



# JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

ONLY ENGLISH  
DAILY RECORD  
OF JEWISH  
NEWS

Vol. X. Price 4 Cents.

Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1933.

Entered as Second-Class Matter  
at Post Office, New York, N. Y. No. 2662.

## Scotland Yard on Guard At Threat to Kill Einstein At Meeting at Albert Hall (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LONDON, Oct. 3—A threat to assassinate Professor Albert Einstein at tonight's meeting in Albert Hall was received by Scotland Yard today, in an anonymous communication.

"Be on guard, there is a plot to assassinate Einstein," the communication read. "The prime movers term themselves members of the League of Gentiles against the Jewish war mongers."

While Scotland Yard officials attached very little importance to the message, they nevertheless took precautions to prevent trouble. Special branch police, strengthened by officers of the secret police, attended the meeting in force, in addition to the police already arranged for to prevent counter demonstrations. Two hours before the meeting started, hundreds of policemen were posted in the district around Albert Hall, guarding all roads leading to the Hall.

At the same time, the Evening News vigorously attacked Professor Einstein in an editorial, stating that even if fair play for Jews had been a proper subject for a demonstration, Professor Einstein was not the right man to advocate it.

Germany gave him citizenship as  
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## 'Peace' Meeting Failure; Votes Strong-arm Guard For German Day Fete Here

Pro-Nazi elements in the United German Societies yesterday were carrying out the plan announced at a closed meeting in the Turnhalle Monday evening of delegates of the United German Societies, to have four hundred men as guards to protect the German Day celebration, which will take place October 29 under the Hitler Swastika, at the 69th Regiment Armory.

Heinz Spanknoebel, leader of the Stahlhelm, war veterans' organization, and official Nazi representative in the United States, made the proposal to have guards at the German Day celebration.

"It is unfortunate that there are  
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## NAZI TREATMENT OF JEWS IN REICH ATTACKED AT LEAGUE'S SIXTH COMMISSION MEETING

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

GENEVA, Oct. 3—The incompatibility of the minority agreements with the treatment of the Jews in Germany was stressed at today's meeting of the sixth commission of the League of Nations, when a debate developed on the treatment of the Jews by the Nazi regime. Friedrich von Keller, German representative, claimed that there was no connection between the German Jewish problem and the minorities question, since the former problem, he stated, was a question of race, not of minorities.

The German Jews, von Keller declared, are neither linguistically nor nationally a minority and have never expressed the wish to be treated as such. The Jewish religion has not been forbidden in Germany, because the Jewish question concerns prob-

lems of political, social and population import, which became acute after the post war influx of East European Jews.

The German-Jewish problem necessarily requires special treatment, von Keller admitted, but he declared that he was not opposed to a general minority protection agreement for Jews, if the other great powers were agreeable.

Henri Berenger, French delegate, thereupon asked von Keller how the Germans could find their treatment of the Jews compatible with the principle of minority agreements.

From this viewpoint, the French statesman declared, the Bernheim petition deserved special attention because:

1. The Bernheim petition did not refer to an incorrect interpretation of the law of minority agreements, but a law which stands in glaring contradiction to minority agreements.

2. The Bernheim petition dealt only with the Upper Silesian question which concerned only a section of Germany, while the League of Nations Council recognized that the German constitution must serve as a general basis for minority agreements, and infringements of the constitution therefore, are automatic—  
(Continued on Page 2)

## BULLETIN

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The committee on resolutions has been assigned the task of considering and reporting the form of the resolution favoring a boycott of German-manufactured goods which is to be presented to the American Federation of Labor at its convention now in session here. A resolution favoring a boycott has been recommended to the Federation by its executive committee. Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is chairman of this committee on resolutions. The other members are: Victor A. Olander, George W. Perkins, A. A. Myrup, J. A. Franklin, John L. Lewis, Thomas L. Hughes, John Possehl, P. J. Morrin, John Frey, J. L. Wies, Chas. P. Howard, Clarence E. Swick, W. L. Colleran, W. V. Price, J. C. Lewis, and Harvey Fremming.

Of all the committees named to consider the boycott resolution, this one is considered the most important, since it is the committee which formulates the Federation's policies on such vital domestic matters as the National Recovery Act, unemployment and legislation.

## Nazis Not to Modify Present Anti-Jewish Laws, Commissar Frank Declares

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

LEIPZIG, Germany, Oct. 3—Further anti-Jewish measures in the Reich are not likely but there is no intention of restoring the rights already withdrawn from the Jews, Commissar of Justice Frank declared today, addressing the session of the All-German Jurists Convention.

"The problem of the anti-Jewish attitude has been practically solved through numerous laws in the past few months," Frank stated, "and the present desire of the government is to discontinue further anti-Jewish actions and establish before the world that, within the limit of the  
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U. S. POSTAGE  
1c Paid  
New York, N. Y.  
Permit No. 7836

American Jewish Committee  
171 Madison Ave.,  
New York City

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN**

Published every day in the week  
except Saturday, legal and Jewish holidays  
by the

**JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, Inc.**  
Executive and Editorial Office  
122 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.  
Jacob Landau ..... President  
Samuel Binstock ..... Treasurer  
Sylvain Birbaum ..... Secretary

Vol. X. Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1933. No. 2682.

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency  
New York ..... 122 East 42nd Street  
London ..... Ludgate House, Fleet Street  
Paris ..... 9 bis, Rue Vincennes  
Berlin ..... Eisenbahnstrasse 6  
Warsaw ..... Ulica Aleja Jerozolimski Nr. 18  
Jerusalem ..... Sansour Bldg.

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|--------------------|-----------------|---------|
|                    | U.S. and Canada | Foreign |
| One Year .....     | \$10.00         | \$15.00 |
| Six Months .....   | 6.00            | 8.00    |
| One Month .....    | 1.00            | 1.50    |

Entered as second-class matter Nov. 14, 1929,  
at the Post Office at New York, N. Y.,  
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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## Nazis Not to Modify Present Anti-Jewish Laws, Commissar Frank Declares

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German law, Jews living in Germany can continue their work unhindered."

To avoid misinterpretation, the Nazi commissar repeatedly stressed that there was no intention of revoking the present restrictions.

"We are anti-Semites and we were anti-Semites from the first," he declared, "but we are not anti-Semites because we hate the Jews, but because we love the German nation."

Despite Frank's speech pointing out an end to anti-Jewish legislation, the convention demanded issuance of a government decree prohibiting Jews and Negroes from intermarrying with Aryans.

## Become 'Education-Minded' Dushkin Tells Institute

Education was placed before preaching by Dr. Alexander Dushkin, director of the Chicago Bureau of Jewish Education, in an address at the opening exercises of the Jewish Institute of Religion on Monday night.

The Jews have always been a people of the book, said the speaker, and their need for intellectual food is "their tree of everlasting life."

Dr. Dushkin asserted that seminaries "do comparatively little in preparing the rabbi for his function as teacher." Referring to the catalogues of four of the leading seminaries in America, the speaker pointed out that the greater part of the instruction deals with preaching sermons. He declared that seminaries must become more "education-minded."

## NAZI TREATMENT OF JEWS IN REICH ATTACKED AT LEAGUE'S SIXTH COMMISSION MEETING

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ally infringements upon the minority agreements.

The Council, Senator Berenger said, could decide only the question of Upper Silesia, but the decision of the Assembly was based on an existing and more far reaching resolution.

R. J. Sandler of Sweden spoke favoring the generalization of minority protection, pointing to the position of the Jews in Germany. Minority protection, he declared, should involve such minorities, everywhere, who do not possess a state, such as the Jews and Armenians. He suggested that the Council this year reaffirm the existing resolution of minority protection, giving also power for intervention where no specific minority agreements exist.

Count Racinski of Poland proposed a resolution calling upon the Council to appoint a committee to study the question of existing unprotected minorities whose treatment is contrary to international law.

The references made by Senator Berenger and Dr. Sandler to the Jewish question were applauded by delegates to the sixth commission.

Salvador De Madriga, Spanish representative and chairman of the sixth commission, yesterday addressing the Assembly of the League of Nations, said that Karl the Fifth, of Germany, who was Karl the First, of Spain, planned a great peace organization, just as Aristide Briand, famous French advocate of peace, did, but the Emperor Karl failed because he built his organization only on the basis of the Christian world, and did not take into account the two great religious faiths, Islam and Judaism.

"Now," said Senor Madriga, "when the Jewish question is on the agenda of the League of Nations, it is my duty on behalf of Spain, to declare our recognition of this noble race, the Jews, who gave to the Spanish people, great men of science, medicine and politics."

## Germans Irate Over Discussion

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Oct. 3—"No matter how the League of Nations looks at the Jewish problem, we refuse to discuss the question as international," is the general feeling here in connection with the discussion before the League's sixth commission today.

The press carried only Friedrich von Keller's speech, omitting the critical speeches delivered.

Official circles were vehement in their bitter criticism of the speeches made, particularly of that of Henri Berenger, French representative,

which was characterized as "impertinent and insulting in tone and contents."

The German delegation, the press reports, will reply to M. Berenger and other German critics tomorrow. The press, considering "today, like no other nation ever before, Germany was put to shame and pilloried," accuses France of being responsible for forcing the Jewish question at Geneva and of desiring to make the Jews a national minority to create the impression that Germany is violating its international obligations.

The German press commented widely on Monday's debate on Palestine which occurred at the meeting of the sixth commission of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The German papers believe that the debate indicates that the League intends seriously, but tactfully, to deal with the entire Jewish problem. The Voelkischer Beobachter, leading Nazi paper, claimed that Foreign Minister Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia, Count Racinski of Poland, and the other delegates who demanded the opening of the doors of Palestine, did so only because their countries also want to get rid of their Jews, just as Germany did.

## Prominent Leaders Join Eddy Dinner Committee

The only American who had the courage of his convictions and dared to openly criticize the Nazis in Berlin for their treatment of Jews, Liberals and Socialists, Sherwood Eddy, author and lecturer and former secretary for Asia of the Y.M.C.A., will be tendered a dinner sponsored by the Jewish Daily Bulletin on October 17 at the Hotel Commodore.

Among those who have been added to the rapidly-growing dinner committee, which already includes Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College and other prominent representatives of politics, business and the professions, are: Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, George Gordon Battle, Dr. Samuel McCrea, general secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Dr. I. Newman, Peter Wiernik, of the Jewish Morning Journal; Morris D. Waldman, of the American Jewish Committee; Alexander S. Banks, Jacob Aronson, Harry Schneiderman, of the American Jewish Committee, and Laurence N. Levine.

## Social Workers Best Able to Meet Recovery Problems, Felix Warburg Declares

Felix M. Warburg Monday told the annual convocation of the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work at 71 West 47th Street that more than the banker or the college professor, social workers are equipped to handle problems brought about by the national recovery drive.

Discussing the complications involved in the government's program for economic recovery, Mr. Warburg mentioned as among the difficulties resulting, the considerable number of Negroes deprived of employment.

The organization of the University in Exile, which opened Oct. 1, was described by Dr. Alvin Johnson, head of the New School for Social Research. Other speakers were Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, executive director of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies and Dr. Maurice J. Karpf, director of the school.

Dr. Lowenstein outlined the many changes taking place in social work throughout the country and pointed out the need for active participation of Jewish social workers in public social work enterprises.

Dr. Karpf gave his observations on the meetings of the Zionist Congress, and the Jewish Agency, in Prague and described the situation in Germany as he observed it during a visit to Germany on his return from Prague. He stressed the importance of constructive leadership in Europe and America, stating that in his judgment the only solution of the present problem facing the Jews in Germany lies in a heightened consciousness of the unity of the Jewish people throughout the world.

## Seven Revisionists Held In Brith Biryonom Case

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JAFFA, Oct. 3.—The preliminary examination of the arrested members of the Brith Ha'Biryonom, alleged Revisionist Zionist terrorist organization, was concluded today. The Revisionists are the extreme right wing of the Zionist movement.

Seven of the arrested Biryonom were held for trial at the next assizes, and seven were released, including Dr. Hareven. The defence reserved its case for presentation at the trial itself.

Some twenty members of the alleged terrorist organization were arrested by the Palestine police about two months ago in the course of a series of country-wide raids, and held under the Seditious Acts law. Six were released immediately and the other fourteen released on bail. Among the arrested Revisionists was Aba Achimeir, now accused of the murder of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, noted Zionist labor leader.

## University in Exile Begins First Semester

Ten professors of international reputation who recently have been ejected from Germany for unsympathetic leanings toward Nazi principles Monday donned their faculty robes in the so-called University in Exile, at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street.

Instruction is chiefly to be given in English. Lecture courses will be supplemented with seminars shaped to guide extensive research under the personal tutelage of instructors. An outstanding feature of the curriculum will be the general seminar, conducted by the faculty as a whole, which is to be similar to an open forum discussion by seminar members. This will meet each Wednesday between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A list of the faculty members follows:

Frieda Wunderlich, professor of economics and sociology at the Berlin Training College.

Eduard Heiman, professor of economics at the University of Hamburg.

Karl Brandt, professor of agricultural economics at the Agricultural College in Berlin.

E. M. von Hornbostel, professor of musicology, psychology and ethnology at the University of Berlin.

Max Wertheimer, professor of psychology and philosophy at the University of Berlin.

Gerhard Colm, professor of public and private finance.

Arthur Feiler, professor of economics at the Business College at Koenigsberg.

Emil Lederer, professor of economics at the University of Heidelberg.

Herman Kantorowicz, professor of penal law, jurisprudence and legal sociology at Kiel.

Hand Speier, of the College of Politics at Berlin.

## Brides Must Be Aryans

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—All government officials were ordered today to submit proof to the authorities, previous to their marriage, that their intended brides are of Aryan descent. Otherwise, the order states, they will not be permitted to marry.

## Not Sponsored by Congress

The Provisional Commission for the Establishment of Jewish Farm Settlements in the United States, of which Benjamin Brown is chairman, is not sponsored by the American Jewish Congress, as reported in the Jewish Daily Bulletin. The commission has been given office space in the Congress offices at 122 East 42nd Street, but is not sponsoring the work of the commission in establishing a back-to-the-land movement of American Jews.

## W. D. Pelley, in Oklahoma, Seeks to Establish Western Quarters for Silver Shirts

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 3.—William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic organization with headquarters in Asheville, N. C., was in this city today secretly working on organization plans to carry on his drive against Jews, Catholics and "Free-masons."

Pelley, who has attracted many elements formerly in the Ku Klux Klan, declined to talk freely but boasted that his organization had 15,000 members in this state. Oklahoma City is slated to be the western headquarters of the movement, which claims relation to the Nazi movement in Germany.

Col. L. I. Powell, former KKK official, and Major Relyea Weeks, both of Shreveport, are reported to be here aiding Pelley.

## Canadian Firms Join Anti-German Boycott

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 3.—One hundred and ten manufacturing plants represented by the Associated Women's Wear Credit Bureau have officially joined the boycott movement against products emanating from Nazi Germany, it is learned here. The credit bureau is the first organized body in Canada to take such action against the present German regime. About five million dollars annually in trade is involved.

The resolution adopted by the members of the association reads as follows:

"We in Canada protest the uncivilized and unnatural act in depriving the Jewish minority of citizenship, imposing inequitable restrictions and oppressing them both economically and physically. Be it resolved, that the members of the organization, each for himself, severally resolve that he will not purchase any goods, wares or merchandise in whatever form, manner or shape, bearing the imprint 'Made in Germany' or, of common knowledge is shown to be manufactured in Germany."

## Pittsburgh Merchants Vote Boycott

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—Active boycott of German goods by Jewish merchants and consumers in Pittsburgh was urged in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of six hundred people here in the Irene Kaufmann Settlement under the auspices of the Jewish Committee, Against Hitlerism. A copy of the resolution will be sent to the city council.

## Scotland Yard on Guard At Threat to Kill Einstein At Meeting at Albert Hall

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a scientist and not as a politician, the editorial declares, quoting Professor Einstein's pronouncements against war and his alleged patronage of the Workers International Relief.

He is welcome in England as a mathematician but as an alien agitator, or as a simple puppet of trouble-mongering politicians, Professor Einstein is not welcome in England, just as he is unwelcome in Germany, the News declared.

More than ten thousand people, a capacity audience, crowded into Albert Hall to listen to Professor Einstein's address. At the last moment the title of the address was changed to "Science and Civilization," the address having originally been called "Fair Play."

Lord Rutherford, famous British physicist, presided at the meeting. Sir Austen Chamberlain, distinguished British statesman, and Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson, Professor Einstein's English host, also spoke. The platform was occupied by a group of distinguished personalities, representing all branches of English life. Many appeared on the platform in academic robes.

Professor Einstein, who delivered his address in English, avoided raising directly the Jewish question in Germany, declaring: "It cannot be my task today to act as judge of the conduct of the nation which for many years considered me her own. Perhaps it is an idle task to judge in a time when action counts."

Thanking the refugee assistance committee for organizing the meeting, Professor Einstein praised the British people for maintaining the "tradition of tolerance and justice. It is in a time of economic distress that one sees the strength of the moral forces living in people."

"Undoubtedly," said Professor Einstein, "the world crisis and the suffering and privation that are the results of the crisis are in some measure responsible for the dangerous upheavals which we are witnessing."

"In such periods discontent breeds hatred and hatred leads to acts of violence, revolution and even to war."

"We are concerned not merely with the technical problem of securing and maintaining peace, but also with the important task of education and enlightenment."

"If we want to resist the powers threatening to suppress intellectual and individual freedom, we must keep clearly before us what is at stake and what we owe to that freedom which our ancestors won for us

## 'Peace' Meeting Failure; Votes Strong-arm Guard For German Day Fete Here

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elements in this city that object to the peaceful celebration of German day," Spanknoebel was quoted as saying at the meeting, "but while we desire peace, if it is necessary to protect ourselves, a group will be present that will be able to do it adequately." He then stated that a group of four hundred men would be enrolled to guard the meeting. They will be recognizable by a brassard worn on the arm.

The meeting had originally been called on the initiative of the Reverend Dr. William Popeke, honorary president of the United German Societies and only official of the organization who did not resign when the pro-Nazi elements packed a previous meeting and howled down a resolution condemning anti-Semitism. The liberal German groups who had left the organization, including several German-Jewish groups, had been invited to come to the meeting Monday evening in order to establish unity. However, when the meeting opened, Dr. Popeke read a declaration that the meeting was only for the purpose of discussing preparations for German Day. All other problems, he declared, would be settled after German Day. When the Jewish delegates objected to this procedure, they were peremptorily ruled out and left the hall indignantly. Despite the attempts of the Nazi leaders to quiet their followers, the Jewish delegates left amid boos and shouts of "let them go." Police were called by the building manager, who feared disorders.

"We were invited to come here," said Robert Rosenbaum, president of the Federated German-Jewish Societies, "but we were not allowed to speak. And this despite the fact that the invitation specifically stated that the resignation of the German-Jewish Societies would be discussed."

"This action definitely establishes the split between the Germans with Nazi leanings and the liberal-minded Germans, among whom the Jewish groups must be included. The United German Societies no longer

after a hard struggle," the famous scientist declared.

"Shall we worry over the fact that we are living in a time of danger and want?" Professor Einstein asked.

"Men in distress begin to think about the failure of economic practice and about the necessity for political combinations that are supernatural."

"Only through perils and upheavals can nations be brought to further development. May the present upheaval lead to a better world," Professor Einstein concluded.

exists. Ruthless, ruinous, destructive elements have forced their way in and the result has been that minority rights have been eliminated. Two organizations, the Stahlhelm and the Friends of New Germany, now control the entire organization."

After the meeting, from which the reporters had been excluded, Mr. Ridder, in the presence of several Nazi leaders, told the reporters what had happened at the meeting.

He declared that when his name had been proposed for the arrangements he had declined to serve until the issue of the German-Jewish societies had been settled. When no action was taken and the German-Jewish delegates walked out, he asked that his name be withdrawn. When Spanknoebel made his proposal for a guard, Mr. Ridder declared, "never in the history of the German societies in the United States have we required protection at our German Day celebrations."

### Nazi Attacks Delegates

According to Dr. Fritz Schlesinger, former treasurer of the United German Societies, Spanknoebel, following the withdrawal of the Jewish delegates, pointed out that the morning papers would have big stories on the meeting "full of untruths given out by the delegates that withdrew." Dr. Schlesinger objected to the statement and vigorously repudiated the attack on the German-Jewish delegates, pointing out that despite the fact that the meeting was to discuss only German Day, Spanknoebel was permitted to slander the delegates who had left.

The speakers for German Day, the meeting decided, would be Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador in the United States; Spanknoebel for the German element and Theodore H. Hoffman, of the Steuben Society, for the German-Americans. The United German Societies will hold another meeting on Oct. 23, to make final arrangements for German Day.

Stickers denouncing the Jews, the Pope and democracy, signed with a swastika and the three K's of the Ku Klux Klan, were distributed in the hall and stuck up on the walls of the room, evidently by some of the more enthusiastic Nazis present.

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