

Dr. Abba Abrams
171 Madison Ave. Rm. 1502
New York City

11-21-33

U. S. POSTAGE
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New York, N. Y.
Permit No. 7836



THE ONLY JEWISH DAILY PUBLISHED
IN ENGLISH IN THE UNITED STATES

SUNDAY EDITION

EXCLUSIVE NEWS FROM ALL CORNERS OF
THE WORLD BY SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE

Vol. X, No. 2679.

(NATIONAL EDITION)

NEW YORK, N. Y., OCTOBER 29, 1933.

Entered as Second-Class Matter
at Post Office, New York, N. Y.

Price 5 Cents

ELEVEN ARABS SLAIN, OVER HUNDRED HURT, IN JAFFA RIOT - JEWISH PROTEST

Nursemaid's Racket Here Helps Fill Nazi Coffers in Germany

Servants Threaten Jewish Employers With Revenge
On "The Day"

WAR IN GERMANS HERE

Support Movement, or You'll
Never Get Work in Reich, Is
Line Used in Extortion

BULLETIN

A warrant for the arrest of Heinz Spanknebel was issued Friday night by U. S. Commissioner O'Neill at the request of U. S. Attorney McLaughlin.

While spokesmen at the office of the Friends of New Germany at 152 East 3rd Street yesterday declared that Heinz Spanknebel was still in the United States, federal investigators are inquiring into operations of Hitlerite representatives in this country.

From the Friends of New Germany it was reported that Spanknebel had not fled to Berlin aboard the Hamburg-American liner, Wedgand, Wednesday midnight. It was declared that Spanknebel, Wedgand, and other propagandists would continue to remain in the United States indefinitely and pursue their occupation of "bringing into line" all German societies and as much American support as they could muster under the Swastika banner.

An extended investigation by the Jewish Daily Bulletin into Nazi affairs disclosed an amazing network of intrigue which has undermined the entire German-American community of New York and other large cities throughout the United States.

Kidnapping and Extortion

Beneath the surface of propaganda delivered through the mediums of press and rostrum, Nazi operations have been reported to embrace measures from threatened kidnapping of Jewish children to outright extortion of money from Germans living in this country.

Jewish employers of German household servants report a growing arrogance of their workers, which has been compared to that of the kidnapping of Jewish children to outright extortion of money from Germans living in this country.

"They are waiting for the great day when the American Nazi revolution will upset our present state of affairs and they shall become our masters," is the consensus of opinion of many interviewed during the investigation. "Just as Hitler rose through suppression in Germany and the persecution of all his political opponents—so do many Germans in this country expect the same champion to arise in the United States to put the poor but faithful radicals in positions of power, and (Continued on Page 7)

Envoy May Represent U.S. on Refugee Board

Wilson, Ambassador to Switzerland, Mentioned as Delegate to Commission

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—The name of Hugh Robert Wilson, American ambassador to Switzerland, was mentioned today in connection with the post as representative of the United States on the autonomous body created by the League of Nations to handle the German refugee problem.

James G. McDonald, president of the Foreign Policy Association, has been named as high commissioner by the president of the League of Nations. Four other nations have been invited to join the body and each is expected to assign a delegate.

Secretary of State Hull is ready to name the American member of the refugee body. In his reply to a request cabled by the League of Nations in Germany, he said: "I will be happy to name at an early date a representative to serve on the governing body."

At the State Department it was indicated that the American delegate would probably be a diplomatic representative already in Europe.

Mr. Wilson, who is being considered for the post, is forty-eight years old and has been in the diplomatic service since 1911. He was formerly connected with the consular service in Berlin, and has been envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Switzerland since 1927.

Nazis Invade Jewish Business in Silesia

Despite Berlin Orders, Firm in Plebiscite Area Ordered to Become Aryan

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Recent orders by the Minister of Economics banning interference with non-Aryan business were ignored today in Upper Silesia when the internationally known linen firm of the Bielechowsky family received instructions from an Aryan commissioner that it was to convert ownership to Aryan hands. The firm, which was established and is owned by Jews, has branches in Breslau, Beuthen and Gliwice.

The famous sixty-year old Jewish publishing house of Schatzky in Breslau also passed into Aryan hands, it is reported today.

Haifa Jews Alarmed As Arabs Riot Anew Returning from Jaffa

Unruly Mob In New Clashes
With Police In Port City
Quickly Dispersed

JEWS FLEE QUARTERS

Tension Increases as Jews
Fear Arab Attacks By
Demonstrators

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

HAIFA, Palestine, Oct. 27.—Great tension is felt here among the Jewish inhabitants of this city following the return here of a large number of Arabs on the evening train from Jaffa where they had taken part in today's demonstration. A large, unruly crowd, met the train. Reports of the deaths and injuries suffered by the Moslem rioters at the hands of the police in Jaffa, stirred the crowd to a rage.

The crowd reassembled at the mosque and, armed with clubs, clashed with the police. Two rounds of ammunition were fired into the air by the police who dispersed the rioters without causing any casualties.

Grave anxiety prevails throughout the Jewish quarters of the city as fear that anti-Jewish attacks would commence, spread. Many Jewish families are leaving the mixed quarters of the city.

Meir Shapiro, Noted Polish Rabbi, Dead

Head of Lublin Community
Had Been a Member of
Nation's Parliament

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 27.—Rabbi Meir Shapiro, the famous Lublin rabbi, and former deputy in the Polish Sejm, died today after a short illness. The funeral will be held in Lublin, Sunday.

The sudden death of Rabbi Shapiro is regarded here as a severe blow to Polish Orthodox Jewry.

Rabbi Shapiro was born in Buczawa, Poland, in 1887, and held rabbinical posts in several Polish cities before coming to Lublin. He was a member of the Polish Sejm from 1923 to 1927. For many years, he was chairman of the Agudath Israel, ultra-orthodox Jewish organization, and was a member of the rabbinical council of the Agudath Israel.

He was the founder of the Yeshiva "Chochma Lublin", which was erected at a cost of more than \$100,000.

Rabbi Shapiro was the author of several books dealing with religious subjects.

10,000 Defy Police Order, Wounded Nursed by Jews

Followers of Arab Executive "Demonstrate" For Half Hour
In Jaffa Against Further Immigration—Six O'clock
Curfew Also for Tel Aviv—Heavy Guards Set

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JAFFA, Palestine, Oct. 27.—Ten Arabs were killed and more than a hundred injured here today when over 10,000 followers of the Palestine Arab Executive disobeyed police orders to disperse and attempted to hold a demonstration of protest against the immigration of Jews into Palestine. One native policeman was killed and several British and Arab policemen injured.

The demonstration, staged at the order of the Arab Executive, had been prohibited by the Palestinian authorities, who warned Arab leaders that the police would take strong measures to prevent it. A large police force was assembled and barbed-wire barricades set up near the district commissioner's office.

The rioting broke out when the Arabs, pouring out of the mosques after mid-day prayers, attempted to form a procession, refusing to disband when the Riot Act was read. Brandishing clubs and daggers, hurling stones and firing occasional revolver shots, the Arabs clashed with the police. After a native policeman was slain by one of the shots fired by the rioters, the police were ordered to open fire.

Sir Arthur Wauchop's Official Riot Report

Communique Says One Officer,
Three Rioters Died, Seven
Others Reported Dead

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Oct. 27.—An official communique issued this evening substantially confirms the statements of High Commissioner Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchop, to Moshe Shertok, member of the political department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, who conferred with Sir Arthur this afternoon regarding the disturbances in Jaffa.

The communique stated that an ill-defined procession was formed at 12:30 p.m. and that the police were ordered to disperse it. (Continued on Page 2)

Polish Court Rules Out Anti-Semitic Evidence Against Accused Jew

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

WARSAW, Poland, Oct. 27.—A member of the National Democratic "Endek" party, anti-Semitic political group, cannot be relied upon to testify in cases involving Jews and anti-Semites, since it is impossible for the "Endek" to view objectively any conflict between them and Jewry. The Polish court of appeals decided yesterday.

The court of appeals, in considering the case of Moise Grunkrantz, who was sentenced to two months imprisonment by the court of first instance for allegedly wounding an "Endek" student, decided to free him, since the witnesses against him were all anti-Semites.

Rioting Half an Hour

The disorders continued for about half an hour before the police dispersed the demonstrators and restored order. The wounded, demonstrators and police alike, were carried to the Hadassah hospital. Members of the Mogen David Jewish first-aid organization which functions as a Red Cross, rendered first-aid and treated the less-seriously injured on the scene. Among those wounded were John A. M. Faraday, assistant superintendent of police, and Officer Sigrist.

Scores received minor injuries when the demonstrators pulled mounted police from their horses and the all-Jewish city ran rioters less through the throngs.

Order was restored early in the afternoon and heavy police patrols guarded the city. A six o'clock curfew was ordered in Jaffa and in the adjacent community of Tel Aviv, the all-Jewish city. Orders to this effect were put upon streets in both cities. Authorities said that martial law had not been declared but that an emergency situation exists. The curfew is expected to continue for the next few evenings. Tel Aviv was quiet all through the disturbances and no efforts to demonstrate were made by the Arabs.

Arrests of Arab demonstrators tonight included Jamal Hussein, Izat Darwaza and Said el Khalili, members of the Arab Executive and Jacob Gussman, Arab youth leader. The notorious Sheik Helmut Affar was badly wounded as was a number of well-known Arab leaders.

Earlier in the week members of the Arab Executive were warned by Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchop, Palestine High Commissioner, and Robert H. Crook, district commissioner, that the Palestine ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE in U.S.A.
261 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

Varied Life Of U. S. Jewry Told In Late Despatches

Milwaukee Papers Turn Editorial Guns Against Pro-Nazis

Catholic Priest Attacked for Defense of Goebbels' Gag Law

(J.B.R. Special Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE, Oct. 27.—A more assiduous and militant opposition to the policies of Hitlerism has arisen in Milwaukee newspapers of late, particularly since the promulgation of the recent German law banning the right of freedom from imprisonment.

The Milwaukee Journal, largest newspaper of this city, launched into a bitter attack upon Hitler and his works in an editorial headed "The Kaffir der Gegenwart."

Other newspapers also branded the press law announced by Goebbels as a "gag law" and a local Catholic priest, the Rev. Peter P. Dietz, defended Hitler's "co-ordinating" of the press, but was pointed out in both editorials and speeches.

Finally, the Journal in its latest editorial pointed out that "the German people are being held in ignorance."

"Their information, predigested by Hitler, is stuffed down their throats," the editorial went on. "The nation goes in a Hitlerian goose-step toward a new tomorrow."

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FOUR COUNTRY IN TOLERANCE CAUSE



REV. EVERETT R. CLINGHY



FATHER JOHN ELLIOT ROSS

"Back to the Old Germany"

"Those of us here who know the kindly nature of the German people, his love of 'gemuetlichkeit,' the only wonder why things as they exist in Germany are as they are."

"The nation goes in a Hitlerian goose-step toward a new tomorrow," the editorial went on. "The nation goes in a Hitlerian goose-step toward a new tomorrow," the editorial went on.

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Heinz Spanknoebel No Desperado, Only Ridiculous German

First Jewish Interviewer Declares Him Simple-Minded Parrot of Hitler Phrases

By PHILIP SLOMOWITZ

(J.B.R. Special Correspondent)
DETROIT, Oct. 27.—As the first Jewish newspaperman to have met and interviewed Heinz Spanknoebel, Hitler's spokesman in this country, I can't suppress a feeling of amazement when I read statements glorifying this fellow and glorifying him with powers which he does not possess.

I am particularly amazed when I read in the American Hebrew that he is "a desperado capable of any act to attain his end." What remarkable powers are given this young man who has learned almost nothing from recent statements and views fathered by Hitler.

What sort of a fellow is this Spanknoebel? Simply, without local power of persuasion, except by repetition and constant emphasis on the views of his "master," makes no impression at all. He is tall and has the Hitler close-cropped haircut, but aside from that it would be ridiculous to credit him with the powers he is said to possess.

It is safe to say that if this German possesses any powers at all at this time, he has acquired them from two sources. First, Hitler who has the Jews and from the Jews who dignify him instead of treating with him as a simpleton. The type of contempt which completely ignores a spokesman of hate which must in the long run defeat the cause.

Why Jews should bother about this man I fail to understand. I am sure to Germany that Hitler should be an American immigrant subject. I am in a position to divulge some facts which were hitherto unknown. Here they are:

Heinz Spanknoebel came to this country about four years ago and was admitted as a minister. He was ordained as a minister in St. Bernard's Day Adventist Church in Wartenberg, Germany, in 1929. But his entry in the United States logs show he never had a church here. He claimed at one time that his church broke up shortly after his arrival here. But there is no record of the church having ever existed.

Without Religious Ties

Should Jews bother about him? Why should they, if this is a duty the immigration authorities have assigned to them? He is a Seventh Day Adventist here. They laughed when they were told that Spanknoebel had a church here. One of the Seventh Day Adventist preachers knew him and he informed me that Spanknoebel was a member of the Sabbath school church and is today without any religious affiliation.

So there you have it! The Nazi leader, once a Sabbath observer, now without any religious affiliation at all, had entered this country as a minister, and we are to believe that he had a church, without record of it being there.

To write the complete story of the Spanknoebel case would require much space. Here is a fact that is not known: In the U. S. immigration records (see D. L. 25895-95) will be found the story of his arrival and departure from this country of Heinz Spanknoebel, sister of Helga.

Sister Proven Innocent

Martha arrived in this country on the S.S. Columbus on Feb. 7, 1933, and joined her brother in Detroit, 509 St. Clair Street, Detroit. At that time she had two brothers and two sisters, all of whom were now over 50 years old. She became a public chaste at the Detroit Racecourse on April 1, 1933. She was a U. S. Immigration Department's Board of Review directed her deportation on Aug. 14, 1930, on the

CHARACTER REVEALED

he even influenced the Jews to approve of the Nationalist Socialist program. Such is the age of this man, as he represented it to this interviewer.

With Helga Spanknoebel and his group were also released to the realm of scorn and mockery. Before his visit in Germany in April Spanknoebel was able to organize only a few hundred followers in this country, and in Detroit he admittedly had not more than 100 German supporters. In Hitler country and Jewish attention giving him a place of importance.

Spanknoebel pleads against Germany for loyalty to their fatherland. His propaganda, coupled with the double act of the "volunteers" of a church to which he was supposed to have ministered, should make him a subject for investigation by our government. His family record in the immigration department certainly is not a very clean one.

Let the United States government do the investigating.

Let the Jews ignore and ridicule him.

Detroit Welfare Drive Aims to Raise \$30,000

(J.B.R. Special Correspondent)

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—The officers and members of the Jewish Welfare Federation and constituent agencies are scheduled to play an active part in the "War of Wonders" fund drive for \$30,000, which is to be held Oct. 31 to Nov. 10, according to Gustavus D. Pope, general chairman of the campaign.

Dr. Adolph G. Sander, chairman of the campaign committee, has as his co-chairman Kurt Paine, director of the Jewish Welfare Federation, and Dr. J. J. O'Connell, director of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul. Mr. Paine and Mr. O'Connell are co-chairmen of the publicity committee, of which Henry T. Donald is chairman. Mrs. Sander is chairman of the finance committee.

The governing board of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, will again act as sponsors of the drive, the general solicitation division.

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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

Published every day in the north western United States and local edition in the Jewish Daily Bulletin, Inc.
Executive and Editorial Office: 333 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y.
Tel. CA 6-0428

Vol. X, Sunday, Oct. 29, 1933. No. 2829

Subscription Rates
1 Year \$12.00
6 Months \$6.00
3 Months \$3.00
Single Copies 10c

Entered as 2nd Class Matter, Nov. 29, 1929, by the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Samuel Rosenman Walks, Does Not Run, To His Goal, the Supreme Court Bench

Roosevelt's Trusted Adviser;
President Called Him
His "Right Arm"

By ARTHUR SEITZEL

By the unanimous votes of both Democratic and Recovery parties Samuel I. Rosenman has been designated as candidate for the position of Justice in the United States Supreme Court. It is almost a certainty that he will be elected; nevertheless the Rosenman campaign headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria is a hive of activity.

Under the guidance of Mrs. Rosenman, who is a rather distinguished circle of staff, the campaign goes on serenely, without any opposition to speak of and consequently without the need for the usual polemics.

It is a clear, one-sided, orderly campaign, and is being waged on a quiet battlefield around the figure of a man whose election will secure for him a calling for which he is universally adapted. For Justice Rosenman, who graduated at Columbia University Law School some time about fourteen years ago, served by appointment of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a generalist of the law. He is massive, strong, open, and full of expression, with a natural ease and facility of language. Judge Rosenman talked answering direct questions with regard to the administration of justice, changing electricity rates, labor legislation, program reform, hospital and prison reform, old age security, the duties of State banking laws, pure milk laws, etc.

His Campaign Objective

For years attempts have been made by public spirited citizens to bring about his election to do away with red tape. On the basis of this, Judge Rosenman, the names coupled since 1928 when the Governor appointed the Assemblyman, a legal adviser in matters of legislative procedure. His election is today working steadily toward these objectives.

M. Rosenman introduced during his five-year membership in the New York Assembly, real laws to protect the people from the lawless; the oppressive labor measures which barred the employment of widows and young children and which guaranteed shorter working hours and minimum wages. His instrument in having passed measures directed at improving social conditions and revitalizing the economy in the State of New York and in developing the great State park system which has since become a model for other States throughout the nation.

So close was the friendship that existed between M. Rosenman and Mr. Rosenman that to this day, although their association has become marked on account of pressure of business in different spheres, they manage to have frequent conversations from friendly friends.

F. D. "Cute Old" Right Arm

Both men stand for essentially the same principles. Both are interested in the welfare of the oppressed. Both are generally known to improve the lot of mankind, particularly to shelter poverty, combat slavery and encourage a healthier, happier American commonwealth. Neither commonwealth interest was Mr. Rosenman on March 11, 1932, named Mr. Rosenman to a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, he said:

"This act is the most selfish one I ever did because I am cutting off my right arm. In appointing Samuel I. Rosenman, I am cruelly saying that I know of no one better fitted to carry on the duties of the office than comes from first hand knowledge, because during the past three years he has been in the most intimate and essential help to me personally in the conduct of the administration. His wide knowledge of the law is combined with a liberal

Jewish Argument Gained Final Decision to Deny (J.D.B. Special Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 27—The usual incident of modern justice making its mark on the historic precedent occurred in Los Angeles courtroom litigation proceedings here.

During the High Holy Day services, Cantor Isaac Perlman, engaged to give the musical program by the Beth Jacob West Athens Congregation, was asked to sing the Kol Nidre. In the motion picture, the cantor was to be paid provided there were profits. The defense attorney said there had been none. Judge Ray Brockman, a non-Jew, referred to the Hebrew law and discovered that a Hebrew teacher need not be paid for his services regardless of the extent of profit earned as a result of the service. Perlman was awarded \$125.

Col. Roosevelt Hits Oppression of Nazis

"Unilaterally Opposed" to the
Nazi Policy of Persecuting
Jews He Declares

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former governor-general of the Philippines, who recently returned from a trip abroad during which he visited many, is "unilaterally opposed" to the Nazi anti-Jewish program. He declared in a statement to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

In company with all liberal-minded men and women, he is in democracy and the hard-fought fight that man has waged for freedom of thought and liberty. He is unilaterally opposed to the policy Germany has adopted against the Jews," he declared.

"It offends the basic concepts on which our government is founded. It contravenes the first principle of the Declaration of Independence."

U. S. Seeking Deserters

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

DETROIT, Oct. 27—The Jewish Daily Bulletin's correspondent here has issued on good authority that a number of deserters seeking on the staff of Felix Spangenberg's pro-Nazi anti-Jewish organization in the United States. The authorities are on the trail of these deserters.

According to law, these deserters are subject to deportation. The law states: "Where a bona fide alien seems serviceable to the United States and permitted to enter, he is liable to deportation if he is engaged in espionage or in any activity pursuant to Subdivision 5 of Section 5 of the Immigration Act of 1918, solely in pursuit of his own interest, or in any activity in the United States for more than sixty days after such entry, he shall be deemed to have abandoned his status as a non-immigrant, and shall be taken into custody and deported at once, and shall be in compliance with Section 14 of said Act."

Following his graduation, Justice Rosenman was born in San Antonio, Texas, where his parents had immigrated from Poland. At the age of nine his parents moved to New York City where he attended Townsend Harris High School and Columbia College. His career on Mergeridge Heights was brilliant and varied. He was a member of literary and debating societies, winning in 1904 several prizes for forensic skill. He made Phi Kappa Psi, national society, for superior grades. In 1915 he took his bachelor's degree.

At the Law School of Columbia, where Franklin D. Roosevelt also was a student although at a different time, Mr. Rosenman made a distinguished record. He was elected to the staff of the Columbia Law Review, the most important publication of the World War which interpreted his efforts, he related, attaining the rank of first lieutenant.

Following his graduation, Justice Rosenman began his interest in politics. He was elected to the Assembly of New York State in 1922 representing the 11th district in New York County. During his term he has served on many important committees, including the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and the New York-Vermont Lake Champlain Bridge Commission.

In 1927 he was named a member of the Legislative Bill Drafting Commission at Albany after declining nomination for the State Senate by success Nathan Straus Jr. in his third year as a member of this commission. Justice Rosenman has continued to advise as to the constitutionality of a proposed measure and as to how to enforce law in the most efficient manner.

In 1924 Justice Rosenman married Miss Dorothy Eshen. They have two children.

Dallas Will Honor Jewish Slain by Maniac She Aided (J.D.B. Special Correspondent)

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 27—A memorial tablet honoring Mrs. Jeanette Cohn, one of the most prominent Jewish women of the Southwest, will be erected in the Jewish Community Center here. It will be dedicated at the annual meeting of the Jewish Federation for Social Service the first week in January. A community memorial service, with the three leading rabbis of the city participating, is planned for the same date.

Mrs. Cohn was killed several weeks ago by a deranged child who had been sent to the secretary of the Jewish Social Service Bureau and who then killed himself. The place which she occupied for eight years has not yet been filled, the work being carried on by George A. Levy, secretary of the Federation.

Lafayette College Soccer Team Picks Jewish Captain (J.D.B. Special Correspondent)

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 26—On the first time in many years, a Jew was elected captain of an athletic team in Lafayette College. Joseph Rich, of New Haven, Conn., was elected captain of the soccer team for the past two years and is one of its stars.

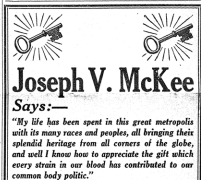
Los Angeles Paper Urges Convict Blue for Nazi Brown (J.D.B. Special Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 27—The recommendation that police Nazi agitators in this city be strung in the "very distinctive blue shirt" required at the State prison at San Quentin and directed of their brown shirt and trousers, is made in an editorial appearing in the Los Angeles Examiner.

Deducing that any active suit working against the interests of the United States government should be suppressed, the editorial says: "The Friends of Germany are not friends of America if they are working for Germany in America. They are alien and traitors."

History of Jewish Literature (J.D.B. Special Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—The second volume of the monumental work on the "History of Jewish Literature from the Close of the Bible to Our Own Days" written by Dr. Meyer Waxman, of the Theological College of Chicago, will appear at the end of this month. It was announced that Dr. Waxman's work will be in three volumes. The first volume appeared in 1928. The second volume covers the time from the end of the Twelfth Century to the middle of the eighteenth century. The volume is illustrated and contains more than seven hundred pages.



Joseph P. McKee Says:

"My life has been spent in this great metropolis with its many races and peoples, all bringing their splendid heritage from all corners of the globe, and well I know how to appreciate the gift which every strain in our blood has contributed to our common body politic."

FOR
SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING OF THE
PROBLEMS OF ALL OF THE PEOPLES
COMPRISING OUR
"COMMON BODY POLITIC"

FOR
ACCURACY AND EFFICIENCY IN OFFICE

NOTE FOR
THE RECOVERY PARTY CANDIDATES

ON NOVEMBER 7th
MCKEE-COOPER-STEIN
RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN YOUR CITY

• Joseph P. McKee Independent Campaign Committee

Lessing's Legacy to Germany

In Last Article Written Before His Murder,
Philosopher Restates the Obligation to be Honest

By THEODOR LESSING

The following article, entitled "Legacy to Germany," was written by the famous German-Jewish philosopher and critic, from Nazi Germany just before he was assassinated while sleeping in his villa outside Marienbad, Czechoslovakia. The article having been written in all probability after he had received threats that he would be murdered, it may be regarded in the nature of a spiritual legacy to Germany and to Europe. It is reprinted, with only slight omissions, from *Die Wahrheit*, Prague.

Professor Lessing's preoccupation with the questions of truth and Jewishness apparently was not a new phenomenon for him. "It is good to be a Jew," for that implies a constant struggle for truth—and what is life without a struggle and without a truth? Professor Lessing is reported to have said in an interview in 1921 in Berlin, where he was then visiting his daughter, Helene Slavovits Lessing, wife of Professor Slavovits, who studied under Lessing at Hanover.

We in Germany have said and sung hundreds of times: "He who knows the truth and speaks it is not indeed a pitiful creature." In speeches to the people we have heard Luther's words: "Truth must be spoken." Again and again we have heard praised the words which Arthur Schopenhauer used as mottoes for his works: "vitam impendere verum" (Life must be dedicated to the truth) and "magna est vis veritatis et praevalens" (Great is the power of truth). In the end, the truth will be the victory. Nothing shall be said here of the old questions which the philosophers asked about truth and reality, meaning and existence. It may be that all actuality of consciousness is a fiction. It may be, that outside of formal, theoretic content-free, science, logic and mathematics, there is generally no truth to be found. It may be, that truth is a machination of the human mind. It may be—and that was the great problem of Immanuel Kant, Friedrich Schlegel and Nietzsche—that man lives only because of his ignorance, that truth is death to all life, in Schopenhauer's words, "error is life; yet knowledge is death."

All this does not concern us here. Schopenhauer's simple, clear and self-evident to everyone shall be discussed honestly in the following: "no objective truth," but "personal truth." What is to say, human distinction between doing and recognizing, the balance between saying and making, thus the quite ordinary conception of decency, reliability, conscientiousness and meticulousness, without which the human world would be a worse hell than any hell nature could create. For him, in Schopenhauer's words, man can cheat and lie merely by the use of language and rationalization before the truth.

Double-Barrelled Obligation

The command, "Be truthful," in no way includes—as Kant and Fichte wanted it—the moral stipulation, "Never tell a lie." For aside from the fact that to tell a lie and to speak an untruth are two different things, the old wise saying still applies to the arts of living: "In order to unite cleverness with wisdom, tell everything as you mean it, yet don't say everything, which you also mean." Unorganized, unclear truthfulness is also made a hell of life. In life, and could condemn the fanatic for veracity "always to be the thirteenth at a table." But it is certain, and we are in duty bound to maintain the essence of our own being! If we cannot do our own selves be true in any situation, then there is nothing on earth that is certain and worthy of truth. Therefore, "Truthfulness for its own sake" is the keynote of all spiritual existence. It is the answer to the question of material existence, of mere being. On the contrary, the question always is: Why, after all, lie here and there in the nature of what good? In other words, what matters is not that we remain alive but rather the nature of the living creature which we do remain. In this sense at least the pedagogues (e.g. Herbart and Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster) are right in considering truthfulness the pre-supposition of all human endeavor; although, after the rest, they far outweigh the importance of truth to life.

For six months I have heard no more than to even the half pleadingly, half threateningly spoken: "Don't speak! Don't write! I do not hear you!" The events of German history (and since I am a German, I consider myself part of this history), which I do not see as private event, without the warning: "Make no use of this." I have never spoken even a word to the public. I have written (I would harm others) about confessions, reports, facts about Germany, which I do not see as private event, without the warning: "Make no use of this." I have also considered the possibility of my own going astray.

Yet I have even taken into consideration that my whole philosophy may be too narrow, too subjective, and that my whole life work may be a mistake. No one can promise truth; but everyone should try to be truthful.

The Many-Sided Truth

It is self-evident that a writer who follows sinister or illegal designs, who would betray the fatherland or betray it in any way will not do it with all of himself, where in this undignified act anonymous incitement and agitation are at everyone's disposal in ten thousand secret ways. Therefore, I have never written a word without naming names. Never, without clearly, openly and with all my being, denouncing what I have said. If I err, I hope to be set right. I know that everything has a thousand sides, and that if I am not right, I am not alone in being wrong with the eyes of his enemies and to think with the mind of his foes. And so I am certain not to show being set right. But I do not understand what is happening today to truth and veracity.

The people of Germany live and speak against their convictions. They are notoriously so intimidated, so much in fear, are subjected to so much attraction, that even the plainest matters of fact, if not kept in dead silence or merely passed secretly from ear to ear, but if they simply speak the truth not only is made to feel the revenge and the hatred of the rulers, but also the hatred of the people, and the betrayal of the anguished. Cowardice is called diplomacy, slavish inclination to opportunism is called a sense of responsibility as permissible cautiousness.

Oaths are sworn with reservation. They are opposite of what has been promised is always done. Issuing secret edicts is called prudence. The people are called traitors. But the few who prefer death to life in slavery are represented to the world as traitors. The traitor to the word is called traitorous to the fatherland. They consent to their poverty, they surrender their claim to cowardly wisdom, and wearing them grievously is called virtue. Thus Schiller characterizes the state of the German people as a state of terror.

What Is Treason?

Everyone who does not acquiesce in the contemporary state of affairs, who does not see in the incidents of change of power so-called dispensations of Providence in the world, who does not see in the ideals, yes, in fine, everyone who criticizes at all, who thinks and feels, is a traitor to his country, an enemy of the state and a traitor to

GOEBBELS ON RADIO



—Neuchâtel, Berno

the time and its ideas. The mass believes it. "Be in power and you live in the right, and faithfully the multitude will preserve it for you."

We German emigrants have gone into strange lands under many trials and with great sacrifices, have lost house and home, and have not been able to save any means of existence, not even the most modest. Many die there, many end in suicide. The case of a man like myself, past sixty, who has to change his whole existence and begin at the beginning again, in view of the most terrible fates of single individuals, actually a fortunate one. We are hunted, we are not in the consciousness of our brothers. German minds are haunted by the notion that we are living an emigrant life, that we have taken German money into exile with us, and now seek truth without danger while the less fortunate must remain silent.

"Yes, your lot is good. You have it easy, less grave." How many times have I heard these words from men and women whose lot was really a torment, and who, better than the lot of us who came out of Germany. The acclimated become so enslaved to public opinion that they no longer know if it is the style, they are anti-Semites, and when heroic deaths, it is astonishing how many can yield to the crowd-psychology of abandonment! Why are we German who are abroad fighting against slavery? From motives of pride and grief in our Germany. Shall I burn on the soil on which my forebears strove for centuries for the fatherland, suddenly let myself be bowled by hordes what Fatherland is? Shall I, who have never brought anything to my country, and who have been German thought in the German language, let myself be instructed by half-barbaric, half-civilized German youth, as what constitutes German spirit and German soul? Whatever happens to us does not concern us as few as we are, only as Jews, but also just as much as Germans.

The German Spirit

If the German Jews do prove, by their modesty, that they are the soul of Germany, then they must be doubly and trebly indignant at being called alien in race, Jew in blood, and foreign in spirit. They must have said: "I cannot learn from you what is German, because you do not know it." My dear German youth, which we carry in us, but it is just this very cringing and clinging which is as un-German as possible.

But there is something much more serious to be deplored: the indispensable silence of all those who have looked at prototypes and whose word has world value. Alfred Kerr writes in one of his articles: "My dear German youth, with whom I have had close relations for thirty years, knows of my fate, knows the indignities which I have sent me many a postcard." Of how many German men and women for who decades have spoken to me of assistance and of community interests, of respect and love, could

I say the same? More than that: wherever I helped old friends, even the very best were first of fear and faithlessness. From Germany we were being implored to help a deserving scholar. The newspapers report that for months he has been in a Prussian prison, he was mis-handled, almost insane. I wished to help and publicly called attention to this crime upon the spirit. He was freed. No line of thanks came, nor was there a public shaming of my help: Yes, he was really in prison for five months. He also suffered from nerves, which were from injuries which he carried away from his experiences as a soldier for Germany. But he was forced to testify before the world that he was treated in an exemplary and correct fashion. He was never mistreated, nor did he ever witness any instances of maltreatment in a German prison. All that is atrocious propaganda on the part of the fatherland's enemies. He stands infinitely distant from all political thought and devotes himself entirely to the study of the German language.

Who 'Knows' the Truth

Such experiences, continually recurring, have long ago taken away my every desire to seek "truth." I never know it. I am convinced that man today lies and is lied about. And that he would have it so! All the countries of Europe are filled to the brim with inflammatory social material. In all the countries poison gases have been stored up in inconceivable quantities. In all countries the technique of murder is

flourishing. Air-fleets are being built, new implements for murder are being invented, and everyone fears everyone else. Everyone knows it. Everyone anticipates the end. But everyone is cautious about speaking of it and those who would speak of it would be lynched, and a funeral sermon would be read over some: "He was a traitor," and over others: "He was a namskult!"

What is there to do? From blessed Nirvana, Buddha smiles: "Turn away. Turn away. Life is a disease, and death the deliverance therefrom."

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Refugee Scholars Enjoy Luxury of Free Speech in U.S.

Scientists Driven Out by Terror Express Delight in Not Having to Fear Spies

By E. SIEGAL
(J.D.B. Special Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27—Two noted German scientists, driven from their homes by Hitler's persecution of the Jews, sat in an office at Carnegie Institute of Technology and told of their determination to become American citizens and of their appreciation of America's gift of freedom.

"You cannot possibly know the relief of being able to sit and talk to one's friends without being constantly in fear," declared Prof. Otto Stern, who resigned his post at the University of Erlangen, was assistant, Dr. I. Estermann, was dismissed by the Nazis. "In Germany, it is impossible to talk freely; you must watch to see if you are overheard, you must make sure the windows are closed, that you are not overheard."

Stern and Estermann, who have spent their recent scientific lives in atomic and molecular research, were persuaded to join the faculty of Carnegie Tech by Dr. Thomas S. Dainton, who had been invited upon his "mystery voyage" to Europe last summer. Dr. Estermann, who has shared in some of the most important recent discoveries concerning the movement of atoms, was simply ousted from his position at Erlangen by the Nazis. Prof. Stern, refusing to accept the Nazis' "concession," which permitted him to retain his post because of his war-time achievements, was driven into exile when he saw all around him.

A reliable insight to conditions in Germany was given by Stern, when both men declined to speculate upon the possibility that Hitler's course will provoke another war.

"Such speculation is too dangerous," Dr. Stern declared. "It would react against relatives and friends." However, he pointed out that the apparently pointless course of the Nazis has crippled Germany's scientific leadership. The Hitler party they are in power is not aware of the fate of science, it is unconcerned about increasing the limits of man's knowledge, and the investigations being carried on have a military value.

Women to Consider Challenge to Jewry

By EUGENE B. BLOCK
(J.D.B. Special Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26—Jewish women are becoming more and more concerned with the outstanding problems of modern Israel at an important state conference opening Tuesday. The conference will be the annual session of the California State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods.

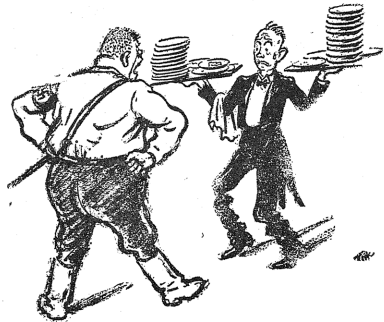
Representatives from Temple Sinai, Oakland, came from San Francisco, and will be attended by women who are taking a leading part in Jewish education, cultural, religious and social welfare activities.

One of the principal features of the program will be a symposium on the subject, "Challenge of the Modern Woman—How We Face It as Jews."

Among the speakers to participate in the discussion will be Monroe Friedman of Oakland, president of District Grand Lodge No. 4 of the B'nai B'rith; Dr. Max Radin of the University of California; and Rabbi Morris Goldstein of Temple Sherith Israel, San Francisco.

While preparations for this event are being made, the Jewish women of San Francisco Jewish women, they are dividing their energies with the present annual campaign of the San Francisco Community Chest, which has just been launched with a goal of \$190,000.

THE DISTRESSED WAITER



"Confound it, man, why don't you make the Hitler salute?"

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

A Goal of Women's Division

A goal of \$300,000 to be raised by women from women, is the aim of the Women's Division of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in the campaign for \$420,000 to fill the needs of Federation during the coming year.

The volunteer workers, numbering nearly 800 women, are working in three divisions. The Red Division, consisting of eight teams, each of which has a quota of \$10,000, is under the command of Mrs. Alfred A. Cook. The White Division, headed by Mrs. Arthur Lehman, has twelve teams, each with a quota of \$5,000. Mrs. Joseph Bretter and Mrs. Irwin Untermeyer head the command of the Blue Division, composed of twenty-one teams, each of which is to raise \$2,500.

In addition to the direct solicitation of funds for the 1933 campaign, a number of money-raising events have already been planned by various teams of the Women's Division. On Long Island, the Great Neck group, of which Mrs. E. B. Rabinowitz is in charge, will hold a "Minute" luncheon on November 15, and on November 22, the Rockaway group, under the leadership of Mrs. Edwin Sommerich, will hold a similar affair.

Pennsylvania Sisterhoods

The Twenty-Seventh Biennial Conference of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods will open in Scranton today and continue until Tuesday. The theme of the conference will be "Modern Jewish Education" as it affects the youth movement, the child and the sisterhood. It will be discussed at the symposium to be held Monday afternoon, at which time Dr. Harry L. Connors, of Cincinnati, editor of the Jewish Education Review, will present "The Trend of Modern Jewish Education." Mrs. Hiram Hirsch of Philadelphia, state chairman of religious schools, will address the delegates on "Do Our Modern Religious Schools Meet the Modern Challenge?" and Mrs. E. B. Rabinowitz of Harrisburg, state chairman of the Young Folks Temple League, will speak on "Jewish Education and the Youth Movement."

A banquet will be tendered the delegates tomorrow evening at the Hotel Scranton. Mrs. E. B. Rabinowitz will preside. Mrs. F. Dilsheimer, honorary president of the organization, will speak on "Race Prejudice and the Jewish People." Mrs. Gladys Klemm of Scranton will be presented. Dr. Abraham S. Hirsch, professor of Jewish History at the University of Illinois, will speak on the "Ifs That Changed Jewish History."

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, of which Mrs. Max Grumbacher is

president, consists of twenty-two sisterhoods comprising a membership of two thousand women.

Congratulations to Roosevelt

The National Council of Jewish Women sent a telegram of congratulations to President Roosevelt upon the occasion of his invitation to Russia to commence negotiations for recognition. The Council has been cooperating with the Russian Red Cross Societies in Moscow and New York for a number of years, as assisting in the solution of many problems concerning Jewish families with relatives in the United States. Because of the recent provision made by the Federal Relief Administration to provide employment for needy unemployed teachers, the National Council of Jewish Women of a number of local sections, such as Venton, Perh Amboy and Haverhill, Mass., are making surveys of persons in need of organizational aid. Classes are being started in these communities. Such work is important at this time, especially since the inauguration of the Public Works Act, which stipulates that only those persons who have first papers or are fully naturalized will be permitted to work on public works.

Theatre Party for Relief

The Women's Association of the American Art has taken tomorrow evening's performance of "Men in White" at the Broadhurst Theatre, as the first project in a series of aid the German Jews. The proceeds of this theatre party will go directly to the constructive work of the Jews in Germany. The committee in charge of the theatre party is headed by Mrs. Henry Hesterberg, wife of Dr. Henry Hesterberg, of Brooklyn, and includes Mrs. Florence R. Delowitz, Mrs. May Lieberman for the performance of "The Wise Man of Cheim." The entire theatre has been bought out for the occasion and the proceeds will go toward the Jewish Scholarship and Kindergarten Funds.

Irish's Theatre Party

Irish, the Women's Division of the Jewish Education Association, is holding a theatre party tomorrow evening at the Yiddish Art Theatre for the performance of "The Wise Man of Cheim." The entire theatre has been bought out for the occasion and the proceeds will go toward the Jewish Scholarship and Kindergarten Funds.

\$16,000 Raised for Colony

In Honor of Arlosoroff

(J.T.A. Special Correspondent)
TEL AVIV, Palestine, Oct. 2.—The Hebrew Colonization Memorial Colony in honor of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff, slain Zionist labor leader, now exceeds \$16,000, according to a statement by Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff of the Histadruth Haavdim, workers' federation.

Charges Nazis Instill Race Hate in S. Africa

Asserts 121 Groups Already
Propagandizing With Scurrilous
Against the Jews

(J.T.A. Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa, Sept. 20.—Startling revelations that 121 Nazi organizations were in existence in the South African Union and were distributing a large number of scurrilous anti-Jewish leaflets and that text-books used by the children contain anti-Semitic propaganda, have stirred the Jewish community in South Africa.

The disclosures were made by I. M. Goodman, well-known lecturer on South African Jewish problems, in the course of an address before the Jewish Board of Deputies.

Mr. Goodman quoted passages from the works of noted African authors, including Sangro, in which the Jews are accused of being vulgar, robbers, the cause of poverty, fly flappers and many other degrading names. The offending books have since been withdrawn at the request of the board.

"We must watch and guard against anti-Jewish propaganda of the type disseminated by certain local papers, financially unsound publications subsidized by Nazi organizations overseas," Mr. Goodman declared. "In addition, we have discovered that over 121 Nazi groups in the Union are today menacing the future of the Jewish South Africa, but all South Africa. They make it their business to disseminate the vilest and most repulsive leaflets describing all the alleged vices of the Jews, and purporting to show how the Jews have stolen all the financial prizes in the country, and how the Jews are responsible for the unemployment in the Union." The pamphlets have also been known to state that all South Africa is in danger of being swamped by the Jewish interests.

The lecturer also pointed out that the propaganda of this kind in public life were identifying themselves with the Hitlerite policies.

"The propaganda of these kind of affairs," the speaker declared, "and it is an opportune time to remind our people in South Africa of Dr. Max Nordau's words to Vladimir Jabotinsky: 'Logic is a Greek art which the Jew has not learned. The Jew is a man of instinct, not of experience.' We take no notice of a threatening storm, but wait until we are crushed by it, and then we think of buying an umbrella. We took no notice of the storm brewing for Germany for many years past. Now, it is too late."

The Jews have been identified with the progress of South Africa from the very beginning," said Mr. Goodman. "The sugar industry in Natal, whaling in the Cape, trading in Vancouver, the export of skins and many other industries all owed their foundation to Jewish initiative and far-sightedness of the Jews."

"Of course, the authors of anti-Jewish propaganda do not make these factors of Jewish consideration, therefore our duty to see to our interests locally."

"The propaganda of Hitlerite doctrines spreads swiftly. Now more than ever before, Jews must give thought to their own future in Palestine, directly in South Africa," Mr. Goodman concluded.

Technical Crime Closes Door

Of Palestine to Persian Jew

JERUSALEM, Oct. 27—Solomon Ben-Amram, an American citizen who had been in Persia for little over ten years ago, after a brief business sojourn in Palestine, has been invited to Palestine on account of a technicality in international law.

During his residence in the United States, Mr. Ben-Amram succeeded in establishing a prosperous jewelry business. He saved enough money to invest in a real estate investment yielded returns amounting to \$50 annually.

A few months ago, Mr. Ben-Amram was invited to Palestine from Syria on a transit visa, and found employment as a goldsmith.

Arabs Seek to Stem Jewish Immigration

Papers Stir Rioting Impulse;
Attack Britain. Point to
Increased Migration

(J.T.A. Special Correspondent)

JERUSALEM, Sept. 29.—A well-organized campaign by Arabs to stem the tide of Jewish immigration into Palestine is reported to be under way here.

The current issue of Al James Arabica, an organ of the Jerusalem Arab League, contains an article signed by "Emil," which urges rally by Arabs who, it is asserted, are being attracted by exaggerated promises from their land. Figures are published indicating excessive numbers of incoming Jews.

After disclaiming the British Government for being "oblivious" to the swollen immigration, the newspaper says:

"The Government ought to reckon up the number of Jews and Arabs, the area of land available and its absorption capacity, and to ponder whether the position today is not worse than prior to 1922. Can people bear such a situation?"

Other newspapers which are supporting the campaign are Al-Falastin, Al-Nazzari, Al-Shark and Al-Balagh, a Cairo daily.

San Diego Groups Unite

To Advance Judaism

(Jewish Daily Bulletin)

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 27.—The Jewish Central organization has been formed here composed of representatives of various San Diego Jewish groups, with the purpose of furthering the cause of Judaism. Officers elected include Al Rosenfield, president; Louis Moorsstein, vice-president; Benjamin Rutin, secretary and Nate Schiller, treasurer.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Russia and the United States

By DR. HANS KOHN

The invitation sent by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on behalf of the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to start negotiating for an official recognition and a normal friendship between the two great Republics comes as the capstone to a recent successful half year of Soviet diplomacy. Never has the Soviet Union been so strong in the international field, and never has her friendship been so coveted as in the Autumn of 1933. The economic upbuilding of the Soviet State seems to progress with great rapidity and today, in a word of truth, the Russian market is a ready buyer for machines and for technical equipment. More important even is the fact that in a general state of repudiation of debt, of non-payment of annuities and interest, of devaluation of gold currency, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is one of the very few states which have—up to now—fulfilled all the obligations incurred by them.

A few years ago the Soviet Union was completely isolated in Europe. Her only friend was Germany. Now the Soviet Union is on very good terms with all her neighbors in the West and East. On October 28th, the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic will be celebrated in Russia, and the day of Turkey will be represented there by a very strong delegation headed by the Turkish Ambassador. A close friendship links the Soviet Union with Turkey. During the last months of conflict, the Soviet Union changed from France and Poland on the one hand and the Soviet Union, on the other hand. Now Russia is the probable conqueror for the United States. It is a great success for Russia.

The Soviet Union admires the United States. The great tradition of pioneering of industrial expansion, the individual economic life, seen in America and which constitute the essence of American life, are an example to which the leaders of the Soviet try to emulate the Russian people. American engineers are always welcome in Russia and a visitor to Russia can again and again hear expressed the deep admiration which Russia has for America. It is therefore may to explain that the increasing recognition of the Soviet Union by America was enthusiastically received in Moscow. The Soviet Minister, Litvinov, who is to be born a Jew, will in a few days come to America and fix, in his conversations with President Roosevelt, the conditions for recognition.

The friendship with America will be of greatest help to Russia in the Far East. There is the adversary whom Russia has to fear at present: Japan. The Japanese military refers itself for centuries to the Yellow River and the Pacific Ocean. At the same time there is a growing uneasiness in the United States over the expansion tendencies of Japan. The friendship between the two great Republics will certainly help to get peace in the Far East on a firmer basis.

The new friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union is of importance for the Jews too. Not only do Jewish will welcome any move towards strengthening the basis of peace and understanding be-

News Letters Tell Of Jewish Life Abroad

Soviet to Intensify Jewish Colonization

Report of Gov't Commission Admits Much Still to be Desired in Biro-Bidjan

(G.T.A. Special Correspondent)
MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—The intensification and speeding-up of the work of Jewish settlement in Soviet Russia is announced in the Report of the Soviet Executive Committee on the work of the "Komzet" (Government Commission for Jewish Settlement), which has just been issued.

"During the last few years," the report says, "the Komzet has done much work for the settling of Jews on the land and for the raising of the economic welfare of the wage-earning Jews in the Soviet Union. It has in the last five years settled over 125,000 Jews in collective farms and it has trained a very large number of Jews for work in State and co-operative industries. Over 40,000 Jewish Jews have received special training and been given employment in the large new schemes of construction, e.g. Dnieprostroi, Magnitogorsk, etc."

The Komzet, however, the report continues, has not put sufficient emphasis on the Jewish settlement in Biro-Bidjan. It has not overcome the difficulties standing in the way of this scheme, and has not taken measures to strengthen the position of the Jewish settlers there. This fact, together with the failure of various local Jewish organizations to carry out the instructions of the Central Executive Committee, are responsible for the fact that the Government's decision to found in Biro-Bidjan a Jewish national territorial and administrative unit will not be carried into effect within the specified time.

In order to create more favorable conditions for the settlement of working-class Jews in Biro-Bidjan, the Government has instructed the Far Eastern Executive Committee to create real and practical opportunities for Jewish settlers in the various local enterprises, agriculture, forestry, industry and commerce, and the other industrial undertakings of the district. In the first place the building of houses for the settlers is to be accelerated.

The suggestion of the Far Eastern Executive Committee that Biro-Bidjan should be formed into an autonomous Jewish national territory, has been passed on to the All-Union Executive Committee for consideration.

The report ends with a survey of the work done in settling Jews in the Crimea and the Ukraine, and the Komzet is instructed to end the work of Biro-Bidjan by the end of the year. It is suggested that there be no more than two years. In future all energies are to be directed towards raising the Biro-Bidjan scheme a success.

Alexandrian Jews Hold Memorial Service for Feisal

(G.T.A. Special Correspondent)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 29.—A memorial service honoring the late King Feisal was held in the local synagogue by the Jewish community here. The Iraqi consuls and other guests were present. Chief Rabbi David Hirsch recalled that in an interview with the late monarch he had listened to glowing words of the Jews from King Feisal. RABBI FRIED added that the 60,000 Jews of Baghdad are living in peace and that King Feisal had expressed their spirit.

Twenty nations, which will welcome it, especially in the case of Jewish populations, as there are more than four million Jews in America and more than a half million in Russia. The cooperation of the two great Republics will mean added prosperity to both of them, help in this difficult present struggle, and thus will benefit all their citizens.

HAUPTMANN'S GOLDEN HARP



—STEVEN TORRENTS

A caricature of the allusion to Hauptmann's latest play, recently produced in Germany, "The Golden Harp," and to the great German dramatist's attitude peace with the Nazis.

Sholem Aleichem Exhibit in Wilno to Commemorate 50th Anniversary of Debut

(G.T.A. Special Correspondent)

WILNO, Oct. 30.—An exhibit entitled "Sholem Aleichem and His Period" will be shown here during the week, December 13 to 20, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the literary debut of Sholem Aleichem, famous Yiddish humorist and novelist. Sholem Aleichem's first printed contribution to Yiddish literature appeared in Tevelerboten's Yiddische Folklit, a Petersburg periodical, in 1883.

The exhibit has been planned by the Yiddish Scientific Institute, which owns a number of collections of letters, manuscripts, books, pictures and other objects relating to the writer's life and career. These will form the major part of the exhibit, which will be supplemented by Sholem Aleichem's contemporaries.

The Institute has requested that the Jewish Telegraphic Agency relay an appeal address all who may be in their possession material relating to Yiddish, Hebrew, English or other languages) which could be used in

the Sholem Aleichem exhibit, to forward it to the Wilno or New York headquarters of the Institute. All such loans will be returned at the close of the exhibit.

Race Spirit in the Arts Conveyed to Nazi Teachers

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—In an address before a group of teachers, the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, emphasized the importance of conveying the racial theory in art and education.

"The Nordic race is the only race capable of producing real art," he said. "The last fourteen years, which were dominated by non-Germans, wiped out the old, noble spirit of German art, which will now be restored in the Nordic spirit," Dr. Frick declared.

The Bavarian Minister of Education, Hans Schemm, speaking before a gathering of kindergarten teachers and youth leaders, urged them to remember that race was the fundamental principle of the new German youth movement, and that every child should be imbued with this spirit.

Procession to Grave Of Herzl Is Barred

(G.T.A. Special Correspondent)

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The annual Zionist procession to the grave of Dr. Theodor Herzl, founder of the modern Zionist movement, which was to have been held this Sunday, has been prohibited by the police. The police order, issued to prevent anti-Semitic disturbances by Nazis, bans display of the blue-and-white Zionist flag and Zionist emblems. Jews who wish to honor the memory of Herzl may assemble only in the small Jewish cemetery where his remains have lain since his death thirty years ago. The traditional procession on the twentieth anniversary of the date of Herzl's death, which this year fell on July 14, had previously been prohibited because of the threat of Nazi attacks.

Zionist leaders are anxious to remove Herzl's remains to Palestine at the earliest opportunity in order to carry out the provisions of his will in which he requested burial in the Holy Land and to maintain the tradition of pilgrimages to his grave. The idea of adding to the Nazis' power in Austria and the possibility that anti-Semitic manifestations might include destruction of the grave is also motivating the leaders.

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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN

FOUNDED 1903

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

JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN, Inc.

Executive and Editorial Offices
122 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Tel. CAledonia 3-8869

Member of Jewish Telegraphic Agency

New York—122 East 42nd Street
London—Endsley House, Fleet Street
Paris—8 rue, Rue Vivienne

Vol. X. Sunday, October 29, 1933. No. 2679.

EDITORIALS

Guest Editorial

By SIGMUND LIVINGSTON
(Chairman of the Anti-Defamation League)

Men who are the leaders and spokesmen for various Jewish organizations and also individuals who assume such roles have recently indulged in such publicity.

To be the spokesman of Jewry, or any part thereof, is a responsibility not to be underestimated.

It requires personal sacrifice and the highest degree of caution.

Jewry at this time, as never before, is on trial in the court of public opinion. This great court is easily swayed, particularly against that group most in need of its beneficent protection.

Much of the publicity indulged in by these spokesmen and leaders is injurious.

No doubt that some is well intentioned and it is wise. In the present emergency there is hardly a mistake which they have failed to make.

Our spokesmen and leaders should practice self-restraint. They should not be so great leaders without this necessary virtue.

The continuous barrage by our leaders in the public press frustrates efficiency and strengthens the real efforts for favorable public response.

instead of enabling his way through in the spirit of a recognized Nazi "co-ordinating" a Jewish shop in Berlin.

But Herr Spangenkobel's face should be red for another reason. So should the face of any Nazi anywhere who has not yet had stamped out of him the last streak of decent feeling.

For at the hearing at City Hall upon the basis of which Mayor O'Brien decided to adhere to his decision, reached earlier in the week, set to permit the Nazi celebration of German Day in a city-owned armory, those who argued shoulder-to-shoulder with the Nazis for the right of Spangenkobel to speak to-night at the 16th Regiment Armory were Jews.

It was the anomalous spectacle of Bernard and Victor Riddle, German Americans, who had previously expressed their admiration for Adolf Hitler, possessing the burden of evidence against Spangenkobel on his place side by side of Samuel Untermyer, official chief of the boycott movement against Hitler Germany, while ranged on the side of the pathetic pastor Popko, who entered an ineffectual and blabby plea and the consistency about Spangenkobel were . . . American Jews.

Engene Kaplan, of the Student Society was one of them. But, more surprisingly, there was Harry Weinberger, Jewish attorney, representing the American Civil Liberties Union and more often a spokesman for Communists than not. Earlier in the week there had been heard for the American Civil Liberties Union, another American attorney of Jewish race, Morris Ernst, who, by bespeaking the right of free speech gave the impression that he was on the side of the Jew.

On Thursday, particularly, at the hearing in City Hall one was treated to the spectacle of Samuel Untermyer losing patience with Harry Weinberger, a wily-ally Nazi leader.

The free speech case may be summed up in the general concept that while any group is denied the right of free assembly, free speech and free press, a precedent has been established by which you and your group may be denied any or all of these rights. This reasoning is not invalidated by the possibility of violence, for that possibility may be turned into a pretext on future occasions to deny freedom. Spangenkobel, Mr. Ernst put it in this phrase:

"The best protection of the Jews is to allow these people to meet and speak freely and show themselves up publicly as they desire, thereby rendering themselves by ridicule as the K. K. K. Klan did."

For these assurances in the name and the cause of free speech, these three Jews — Weinberger, Ernst and Kaplan — made plain against the inclination of the Jew to justice, fair play and tolerance, the judicial

Belgian Jewry's Credit Institutions Strongly Entrenched in Communal Life

By J. SHECHTMAN
(U.S.A. Special Correspondent)

BRUSSELS—The total Jewish population of Belgium amounts to about 75,000, and it has almost entirely stopped growing. In previous years Antwerp, with its 40,000 Jews, was the chief centre of immigration for Jews, almost all of whom went into the diamond trade. The position in the diamond trade has, however, been growing worse from year to year.

The position in Brussels is an entirely different one. The Jewish population there has never been large, although it has been growing during the last few years. Its social attitude. Fascists and Hitlerites have put away in most bolts such notions as that of giving the other fellow a chance to be heard. But they are not honest enough, at least the Hitlerites are not, to discuss the alliance of races to whom they would deny a shadow of the right that is argued for them. Nazi "charity" consists in using the platform which hospitality extends to them, concerning it, and then converting it into the use of the scalpel for their enemies.

This fact does not, however, invalidate the fundamental reasoning of the Civil Liberties Union. But the denial was argued, and won, as the basis set that the Nazis constitute a menace to public safety, which they do, but that they would turn into false propaganda the fact that they had been allowed the use of a city-owned armory in New York City and had thus by inference, won official status and sanction in the greatest metropolis of the Western world.

and economic structure is not nearly as uniform and as one-sided as that of the Antwerp community, and therefore has a far greater adaptability. At present the Jewish population of Brussels is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, mainly of Polish or Russian origin. The "ressaine" Belgian Jews form a very small minority, and are absolutely assimilated, both culturally and economically. Their economic situation is still in the course of development and is as yet very unstable. This probably explains the fact that the much smaller and younger Brussels community has much better developed Jewish credit system than has the Antwerp community.

The Antwerp Jewish diamond dealers have in the course of many years established a strong foothold and obtain all the credit they require from the general (non-Jewish) banks, many of which specialize on credits for diamond transactions, and who do not discriminate between their Jewish and their non-Jewish clients. In Antwerp, therefore, there is no specifically Jewish credit problem.

In Brussels the position is different. Here there are thousands of small Jewish traders and artisans who have not as yet established a strong foothold, who scarcely know the French language, and get practically no credit from the Belgian banks. Only in the rarest of cases have these people reflected trading capital of their own. The credit question has therefore become one of great importance for the Jewish population of Brussels, with the result that in the last few years a whole series of specifically Jewish mutual credit institutions have been founded.

Among the most important of these is the "Mutual Credit Association Yevishah." Each share in the Association costs about \$25, and the total capital amounts to \$25,000. In the first five months of its existence the "Yevishah" granted loans to the extent of about \$50,000. By 1929 the annual turnover had increased to more than \$300,000, but the crisis forced it to pursue a very careful policy and to reduce its loans, which in 1932 amounted to about \$200,000. In the five years of its existence the "Yevishah" has granted loans to a total of about \$2,500,000, from which hundreds of small Jewish traders and artisans have derived enormous benefit.

With such a turnover and so successful a body of clients, it is not surprising that the "Yevishah" has suffered certain losses, but in the course of the whole five years there amounted to less than \$5,000—a striking testimony to the efficiency and soundness of the institution.

Some months ago the first real "loan ch'ol," in the true sense of the word, was loaned for small traders and artisans, who obtained small short-term loans free of interest. This organization has no capital of its own, but gets its funds also free of interest from the "Yevishah," which also takes the "small fry" who are not credit-worthy in the business sense of the word. This, too, is an extremely useful institution. In the first four months of its existence it has lent about \$1,250 in very small sums, most of which has already been repaid.

Recently the small Jewish trades of Brussels have gone about starting an independent credit institution of their own, since their organization decided that the existing Jewish credit institutions were inefficient to meet the demands of the Jewish population of Brussels and many Jewish traders had had to refuse loans for lack of funds. They will probably work through the "Yevishah." In this way the "Yevishah" will become the central organization for the whole Jewish credit system in Brussels.