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EDITORIAL NOTES

HERMAN BERNSTEIN Contributing Edito

Poland's Scrap of Paper

The Polish government, through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Colonel Jozef Beck, appeared before the As-sembly of the League of Na-tions and, under the pretext of demanding equality for all members of the League with regard to minority rights, denounced its own treaty guaranteeing the rights of the minorities in Poland. Thus the League of Nations has been dealt a severe blow by the nation that was restored to statehood by the fathers of the League of Nations.

When Poland was re-created by the great allied powers at the peace conference in Paris, under the influence of President Woodrow Wilson and Colonel Edward M. House, Colonel Edward M. House, and Poland was requested, to-gether with several other nations, to sign treaties guaranteeing the rights of minorities, Premier Clemenceau, on behalf of the allied powers, addressed a letter to the Polish Premier, M. Bedespreit remisdire, him. M. Paderewski, reminding him that "it is to the endeavors and sacrifices of the powers in whose name I am addressing you that the Polish nation owes the recovery of its independence. There ersets, therefore, upon the pow-ers an obligation, which they cannot evade, to secure in the most lasting form certain essen-tial rights which will afford to the inhabitants the necessary protection, whatever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish government.

Poland, together with other powers, signed the treaties containing the clauses for the pro-tection of the rights of minori-

Now the Polish representative, on behalf of his government, has repudiated its signature. In his declaration before the Assembly of the League, he demanded immediate recognition of the necessity to generalize the national minority treaties for all powers and convocation of an international conference for this pur-pose, and then he hastened to add that "pending the bringing into force of such a uniform general system, my government is compelled to refuse as from today all cooperation with international organizations on the matter of supervision over the application of the national mi-nority system in Poland."

On September 4, when the first report of Poland's proposal appeared, I pointed out that it was a dangerous move, not merely from the viewpoint of the minority rights. In that editorial I wrote:

"Most of the nations that pledged themselves to protect the rights of minorities have failed to fulfill their obligations. Only a few of the nations have (Continued on Page Three)

Reich Pledge They Upbraid Poland To Brundage Held a Bluff

Is Intended to Deceive Gullibles, Expelled J.T.A. Man Says

By I. A. LEVITAN

Former Berlin J.T.A. Correspondent The written guaranty which Avery Brundage, chairman of the American Olympic Committee has American Dyping Committee has obtained from the German government that Jews will be treated "fairly" at the Olympic games does not touch the fundamental attitude of the Nazis to discriminate against Jews even in the field of sports, it must be pointed out.

of sports, it must be pointed out. Many times I was told by the German Olympic authorities during my sojourn in Berlin that Jews receive equal treatment and are allowed to train themselves for the Olympic games. As an "earnest of good faith" they have permitted six Berlin Maccabi runners to begin training. But all this is just a front to deceive the guilible.

The truth is, the racial principle is applied fully in sports as in any other field of activity. Jew-ish sport organizations are forbidden to use general sport fields, and games between Jewish and non-Jewish organizations are invariably stopped.

As an example of the inability of Jewish sport organizations to make use of public fields can be taken the city of Berlin. The Jews have had to build their own sport field, which is supported by the Jewish Community of Berlin And the same is true all over the Reich, only that outside of Berlin and Frankfurt Jews cannot afford private fields and are consequently forced to carry on indoor sports only.

As to competitive games be-tween Jewish and non-Jewish teams, that has ceased entirely. On the very Saturday before my detainment by Gestapo (August 25), such an inter-racial game was arranged in Berlin, but, at the last minute, was called off by the order of the Reich Sport Leader.

Innumerable examples of such continuous discrimination can be given. The fact cannot be doubt-ed: Jews are treated "fairly' in the field of sport: Their sport organizations suffer persecutions and are repeatedly prohibited, as hap-pened a few weeks ago in West-phalia, and previously in Aachen and Dortmund and a host of other and Dortmund and a host of other places. The Aryan principle finds full application there as in any other governmentally-controlled field of activity,

Poland Confiscates Organ of Bundists

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Sept. 14.—The Folkszeitung, Yiddish daily, organ of
the Bund, Jewish Socialist group,
was confiscated today by Polish authorities, for having reprinted an attack on Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler. The article was written originally by Dr. B. Hoffman, who writes in the New York Jewish Daily Forward under the pen name of "Zivion."



STR. JOHN SIMON



M. LOUIS BARTHOU

Sees No Benefit In Polish Stand Little Entente On Minorities Announce Attitude After

Dr. Thon, Jewish Depputy, Says Action Breaks Treaties

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) WARSAW, Sept. 14.—The Jews of Poland never benefitted from the minority treaties and never sought protection from the League of Nations under the treaties, but nevertheless Colonel Beck's declaration at Geneva was a clear infringement on international trea-ties and would not benefit Poland, Rabbi Dr. Joshua Thon, president of the Jewish Deputies Club in the the unfavorable impression created by Colonel Beck's statement (Continued on Page Twelve)

Three Powers Arraign Poland

Spokesmen for Britain, France and Italy Unite in Denouncing Unilateral Treaty Action as High-Handed

The Polish Situation at a Glance

GENEVA-Representatives of Britain, France and Italy assail Polish denunciation of minority clauses.

Little Entente announces opposition to Polish attitude.
Polish diplomatic circles in desperate efforts to mitigate effect of Beck declaration.

LONDON-British press points out United States involved as one of signatories to treaty with Poland. Invitation to United States to join League predicted as means of strengthening body against further attacks. Polish act viewed as unilateral renunciation of treaties. Polish-German agreement on renunciation charged.

PARIS—French press angrily attacks Polish action, WARSAW—Polish press jubilant at Beck declaration;

celebrations taking place.

Jews never benefited from minorities clauses, never sought
League protection under them, Kolo president declares.

See Grave Implications in Statement

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Three great European powers joined today in voicing condemnation of the Polish position on protoday in todain constraints of the property of

Stand Opposed of Poland's obligations to her By Ministers of

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary; M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, and Brench Foreign Minister, and Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian dele-gate to the League, joined in warning Poland that her action had created a grave international situation. They reminded Poland that she has definite treaty obligations and is responsible for the carrying out of those treaties to the League.

Opposition Universal

Sentiment among the delega-tions, here for the League meetings, against Poland's attempt to repudiate international obligations mounted, and Colonel Beck cabled his government for further instruc-

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) GENEVA, Sept. 14.—The Foreign Minister of the Little En-tente, including Dr. Edouard Benes

tions to meet the new situation (Continued on Page Six)

Seized Iews' Money. Trio in Soviet to Die

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) MOSCOW, Sept. 14.—Chazkal Bondarenko, Nahum Skul-sky and M. Rabinovitch, Jewish officials in the tax collecting department in Berditchev, Ukraine, were today sentenced to death, and ten other officials to varying terms of imprisonment for having illegally confis-cated money and jewelry be-longing to Jews. The sums they received in this fashion they spent, the state prosecu-tor declared.

At the same time Soviet courts sent a number of Jews to jail for making false income

Two Correspondents Expelled By Nazis Return on Same Boat

Israel Albert Levitan, Jewish with Telegraphic Agency Berlin corres-pondent, expelled from Germany, arrived here Friday from Paris on of the the S S Leviathan

the S. Leviathan.

Levitan was arrested by Hitler's mar. Tcheka, the so-called Geheime Staats Policel, early on August replied in the negative, explaining 27. During the entire day he was questioned as to his activities in Germany, and on his connections

German Jewish tions. He also was asked whether he is connected with the division of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency which distributed news in Ger-

Three-Hour Parley on

Polish Move

of Czechoslovakia, Nicholas Titu-lescu of Rumania, and Bosko Yef-

tinch of Yugloslavia, met here last

night and after a three-hour con-ference announced their opposition

to the Polish attitude on the min-

In Polish circles here desperate attempts were made to mitigate

(Continued on Page Six)

ority treaties.

Opens Boycott In Saar Region

Reich Legion Will Conduct Drive to Destroy Jewish Business

(J.T.A. Special Correspond BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Saar Le-gion, which the government in Germany has formed for invading the Saar and which is said to be twice as numerous as the notorious Nazi

as numerous as the notorious Nazi. Legion which was prepared for in-vading Austria, will be entrusted with the task of organizing the anti-Jewish boycott in the Saar along the same lines as it is being conducted in Germany, it is stated The other functions of the Saar Legion, which has the task of carrying out the Nazi revolution in the Saar territory, of the plebis-

cite of January 13th fails to give the desired results for the Hitler government, are stated to be the arrest and chastisement of prominent men, with the immediate reorganization of the police.

Bulletin Calendar Of Events

Reception to Joseph Beder by Zionist-Revisionist Organization; Hotel Pennsyl-vania; 8:00 p. m. Mr. Beder will speak on the Hillerite propaganda among the Arabs in Palestine.

Testimonial in honor of Luigi Antonini, anspices of International Ladies Garment Workers Union: Station WEVD, 10:30 p. m. Speakers, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and David Dubinsky.

Sunday, September 16
Lecture by Max Fishler; School of Philosophy, Steinway Hall; "The Need of a New Approach to Philosophy"; 8:00 p. m. Lecture by Frances D. Drucker, 'Leon Feuchtwanger-'Success'," "The Opper-manns"; 9:00 p. m.

Church of the Air; Station WABC; Rabbi Jonah B. Wise; 1:00 p. m.

Week-End Sermons

Manhattan
Temple of the Convent, 512 West 180th
reet; Rabbi B. A. Tintner, "A Return
the Better Self"; 8:30 p. m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 Manhattan
Temple Ansche Chesed, 100th street and
West End avenue; Rabbi Joseph Zeitlin,
"The Penitence That Pays"; 10:45 a. m.

Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first street; Rabbi Benjamin M. Parker, "The Genius of Repentance"; 10:15 a. m. Temple Benan-El, Fifth avenue at Sixty-fifth street; Dr. Samuel H. Goldenson; 10:36 a. m.

Temple of the Convenant, 612 West 180th street; Rabbi B. A. Tintner, "Stumb-ling and Rising"; 10:15 a. m.

Laemmle Returns

Laemmle, film magnate. returned Friday on the S. S. Levia-than .after a three-months' stay in Europe.

JEWISH DATE BOLLETIN

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German Group East Side, West Side HERB KRUCKMAN



Remember, Ida, no matter who calls me up from the office, today

I'm just a gardener."

Writer Relates Tragic Stories Of Parent Sacrifices in Reich

By DR. EDITH FERNBACH

One of the most important con-sequences of Nazi hatred toward the Jews has been its effect on family life. Most of the German emigrants are young people who have been sent away to renew their lives. Thousands of devoted parents without any possibility of themselves leaving Germany have themselves leaving Germany have made great sacrifices in order to give better opportunities to their children in foreign countries. This means separation just at the time when children most need the pro-tection of their family. What is the significance of this separa-

Let us take, for example, the case of a prominent Jewish law-yer in Berlin who had always yer in Berlin who had always planned that one of his three sons should some day become his part-ner. The young man who had been studying law gave up his studies because he realized that he would never be permitted to practice law in Germany under the Hitler regime. He went to Holland, where a committee placed him as a farm hand. The second son also left Germany and found son aso let Germany and Tound refuge in an agriculture eamp in Lithuania. The third son was taken on as an apprentice by a master-joiner in East Prussia. The mother could not withstand

the strain of separation from her children and consequently suffered a nervous breakdown. The father became an old man overnight. He had lost his best clients because they were no longer allowed to consult a Jewish lawyer; financial troubles tormented him; his empty home filled him with despair.

This story might be supplemented by others. They would all re-veal tragedies resulting from the separation of parents and child-

Council for Home Training

The problem of the future of Jewish children was the theme which the Council of Jewish Women, the most important organization of Jewish women in Germany, discussed at their last convention in Revlin. Miss Revita vention in Berlin. Miss Bertha Pappenheim, the council's presi-dent since its organization, said that it was most important for the Jewish family to be held together. She declared that German lin boy refused to go to school be-Jews must see that their children cause his comrades had jeered at

receive a simple healthful education in Germany. It would be false sentimentality to deny them the character formation which such education would bring, she pointed out.

The delegates adopted a resolution that unity of the family in these days is of the utmost importance for children and parents. The resolution reads, "therefore the question of the separation of the question of the separation of children from their parents re-quires a decision of the greatest significance which should be taken only after most serious delibera-tion. The council is strictly op-posing emigration of children in large groups." By the same token, the Council at first refused the generous offer

of a group of American families to adopt Jewish children of Ger-

Thousand Children Placed

Since then, necessity has com-pelled them to agree to the policy of sending a limited number of children to America. Arrange-ments have been made under the joint auspices of the Council of Jewish Women, the B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Agency and others to find homes for 250 Jewish children in America without legal adoption. Already, a thousand children have been placed in neighboring coun-

It is easier to obtain a better understanding of the Council's op-position when one considers the difficulties involved for parents to lose their children; and that hopes for a happier future are all that enable them to maintain their courage in these dreadful times.

The standpoint of Miss Pappenheim that it strengthens the char-acter of the Jewish children to conquer the problems of the time is in general justified. Of course, the struggle for self-preservation the struggle for self-preservation develops a strength, a fine person-ality which is lacking in spoiled children. Children who live in the atmosphere of hostility gain the adaptive mechanism to maintain themselves in it, They become better fitted for the struggle of life; they are educated to offer resistance. Jewish children often are too sensitive; they do not like to fight. A thirteen-year-old Ber-

up a fairly good medical practice and emigrated with his family to and emigrated with his laminy of Palestine. The boy and his sister are happy there, like all young people, but the problem of adjustpeople, but the problem of adjust-ment for his parents is more dif-ficult. They had made the best of it however in emigrating to-gether, because the members of this particular family were so in-timately united that separation would have been destructive of real values.

Value of the Family This point of view is noteworthy In numerous cases. The family as an institution of great value is appreciated to the same degree by German Jews as well as by American Jews. In times like these when oppression paralyzes life and movement, the family is bound to-gether as an unit; their common fate intensifies the relationship of the members. Divergencies in character and opinion are no longer considered important; understanding of each other grows. Parents and children realize that they must create happiness for each other, and their relations deepen.

other, and their relations deepen.

The pleasures of family life are about the only ones which cost nothing, and are therefore within the reach of all.

To send the children away from

the home means to take them out of a sphere of love, tenderness, confidence, and emotional growth and place them in a world where they are strangers and where noth-ing can replace warm paternal interest and guidance.

Of course, if it is impossible to maintain family unity, the best solution of the problem is to plant the children in a happier soil; as an emergency measure perhaps in foreign countries, especially Palestine. Visitors who ret Palestine. Visitors who return from Palestine are enchanted by the natural poise of the children who, rooted in its soil, display a sense of security, optimism and love of life.

Demands on Youth

It is true that youth remaining in Germany has to meet so many in Germany has to meet so many conflicts that it is impossible to maintain poise. When they master the problem of growing up as proud Jews, without losing their self-respect, then they may maintain themselves in every situation with which life may correct them. with which life may confront them. If they attend the public schools the pupils have to be reserved and tactful—never aggressive. They must be ambitious, assidlous but not bold, quick-witted but not meddlesome, proud but not stubborn Acquisition of these virtues means the development of the best in human nature. Jewish children are asked to realize an ideal. They will not reach perfection because they are human beings. To aspire to improvement, however, is, as Goethe says, the purpose of life. It is easier for children to de-velop proper behavior when parents give them a better under-standing of the situation . It was the fault of many parents that their children were not conscious of their Judaism and did not reor their Judaism and did not re-ceive a Jewish education. Now the reverse is true, and the Jew-ish education of the parents by their children has begun. The Jewish festivals are celebrated and Jewish history studied. Hebrew is learned and the progress made in Palestine stimulates a real in-

In the Jewish schools, Jewish history and Hebrew language are the principal subjects. Children

terest

him. He was deeply offended and of parents who had abandoned upset emotionally. His father gave such studies as unnecessary are such studies as unnecessary ; now educating these parents Jewish subjects. They beln in making the German Jews really Jewish.

> No one knows what may be the future of the German Jewish youth. We can only hope that with the help of America and oth-er lands the Jewish family in Germany will be given an opportunity to maintain itself as a unit and as the primary source of training for the young.

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AL CHET

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

One of the sins for which the Jew beats his breast on Atonement Day is the sin "wherein we have sinned against Thee he-tipshut peh—by the stupidity of the mouth." To which might be added also the stupidity of the pen.

It is only within the last few years, since the mad stampede of Nazi racialism and chauvinism across the face of the world—a stampede which affected our people so disastrously—that certain Jewish voices which had chanted much the same tribal strains of arrogant, truculent group egotism have been tactfully muted in midst.

In our eagerness to persuade super-nationalist, he gets hold of the world and our own fellow Jews that our claim to nationhood was legitimate and that the status of our people in the world should be normalized by re-establishing a national center in Palestine, we were constrained to do a great deal of talking and writing about race, culture and nationalism.

Some of it was true. Most of it
was rubbish of the Teutonic va-We drew liberally upon the fantastic race-nation vagaries of German pundits and we gave them one of the characteristic Jewish one of the characteristic Jewish emotional tropes — the shalshelet for good measure. . . It was all done, of course, with the best of intentions, le-shem shannayim, as it were, in an effort to demolish effectively the assimilationist and the pseudo-internationalist in our transfer of the production of the pseudo-internationalist in our transfers. midst. We, therefore, did not stop to scrutinize closely the weapons which we were employing. But they have turned out to be dangerous, double-edged weapons.

Thus one of our Zionist propagandists, in a book provocatively addressed to the Gentile world and addressed to the Gentile world and written at a time when the Nazi slogans were gaining currency— that the Jews are forever aliens in Germany and in all other Aryan in Germany and in all other Aryan lands, that their interests were forever irreconcilable with those of other people and that their baneful influence should therefore be everywhere destroyed, root and branch — delivered himself of the following thesis:

"Years of observation and thought have given increasing strength to the belief that we Jews stand apart from you gen-tiles, that a primal duality breaks the humanity I know into two distinct parts; that this duality is a tinct parts; that this duanty is a fundamental, and that all differ-ences among you gentiles are trivialities compared with that which divides all of you from us.

which divides all of your follows.
.. The cleavage is there, abysmal and undesirable. In the main we are forever distinct. Ours is one life, yours is another. . . . I do not believe that this primal difference between gentile and Jew is recon-cilable. You and we may come to an understanding, never to a re-conciliation. There will be irritation between us as long as we are in intimate contact. For nature and constitution and vision divide us from all of you forever-not a mere conviction, not a mere language, not a mere difference of national or religious allegiance... mere difference of These are two ways of life, each utterly alien to the other. Each

has its place in the world—but they cannot flourish in the same soil, they cannot remain in contact without antagonism. Though to life itself, each way is a perfect utterance, to each other they are enemies. . . . We Jews are accused of being destroyers: whatever you put up, we tear down. It is true only in a relative sense. We are iconoclasts deliberately: are not enemies of your institu-tions simply because of the dislike between us. We are a home-less mass seeking satisfaction for our constructive instincts. And in your institutions we cannot find satisfaction. . . . We try to adapt your institutions to our needs because while we live we must have expression; and trying to rebuild them for our needs, we unbuild them for yours."

a wolf by the tail. . . . Another Jewish writer, an as-

similationist who became a Zionist and dawkah, a Revisionist, wrote the following approval of the Nazi offer to give every Jew a one-way ticket to Jerusalem:

"The Gentile who cries 'Go back to Jerusalem' is right. Instinc-tively he feels the Jews alien to his country. He knows that whether the Jews admit it or not, whether they are actually con-scious of it or not, they find life irksome and oppressive in the Gentile environment. There is a pres-sure upon them to be something different, to live somewhat differ-ently from what it is natural for them to be and to live. They are not at ease. That is the reason they have been the severest critics of the laws and institutions, customs, mannerisms and ideals of the various nations. That is why they have been objectionable even when most useful and salutary. That's what makes it right to say, 'Back to Jerusalem.'"

And a Rabbi who took stock recently of the Jewish religion wrote with much fumult and many quotations that "even when God is universalized and monotheism energetically preached, the Jew but reluctantly shares his God, his Father, with the rest of humanity. He still remains a kin of Israel

. God, then, is absorbed in the nationalism, or more correctly, in the nationality of Israel. He be-comes the national ethos. . . He is the national God; He is the soul

The abundant references in Biblical and Rabbinic literature which would have given a different pic-ture of the God of Israel, which speak of Him as the God of all men and of all nations and which voice the hope of a coming age when a reunited and regenerated humanity "will be fashioned into one society to do thy will with a perfect heart" — are studiously avoided by this cleric in his eagerness to score a point in his polemic

against the non-nationalist Jew. It is fortunate that Israel can now use the Hitler besom to sween such intellectual rubbish from its door-steps.

Race and nationalism were never the ultimate vision of Israel or of humanity. Israel's national life, ever since the diaspora, has been deficient in that it lacked a na-tional center. That deficiency must now be repaired. But this necessity does not warrant either an apotheosis of nationalism, or an apologetic which forever and ever divides the human race into two

hostile camps—Jew and Gentile.

None speaks more rapturously of national Gods and of the eteror national Gods and of the eter-nal irreconcilability between Jew and non-Jew than those brutal enemies of human brotherhood, tolerance and cooperation who are today, as the arch-exponents of Race and Nation, devastating the civilized world.

The great Austrian poet, Franz Grillparzer, neatly traced the katabasis of all such ideals: ed the swift

"Von Humanitaet -- durch Na-tionalitaet -- zur Bestialitaet." . .

Diva Daughter of Cantor

Julie Eichberg Rosewald, Amerian prima donna who retired can prima donna wao retired in Thia, of course, is Alfred Rosen-berg and Adolf Hitler in reverse-tyleish. It again illustrates the fact that when a Jew becomes a tor-

NOW

(Continued from Page One)

lived up to their solemn prom-Polish proposal, backed by Hun-gary, to have all the members of the League undertake similar obligations with regard to minority rights is sure to lead to unfortunate consequences

"While the peace treaties cannot be regarded as perfect documents from any point of view, it is most unwise at this critical and chaotic time in Europe to sion of the treaties. Until re-cently Poland was opposed to the bloc that favored treaty revision. The Polish Corridor con-stituted one of the most sensitive danger zones in Europe. For the powers that advocated treaty revision had in mind first of all the readjustment of the boundaries between Poland and Germany.

"Poland was definitely opposed repland was definitely opposed to treaty revision at that time. Recently Poland and Nazi Germany concluded a non-aggression pact, and now Poland seems to feel secure because of this arrangement with regard to her present boundaries.

"The powers favoring the revision of treaties at this time by advocating the recognition of the minority clauses by the other members of the League are pursuing a very shortsighted and unwise policy. They are endangering the frail instrumentality that still holds nations together under a semblance of peace. They may release a flood of passions and animosities that could not be controlled.

"Though the revision of trea-

ties will be necessary in time, for the treaties contain seeds of injustice and causes for discon-tent, it would be foolbardy to attempt such revision now. The unbridled spirit of vengeance let loose by the irresponsible demaloose by the irresponding dema-gogues and adventurers now in control of Germany would wel-come any kind of revision of treaties as a starting point for

new trouble in Europe.

"Poland would play into the hands of Nazi Germany by this demand for a change with re-spect to the minority treaties. And Poland, in the event of a new catastrophe, would undoubtedly pay dearly for rendering this indirect service to Nazi Ger-

many.
"Instead of insisting upon equality in the League of Nations and demanding that all members of the League recognize the treaties for the protection of the windth of wincrities." tion of the rights of minorities, it would be far more sensible and more honorable for these powers to impress the world by their sincerity in honoring the pledges they had made with regard to the rights of minorities.

"There is dynamite in any treaty revision at this time. The voice is that of Poland just now, but the hand is the hand of Hit-

Poland has now gone far beyond the reported proposal. She yound the reported proposal. Sine has actually treated her treaty of minority rights as a mere scrap of paper. She followed the lead of Japan and Germany in their attitude toward the League of Nations. Poland's ingratitude to the League and to the nations that were instrumental in restoring her national independence is surpassed only by the harm she has done to herself by this latest adventure. The Nazi influence of this repudiation of her moral obligations, she may find herself, like Naziland, iso-lated and alienated from her most powerful friends among

Jewish Actors in Rome Jewish actors in ancient Rome were Antyros, during the reign of Nero and Faustina, in the time of Marcus Aurelius.

Anti-Nazi Youth Broadcast

The newly organized youth committee of the American Committee Against Fascist Oppression in Germany will broadcast an anti-Hitler youth program over Station vision the clementary Hebrew WEVD at ten o'clock on Sunday school, Yehudah, of 317 Troy aveevening, it was announced Friday, nue. Brook'en.

Academy in 14th Year

The Herzlish Hebrew Academy 185-87 East Broadway, is opening this week for its fourteenth academic year. The Herzliah has this year taken under its super-



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Yom Kippur, which comes on Wednesday, is for all Jews the most solemn, the most stirring and the most beautiful day of the year. It is a day that is rich in meaning and tradition, and a day when even the most flighty must feel a certain spiritual thrill in

the age and the power of our faith.

It is a good idea once a year to take a sort of inventory of the past and to think a little of the future. We are too prone to take the days as they come, without bothering about the dust that must accumulate in the corners. Once a year, a thorough spiritual house-cleaning is a very satisfying ex-

It is not really pleasant ever to contemplate the past year. For even the most self-satisfied there must be memories that are not entirely comfortable.
All of us are constantly guilty of small mean-All of us are constantly guilty of nesses, want of tact, thoughtless unkindness. But it is pleasant to feel that the coming year gives us a chance to remedy

sing of omission and commission that made the past year not quite as perfect as it might have been. Yom Kippur is a day when not only the small family groups con

regate. but when the vast Jewish family meets together in the synagogue to pray. The bond that joins us all is mostly strongly felt, I think, on this day. It has long been a custom in the more conservative synagogues

for the women to wear white. The custom is a charming one, and symbolizes not only purity but the complete divorcing of the mind from every material consideration and the complete surrender to the piritual significance of the day. Very little can be written about Yom Kippur that is not already

known to every Jew. It is merely helpful to remind ourselves that this is a day for serious thought, and advantage should be taken of it not with a view to forgetting the next day, but in order to start a new year with a clearer mind and with better principles than ever before.

By JOAN KLEIN

MIL, of Charles and Emil at 47 East Forty-sixth street is a find among hairdressers. has CONVICTIONS. Number one among these is

that people are more "hair conscious" now than they've ever been. A mussy, fussy head stands out in a crowd like a sore thumb. And men who never noticed, are now

pretty snappy if

they're with an inadvertently wind-blown bob. says he started the brushed-up-in-the-back movement two years ago and he still likes hair dressed high best of all. He prognosti-cates some height in the front, cates some height in the front, not a pompadour exactly, but some building up. He has a quick-set lotion that keeps you under the drier for what seems only a jiffy and his hair tonics and lotions are and his near . simply swell.

you get the London blues IF you get the London blues around four-thirty and you crave a cup of tea, plan your af-

Hadassah Parley Will Coincide With Mt. Scopus Hospital Rite

The cornerstone of the first | America, at the Wardman Park medical center in Palestine will be Hotel, Washington, D. C., it was laid on October 14 simultaneous with the opening of the three-day convention of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of

ternoon's shopping at Dunhill's new shop in the British Empire building. They'll give you tea and as much English atmosphere as you like. It's nice to have it without having to claw at a fog to get Their superbly tailored clothes. distinctly English, are as good an excuse as any, in fact they are the best excuse in the world for dropping in.

TIZABETH HAWES has more E energy than any ten women I know. Her latest fling is design-ing bags which, being by Miss Hawes, aren't like anybody else's bags you ever saw. They are generally made of antelope suede, black or brown, and they have ex-ceedingly graphic names. "Angelfish" is shaped like one, taille it's true, but with definite wing-fins. "Moonbeam" is completely round with a semi-gircular silvery frame. "Hoops" is a square bag with a round amber frame. It's the nicest thing to carry. You grab it any place. And it's made so eminently practical. This is at Jay-Thorpe. "Bolster" is a fat and friendly and very smart purse with a metal frame. The name tells all!

WHEN I. Miller brings out a w new idea, a murmur of ex-citement goes around. It's like bringing out one of the season's important debutantes, only Miller debutantes are always suc-cesses. This time it's "Measucesses. This time it's "Measu-right," a new twin-fitting device which measures both your feet at once from heel to toe and makes incorrect fit in shoes an impossi-The next step is the X-ray, a machine to photograph the p tion of your feet inside of the shoes to make certain that there is no cramping. It's all very, very scientific and plus all this attention you are fitted by a licensed shoe specialist who has spent a vear of rigid study under a podiatrist. It's a revolutionary change in fitting and service, a service which achieves the perfect union of foot comfort and shoe beauty.

ETTO is that divine Russian Princess whose picture has made for them.

announced vesterday by Mrs. Alexander Lamport of this city, chairman of the convention committee. Arrangements are being made to telegraph a description of the ceremonies to the convention hall, so that the more than 2,000 may celebrate the event at the same time that it is being celebrated in Palestine.

The coremonies will take place Mt. Scopus, near the Hebre University, where the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital will be built, Mrs. Lamport explained. The new institution will be both a The new institution will be both a hospital and a graduate school of medicine, with complete labora-tories for research and teaching Dr. J. J. Golub, director of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, and Dr. Nathan Ratnoff, director of Beth Israel Hospital, who returned from Palestine recently after choosing the medical center site, will tell the convention of the plans for the institution, which is being built by Hadassah and the American Jewish Physicians' Committee. Mrs. Lamport also announced that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr. will be the guests of honor at a banquet October 16 that will close the convention. Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, national president of Hadassah, and Rabbi Milton Stein-berg, of the Park Avenue Synagogue, will speak at the banquet. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, will address a mass meeting the first night of the con-

you've been admiring (swathed in Russian sables) ever since she came to America. She's a woman of great chic and is capitalizing or great one and is capitalizing it and placing it at your service in her shop at 121 East Fifty-seventh street. The clothes are the essence of simplicity and good taste. Her suits are dreams. I went right off the deep end about one in maple-colored velvet, stitched with a hat to match. Her evening dresses are in the grand man-ner, with something of the aristher, with something of the aris-tocratic elegance of the old regime about them. But as new as can be, of course. She has fabulously luxurious lingerie. Some charming hats. Perfume, The room itself hats. Perrume. The room itself is restful and attractive, and on the walls are sketches of promi-nent clients in the dresses Ketto

ble homes. But there exist already in Barcelona many Jewish stores, cafes, pastry-shops, Jewish labora-tories, stamp dealers, and hardware merchants. And even greater and bolder enterprises are ageously undertaken by the new arrivals. As, for instance, the new Iberian Film Company, Limited, already producing its first Span-ish language film with Spanish actors, although the director, the stage-manager, and the production manager all speak no word of Spanish.

The Spanish government in no way hampers the immigrants in any of their activities. In fact, State and civic officials do everything possible to make all these new ventures a success. Thus the ancient sorrow, the ancient shame the ancient resentment is forgot ten. The turn of the wheel is com-plete and in the full circle of historical and economic events the Jew has returned after 400 to live and prosper again on Span-ish soil and to help in the upbuild-

Miss Phoebe Hochstader and Miss Edith Erdmann returned from a protracted trip in Europe on Wednesday.

On last Thursday seen lunching at Voisin's at Fifty-third street and Park avenue were Mrs. Sidney Borg and Mrs. Charles S. Guggen-heimer with a small party of

friends.

Mrs. Henry Ittleson will spend
a few weeks at the Homestead in Hot Springs, Va. Madame Hulda Lashanska, the noted soprano, has recently returned from Hot Springs where she has been spending the last few weeks. Mr. Harold Rhodes of 77 Park

avenue is giving a large cocktail avenue is giving a large cocklain party at his parents home in Deal, New Jersey, tonight. Afterwards his guests will go to the Holly-wood Golf Club for the Harvest dinner and dance. Among the guests visiting him over the week-end are Miss Katherine Eichold, Mr. Alan Bache, and Miss Evelyn Sonn. Mr. Rhodes has reserved a table for thirty guests at the

Among those who attended the large dinner which was given by ednesday evening at the Wal-forf Astoria were Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Charles S. Untermyer, Mrs. Charles S. Untermyer, Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dillenberg, Dr. Simon Flexner and Mr. and Mrs.

Gerald M. Warburg.
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rossin will Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rossin Will return from their summer home in Darien, Conn., on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley L. Richter have recently returned from a trip

in Europe where they spent the

Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Bernheim spent last weekend as guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenbaum at their summer home in Westchester.

Rembrandt Painted Jews

The earliest existing paintings of Jews are the work of Rem-brandt, who for a long time lived in Breedstraat in Ambsterdam, near the Jewish quarter, where he honors.

Social Notes Jews' Return to Spain Recalls Tragic 'Never' Oath of 1492

By HANS CURT

Spain is one of the few countries in the world where there does not a Jewish problem. But for the Jews themselves, Spain has remained a problem since the year 1492 when they were driven out of the Hispanic Peninsula to all four, corners of the world. Only lately, influenced, without doubt, by the conditions in Germany, this old problem seems to be nearer its final solution. The anathema that the Jews, tortured, pauperized and driven out, once hurled against Spain and that is still a vivid part of the consciousness of the "Spanioles," direct descendants of "Spanies," arrect descendants of those Spanish Jews, the German Jews fleeing from equally cruel persecution have canceled and wiped out in our days.

For Spain is no longer the old Spain of Ferdinand and Isabelle but a young Republic which has officially invited the Jews back to the country and which has facilitated immigration for the descendants of those who once were driven from Spanish soil. Since January, 1983, two thousand more Germans have settled in Barcelona, and these Germans are mostly Jews who, suffering under the intoler-ance of another country, have accepted sanctuary from those who centuries ago had dealt their race

so deadly a wound. Scars of 1492 The scars of that wound still throb in the memory of orthodox Jews. When in 1492, soon after the discovery of America, Spain, drunk with the gold of the New World, decided on its terrible edict against the Jews, not a man, wo-man or child of that faith re-At that mained in Spain. At that time the spurious race theory of Hitler had yet to be evolved out of warped and twisted minds, and Spain objected to the Jews merely from a religious point of view. Baptized Jews, even if baptized under duress and called Marannos, were permitted to reside in Spain and later on gained important pub lic influence and often distinctive

The president of the modern

Spanish Republic, Alcala Zamorra, is a descendant of those Marannos and would be considered in Hitler-dom as tainted by Jewish blood. The Jews who were driven out, looking for a haven East as well as West, straying toward Turkey, Asia Minor and even India, set-tling in the Netherlands, drifting Poland and Russia, toward Poland and Russia, all united in one solemn oath never again to return to Spanish soil even if—impossible and fantastic as that seemed in that tragic hour-even if Spain should ever call back those who were so mer-cilessly driven from their beloved homes This oath, this anathema against tolerance, ended with the thrice repeated word: "Never." thrice repeated word: "Never." Never, never, never again would the banished return, never, never, never again would Spain be a home to the Jewish people.

Centuries passed and though in-dividual Jews lived in one or the other Spanish city, no descendant of the original Spanish Jews ever returned to his old homeland. The main settlement of these Spanish Jews was located in Salonica and when the young Republic of Spain decided to recall the edict against that "never, never, never" of the

modern, more tolerant Spain. That was in 1931. But since then the menace of Hitlerism has come ories have been wiped out by the tragic events of the present day. Germany has turned back the clock four centuries, and has made

Descendants Never Return

the Jews, and to invite them to settle again in Spain, the government sent a telegram to Salonica offering important inducements to the descendants of the former Spanish Jews. One promised them immediate citizenship, complete freedom of occupation, all civil, political and economic rights. Yet, old oath was still echoing in the hearts of those whose forefathers had suffered under Spanish injustice and after long and heated deliberations the Sanhedrin decided

upon the world and the old memherself the heir of old Spanish in-tolerance and bigotry. Germany

to refuse the invitation of the

is now persecuting, driving out and defaming its Jews, not learning from history the significant lesson that since the day on which Spain expelled the Jews it ceased to be a world power, while those countries which showed hospitality to the Jewish people flourish politically and economically. Peace With Spain And in view of this new men

And in view of this new menace the Jews have made now their peace with Spain. Before the new terror the old memories become paler and disappear, the old echo dies down and more and more Jews now turn toward Spain in the arch for new homesteads.

They find there a very favorable soil. Just now the new immigrants are to be encountered mainly in Barcelona and Madrid, because Barcelona is the industrial and commercial hub and Madrid the commercial hub and Madrid the cultural center of Spain. Into the inner Spanish provinces the new arrivals have not yet ventured. Tarrangona, Gerona, Sabadela, Valencia and Saragossa are for the present not being considing and the flourishing developered by the immigrants as possiment of modern Spain.

Adjusting Our Lives

By DR. HERMAN FRANK

Roads to Vocational Success The errors committed in choosing an occupation, and the resulting vocational maladjustment, can be largely traced to at least

two sources. One is that young people confronted with an occupational choice are frequently ignorant of the conditions existing in the occupational world. They have little or no conception of the main type of work, or of the best qualifications required

for this or that type of occupation.

Another source of error is that young people are victims of an unsound social attitude which "white collar" vocations, and regards as undesirable the occupations of a more laborious type. Innumerable thousands of youths persist in choosing the professions and clerical occupations in spite of preferences and pronounced capacities for other occupations.

The bulk of the work of the world has been

vocational group. Successful Adjustments

conditions.

Thus once within an occupa

Thus, once within an occupa-tional group, the young person will change from job to job, or will ad-vance from one to a higher one, largely not only because he has

the aptitude or personality traits required, but because he has the

ability to adjust himself to a changing situation.

and will be done by manual labor, however, and by relatively un-skilled people. Against this prevalence of semi-skilled jobs, there is a counter-force, psychological and cultural in origin, namely, profound and widepsread unwilling transfer of manual or routine work fronted with the choice of a fob

fronted with the choice of a job to apply for or aim at; later, the except of the white collar variety.

This willingness to do white colselection of another job, and even more jobs, and more problems and lar work reveals an unconscious error in people's attitudes. It is more decisions as long as we re-main productive members of our commonly assumed that a white collar worker is closer to oppor-tunities for executive advance-ment: the desirable culmination of

a white collar job. Vocational Life Today

A more realistic view reveals a different picture. In modern conditions, the worker, whether in factory or store or office, may expect over a period of time rising wages, shorter hours, the elimination of much of the drudgery of labor and better working conditions; in general—a better economic life.

But he may also expect to be

confronted with greater problems of adjustment, for the vocational world today is not a world of un-changing occupational caste with fixed, unvarying occupational ca-

Most likely, as technological improvements continues, it will be a world of kaleidoscopic change, demanding for success on the part of the worker a higher degree of the ability to adjust himself progresto a continuously and rapidly changing situation.

People, so far as ability is con-cerned, are capable of doing a wide cernea, are capacie of coning a wide variety of things equally well; and with regard to abilities required, wide ranges of occupations de-mand combinations of ability. All in all, vocational life nowadays demands not one choice, not one decision, but a never-ending series of choices and decisions.

Ability and Job Success

For most of us, even for the five per cent of the population engaged in liberal professions, solving the vocational problem means getting jobs and making progressive adjustments to variable job situa-tions. As a result, the proper emphasis with the majority of the phasis with the majority of the people is upon preparing for a job of some kind or other, and no upon deliberate choice of an occuation with a promise of success in it.

A vocational choice, upon graduation from school or college, becomes for most young persons a choice of immediate training programs for one type of job or an-other. They have to focus their attention upon general vocational objectives in which they are con-cerned, such as their specific abil-

cerned, such as their specific abli-ity, economic demand, and the pro-pensity to a mode of life implied in the given occupation. Now, as to this last point, a de-sirable life pattern, such as a se-dentary way of life, travelling, frequent contacts with people, etc., characterize whole occupational groups rather than individual occupations. One has to keep this in mind, when the economic situation within the chosen vocation is unfavorable, and an adjustment to

Second Parley In Philadelphia

President Predicts New Liberal Policy Will Take Form

The second annual convention of Masada, youth Zionist Organization of America, will open in Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, and will adjourn December 2.

The organization, which was founded during July, 1933, in Chicago and which held its first convention at Niagara Falls last De-cember, was definitely recognized at the last Zionist convention as senior youth section of the ZOA

For the past eight months the group has been successfully conducting a widespread membership campaign in which cooperation has been receive ist districts. eived from the local Zion-

Isaca Imber, national president of Masada, announces that a dis-tinct viewpoint in Zionism, defin-itely liberal in its tendencies, has been crystalizing within the or been crystanzing within the or-ganization since its inception. This, the president indicates, will be noted in the formulation of policy and ideology, the principle item on the agenda of the coming con-

Jewish Division of Library to Observe Atonement Day

enanging situation.

For the majority of workers, in factory and office, promotion comes from within the regimented indus-The Jewish Division of the New York Public Library will observe try, rather than through individual success in any one narrowly limthe Day of Atonement by closing Tuesday evening at 6 p. m. and ited trade. Consequently, grant-ing other things being equal, the reopening on Thursday morning success of one individual rather than another will come through this capacity for self-adjustment. Of no less importance are the

at 9 a. m.

The catalogue of the Jewish
Division, Joshua Bloch, its director announces, will be available to the public and books belonging to its collection may be drawn for use in the Main Reading Room.



Phone: WHitehall 4-3150

Masada Plans Hirsch Nissan Golomb, Polish Writer, Passes

(J.T. A. Special Correspondence WARSAW, Sept. 8. — Hirsch Nissan Golomb, oldest Hebrew and Viddish writer in Wilno, is dead at the age of 81.

For sixty years Golomb was ac-tive as teacher and writer. Much of his work was printed in the Hebrew newspapers of his day, the rest appeared in book form

Golomb suffered poverty all his life and died in a Wilno home for the aged.

Headed Jewish Ministers

Henry S. Jacobs, an American rabbi, was the first president of the Board of Jewish Ministers of New York

Three Jewish students are among the ten New York City high school graduates who have been awarded Pulitzer Free Scholarships, Frank H. Bowles, acting director of admissions of Colum-bia University, announced Friday. are Jacob I. Fass, Sholom J. Kahn and David Schwartz.

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A leading figure in the Catholic Center Party, he was the founder and leader of the Vortrup Schwarz-Rot-Gold, one of the most important youth organizations of the Republican Reichsbanner in Germany,

Prince Loewenstein is coming for a brief visit to the United States and will be available for lectures during October and November.

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deal.

Jews in America were warned Friday not to be misled into re-

garding the renunciation of the minority clauses by Poland as sole-

ly, or even principally, a Jewish issue by Morris D. Waldman, sec-retary of the American Jewish

Asked regarding the Geneva an-

ouncement by Col Josef Berk, Po-

lish Foreign Minister, that Poland hereafter will refuse to be con-

trolled in her minorities administration by the League of Nations,

nians, Ruthenians, Lithuanians, as well as Jews, the problems pre sented are of world concern.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "such a policy has important implications for the Jews in Poland, but the sig-

nificance of this decision is even (Continued on Page Twelve)

Polish Federation Calls

Meeting on Beck Defy

A special meeting of the political committee of the Federation of Polish Jews in America was held Friday night to discuss the

held Friday night to discuss the situation created by the declara-tion made by Colonel Josef Beck in Geneva to the effect that Po-land will not cooperate with the

League of Nations in matters af-

The statement dispatched by the

Federation to the Polish Ambassa-

dor, Stanislaw Patek, was drawn up prior to the official statement

made by Colonel Beck in Geneva and was based merely on the offi-

cial Polish proposal made to the League, the Federation explained.

Unusual (

fecting the minority treaties.

Polish Action Is Widely Condemned

Three Powers Unite to Assail Opposes Polish Stand Minorities Guard Repudiation

(Continued from Page One) created by the almost universal condemnation of Poland in Geneva.

At the same time the Foreign Ministers of the Little Entente, including Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia, after a three-hour conference, announced that they were unanimously opposed to the Polish attitude on minorities.

"The country I represent to-gether with other countries are signatories of the Polish minor-ity treaty," Sir John declared. "We In that treaty Poland signed it. In that treaty Poland accepts the League guarantee for national minority protection. The terms of Article 33 of the Versailles Treaty cannot be overcoked. Poland accepted the procedure as to the manner in which the League guarantee was to be exercised. These resolutions became binding on Poland by reason of her acceptance. No country can release lerself from obligations by unilateral action," Sir John said.

Referring particularly to Colonel Beck's statement that since yesterday Poland refused to collaborate in the application of minority guarantees, Sir John stated:

"I don't know how this sentence can be interpreted. Poland ac-cepted the procedure on guarantees which are binding for Poland. This is a matter of such importance for the League that I must put on record the view of His Majesty's Government. I feel that silence by the United Kingdom at this time might contribute to any misunderstanding which might arise," the British Foreign Secretary concluded.

Foreign Minister Barthou, who followed Sir John into the tribune asserted that Colonel Beck's declaration might be interpreted as a threat against the League, or as an attempt to impose a fait ac-compli on the League.

"France cannot believe," M. Bar-thou said, "that Colonel Beck's speech means to create such a situation, which would arouse the

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fears of some and incite others to similar action," the French For-eign Minister said, expressing full support of Sir John's condemna-tion of Poland.

Immediately after the two statesmen finished talking, a rumor spread that Poland intends to resign from the League, but the Polish delegation denied the story, admitting, however, that Poland may possibly retaliate against the League by withholding part of its payment due the League as dues.

Baron Pompeo Aloiisi, Italian delegate, revealed that he favored revision of minority treaties, but only legal revision, not unilateral

Press Enthusiastic at

Beck Action

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) WARSAW, Sept. 14.—A huge demonstration has been arranged

for tonight by the pro-government associations of war veterans and

war wounded, to celebrate as the call for the meeting expresses it,

"Poland's freedom from interna-

tional control as the last step to Polish independence." The dem-

instrators are to gather on Pil-

Gazeta Polska, official organ of

the Polish government, praised Colonel Beck in the highest terms,

declaring: "Poland has definitely cast off for good all humiliations

Kurier Poranny, a pro-govern-ment paper, asks why minority obligations are not imposed on the

Soviet Union, which is now seek-

The anti-government and the Endek anti-Semitic papers, on the other hand, display little enthusi-

Kurier Warszawsky features a

report from Geneva saying that League circles judge Colonel Beck's

speech in the negative, since Pol-and has obvious advantages to

gain from infringement of the

Versailles Treaty.

Iskra, semi-official Polish news

agency, declares that "since 1926 Poland has shown herself well

able to counteract racial perse-

to enter the League of

as compared with other states."

sudski Square.

Nations.





Veterans Hail Anger Voiced 'Last Step to By Paris Press Independence' At Geneva Step

Polish Pro-Government Le Journal Sees a Wide **Gap Between France** and Poland

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) PARIS, Sept. 14.—Anger characterized the tone which French newspapers adopted toward the sensational Polish declaration on minority treaties in Geneva.

Le Temps, official government organ, declared: "If any govern-ment can at any moment withdraw from international obliga-tions, then what will happen to treaties? Where is the League going? Where is the world go-Le Journal said: "The Polish

declaration demonstrates how great is the gap between France and Poland."

Little Entente Opposes Stand

(Continued from Page One) Polish spokesmen declared that the Polish Foreign Minister did not de nounce the minority treaties, but only the methods of procedure un-der the treaties. They also said that Colonel Beck will continue to attend sessions of the League Council, but will refuse to furnish information on minorities in Poland, and will vote against resolu-tions contrary to his proposal and thus render them ineffective, since unanimity is essential for a Coun-cil decision.

League Invitation to U.S. Seen Resulting From Polish Blow

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Sept. 14.—A general invitation will soon be sent by members of the League of Nations to the United States asking that Government to join the League in order to strengthen it against fur-ther blows, The London Daily Chronicle stated in a dispatch dated from Geneva. At the same time invitations will also be issued to other nations in the Americas who do not belong to the League, the paper stated, adding that the sensational Polish declaration aroused a desire to strengthen the League a desire to strengmen the League against further blows which shake the authority of that body. The entire London press repudi-ated and condemned the Polish

action as a unilateral denunciation of international treaties.

Even The London Daily Mail, or-gan of the nationalistic Lord Rothermere, said that if Poland is allowed to tear up the minority treaties implemented in the Ver-sailles Treaty, then nothing can prevent other nations from acting in the same manner and bringing about the doom of the League.

The London Daily Herald, Laborite paper, said editorially that the Polish declaration must be attrib-uted to the passive conduct of the League, which watched the bar-barous treatment of the Jews in Germany and did nothing against the Nazis. The paper advocated generalizing the minority treaties in order to deprive Poland of an excuse for dropping her minority treaty obligations.

Warns Polish Minorities Action. Vitally Concerns Entire World

Committee.

Concert With Nazis, Observers Suspect

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) LONDON, Sept. 14. — Suspicion is rife in Geneva that the Polish government is acting in accordance with a prearranged plan with the Nazi government, The Manchester Guardian declared today in a dispatch from

U.S.Included Mr. Waldman described the situa-Mr. Waldman described the situa-tion as serious, and as a set-back to the general principles of mi-nority rights. At the same time he asserted that since the minor-In Treaty Ties, Paper Explains ity rights cover many groups in Poland, such as Germans, Ukrai-

London Times Declares 6th Commission Will Weigh Question

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
LONDON, Sept. 14.—Poland is bound through its minority treaty, not only to the great European powers, but also to the United States, The London Times declared today in a dispatch from Geneva which emphasized that the various delegations at the League of Nations expressed the gravest con-cern over Colonel Beck's sensational statement.

The entire question, The Times said, will come up shortly before the Sixth Commission of the League, which will examine the treaties and the implications inherent in the Polish refusal to co-operate with the League in carrying out the minority treaties.

It is expected that one of the

High Contracting Parties will make a declaration on the subject, probably Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, The Times said. Poland's declaration and the en-

tire affair have no precedent in League annals, The Times empha-

Warsaw Papers Chorus Praise on Beck Move

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency) WARSAW, Sept. 14.—the en-tire Polish press, including the organs of the opposition, is one chor-us of praise for Polish action in Geneva and supports Colonel Beck's statement with great enthusiasm. Gazeta Warszawska,

the National Democrat anti-Semite party, which is also anti-government, said that Poland rejects absolutely "every attempt to treat her as a second-class power."

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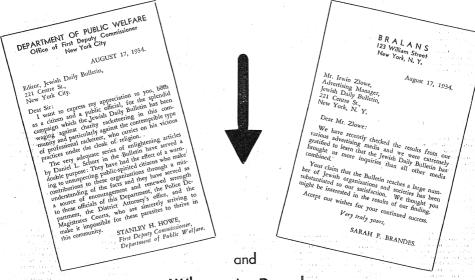
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JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN



What A Reader

THAT THE JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN is rapidly achieving a reputation as a vigorous, constructive force for good in the community is illustrated by the above letter from Commissioner Howe. For that letter, Commissioner, the Jewish Daily Bulletin thanks you. It's great to be appreciated.

And we want the Commissioner and our rapidly growing list of readers both in New York and all over the United States to know that the Bulletin will continue to do everything in its power to reader the public every type of service within its power.

GUGGENHEIMER & UNTERMYER 30 Pine Street, New York

July 9, 1934.

Herman Bernstein, Esq., Jewish Daily Bulletin, 221 Centre St., New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Bernstein:

After reading the Jewish Daily Bulletin steadily forsome time from a critical point of view, I have become more and more persuaded of its usefulness and that it ably fills a field of its own.

I want also to congratulate you upon the ability with which it is being edited, and the wealth of material it contains on a subject that is very close to me and that is nowhere else to be found.

With kind personal regards, believe me

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

TO THE POTENTIAL ADVERTISER who wants "to be shown" what a medium can do, the Jewish Daily Bulletin points with considerable pride to the above letter.

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The Jewish Daily Bulletin has excellent reason to believe that what it has been able to do for Bralans, it will be able to do for your business as well.

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The above letter from one of America's most distinguished attorneys and public spirited citizens is a sample of the many letters received by the Jewish Daily Bulletin.

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In Reporting

"All the News Concerning Jews"



Critical Moments By GEORGE JOEL

The Week's Since

An active but a not too excit-An active but a not too excit-ing week best describes the Broad-way legitimate situation. From Monday through Wednesday four productions were presented and it productions were presented and it must be sadly reported that there was not a smash lift, the kind that warms the heart of a box-office treasurer, among them.

On Monday evening at the Ply-On Monday evening at the Fly-mouth, the new Jewish producing firm of Selwyn and Franklin pre-sented their initial offering, an English comedy by H. M. Harwood, titted "Lady Jane" It will do mildly well, that is, as long as Frances Starr remains in the cast. This fine actress was able to breath life into what might have been, in the hands of another player, a dull piece.

"Lady Jane" was originally played in London, where it was called "Old Folks at Home." It deals with the home life of a dod-dering scientist who specializes in dering scientist who specializes in the habits of insects and his beau-tiful and worldly-wise wife (Frances Starr). The wife has a lover and also a daughter who is lover and also a daughter who is both indiscreet and promiscuous. In addition, there is a daughter-in-law who is equally careless of her morals. With these ingredi-ents the author, through Miss Starr, brings out his sophisticated point of view that a little infidelity not only adds spice to married life but also tends to send a woman back to her husband. "Too Many Boats," which had

"Too Many Boats," which had its premier at the Playhouse, is the work of Owen Davis, once one of our more distinguished playor our more distinguished play-wrights. This present piece will not add to his fame. It is based on a novel by Charles L. Clifford and emerges as a melodrama of life in the Philippines at an army post in 1918. This post is a kind of shelf upon which are placed officers who are not fit for service in France. With them are their wives and sweethearts. Naturally, with little to do the entire assy, with fittle to do the entire as-semblage manage to get them-selves into all sorts of troubles. There are love affairs, jealousies, and all the other troubles common to bored people. This situation would be sufficient for a drama, but to make things even more complicated the enlisted men who go in for native religion and pis-tol dueling and the natives themselvas, who have a penchant for white women, add to the confu-sion. The very cast rambles through the scenes largely with some carelessness and although there are exciting moments most of the business is unconvincing and exceedingly melodramatic.

'Tight Britches' at Avon

"Tight Britches," the combined efforts of John Taintor Foote and Hubert Hayes, was offered at the Avon Theatre as an example of American folk lore. It was first presented down in North Carolina and the natives are reported as having approved of it. For Broadway, its success is dubious.
"Tight Britches" is hill-billy drama

about a young mountaineer who against the can and decides to be-come a preacher, but before he is ordained he is seduced rather easily by a hill-billy gal who em-barrassingly bears him a child. This deviation breaks him all up and he is finally shot by the no-good brother of the ruined lass. As counter drama there is the rich farmer's daughter who has set her cap for the mountaineer and for the comedy the inevitable hill-billy characters. The script itself, although suffering from verbosity and pompuousness, has its brighter spots but the Broadway cast is unable to forget that they are

dictatorship as it is being promulgated 'n Europe today is unsatis-factory, ruthless and anti-humani-tarian. His plot concerns the attempted assassination of a European dictator and what transpires pean dictator and what transpires at the trial of his foiled and un-successful assassins. All the ac-tion takes place at the trial and this gives Mr. Rice a chance to have his say about social and po-litical questions which he does in a loud and often not understandable voice. I have not seen a play which was quite as confusing as Mr. Rice's present work. A con-tinuous din is kept going throughout the scenes and at times things become so loud and raucous, as the become so loud and rancous, as the characters all try to speak at once, that the audience could be seen digging around for headache tablets. Mr. Rice's idea is a good one but his attempt to dramatize all the ills of the world in three acts is a bit too much for Broadway.

News Notes and Comments
The sudden withdrawal of the foreign-made picture "The Wandering Jew" can be credited to the group of prominent Jews who were asked to pass on a pre-view of the film. Some of the scenes were so film. Some of the scenes were so blatantly anti-Semitic that a spokesman for the group was said to have remarked that the Jews had enough anti-Semitism to com-bat without having this film thrown on screens all over the country. . . . The premiere of Nat N. Dorf-

man's new comedy "Errant Lady," will mark the appearance of Leona Powers, who plays the leading role. Last season she played in the Guild play "Mary of Scotland," and during the summer was seen on the stage at Skowhegan, one of the better summer theatres. 'Mass Struggle'

"Mass Struggle," the new Soviet talking film, which opened at the Acme Theatre yesterday, deals with the oppression of the Jewish people in the ghettoes of Illrainia under the Czar and portrays the revolt of the peasants of Ukrainia in the 18th Century and indicates how in this revolt the poor pea-sant protected and defended the poor Jew, joining in their ranks, all the oppressed peoples of the country.

untry. "Mass Struggle" is a Soviet production. It has been prepared for its American showing with English titles and an explanatory Eng-lish titles and an explanatory Eng-lish foreword. The characters in this picture speak the language of their nationalities—Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Jewish.

FIVE YEARS AGO

The Jewish Daily Bulletin

September 16, 1929 LONDON.—The Jewish Agency and the Zionist General Council formulate demands to British government as result of Arab out-

breaks in Palestine. NEW YORK -Christians of all denominations met, in the first meeting of its kind in the United States, to protest Arab massacres

JERUSALEM.—It was an-nounced that 365 Jews entered Palestine during the month of July.

One Year Ago WASHINGTON. — Congressman Samuel Dickstein asks cut in immigration red tape to admit Nazi victims.

NEW YORK. — Announcement

NEW YORK.—Announcement was made that the first perfor-mance of "The Romance of a People" will be given September 23rd and that the Kingsbridge Armory will be the scene of the performance instead of the Polo is unable to forget that they are 23rd and that the Kingsbridge doing anything but a costume play. Armory will be the seene of the Eliner Rice's "Judgment Day" performance instead of the Polo which came with great promise to the Belasco, boasting of a large and distinguished cast is a distinct professional distinguished cast is distinct professional distinguished cast is distinct professional distinct professional

A Viennese Professor



Ben-Ami in the role he will por-tray in "The Shin Comes In." opening at the Morosco Theatre next Wednesday.

Klemperer to Open Season of Philharmonic

Reich Maestro is Slated to Conduct First Four Weeks

The first four weeks of the ninety-third season of the Phil-harmonic-Symphony Society con-certs will be conducted by Otto Klemperer, who is scheduled to arrive September 28 on the liner Aquitania. The opening program, on October 4, will introduce to an American audience Paul Hindemith's latest work, his "Mathis der Maler" symphony.

Bruno Walter, fresh from Salzburg, Vienna and Amsterdam, will return for his fourth consecutive winter in December. He is scheduled to direct for six weeks from December 3 through January 13. He will give three special Sunday afternoon Wagner concerts, with such eminent soloists as Gertrude Kappel, Lotte Lehmann, Paul Althouse, Marek Windheim, Friedrich Schorr and Emanuel Lizst.

In addition Walter is planning to do Gluck's opera, "Orpheus and Eurydice," in concert form, with Maria Olszewska already engaged for the role of Orpheus.

Lange Follows Klemperer

After Klemperer's final concert, on October 28, Hans Lange will take up the baton for one week. From November 5 through November 18 Werner Janssen, the young American conductor, will be seen on the podium, to be succeeded for two weeks by Artur Rodzinski, the Cleveland Orchestra conductor.

Following Walter's period a sec ond week is scheduled for Lange. After that Arturo Toscanini will begin his tenth year with the Philharmonic-Symphony on January 24. He will conduct ten weeks in all, spread over the remainder of the season, which lasts through April 28.

Toscanini will present two major choral works with the assistance of the Schola Cantorum—the Brahms Requiem and Beethoven's

Brahms Requiem and Becthovent's Missa Solemani's soloists for the season will include Ossip Gabrilo-witsch, Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Schnabel and Beverley Webster, planists; Jascha Heifetz, Bronislaw Huberman and Mishel Plastro, violinists; and Emanuel Feuermann, Gregor Piatigorsky and Al-

fred Wallenstein, violincellists.
Additional vocal soloists will be
Richard Crooks, Ezio Pinza and Marion Telva.

German Jews in Salonica

There were so many German There were so many German Jews in Salonica at the end of the fifteenth century that Benjamin ha-Levi of Nuremberg deemed it RADII necessary to compose a special city, ritual for them.

'Night of Stars' Show To Be Given Thursday

The amusement industries of New York City, in a non-sectarian effort to raise funds for the relief of German Jewish refugees, will present "Night of Stars" at the Yankee Stadium next Thursday evening.

Louis K. Sidney is chalrman of the program committee, Leon Leonidoff and Boris Morros are his associates in producing and staging the performance.

Nathan Burkan, chairman of the amusement division of the United Jewish Appeal, which is sponsor-ing the project, announces that every person affiliated with the production has volunteered his services. The Yankee Stadium also is being contributed.

Brooklyn Institute Resumes

The Brooklyn Jewish Center Institute of Jewish Studies for Adults, which Rabbi Israel Her-bert Levinthal organized last year, will resume its sessions on Wednesday evening, September 26. Rabbi Michael Higger has been added to the faculty.

MOROSCO THEATRE PREMIERE

Wednesday Eve., Sept. 17th Jacob BEN-AMI

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MUSIC HALL

Congratulations, Mein 'Heir'!



Photo above shows Reichsfuehrer Hitler congratulating Rudolf Hess, Nazi Deputy Leader, whom he recently named his successor in the event of his death, following his speech opening the Nuremberg party convention. At Hitler's right, in the shadows of the Nazi Salute, is none other than Julius Streicher, governor of Franconia and notorious anti-Semile.

Canadian Head

Organization Chooses New Slate at 10th Convention

(Special to the J.D.B.)
MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 14,— Abraham M. Klein of this city was elected president of Canadian Young Judaea at its tenth nation

convention in Saskatoon, Sask. For several years he was edu-cational director of the organization and at one time he was editor of the Judaean Magazine. He is a graduate of McGill College and the University of Montreal Law School and is a practicing attor-

Other officers elected were: vice-presidents, Chaim Kushner of Winnipeg, for Western Canada; Dr. Mark Zimmerman of Toronto, Central Canada, and William Guss of St. John, Eastern Canada; honor St. John, hastern Canada; hon-orary secretary, Max J. Garmaise of Montreal, and honorary treas-urer, S. H. Abramson, also of Montreal.

Clothing Union Official Talks on Textile Strike

Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will address a meeting of the Upper West Side Socialist party at 100 West Seventy-second street tomorwest seventy-second street tomor-row at 8:30 p. m. His topic will be "Roosevelt's New Deal, Organ-ized Labor and the NRA."

He will discuss the textile strike and in particular clause 7A of the NRA code, which guarantees the right of labor to organize.

May Head Jersey A. A. U.

(Special to the J.D.B.)
PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 14. Louis M. Berliner, chairman of the New Jersey Federation of Y.M. New Jersey Federation of Y.M. and Y.W.H.A.'s, is slated for the presidency of the State Amateur Athletic Union, having been selected by the nominating committee. In the event of his election, he will be the first Jew and the youngest man to hold the post.

Make a habit of glancing through the classified advertising columns. They may have a surprise in store for you.

Young Judaea Armed Goebbels Aide Kidnaped Appoints Klein Spanknoebel, Ex-Nazi Declares

Heinz Spanknochel, the Nazi or-ganizer who disappeared myster-iously last October, was kid-naped by an agent of the Ger-man Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, it was charged Friday by Frederick Karl Kruppa, a former Friends of Naw Gernany leader.

Karl Kruppa, a former Friends of New Gormany leader. Interviewed by a Jewish Daily Bulletin reporter in the lobby of the Bar Association Euilding where he was waiting to make this allegation before Represen-tative Samuel Dickstein in an executive session of the Congression-al committee investigating Nazi and other un-American activities and other un-American activities in the United States, Kruppa ex-hibited documents proving, he said, a connection between the Friends and the Nazi Party of

Germany.

He was sworn in and told to return Monday to tell his story. Alleged Pelley Link

He declared that he could dem He declared that he could dem-onstrate to the committee's satis-faction that there is also a link between the Friends and the Sil-ver Shirts of William Dudley Pelley. Further, Kruppa promised to reveal that Gestapo, the Reich's secret state police, is active in

Secret was control to the Friends, the wayspaper here, was founded with Kruppa said, he was obliged to pledge that he would shoot anybody he was ordered to by his socret committee in the United Superiors.

To receard to the missing SpankTo recear the missi

In regard to the missing Spank-noebel, Kruppa told the reporter that one night last year he was having dinner in the home of Dr. I. T. Griebl when Dr. Hellmuth on Feldman, who Kruppa de-scribed as an agent of the Goeb-bels ministry, walked in with a pistol and ordered Spanknoebel, who was also present, to return

to Germany with him.

Kruppa said that the Department of Justice had issued a war-rant for Spanknoebel's arrest that day.

Names Witnesses According to Kruppa, the fol-lowing were witnesses to the oc-

currence: Pat McGrady, a former member of the Jewish Daily Bulletin editorial staff; a Mr. Seiler of the New York Post; a Miss Deutsch, a nurse in the employ of Dr. Griebl; a Mr. Lund of the Gesapo,

and a Mr. Trawniz. Kruppa said he would ask Representative Dickstein to subpoena

an official bulletin of the Friends to members, which, in translation, read as follows:

"Resignation:

"During the last few months many members have returned to Germany without notifying our office. We call your attention to the fact that every member must arrange with this office if he wishes to join a Nazi organization in Germany upon his arrival there.

"In order to keep registration centralized, all members should give us their addresses.

"Concerning former members of "Concerning former members of N. S. D. P. (National Socialist Party of Germany), since the treasurer must give general statements of all Nata members, we will request all former N. S. D. P. members to pay their dues, otherwise they will be in danger of being excluded by the German office."

Other Charges

Other charges which Kruppa was prepared to voice, he said,

That money sent to this country by the German Propaganda Ministry was misappropriated by the Friends

That the Deutsche Zeitung, Nazi

That the Friends hired an agent of the Nazis "to give me the works."

Edgar Stang, a twelve-year-old camper at the Nazi youth colony in Griggstown, N. J., testified that the campers were not required to give the Hitler salute, but that he saw grown-ups doing it, so

he did it, too.
Others who were to spread their testimony on the record of the Congressional investigation today

Detlof Sahm, son of the mayor of Berlin and a student at Columbia University; Hugo Haas, leader of the Griggstown camp; Gregory Lochner and Killian Schnefder, leaders of the Nazi youth move-ment in the United States, and K. G. W. Ludecke, alleged Nazi propagandist.

Kruppa said efforts by the Nazis to prove him insane grow out of the fact that a non-citizen who is esentative Dickstein to subpoena insane is subject to deportation. If deported to the Reich, Kruppa Kruppa produced a document, said, he will be shot.

Dr. Bychovsky,

He visited Palestine at the beginning of the century and was a delegate to most of the World Zionist, Is Dead at 69

Was Neurologist and Author of Over 100 Books

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Sept. 14. — Dr.

Schneur Zalman Bychovsky, 69, famous Polish Jewish neurologist and veteran of the Zionist movement in Russia and Poland, as well as Jewish representative on the Warsaw municipal council since 1923, is dead here.

Dr. Bychovsky was born in Ko-retz, province of Vollhyn in 1865. He was educated in Russian schools and received his medical schools and received his medical diploma from the University of Warsaw. In his youth he joined the Choveve Zion, pioneer Zionist group, and was active in the Zion-

In his own field Dr. Eychovsky In his own field Dr. Eychovsky was the author of more than 100 books in Yiddish, Hebrew, Polish, Russian, German and French. He was the first Jew ever to have written on the subject of Zionism in the Polish press.

3 Air Speakers to Tell 'How to End Hitlerism'

A symposium on "How to End Hitlerism" will be broadcast this evening from 10 to 10:45 o'clock as Station WEVD's highlight program of the day. Speakers will be Emil Lengyel, author of "Hitler" and "The New Deal in Europe" and "The New Deal in Europe" and commentator on Central Eu-ropean affairs; William Pickens, field secretary of the National As-sociation for the Advancement of Colored People, and M. E. Kriegol, director of the American Commit-tee Against Fascist Oppression in Germany, who will act as chair-man.

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Writer Depicts Moving Scenes At Wailing Wall

Sanctity of Age Is Upon Everything in the Hilly City

By S. ERNST

Yom Kippur Eve at sunset. The hills surrounding Jerusalem have donned their grey night garments. At such moments Jerusalem has a special tragic beauty im-possible to find anywhere else. There is a venerableness about it. however, a past and a future in-tertwining in eternal secrets.

The hilly city and its stone buildings, over all of which there is the sadness of centuries, suddenly awes me. I walk in the old part of the city: these streets contain a prehistoric, old fashioned life which dominates every-thing about. The sanctity of age is upon everything, and one sens tale implicit in every stone one treads.

On my way I come upon a Jew. and we walk together to the West-ern Wall. The Jew is a Rumanern Walt. The Jew is a Ruman-ian, healthy looking and well built. His appearance is that of a Moldavian peasant. His mother tongue is apparently Rumanian, for his Yiddish is sprinkled with Moldavian expressions.

When I inquired why he had ome to Palestine, he answered simply:

"I am just a plain Jew. My parents did not teach me much of parents du not teach me much of the Torah, and except for a few prayers, which I remember by heart from my childhood days, I have forgotten everything I was taught. I even find it very difficult to read. But there is one thing I remember very well: when the peasants used to quarrel with my peasants used to quarrel with my father they would say: Go to Pal-estine along with all the other 'Zhides' . . . And I heard this more than once when I grew

"So I swore that if God would but help me I would go to that land from which the 'Goyim' drove us in the ancient days and to which they are now driving us from their countries."

We approach the Wall. The We approach the Wall. The narrow courtyard before it is crowded with people who filled every bit of space. They were praying the evening prayer, each "minyan" in a separate corner, each group in its own rashion, according to its own rite and with the own reaction. its own melodies. The Saphar-dim are chanting a prayer with a monotonous oriental melody that is both nasal and guttural. I strain to catch a few words. But in vain. It is unfamiliar, one not to be found in our holiday psalm books. It must be something they brought with them to Morocco from Spain, and thence to Jeru

A second Sephardic "minyan" sang quite different melodies, quite different prayers. The Ashkenazim, too, were divided into separate groups. The accents of the worshippers were either those of Wolhynia or of Poland. I heard no Lithuanian accents. A Handsome Youth

A handsome young man, wrapped in a prayer-shawl, stands out ped in a prayer-snaw, stands out from among the worshipping crowd. His head is pressed against a stone of the wall. He makes no sound. There is no mo-tion of his body. For about half an hour he stands thus, motion-less, and at the end, when he has finished his silent prayer and caught sight of us, he greets us in perfect Hebrew with a blessing

'A Special Tragic Beauty'



Scene at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

THE READER'S FORUM

(The editors reserve the right to excerpt all letters exceeding 500 words in length. All letters must bear the name and address of the writer, although not necessarily for publication.)

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin: I note that the Jewish Daily Bulletin publishes a letter by Isi-dore D. Morrison containing an attack on the editorial "Cowardice tack on the editorial "Cowardice Could Go No Furthers" appearing in the September issue of Opinion. I need hardly point out how tasteless and unethical was Mr. Morrison's procedure in forwarding this document to another journal before Opinion, to which the letter was addressed, had the opportunitive of mubility of the country of the c ity of publishing and answering it. That we would have done so is apparent, despite the vituperative nature of Mr. Morrison's letter, from the enclosed set of galley proofs which had already been pro pared by our printer. In view of the appearance of the letter in the Jewish Daily Bulletin, however, it obviously becomes impossible for us to deal with Mr. Morrison in this or any other way.

the daughter of one of the old the daughter of one of the old pioneers of Palestine (the Bilu-yim), Shayewitz of the colony Ness-Zion. The convert told us the whole story of how he met the girl in London and fell deeply in love with her. When she com-pleted her studies at the London university and left for her home in Palestine, he found it impos-sible to remain in Europe and followed her. And there, two years ago, he became converted and was married to her.

At the other end of the wall there is a girl from Bukhara, She buries her head in the wall and murmurs a strange prayer in Hobrew. "Father of my soul, God of Abraham, forgive me my many sins, give me relief on this earth and help in the world to come." The Bukharian rabbi, !t turns out. composed the prayer especially for her to say at the Wailing Wall,

Feels Like Orphan I look at the wall, and a feeling

I must, however, correct one statement contained in the letter by Mr. Morrison. He writes: "I know that you are an organ of the American Jewish Congress, whose viewpoint you have been defending ever since your tion was launched." Th publica This is not true. Opinion is not and has neve been the organ, official or unofficial, of any group or organization in Jewish life. It has at times shared the viewpoint of the American Jewish Congress and at other times disagreed with that view-point. Its columns have been open to and have been utilized by members of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and others. Opinion will remain what it set out to be: an independent journal of Jewish life

and letters.

JAMES WATERMAN WISE. Sept. 13, 1934. New York.

I stand looking at the mourn ers, and thoughts flit through my mind. Threads of memory spin themselves to the Talmud in the old bookcase in my old Beth Med-

The Talmud says that no iron was used to split the stones of the Holy Temple. What were they to do? King Solomon found a way King Solomon tous... Since he knew the language out. of the birds, he bade the eagle bring the Shomir from Paradise. And it was the Shomir, insignifi-cant little worm, that cut these giant stones

In the company of all those who came to pray at the Wailing Wall, I wand my way homeward. I mix with the Jews of Jerusalem, most of whom wear colorful long coats belted with wide girdles. Hoarse shouts fill the air:

"Happy New Year!"

in perfect Hebrew with a blessing for the new year.

He tells us that he is a Centile fore my eyes I see a wall which the fore my eyes I see a wall which the fore my eyes I see a wall which the father is a famous tawyer in the Bronx. Two years ago, at the Bits – that a sum of memory. Bronx. Two years ago, at the Bits – this father is a famous tawyer to the left of our kind of the consultance of the consultanc The road back leads through the

THE PRISON RABBI

By HEINZ LIEPMANN

Last December I learned that the German Ministry of Propaganda had started a press campaign and lawsuits against me in all countries where my book "Murder—Made in Germany" appeared. So it happened that I was indicted in Holland,

through an intermediary, for having insulted Hindenburg. I immediately betook myself to Holland in order to defend my work. The presiding judge had to admit at the

trial that I was not going to be sentenced for not having said the truth; but I was to be punished because I did speak out the truth. And although I was sentenced to a month in prison for "having insulted the head of a nation friendly to Holland," my book had won the case - considering the above mentioned state-ment by the presiding judge. I refused to sign

a petition for pardon, or to escape prison. On the contrary, I identified myself with my book and with the "insult' implied therein. And so I went to a Dutch prison for five weeks.

The prosecution took revenge on me, because the civilized world me, because the civilized world press saw in this trial an obeisance of Dutch justice to the German commercial treaty partner. He kept me in solitary confinement, denied me any visitor—a right that is granted any murderer—an con-firmed me in my belief that, according to the demand of the German government, I would be extradited to Germany. Consequent-ly I sat in my cell, walked five steps forward and five steps back-ward. I saw nobody, and heard no human voice, day after day, night after night.

One afternoon keys clinked suddenly before my door. It was very exciting. My heart hammered. The lock moved. My cell opened. What was the meaning of all that? got up and stared at the door.

The heavy iron door moved on its hinges. Very slowly a slit appeared. A head appeared in the slit, a pale, bearded face, a big black bat

I said nothing. The head looked at me gravely, then began to talk. I still remember quite clearly how startled I was by the sound of a human voice. It said: "You probably don't want to talk to me, do you?

I did not reply. The head waited. then it started again: "I should not like to intrude upon you, but perhaps you wish to talk to me. I am the Rabbi.

The Rabbi! Funny that I did on Rabbi! Funny that I do
not gues it right away. The prison Rabbi! Of course.
"Please step in," I said. The

Rabbi came, still hesitating a lit-tle, however. He was a young man, he had bad teeth and he was somewhat embarrassed. He carried a folding-stool under his arm. For there is only one chair in the cell, fastened to the wall by an iron chain (in order that the prisoners may not be able to use it as a weapon against the guards.) Rabbi was clad in a dark suit. At the moment he entered the lights in my cell were turned on from

We sat down. The Rabbi was about as old as I. We were silent and looked at one another. I was aware of the strange situation, and he, too, as he told me later. was accustomed to come to criminals, to hear their complaints, their longing, their despair, their loneliness and their remorse.

His greatest means of consolation in this place was his ability to listen. (Free people like to go to psychoanalysts for that pur e.) I, too, have been acquainted with some psychoanalysts in my life. After the second or third conference, to be sure, they for the most part, began to tell me of their own afflictions, and I had to listen.) This young Rabbi was in-telligent enough to ask nothing and to tell nothing. After we had kept silent for a long time, he said: I did not think that you would wish to talk to ma."



logues, and whenever I recall them my mind, I know that it not only I who profited by them at that time, but that my partner equally profited by them.

And therefore I speak of them.

This Rabbi, as many of his colleagues, thought that we "western" intellectuals of Jewish stock, do not recognize any other but socological ties, and that we, therefore, look upon a Rabbi as on a kind of dusty museum item of purely traditional value. This wording may sound, or really be exaggerated, but very few and outs, insufficient relatives; indeed quite insufficient relations indeed, exist between "western" intellec-tuals, as he termed them, and Rabbis.

We were sitting in a prison cell, and all of a sudden it dawned upon us that our professions are simi-With different means, strive after the same unattainable aim. We spoke excitedly for a time. We spoke of ourselves long time. and of others, of laws and methods, of mysticism and dialectics, of tradition and politics, of homilec-tics and fiction, of pathos and technics.

The bell rang for supper. My bread and broth were pushed in through a slit. We went on with our conversation.

The Rabbi went away. He came back. Ke kept on coming and go-ing. I learned, and I think he also learned, that a Rabbi is not a clergyman, that he is not only a re-ligious guardian of the ritual—as an ecclesiastic functionary he had become estranged to us "western" intellectuals—but that he is, that he should be the mouth of our Jewish community; the one who Jewish community; the one who knows how to express what we fell as Jews, without understanding it yet. We had lost our sense for our Jewish existence, we had forgotten it. We Ger the Jewish faith-We German citizens of

A deep current, I believe, goes through the western Jewish world, I don't mean by that the flight into religious mysticism, or flight into nationalistic hysteria; but I un-derstand it to be the increasing consciousness of the great folk source that nurtures.

A barred door, a grated window, a folding stool and a chair chained to the wall helped me and a pale young Rabbi to gain that under-

Open First Public Appeal

(Special to the LD.B.)
CLIFTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—The first public appeal by the Daughters of Miriam, Home for the Aged and Orphans, has been launched. A goal of \$10,000 and 2,000 new members has been set. Jos Greene is the drive chairman. Joseph

Rothschilds Married Cousins

Of fifty-eight marriages con-tracted by the descendants of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founwhen to take to ma.

And then a long conversation Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founfollowed. The Rabbi reconstructed de of the famous banking house,
this conversation at a later date.

He wants to publish, these diabetween first coustns

tians" who appeared as good Cath-olics in the chapel of the Spanish

Ambassador and who held secret

wealthiest traders and ship-owners

Since there were no Jews in Eng-

land, the prophecy could not be fulfilled because the dispersal had

not been completed and the phrase, the end of the world, had been

The other reason was

prayer meetings, as Jews, in

of the time.

was imminent.

The Life of Rembrandt's Rabbi

TN POPULAR understanding Menassah ben Israel is that rabbi of Amsterdam through whose persuasion Cromwell opened the gates of England to the Jews of the world, gates which had been closed since the latter part of the thirteenth century. Men-assah ben Israel is also that rabbi whom the great Rembrandt made famous in an etching and for one of whose books he contributed a set of etchings greatly sought by collectors.
The Jewish Publication Society*

of America has just brought out as definitive a life of that seven-teenth century Rabbi of Marrano parentage as the extant data will permit. It is by that Anglo-Jewish scholar. Cecil Roth, who modish scholar, Cetil Roth, who mod-estly entitles his labor of love and scholarship "A Life of Menassah ben Israel" instead of "The Life." Work of scholarship that it is, it is not, however, remote from the interests of Jews whose desire for knowledge of their his prical past may fall just short of the rab-binical library doors. Mr. Roth's book cannot, however, hope to reach, or to hold, any large general public, for the interest in the book must be delimited by the interest in the subject matter, the worthy rabbi, whose importance is not quite of a towering nature.

Chief Distinction

Amsterdam rabbi's chief distinction lies in that he was the distinction lies in that ne was the first theological and communal representative of his people to speak for his people in the conclaves of the learned Christian world, to take part in their disto help in the enlightenment of scholars on vexed points in the Old Testament and to appear as an equal through his mas-tery of the Latin tongue. Perhaps not mastery, but he knew enough Latin to be able to quote the chief sources of that tongue. He was versed in half a dozen other tongues and was able to marshal an impressive body of quotations from the books of those tongues when opportunities arose to im-His chief press Gentile scholars. distinction was, in substance, that he was the first ambassador of the world of Jewry to the world of Christian scholarship and theology, and an ambassador of such weight and importance in his time that learned theologians visiting Amm always made it their business to seek him out, and crowned heads were not above visiting him and being received at his synagogue and receiving dedications to his books. Mr. Roth points out that Menassah ben Israel was perhaps a little too bustling and little too servile in his bids for attention in the Gentile world and that perhaps his zeal for Zion was muddied by a desire to be import-ant socially as well as financially, not being above taking part in trade ventures and in other not

ennobling middleman jobs. But there was a considerable amount of fire in the bustling rabbi and pure alleged zeal in his labors. He came, like most of the Dutch Jews of that time, from the stock of Spanish Jews whose lives had been endangered, bodies tortured and fortunes confiscated; who had perforce to be converted at the point of the flaming Inquisition faggot and who had thereafter kept their bond with Abraham in secret. The zeal of was inspired by concern for those Marranos who, unhis own immediate family. had not managed to escape into a friendly land, and his mission to Cromwell was to turn England into another haven of refuge for the weekly shiploads of refugees coming out of the Iberian penin-

Reasons for Tolerance

There were two reasons for cening England to the Jews opening England to the Jews again; the first, and more important, one was that the Jews brought trade, as witness the Dutch Netherlands since that nation's freefrom from Spain. As a matter of wanton lass; allent Kubee who fast there was in Landon at the hates landlerds and dreams of a time a small group of "New Christ" keme of his own; hig hintering

rigidly interpreted to mean England. This was a valid reason a the time, however lightly it may have impressed the hard-boiled Puritans at the helm of affairs. Cromwell was greatly taken

with Menassah, as indeed was any-one whom the Rabbi set out to charm, but his Council was, in the main, opposed to a legal return of the Jews Cromwell did not care to impose his authority against the public opinion which fought the return of the Jews, but he did connive at it and although there never was any mass migration into England of Jews, those already in London were given as-surance that they would not be disturbed in the practice of their religion and a synagogue was eshome of one of them, one of the tablished and a reader's services obtained. Menassah died disappointed in his mission, but he had valid with the religious, with the Protestant zealots who believed succeeded as far as he could at that time. But, as Mr. Roth points that the second coming of Christ out, the Jews owed more to the easy and indifferent tolerance of Menassah pointed out that, ac-cording to Scriptural prophecy, returned Stuart than owed to the connivance of the there could not be a second com-ing until the Jews who had been dispersed to the ends of the world Puritans, the fidelity of many of whom was to the Old Testame So faithful to it were some of the had been gathered together again. Puritans, that they celebrated their

Sabbath on Saturday instead of Sunday. Mr. Roth has done a laborious

job with style and scholarship.
--H. S.

AMONG THE LITERATI

Albert Halper, thirty-year-old Jew who once had ambitions to thirty-year-old be a song writer but found to his that prose was his best medium of expression, has written another novel, "The Foundry," s logical successor to his earlier work, "Union Square" which dealt with the radicals of New York. For the locale of his latest book Mr. Halper has moved on to Chi-Mr. Halper has moved on to Cin-cago, the city of his birth which he knows thoroughly. When "Union Square" was published Mr. Halper was greeted as a coming novelist of the American scene. With "The Foundry" he has definitely arrived.

"The Foundry" is the story of the men and women who work in the Fort Deaborn Electrotype Foundry, a typical modern plant populated with typical skilled union laborers. A world in itself, the author traces with accuracy the home and working conditions of these laborers, what they think about, talk about, dream about. Called a "proletarian" writer Mr. Halper has not permitted this appellation to weigh him down. His concern is his characters and not a desire to propagandize his readers into going out and joining the revolutionary movement. Unlike so many of the writers who labor under the proletarian label Mr. Halper is able to be moving and convincing because he is intelligent enough to realize that the bosses are moved not by a pathological desire to be cruel to their employees but are themselves victims of a social and economic sys-

Big, heavy eating Max'l who rose from a machine bench to be-come the dominating and domineering partner of the concern; Duffy, a wise-cracking, unhappily married man whose father founded the plant; old crabby Cranly, ex-bookkeeper who stepped off his high stool to become a partner, are bosses and also men, men who have their own personal problems. They are at once human, weak and strong, kind and cruel to their workers and to each other.

The workers who people Mr. Halper's book are equally believable. August, the young shipping clerk who wants to be a musician: Slavony who wants a child; Cassius, the old foreman, who lives in fear that his fellow workers will find out that his daughter is a

Buckley whose desire is for a buxom widow and the many others. They are interested in one thingsecurity and, if possible, in get-ting a little pleasure out of life. They are not reformers or revolutionaries ready to die for the cause of the working man. They love their union because it brings them higher wages. They cannot and do not want to see outside of their own shop. In other words Mr. Halper has set down no idealistic conception of the American work ers but has almost reportorially told their story as they actually exist in tens of thousands of Ame rican shops and factories today.

The book has a loose pattern and is drawn on a huge canvas. There is some exaggeration but never does the author stray too far from reality. Especially pointed is a description of a "company" outing and a minstrel show. the paternalistic efforts of a large company to institutionalize its employees is described in a man-ner worthy of Dickens. It is a vivid and cruelly amusing piece of writing. There are other high spots in the book well worth your attention. The dialogue and pungent, the characterizations are pointedly drawn, and the whole Foundry roars through its paces with astounding clarity.

Baron Karl Theodor von Delberg, Archbishop of Mayence and Grand Duke of Frankfurt-on-thetook a friendly and liberal attitude toward the Jews.

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CAPITAL & COMMENT

WASHINGTON.-Swift-moving war clouds of Europe beginning to settle over the Saar Valley where a plebiscite will be held in January to determine whether that rich province desires to be united with France, or with Germany, or whether it desires to continue its present status under the government of the League

And while this mist is complicating international affairs, diplomatic circles are making a keen effort to keep posted on latest developments. Washington observers are of the opinion that the great majority of Saar inhabitants will vote for a union with Germany in spite of the fact that

many in the Saar district are not in sympathy with Hitler or his policies. These people are Ger-mans, and as such they want to be an integral part of the Reich, in be an integral property spite of Hitler.

The main trouble in the Saar area is expected to come at the time the district is reunited with Germany. Economic difficulties involved in such a transfer were apparently overlooked by the makers the Versailles Treaty.
This treaty provides that, should

the Saar population vote in favor of Germany, the German government will have to pay cash for the important coal mines which the French government took over as compensation for the French mines destroyed by the German armies during the World War.

Hundreds of millions of dollars will be required by Germany to meet this obligation. When the treaty of Versailles was drafted, no one seemed to have given conno one seemed to have given con-sideration to the possibility that Germany might not have the money. And that day has come. Germany's financial condition is critical.

In the event the plebiscite January favors the Reich, it is only natural to expect that France will demand that Germany comply with the terms of the treaty of Versailles. In view of Germany's treatment of international and private obligations already past due, it is logical to expect that the the same treatment. Germany will confess her inability to pay. France will be in a rage And European and American diplomats will have some sleepless nights until something happens.

"Once a reporter—always a re-porter." This phrase once more rings true. In the current issue of the American Foreign Service Journal, published in the State Department, Leo R. Sack, Minister to Costa Rica, returns to his role as a scribe to report what he has seen.

The article is a graphic description of Costa Rica and is accompanied by a snapshot of the writer, showing him at the crater of the Costa Rican volcano Irazu, which towers to a height of 11,322 feet, on the outskirts of the ancient capital of Cartago.

Mr. Sack, a former Washington newspaperman, is quite generous in his praise for the Costa Rican scenery. He points out that Irazu has been in constant eruption for the last twenty-four years, and predicts that when the proposed

inter-American highway is completed, it will be one of the show places and tourist meccas of Central America.

One of the outspoken critics of New Deal monetary policies is James P. Warburg, vice-chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Company of New York. He freely ad-mits that the banking system must undergo some reforms, but lays stress on the fact that it is up to the bankers themselves to recog-nize the need for changes and act accordingly. He is opposed to government

mment banking.
This young New Deal critic was a former Treasury brain truster. He retired from the New Deal to fight inflation. He favors social in-surance and "fair and reasonable" government regulation of business, but believes that Uncle Sam should think twice before going too far

into the sphere of private business. During the past year Warburg has published three books dealing with national affairs. His last book "It's Up to Us," just came off the

It may or may not be signifi-cant, but it was interesting to notice a new magazine, the American-German Review, which made

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Two Correspondents Expelled By Nazis Return on Same Boat

(Continued from Page One) inquiries to his connections with Jewish organizations he refused

to answer. Hitler's Tcheka then declared

him imprisoned.

At 10 o'clock that morning the American consul, Raymond Geist was informed by a friend of Leviwas informed by a friend of Levi-tan of the correspondent's arrest. Geist immediately went to the Brown inquisition and secured Levi tian's release until August 29, when he was to return and learn of his ultimate fate. On the same afternoon all his papers, copies of his telegrams and all his private ms telegrams and all his private correspondence were confiscated. These papers are all still in the files of the secret police.

The correspondent decided not to rely on Nazi "justice," however, and crossed the German border on the next morning. On the following day, the American consul was informed by the secret police, who had not yet learned of Levitan's escape, that the correspondent would be expelled.

"It is too jate," the consul said. "He has left the country already."

"Then he will not be permitted

to return," replied the Brown in-

ulsitor.
From Berlin Levitan escaped to Antwerp, Holland, and from there he went to Paris. A few days later he boarded the Leviathan to

Miss Thompson Not Resentful

Dorothy Thompson, first American newspaper correspondent to be expelled from Germany because of stories she had written for the American press, including the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, returned here on Friday aboard returned here on Friday aboard the United States liner Leviathan. Also on board the giant ship, which was making its farewell voyage, was Israel Albert Levialn, Berlin correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, whose expulsion from Germany followed within four days after Miss Thompson was asked to leave.

Miss Thompson, who is the wife of Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, told ship news reporters who in-terviewed her that she bore Germany no resentment for expelling The entire affair, indeed, she was inclined to pass off as an un-pleasant incident which had its amusing aspects

Surprised at Pettiness
Since the articles which resulted in her expulsion (technically she left "by request" but the request was tagged with the threat of forcible ejection if not obeyed) were written by her in obeyed) were written by her in 1931 and 1933, she came away, 1931 and 1933, she came away, she said, with a feeling of deep astonishment that a man in Hit-ler's position should have deigned to remember what she wrote so

Two separate Indictments were made against Miss Thompson by the Gestapo, the Reich's secret police, in "requesting" her to police, in

What these were she learned through acting Consul General Raymond Geist, who was permitted by Gestapo to see the dossier in which the complaint against Miss Thompson was lodged.

One was objection to an inter-view with Hitler in 1931, published in the American press in 1932, one of the first interviews which the Nazi leader granted to an American correspondent.
"I understand Hitler was simply

furious at my story about him. What astonishes me more than anything else about the whole affair," Miss Thompson said, "was tion should so long remember what had been written about him such a long time ago.

The second item in the Gestano dossier was a series of six articles dossier was a series of six at toles she wrote for the Jewish Tele-graphic Agency and the Jewish Daily Bulletin, in May of 1933.

Back Home Again



MRS. SINCLAIR LEWIS

The series was concerned with the

The series was concerned with the plight of the Jews in Germany.

"I believe," Miss Thompson said when asked whether she thought this series played a more important role in getting her expelled than the Hiller interview, "that my articles for the Jewish Teleview that the Miss of the Jewish Teleview the Miss of the Jewish Teleview that the Miss of the Jewish Teleview the Miss of the Jewish Teleview the Jewish Teleview the Miss of the Jewish Teleview the Miss of the Jewish Teleview the Miss of the Miss of the Jewish Teleview the Miss of the Miss of the Miss of the Jewish Teleview the Miss of the graphic Agency probably were a graphic Agency probably were a more decisive factor in their ac-tion. They were particularly in-censed over the fact that a non-Jew was writing articles for a Jew was writing articles for a Jewish organization. To them that was both incomprehensible and inexcusable. They took the attitude that a non-Jew was sup-plying Jews with ammunition to e used against other non-Jews." Although Miss Thompson said she could not make out the signashe could not make out the signa-ture that was affixed to the note apprising her that she was per-sona non grata in the Reich, she expressed conviction that Hitler

sonally was behind it. The request that she leave was delivered to Miss Thompson shortly after she had arrived in Berlin for her third brief stay within a period of two months. An emis-sary of the Gestapo delivered it

to her. The note was couched in the following language: "It is come to our attention that you are again in Germany. In view of the many hostile articles which wrote and which appeared in the American press we feel it incompatible with our self-respect to permit you to remain longer Germany. In order to avoid offi-cial expulsion we ask you to break short your visit and leave Ger-many immediately."

Were you tempted to defy the uest?" a reported asked. "Slightly," she laughed.

see I was considerably curious to discover whether the two troopers who would be assigned to escort to the border would prove to be Nazis.

Miss Thompson, discussing the outlook for Jews in Germany, emphatically stated that it was "completely hopeless.

East Side Youth Groups With Same Aims Merge

Agudas Bachurei Chemed East Side religious organization, has merged with the Mizrachi Youth of the East Side, it was announced Friday by Abraham Reiss, secretary of the new organization, the Agudas Bachurei Chemed — Mizchi Youth of the East Side.

The organizations had the similar purposes, it was explained, of fostering Orthodox Judaism and Zionism, and after several confer-ences the Agudah agreed to accept the Mizrachi program

The amalgamation will be cele brated soon, the announcement

Asks Firm Stand On Pact by U. S.

American Jewish Congress Hopes Minorities Will Get Support Here

Hope that the American gov ernment will act together with other signatories of the Versailles other signatories of the Verballies Treaty to insure protection of minorities in Europe was ex-pressed Friday in a statement is-sued on behalf of the American Jewish Congress and signed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Bernard S. Deutsch.

The statement was issued after a special meeting of the foreign relations committee of the or-ganization, called to deal with the implications of Poland's refusal to cooperate with the League of

Representatives of the Ameri-can Jewish Congress in Geneva can Jewish Congress in Geneva are now acting in concert with other minority groups to bring about preservation of minority rights protection, the congress statement revealed.

German Physician Makes New Discovery

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)
BERLIN, Sept. 7.—A. Jewish physician, Dr. Ernest Homberger of Frankfort, has made a new disin which scientific covery in which scientific and medical circles have evinced great

After many years of research on the artificial climatic influence on the blood Dr. Homberger has constructed a climatic chamber with which he is successfully treating which he is successfully treating patients in his own practice in the Nauheim Kirchhof-Institut for Heart Research and the Frankfort University Clinic for Throat, Nose

New Territorial Party Formed By Jew for Colonization

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence) WARSAW, Sept. 3.—A new territorialist Jewish party, to be called "League of Territorialists for the Colonization of Jews," has een launched.

The principal figures in the group are former leaders of the Territorialist Labor Party such as Dr. Aaron Singalovsky, Dr. Lwo wich and Ben-Adir.

The new party is also planning the publication of a mouthpiece to be entitled "Free Land."

An Infringement on Treaties, Deputies Club President Says

(Continued from Page One) Polish parliament, declared in statement issued today.

"I do not wish to make a Je ish case out of this affair," Rabbi Thon said. "So far the declaration has not hurt us, since we derived no benefit from the minority treaties and this affair is therefore an sential aggravation for us.

"Although the minority treaties were never fulfilled where we were Polish standpoint, either immedi-concerned, we never sought the ately or in the future."

protection of the League and never contemplated submitting to it Jewish grievances based on the minority treaties. Nevertheless I consider Colonel Beck's step a faulty infringement on untouch-able international treaties.

"Furthermore this step is mo-mentarily inappropriate and may have unexpected consequences. I fail to see an advantage from the

Warns Polish Minorities Action Vitally Concerns Entire World

(Continued from Page Six) greater as a problem in interna-tional relations. The minority tional relations. The minority treaties were designed to protect the civil, religious and linguistic rights of all individuals who difrights of all individuals who dif-fered in those respects from the majority element of the population. These provisions were fortified by clauses in Poland's constitution. which, it is to be noted, the Polish government has given assurances she will continue to observe.

Assurances Sincere

"I believe these assurances are sincere because they spring only from consideration of eleonly from consideration of ele-mentary justice but are probably dictated by the necessity to safe-guard her 2,200,000 nationals in neighboring countries as well as by her realization that her inter-nal security and prosperity can only be assured by fair treatment of her minority populations. While there can be no substitute for a wise and friendly government pol-icy, there is, of course always a danger that a constitution removed from international control may be altered. Poland's treatment of her minorities will therefore be watched with greater concern than

ever," Mr. Waldman said.
"This is not the first time Po land has raised the issue of exland has raised the issue of ex-tending the minorities guarantees to other countries. It has been a perennial affair. Thus far the League has shown little inclination to accept her proposal. It was feared that to give it serious consideration would be tantamount to putting all the peace treaties on the operating table and thus open up the way to other proposals from dissatisfied countries for changes that would lead to even more dangerous consequences.

"It is not easy to judge the mo-tives that had led Poland to announce this bombshell in Geneva Poland has for years resented the subordinate position in which she believed the special minorities believed the special minorities treaty placed her. During the last year or two she has given clear evidence of her desire to be regarded as a first-class power, and especially disturb ed France, with her non-aggression pact with Germany and her disinclination to enter into the proposed Eastern

"It may be too that the imminence of Russia's entry into the League has led Poland to make this declaration in order to avoid difficulties because of the Ukrainian minority.

Issues International

"Whatever the causes are, and at present it is too early to pass any judgment on them, the issues are of important international concern. More than one country is involved and more than one group of minority peoples is affected. Furthermore, the minority clauses being an integral section of the Versailles treaty, there will no doubt be vigorous representation by France, England, Italy and other countries. Poland herself may be led to realize that by her action she is endangering the sta-tus of the Polish nationals living within the horders of other coun

tries.
"Whatever may be the motivations, I fear that Poland has acted rashly and ill-advisedly. Her pronouncement is likely further to weaken the influence of the League and to make efforts for peace and international cooperation more difficult. On the other hand it may be that the dramatic way in which the issue has been raised this year may stimulate the League to vise a new formula to cover all member nations—a sort of inter-national Bill of Rights.

"These international aspects make it apparent that the European powers will address them-selves to this subject vigorously. It would be a mistake, therefore for Jews, certainly at this time, to create the impression that this is

an attack on the Jewish minority in Poland, or that it is in any way an assault upon Jews as such. To interpret the recent event in that light would be to make the same grave error as has been committed in the over-emphasis of the anti-Jewish elements in Hitlerism, Just as the problems raised by the Just as the problems raised by the Hitlerist movement are a challenge to all nations, to all religions and to civilization itself, so the impli-cations of Poland's newly an-nounced policies are the proper concern of those countries which are members of the League or sig-natories of the Versaliles treaty."

Bring Suit Against Pole in 'Ritual' Case

Police Accuse Woman of Spreading Murder Charge Against Jews

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence) WARSAW, Sept. 4.—The police of Sachaczew have brought suit against a Gentile woman, Helena Balzer, for having incited the population by spreading a ritual murder charge against the Jews.

The woman's son disappeared and she called in the police to help find him, declaring the boy had been murdered by Jews who wanted his blood for the Passover ritual. The police searched in vain. Some time later the child was found in the marketplace of another town and returned to

The Jewish community is expected to testify against the woman and others who partici-pated in spreading the blood libel.

\$2,500 Gifts to Hadassah Announced for Education

A gift of 2.500 from the "Louis D. Beaumont Trust" to Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, to be used for educa-tional work in this country, was announced Friday by Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, national president of the organization. Mrs. Halprin said that the contribution is from a special fund established some time ago by Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, vice-president of the May Department Stores Company. Commodore Beaumont became terested in the cultural activities of Hadassah through Dr. I. S. Wechsler, associate professor of clinical neurology at Columbia University, when they met recently on a trans-Atlantic liner-

Feichenfeld, Reich Jew. Dies in Cologne at Age of 76

(J.T.A. Special Correspondence)
BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Bernhardt
Feilchenfeld, honorary president of
the Left Rhine Regional Federation of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith and honorary president of the Jewish Welfare office of Cologne, died in Cologne at the age of 76. Active in all Jewish endeavors, he was particularly concerned in Jewish transmigration welfare work, and many thousands of transmigrants, particularly from Eastern Europe, particularly from Eastern Europe, who are now in the United States and other countries, owe to him the help received in shelter, food and funds for continuing their Journey.

World Fellowship Plans Holy Day Celebration Anew

A second celebration of A second celebration of Rosh Hashonah by many adherents of other faiths will be held Thursday evening, September 20, at the Church of the Savior, 30 Momor-Place, Brooklyn, the World Fel-lowship of Faiths amnounced Fri-day. Well-kindown Christian, Hia-du and Buddhist speakers will address the insecting.