigorous, Goebbels declared, but of going to the other extreme, and tempering its acts by too much humanitarianism. "The revolution is not yet finished," he warned his audience. "Worse events are still in store."

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

INNSBRUCK, June 23—A new wave of anti-Jewish excesses is sweeping over Germany as the Nazi brown shirted storm troopers, freed from the restraints of the past few weeks in connection with the Nazi drive against their Nationalist allies, the Social Democrats and others, resumed their tactics of the first days of the "peaceful revolution." Three cases of fierce attacks on Jews were reported in Berlin today and scores more from the provinces.

A particularly shocking attack was made on Erick Friedeberg, a Jewish merchant, living in the Eissenbahnstrasse in the same building in which the Berlin bureau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency is located.

A gang of fifteen to twenty Nazis entered his apartment late yesterday, and ordered Friedeberg to leave with them. Friedeberg refused to do so as the raiders had no warrant for his arrest. Instead, he rushed to the telephone and called the police flying squad which responded promptly to his call and put three of the gang under arrest.

A quarter of an hour later, the remainder of the gang returned to the apartment to revenge their arrested comrades. Gaining entrance by breaking down the door, they beat Friedeberg unconscious with rubber truncheons and legs pulled loose from chairs in the apartment. Friedeberg suffered severe head wounds, the loss of his teeth which were knocked out by blows, and his entire body was covered with wounds and bruises.

The apartment was completely demolished. Doors to rooms were ripped down, all furnishings destroyed and the walls covered with blood from Friedeberg's wounds.

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

INNSBRUCK, June 23—An actual shortage of food is being experienced by Jews in the German provinces as a result of the decision

last month of wholesale and retail grocers organizations not to sell their goods to Jews. Representatives of the Jewish population in the provinces have proceeded to Berlin to see what can be done to alleviate hardships and establish some source of food supply.

Conference of Rabbis Hears Demand for Control of Industry

Dr. Heller Affirms Religious Side as Against Assimilated Skepticism

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

MILWAUKEE, June 24—In his paper on "The Concept of God in Jewish Life and Literature" read before the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Dr. Bernard Heller, of Ann Harbor, Mich., criticized the attempts of a certain school of Jewish thinkers who, he said, "have attempted to dovetail the implied creed and implicit character of Judaism with the ideologies of modern Humanism, secular Hebraism and a non-religious or even irreligious type of nationalism. These scholars, he warned, believe that "allegiance to the Jewish people rather than to the Jewish religion is supreme and cardinal in Jewish life."

Delegates to the convention attended prayer sessions all this morning.

Strong demands for social control of the profit system, for unemployment insurance, for a greater curb on manufacturers under the industrial recovery act, and for justice toward the Negro came yesterday from delegates attending the convention.

The delegates overwhelmingly adopted a series of progressive measures.

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World Jewry Turns With More Intense Longing Toward Palestine Since Nazis Began Persecution, Neumann Discovers

In Europe, Egypt, Iraq Thousands Whose Judaism Has Lain Dormant Have Awakened—Express Unity in Fund-Raising Drives—German Refugees Getting Used to New Life—Room for More Immigrants, He Says

By M. Iushewitz

"The German Jewish situation, it has a greater responsibility than tragic as it may be, offers a start—other Jews since they constitute the ling confirmation of the theories of Dr. Theodore Herzl and this with-out any conscious effort on the part of the Zionists," declared Emanuel Neumann, American member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in a special interview. Mr. Neumann has just returned to the United States after a year in Palestine.

"All Palestine is vitally concerned with the events in Germany. No matter where one goes, the subject of the Jews in Germany is uppermost. It is interesting to note that since the German terror began, the sale of radios in Palestine has increased enormously. Everyone bought radios to listen in and keep abreast of the latest developments in Germany," said Mr. Neumann.

"Over 2,000 German Jewish refugees have already reached Palestine and are in the process of establishing themselves there. Those who are laborers have found employment in plantation and urban occupations. Some professionals are finding work in their own occupations. The industrialists and business men among them are endeavoring to establish businesses. While it is true that the majority of the new immigrants are Zionists and were in some measure prepared for this drastic change, many find it difficult to adjust themselves to the life in Palestine. Probably a small number will return. The vast majority are there to stay."

More Certificates Needed

Mr. Neumann stated that the "Palestinian Government is generally sympathetic and favorably disposed towards the German immigrants, but so great is the rush that the number of certificates is wholly inadequate. We are striving to have the government grant us additional certificates, and have already allotted one-fourth of the certificates at our disposal for the Germans; this was as far as we could go in view of the tremendous pressure upon us from Poland and Eastern Europe for additional certificates."

"While prophecies are hazardous," asserted Mr. Neumann, "all indications are that German immigration into Palestine will continue for a long time. With favorable economic conditions, Palestine can absorb 50,000 and even 100,000 German Jews. There is no limitation as far as land is concerned, provided certain important engineering and drainage work is done. It is also necessary to set up new industrial and commercial enterprises. We must bear in mind that as long ago as 1925, Sir Herbert Samuel, then High Commissioner, said, 'Palestine can support a population of 3,000,000.' It would become the industrial center of the Near East. Recent developments tend to confirm this conservative estimate of a conservative man."

Fund Campaign Under Way

When asked about the attitude of the Palestinians to the new immigrants, the Jewish Agency representative declared that it was admirable. "The Yishub has risen to the occasion as never before in its history," he declared. "Palestine is the only country in the world where people who themselves have only recently arrived, and in the midst of adjustment, are keen on getting new immigrants, even though it might make it harder for them."

"All elements in the Yishub are united in the Joint Committee for settling German Jews in Palestine. This committee is under the auspices of the Jewish Agency, and is headed by Henrietta Szold. A campaign, systematically organized, in the American fashion, to raise 20,000 pounds, is now in progress and the goal will undoubtedly be reached. Palestine Jewry feels that

Egypt's Jews Awakened

Mr. Neumann stressed the rapid conversion of Jews all over the world to Dr. Herzl's program. He said that this was strikingly illustrated by events in the countries adjoining Palestine, such as Iraq and Egypt, where there had been little or no interest in Jewish problems. "I visited Egypt in connection with the German settlement work," he said, "and met the leaders of the Jewish communities in Cairo and Alexandria. They have formed a special committee to combat anti-Semitism, and have begun special action to raise a fund of 100,000 pounds to establish a colony of German Jews in Palestine. Among the leaders in this drive are Jews, who for the first time are concerned with Zionism and even with Jewish communal problems. When I left Alexandria, 15,000 pounds had already been subscribed."

"One of the wealthiest Jews in Egypt and a leading member of his community, said to me, 'I was utterly opposed to Zionism, now in my old age I have realized that the Jewish National Home is a vital necessity. Its creation should be accelerated. I fear the spread of Hitlerism. A sick man cannot be cured by sitting among healthy people—but one sick man can infect many healthy persons. I fear the spreading of the disease, therefore I am for Palestine.' The same is true of the Jews in Bagdad."

Impetus to Immigration

The Zionist leader said that not only the Jews in the countries near Palestine had awakened but also the Jews in many other lands. "The German Jewish situation is giving impetus to an enormous immigration into Palestine," he stated. "The economic department of the Agency is flooded with letters from people of means in Lithuania, Latvia, Holland, Switzerland, England and even the United States, who would like to establish themselves in Palestine. Their interest has been quickened by the German persecutions, even though they themselves are not suffering. They will bring with them valuable training and technical equipment, and they will become valuable assets to Palestine."

Mr. Neumann insisted that American Jews must realize that with respect to relief for German Jews emphasis must be placed on constructive and permanent measures. "If a really large sum could be raised—donations and on a business basis—the absorptive capacity of Palestine could be expanded enormously. Large numbers of German Jews could make their home there. "The recent movement for investment in Palestine has already brought great changes. Immigration has increased in the last year and a half out of all proportion to the preceding years. Since January 1932, over 25,000 Jewish immigrants have settled in Palestine, and have been promptly absorbed. This is due to the investment of private and public funds amounting in 1932 to 3,500,000 pounds."

Inner Spiritual Peace

"Life in Palestine exalts one," declared Mr. Neumann. "Despite the difficulties, financial and others, under which we worked, I always felt completely at home and stirred to the depths of my being by the remarkable renaissance which was going on all around me. Life in Palestine is full of intense and dramatic interest connected with the rebirth of a nation. Yet paradoxical as it may seem, together with this feverish pace of activity on all hands, there is also a sense of profound inner spiritual peace, and happiness such as an artist must

EMANUEL NEUMANN



American member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who has just arrived here.

feel in the midst of his creative work. It is not merely the increasing number of Jews and their rapidly expanding economic position. It is the quality of their life and of their relation to their environment, which is so unique, so utterly different from what can be seen in any other country in the world."

"This was beautifully illustrated for me by an incident that occurred during my stay there. I had gone to view a tract of land, acquired for colonization purposes by a group of immigrants. With me was the leader of the group. After a long journey over rough roads, we reached the spot and climbed to the top of a hill from which we could view the whole area. My companion stood there silently leaning on his cane, and looked for a long time towards the sea without saying a word. Tears stood in his eyes and

he wiped them unashamed. Later I asked him what he was thinking of as he stood there. He straightened up and said, 'I was making plans and dreaming dreams. I am planning to develop here a home for my grandchildren, now in Europe. One of these days they will be coming across the sea and I have been trying to visualize what the land will look like, when our colony is built and my grandchildren are firmly planted here. I am happier than I have ever been in my life!' This is the spirit of Palestine."

Mr. Neumann who is here for a visit, has accepted the invitation of the Zionist Organization of America to address the coming convention in Chicago. He will review the developments in Palestine since the last Congress and submit the record of the Agency Executive to the representatives of American Zionism.

Murder Suspect Goes To Central Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

ist labor and Revisionist groups, as a result of the murder of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff in Tel Aviv last week, have resulted in several misunderstandings at Tel Aviv, Petach-Tikvah and Bnay-Brak, between the groups. The Revisionists complain that the Laborites are interfering with the Revisionists and preventing them from going on with their work. They have sent a letter to the Histadruth, Zionist labor federation, to this effect, it was learned.

The Palestine members of the Actions Committee of the World Zionist Organization met here to consider the question of a successor to Dr. Arlosoroff as head of the political department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. It was learned that Professor Selig Brodetzky, noted British Zionist leader, would not be able to proceed to Palestine to fill the post in view of the forthcoming World Zionist Congress. Similarly, it was learned, Emanuel Neumann, American member of the Jewish Agency Executive, would also be unable to do so.

The police investigation into the Arlosoroff murder is continuing quietly, the police making little or no

information concerning it public. Mrs. Arlosoroff was taken to the Jerusalem General Hospital last night to view the body of a young Jew who was found dead yesterday about five kilometers from Kiryat-Anavim, but was unable to identify him as one of the two assailants of her husband.

Representatives of the Jewish Agency and of the Vaad Leumi (Jewish National Council) were also brought to the hospital in an unsuccessful attempt to identify the body. The dead man is believed to have some indirect connection with the Arlosoroff assassination, however.

The police have also been informed that on the morning of the Arlosoroff funeral, Stavsky sat on the balcony of a house on Allenby Street, in Tel Aviv, taking photographs of the funeral procession.

MacDonald Party Deplores Nazi Anti-Jew Emphasis

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, June 24—Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald's National Labor Party has adopted resolutions deploring the continued policy of the German Government of practicing discrimination against the Jews. The resolution, it was learned today, has been forwarded to Mr. MacDonald.

Polish Revisionists Reported Beaten in Lublin Rioting

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, June 23—Hajnt, Yiddish daily newspaper here, reports that members of the Jewish workers party attacked a regional convention of the Zionist Revisionists at Lublin yesterday. Fourteen Revisionists, including a girl delegate who had to be taken to the hospital, were injured, as were four of the workers.

Police restored order. The death of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, Palestine Zionist labor leader, allegedly at the hands of a Revisionist, has intensified the ill-feeling here between the labor groups and the Revisionists.

Polish Officials Thanked For Interest in Stavsky

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

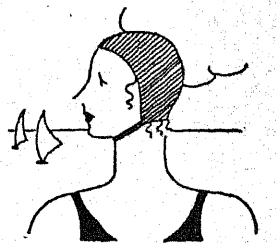
WARSAW, June 23—The mother of Abraham Stavsky, who is held in Palestine in connection with the murder of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, Zionist leader, today visited the Foreign Office to thank officials there for the interest in the case taken by the Polish consulate at Jerusalem which sent an attorney to protect Stavsky's rights. The Foreign office promised to instruct the consul regarding Stavsky's defense and to forward to Jerusalem any documents which might aid in establishing the innocence of Stavsky.

BROADCASTS

Spot news cabled to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency from the four corners of the earth will be broadcast three times a week over

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LONDON PARIS

Chicago Pageant Knits Jewry Into Creative Unity

"Romance of a People" Offering Of Beauty to World at Large

New Spirit Is Jubilant, Hopeful—July 3d Spectacle Chief Thought and Concern of Thousands—Reliving of the Jewish Past as Educational Process

By Meyer W. Weisgal
(Director of Jewish Day)

For the last few weeks, and for the next few weeks, Chicago has been and will remain the Jewish capital of America. If anyone doubts this let him make a trip through the various Jewish centres of this country, and wind up with a visit to the city of Jewish Day.

For Zionists in particular, and—almost to the same extent—for all those Jews who for years have been interested in some regular type of public activity, the contrast between the spirit which reigns in Chicago, and that which reigns (if that word is not too strong for a condition which is, alas, more vegetative than active) almost everywhere else, is nothing short of startling. The depression has laid its hand on Jewish public work, as it has laid its hand on every aspect of American life. There has been, during these last two to three years, a veritable debacle in those movements which depended, for their progress, on the interest of the mass, and on the overflow from its normal income. And no one seemed to know what to do about it.

The tremendous Jewish agitation against the horrors of German anti-Semitism stirred up a semblance of activity. The protests were a huge moral success. Every meeting was packed; every community took its share of work. But, while the emotion was deep and genuine, the machinery was lacking to harness it to a long program of constructive effort. The old lethargy began to creep over American Jewry. Even Hitlerism could not conquer the moral effect of the depression.

The Note of Joy

Something new, invigorating, startling and appealing was needed to shake up the mass and touch it once more to activity: something which, for the moment, eased the heart by shifting the emphasis from tragedy to joy, from the healing of wounds to the building of something. We are finding it in Jewish Day.

The superficial evidence of the feverish activity which has spread out from Chicago to the rest of the

country is to be found, first of all, in the public interest which Jewish Day has awakened. Not Chicago alone but the entire country has "caught on." In Chicago hundreds of great posters, thousands of placards, scattered throughout the city, proclaim the coming festival, "The Romance of a People," on July 3. From pulpits and platforms, at mass and lodge meetings, in various committees, Jewish Day re-echoes like a refrain. The headquarters of the Mid-West Branch of the Jewish Agency, at 11 So. LaSalle street, look like the Zionist offices in New York in the years 1923-29—and more so. A whirlwind of preparations, a coming and going of individuals and groups, a tremendous mass activity, planned, controlled, all pointed to one end. The place is alive.

These are the surface evidences of interest. Below the surface there is a variety of forms of work which supplies us with the clue to the riddle: Why is it that Jewish Day has set the entire Jewish community in motion?

Jewish Day happens to combine the maximum number of features in one creative enterprise, so that it makes room for every kind of participation. The affair is, to begin with, all-Jewish. Sponsored by the Jewish Agency, and by a cooperating group of Jewish organizations which cover the whole field of Jewish life, it leaves no loop-hole for sectarianism.

Jewish Day is at once a demonstration of Jewish ability, an educational enterprise, a democratic expression of Jewishness, and a simple and easy method of fund raising for Palestine and for hundreds of American Jewish organizations.

At this time above all, there is a deep-felt, inarticulate desire to place before the world, if only for a single day, the evidence of the right of the Jewish people not simply to live, which every people has, but to be considered among the active and creative forces of civilization. "The Romance of a People" is an epi-

CLEARING THE HURDLE FOR JEWISH DAY



Lena Zimmerman clears the hurdle in a trial workout for the athletic tournament being held in connection with the Jewish Day celebration at A Century of Progress. Five thousand young Jews, twelve to eighteen years old, will take part in the preliminary events to be held on June 28. Finals will be staged July 2 and prizes will be awarded to the winners in a ceremony in front of the Hall of Science at A Century of Progress on Jewish Day, July 3.

Some of the Jewish struggle to maintain, through the ages, the purity of a religious and social ideal. Let us turn to the educational side. "The Romance of a People" is an all-Jewish production. Thirty-five hundred young people are undergoing the long and arduous training for the dramatic pageant. For several months now groups have been rehearsing scenes from Jewish history, have been capturing the spirit of the Jewish past, have been making the acquaintance of Jewish music, Jewish ritual—all the dynamics of Jewish life. The rehearsals are lessons in the Jewish heritage. It is doubtful whether there has ever been such an intense Jewish consciousness in the community before. And it is pleasant to note that this consciousness is not an empty, noisy assertiveness: it is linked up to an artistic knowledge and cultural appreciation of Jewish things.

Those who were present at the smaller pageant arranged under the same auspices at the Chicago Stadium last Chanukah will understand why Chicago is looking forward with the liveliest interest to the pageant to be held on Soldier Field, under the open sky, before an audience which is expected to reach one hundred and fifty thousand. At the Stadium Jews acquired for the first time, through the immediate effects of mass dramatic action, of music, of color, the feeling of the richness of Jewish history. It was a startling experience. It drew an audience of twenty-five thousand, and five thousand were turned away. The Chicago press spoke of "Israel Reborn" with genuine and unrestrained enthusiasm. Today Chicago is keyed up in anticipation of a performance which will set a high mark in dramatic production in this

Day. A massing of Jewish conventions in Chicago during the long week-end of July first to July fifth, a youth demonstration, an athletic meet, and a children's afternoon on "Enchanted Island", are part of the entire day's program. Jewish Day as a whole has been conceived on a scale, and with a wealth of imagination, which promise to make history in the art of Jewish public activities.

It is this largeness of conception which has converted Chicago into the capital of American Jewry. The significance of the foregoing account, brief and fragmentary as it is, can be understood only in the light of the amazing enthusiasm which Jewish Day has awakened. It is something for people to find out that they have not been rendered completely helpless by surrounding conditions. And this feeling of liberation, of unleashed energies, will later on be accounted the most important aspect of the success of "Jewish Day."

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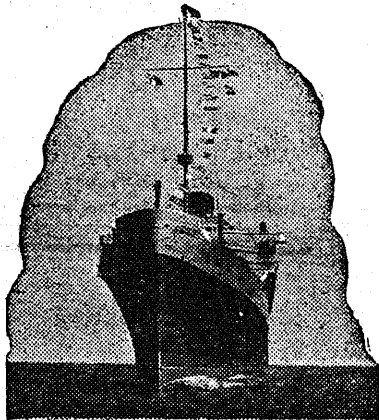
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RAILROAD SYSTEM

Feisal's London Visit Calls Attention to Trans-Desert Road

Problem of Financing Bagdad-Haifa Railroad May Be Met at Conference This Month

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

LONDON, June 20—With pomp and ceremony, King Feisal of Iraq entered London today, for his first state visit to King George and Queen Mary, whose guest he will be at Buckingham Palace. But it is recognized here that his visit has also much to do with the world economic conference now in session here.

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

BAGDAD—The Americans, the Germans and the French will all be keen observers of King Feisal's visit to London this month. They are expecting that one of the subjects to be discussed between the two Governments is the projected railway across the desert from Haifa to Bagdad.

British policy in the Middle East demands a strong Iraq. The development of air-transport has brought Bagdad back to its old position—that of dominating the routes between East and West—and the future must see a relative decline in the importance of the Suez Canal if only because the new oil supplies from the Northern Iraq oilfields will be made available for Europe without the burden of Canal dues.

Pipe Lines by 1935

The new pipe-line from Kirkuk (where Iraq's new oilfields are) to Haifa (where the refineries will be and where the tankers for Europe will load) must be completed, according to contract, in 1935. The work is now being hurried on, and in addition a trunk telephone line from Bagdad to Palestine is also being carried across the desert.

Haifa is destined to become a great British naval base, and the Haifa-Bagdad line will become one of Britain's most important imperial arteries. At present there are only the motor tracks across the desert—a five hundred miles' journey which takes about 23 hours.

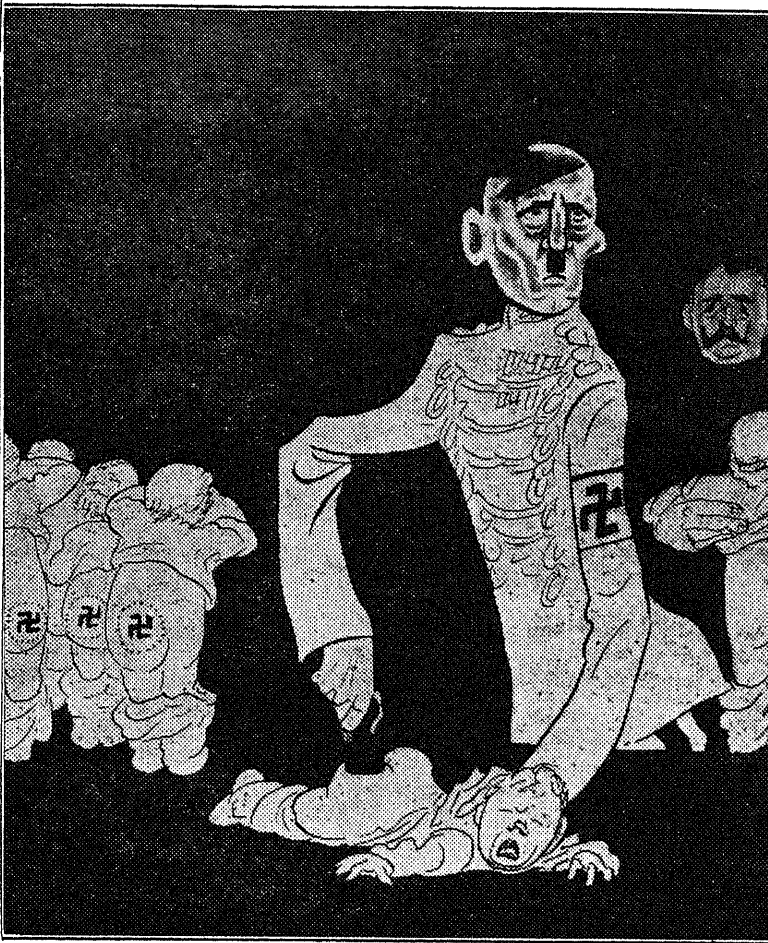
Rails Follow Oil Line

The Palestine pipe-line and telephone run from Kirkuk to near Rutbah and thence in a south-westerly direction to the southern end of the Sea of Galilee, where it turns northwest to Haifa. The proposed railway would follow this line, but instead of running from Haditha to Kirkuk it would turn southeast at the Euphrates for Bagdad.

Such a railway would shorten the British route to India. At present the sea-journey, London to Bombay, takes approximately twenty days (although Italian enterprise plus shipping subsidy has shortened the mail-time via Naples by nearly two days).

An express British steamship line to Haifa, and a quick rail journey across the desert and down the Euphrates would bring Basrah within nine days of London. From Basrah to Bombay is at present a journey of six days and a half, but

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this could be shortened. By air a passenger leaving London on Saturday morning is in Basrah on Wednesday evening.

Who Will Pay for It?

The importance of such a railway to Britain is thus self-evident. But who will finance it?

The route to Bagdad runs through British mandated territory until it reaches the Iraq frontier. Assuming that Britain backs the construction of the Palestine end, can Iraq finance the other end?

The Iraq Railways management have been working out the costs and returns of such a line and are far from convinced that it would pay them. The British ideal would in the first place demand the scrapping of the existing metro-gauge line from Bagdad to Basrah (353 miles) and its replacement by standard-gauge.

Trades by Sea Mainly

Iraq's trade with the west is largely sea-borne, via Basrah and the Persian Gulf. Her trans-desert trade is in practice confined to goods that are neither too bulky nor too heavy (except gold, which is usually exported by air); and to livestock that is walked up the Euphrates to Aleppo and then down into Syria. The Iraq Railways management do not think that the returns from this trade would be

enough, on the basis of two freight trains and one passenger train a week.

There remains the Persian transit trade, which used to be extremely profitable to the merchants of Bagdad, and to the Exchequer by virtue of the small ad valorem tax levied upon it. Riza Shad's policy for the past three years has been to balance Persia's imports and exports, and as a backward country must always import more than it exports, the practical result of his policy has been to kill the import trade into Persia. Unless Persia's state monopoly of trade is modified, the Iraq Railways do not foresee much traffic in that quarter.

Iraq Wants Railroad

There are, moreover, two further factors. The Shah is also anxious to develop Persia's own port at the head of the Persian Gulf and to that extent will be unwilling to encourage trans-desert traffic via Bagdad. The French Government, also clearly fearing that the rise of Haifa will hit Syria have offered in Beirut free-port facilities for goods destined for Persia. Unless Haifa counters this, goods for and from Persia will be consigned via Syria and miss the railway altogether.

Iraq would like to see a Haifa-Bagdad railway, if only because it would encourage the tourist traffic. But as a commercial proposition Iraq at present cannot afford this luxury.

The Americans, the Germans and the French are all interested—the Americans because of their growing interest in the oil-development of the Middle East; the Germans because they are trying to recover their pre-war influence in Mesopotamia; the French because of their interest in Syria. All three recognize that Britain is gradually building up for herself a very strong position in the Arab countries.

Yiddish Schools in Vilna Shut

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

VILNA—The department of education here has ordered the closing of the high school of Sophia Gurevitch. Of the four high schools in Vilna where Yiddish was the language of instruction, this is the third to be closed.

Travel Notes

Chaim Greenberg, well-known Hebrew thinker and editor of the Jewish Kaempfer, will head one of the largest tourist groups ever to leave on a summer tour of Palestine. The group will sail on the Roma of the Italian Line on July 1. Aboard ship Mr. Greenberg will give a series of lectures on Palestine. The trip was planned by Rosen Palestine-Oriental Tours.

Several other steamships which sailed during the past week carried passengers bound for Palestine. Rabbi I. M. Charlap, prominent Miz-rachi leader and president of the Federation of Palestine Jews in New York, sailed on the Majestic. Also sailing on the Majestic were Jacob Benderly, exporter, and Joe Sax, son of the famous silk manufacturer.

The Cunard Line has made attractive and special arrangements with a large number of Jewish steamship ticket agents who are booking fellow religionists for trips to Europe and Palestine. One of these excursions is scheduled to sail on the Berengaria leaving June 29. This excursion is in charge of Charles Fruton, who is well known among Jews, having conducted several successful excursions. Mr. Fruton will take care of all the travel needs of passengers

in their overland trip to their destinations in Poland, Roumania or Palestine.

Though Mr. Fruton's efforts, the Cunard Line has made special arrangements for the observation of the Jewish Dietary Laws, so that they will be provided with strictly Kosher food prepared under the supervision of the Federation of Orthodox Jewish Rabbis.

Accommodation is also made for Jewish passengers for their regular prayers.

Many of the stewards and particularly those serving Kosher food, are of the Jewish faith.

A group sailing on the Conte de Savoia included Herman Sax, prominent Hebrew pedagogue, who will spend the summer in Palestine, Betty Borden and Sam Herringman.

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No Change in Law Needed to Open Gates Of U. S. to German Jews, Says Dickstein

Almost 25,000 Visas Could Be
Utilized at Once, After
Hull Gave the Word

By Samuel Dickstein
Chairman, House Immigration Committee

Many people have asked me, by mail and in person, whether it would not be possible for the United States to come to the rescue of at least a part of the persecuted German Jews by admitting them to this country, and at the same time not interfere with the present immigration laws. This very important question has engaged my mind since the very first days of the Hitler regime, which has instituted a reign of terror against the Jews of Germany.

Knowing the liberal traditions of this country in affording a haven of refuge to political refugees from all lands, I was quite certain that the present Roosevelt administration, with its liberal tendencies, would follow in the footsteps of its predecessors. It was therefore my firm belief that it was within reason to expect that the present administration would adopt a lenient policy in admitting some of our persecuted brothers in Germany.

In order to carry this out, it was absolutely essential that the Jews of the United States should present a united front. I am thoroughly convinced that with proper representations of a united Jewry before the government, a move might have been made by the administration whereby a considerable number

CONGRESSMAN DICKSTEIN



of German Jewish refugees could have entered this country.

The Necessary Move

Moreover, the right to admit such immigrants is vested in the administration, does not interfere with the present immigration laws, and does not require the passage of special legislation on the part of congress.

All that would have been necessary was that the Secretary of State direct the American consuls abroad to disregard the presidential order

of September 8, 1930, which instructed them to cut down drastically the issuance of visas to all immigrants, and revert to the provisions of the law in force prior to that date in examining applicants for immigration visas.

This decree of President Hoover gave the consuls abroad unlimited power. It led to the arbitrary refusal of admission to relatives of American citizens entitled to enter, resulting in the separation of families and in untold hardships. This decree, now still in effect, has excluded from the United States hundreds of children, wives and parents of American citizens, at present subjected to religious and political persecution in Germany, and who have been compelled to take refuge in other parts of the world, although their American families here are well able to protect and care for them.

25,000 Visas Withheld

The consuls abroad have utilized this arbitrary power, granted to them by the Hoover order, to such an extent that in the case of Germany, for instance, 97 percent of the quota of that country was held back.

The figures just released by the State Department show that 24,961 visas of the allotted quota in Germany have thus far been kept back during the fiscal year, which ends June 30.

It is quite possible that with proper representations the government would have been moved to instruct its consuls abroad to grant this vast number of unutilized visas, within the allotted quota, to refugees from German persecution.

Realizing this possibility, as far back as March 21st of this year, two weeks after the advent of the Hitler

regime, I introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, in which I requested suspension of the Hoover decree. I had in mind the fact that by revoking this order the number of visas kept back would have easily been utilized for admitting as many Jewish immigrants from Germany.

Division in the Ranks

Unfortunately, differences of opinion in the attitude to be adopted towards the situation in Germany have caused dissension in American Jewry and has thus made difficult proper representations to the government for immediate action in behalf of the persecuted Jews, who have been looking towards America as a haven of refuge. While I have received a number of letters from some Jewish leaders advising me to act hastily in the matter, others have urged me to the contrary.

This dual attitude has placed the Jewish members of Congress in a predicament, though lately a move was made to reconcile all forces and to create a united front. In view of this, the eleven Jewish members of Congress met recently and decided to call upon the President with a view to ameliorating the situation by putting aside the Hoover decree and so removing the difficulties in granting the visas, within the present immigration laws, to the unfortunate victims of the Nazi persecution. Unfortunately, Congress adjourned two days later and the President left the capitol.

Not Too Late to Act

However, I am of the opinion that it is still not too late for action. Palpable evidence of a united front on the part of American Jewry would go a long way in dealing with

this vital problem, confronting our people today.

I have already mentioned above that the 24,961 visas which were held back during the past year by the American consuls in Germany in accordance with the Hoover decree, could have been granted to the persecuted German Jews. But this number could have been easily increased by about 12,000 additional visas, which were held back from the quotas of Poland, Russia, Austria and Czechoslovakia. These 12,000 visas could have been utilized by the Jewish subjects of these respective countries now residing in Germany, who are suffering even more than the native German Jews.

I am quite certain that with proper representation the President might also issue an order by which thousands of persecuted German Jews might come in as visitors to this country, in addition to those admitted through visas on the allotted quotas.

However, no matter what steps may be taken in the near future to solve this problem, I have reason to believe that within a few days the Department of State will send instructions to its consuls in Germany to adopt a more lenient policy in granting visas to families of American citizens.

It seems to me that it would have been of great service to the German Jews desiring to come to the U. S., if a representative of a responsible American Jewish organization would go over to Germany and watch closely the way the American consulates handle the issuing of visas to those Jewish applicants. Many a hardship could have been avoided and unnecessary formalities could have been spared if such a representative were at hand to facilitate matters.

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Had Josef Rosenblatt merely been the greatest Jewish cantor, the news of his death in Palestine early this week could not have aroused the profound feeling that it did. He had qualities which endeared him to hundreds of thousands of Jews all over the world, qualities that included not only his golden voice, but his simplicity and integrity as a Jew.

"He had been active all day yesterday," the despatch the day after

His reputation extended far beyond the boundaries of Jewry. It is incredible, but true, that letters addressed to "Yossele Rosenblatt, America," reached him with no difficulty.

Some years ago he was drawn against his will into a publishing venture, which quickly proved a dismal failure. Cantor Rosenblatt was left owing about \$150,000 to various creditors. Undaunted, he went into vaudeville. Only few persons really

CANTOR JOSEF ROSENBLATT



—International

his death said, "visiting the Wailing Wall, the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, in which he bathed, while the American-Palestine Fox Film Company was making the last shots of a film in which he was starring."

The picture is completed, and the world will have a record not only of the voice but of that short, bearded figure who had in him the power to move every Jew within range of his voice. He died at the age of fifty-one. For more than forty of these he had lifted his voice in song, for he was a boy prodigy who remained a prodigy when he grew up. The first time that he sang in a synagogue, it is reported, he had to stand up on a box so that he could be seen.

He was orthodox not because it was convenient, but because it was a conviction. It is not entirely inconceivable that the emotion of bathing in the sacred water of the Jordan and re-living the scenes of the past in Palestine may have over-excited him and brought on the heart attack from which he died. It is to his eternal credit that he refused to appear before the Austrian Emperor in order that he might thus avoid the possibility of being commanded to remain in Vienna, when his real wish was to sing in synagogues.

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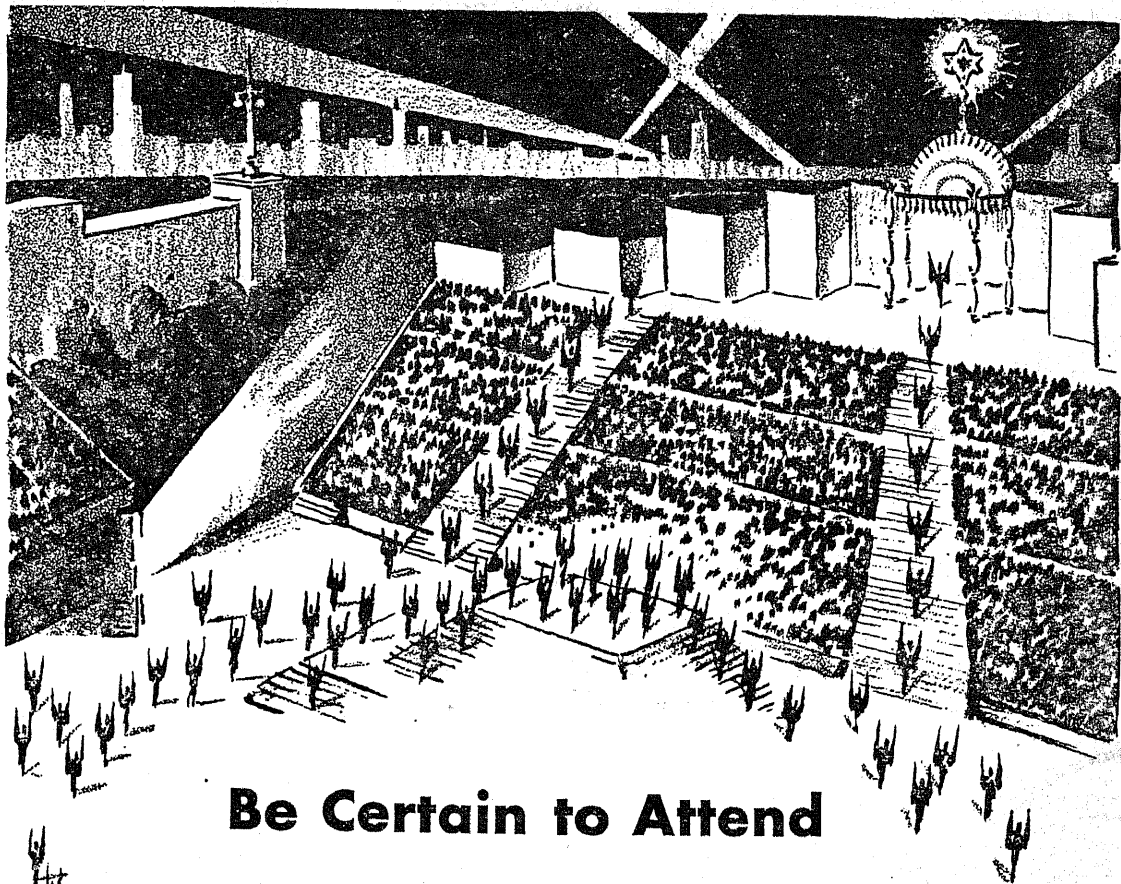
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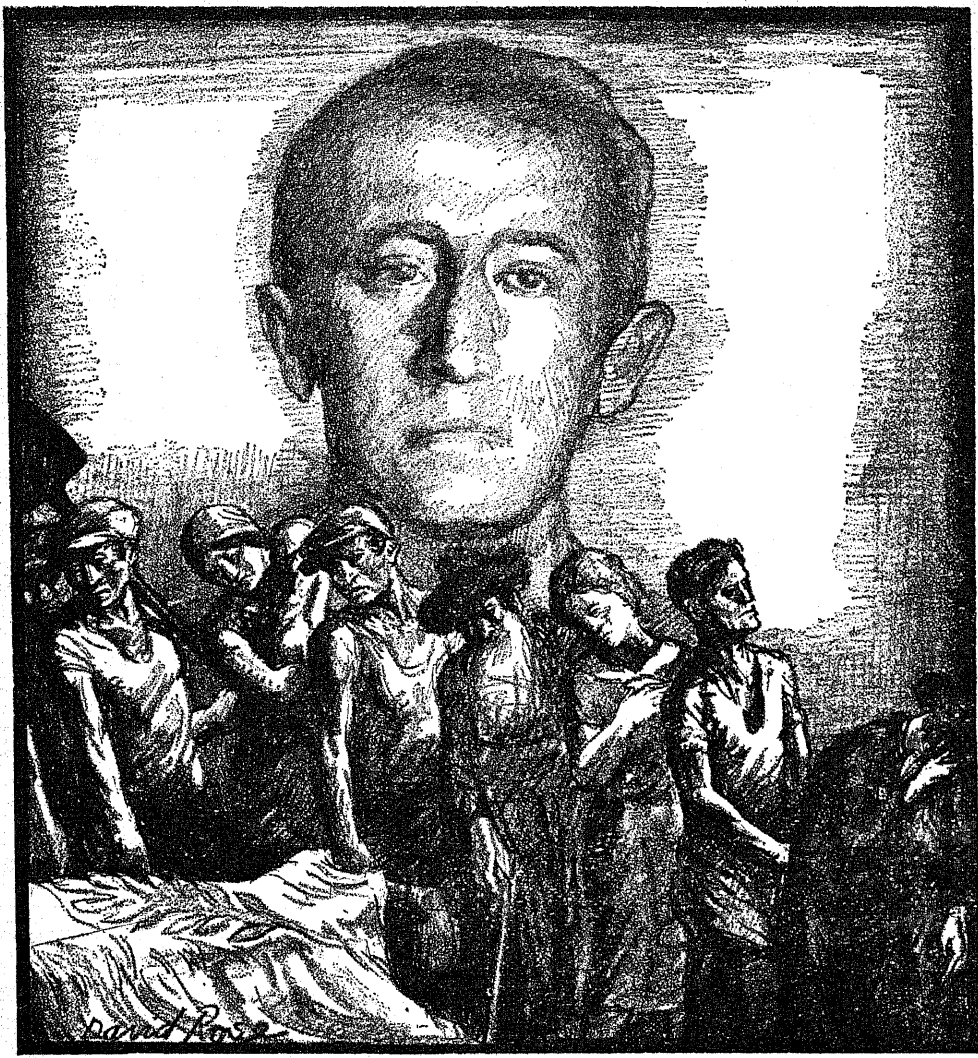
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Tickets at \$1.00 and up (plus 50c general admission to the Exposition) may be obtained through any of the cooperating organizations, or from The National Jewish Day Committee, 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



THE FALLEN LEADER

(On the Passing of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff)



—Specially drawn by David Rose for the Jewish Daily Bulletin

The Human Touch ::

Persons and Personalities,
News, Views and Gossip

By HARRY SALPETER

Yossele Rosenblatt

HAVE reached the age when names familiar to me appear with disturbing frequency in the obituary columns. One day it is a managing editor with whom I used to brush elbows while walking along a narrow passageway between two rows of desks; another day it is a famous poet who used to read his poems along the highways and by-ways of America in return for bread and lodging and who paid me an only visit in order to bespeak



Harry Salpeter

the work of a much younger poet, and then I read that this much younger poet, too, has passed along. Another day, it is of the death of the editor of one of our smartest magazines, who paid well and said little. These are men whom I have seen and dealt with; there are those others, those that pass away before one has had an opportunity to exchange a word with them; George Moore, for example, a legend before his death, and John Galsworthy, hard as nails in refusing an interview, but a great artist. It isn't as if I wished to strike the mournful, the elegiac, note at a time not entirely brimming over with good cheer, but it does seem to me that when one begins to recognize familiar names in the obituary columns—there was a time

when I paid no more attention to the obituaries than to the stock market quotations—one begins that slow preparation, that quiet induction of the mind into the compulsory acceptance of the necessity of death.

Curiously enough, it is the obituary notices about Josef Rosenblatt, the great cantor, which prompt these reflections. Because cantors, as cantors, mean next to nothing to me. And this is not said in snobbishness, either. I resist the temptation of saying that some of my best friends are cantors. After all, my father was a cantor. And after his death—of which my recollection is extremely vague, because it occurred when I was too young to realize its import—the only synagogue to which I ever went willingly was the one in which Josef Rosenblatt sang.

We were living in Harlem then, long before it was discovered by the Negroes but not before they had begun their invasion of it. First, on 111th Street, just west of Seventh Avenue, and, later, on St. Nicholas Avenue, at 114th Street. I went to the nearest synagogue, which happened to be on West 116th Street, that of the First Hungarian Congregation Ohab Zedek, which, I was informed, had moved up from way downtown. It was then and there that I heard the glorious voice of Cantor Rosenblatt and during that period at least, my most orthodox mother never had occasion to ask me, in that ironical questioning way of her's, whether the synagogue services from which I sometimes pretended to have returned were not conducted by the dumb cantor. (Certainly he was no "shtoomer chazan".) I think that Cantor Rosenblatt made the services of the synagogue not only tolerable, but glorious, for quite a number of young men who, normally, would not have relished synagogue services. I think it used to be said by many of the unaes-

thetical orthodox members of the congregation—without any reproach being intended for the Cantor—that many came to the synagogue as to a performance of music rather than as to a religious service.

Josef Rosenblatt was always Yossele Rosenblatt to my mother, and, I dare say, to tens of thousands of others of her generation. Years after we had moved from Harlem and years after he had left the synagogue to recoup the fortune he had lost in a publication venture—not to mention the debts which had been heaped upon his sturdy shoulders—my mother used to ask me for tidbits of information about Yossele, and to avidly swallow any gossip about him that I could bring her from the world outside. She knew about his goodness, and his greatness, about his invulnerable orthodoxy, which no sum of money could compel him to betray, about the generosity which made him sing at a benefit performance for an old Jew who wished to raise a dowry for his daughter—at least that was the story.



I QUOTE the following anecdotes from the foreign press:

There was a man in a little village who was known for his indifference to the Hebrew law and ritual, but at the holiday known in English translation as the Rejoicing of the Law this fellow danced so gleefully with the Torah-scroll that there was a general lifting of thick eyebrows. One of the more strict members of the congregation approached the gleeful one and asked him:

"Why are you so glad that God gave us the Law since you pay no attention either to its commands or to its prohibitions?"

"Why, that's the reason: I rejoice that God gave it to us; had he given it to the police, we would have had to obey it."

Perhaps you will like this better:

When the wife of Rabbi Chaim Potlaporoff passed away, and after a decent interval of mourning had been observed, the Rabbi expressed the desire to marry again, taking his eldest son into his confidence. The son, a prim fellow and one not particularly eager to be stepson to any woman, went into what a wrestler might call an intellectual headlock with his father, and pointed out that when Rabbi Ezekiel, of blessed memory, who lived in the neighboring village, lost his wife, he refused to re-marry, and had declared himself married to the Torah.

"Well, my son," answered the Rabbi, "do you want me to covet another man's wife?"

Hitler's Jew Chum in House Painting Exiled

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

WARSAW—Wolf Gutman, a Jew who worked with Hitler when they were both employed by the same Jewish builder and house painter, arrived here from Germany, whence he was expelled as an "undesirable alien", and applied to the local anti-Hitlerism Committee for aid.

Gutman said that when Hitler joined the army in 1914 they parted amicably. On April 27 of this year he was arrested in Munich, beaten by the Nazis and imprisoned along with a number of Socialist comrades. He was freed on May 10, escorted by the police to Frankfurt, and there received three zloty and a ticket to Warsaw.

No provision was made for Gutman's wife and children, who were left behind in Munich. Gutman has applied for aid in taking them to Palestine.



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MAGAZINES

On the Gentility of Gentiles

ELMER DAVIS never bores. Well, just to be cautious, Elmer Davis almost never bores. His article, On the Gentility of Gentiles, is one of the brightest spots in the July issue of Harper's. It is full of wit and knowledge and should make a lot of people squirm.

He begins on a summer note, by pointing out how difficult it is for Gentiles of the middle-class who go off on summer vacations to invite to their favorite resorts even their most admirable Jewish friends. He tells, for example, of a Gentile friend who simply had to invite a Jew to his place over the week-end. It was a most urgent matter and the Jewish friend came. "The visitor happened to be by far the most distinguished person who had ever visited the settlement; but his host smuggled him in as cautiously, and kept him out of sight as vigilantly, as if he had been an abolitionist of the fifties harboring a fugitive slave."

And of another, a neighbor of his in a summer colony who had been greatly offended either by the real estate company or the club committee, who meditated the most awful revenge against his fellow-Aryans: he would sell his house to Jews. Mr. Davis continues:

"The sort of Jews who cared to live in that suburb would not have bought his modest cottage. We had several Jewish residents and the least opulent of them lived in a house far better than his. But to point that out to him would have been unkind, and futile. For by that time he was in a mood of homicidal and suicidal frenzy; he wanted to do the very worst thing he could think of—scuttle the ship, derail the train, blow up the powder magazine; betray the citadel, and let in the alien who would steal the palladium of Aryan exclusiveness."

And from this point he becomes serious, he comes down to brass tacks, he quotes Scripture for his purpose. And Mr. Davis knows Scripture. Although known to most as a light novelist and clever magazine writer, he is something of a Hebrew scholar, having studied at one of the English universities in that subject. One of his least known novels is built on the story of David and Goliath. And the subject to which Mr. Davis turns his wit and knowledge, after the anecdotes about summer colony exclusiveness, is: What is a Jew?

And the conclusion to which he comes, and which he adorns with much illustrative data, is that the Jew is different from the non-Jew neither in race nor in religion. The Protestant excluders don't even go to their Protestant churches and those who do, give their allegiance to a "Modernist Protestantism whose differences from Reformed Judaism are infinitesimal." We ourselves doubt it but Mr. Davis talks like one who knows.

Now if you think that putting a hair-line between Modernist Protestantism and Reform Judaism is a bit too thick for credence, hear Mr. Davis out on the subject of Jews as a racial unity. They just aren't a race, he says. Now whether or not we are disposed to believe any statement so rash, let's hear him out.

"If the evidence of history and of eye-witness observation is worth anything, the Jews are no more a race than the Germans; like every nation in modern Europe (to say nothing of America), they are a mixture of races unified by a culture in so far as they are unified at all. Even that culture is chiefly of alien and largely of Christian imposition; what people think of as traditional Jewish characteristics cannot be discerned in the Jews who appear in the first trustworthy historical passages of the Old Testament. The Jews of David's day were ignorant and bigoted farmers, exactly like the hill-billies who made up the strength of the Ku Klux Klan. The Phoenicians were a

the smart business men of that period and while Hiram, King of Tyre, complained that Solomon had gypped him in a real estate deal, that seems to have been a distinct exception. Then and for centuries after the bulk of the Jews had the hill-billy's distrust of the city slicker who appreciates the amenities of life; the roars of Amos of Tekoa against those who lie on beds of ivory, and chant to the sound of viols, and drink wine in bowls (they used goatskin bags back in Tekoa) set the keynote to which rural fanatics have faithfully attuned their vituperations for twenty-seven hundred years."

Now since the limits of space prevent us from quoting Mr. Davis's provocative article in its entirety, may we not suggest to our readers that they borrow, if they cannot buy, a copy of the July issue of Harper's.

"The Hitler Jitters"

Berlin says "Heil Hitler!" with great gusto when the brown-shirted Nazi lads come marching up the street, but beneath the surface there is a furtive fear of being overheard, of being spied upon, of having phones tapped, of the stranger who may be overhearing a casual remark not precisely in the Heil Hitler style. That is the tenor of T. D. Ybarra's article in the current issue of Collier's, entitled "The Hitler Jitters."

Mr. Ybarra tells how amazed he was at the measures of caution his friends urged upon him while he was going about speaking casually to friends and strangers. He had never known anything like it before.

"Don't telephone if you can help

Thanks Guggenheims for Subsidizing Foreign Visits Of U. S. Art Mediocrities

The Americana magazine for July advocates the award of a diploma to the Guggenheims, in behalf of American art and science, as a testimonial of recognition for their services in annually deporting from sixty to seventy mediocrities.

"The indignation of real artists which follows upon the announcement of the awards each year is unwarranted," writes Dudley Warren, "for in the main the Guggenheims have been true if unintentional benefactors and have eliminated from the American scene many odious and aggressive art and science quacks, whose very presence in our midst added confusion to an already overcrowded field."

it," a friend warns him. "Telephones are being tapped all over town."

"And a German," he writes, "to whom I innocently made a remark in an ordinary conversational tone of voice bearing on the political situation, put his fingers to his lips and drawing close to me, whispered: 'We don't talk politics around here any more—too much risk of being overheard and locked up.'"

"With the words came something which I had never encountered on any previous visit to Germany—a sudden furtive glance over the shoulder, followed by a quick flash of relief when it appeared that nobody had been eavesdropping."

Empty German Promise

The Nation, in its current (June 28th) issue points out that the promise of the Germans to the International Olympics Committee that no Jews would be excluded from the 1936 Olympics competitions is meaningless in view of the fact that Jewish athletes are forbidden to hold membership in German sports organizations and are therefore, in effect, if not in technicality, forbidden to compete.

Among the Literati

By GEORGE JOEL

He was born Hyman but became a lawyer, poet, writer, economist, inventor, locksmith, importer and then Robert. Under that name (Robert Segal) he wrote a book of verse called "The Book of Pain Struggle," a philosophical work entitled "The Law of Struggle" and now he is about to burst forth with a plan to save this tottering world. He calls the book "Triopoly". Therein he advocates a social system which has as its basis a federation of industry, labor and the consumer. It will be published next week.

Mr. Segal who, with his brother, Samuel, organized the successful Segal Lock Company, has hopes that his "Triopoly" will find a ready response from the public. According to Mr. Segal's press representative he has invented some fifty mechanical objects.



Did I say that Lewis Corey, the economist was a Jew? I was wrong. Mr. Corey is a Catholic but his wife is a Jewess and as he says, "My daughter is half-Jewish and her dog has no religion at all." . . . The Brentano business is again in Jewish hands. Mr. A. Kroch, famous Chicago bookseller, was the successful bidder at the receiver's sale held last week. Mr. Kroch bought the Chicago Brentano store outright and has become vice-president of the entire organization. Arthur Brentano, one of the original founders of the firm, will remain as president. The other Brentanos retained in the business are his son Arthur and his nephew, August. Lowell Brentano, who headed the publishing department, will devote himself to his plays. He was for a time contemplating the opening of a new bookstore.

Mrs. Alice Davis Menken, active in social and Jewish affairs, is putting the finishing touches on her book, which will be called "On the Side of Mercy." It will be a record of her thirty years in social service work and will be published in September. Governor Lehman will write the introduction.

Rose Caylor, who once worked on a newspaper in Chicago and once wrote a novel, has done it again. After three years of constant work she has completed her second novel which will be called "The Journey." It will be published in the Fall. Miss Caylor promised to deliver the book to her publishers two years ago and explained the delay by saying, "I am an amateur and that's why I want my book to be good." By amateur she means a person who does not have to support herself. She is the wife of a successful playwright and novelist. Her book is dedicated to Dorothy Parker and is about a successful playwright.

Maxim Lieber, who when he had a beard was the head of his own publishing house, and who now is a literary agent, is feeling very elated since his client, Erskine Caldwell's novel, "God's Little Acre", was found to be fit for public consumption by Magistrate Greenspan. Mr. Lieber also represents Albert Halper. He (Lieber) no longer wears a beard.

Mike Gold never has started that sequel to "Jews Without Money." . . . A Jewish publisher turned down a detective story that had a Jewish detective as its central character because he thought no one would think it real. He should see the roster of the New York Police Department. . . . Eugene Meyer, former head of the Federal Reserve, has joined the ranks of Jewish newspaper publishers with the purchase of the "Washington Post."

BOOKS

"Little Man, What Now?"

By Harry Salpeter

HANS FALLADA'S "Little Man, What Now?" which has been published here in clear and colloquial translation by Eric Sutton, is two excellent things in one package: it is a novel and it is a revelation.

In fiction, it is the story of the Pinneberg couple, members of the lower middle class, and of their struggle to keep going against the most discouraging odds without the loss of pride and hope. The ordinariness of its tragedy sometimes makes for depressing reading, but Fallada lifts the commonplace into something like literature. It has moments of fine poignancy, but without stopping over. There is no Prometheus in this book chained to a rock and being fed on by vultures; it is the tragedy of little people fighting sometimes wildly and sometimes with calm deliberateness against a Fate of whose operations they have no clear understanding. This is the tragedy of such things, for example, as meeting a sales quota in a department store or losing your job, moving out to a cheaper lodging, buying for your home a piece of furniture you can not really afford, swallowing the boss' insult because a baby's coming, all of which is suffered because the Pinnebergs love one another and because they dare hope for better things.

Now I have purposely deferred telling you that the people of this story are German and that the locale is Germany, principally Berlin. I have deferred communicating this information in order to stress the universality of the appeal which the story makes. But the story is special as well as general, and the time and the setting give the universal story of a couple's fight against adversity an accent of their own. And this is where the revelatory nature of the story enters.

It must be said right now that this is a work of art, meaning that it tells what happened to a typical German couple during a specific, though undefined, period in recent times. It is not a work of propaganda. It is not a Nazi book; neither is it an anti-Nazi book. It describes the state of mind which made the rise to power of Hitler and the Nazis possible. If Germany today were ruled by Communists, "Little Man, What Now?" would explain, by indirection, how it came about that Communists govern Germany. And as a description of a state of mind, conditioned by a desperate state of being, this book is a revelation of how it was possible that Germany could be ruled today in the way that she is ruled.

About a year ago at a dinner given in honor of Pearl Buck, the author of that marvelous novel, "The Good Earth," Henry Seidel Canby pointed out that one of the explanations for its success was that it appeared at a time when there was curiosity about China and also, of course, because it satisfied that curiosity without being a dull handbook of information. I do not believe that "Little Man, What Now?" is as great a book as "The Good Earth" nor that it answers so thoroughly as did Mrs. Buck's book the asked and unasked questions about a land in turmoil. But Herr Fallada does tell us enough to make his book worth reading. You can not say of his novel: Read this book and learn why something like Hitlerism or Communism had to happen, through the pre-Nazi lives of two ordinary German people, neither Jew nor Gentile, just Germans, who wanted to live in work and peace and have each other.

Or, in other words, read Hans Fallada's "Little Man, What Now?"

Because there is no hate in it, only the attempt to understand, I nominate it as one of the books the Nazis ought to burn at the next literary bonfire.

Bloch Finishes Score For Reform Service

Simultaneous Premiere at Temples Emanu-El, in New York and San Francisco

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23—Ernest Bloch, famous composer of Jewish music, has completed, after two years of intensive work, a new musical setting for the services in reformed synagogues and the composition is ready for its premiere.

This was made known by Cantor Reuben R. Rinder of Temple Emanu-El, president of the Society for Advancement of Jewish Music, who two years ago conceived the idea of writing new music for reform Jewish services and asked Bloch to prepare the scores. Bloch was then director of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music.

The new service is scored in full orchestra, mixed chorus and baritone cantor soloist but an alternate version substituting organ for orchestra will be available.

The text is in Hebrew. Bloch, on beginning the work, had only a slight knowledge of the language and spent months studying it before even beginning to compose. The score in parts is intensely dramatic.

Cantor Rinder plans to have the premiere take place simultaneously in Temple Emanu-El here and in Temple Emanu-El, New York City, at a date to be announced shortly. Bloch is now in Switzerland.

Board to Get Report On Yiddish Language

A memorandum on the Yiddish language, its origin and present status, is being prepared by the famous Jewish philologist, Dr. Judah A. Joffe, according to an announcement by the Committee for Yiddish in the Public Schools.

The memorandum will also treat of the Yiddish theatre and literature, and, when completed, will be presented to the New York Board of Education as part of the campaign to introduce Yiddish as a subject in the high schools and junior high schools which have a large number of Jewish pupils.

The Central Committee of the Workmen's Circle Schools, which represents thirty-odd Workmen's Circle schools of New York, and the Teachers' Association of the Workmen's Circle are among the groups which have recently voted to participate in the work of the Committee for Yiddish in the Public Schools.

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News Letters Relate Story of Jewish Life Abroad

Bombay Paper Hits Plan to Build Muslim College in Jerusalem

Report Potentate Pledged for 5,000,000 Rupees; University Seen as Bulwark in Palestine

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

BOMBAY, June 3—An ambitious project to establish a Muslim University in Jerusalem has created much interest among the population here and especially so, since a delegation from Jerusalem, headed by the Grand Mufti and Mahomed Ali, former Minister to Egypt, is expected here soon to raise funds for the project.

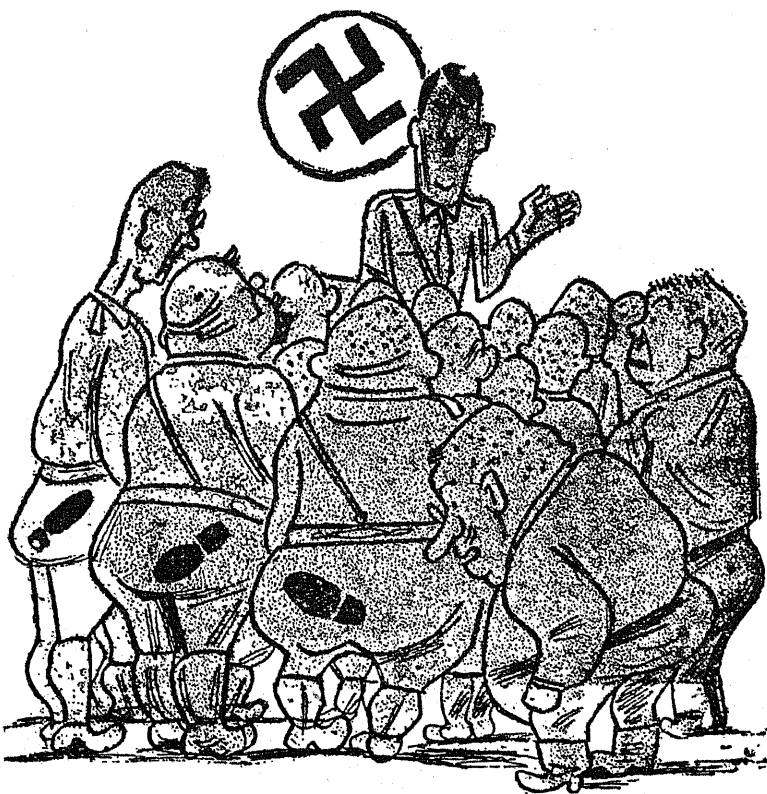
Commenting on the expected visit of the delegation, the Bombay Chronicle, one of India's leading nationalist dailies, points to the economic and educational plight of the country and warns that any money available should be spent at home.

The paper rather caustically treats the question of making Jerusalem the cultural center of the Muslim world. "We shall be glad to see the Grand Mufti and his colleagues in India," it declares, "but we hope they will not be given a single pie by any Indian Mussalman to carry out of the country."

The Eastern Times states that the Nizam of Hyderabad has decided to contribute a million rupees toward the foundation of the proposed Muslim University in Jerusalem, and an additional 5,000,000 rupees for an endowment fund.

Shaukat Ali, a leader in the movement to establish the university, views the establishment of a Muslim university as a necessary step to protect Muslim rights in Palestine which he describes as threatened by British and Jewish "encroachments." In an interview given at New Delhi recently he pointed out that establishment of the seat of Muslim culture in Jerusalem would enlist the interest and support of Muslims the world over and would weaken the possibility of loss of Muslim rights in Palestine.

THE NEW INSIGNIA OF THE NAZIS



In view of the reception accorded Nazi envoys to London and Vienna, the Cyrulik Warszawski suggests that the hooked cross be replaced by the sign of the boot.

Non-Jew Hails Jews' Share in Berlin's Rise

Herr Scheffler Calls City Product of the Mingling of the Races

The existence of German Jews in Berlin for hundreds of years has had a large share in making it the world city and trade centre that it is today, says the Central Verein Zeitung, alluding to the newly published work, "Berlin: City of Destiny," by Karl Scheffler (who is not a Jew). Herr Scheffler calls Berlin the "historical product of the

mingling of races," and sees it as an outpost of internationalism, to which all peoples must contribute racial entities. The old distinguished families of Berlin were mainly Jewish, and the chief patriotic contributions to the city's welfare were those made by Jews.

The development of Berlin's business and her growth as a city has been largely due to Jewish enterprise and Jewish connections all over the world. A long row of Jewish names reveal how many of the race helped in the leadership of the city, from Abraham Mendelssohn, son of the great philosopher, to Ludwig Loewe, Oskar Taffel and Herman M. Bamberg, whose names till recently were uttered with pride by every Berliner.

The hundreds of ways in which patriotic citizens of Jewish faith have helped the city cannot be enumerated, any more than a total can be put to the enormous sums they have contributed for Berlin schools and charities, what they have done for hospitals, for asylums, for museums, in private assistance, declares Herr Scheffler. All these things will remain, in spite of present conditions, as monuments of the true patriotic German Jews' share in the making of modern Berlin.

Costa Rica Jews Face Anti-Semitic Attack

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

HAVANA, June 16—Jews in the Central American republic of Costa Rica, numbering about three hundred souls, have been made the targets of strong anti-Semitic propaganda inspired by the German colony there.

Most of the Jews in Costa Rica earn their livelihoods by peddling. They are nearly all from Poland and in the course of several years have succeeded in organizing three Jewish institutions, the Centro Israelita, the Union Israelita, and a Zionist organization.

Although none of the Jewish community has been in the public eye and they continued their existence in peaceful obscurity, a few months ago, the Jews in Costa Rica found themselves the objects of a virulent attack in some sections of the press.

A special committee, composed of representatives of the three Jewish institutions, has been formed to consider means of combatting this attack which, according to Senor Ginter, has now gone to the length of demanding that Jews be prohibited by law from engaging in certain occupations.

Asks Europe's Jews Be Moved in Body To Another Continent

Member of Nazi Brain Trust Actually Urges "Decent" Solution of Jewish Question

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

BERLIN, June 16—Solution of the Jewish question by settlement of the Jews of Europe in a special territory in South America or South Africa, is recommended by Dr. Leers, Nazi theoretician, in an article in the National Socialistische Monatshefte. Dr. Leers suggests this method as a "decent" way to solve the problem of the Jews of Germany and other countries which persecute them.

"Only barbarians would conduct a fight against the Jews with a view to their annihilation," says Dr. Leers, "and it is the duty of the civilized races to solve the Jewish problem, not by methods of hatred, but by more decent ways."

Palestine as a solution of the Jewish problem is discarded by this Nazi thinker, because it could not hold all the Jews in the world, be-

cause of the Arab question and other complications.

If the Jews were all settled in non-European countries, Dr. Leers states, they, and Europe, would be better off. The Jewish question in Europe would be ended and the Jews would become rooted to the land on a footing of equality with other nations.

"But something must be done so that the Jewish problem should be solved decently," he asserts.

Germans in Brazil Plead Boycott End

By Isaac Raizman

(J.T.A. Special Correspondent)

SAO PAULO, Brazil, June 18 (by air mail)—Local German firms have been so hard-hit by the absence of Jewish customers that they have appealed through the newspapers for patronage which was withdrawn, although no official boycott movement has been launched here. Virtually every Jew has stopped buying German goods and visiting German shops, which were formerly much patronized by Jews.

German stores of Rio de Janeiro have issued similar published invitations to the Jews of that city.

Your correspondent learns from a reliable source that the local German colony has offered a large sum of money to the influential local paper "Estada" on condition that it refrain from publishing articles against Hitler and his regime in Germany such as have been frequent in it of late. The editors and staff of the newspaper, avowedly friendly towards the Jews, will not permit any modification of the paper's policy.

At the same time, an editorial in the first issue of "Homme Libre," a new newspaper, declared that it is opposed to any form of racial hatred and made the point that the newspaper would fight determinedly against the launching of an anti-Semitic movement in Brazil.

The leading figures connected with the newspaper are well-known protagonists of the traditional Brazilian faction, which preaches absolute freedom of thought and religious conviction.

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Rabbis Hear Demand For Industry Control

(Continued from Page 1)

asures formulated by the conference's commission on social justice.

The convention went on record for more aggressive attempts before legislatures to get action on bills for old age pensions, unemployment insurance, restriction of child labor and other social legislation.

Officials of the federal government were urged to put into effect constitutional machinery that would facilitate the spread of social measures among the states.

Extermination of sweatshop conditions brought about by unscrupulous employers was demanded, and such employers, particularly those that were Jewish, were denounced for breaking down labor standards and practicing "exploitation of the vilest sort."

Anti-Semitism has grown rapidly in the center of the Eastern textile industries where Jews may be owners of some of the sweatshop plants, the commission declared.

The report was submitted before the convention by Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore.

President Roosevelt was praised by Rabbi Israel for his leadership in the field of economic planning, but the commission in its report urged that the final responsibility for such planning be reposed with the government, not with trade associations.

Legislation for effective management of production and distribution was recommended, as well as definite labor representation in the control of industry and a proper social control of our present profit system. This phase of the commission's report was given to the resolutions committee for reshaping.

Ask Inquiry on Temple Rife

The conference called for abolition of injustices toward the Negro, especially as shown in the Scottsboro trial. It also voted for the appointment of a committee to investigate the rift that has occurred between Congregation Beth-Or, of

DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN



Dr. Chaim Weizmann, world Zionist leader, who arrived here Friday from Europe, will speak over a nation-wide radio hook-up arranged by the Columbia Broadcasting System at 6 p. m. tonight, Eastern Standard Time.

In New York and environs Dr. Weizmann's address will be heard over station WABC. His subject will be "Palestine and the Solution of the Jewish Problem."

Dr. Weizmann is at present the guest of Felix Warburg at the lat-

ter's country home in White Plains, N. Y.

Next Thursday he will go to Philadelphia to be the guest of the Jews there at a dinner arranged by the city's Zionist organization.

From Philadelphia Dr. Weizmann will proceed to Chicago, where he will be guest of honor on July 3 at Jewish Day of the Century of Progress Exposition.

On July 15 Dr. Weizmann will leave for Europe.

Annual Convention Of Avukah in Session

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., June 24—More than one hundred delegates and guests who began assembling yesterday at the Eighth Annual Convention and Fourth Annual Avukah Summer School here, today set to work on the conference agenda. This includes the rendering of reports by representatives from the various chapters and a discussion of the means whereby Avukah work can be strengthened in the forty chapters already functioning and also be spread to colleges, campuses and communities where Avukah chapters have not yet been organized.

Also to be discussed are the relationship between Avukah and various other Jewish organizations in America, the relationship of Avukah to the World's Zionist organization, and the question of sending Avukah delegates to the Zionist congress.

Delegates to the annual Zionist congress in Chicago will be elected at this convention.

The eighth annual convention of Avukah is being held in conjunction with the fourth annual summer school, which is under the direction of Isadore Solkoff, of Columbia and Cornell.

Twelve scholarship students representing twelve different universities are now at summer school, which is also attended by representatives from leading colleges as far west as Chicago.

Lectures have been given at the school thus far by Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, of Boston, editor of the Brandeis Avukah Annual and director of the New England office of the American Jewish Congress, who spoke on the approaching world Zionist conference; Rabbi Simon Greenberg, of Philadelphia, National President of Avukah, who spoke on "Youth," and Rabbi Maurice Pekar-sky, who discussed Zionism for students.

Montgomery, Ala., and its rabbi over the latter's outspoken reference to the Scottsboro case. The inquiry, requested by the congregation, was ordered "out of fairness to the congregation and a deep zeal for the freedom of the rabinate."

The conference appealed to congregations of all faiths to "support their leaders in activities on behalf of a persecuted race."

"The Jewish pulpit must not be made an echo for the comfortable prejudices and conventional bigotries of the day," the conference declared. It pointed out, however, that no matter how forward looking the rabbi may be, the laity often fails to understand his approach to social problems. The conference therefore authorized the publication of pamphlets detailing the ethical background of its program of social justice.

The committee criticized the attitude of "Yiddishists" in introducing Yiddish in the curriculum of schools located in thickly-populated Jewish areas, but the conference as a whole refused to condemn such action on the ground that classes in Yiddish as a tongue did not interfere with the principle of separation of church and state.

The committee also pointed with alarm to the activities of American Nazis in circularizing Louisiana with copies of the "Elders of Zion" and to apparent attempts in Minnesota to institute a numerus clausus system for keeping down the number of Jewish teachers in the schools.

Introduction of Chanukah programs in Minneapolis schools where attendance of Jewish pupils is heavy was opposed.

Resistance against budget cuts for congregational religious schools was voted by the conference.

Wherever else economies may be effected, educational efforts "must not be minimized," the conference agreed, in adopting reports of the committee on religious education, read by Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, of Hartford, Conn.

U. S. Jewry, United, In Plea for Visas

(Continued from Page 1)

the fullest support to such defensive measures as may be proposed on behalf of German Jews."

The first act of the joint Council was to dispatch a telegram to the Acting Secretary of State urging an increase in the number of visas granted to the Jews in Germany and requesting measures to prevent intimidation of Jewish applicants for visas.

The text of the message to the State Department follows:

"This communication is addressed to you on behalf of the joint Council composed of representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai Brith. The communications which you have been good enough to address to various representatives of these organizations in the past weeks have been to the effect that the Department 'is making every reasonable effort to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment to those who are applying for visas under present conditions,' this referring to the situation in Germany. While we have been gratified by these assurances we beg to call to your attention the fact that there has been no substantial increase in the number of visas granted to Jews in Germany by American Consuls. We also wish to call to your attention that we are informed that after Jewish applicants for visas leave the American Consular offices they are threatened with and sometimes suffer physical violence. We are deeply interested to know therefore what steps the Department has taken 'to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment' to Jewish applicants for visas in Germany. We also respectfully request that the Department take such measures as may be possible to prevent the intimidation of German Jews applying at American Consulates for visas. We should be grateful for a reply to this letter addressed to the Honorable Joseph M. Proskauer, 11 Broadway, New York."

It was signed by Joseph M. Proskauer, Bernard S. Deutsch and Alfred M. Cohen.

While the aim of the Council is to provide for united action by the three constituent bodies, each organization, however, is free to pursue its own policies with reference to matters upon which unanimous decisions may not be reached.

Dutch Aid Refugees, To Shelter Children

400 Youngsters to Be Taken From Reich This Summer; 15,000 Gulden Spent Daily

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

AMSTERDAM, June 22—Four hundred Jewish children will be taken to Holland this summer from Germany and put in Dutch Jewish families, it has been decided by the Jewish communities. The Jewish Women's League will assist in this movement which will apply to children of from six to fifteen years of age.

Fifteen thousand gulden are being spent every day by the Amsterdam Committee for Jewish Refugees, it was announced today. The committee is feeding and sheltering more than a thousand refugees a day.

Judaeans Hear Need Of Goal by Youth Stressed at Sessions

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

SHARON, Mass., June 24—Led by Frank Ruben, cantor, and followed by a sermon by David Polish, services were conducted here this morning by delegates to the 25th annual convention of Young Judaea, which is taking place in this city.

In his sermon the speaker decried faulty aims often found in Jewish youth movements and stressed the need for a definite goal and program.

The convention opened informally yesterday afternoon, with Mrs. Rachel Vixman, executive director of Young Judaea, presiding.

In the evening the Oneg Shabbath dinner was held, with all delegates attending and participating in an informal talk.

Delegates included Frank Ruben, president of the New England region of the Young Judaea organization; David Levine, national vice president; and David Polish, president of the tri-state region.

Nazis Suspend Another Paper

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, June 24—The Berlin daily newspaper, Der Reichsbote, has been suspended by the Government for carrying an article criticizing the Government attitude toward the Jews. The article was described by the authorities as "a malicious defamation of the Government's prestige."

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A & B COFFEE POT, Inc.
158 Grand St., New York City.

NOTICE is hereby given that License Number N.Y. A247 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail under section 75 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, at 160 Broome St., New York, N. Y., not to be consumed upon the said premises.

SAM KOLODITZKY,
160 Broome St., New York, N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that License Number N.Y. A246 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail under section 75 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, at 109 Broome St., New York, N. Y., not to be consumed upon the premises.

TOBIAS TENZER,
109 Broome St., New York, N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that License Number N.Y. A1787 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail under section 75 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law, at 2233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., not to be consumed upon the premises.

WILLIAM WILENCE DAIRIES, Inc.
2233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that license number N. Y. B. 4050 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail, under Section 76 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 19 East 15th St., New York County, to be consumed upon the said premises.

JULIUS KUPFERSTEIN
and IGNATZ WEISS
19 East 15th Street, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that license number N.Y. B 2820 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail, under Section 76 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 2 Park Avenue, New York County, to be consumed upon the said premises.

J. S. TOLKOFF,
2 Park Avenue, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that license number N.Y. 2692 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer and wine at retail under Section 76 of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 534 Broadway, New York County, N. Y., to be consumed upon the said premises.

CHAS. GUTEROD (Hoffer's Restaurant)
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EDITORIALS

Guest Editorial

By Paul Block

Hitlerism, with its vicious persecution of Jews, is not alone a challenge to the decency, the justice and the common-sense of Europe and the world; it is no less a warning, a danger signal, of the potentialities of trouble inherent in a government which attains power on a program of hate and holds it through a campaign of terror.



Paul Block

Hitler and his psychologically abnormal aids, Goebbels and Goering, Rosenberg and Rust, Feder and Frick, built their strength by appealing to discontent and finding someone on whom to blame the ills of post-war Germany.

They blamed the trades unions for some of their economic ailments, they blamed the churches because preachers and priests spoke in behalf of peace, they blamed Marxists and Communists and members of other parties for pacifism and un-Germanism, they blamed chain stores and department stores for the troubles of small shopkeepers, and they blamed the Jews for everything. The Jews, said the Nazis, were responsible for the war. The Jews were responsible for Germany losing the war. The Jews were responsible for all Germany's ills after the war—in politics, in economics, in culture. And so when the Nazis got power they began to put into execution policies as barbarous in their calculated cruelty as anything the superstitious Middle Ages could conceive.

And with all this—and herein is the danger to the world—the Nazis glorified war as "Germanic." They proscribed Lutheran and Catholic churches which taught a religion of peace on earth, good will to men, so they could force these churches to "cooperate" with the State which was teaching another sort of religion—a religion in which was compounded the mythology of Thor and Wotan with love of war, vengeance against France, Poland and the other signers of the Treaty of Versailles, and above all, hate for the Jews. They militarized their party, they took over trade unions, they usurped control over private business firms, and they deprived of an opportunity to earn their livings over 500,000 Jews who have given to Germany their leading scientists, artists, writers, teachers and business men, and 75,000 soldiers of whom 12,000 lost their lives on the battlefields of the World War.

Such is the government which rules Germany, a government of religious and racial fanatics, a government which controls the news published in all newspapers and controls all statements given over the radio. It prevents foreign papers which tell the truth of world opinion regarding the Nazi activities from being circulated, and in this manner deceive their own people. It is a government which does not

deserve to be trusted because of its savagery and irresponsibility to the opinions of civilized mankind.

Towards Unity in Israel

American Jewry, as represented in the three leading organizations of the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai Brith, has taken the first necessary step toward unity.

A working agreement has been temporarily reached on the one issue on which, in feeling at least, world Jewry is united—the plight of the Jews of Germany. The Jewish Daily Bulletin welcomes with joy a step which constitutes the longest stride yet taken in the direction of unity.

By the terms of the agreement just reached, the three organizations, working through a joint council on which each of them is equally represented, will consult on co-ordinating measures for the relief of German Jews. The organizations, however, are not bound to agree in advance and the representatives of each of the three groups to the coordinating council are free to withdraw in the event of dissent within the council.

May we not express the hope, in the name of world Jewry in general and German Jewry in particular, that no occasion for dissent will arise?

Congressman Samuel Dickstein, of the House Immigration Committee, in an article elsewhere in this issue of the Jewish Daily Bulletin, indicates the urgency of united action, by pointing out the probability that an appeal to the State Department for additional visas to Jews in Germany would have a better chance of being granted if it came from a united American Jewry. The urgency of this need was admitted in the first united action of the co-ordinating council: it sent a telegram to the State Department urging that such an increase be authorized. We hope that this appeal will meet with the result which it merits.

The "White Book"

The American Jewish Committee's "white book," which bears the title of "The Jews in Nazi Germany," is a particularly admirable document. It is admirable because it contains in organized form facts and data heretofore scattered in many sources, not all of them equally accessible. It is admirable because the data it contains is the wheat of authentic fact gleaned from the chaff of rumor. It is admirable, lastly, because the facts it contains are so eloquent that they do not have to be eked out with expressions of indignation, or of any other emotion. The "white book" is freighted with the emotion carried in any document which hits home, with statement of fact, the all-embracing fact that injustice, organized and directed by vicious propaganda and vicious leadership, is being committed on a large scale. The facts in the case against German leadership today speak for themselves with an eloquence which does not require the support of emotional expression. The "white book" is the answer to brown in-

VICTIMS OF COLD POGROM NEED YOUR AID — GIVE!



—Specially drawn for The Jewish Daily Bulletin

Letters to the Editor

We Apologize

To the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin,
Our attention is called to a news article published in your issue of June 18, 1933, namely "Man who gave world press alarm," where Hitler is called "dull Slovak".

We Slovaks must protest against this making Hitler one of our nationals, because Hitler never confessed or acknowledged that he is a Slovak and we Slovaks have never known him to be one of our race. For that reason in the interest of fair play we would ask you not to refer to Hitler as a Slovak but as a German, which he really is.

Please remember that the greatest Slovak living is President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, who, as you well know, is recognized as a friend of the Jews.

Sincerely yours,
ANDREW P. SLABEY,
ANDREW J. VALUSEK.

Permanent Solution

To the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin:

The letter of June 11, suggesting the settlement of the German Jews in Spain through a \$50,000,000 subscription from world Jewry, is indeed meritorious. However, under the circumstances, the plan might answer the present emergency. But outside of Palestine we can hardly hope for any permanent solution. While Jews may be welcomed in Spain now, they may have to repeat the same historic tragedies in 25 or 50 years from now. It is "unreasonable" to expect a 400-year-old lesson to be remembered by any people, including even Jews. We see even in Latin-American countries, like Mexico, or Cuba, anti

Jewish disturbances and agitation for expulsion.

Palestine is the only permanent solution. All other countries are but a makeshift, except the United States, if immigration bars could be lifted. The tragic plight of the Jews of Poland and Roumania was over-shadowed by the German situation, but nevertheless the conditions exist. I dare say that there are at least 3,000,000 Jews in Europe who are "superfluous", namely all of the Jews of Germany, about 2,000,000 in Poland, and about 500,000 in Roumania, besides other minor countries. To transplant 3,000,000 Jews into Palestine and Transjordan is not impossible under scientific direction, if we recall some ten years ago that about a million Greek refugees were transplanted from Asia Minor under international supervision. Neither is it necessary to prove Palestine's absorptive capacity. Dr. Arthur Ruppin shows that Palestine supported 3,500,000 Jews in ancient times, under more crude agricultural implements. With industrial projects added, it ought to sustain at least as many as Belgium, according to area, about 7,500,000.

This emergency involves the problem of minorities, and ought to be taken up by the League of Nations, which should open Palestine and Transjordan for mass migration. The cost of transportation and settlement of 3,000,000 Jews in Palestine can be defrayed by an international or Anglo-American loan in the form of credits, just as the R.F.C. recently advanced credits of \$50,000,000 to China for our surplus wheat.

If the total value of Jewish investments in Palestine is approximately \$200,000,000 and the Jewish

population nearly 200,000, the average per capita is about \$1,000. It costs therefore about \$4,000 to settle a family on land in Palestine, and for 3,000,000 Jews about \$3,000,000,000—a sum which, according to President Roosevelt, can reabsorb 3,000,000 American unemployed. Our government is best able to extend such credits for our surplus products, such as food, clothing, machinery, raw materials, transportation, etc., to transplant 3,000,000 Jews to Palestine. Besides, it can help America's economic recovery.

With Palestine as the only prosperous spot in the world, no difficulty ought to be encountered in procuring these credits. Tel Aviv having redeemed its municipal bonds is evidence that this loan can easily be paid in a given time. Jewish enterprise can develop the Orient to its maximum possibilities, —commercially, industrially, agriculturally, and scientifically. Instead of concentrating upon the development of German culture only to be resented by "Aryans", the German Jews can develop Hebrew culture to be welcomed at the Hebrew University. Instead of helping Germany in another war, Jewish chemists and Nobel prize winners, like Haber and Wilstaetter, can develop the chemical and mineral resources of the Dead Sea and supply the world with potash and other minerals hidden there. Thus, eventually, the bulk of world Jewry might be attracted to Palestine and vicinity, instead of feeling themselves "thrust" upon other countries against the wishes of the natives.

It must also be remembered that Palestine is situated between three continents, having two-thirds of the world's population,—over a billion,—and therefore with tremendous commercial possibilities which would more than repay the loan,—perhaps it might enhance the prosperity of the world?

RABBI SAMUEL HOROWITZ,
Temple Beth El, Sunbury, Pa.