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Packed Court Hears Clues Linking Stavsky In Death of Arlosoroff

Witnesses Cite Footprints and
Tearing of Clothes as Cir-
cumstantial Evidence

ALIBI IS QUESTIONED

Case Against Other Suspect
Heard; Bullet Introduced;
Hearing Put Off to Aug. 3

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JAFFA, July 21—In an overcrowded courtroom, with curious spectators waiting outside, the examination of Abraham Stavsky, 28, Polish Revisionist, in connection with the assassination of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, noted Zionist labor leader, opened yesterday before British Magistrate Bodilly. Public Prosecutor Shitrit, who is a Jew, told the court how, on the basis of the description of Dr. Arlosoroff's assailants given by Mr. Arlosoroff, police searched the house where Stavsky lived and arrested him for questioning.

On June 20, Shitrit said, Stavsky's footprint measurements were taken, and one of the police trackers identified them as the footprints of one of the alleged accomplices of the murder. Shitrit asked that the examination be postponed because he said the police had not yet completed their investigation, but Magistrate Bodilly overruled him and decided to continue.

Wire Fence Marks

Mr. Shitrit revealed that the murderer of Dr. Arlosoroff apparently escaped through a barbed-wire fence. Anyone attempting to cross this fence, he declared, would have torn his clothes in a similar manner to that in which he said Stavsky's clothes, at the time of his arrest, were found to have been torn.

Mr. Herbert, an expert with the Royal British Air Force, who prepared maps of the area where the murder took place and also of the

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Amsterdam Gives Chair To Refugee Professor

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

AMSTERDAM, July 21—The University of Amsterdam has determined to establish a chair of Labor Law to be occupied by Professor Hugo Ginzheimer, formerly of Frankfurt University, who escaped to Holland following the Nazi seizure of power in Germany.

Professor Ginzheimer, known as one of Europe's outstanding authorities on Labor laws, is the author of the labor paragraphs in the Weimar constitution of the Second Reich.

Palestine Makes Room For 2,000 German Youth

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, July 21—Absorption of 2,000 German Jewish youths in the Jewish colonies of Palestine was decided upon here today by the Conference on Land Settlements. The conference agreed to act to bring this number of German Jews aged between 17 and 20 to Palestine where they would be given work in the Jewish farm settlements.

Buenos Aires Enthusiastic At Yoshe Kalb Premiere

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BUENOS AIRES, July 21—The production of Maurice Schwartz's "Yoshe Kalb" has scored an overwhelmingly enthusiastic success in this city. Both the Spanish and Yiddish newspapers have enthusiastically acclaimed the production following its premiere here with Mr. Schwartz and a troupe from New York.

"Jews and Gentiles both should spend their last peso to see the production," says one of the newspapers here today.

Jewry in Britain Broadens Base for Joint Action in Crisis

Goldsmid, Lord Melchett, Dr.
Sokolow Join Joint For-
eign Committee

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, July 21—A purely philanthropic basis for the solution of the German Jewish problem is inadequate and the problem must be attacked from a different angle, the Joint Foreign Committee, which represents British Jewry in matters of foreign policy, declared today in a statement issued in connection with the agreement reached for a united front of British Jewry.

As a result of the agreement, several outstanding leaders in Anglo-Jewish life have been added to the committee. Among these are Chief Rabbi Joseph Herman Hertz, Norman Bentwich, D'Avigdor Goldsmid, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Sir Philip Hartog, Lord Alfred Melchett, Major H. L. Nathan, Otto M. Schiff

(Continued on Page 2)

Laborites Hold Lead In Zionist Elections For Prague Delegates

Coalition Ticket a Poor Sec-
ond, With Mazrachi Third;
Hadassah Showing Weak

CHARGE IRREGULARITIES

U. S. Delegates to World Con-
gress Expected to Be 30;
Money for Shekels Sent

With 87 election points still to be heard from the total Zionist vote in the election for American delegates to the World Zionist Congress at Prague next month Friday stood at 19,881 votes for the five parties that participated. The United Labor Party ticket was still far in the lead with a total vote of 9,240. The General Zionist coalition ticket was second with 5,338 votes. The Mizrahi were third with 3,983 votes counted, and the Revisionist and Democratic Revisionists had respectively 920 and 410 votes.

Although 4,000 more votes were expected to be counted before the results would be officially certified at the meeting of the Shekolim Board, Monday night, it became clear that the American delegation to the World Zionist Congress at Prague would consist of fourteen delegates representing the United Labor Party, ten representatives of the General Zionist coalition, five Mizrahi delegates and one Revisionist representative.

According to Morris Margulies, secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, the United States delegation to the Congress would positively consist of at least thirty delegates. The money for the

(Continued on Page 11)

U. S. Consul In Berlin Intercedes for J. T. A., Closed Down by Nazis

German Bulletin's Suspension Is Ordered—Cable
Service Not Interrupted—American Official Puz-
zled by Order—Washington Asked to Help

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 21—A precedent dangerous to the State. He pro-
dangerous to American-controlled business functioning in Germany, it is feared in American circles here, has been set by the sudden closing down of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency Berlin Bureau by the state police yesterday.

The bureau was closed at the order of Ludwig Diels, chief of the Prussian state police and of the German political police "for the maintenance of public security and order and for the prevention in the future of acts endangering the State such as may be expected." Publication of the German Bulletin issued by the bureau was ordered suspended.

George Messersmith, American consul-general, visited the headquarters of the political police this afternoon to inquire into the closing of the bureau. It is understood that Mr. Messersmith is deeply concerned at the establishment of a precedent making American investments in Germany unsafe and will communicate with the State Department at Washington regarding the making of representations to the German Government on this score.

Mr. Messersmith expressed his puzzlement at the reason given for the closing of the office, namely the fear that future actions of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency may be

dangerous to the State. He pro-
fessed to be unable to understand why the Jewish Telegraphic Agency was being punished for some future eventualities.

Meanwhile, the office in Berlin remains closed although the police have not formally sealed the premises. The order closing the bureau warned that any attempts to disregard the order would be punishable under article 4 of the President's ordinance "For the protection of the people and State."

The foreign service of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency has not been affected by the closing of the bureau and is continuing as before.

The State Department at Washington has been asked by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to aid in the case, it was said yesterday (Friday) at the news service's main offices here. It was pointed out that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency is an American organization with news bureaus throughout the world.

Otto Schick, an Austrian citizen, who is editor of the Berlin office of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, was arrested by the secret police early in June and was released after a week's imprisonment following intercession by American diplomatic representatives.

Asserts Nazis Plan More Intense Drive

Dr. Hamilton Expresses Fear
Lot of Jews in Germany
Will Not Improve

Expressing the belief that the Nazis are planning a more intense drive against the Jews within the next few months, Dr. Alice Hamilton, member of the Medical Faculty of Harvard University, declared yesterday that the Hitler campaign against the Jews must be countered "by a carefully planned program in the hands of a strong and united opposition." Dr. Hamilton, who has just returned from Germany, presented her report before a special meeting of the American Jewish Congress.

"So long as Hitler is in power," she stated, "I cannot see how anyone can hope that the Jews will be treated better than they are now." Her conviction that attacks on the Jews will be considerably strengthened is based on observation and contact with German leaders.

The principal concern of the Jewish community is for the young children, she stated, and how to arrange for their emigration from the country. This, she said, should be one of the principal aspects of any program undertaken in behalf of the Jews in Germany.

Dr. Georg Bernhard's Notes on Nazi Germany

By DR. GEORG BERNHARD
(Former editor-in-chief Vossische
Zeitung)

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

PARIS, July 20—The Hitler Gov-
ernment is using queer arguments

for creating public opinion abroad. It made a statement in London that the persecutions are not directed against the German Jews but only against the Polish and Russian Jews who recently had been making themselves very much at home in Germany. As if Polish and Russian Jews are not human beings! The people of Germany forget that other nations still have some feeling for civilization and human dignity.

But this argument happens also to be untrue. Actually the strangest situation exists in Germany now, the Polish and Lithuanian

Jews, whose Governments do not allow them to be molested, being privileged in comparison with the German Jews whose welfare is a matter in which foreign Governments and—I hope for the present—the League of Nations are not concerned to intervene.

Against these German Jews cynical, cold-blooded and cruel persecutions proceed. From press reports we see that 6,000 Jewish doctors in Germany are breadless and deprived of every opportunity to earn a living. The way in which the undiminished and continuing boycott of Jewish business is working is demonstrated by the typical fate of the Hermann Tietz stores.

This enterprise, founded by Oscar Tietz, famed over Germany as a philanthropist, employing 12,000 people in Berlin and the provinces, is not a public company but was carried on by members of the Tietz family as a private undertaking. The banks owned by the State refused to extend any credit and it could not pay its way. The Tietz sons and the son-in-law, Herr Zwillenberg, were cleared out and now the firm continues as an Aryanized enterprise with the aid of State credits.

The Leonard Tietz Company in

Cologne was dealt with in a similar way. These are not isolated instances; the same thing has happened to Jewish enterprises throughout Germany.

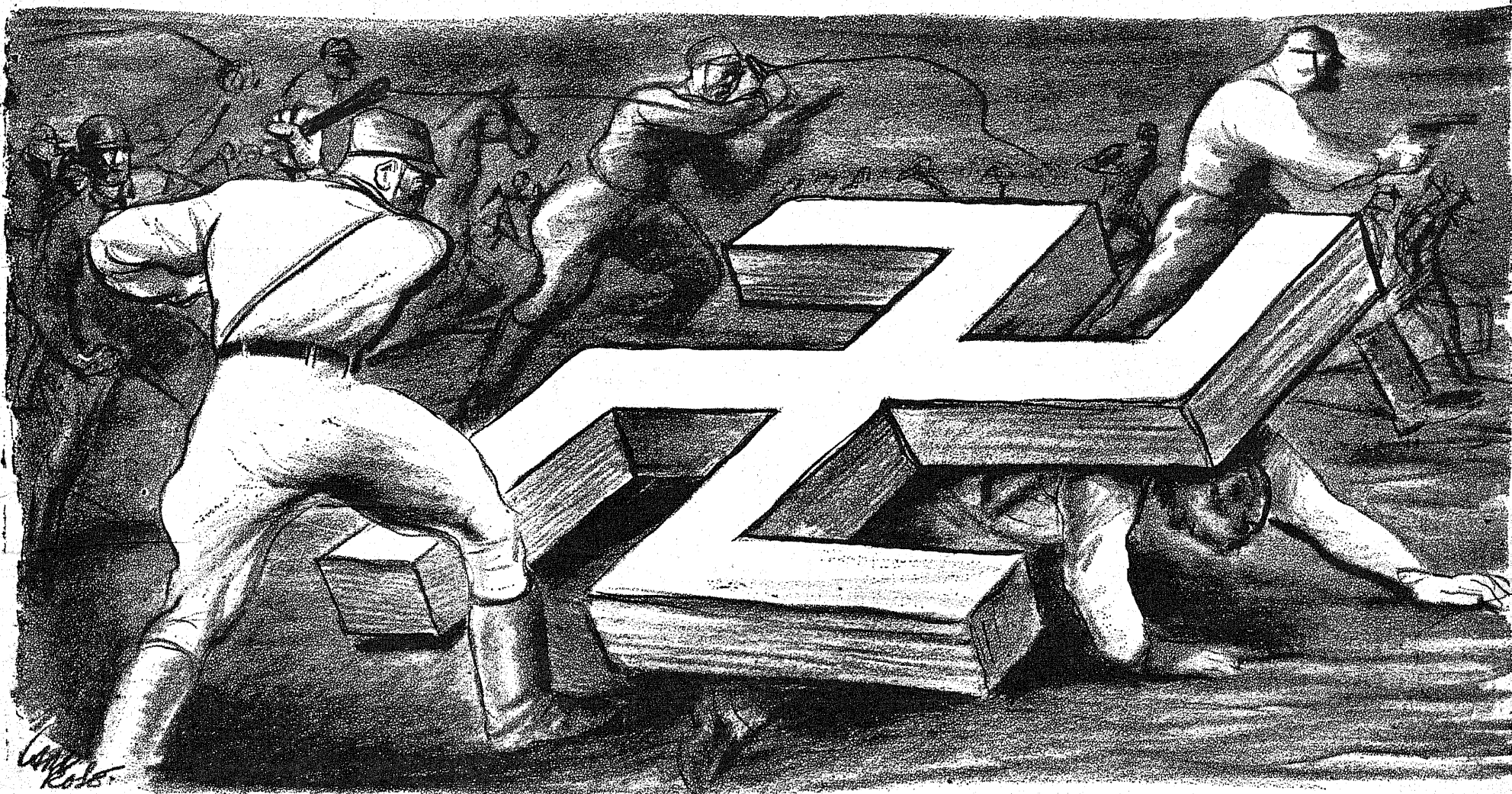
Worse still is the fate of thousands of Jewish employees in Germany. Where they are not already dismissed, the Nazi cells are demanding their dismissal under threat of a strike. They get no protection whatsoever from the trades unions which must not enroll Jewish members and large numbers of Jews who were members of the trades unions before the Nazi regime have all been expelled.

A great many of these poor people have no choice but to fall burden on public charity but the State does not give assistance to Jews and Marxists. The same State appears to consider the attempt of Jewish workers to go abroad as economic treason. So we must at any rate conclude from the imprisonment of forty Jewish doctors who did nothing more than organize themselves into an aid bureau to help their colleagues, whose bread was taken away, to emigrate to other countries.



Dr. Georg Bernhard

CALVARY 1933



—Specially drawn for The Jewish Daily Bulletin by Carl Rose

Nazis Tongue-Lashed In Own Home Town By Eddy, American

**At Reception in His Honor, He
Attacks Hitler for War on
Children; Praises Jews**

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 21—Amazing his listeners with the directness of his attack on the Hitler regime, Sherwood Eddy openly criticized the attitude of the Nazis toward the Jews. He spoke at a reception given in his honor by the Karl Schurz Society here yesterday.

"My friends," he said, "you cannot hide your treatment of the Jews, liberals, Socialists and even despised Communists. I do not speak of atrocities. These occur in all wars and in the beginning of all revolutions and there are always exaggerated stories about them. What is much more serious is economic elimination, which may lead to starvation of this despairing people."

"A hunger blockade which hits little children may not be as sensational as an air bombardment, but it is nevertheless a serious thing."

"I had hoped to find that there was no longer persecution of the Jews in Germany. Instead, I have learned from many reliable witnesses, both Jew and Gentile, that the case of the Jew is becoming increasingly more hopeless. Your laws tend towards the extermination of the Jews."

Holding up a copy of the Voelkischer Beobachter, Mr. Eddy said:

"Here in your daily paper yesterday is an article on 'Why the Influence of the Jews Must Be Broken.' Here in my hand is a textbook used in your schools, in which hatred and contempt for the great Jewish race is instilled into the children of Germany. I myself have listened to your orators preaching flaming hatred of the Jews which might largely have inspired their hearers to pogroms."

He declared that Hitler's regime contained three serious defects which he listed as denial of impartial judgment to all, denial of liberty and denial of certain basic normal and economic principles on which, he said, the advance of civilization during the last 700 years had been founded.

"We Anglo-Saxons," he declared, "still have an abiding conviction of the necessity of impartial justice for all—not merely for Nordics, Aryans or any other favorite race. But how about the Jews, the Social Democrats, the Communists, the liberals and the other despised peoples in your country today? Is there justice for them?"

Mr. Eddy is the head of a group of American educators and publishers which is traveling through the principal countries of Europe to study at first hand international relations. He charged the present rulers of Germany with deliberately keeping from the German people the news about what was going on in the outside world and in Germany itself.

Close Professional Doors To Austrian Jews, Demand

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

VIENNA, July 21—A demand for a numerus clausus for Jews in all branches of Austrian life was made last night in the Christian Socialist (Government) press. The Neugekelt Weltblatt reported it has learned that Government circles will not oppose a Jewish numerus clausus since the peasants' union, which in reality determines the Government's policy, is pressing for it, demanding an immediate numerus clausus against the Jews in medicine, law and other professions and generally repelling Jewish influence because, it says, the Austrian people are disgusted with the alleged Jewish hegemony and the impudence of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe forced upon Austria by the peace treaty.

Introduction of the numerus clausus in the free professions is unavoidable, in the opinion of leading Christian Socialists, according to press interviews today. They point out that the measure is necessary to check the flight of hungry, unemployed youths from the Christian Socialist to the Austrian Nazi party.

The peasants' unions and the Christian trades unions daily become more persistent in their demands for a Jewish numerus clausus, although urban Christian Socialists are inclined to doubt the practicability of this measure.

The Democratic press warns the Government against adding the anti-Semitic issue to their program in their fight against Socialists and Nazis.

Protest Against Zionism Sought by Iraq Youth

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

JERUSALEM, July 10—A group of Iraq youths have applied to the Minister of Interior for permission to hold a protest demonstration against "the attitude of the Zionists toward the Arabs in Arab Palestine." The main subject of the speeches is to be the Wadi Hawareth question. Many Bagdad newspapers also deal with the subject in a violent anti-Jewish manner. The fact that the Palestine government has offered to colonize the Bedouins removed from Wadi Hawareth on Tel Shok land specially acquired for this purpose, is not mentioned in these protests.

300 Nuremberg Jews Seized, Paraded to Jail

Humiliation Believed Not Authorized; Synagogue Is Surrounded, Seize Worshippers

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, July 21—About three hundred Jews, most of them proprietors of shops, were arrested yesterday in Nuremberg and compelled to parade through the streets of the city before large crowds gathered to watch the spectacle of their Jewish neighbors being humiliated. The arrested men were taken to the Baerenschanz barracks where, it is believed, they are still being confined.

No reason for the mass arrests were given by the storm troopers who carried them out, and doubt was expressed that the central authorities had sanctioned them and the parade which followed.

The press in the vicinity reports that the arrests were made Thursday night when storm troopers surrounded a synagogue where a Jewish meeting was being held, and arrested all those present.

Fraternal Order Convenes
CINCINNATI, July 21—The 28th biennial convention of the Progressive Order of the West will open here at the Netherland Plaza Hotel Sunday and will continue through Tuesday.

Over three hundred delegates and visitors are expected. Matters of national importance are featured on the convention agenda.

British Jews Ready For United Action

(Continued from Page 1)

and Nahum Sokolow, president of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and of the World Zionist Organization.

"Several precedents exist in recent history for world cooperation on a humanitarian question of this type and magnitude," the statement points out in referring to steps necessary to meet the problem raised by the dislocation of Jewish life in Germany.

At the same time, a report to the British Board of Jewish Deputies by Neville Laski, president of the organization, and Norman Bentwich on their recent visit to Geneva revealed that negotiations are proceeding in League of Nations circles to effect some sort of international cooperation to cope with the problem. The International Labor Office, it is hoped, will aid in solving the problem of refugees.

Organization and funds for the settlement of refugees, however, will have to come mainly from the Jewish people, it is pointed out, but the expert knowledge available to the League, its influence with the various governments concerned and its machinery for facilitating migration and settlement will be invaluable.

Dealing with the proposed world Jewish conference, the statement of the Joint Foreign Committee expresses the hope that invitations will be issued for a meeting in October at which many vital questions will

be discussed, including the settlement of refugees, particularly in Palestine, the spontaneous desire for a boycott of German goods while discriminations against the Jews continue, and generally, the best methods for assisting the Jewish victims of Nazi persecutions.

Aid for Palestine Germans

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM—The German Settlers Association here has arranged for consultation on economic matters every Sunday. The association will furnish information on investments and partnerships.



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No Offense Charged, No Prison Term Set As 800 Men Fill Up Long File of Days Anxiously Awaiting Long-Delayed Release

Some, However, Jailed to Prevent Unofficial Violence—
Business Envy Sets Rumors Afoot Leading to Arrest—
Talk of Starting Farm for "Permanent" Prisoners
—Many Bear up Under Strain

(Special Correspondence of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

SONNENBERG, July 7—Behind the grim walls of the Zuchthaus at Sonnenburg, Germany's largest political prison, eight hundred men await their fate.

They have not the faintest notion of what the future holds in store for them. They were driven to this one-time prison camp by members of the Nazi Party and its affiliate organizations. They have had no trial. None has received a sentence. And most of them do not know why they are in prison.

Whether they will be released next week, next year, ten years hence, or whether they will spend the rest of their days behind the bars is something no one can tell them. Arrangements are being made for the care of a large number of "permanent" prisoners. When asked what the word "permanent" means in this case, one Nazi official said, "Well, it means—permanent."

How did these men come to the Zuchthaus? Well, now, Baumer was sitting with some friends in a Berlin cafe. The men were so engrossed in their conversation that they did not notice the approach of eight young fellows in the brown uniforms of the "S. A.", or lower grade storm troopers. It was all over before they knew it. Without resistance the civilians were brought to a Nazi brown house party headquarters. What happened there neither Baumer nor his comrades will tell. After four days of grilling by Nazis they were piled into trucks along with a number of other prisoners and carted off to Sonnenburg, approximately seventy miles from Berlin.

They Call for Cohen

They came for Cohen at night. He was aroused by a terrific pounding on the door. For months he as well as every other Jew in the country, had fearfully looked forward to this Nazi call. He soothed the mother of the four Cohen children, and warned her that this hysterical weeping would awaken the children. But the children had already crept out of bed; and with terror in their hearts and choking sobs in their throats they came stealing into their parents' room. Cohen went to open the door. There was a scuffle, screams, weeping—and the door was closed and Cohen carried out.

Sonnenburg is a quiet little town not far from the Polish frontier. At this time of year caravans of hay wagons rumble over the cobblestone pavement with huge loads of produce. Old men and old women as well as stalwart younger folk work steadily in the fields.

Three of us were escorted through the Zuchthaus. Of the others one was a member of the British Labor Party and former member of Parliament, Mr. Ben Riley, and the other was an American propagandist. We saw approximately 200 of the 800 prisoners in the camp, and talked with eight or ten. The guides were frank and obliging. One was a pudgy, double-necked fellow who had lived for many years in Chicago. The other was an admirable specimen of German manhood, tall, broad-shouldered, monocular, alert, and gracious without effort. He was better than von Stroheim.

Empty Till Hitler Came

The Zuchthaus, we were told, was originally a state prison which was converted during the war into a prison camp, and which had been unused since the war until the day after Hitler assumed power. From the time of the Nazi ascension into office the number of political pri-

soners has gradually been swollen to its present size.

Two heavy iron gates lead to the first building of the Zuchthaus. There is a small court between the gates and a tailor laboring under the weight of a large ring of heavy iron keys is the only occupant of the courtyard. He swings open one of the ponderous inner doors of the prison, and we are escorted into the first building.

In a dingy office four civilian officials are grouped at one of the tables. They spring to attention and salute our secret police escort in the Nazi fashion as we enter. And it is clear by their attitude that our escort holds higher office than any member of the prison staff.

We pass down the first long corridor of cells, each with a huge wooden and steel door that resembles those of large American refrigerators.

Old Military Salute

The secret police suddenly throws open one of the doors. There is the sound of feet scraping; and we see eight men in gray prison garb spring to their feet. They salute—not the Nazi salute, but the old military salute with hand to the forehead. We see the floor littered with shoes, which they had been mending. Shoemaker's lasts had been toppled over in the workers' haste to come to attention; the prisoners stare straight ahead with blazing, unmoving blue eyes, their heads thrown far back, chests out, heels together. At a word from the police they relax to their former positions, take up their lasts, and resume their sewing and hammering.

We pass into the next room where some two hundred pairs of shoes are neatly arranged on the floor. On our way out, again the workers rise to attention. One of the men is questioned by the secret police official. Without turning his eyes, without blinking, he gives the answers in terse tones. They are not forced to work, he says. He and his comrades prefer to work. The shoes belong to the prisoners: the workers have three periods of recreation each day, from eight to ten mornings, from two to four afternoons, and from seven to eight evening, he relates. They salute as we leave.

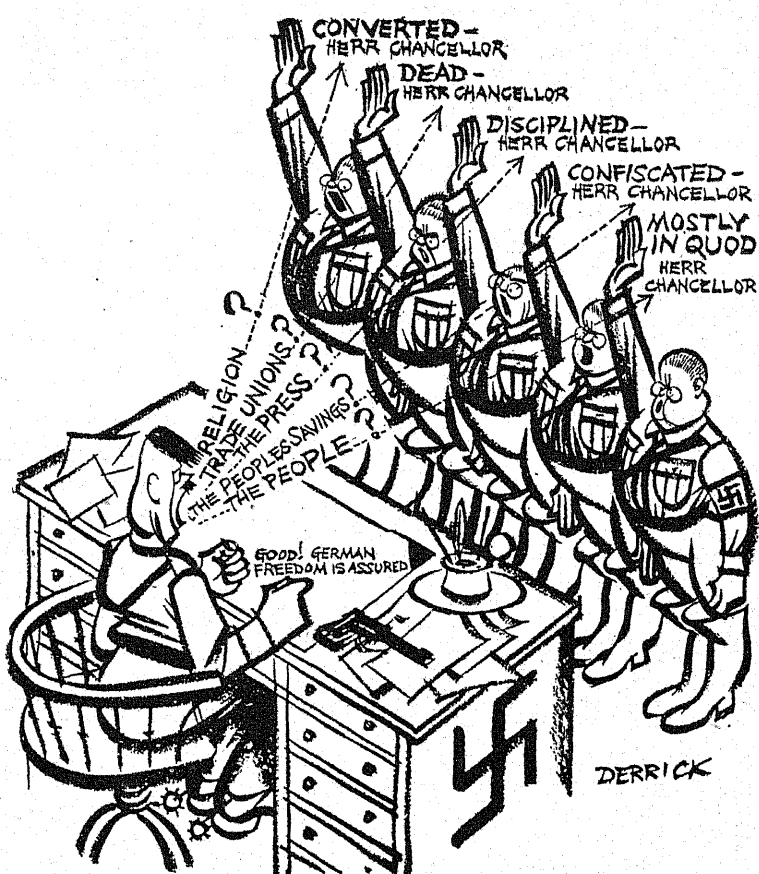
Prisoners Shamefaced

A few cells farther down the corridor a door is again suddenly opened; and we burst in on six men who have been sitting around a large wooden table. As they spring to attention their chairs clatter to the floor. Their eyes are transfixed as they stand at attention. At a word from the secret police these men resume their attitude of ease—standing, however.

Practically all the prisoners are shamefaced; and the color mounts to their cheeks. They have been having a birthday party for Fritz Kleinholtz, 26. Neatly pencilled letters on a huge cardboard pinned to the wall spell out Fritz' name, and the word "Gesundheit" appears above it. In the center of the poster a picture of Fritz and his wife has been pasted. And on the wall are pinned six miniature goblets made of tinfoil.

On the table are remnants of black bread and the remains of an unpalatable stew, both of which undoubtedly were held over from the lunch table. Despite their confusion, Fritz and his friends are proud of their decorations and the success of their party. They appear to be a well bred group; and under less severe circumstances they

THE SITUATION IS WELL IN HAND



—Sunday Express, London

would, no doubt, be toasting Fritz' health with champagne.

Cells Spacious, Clean

We continue down the corridor, stopping here and there to peer into the cells. They are all pleasant, fairly spacious, and spotlessly clean. Some are occupied. Accommodations are for two, three, four, and six men. "We make an effort to allow our prisoners to choose their cell-mates or give them single cells if they desire them," the guide explains.

As we leave the building there is movement behind the barred windows that are even with the ground. These cells are below ground. We had not been shown these.

A group of thirty men move listlessly about the yard like a small flock of browsing sheep. The ill-fitting gray jackets and shapeless gray trousers are not in tune with the facial characteristics of the prisoners. A large number of them are distinguished in appearance. It is impossible to avoid thinking that they might easily change places with their jailors and present a more convincing picture.

Four or five brownshirts stand about the yard with rifles slung over their shoulders as the prisoners move slowly in a body from place to place, smoking and talking dispiritedly.

Deputies in Prison Garb

"You are looking at one of the most prominent groups of prisoners in the world," says the secret police. "Among those in the ward are many burgomeisters, members of town councils, and even a few former members of the Reichstag."

As we approach the group, they snap to attention and are immediately ordered to stand at ease. While we interview a number of them we become objects of baleful glares. A few of them show some respect. Most of them are impassive.

One of the prisoners—a stalwart, impressive individual, who has not been imprisoned long enough for his mustache to lose all its wax—confesses that he had asked to be placed in the Zuchthaus. He had been a Communist Party leader in a certain section of Prussia, and he feared that stormtroopers might attack him.

The guard tells us there are many others who entered under similar conditions. The police, he says, are frequently unable to control the administration's troops; and a number of formerly anti-Nazi leaders have been killed while hundreds more have been injured by violence.

For the most part, however, the prisoners seem to be very discontented. Most of them have left comfortable homes and better than middle class social circles. They have not grown used to living in prison. And on their faces is a look of anxiety, which is many times multiplied by uncertainty. If they had been sentenced to definite terms on definite charges they might be able to reconcile themselves. But there is no way of knowing who will be the "permanent" prisoners. The word has gone round that the state is purchasing land which will be developed by the "permanent" ones.

"Eventually," the escort says, "we plan to take all permanent prisoners from the concentration camps throughout Germany and keep them here. This is really a wonderful prison; and we believe that our political adversaries will be much more comfortable here than in camps."

The British member of the party asks to see a certain prisoner, whose name has been given him by someone in England. A short, stocky fellow is ushered in by a guard. He is in his undershirt. He announces that he is sixty-four years old, suffers from hardening of the arteries, and wouldn't mind it so much in prison but for the fact that his wife and seven children need his help. As he speaks of home his lips quiver; and this is odd for he has a strong face and fierce, blue eyes. He says that he does not know why he was put here, because he had not opposed the Nazi party. He suspects business rivals of having spread lies about him, he says. And the secret police sympathetically agrees that many men are in this prison merely because their neighbors spread lies about them. When it comes to giving a message to his wife, he says, "Tell Mama I am well; tell Abraham I shall be home soon; tell Isadore—" and here he breaks off in grief.

Stockade of Buildings

Four or five large buildings form a stockade around the "recreation ground." The prisoners said they have "sport" occasionally. The only great exertion seen during our stay there is when a prisoner runs stiff-leggedly a few dozen steps across the field into one of the buildings.

A request to see the "hole" or "dungeon" where bad prisoners are disciplined is readily granted. We are led into the largest building of all. A door is thrown open to reveal a cell quite as comfortable as

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All Kinds of Fascisti Shirts Adorn Bosoms Of English Manhood

Gray, Black, Khaki, Green
and Dark Blue, But Only
Imperials Are Anti-Jew

Fascism, which means different things in different countries, has recently come in for a good share of public notice in England, where, due to the characteristic English freedom of press and political expression, numerous and vari-colored Fascist groups have sprung up.

Ian Coster, writing in the Sunday Dispatch, says that "grey shirts, black shirts, khaki shirts, dark-blue shirts, even green shirts are marching round the streets of London." All except the green are Fascisti, he declares.

The British Fascists, he says, were founded ten years ago by a woman and today claim a total enrolment of about 400,000, with an active male membership of 500 in London. This group boasts it is not anti-Jewish and has several Jews as members.

Sir Oswald Mosley, Coster writes, has a headquarters that resembles a recruiting office. Sir Oswald, who is head of the British Union of Fascists, is always getting into trouble, particularly with other Fascist groups, but he too declares he is not anti-Semitic. "We are not anti-Jew, we are anti-communist," the leaders of Sir Oswald's faction told Coster.

The Imperial Fascist League, however, is definitely and openly anti-Jewish, according to Coster. "We are defending the white man against the Jew," A. S. Leese, the founder of this group, told Coster.

The publication, "Everyman," recently sent a questionnaire to the three important Fascist groups, and received answers from two.

One of the questions asked was: "Many Jews in Germany were ready to sympathize with Hitler, but this anti-Semitic policy made this impossible. Do you make any racial discrimination against Jews or any other section of the population of the British Empire? What would your attitude be toward a Jew who sympathized with your movement and wished to join your ranks?"

The British Fascists replied: "We look upon the Jews as a distinct nation, with traditions, loyalties, and enemies different from ours. We hold that the British State should be an organization of the British nation, functioning in the interests of the British nation, and therefore putting the interests of Britons first. Our attitude towards non-British sections of the Empire's population is that the interests of the British nation come first and the other Empire peoples should have rights proportionate to their loyalty and usefulness to the British nation."

"As we do not think a Jew could be in sympathy with all our aims the last part of this question does not arise."

A. S. Leese, anti-Semitic head of the Imperial League of Fascists, replied:

"Yes; the Jew is an alien and can not help us in supporting British tradition. Jews and colored people generally will be British subjects under the Fascist State, but not British citizens. As the Jewish menace is by far the most serious in Britain, and is international, it will be dealt with internationally by Fascist States."

"Our attitude to a Jew who said he sympathized with us would be one of acute distrust and indifference. The object of politics is security for our own people, not for Jews. We would not believe a word about any Jew's sympathy either for the Imperial Fascist League or for Britain, where his own interests are so alien that he asks for a national home elsewhere."

Zionist Leaders Present Chief Issues of Congress

Dr. Arlosoroff, in Final Word, Warned Zionism Of Revisionist Danger

In Letter to Czechoslovakian Zionists Previsions Brown-shirts Marching in Palestine

TELLS CONGRESS DUTY

18th Session in Prague Must Declare Jewish Will-to-Live in Face of World Reaction

The letter which follows, addressed to the editor of "The New Way", Yiddish organ of the Czechoslovakian Zionists was the last written by Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff. It is dated June 10.

"Before I leave for Palestine, I feel it my duty to say a few words to the friends of Labor Palestine in Czechoslovakia. The 18th Congress is meeting in an hour that is fatal for the Jewish nation, an hour unprecedented for seriousness and difficulty. The wave of Jewish distress rises higher and higher about us. Events in Germany, the effects of which cannot be prevented elsewhere irrespective of the political regime—have shown that the Jewish question is an important element in international politics, a question affecting public opinion throughout the world.

The Will-to-Live

"We are in great need of a tribunal by means of which the Jewish question could be clarified in the eyes of the world. Wherever I have spoken I have emphasized my conviction that the 18th Congress must be adjusted to the issues of the day.

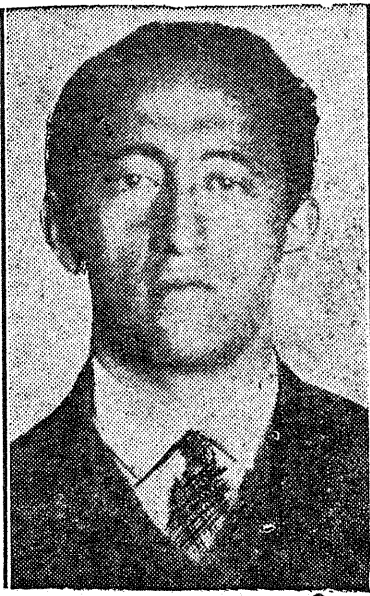
"The Congress must serve the purposes of a mighty demonstration of our national will-to-live. It must make all nations responsible for active participation in the solution of the Jewish problem. It must clarify the outlines of the plans the realization of which will dispel the crisis facing the Jewish people. The Congress must not, at this time, become an arena of untamed party passions and exaggerated internal differences. The Congress must speak openly, strongly, and unanimously.

"The internal questions of the movement which are to be decided must be taken up in closed sessions. The form which the sessions will take can easily be agreed upon. At such meetings everything could be carefully considered and discussed, including plans for future work and budget, colonization politics, organizational development of Zionism and the Jewish Agency, and the question of new leadership.

Dangers of Reaction

"In attempting to decide these questions we must first of all withstand the attacks of Zionist reaction, which draws its spiritual food and psychological effect from the anti-Semitic Fascist wave. Now that their political program, which vacillates between the "eventh Dominion" and "non-cooperation" with the British government, between seeking a new mandatory power and the offer of a concealed

DR. ARLOSOROFF



military alliance without England, has been settled, and now that its political move to split the organization has ended in the tragicomic "Duce Dictatorship," the reactionaries take up the weapons with which they would like to overcome the progressive and liberal elements in Zionism and destroy the positions held by Jewish labor in Palestine.

We can withstand their onslaught only by concentrating all the positive elements in Zionism, at the heart of which is the Zionist labor movement, which together with the workers aim to insure the future of our development.

"From my visits in Czechoslovakia and Poland I gathered the impression that the reactionary Revisionist wave is receding and that everywhere there are enough forces in Zionism which are concentrated about us. I therefore turn not only to the men and women of my own party, not only to the members of the Zionist-Socialist and youth organizations, but also to all the friends of labor Palestine in the general Zionist camp and in other groups.

"I say to them that the victory of the Revisionist-reactionary party, with all its pseudo Revisionist following—if such a victory is at all possible—would mean the final split-up of the Zionist organization, the marching of brown-shirted storm-troopers in the streets of Palestine and the unavoidable danger of new clashes between them and organized labor, the downfall of the traditions of labor Palestine and the destruction of the foundations upon whose strength and wholeness the life of the Jews and their growth has until now depended.

"I know that our movement is strong enough to obviate the danger, provided that it will defend the ideals of labor Palestine loyally, watchfully and dutifully."

Palestine Hebrew Daily Gets Gift of Rotary Press

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

JERUSALEM, July 6—The first rotary press in Palestine has been installed in the shop of The Davar, Hebrew Labor daily newspaper, which just moved to its new premises in the Histadruth House on Allenby Street, in the center of Tel Aviv. In conjunction with the installation of the rotary press, other improvements were introduced by The Davar. The new rotary press was presented as a gift to The Davar jointly by the Gewerkschaften, the Printing Workers' Union and other organizations in the United States.

Royal Air Force Will Have New Station at Ramleh

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

JERUSALEM—The British Army will spend 163,500 pounds for a new station headquarters at Ramleh for the Royal Air Force. It will be one of the finest in the Middle East when completed.

Realize Mandate Now, General Organization's Chief Platform Plank

Open Up Transjordan, Reorganize Jewish Agency, Urged in European Press

The Executive of the Zionist Organization of West Little Poland and Silesia has presented, in the Polish Jewish press, the following program of the World Organization of General Zionists.

1. Politics.

Adhering closely to the Basle program of 1897 our organization strives for the realization of Zionism without reservation and without restriction. We demand of the League of Nations and of the Mandatory Power: Immediate, systematic and copious financial aid in the realization of the mandate, in order to withstand effectively the economic catastrophe facing the Jews who have been crowded out.

Allocation of government land in Palestine for Jewish colonization.

Lifting of immigration restrictions and the transfer of control activities over Jewish immigration to the Jewish Agency in accordance with the economic potentialities of the country.

Making possible Jewish colonization and economic activity in Transjordan.

Understanding with Arabs

A concrete understanding with the Arabs that is dignified and in harmony with the life-interests of our movement. The establishment of a just local home rule shall be demanded by us, but the establishment of an autonomous central and law-making body is rejected by us.

2. Social-Economic Problems.

Wholly independent of both socialist and capitalist class theory, the rebuilding of Palestine must continue in the spirit of social progress and stern justice.

Our principal purpose is the re-stratification of the people and the rooting of it in productive work in city and country in order to make possible an independent and unified national society on a healthy social foundation. For the accomplishment of this purpose we demand the unification of the combined creative forces of labor and private initiative so that national and private capital will be directed toward constructive work in Palestine.

Strengthen National Funds

We must find the means of settling productively thousands of Jews who have been crowded out of business, manufacture and artisanship in the diaspora.

The postulate of Jewish work avodah Ivrit shall be applied to all phases of Jewish economic life in Palestine.

The national funds must be strengthened and with the expenditure of greatest effort be made to take shape. From this source the work of the chalutzim as well as private undertakings in agriculture and industry must be organized and supported.

The building of a central agency for the buying and parcelling of land will be demanded. The creation of a land reserve of the Jewish national fund for further country and city colonization, the central problem of the rebuilding, shall, in the consciousness of the significance of this duty, be realized. For this purpose there should be carried out once a year and without interference of other measures a large scale national campaign.

Strict measures must be taken against land speculation.

No Social Conflicts

Labor and capital, both indispensable to Jewish life in Palestine, should be regulated and controlled by a national body. The employer must have in mind for his workers a standard of living that is worthy of a human being, and the employee must take account of conditions ac-

The World Zionist Congress meets in Prague on August 25, for its 18th session. The issues facing this Congress are probably the most important that have come before it during the life of Zionism. The Jewish Daily Bulletin has asked for and obtained from leaders of American Zionism expressions of their views on what are, in their minds, the most compelling issues before the Congress. From the European press it was enabled to obtain a posthumous expression of his views from Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, penned a week before his assassination and also the views of General Zionists.

The American view represented on pages five and ten are contributed by Robert Szold, vice-president of the Zionist Organization of America; Elias Ginsburg, representing the American Revisionists; Rabbi Meyer Berlin, speaking for the Mizrahi, and Israel Mereminsky, representing the Zionist Labor point of view.

comparing production in the land.

Social conflicts between labor and capital must be settled by a mutually created compulsory arbitration court.

Establishment of social laws protecting the rights of individuals in cases of illness, convalescence and unemployment.

4. Immigration.

The Hachsharah must be reorganized.

5. Finance.

We demand the unification of the Keren Kayemeth and the Keren Hayesod in each country.

The Executive of the Zionist Organization must take immediate steps necessary for the floating of an internal Jewish loan for the development of Palestine.

6. Organization.

The World Organization of General Zionists believes the introduc-

tion of the two-year shekel to be an absolute necessity.

The present state of the Jewish nation demands internal peace. The World Organization thinks it its duty to be opposed to all party struggle and destructive tendencies, and to instruct the youth and parties in the spirit of mutual tolerance.

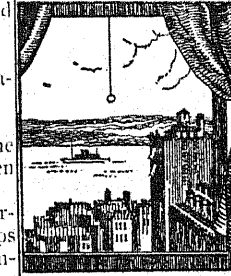
We demand the reorganization of the Jewish Agency.

Bedouins Leave Camp Site Lent Them by National Fund

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

JERUSALEM — The Bedouins who had encamped on the land of the Jewish National Fund at Wadi Hawareth have left of their own accord, agents of the Executive Office reported to officials here. The agents went to Wadi Hawareth to enforce eviction, but it was not necessary since the Bedouins had already departed. The government has attempted to give the Bedouins the opportunity of settling as cultivators of irrigated soil at Tel Shok, but the proposal has not been enthusiastically received up to the present.

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Berlin, Szold, Ginsburg and Mereminski Give Views of World Congress

Palestine Endangered By Non-Jewish Spirit Asserts Rabbi Berlin

Spirit of the Diaspora, in Strife and Violence, Must Not Be Transported to It

By RABBI MEYER BERLIN
Honorary President of the Mizrahi Organization of America

The principal questions before the coming 18th Congress should be divided into three main problems.

1. How to build a great community in Palestine which shall further the development of Palestine as the Jewish national home and lighten the troubles, if not of millions, certainly of tens of thousands of Jews who are compelled to leave the diaspora. To this question belongs the matter of certificates, which became not a help but a hindrance to Jewish immigration, as well as the regulation of these certificates, as long as they continue to exist, in such a manner that members of the middle class who do not have a thousand pounds but are willing and capable of helping in the building of Palestine, industrially and as colonizers, shall not be considered less desirable than the chalutzim. Also, religious workers who are members of the Hapoel ha-Mizrachi should not be crowded out by other elements desiring to enter the country.

Political Attitude

In this category too, is the question of Transjordan, which in the near future must become a place of activity and immigration for thousands and thousands of families.

A part of this problem, too, is the question of the political attitude towards government work in the land, with regard to governmental aid for new industrial undertakings. There is also the problem of not admitting into the Jewish community the establishment of a legislative council or premature income tax.

The 18th Congress must not be satisfied with enlarging the Jewish community in Palestine at the rate of 15 to 20 thousand a year, but must aim towards much larger figures and aid must be secured. Whether by a loan or by other means, provision must be made, for the Jewish nation is on the threshold of an abyss if Palestine is not built at much faster tempo than heretofore.

Warning of Non-Jewish Spirit

2. The second problem before the 18th Congress is the matter of the spiritual life of Palestine. The Mizrahi for years has warned that there is danger of a non-Jewish spirit even in the Jewish land, and the warning has unfortunately proven true not only in the religious sense but in other phases of life as well. At a time when there is rejoicing over increased immigration from the countries of the diaspora, there are also to be noted diaspora tendencies. There is even a danger that foreign groups are attempting to establish schools with foreign tongues as the languages of instruction. The holiness of the Sabbath and of the holy days is being cheapened and desecrated in various places and by various people, and even the bitter class war which has flared up in Palestine is a product of the diaspora, not only on the part of the workers but also of other groups which see strength not in spiritual but in physical might.

If the 18th Congress is to stand on the proper heights, it must take measures to incorporate the Jewish spirit, the Torah and the mitzvas into the educational system of Palestine, as well as to bring strong pressure to bear socially and politically to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath and the holy days, to establish compulsory courts of arbitration between employers and employees, as well as between various labor groups.

At the same time there must be a return to all that is Jewish economically as well as spiritually. There is grave danger that not only Jews but

RABBI MEYER BERLIN



Palestine as Jewish Right, Not as British Handout - Ginsburg

Repatriation to Own Land, Not Britain's Ward, Stated the Dominant Zionist Issue

By ELIAS GINSBURG
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Zionist-Revisionist Organization of America

The paramount issue confronting the eighteenth World Zionist Congress is how to settle the largest possible number of German and other disfranchised and economically ruined Jews within the shortest time. That issue, however, does not and cannot stand alone. It depends upon and is inseparably linked with another issue: On the one hand the official attitude of Zionists toward Zionism and to the policies of the Power holding the Mandate over the Land of Israel, and, on the other, the attitude of the Mandatory toward the Zionist attitude. The absolute interdependence of these two problems cannot escape any logical thinker. It does not suffice to say, "There are several hundred thousand Jews who should be settled in Palestine in four years. To effect the settlement we need so many millions of dollars."

If Palestine is conceived as a bi-national or multi-national country where the Jews are merely entitled to have their "home" among others, the Palestinian Government is perhaps justified in granting five thousand immigration certificates when more than twelve thousand are required and requested by the Jewish Agency. If workers are needed, why may not non-Jews supply the need? Once the bi-national or cultural centre principle is accepted or tacitly agreed to the government should be actually justified in granting no certificates at all. After the Palestinian riots of 1929, Lord Passfield was quick to arrive at precisely this conclusion.

At present the issuance of certificates by the Palestinian Government is determined not only by the absorptive capacity of the country as the Government sees it, but also by a number of political factors, from which the one that should from a Zionist standpoint determine and subordinate all the others, namely—the government's legal obligation to build a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine—is totally absent.

"Magnanimity" Limitations

Immigrants enter the country not by virtue of their right to do so, but by virtue of the good will of the High Commissioner to Palestine. That good will may result in another thousand or two thousand certificates per annum; that good will may also disappear. It would be nothing short of criminal to plan a grandiose undertaking such as transplanting hundreds of thousands of Jews within a brief span of time, and let their admission into Palestine de-

(Continued on Page 10)

No New Zionist Issue, Only Intensification of Old One, Says Szold

And That Is to Settle Maximum Number of Jews in Palestine in Shortest Time

By ROBERT SZOLD
Vice-President, Zionist Organization of America

The Eighteenth Zionist Congress meets under the shadow of one of the greatest tragedies that has befallen the Jewish people. A substantial branch is being annihilated in Germany. Day by day, we receive additional evidence of ruthless destruction of the means of livelihood of heads of families, of the crushing of body and spirit of the children, and of the extermination of hope for all.

We Zionists have been right. The Jewish problem exists. It needs a permanent solution. Palestine offers the nearest approach to that solution. But it is not enough for us to repeat first principles. The Congress must consider and determine the means of action. We must consider ways and means of absorbing into the integral growing life of Palestine large numbers of German Jews.

In its essence, the problem is not materially different from that which Zionists have faced for years. It is more acute. The interest is more widespread. More general support can now be had for the movement to Palestine than before. Thus we can consider today raising the matter to the plane of international discussion, before the League of Nations, we can plan colonization loans for projects on both sides of the Jordan, and large special appeal funds.

In general, however, the question of the settlement of German Jews differs from the usual Zionist approach to Palestine primarily in its urgency. The problems before the coming Congress are, therefore, the usual problems of the development of Palestine. These are political in part and economic in part. Before coming briefly to consider them, I advert to certain aspects of the German immigration, because of their bearing upon Congress problems as a whole.

Do Not Impose Qualifications

In recent discussions certain Zionists have sought to impose limitations upon entrance into Palestine, in addition to the condition that the immigrant be a Jew. German Jews are not wanted, it has been intimated, because it is said they tend to perpetuate the German language, or they are not willing to "sacrifice", and to be Chalutzim, or for other reasons. In my opinion, there has been too much criticism of the German Jews who have gone to Palestine. This attempt to impose qualifications on the German immigrant is but a phase of the recent agitation to impose adjective qualifications generally, such as the proposed limitation of immigrants to those who profess a certain political philosophy, or belong to a certain party. I assert that we Zionists have no moral right to say to a Jew: "You shall not enter Palestine. We do not like your type." We cannot discriminate as between individual Jews.

The movement has one supreme demand—the maximum number of Jews in Palestine in the shortest space of time. This is the test. Outside of those criteria which any society may impose for its own protection, it is the only test. The Jew who comes to Palestine is welcome regardless of his social status, his religious predilections, or his "isms." The Jew who comes to Palestine and by his coming makes jobs and room for other Jews, is doubly welcome.

I shall fight any doctrine, or pseudo-doctrine in the shape of post hoc ratiocination designed to accomplish certain personal results, which at the present stage whittles down the full application of the test, —the maximum number of Jews in Palestine in the shortest space of

(Continued on Page 10)

Mereminski, Palestine Delegate, Outlines What Labor Demands of 18th Congress

By ISRAEL MEREMINSKI
Member of the Palestine Labor Delegation, Zionist Actions Committee and Administrative Member of the Agency

Labor comes to the 18th World Zionist Congress strengthened by the renewed confidence of the great mass of Zionist electors, particularly in the three principal countries—Palestine, America and Poland. We know that this confidence is a result of our pioneer (chalutzim) work in Palestine and of the great thirst on the part of the Zionist movement for new constructive achievement.

Of our demands to the Zionist Congress I therefore consider especially important and vital to Zionism and the growth of Palestine the following:

1. Strengthen the Zionist World Organization and unify in each country all the Zionist forces which are active in constructive work for Palestine.

Coalesce Creative Forces

2. Strengthen the personal responsibility of every member of the World Zionist Organization to the movement and to the national funds.

3. Create a coalition of all creative forces in Zionism which will unite in one program: priority in the distribution of certificates to pioneer immigration, in accordance with the decisions of previous congresses; strengthen the training of chalutzim (pioneers); in the allotting of bank credit, priority should be given to such middle-class elements as pledge themselves to Jewish organized work; opening up in the country of mutual work bureaus of workers and employers, bureaus which shall be based upon collective agreements between organized labor and employers, upon the unity and organization of labor, upon the duty of all employers to employ only Jewish labor and, with the Histadruth, to set up new immigrants; arbitration in cases of dispute according to an understanding between the Histadruth and entrepreneurs; an agreement between the Histadruth and other labor groups on all questions pertaining to working-conditions, labor contracts, etc., as has already been carried out with respect to the Hapoel ha-Mizrachi (the orthodox workers' group).

4. The coalition of these creative forces must be based upon complete tolerance of the religious convictions in Zionism and in Palestine. Nothing must be done which might nullify or weaken the principles of the Zionist Congresses, that religion is a private matter (just as is the political conviction of the inhabitants of Palestine).

5. The coalition must carry out our proposal, committed to the executive, about changing the immigration laws; doing away with the present system of giving half-year certificates which are allotted according to the caprices of the government, and giving to the Agency, whenever it demands them, a considerable number of permits for impecunious and worker immigrants, said permits to be allotted at the discretion of the Agency, and in accordance with colonization exigencies. No limitations must be imposed in matters of time, age or pursuit. Unrestricted immigration of parents who have adult children in Palestine.

6. The coalition must annul the at present politically constituted Palestine officialdom and set up again the non-partisan organization which for twelve years existed on the principle of proportionate representation—half workers, and half from the remaining groups.

7. The coalition must recognize the National Fund as the only national and social purchaser of land in Palestine, must determine norms for labor and for private holdings of national ground, and must propagate throughout the world the demand that Jews be associated only with the National Fund lands. For this purpose everything must be done

(Continued on Page 10)

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News Letters Relate Story of Jewish Life Abroad

The Jew's Place in the New Germany Defined by Dr. Gercke, Social Commissar

Herr Doktor Points Out Anti-Semitic Drive Is a Peaceful Sloughing-off of an Alien Influence—Declares Jewish Strain Malignant and Lacking in Virility—Pledges Payments of Sums Due

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)
BERLIN, July 10—Dr. Achim Gercke, Reichs-Commissar of Racial Affairs, today outlined the status of the Jew in the composition of New Germany.

During a private interview the bureau chief pointed out what already has taken place, what are the racial problems created by the current crisis and the solution of those problems. He declared that Jews would not be granted national minority rights, that effective measures would be adopted to prevent intermarriage between Germans and Jews, that all elections are to be abolished, thus making it unnecessary not only for Jews but also other sects to go to the polls on election day, and that Jews desiring to leave Germany would be encouraged rather than hampered.

"Our movement," said Dr. Gercke, "is merely one of race purification. We are striving to slough off the alien blood, which during the last two hundred years, has seeped into our veins. We are seeking to become Germans again rather than a nondescript polyglot people. During the next few generations we hope to breed back into the race the sinew and sturdy mentality of our forefathers."

Poor Aryans Unaware

Dr. Gercke stated that the present move of the administration is an effort to bring Germany's formerly lax immigration laws to a par with those of other countries.

"The purpose of all immigration laws is to exclude undesirable elements which might harm or utterly destroy the cultural composition of a country. For more than 150 years," Dr. Gercke said, "Jews have been filtering into Germany. We innocently afforded the vanguard of this migration power equal to that of our own citizens. They assumed as much authority as possible, and before we realized it they were in a position to bring into the country and make citizens thousands of other undesirable. When our national revolution came about the one percent Jewish population of Germany were economic and political tyrants over ninety percent of the Germans."

Dr. Gercke differentiated between the power of America to absorb Jews and that of Germany. "The German civilization has been solidified through 2,000 years of progress," he explained. "America is still in the molten state and can readily absorb cosmopolitan influences. The perceptions and psychology of the Jews are so different from those of the solid, mature appreciations of the Germans that there is no possibility of merging the two."

Jewish Strain "Malignant"

"At present we are attempting to find a modus vivendi—a method of maintaining—the Jews without enabling them to destroy our race."

"We certainly shall not hamper their departure from this country. On the contrary we shall be glad to be rid of them, for their inferiority is daily being bred into our racial strain. Statistics show that Jewish mental ailments are more malignant and more widespread than those of Germans. The rate of diabetes is higher in Jews than in Germans. And, whereas for healthy propagation of the race 4.5 children in each family is considered normal, Jewish marriages produce an average of 0.9, while mixed marriages are even less productive. We consider this fact a reflection on the Jewish lack of virility."

"We intend freeing ourselves from the Jews," Dr. Gercke said, "by considering them as undesirable. While they will be fully protected by the government, they will not be

allowed to wield political or governmental powers or to exercise jurisdiction over Germans. We do not intend to attack them or any group; nor have we attacked them. Those put out of office will receive their pensions."

War on Intermarriage

"Under the new policy of the government, Jews certainly will not be allowed to become citizens of Germany. Nor will the children of Jews here be allowed to become citizens."

"To prevent the introduction into Germany of helpless children of mixed marriages, who will be destined to grow up with limited rights, we shall shortly enter into an eugenic campaign for the purification of the race. As yet we do not contemplate legislation against mixed marriages; but we shall educate Germans against intermarriage by pointing out the restrictions under which their children will have to live."

"As far as Jewish representation in national affairs goes, there will be none. Voting will henceforth be unnecessary inasmuch as we shall have a Republic on a Cooperative Basis, that is, our government will be elected and directed by chambers drawn from economic interests of the country. From now on there will be no parties other than the incumbent National Socialist. Hence there will be no voting."

Will Show Some the Exit

When asked what would be done with almost 500,000 Jews still resident in Germany, whose presence would automatically present a threat to complete purification of the race, Dr. Gercke responded, "We shall tolerate them and afford them protection. But we shall erect barriers to their marriage with German folk."

"If these people desire to go to Palestine or other parts of the world, we shall be glad to give them whatever support is required. Jews with Nansen passports or Jews without any citizenship whatsoever can not, of course, go elsewhere. We shall treat them the same as other Jews and afford them the same protection."

Ten Nations to Take Part in World Maccabiade

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

CHERNOWITZ, July 10—Final preparations are being made for the world Maccabiade which is to take place here from August 1 to August 6 as part of the Maccabee world conference, scheduled to open before the sport contests.

Among the countries that have already signified their intention of taking part in the Maccabiade are Palestine, England, Austria, Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Latvia. Special railway rates have been arranged for the contestants.

THE JUNGLE'S NEW BOGEY MAN



"Come along now and do as mamma says. If you don't I'll tell Hitler to get after you."

—Der Gotz von Berlichingen, Vienna

The Jew in India Neither Jew Nor Indian; A Snob Who Apes Ways of Colonial Briton

By Wilfrid David

(Mr. David is the author of "Monsoon," a novel of life in India. He is a Jew, of a family that has made its home in Bombay)

The Hitlerite, when he first arrives in Bombay, will no doubt be appalled and horrified by the sight of so many Jews in that city. He will wonder very much why the Indian problem still exists when the way of solving it is so obvious—being, naturally, that of killing off all the Jews in India. If the Germans were to be permitted to carry out this drastic measure with customary Hitlerian dash and zeal, the question will be no nearer solution, for the Jews of India would still be there, and the Hitlerite would be scarcely repentant to find he had made a serious mistake. The multitudinous Jews he sees in Bombay are in fact not Jews but something quite different. They are Parsees, who are the Zoroastrians who ran away into India from Mohammedan persecution in their own land of Persia more than a thousand years ago.

A foreigner is liable indeed to make such an error, and in India it almost needs a Jew to tell a Jew. Besides there are Jews and Jews in India. The total number of thirty thousand-odd consists of the few untypical and unimportant Jews who have come from Europe in recent times to settle in the country, the more or less white Jews, the black Jews and the Bene-Israelites. To take the last first, the Bene-Israelites, who are not in the strict sense Jews, are the descendants of Indians and the Jews, traditionally stated to be seven women and seven men, who were shipwrecked in India when fleeing from persecution sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago.

Proof of Tact

Their history shows them to be an extremely tactful people, who sought at all costs not to offend their neighbors. Thus they called themselves "Bene-Israelites" (Sons of Israel) and not Jews, so as not to annoy the Mohammedans, for the Koran makes a propitious use of the term "Bene-Israelite," and they refrained from eating beef to avoid hurting the feelings of their Hindu neighbors, to whom the cow is sacred.

Next, to come to the Jews proper of India, those of Cochim are of an old stock, some of whom claim to date back to the fall of Jerusalem;

others are the descendants of later accretions from Europe and various parts of the East. The white among them are of pure race, the black of mixed blood. They are on the whole backward, ignorant and poor compared to the merchant Jews of Bagdad, who, pre-eminent among them the Sassoons, are not only the most important but the latest of the Jewish invaders of India, having settled there within the last hundred years.

It is with these Jews of Bagdad that I am going primarily to concern myself. And I may add here that I hope, in trying to be frank, sincere and objective about them, I shall not be found to be objectionable.

Lack Jewish Consciousness

What strikes one at once rather forcibly about these Bagdad Jews is the absence among them of a marked feeling of Jewish consciousness and of an energetic corporate life. Their interest in Jewish culture and Jewish history is not a burning one. And the Bagdad Jews have evolved a remarkable method of teaching Hebrew, by which the children are taught to read Hebrew without understanding a word of it. I myself was a victim of this system, so that, although I was allegedly taught Hebrew for about seven years, I scarcely know the meaning of six words of it.

As to corporate life, there is nothing of it beyond a certain amount of organization for philanthropic purposes. Of course we have our charities. Splendidly rich Jews have been splendidly munificent. They could not, however, in my opinion, have been otherwise. But communal life should consist of more than that.

Now we know that it is the misfortune of India that so many vastly differing and often warring communities dwell within her boundaries, and that each of these communities insists aggressively on sticking exclusively to itself. Thus, for instance, Hindus have their own clubs, Parsees theirs, the Europeans theirs, and so on. It is not because the Jews of India have been so willingly converted to the creed of Mahatma Gandhi, and want violently to demonstrate their consciousness as Indians, that they have no clubs of their own. It is simply because they have no desire for a social life of their own. This shows itself

further in the fact that they have no real social leaders (nor, for that matter, do they have a spiritual leader. Thus, India has no Rabbi.)

The New Poor Relation

This absence of leadership was never so manifest as when, a few years after the war, a Jewish lady from Europe came to collect money from the Indian Jews for their co-religionists who were being vilely persecuted in various parts of Russia and Eastern Europe. There was no one then to give the community an effective lead, to make an exemplary contribution, to express real sympathy with such a very worthy cause. The meeting convened for the lady from Europe was held in an atmosphere of callous chill.

The war, we all know, began in 1914. It ended in 1918. The Jews of India heard of it in 1921, and then refused to listen. They had always looked up to their brethren in Europe, for they were most enviably whiter in complexion, and possessed further that quality, so magical and alluring in India, of being European. But the European Jew now suddenly became the proverbial poor relation. The victims of Russian, Hungarian and Roumanian atrocities were certainly to be pitied, but not to be helped very much. Besides, it was asked, hadn't the Jews of India their own ills and troubles?

Lacking Self-Esteem

Thus, so conspicuously unlike his Western brother, who has recently amazed the world with such a magnificent and refreshing display of whole-hearted solidarity, the Jew of India lacks to a large extent a sense of racial and spiritual consciousness. And it seems clear to me that if Mahatma Gandhi, though he has appealed to them to join in the fight for national freedom, were asked his opinion of the Indian Jews, he would charge them, as he has charged the Parsees, of being "tainted with the spirit of Rockefeller." Yet at least one can say of the Parsees what, alas, one cannot of the Jews, that, if they are too materialistic and spiritually hollow, they do at least possess to a great extent a national consciousness, what the Indian calls the "izzat," or self-esteem.

The Indian Jew, however, has no national "izzat." And this is all the more remarkable because India is one of the few countries where practically no anti-Semitism has ever existed or exists. Indeed we may say that it is not the Indians, but the foreigners of India, who are responsible for whatever there was or is of it.

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The Human Touch

By HARRY SALPETER

A Village World in Blocks

THE WOODCUTS on this page are by Solomon Judovin, wood engraver and book illustrator, now resident in Leningrad.

Judovin was born about thirty-seven years ago in the little town of Bejenkovi, in the government of Vitebsk, Russia. This fact is of consequence only because that little place of his birth and boyhood is the life-blood of his art. Without



Harry Salpeter

the memories of that village, his art would lack its chief support. His wood cuts are a loving record of Jewish life in Eastern Europe; the streets, the houses, the rooms, the people, the communal and religious rites which bind

them, the humor and tragedy are all lovingly cut into the narrow limits of his wood blocks.

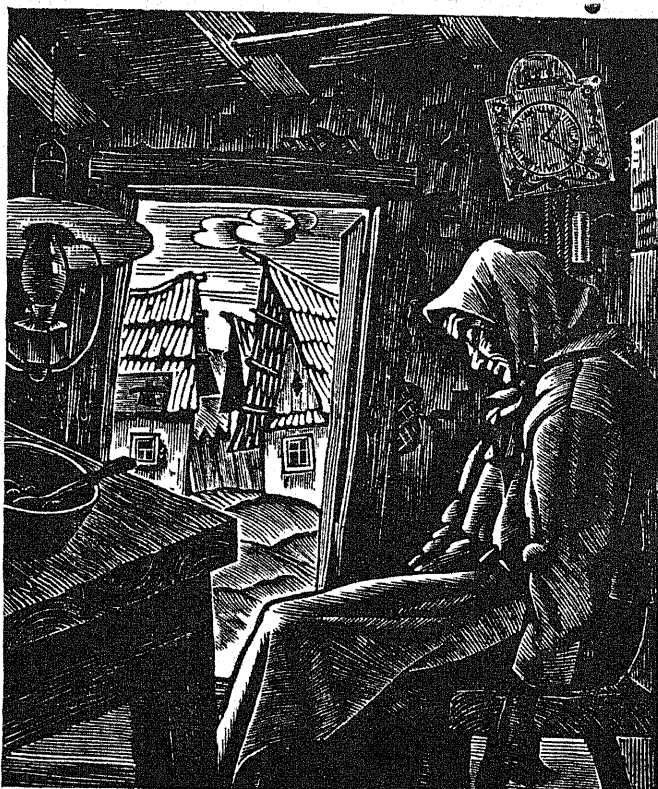
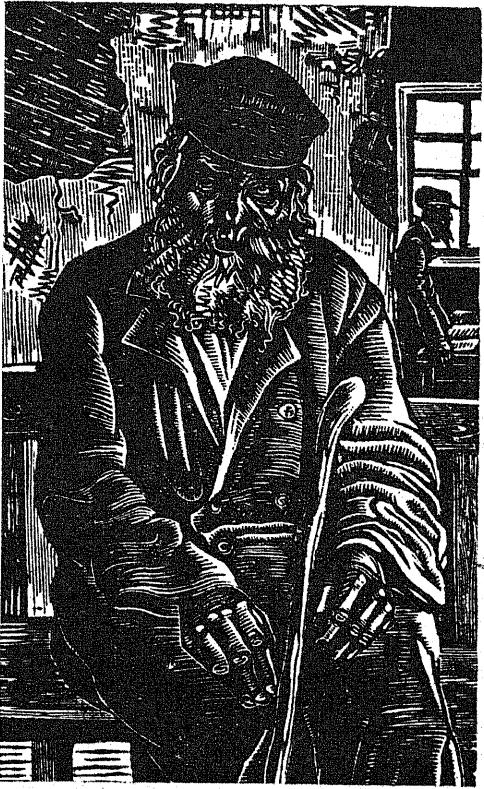
He is chiefly gifted in his ability to crowd a tumult of life in several square inches of wood, without seeming to crowd the scene. "Why," one of his colleagues asked him, "do you not work with broader strokes; why are your blocks so crowded?" "Because," he replied, "life in these villages is crowded, and I would not be true to my 'model' if I cut into the block with large strokes."

I suspect also that a poor artist who has only so much wood, or copper, or stone, or canvas is going to crowd more into each square inch, or foot, or yard than a dilettante who has all the materials he needs. As a matter of fact the strokes in the reproduced blocks are rather more generous than is Judovin's wont, but whether his prints are reduced or enlarged the character of his work and the character of the people and the scenes he portrays are preserved intact. Note the attitude of the two figures, how much is implicit in them of the story of patience and resignation and submission to the dictates of Providence. I hope to have the opportunity to reproduce other examples of Judovin's work.

I have never met Solomon Judovin, but I have before me as I write an amateurish snapshot, in which the hair on the back of his head looks like the foliage atop the hill in the distance against which he is posed. He looks stocky, unprepossessing, the greater part of his figure swathed in a white Russian smock which the wind apparently has belled out so that he seems more sleek than he really is. His face, however, looks bronzed and hard and lean. He looks like a workman and I dare say that many workmen could envy him his masterly hands.

His poverty made him a wood block cutter whereas, had he been well-to-do, we might have heard of him as a painter. But at the age of twenty he found it was impossible to support his painting and gave it up. In Vitebsk he was one of a group of artists of whom the now world-renowned Marc Chagall was a member. Today he is Leningrad's foremost book illustrator, and though he does his tasks with commendable despatch, we can see by looking at his woodcuts that his heart is with the village of his youth. In 1927 a monograph was

SNAPSHOTS OF THE LIFE OF A RUSSIAN VILLAGE



From woodcuts by Solomon Judovin, artist now resident in Leningrad.

published on the man and his work, one of the writers discussing him as artist, the other taking up his social message. It is to Isaac Friedlander, New York artist, that I owe my knowledge of Judovin and the opportunity of reproducing specimens of his work.

I Remember . . .

THE MORE unlike your present life your past has been the more likely are you to carry in your mind complete etchings and woodcuts, so to speak, of your early days. The memories may not be pleasant, perhaps, but they are sure to be clear and individual.

Looking closely at Judovin's prints I realize how the very contrasts between the life of a pre-war European village in the Pale and the life of a cosmopolitan city, whether in Europe or America, must have helped to cut deeply into the memory recollections of that village life. In brief, contrasts preserve memories. Jews brought up in American cities have nothing of individuality to recall. Those brought up on East Sides, in large towns, may have something more. I have remarked in novels of immigrants how the further West they go, the further do they move from the sense or the knowledge of a group life. Maybe such memories are gained at too high a price in deprivation and danger, but sometimes the loss of them is not always balanced by a gain of other things.

What, for example, do I remember of my boy hood?

We lived on the East Side. I was approximately five when we came from the other side. I think that we lived on Allen Street, and I remember the "L" ran some height above the high stoop. I remember the public library on Rivington street, where I used to spend hours on end and from which I borrowed fat illustrated biographies of Lincoln and Stanley. For no reason at all I was interested in African exploration, and I recalled that early interest when, a year ago, a life of Stanley by Jacob Wassermann, of all people, came out. I remember the line of pushcarts on Grand and Rivington and Allen, and how with a few pennies I could gorge myself with halvah, or corn meal cake—which, in another form my mother would serve me, with milk and cheese—or sweet potatoes served hot from itinerant ovens. There were worse things that my digestive tract seemed to have absorbed with no evil after-effects. I remember the book and stationery shop on Rivington street where, when I was

flush, I would buy paper-backed thrillers, the title of one of which, "Who Killed the Man?" always stayed in my mind, although I have forgotten the slightest detail of the book; I believe it was anonymous. And I remember how I would buy for a few cents a copy of those paper-backed serials, "The Boys of '76," and the rest of that, no doubt, drivel. I remember going as far west as the Bowery and looking with fascination into the saloons, and once, when I had travelled as far north and west as the Wanamaker Building, I looked northward with fascination, as if to say, There lies the great world!

I hated to study Hebrew, I remember, and that I believe was because the melamed was neither a kindly nor attractive person. I am living proof of the fact that it is impossible to compel learning. I remember also that for a brief period, when I was under a more able melamed, I actually advanced, but that was not for long. The subject of Hebrew did not seem pleasant, it was represented as something that must be learned, and so I did not learn it. I remember also that the synagogue meant only that within it there was the possibility of hearing good choral music. But I remember helping to tear more than one herring in a loft-synagogue somewhere around Essex or Norfolk street, south, I think, of Orchard, after post-Sabbath services.

Yes sir, I remember lots of things. But I find that my memories are becoming blurred and, after all, I am not writing my autobiography here. I who was born in a country village, of which I have no recollection, remember that my first notion

of what constitutes countryside was gained from a summer visit to—of all places—Paterson, N. J., where I saw patches of grass and trees, and where houses were small, and roosters awoke you at dawn and chickens scratched for food in gravel and there were loose stones in the gutters. In Paterson, New Jersey!

No Terms Set for Foes Of Nazis in Prison

(Continued from Page 3) — other small ones, quite as airy and well lighted, but not so clean. A bulging straw mattress lies on the bunk. No one occupies it. They say this is the only punishment chamber.

Communist Reichstag Leader
We are taken into another large building. Here there are six tiers of cells. The door is thrown open in one. A cheerful individual looks up surprised, rises, and instead of saluting or coming to attention he comes forward to shake hands with the secret police official. They talk amiably while it is explained that this is Herr Kaspar, well known Communist leader in parliament. He

has been playing chess with Grube, another Communist parliamentarian. "Do you like it here?" asks the secret police. And Kaspar comes back with a deep, challenging, "Ja-wohl!" He replies in similar fashion to a number of other questions. When one asks, "What do you think of the political future of Germany?" Kaspar booms out, "In prison I do not discuss party politics."

A number of newly arrived prisoners are lined up in the courtyard as we leave the building. They are dirty after days in braunheims and city jails. They all appear to be in their middle thirties. Guards are looking through their meager baggage, which in all cases is wrapped up in a newspaper; and they are allowed to retain everything but keys, knives, and instruments that might be used in a fight.

There are a few Jews among the new arrivals. It is possible that they may have special cells for Jews or at least keep them apart from other political prisoners. We ask and are told that there are "thirty or forty" Jews in the prison. Since the creation of the zuchthaus eighty prisoners had been released, but officially it was not known whether any of these had been Jews. Outside the walls it is commonly said that no Jew has come outside the prison alive.

Prisoners, we are told, are up every morning at six. They wash and have a half hour of setting-up exercises before breakfast. At eight, those who prefer to work may do so. The others "play" until lunch at twelve. The same routine goes for the afternoon period. At six they eat. At nine lights are out. They may write to relatives once a week; and they receive mail as frequently as it comes.

TWO TOURS to PALESTINE

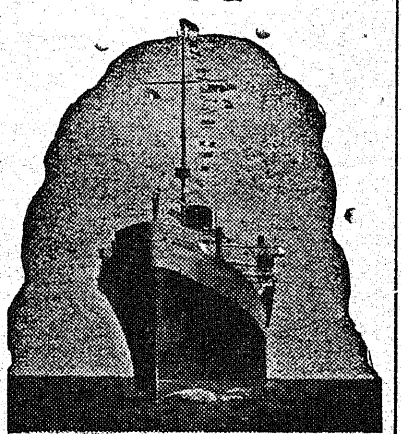
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BOOKS

An Anthology of Writings by Jews

By Harry Salpeter

"YISROEL" is what Joseph Leftwich calls the first Jewish omnibus which he has edited for the London publishing house of John Heritage. It is of course the first omnibus of Jewish writers, creating in many languages, in the English language, but such anthologies have been published in other tongues.

Limited as it is chiefly to prose fiction, "Yisroel" comes almost to 1100 pages. When Mr. Leftwich was compiling the list of names for inclusion in this "carry-all," his publisher asked him whether there were any writers who were not Jews, and Mr. Leftwich alludes to the humorous suggestion of Professor Roback that a publication be brought out under the title of "Great Men Who Are Not and Never Were Jews." Although such is not his intention, this compilation of Mr. Leftwich's is calculated to make the jingo Jew glow anew with the reflected achievements of more or less contemporary members of his race.

In a foreword to this anthology, and a brilliant one it is, Mr. Leftwich holds out little hope for the jingo Jew, a phrase I use not in a militaristic sense, but as a convenient label for the type of Jew who has a habit of referring all types of achievement to the Jewish strain in the achiever. For Mr. Leftwich believes that even in Jews non-Jewish influences mingle with the Jewish, non-Jewish blood with Jewish, non-Jewish mentality and morality with Jewish, national characteristics with racial. Let us leave it to others to draw knife-like lines of demarcation between peoples and races.

"You cannot draw your frontiers here or there, and have them stay where you have put them. There is everlastingly a process of shifting going on; what was here today is there tomorrow; the air we exhale, others inhale; out of our bones where they are laid to rest new life springs up; there is unceasing action and reaction."

He suggests a theme contrary to that which the jingo Jew stresses. "Was it Jewish blood," he asks, that made Angelo and Rembrandt the most Jewish artists the world has had, or Milton the most Biblical poet in literature outside the Bible? In brief, a man's work is not drenched with Jewishness because he is a Jew, or a part-Jew, and a man's work is not necessarily non-Jew because he is a Gentile. The Jewish river, as Mr. Leftwich poetically suggests, feeds the universal ocean into which other rivers also have poured their waters. "Must a great river, always as it flows continuing to be a river, suddenly repent of carrying its waters out to sea and turn and flow back to its source? Cannot there be identity in the river and the merging of identity with the sea?"

Mr. Leftwich says we can have both, that the Jew may produce as Jew and that he may produce as citizen of the world. On that assumption it is therefore possible for him to include the work of a greater number of Jews than if the limitation were more stringent; it also justifies the inclusion of many Jews in their non-Jewish aspects, including those whose writings constitute a disguised repentance and apology for the accident of their birth—evaders of racial responsibility the might be called. Explaining several of the disabilities under which he suffered in compiling this work, Mr. Leftwich tells us:

"Not all writers have short stories. . . . Some could not be traced in time. A few were not anxious to be included." Is that, perhaps, why Fannie Hurst is missing from the American section? By the same token, then, it should be cause for surprise that Edna Ferber is represented. The American section, incidentally, is extremely thin and weak, including only Herman Bernstein,

the political Jew; John Cournos, Ludwig Lewisohn, Waldo Frank, the aforementioned Ferber, Thyra Samter Winslow and the decidedly second-rate Anzia Yezierska. Incidentally, the title is unfortunate, for "Yisroel" suggests lamentation and prayer, and there are too many writers whose work suggests rather the boulevard and race evasion.

The names of many of the Jewish writers whose work graces this anthology will come as a great surprise. In the English section, for example, there are W. L. George, Gilbert Frankau and of course G. B. Stern. Leonard Merrick, a superb, if sometimes flashy, short story writer, is missing. Then there are Disraeli, Grace Aguilar, Alfred Sutro, the Zangwill and his brother, Louis, Hannah Berman, Sarah Gertrude Millin, Louis Golding and Cecil Roth.

The German section is richer, meatier, more varied, containing, as it does, work by the great Heine, Nordau, Herzl and, among contemporaries, the late Schnitzler, Jacob Wassermann, Alfred Doebelin, Stefan Zweig, Frank Kafka, Max Brod, Lion Feuchtwanger, Arnold Zweig, Franz Werfel, Ernst Toller and Vicki Baum. For some curious reason, one of the most Jewish of German writers, Neumann, author of that marvelous novel, "Reuben," is not included. The inclusion of Miss Baum surprises, for she is not one of those who is eager to publish her Jewishness.

The Yiddish and Hebrew sections constitute the *raison d'être* for this compilation. They contribute, in less muddled fashion, the racial note which justifies "Yisroel." In the Yiddish section we have a selection from the Memoirs of Gluckel of Hameln; Rabbi Nachman, Seforim, Peretz, Sholem Aleichem, Pinski,

MUSIC

Tonight at the Lewisohn Stadium, the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will present for the first time, in that open-air theatre of music, the Anton Seidl orchestration of the Liszt Spanish Rhapsody; also Borodine's Symphony No. 2 and Wagenaar's Divertiments. Works by Chabrier, Rabaud and Ravel will eke out the program with the stirring March of the Sirdars closing it.

On Monday and Tuesday evening Hans Lange will conduct not only the symphony orchestra but the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company in a program of music from the operas of Wagner—the man in whose music the opera and the symphony are more closely married than in the music of any other composer. On Wednesday evening Leon Barzin will conduct the performance, presenting Mozart's Symphonie in G Minor, and the glorious Fifth of Tchaikowsky. Berezowsky's Fantasia for Two Pianos will give the audience to hear Vera Brodsky and Harold Triggs without benefit of radio.

Reisen, Sholom Asch, Peretz Hirshbein, Bergelson, Fuchs, Singer and Moysheh Oyved. In the Hebrew division, we have Bialik, Schneuer, A. Reubeni, Tschernichovsky and H. Hazaz.

The French contribution is rather thin, including only selections from the work of Tristan Bernard, Andre Spire, Edmond Fleg, Jean-Richard Bloch, Andre Maurois, Benjamin Cremerieux and Joseph Kessel. Vladimir Jabotinsky is in the Russian section, together with An-sky and Babel, while eleven others, in the Dutch and miscellaneous sections, close the volume.

Mr. Leftwich suggests in his introduction the possibility of bringing out a second volume; he has the material for it; all that is lacking are means to make it available to the reading public. As a matter of fact there is a shelf-ful almost in this one book, and too many writers whose essence cannot be communicated in only one story, or sketch. Nevertheless, we are grateful for this token of Mr. Leftwich's abilities as a master of ceremonies of so crowded a stage as is that on which Jewish expression in letters holds forth.

Among the Literati

By GEORGE JOEL

Samuel Harrison is happy. His first novel, "Yonder Lies Jericho," is to be published this month by Appleton-Century. The short, sharp-faced, soft-spoken author takes his authorship with becoming modesty but he can't hide the inner glow of satisfaction. It is best to feel elated before publication. Not because Harrison's book isn't a fine lusty tale of southwest American Jews but books have an annoying way of disappointing an author. This business of writing a book is an exacting one. "Yonder Lies Jericho" was written four distinct times. Twice before a publisher saw it, then the publisher suggested changes which were made. A rejection and suggestions by literary agents, again rewriting and finally acceptance. To those of you who are interested in reading the history of a department store, Harrison's book should prove good entertainment. The author knows that field from personal experience. "Yonder Lies Jericho" is the type of novel about Jews that Gentiles approve.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, who spends his life exposing medical fakes, writes all his things on trains. He travels from one end of the country to the other lecturing and finds the train rides leave him with his only free time. . . . What Dr. Fishbein has done for the medical profession Mr. Harry Hirschman will do for lawyers. He is working on a book to be called "The Law Is a Ass" which will expose the stupidity of our statutes, law makers and litigants. . . .

David Ross, star announcer for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who won the prize for diction last year, was always known as David Rosenthal. He is a poet by instinct and was once a blurb writer in a publishing house. His consuming ambition was to be a Shakespearean actor, but his height, five feet, three inches, was against him. Behind the all concealing microphone he can boom out like a big fellow. He has contributed verse to various class publications. . . .

People are buying books again. It is noticeable even to booksellers who are again able to eat twice a day. . . . Very, very few Gentile publishing houses employ Jews, practically all Jewish publishing houses hire Gentiles. . . . Mortimer Gasner who won a Guggenheim Fellowship for art was painting murals in a Brooklyn church. His goatee has disappeared. . . .

Alfred King, young publisher who has followed in the footsteps of the Furmans who run Macaulay's was not always a King. At one time the family name was Weinberg. Papa King was a successful real estate dealer. . . . There are no successful Jewish writers of western stories. Strangely enough most of the western writers live out in the wide open spaces and believe in the cowboy tradition. . . .

The Jewish and anti-Nazi authors of Germany need no longer worry about publishing problems. A Dutch publisher has signed them all and will bring out their works in Holland. This method is similar to that used by modern Russian authors.

MAGAZINES

The Pagan Impulse in the Revolution

THE RISE of the National Socialists to power in Germany has stimulated the minds of many who have sought to determine how and why such a movement could have gained momentum and completely engulfed a sober nation. Ludwig Lewisohn, writing in the August issue of Harper's, states that the people have become possessed by a demon.

"The demon by which the German people is possessed is no night fear of the Middle Ages," he says. "To say, as has been done, that National-Socialism is a throwback to medievalism is to misunderstand the movement. The demon is the old pagan demon which the Christian Middle Ages sought to exorcise and to drive out forever. German nationalism today is a revolt against Christianity in its broadest as well as in its deepest sense; it is a pagan revolt against the whole of Christian civilization; its dreams, spinning like a dervish, of Nordic armies overrunning the earth, of berserker rage in battle, of the ecstasy of death and blood. To think of the Nazis merely as hoodlums and fools stung into action by hunger and demagogues is gravely to underestimate both the force and the menace of the movement, which has its mad but highly articulate prophets; which has at the core of its inner circle as its ultimate leader, of whom the Hitlers and Goebbels are only vulgar echoes, that extraordinarily gifted poet, Stefan George."

In order to prove that his statement is not as fantastic as it may seem, Mr. Lewisohn points out that "the Catholic Church is profoundly aware of the pagan character of the German revolution and of its symbolical re-crucifixion of Christ. It was not for nothing that the Prince Bishop of Cologne pleaded for the Jews up to the last possible moment; it was not for nothing that the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris commended the persecuted Jews of Germany to the prayers of the faithful of his diocese. These prelates were motivated by no shallow humanitarianism. They protested in the name of human catholicity of the Church against pagan-racist particularism of the Nazis; they protested against the symbolical pagan attack upon the very roots of the Judaeo-Christian ethical and humane tradition."

The recent pronouncements of the Nazi restrictions against the activities of women are the natural consequence of the return of an en-

tire society to a pagan, pre-Christian level. The re-subjection of women, Mr. Lewisohn states, is an undeniable tendency of the Third Reich. Stefan George wrote "Das Weib gebiert das Tier" (Woman Bears But the Beast). Mr. Lewisohn interprets that statement announces "not only the lower, merely physically generative function of woman; it announces equally the repudiation of Christian romantic love with its mutual respect and faithfulness. In actual practice many thousands of the younger National Socialists are in fact substituting love and loyalty toward male-comrades and toward their leaders for the love of woman, who is limited to breeding and caring for the very young. As in Greece (note again the return to paganism) and as among certain very primitive peoples with their "men's houses," this society of heroes and henchmen, of leaders and blindly obedient warriors is to be an exclusively male society."

The question which Mr. Lewisohn tries to answer is how and why did they get that way. His theory is that the Germans are, as a mass, neurotic which prevents them from having fortitude, the fruit of a calm self-esteem, and that neuroticism, coupled with an inferiority complex, has set the wheels of the Nazi revolution in motion.

Most Popular Girl

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

SEATTLE, June 21—Miss Dorothy Franco, 17-year-old high school student, was voted the Seattle Sephardic community's most popular girl at the annual Sephardic Talmud Torah picnic. Nearly 1,000 persons attended the picnic, held in Fortuna Park.

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Activities in City**

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

DETROIT, Mich., July 21—Meyer L. Prentis, chairman of the Recreation Council of the Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit, announces the breaking of ground and the beginning of excavation work for the construction of the new Jewish Center at Hollbrook and Woodward Avenues. The two buildings on the property are to be remodeled, and joined with a lounge, and a combined auditorium and gymnasium is to be built in the rear. The building will provide complete recreational, cultural, and educational facilities for the Detroit Jewish community, and will house the new organization which is to result from the merger of the Jewish Centers Association, now at 31 Melbourne, and the Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 89 Rowena Street. Both organizations are members of the Jewish Welfare Federation, and are participants in the Detroit Community Fund. The money for the venture was raised and specifically earmarked for a Jewish Center in the 1930 Allied Jewish Campaign.

In contrast with the present shabby and inadequate buildings of the two agencies, the new Center will offer modern and complete athletic equipment, comfortable club and class rooms, large recreation quarters, and a kitchen and service pantry connected directly with the gymnasium which will also serve as an auditorium, seating approximately 700 people.

According to the plans, the present entrances will be closed, and a central entrance will lead directly to the lobby and offices, in the new one-story structure, which is to join the two buildings. Lounges for men and women, a large reception hall, and three club rooms will also be found on the first floor.

On the second floor there will be six meeting rooms, and a fair sized assembly hall. Above these will be a third floor, with five more meeting rooms. Game rooms will occupy the well-lighted and ventilated basement. All activities for the younger groups will be centered in one portion of the building. In the adjoining space there will be room for a standard basketball and tennis court, and a large playground.

The committee in control of the new Center consists of Meyer L. Prentis, chairman; Mrs. Regene Freund Cohane, Mrs. Joseph H. Ehrlich, Mrs. Samuel R. Glogower, Henry Meyers, Nate S. Shapiro, Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, and Kurt Peiser, secretary. This committee will have interim control, with full power to act, until such time as a new board of directors shall be elected. Jesse F. Hirschman is chairman of the building committee. Albert Kahn is the architect; Miss Ella Vera Feldman, director of the Y.W.H.A., will be acting director. It is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy by October first.

Rabbi Samuel Horowitz's Tisha B'Av Elegies Issued

"Elegies for the Eve of the Ninth Av," the rendition of the "Kinoh" in English for the first time, has been published by Rabbi Samuel Horowitz, of Temple Beth El, Sunbury, Vt. The book, distributed by the Bloch Publishing Co., and the Hebrew Publishing Co., carries an introduction by the Rabbi in which he urges that Tisha B'Av be, to the modern generation, a day in which the conscience of the world be aroused to rectify the injustices inflicted upon our people since the Destruction of Jerusalem, and that there be a greater display of interest toward the development of the Jewish National Home by the American Jews.

Activities of the American Jewish Woman; In Social, Religious, Communal Aspects

Information intended for use in this department, including announcements of meetings and other events, should be sent to the Editor of the Jewish Daily Bulletin as far in advance of publication as possible.

"The School of the Jewish Woman," the first women's institute of adult Jewish education, will open October 16, under the auspices of the New York chapter of Hadassah. The school will offer courses in Hebrew, Bible, Jewish History, History of Zionism and lectures on pertinent topics.

Registration and tuition will be free, but it is expected that those who are able to do so will make a voluntary contribution of one dollar or more for a course, in order to defray the administrative expenses. The classes will be held at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, 2 West 70th Street, New York City.

The School of the Jewish Woman will be under the direction of Dr. Trude Weiss Rosmarin, well-known scholar and author. Mrs. S. H. Hartley will be the Registrar. Among those who will serve on the Board of Academic Advisors for the school are: Dr. Nina H. Adlerblum, Dr. S. Benderby, Mrs. Lea L. Golob, Mrs. Emanuel Halpern, Dr. George Alexander Kohut, Rabbi Arthur Neulander, Dr. David de Sola Pool, Dr. Aaron Rosmarin, Dr. Shalom Spiegel, Prof. Chaim Tschernowitz and Dr. Stephen S. Wise.

The administrative committee, which is headed by Mrs. Israel B. Brodie, consists of representatives of Hadassah and other Jewish women's organizations. Among those serving on the committee are: Mrs. Frank Cohen, Mrs. I. Oslagow, Mrs. Gabriel Hamburger, Mrs. A. W. Schiffer, Mrs. Bernard Sherris, Mrs. Max Slavin, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Fred Siegel and Mrs. Simon J. Winer.

Registration for the courses will begin on September 10 at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East 85th Street, New York City.

The Women's League for Palestine, which erected the Beth Hach-

lutsoth in Palestine for the welfare of working women, reports that a class in weaving was recently organized by Mr. and Mrs. S. Bardin. Many of the colonies have sent representatives to attend the class in order to equip them to teach weaving to their associates. The League has also provided a Day Nursery for the children of working mothers in Tel Aviv. One thousand dollars has already been sent for the purpose and additional funds will be forwarded as needed. The organization wishes to announce the gift of a piano from Steinway and Sons which was shipped to Palestine on the first of July.

Jewish women's organizations actively participated in the International Congress of Women, held at Chicago which closed yesterday. Among the organizations which were represented at the Congress were The Women's League of the United Synagogue of America, Hadassah, Women's Branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, National Council of Jewish Women and the National Jewish Women's Organizations.

Tribute was paid Estelle M. Sternberger, first vice-president of the National Council of Women of the United States, at the International Congress of Women by Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the National Council, who announced the publication of "Angels and Amazons, A Hundred Years of American Women," saying:

"In presenting the inspiring story of the struggles and triumphs of the feminine vanguard who have blazed new trails for those who march in their footsteps, the National Council of Women of the United States acknowledges with sincere appreciation its indebtedness to Estelle M. Sternberger who suggested that this book be written."

The development of organizations among Jewish women is described in "Angels and Amazons". The book was written by Inez Haynes Irwin, noted American author.

Mrs. Samuel D. Friedman, president of Palestine Lighthouse, held a luncheon at her home last week to plan organization activities for the coming season.

How To Become Storm Trooper Told by Jew Who Did-for a Night

How to become a Storm Trooper in Germany has been described by a young German-Jewish student, now a refugee in the United States, who risked his life in making the experiment. He is, in appearance, so tall and blond and generally Nordic-looking that the risk, in his case, was somewhat minimized. His description of what takes place, with names of course deleted, lends authenticity to the belief that the young Storm Troopers are psychologically similar to members of the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations which have risen and fallen in the past in this country. His description follows:

One day the idea struck me: why not go and see for myself what procedure one has to undergo to become a member of the Hitler Storm Troops?

Promptly that evening I went to a tavern where the Nazis of that borough of the city had established their headquarters.

"Heil, Hitler!" several young men saluted with raised arms as I entered the place.

I responded in like fashion and sat down on a chair in the group. I ordered a stein of beer.

Asked if I had lately moved to this section of the town and if I would like to become a member of the Storm Troops, I answered "Yes."

Then the fellows sitting next to me lifted their steins of beer, shouting: "Heil!" and talk soon drifted

around to beer itself, and women and song.

Some of the men then advised me what I would have to answer when the district leader asked me questions.

The district leader, announced by a guard from without, entered the room at about 8.30 p.m. Everybody sprang to military attention; heels clicked; arms were raised and the usual salute was extended.

He had glanced over the assembled group of young men and had noticed me. He asked: "Are you new?"

Some of the boys pushed me in the back to remind me to stand in proper military fashion, as I had relaxed somewhat. I did; I drew myself up and answered: "Yes."

"Why did you come here?" was the next question.

"To become a member of this Storm Trooper group," I replied.

"What are our aims?"

Previously some of the fellows had told me the answers to be given to his questions.

"To unify the German nation, to break the shame-treaty of Versailles, to drive the Jews out, to save Germany from Communism!"

"Well," said the district leader, "what newspapers do you read?"

"The ——" I told him.

He looked at me suspiciously and said: "Young man, this is not the daily newspaper you should read. You must read the ——" He glared at me imperiously. "And what is

our motto?" he bellowed as an afterthought.

"The interest of the community goes before self-interest!"

"Can you buy a uniform soon?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right. Sit down."

Some routine business was dispatched, and a half hour later the district leader left. My comrades congratulated me and everybody was glad that I had followed their instructions in answering the questions, for it has happened before that some fellows have answered truthfully what was in their minds and were therefore refused admittance. For if we told the truth we would state that we wanted to join the Nazis because we hoped it would get us a job.

With the district leader gone, the beer drinking was resumed. I was told to report the next day at the — School, this district's military training barracks.

I never did.

Arab Nationalist Youth Organizes Sports Groups; Will Present Antariads

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

JERUSALEM, July 6—The Arab Nationalist Youth organization has decided to create an active sports group which will hold "Antariads" from time to time. Antariads are similar to the Olympiads and to the Maccabiads held by Jewish sportsmen, being named in honor of Antar, an Arabian hero of the pre-Islamic period.

Rabbi Silberfeld Named Forest Camps' Chaplain

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

NEWARK, N. J., July 21—Rabbi Julius Silberfeld, spiritual leader of Temple B'nai Abraham, largest Conservative house of worship in the state, and president of the New Jersey Zionist Region, has been named chaplain of all reforestation camps in this state and several in New York State.

Hitler Regime Hit By Western Clerics

Pacific Coast Clergymen Deplore Present Anti-Semitic Activity in Germany

(J.D.B. Special Correspondence)

SEATTLE, July 21.—Leading clergymen from all parts of the Pacific Coast, delegates to the Pacific Coast Theological Conference held in Seattle, today were on record as deploring widespread anti-Semitism in Germany under the Hitler regime.

The expression of sympathy for Jewish victims of Hitler persecution came at the closing of the Conference from the Rev. Hugh M. Rac, Vancouver, B.C., of the United Church of Canada, who declared:

"Although the Conference affords no opportunity for formal resolutions, I may say that the Christian conscience of our people has been stung to the quick with the recitation of incidents of the oppression of the Jewish section of Germany's population. It is our hope that such a deplorable condition will be short lived. When we consider what the world owes to the Jewish people of the past for their cultural contribution and as we now recognize their present capacity to serve humanity in the newer and nearer relationships of all peoples, sorrow and resentment stirs our hearts."

Rev. Rac's denunciation of Hitler anti-Jewish tactics came after a paper on Judaism was read by Rabbi Ben-Zion Bokser, Vancouver, spiritual leader and only Conservative rabbi in Western Canada.

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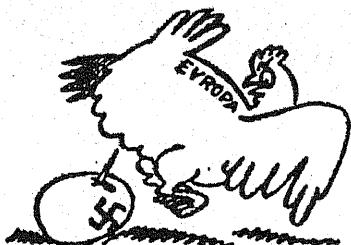
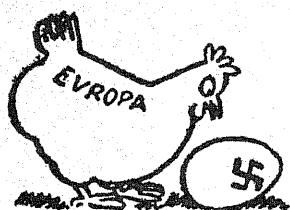
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THE HISTORY OF AN EGG AND THE HEN THAT LAID IT



Palestine Endangered By Non-Jewish Spirit

(Continued from Page 5)

(God forbid) Judaism is on the decline if Zionism will not return to the Jewish Torah and to Jewish traditions.

Partnership a Failure

The third set of problems before the Congress includes the rebuilding of the Zionist organization. The partnership made between non-Zionists, the Jewish Agency, is unfortunately a failure, and is not only not helpful but in many respects a hindrance.

Some way must be found to give the proper authority to the Jews who wish to help build Palestine from the philanthropic point of view. But mutual activity, the half-and-half participation of two separate elements such as political independence and philanthropic good-nature, cannot succeed. In the Zionist ranks, too, a new spirit must be created. The responsibility for the development of Palestine must rest on all the parties in Zionism, irrespective of the fact that some are more capable of securing votes among the Jewish people than others. The coalition which is desirable for the future leadership must certainly consist of the most able individuals, but that is not enough. A mutually acceptable unified program of activities must be found which shall make possible cooperative work.

Palestine as Our Land; Not Ward of Britain

(Continued from Page 5)

pend upon the good will of a man, however fine, who in order to live up to the needs of the great influx, would have to multiply his present "magnanimity" twelve or fifteen fold!

The planning of mass immigration assumes an entirely different aspect, however, if it is based upon an inalienable right and the will of a people and not on the mere good will of a man. In other words, when immigration ceases to be tapping, and at times futile tapping at a bolted door, and becomes repatriation and when it is thus officially formulated and fearlessly proclaimed to the whole world, a basis has been created, a foundation laid, upon which it is logically, morally and legally possible to build the structure of mass transplantation. To repatriate means to be re-established in one's own country. That is something the world at large will understand and sympathize with, particularly since Hitler's advent has made the Jewish problem acutely international. For that there is the Greek and other precedents. But at present Palestine is not technically our own country. Our legal status with regard to it is as follows: A mandate with ambiguous terms limited by Churchill's white paper in 1922, all but completely annihilated by Passfield's "white" paper in 1930 and somewhat modified by Prime Minister MacDonald's letter, which may be interpreted for or against us in accordance with the whims and needs of the Mandatory Power.

From the time of the imposition of these limitations no Zionist Congress has had the courage to reject them and to lay claim to Palestine as the Land of Israel, our country, that is, a uni-national state, in which of course, no other people's rights shall be prejudiced. This courage the eighteenth Congress must gather up and rectify the grievous error of its last two predecessors.

Meaning of "National Home"

Zionism once again must be proclaimed what Dr. Herzl proclaimed

it to be—a Jewish Commonwealth on both sides of the Jordan. That is what Lord Balfour originally meant by his "national home" and that is how Lord Cecil has construed it time and again. Hence Congress will have to couple any comprehensive Jewish repatriation plan with an official acceptance of Lord Cecil's construction of the term "national home." The endorsement of such a resolution by all the Zionist factions would naturally indicate a radical change in attitude toward Zionism and would facilitate cooperation and coordination by all factions within the Zionist movement and possibly bring about a United Zionist front before the Mandatory.

The flotation of a national or international loan for the gigantic project would then also enter the realm of attainable realities. Loans, particularly large loans of many millions of dollars, must be amply guaranteed. History, since the days of Dr. Theodor Herzl, contains sufficient proof to the effect that wealthy individual Jews will not furnish such a guarantee. We, however, need not look to them for it. Our national wealth in Eretz Israel is more than sufficient to guarantee the loan, provided the powers of the Jewish Agency or the Vaad Leumi (National Council) are broadened to include a limited authority to levy taxation on the Jewish community in Palestine. Then a guaranteed, interest-bearing bond issue ceases to be a chimera. What was possible for Tel Aviv on a small scale is possible for Eretz Israel on a large scale.

State builders may reasonably expect the Mandatory to grant this privilege; cultural centrist, hardly. State builders also must include in their repatriate project a demand for a radical reorganization of the Palestine Administration and security forces so that Jews are represented in them in numbers fully commensurate with the magnitude of the project and the requirements of peace and tranquility, without which the successful realization of the project is unthinkable.

Thus the main issue confronting the Zionist Congress is closely interlinked with a number of other issues, the solution of which lies largely in the hands of the Mandatory Power.

Will the latter be influenced by a clearly formulated and courageously declared policy along the lines indicated? Will a change of attitude by the Congress toward Zionism bring about a change of attitude by the Mandatory toward Zionism? It would be too optimistic to answer unqualifiedly in the affirmative. The recent publication of the anti-Zionist French Report and the persistent rumors of an impending Legislative Assembly do not encourage such optimism. However, the writer is inclined to believe that it is reasonable to expect a change for the better.

Firm, Definite, Dignified Stand

Firstly, let us remember that the vague, vacillating policy of the Congresses and our official leaders must be held at least partly responsible for these reports and rumors. The firm, definite and more dignified course has not as yet been tried. The one time, when we did assume a vigorous stand—immediately after the publication of the Passfield white paper—we won something, the MacDonald letter. Secondly, Great Britain has been exceedingly sympathetic to us in our struggle with Hitler. Her motives perhaps are not purely altruistic. She may gain trade at the expense of Germany. She deserves it and is welcome to it. The gain of trade through us may perhaps soften her heart, as the gain of the support of propaganda during the war softened her heart, and at the time resulted in a Jewish Legion and in the Balfour declaration. At-

ter all, as far as the attitude toward the Jewish national home is concerned, there are two distinct factions in England and there is no reason why the one sympathetic to us might not prevail.

In the event, however, that the present attitude of Great Britain is persisted in, the Congress must provide for a course of international action through petitions to all the signatories of the mandate and mass demonstrations. Most of the world sees our problem today through distorted mirrors. Our petition of enlightenment would present our problem in its true light. It would indicate to many nations their interest in seeing it solved through State Zionism. A verdict in our favor would inevitably result and Great Britain would eventually accept the verdict.

This is the prime issue of the Congress. Party differences must be composed and subordinated to it, however difficult that may be to achieve. The parties must remember that they exist for the Jewish people and not the Jewish people for them. Such of them as do not, have no place in Zionism.

No New Issue, Only an Old One, Intensified

(Continued from Page 5)

time; and I shall oppose any leadership which by reason of its character, its bad economics, its vacillation of purpose or its ultimate objective of a cultural restricted ghetto in Palestine, would accomplish the same results.

Jews Attached to the Soil

Of course, the Congress must adopt controlling principles which work for a sound economy in Palestine, for a balanced economy with the maximum amount of available soil in Jewish hands and the maximum number of Jews attached to the soil. Of course, also, we all dream of an ultimate society which will afford social justice to all the inhabitants of the land, which will be a prototype to be emulated in the future throughout the world. Our prophets who thundered to the people of these things in ancient days did not speak in vain. Those of little faith today express their fears that Palestine will be over-ridden by Jewish undesirables; and they would limit newcomers to a particular mold. They would have a cultural centre, a picked few, and in result another ghetto.

They prate of cultural and spiritual values, as if such things were the monopoly of a special type of Jews. The trouble with them is that they forget that the true fruition of such values can only come with and on the basis of a large Jewish population. Without such a real National Home, nothing will result; with it, all may evolve. Cultural and spiritual values will inevitably come, nay, are even now being engendered. Palestine will solve its own future destiny. The Yishuv will work out its own form of society. We cannot do it from without. The normal Jew, who comes to Palestine, and who breathes its air, must sooner or later be permeated with the ideals of the movement, which first of all demands a Jewish National Home. On that score I have no doubts.

17th Congress as Model

One short way to put the issues to come before the Congress is: Will the 18th Congress maintain the advances made by the 17th Congress?

At the 17th Congress in Basle in 1931, the movement stood up. It held up its head. It shook off the attitude of former years that said all was well, that only small achievements are possible, that we are grateful for what little we get. The

17th Congress took a dignified yet firm stand with reference to the Government administration in Palestine, and to the Mandatory power. It spoke of Transjordan. The movement took an upright position with reference to itself. For years prior to the 17th Congress, the movement internally had gone downward. Progress in Palestine had been beset with difficulties. Rights under the mandate were being cut down, and the leaders yielded acquiescence.

Practically no attention was devoted to economic entrenchment. The 17th Zionist Congress broke with this past, and gave impulse to the determination to go forward. Resolutions were recently adopted by the Z.O.A. Administration and by the Z.O.A. Chicago Convention, particularly with reference to immigration certificates, to the Legislative Council, to the threatened income tax, to employment on public works, to the use of Government funds for health and education, taxes, allocation of the proceeds of any new loan, and especially Transjordan; and from these resolutions, it appears that the spirit of the Seventeenth Congress, as largely and effectively implemented by the Agency Executive in the past two years will carry forward.

Lesson of the 17th

The 17th Congress also took a significant step in relation to the economic program. It faced realities. The desire rapidly to increase Jewish immigration and the absorptive capacity of Palestine led to consideration of concrete ways and means. The genuine opportunities for large, sound economic development began to be appreciated. Obviously, the most potent means of acceleration of immigration was to afford to individual Jews, with private capital the information and facilities which would permit them to engage in the upbuilding.

I do not for a moment imply that the increase in Jewish population in the last two years is altogether due to the resolutions of the 17th Congress on the economic program and to the encouragement of private initiative resultant therefrom, nor do I imply that the great increase in bank deposits, in exports, in Government surplus, and that the absence of unemployment in Palestine are altogether due to the efficient attention of the member of the Agency Executive who had the responsibility to carry out such resolutions. I think it beyond dispute, however, that it is the duty of the forthcoming Congress to take note of the economic progress of the past two years, and to charge the incoming executive with instructions for facilitating this vital means of securing the Jewish National Home.

Demands of Labor To Congress Outlined

(Continued from Page 5)

to insure for the people ground in the plantation area as well as in Huleh, Beth Sham, Negeb, both sides of the Jordan, etc.

Set Up Foundation Fund

8. A foundation fund for an internal Jewish national loan must be established, at the same time preserving and strengthening the income of the Keren Hayesod. The foundation fund should come from the unification of funds of relief agencies, the Agency, colonization funds and various funds for establishing German and other Jews. On the basis of the foundation fund, bonds for the national loan should be issued.

9. With the aid of the various funds the coalition must strengthen the immigration of pioneer (chalutz) workers, create a liquidation bank

with divisions in the emigration countries, to help liquidate the property of Jews emigrating to Palestine; build migration-cooperatives for the middle-class for the purpose of concentrating capital funds and regulating the migration of family members in accordance with their potentialities for work and their usefulness to the economics and industries which will be built by cooperatives; help those labor elements in Palestine and in other countries which have small means to settle in Palestine by means of small savings, as was done last year by the Histadruth (Nir Society).

On International Ground

10. In the political field the Congress must make concrete the constructive program for relations with the Arabs, with England and with the League of Nations adopted by the previous, the 17th, Congress. (Ways and means of securing the peaceful cooperation of the Arabs, local democratic home-rule in Palestine, facilitation of land-buying, strengthening of protective forces, agrarian reforms and the political status of the land).

11. It is high time to gather together all the creative forces. The partners in the Jewish Agency now have an opportunity to show their readiness to extend the Agency foundations, as well as to create financial and political prerequisites for the national loan. The Congress must, in my opinion, adopt this method also with respect to the widening and the strengthening of our work, of attracting, and not repelling, friends who wish to build, irrespective of their numbers and political convictions.

12. It is clear that there can be no coalition for labor with elements which introduce into Zionism principles of strike-breaking and terror, which combat national funds, and which undermine the sovereignty of the Zionist organization and the morale of Zionism as a liberation movement.

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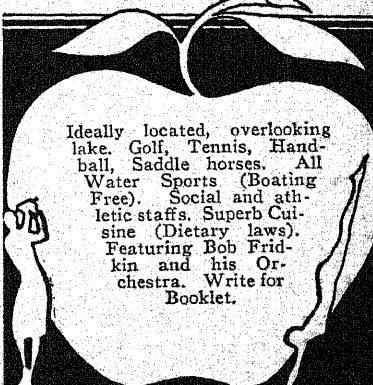
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Urge Bar on German At Zionist Congress

Poles Ask Hebrew Be Used Instead, at Sessions to Be Held in Prague

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, July 21—A demand to Hebraize the World Zionist Congress which will be held in Prague next month was cabled last night by the Central Zionist Committee in Poland to the Zionist Executive in London. The cable also urged that the Congress bulletins be issued in Hebrew and pointed out that it is high time that the use of German be eliminated by the Congress, especially in view of the Hitler Jewish policies current in Germany.

Sessions of the World Zionist Congress and Congress publications have customarily used the German language.

Jewish Writers Unite To War on Fascism, Aid Industrial Furriers

A body which shall work for a united move against Fascism, for the protection of the Industrial Furriers Union and for similar activities was organized last night at a meeting held at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street. The meeting was called by the Proletarian (Jewish Proletarian Writers' Organization), which issued private invitations and press notices to Jewish writers and cultural workers. A. Raboy was chairman of the meeting.

A provisional committee was chosen to work out plans for future work and issue invitations to a second conference.

German Evangelicals Will Not Reject Jews

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)
BERLIN, July 13—The Aryan clause will not be introduced into reorganized Evangelical Church, it is semi-officially announced today, and people who are of Jewish origin, and belong to the Church, will therefore not be expelled. This decision has been taken because the Evangelical Church is not a State Church, it is explained in the announcement.

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672 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N. Y.

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Histadruth Asks Jewish Labor Share in Projects

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
JERUSALEM, July 21—The Histadruth, Zionist labor organization, cabled British trades unions today asking for their support of the demand for a share for Jewish workers of the labor involved in the public works program which is to be carried out through the proposed two million-pound loan for Palestine. The British workers were also asked to support the demand for fair wages for laborers on the various projects involved.

Laborites Hold Lead In Zionist Elections

(Continued from Page 1)
Shekolim, said Mr. Margulies, had already been forwarded to the Congress officials.

Officials of the Zionist Organization expressed themselves as being keenly disappointed at the very small vote registered by the Hadassah members. It was stated that the total of the Hadassah votes in favor of ticket number one would not exceed five per cent of the total registered.

Insinuations that irregularities were committed in the voting were received by the Shekolim board from several points throughout the United States. In New York it was claimed that the Revisionists voted in groups of ten and went by automobile to many polling places repeating their votes. In one case where they were challenged by the election officials, the whole group ran from the hall and were not seen again.

From Baltimore the Shekolim board received many letters protesting irregularities allegedly committed by the Mizrahi. Among the letters was one from Harry T. Kellman, chairman of the Baltimore Zionist District, and another from Dr. Louis L. Kaplan, Baltimore member of the election board. Both letters charged that the Baltimore Mizrahi gave away Shekolim free in the synagogues, and that at the Shaarei Zion synagogue, no one was allowed to vote any ticket but the Mizrahi. Those who protested were forcibly ejected.

In Milwaukee where due to some confusion, the General Zionists had no Shekolim, it was reported they refused to call or participate in the election, the Laborites therefore certified their own 260 votes as the result of the election.

LONDON, July 21—Six General Zionists, two Laborites and one Mizrahi delegate will represent British Zionism at the eighteenth World Zionist Congress at Prague next month, according to the final election results revealed today. The Revisionist group failed to obtain representation.

Scotland Yard Watching Hitlerite Spies in London

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)
LONDON, July 13—The Daily Herald has said that the British Secret Service has learned of the Nazi scheme to place German secret police agents in various capitals of the world, including London.

The activities of prominent Nazis in England are being closely watched and one recent arrival has been shadowed by a member of the Special Branch, the Herald stated.

It has been established that this visitor has been in communication with a Nazi secret service with headquarters in London, the Herald declared.

Streicher Barely Escapes Assassination, Is Reported

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, July 13—According to the Daily Herald, Herr Julius Streicher, the fanatical Nazi anti-Jewish leader and organizer of the abortive boycott of last April, has just escaped assassination.

The news leaked out in Munich, it is stated. The Storm Troopers got to know of the plot but in spite of their precautions a volley of shots was fired at Herr Streicher's car as he was motoring from Bamberg to Nuremberg on Monday night. The would-be assassins escaped under cover of darkness.

Tel Aviv Plans Park In Levant Fair Ground

Committee of Specialists Will Supervise Layout of Pavilion

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)

TEL AVIV, July 10—A large park is to be laid out in the new Levant Fair Grounds here which, together with the improved bathing beach will provide Tel Aviv with recreation grounds long needed by the city. The vicinity of the sea and certain natural features of the site provide difficulties in the laying out and developing of this park, which will follow the lines of the Riviera gardens. After consultation with experts including Asaph Grasovsky, Senior Horticultural Officer, Government of Palestine; Amihud Grasovsky, Senior Forest Officer, Government of Palestine, and Mr. Zemal, newly appointed principal of the Kadoorie School, it has been decided to set up a committee of specialists to supervise all the arrangements in connection with the laying out of the park.

Technical problems connected with the construction of permanent fair buildings were discussed at a meeting held recently at the Tel Aviv municipality, held under the chairmanship of J. Shiffman, municipal engineer. Plans for the technical organization, building systems, and materials were among the subjects discussed. It was pointed out that materials to be used should be as far as possible sound-proof in order to ensure protection within the pavilions from the noise, inevitable with the traffic movement of large numbers of people in the Fair Grounds, and that at the same time, precautions should be taken that the pavilions should be adequately ventilated.

Particular problems are presented in the construction of the pavilion which will be at the same time the largest auditorium and theatre in Tel Aviv. This pavilion is to be used in period between exhibitions as a theatre and for the holding of conventions, and large assemblies. The main pavilion will be constructed on the shore and will also serve as a Kurhaus or Casino in connection with the plans for the development of the seashore as a modern bathing beach. The general development plan for the entire area is being prepared by R. Kauffmann, well-known town-planner.

Packed Court Hears Clues Linking Stavsky

(Continued from Page 1)

Turgeman Hotel, where Stavsky spent the night of the murder, went into the witness box to describe both places. He told the court that the Turgeman Hotel has one door which could easily be opened or locked with a tool instead of a key, and also that the hotel could be departed from via the balcony without disturbing anyone or without arousing the least notice.

The next man to give evidence was Dr. Alotin, of Hadassah Hospital, who described the unsuccessful operation to save Dr. Arlosoroff's life, and the ensuing post mortem examination.

Bullet Produced

Shitrit caused a sensation in court when he produced the bullet with which Dr. Arlosoroff was slain to be put into evidence. Dr. Alotin, replying to a question by Magistrate Bodilly as to whether Dr. Arlosoroff might have been saved if he had been given different medical treatment, replied in the negative.

The next witness for the prosecution, Aba Cohen, went into the witness box to give evidence that he lives near a wooden path near where, he said, the murderers escaped. He said he heard two men running. When they reached an asphalt road, he said, they stopped. Immediately thereafter, Cohen stated, he heard an automobile start and saw it move in the direction of town. Five minutes later, Cohen said, a motorcycle coming from town arrived at the same spot on the asphalt road, sig-

nalled two or three times, and then turned around and headed back. Ibrahim Irgayeg, Bedouin police tracker, took the stand to describe how he examined the tracks near the site of the murder on the night Dr. Arlosoroff was slain. Later, he said, he identified Stavsky's footprints as belonging to one of the accomplices of the murder—the big man.

Changes in His Shoe

When Stavsky's shoes were produced in the courtroom to be put into evidence as an exhibit Stavsky, who had been quietly standing in the "accused box" in the rear of the courtroom, exclaimed: "I notice changes in one of the shoes!"

Irgayeg admitted he saw Stavsky the day before June 20, when Stavsky was brought to prison for identification as suspects were paraded before Mrs. Arlosoroff.

At this point Magistrate Bodilly adjourned the examination until August 3, at which time the police will bring further witnesses to court.

Before the court closed, however, Yehuda Minz, 19-year-old member of the Brith Trumpeldor, Revisionist youth group, was brought before Magistrate Bodilly by the police, who asked that he be remanded into their custody for another week. The police argued that Mrs. Arlosoroff had not yet identified Minz as an accomplice to the murder, but had said she saw him on the seashore running away immediately after the murder.

Case Against Minz

Moishe Weizer went into the witness box to give evidence that he was one of the men who carried Dr. Arlosoroff's wounded body to town. He said he saw Minz running by. The latter did not offer to help carry Dr. Arlosoroff, he testified. This, he said, aroused his suspicion and he reported the incident to the police.

Magistrate Bodilly, in granting the remand, said the case against Minz was weak, but that he did not wish

to handicap the police investigation. Lawyers for the arrested men are Mr. Spindel, connected with the Polish Consulate, and Mr. Kaiserman, engaged by the Revisionists. At this stage of the proceedings, according to British law, they were not entitled to participate in the court questioning.

Dr. Arlosoroff, a member of the political department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and one of the most brilliant leaders in the Zionist movement, was shot and killed on the night of June 16 as he was strolling with his wife along the Tel Aviv seashore.

Five minutes before the assassination occurred, Mrs. Arlosoroff had warned her husband that they were being followed. At eleven o'clock, two strangers confronted the couple and asked Dr. Arlosoroff the time. His answer was the signal for the firing of a revolver by one of the two men, who immediately fled.

Stavsky, who is identified with the extreme Revisionist group, was arrested on June 19 and is said to have been identified as one of the assassins by Mrs. Arlosoroff. He arrived in Palestine from Poland about three months before the crime was committed. He has denied any connection with the murder.

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New York 122 East 42nd Street Berlin Eisenbahnstrasse 6
London Ludgate House, Fleet Street Warsaw Ulica Aleje Jerozolimski Nr. 18
Paris 9 Bis, Rue Vineuse Jerusalem Hasolei Bldg.

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EDITORIALS

Guest Editorial

HERZL'S MONUMENT

By Jacob de Haas

The last time I discussed in detail the removal of the remains of Theodor Herzl to Palestine, was with his son Hans, now deceased. Since then the problem has been presented to me annually. This year the question comes with more insistence owing to the attempt to create sentiment for the erection of a national memorial to the immortal leader in Haifa, in which he laid the scene of his "Altneuland." Haifa would have the privilege; Jerusalem is the logical claimant; Tel Aviv has aspirations. All three places appeal to me. Yet two other places in Palestine have prior claims to serve as the last resting place of "a good son of his people," Modin and Masada. Herzl was in keen sympathy with those Maccabean state-builders of long ago. It was the offer, by the Kadimah of Vienna, to provide "a thousand of Masada" that stirred him to great activity when he first dreamed aloud of his Jewish State.

That his bones, and those of his father, should finally rest in Palestine was Herzl's wish—because he desired to live there as the pioneer builder of the new active life that he visioned for his people. The tradition bearers, there are still six alive of the inner group of 1896, Bodenheimer, de Haas, Kann, Kremenetzky, Shalit, Schnirrer and York Steiner cherish the Herzl motivation to action. To us the interment of Herzl in Palestine would imply an accomplishment that goes beyond the present status of the Homeland. As with the historic burial of the remains of Joseph in Eretz Israel, so the union of Herzl with Zion would be the seal of achievement. Christopher Wren wrote his own epitaph in St. Paul's Cathedral: "Look around you, this is my monument." So we envisage Palestine as Herzl's monument.

Today there is however a drive of events that bespeaks Herzlian Zionism, the Herzl attitude and viewpoint of Jewish life, the Herzl response of action to circumstance. The destruction of German Jewry is the event; the response Palestine, and only Palestine, can make. This is a conjunction that justifies the symbolism involved in the transfer of Herzl from the Wahring cemetery to some spot in Palestine.

Time too presses those who stood in that breach, shoulder to shoulder with Herzl. We are persuadable. But the implication is the organization of a vast pilgrimage, from "the four corners of the earth," a course representing all the generations of Zionists that have mustered for the cause since 1896. Joseph remained unburied in Palestine till thirty years had lapsed after the crossing of the Jordan. If Zionists are prepared to wend their way with us to Zion, a nation of pall bearers in 1934, next Tammuz 20, thirty years after his demise, would

be a fitting date for uniting Theodor Herzl with the land of his aspiration, settled by a people fulfilling his concept of a free rounded-out Jewish life.

Resolved . . .

"Resolved, That boycotting of German goods, products and shipping throughout the civilized world is the only effective weapon for world Jewry and humanity by way of defense and protection of Jewish rights, property and dignity in Germany.

"And that we reaffirm the decision heretofore reached, and now actively on the way in the form of independent action by Jews or non-Jews, to continue and internationally organize and prosecute throughout the world the boycott heretofore instituted and now in existence in the various countries represented by the delegates here assembled and in other countries not so represented."

This is the substance of resolutions passed at Amsterdam by thirty delegates representing sixteen countries.

An organized boycott against the goods of a nation is a last resource. There are many Jews who believe that the time has not yet come to enforce it and others that it is so double-edged and treacherous a weapon that it hurts him more who wields it than him against whom it is wielded.

It is absurd to believe that the Nazis will relent in their program against the Jews if no boycott against Germany goes into effect. Or if a half-hearted boycott is in operation. The question is: Has world Jewry the strength not only to declare but to maintain a world boycott against Germany, for the operation of a boycott involves the possibility of reaction against the boycotters. So far, it would seem, the argument is all on the side of the boycotters: they have affected the export trade of Germany. If the boycott serves no other purpose, it should serve the important one of informing world Jewry how strong it is. World Jewry may have to take this hazardous step if only to discover how strong it is and what endurance it has in time of crisis, or, on the contrary, how weak it may be. If it is strong and can prove its strength, the calling off of the boycott will be a testimony of the mercy of the strong and not of the timidity of the weak. Hitler must have the difference between the two attitudes sharply differentiated.

Colonel Edward Emerson, of the Friends of Germany, is in tough luck. He tags celebrities, hoping to induce them to play with him and then finds them anything but willing. Col. Emerson had put on his letter-heads the names of such honorary members as Col. William Donovan, Robert Morss Lovett and George B. McClellan, formerly Mayor of New York. Which was such news to them that they politely requested Col. Emerson to take their names off

HITLER IDENTIFIES HIMSELF

"THE STATE?
I AM THE STATE!"



—Specially drawn for The Jewish Daily Bulletin by Carl Rose

GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

The Unfairness of It

The professions of law, of teaching in the universities, of medicine and the rest are open to all citizens of the Reich, most of them by competitive examination, and when that has been passed by the ability which each may show in his particular line, the man who has had the ability to pass that examination was free to advance and make a good income in the profession to which he had gained an entry. All of a sudden, without notice, these men have been debarred from earning their livelihood. What plea can possibly be urged for injustice of that kind and of that degree?

I have a number of Jewish friends, and without mentioning them by name I may allude to one, who is high in the academic world, a very great scholar, to another who is a deservedly respected professor of art also in a university, to half a dozen who are good writers, including one first-rate literary critic, to a dental surgeon (the best I have ever come across) and so on: there are among them painters, actors, singers, musicians of the highest talent, and first-rate mathematicians.

Each of these men by his abilities has come to occupy the position

his blessed honorary membership list, pronto.

British Labor's manifesto for a boycott of all German goods is to be welcomed by all enemies of Nazi terrorism as, at least, an expression, on non-racial lines, of an anti-Fascist attitude, whatever we may happen to think or feel of the wisdom or the final efficacy of a boycott on the goods of a nation to enforce good behavior on the governors of that nation.

which he holds, has founded a good home and is earning a good income, which he deserves to earn. How could I condone a policy which would condemn all these men at a moment's notice to lose what they have thus acquired? How can I call it anything but an abominable and barefaced robbery? Yet that is what has happened over the water, and that is what we are asked to agree with and excuse. To me it is incomprehensible.

What excuse is it to say that in such and such a profession such and such a majority was Jewish? The Jews attained their position in that profession in open competition; everybody knew that they were Jews; they worked under the handicap of their unpopularity. I should have thought that the proposition was elementary; when a profession is thrown open to such and such candidates, when they pass the required tests, when they advance in their careers after passing these tests, what possible right can you have to go back on your word and deprive them of that which you have promised them by the social contract into which you have entered?—Hilaire Belloc, in America.

The Congress Machinery

Devised as it originally was for quite different purposes, the antiquated machinery of the Congress is singularly ill adapted for disposing of the host of practical problems which the post-War years have brought with them. It is to be hoped that on this occasion an effort will be made to pave the way for intelligent decisions by preliminary conversations of a more business-like character than the somewhat hectic atmosphere of the Congress usually permits. On the other hand, there are certain functions which only a fully representative

Congress can perform. The Congress is incapable of laying down a detailed programme for two years ahead; but what it can do, and what no other body can effectively do in its place, is to select the leaders of the Movement, to arm them with unquestionable authority, and to indicate the general nature of the policies to which they will be expected to give effect. The crucial problem is, as it has always been, that of leadership. The last Congress, having deposed Dr. Weizmann, set up an Executive not dominated by a single commanding personality, and comprising a variety of heterogeneous elements. What will the Eighteenth Congress bring forth? It is believed that Dr. Weizmann has decided not to be a candidate for office. There was never a time when his incomparable powers were more urgently needed in the service of Zionism than they are today.—The Jewish Chronicle, London.

Labor's Case Against Nazis

In England the Labor Party, with the aid of the whole labor movement, declared a boycott on German goods. The boycott is no longer a matter for Jews alone, but is being taken up and carried out by the whole of labor and by all those who feel indignation against the regime of medievalism and barbarism which has been instituted in Germany.

We in America should learn a great deal from this example set by England. American Jews have, so far, participated in the boycott of German goods. An attempt was even made to organize the boycott, but little was done to draw into the movement either American labor or the American people generally. Such an attempt must be made now.

A united boycott front which shall include not only the Jewish but all the elements of the American population is the need of the hour.—The Day, New York.