



NOW EDITORIAL NOTES by HERMAN BERNSTEIN Contributing Editor

Poland's Scrap of Paper

The Polish government, through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Colonel Jozef Beck, appeared before the Assembly of the League of Nations 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 status 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, and Poland was requested, together 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. 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 rests, therefore, upon the powers an obligation, which they cannot evade, to secure in the most lasting form certain essential 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 concerning the clauses for the protection of the rights of minorities.

Now the Polish representative, on behalf of his government, 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 purpose, 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 minority 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

Reich Pledge 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 obtained from the German government that Jews will be treated "fairly" at the Olympic games does not touch the undamnant attitude of the Nazis to discriminate against Jews even in the field 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 players to begin training. But all this is just a trap to deceive the gullible.

The truth is, the racial principle is applied fully in sports as in any other field of activity. Jewish 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 in-door sports only.

As to competitive games between Jewish and non-Jewish teams, that has ceased entirely. On the very Saturday before my departure by Gestapo (Sept. 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 doubted that Jews are treated "fairly" in the field of sport: Their sport organizations suffer persecutions and are repeatedly prohibited, as happened a few weeks ago in Westphalia, and previously in Aachen 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

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

They Upbraid Poland



SIR JOHN SIMON



M. LOUIS BARTHOU

Sees No Benefit In Polish Stand On Minorities

Dr. Thon, Jewish Deputy, Says Action Breaks Treaties

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
WARSAW, Sept. 14.—The Jews of Poland never benefited 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 treaties and would not benefit Poland, Rabbi Dr. Joshua Thon, president of the Jewish Deputies Club in the

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Two Correspondents Expelled By Nazis Return on Same Boat

Israel Albert Levitan, Jewish Telegraphic Agency Berlin correspondent, expelled from Germany, arrived here Friday from Paris on the S. S. Leviathan.
Levitan was arrested by Hitler's *Thelcke*, the so-called Gehelme Staats Polizei, early on August 27. During the entire day he was questioned as to his activities in Germany and on his connections

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

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

GENEVA, Sept. 14.—Three great European powers joined today in voicing condemnation of the Polish position on protection of minority treaty rights when spokesmen for Great Britain, France and Italy emphatically condemned the sensational announcement made here yesterday by Colonel Josef Beck. The Polish diplomat declared that Poland would no longer permit the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of Poland's obligations to her minorities.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary; M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, and Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italian delegate 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 delegations, here for the League meetings, against Poland's attempt to repudiate international obligations and demand that the League cable his government for further instructions to meet the new situation (Continued on Page Six)

Seized Jews' Money, Trio in Soviet to Die

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

MOSCOW, Sept. 14.—Charkal Bondarenko, Nahum Skulsky 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 confiscated money and jewelry belonging to Jews. The sums they received in this fashion they spent, the state prosecutor declared.

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

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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 Their he-tipsht 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 clanked much the same old strains of arrogant, truculent group egotism have been tactfully muted in our midst.

In our eagerness to persuade 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 variety. We drew liberally upon the fantastic race-nation vagaries of German pundits and we gave them one of the characteristic Jewish emotional ropes—the shibboleth of good measure . . . it was all done, of course, with the best of intentions, lo-shen shamayim, as it were, in an effort to demolish effectively the assimilationist and the pseudo-internationalist in our midst. We, therefore, did not stop to scrutinize closely the weapons 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 written at a time when the Nazi slogans were gaining currency—that the Jews are forever alien in the East 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 gentiles, that a primal duality breaks the humanity I know into two distinct parts; that this duality is a fundamental, and that all differences among you gentiles are trivialities compared with that which divides all of you from us. The cleavage is there, abysmal and undesirable. In the main we are forever distinct. Ours is one life, yours another. . . . I do not believe that this primal difference between the Gentile and Jew is reconcilable. You and we may come to an understanding, never to a reunion. There will be irritation between us as long as we are in intimate contact. For nature and constitution and vision divide us forever. You are of one world, we are of another. . . . There will be no mere conviction, not a mere language, not a mere difference of national or religious allegiance. . . . These are two ways of life, and they are forever apart. 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 enemies; whatever you put up, we tear down. It is true only in a relative sense. We are not iconoclasts deliberately: we are not enemies of your institutions simply because of the dislike between us. We are a homeless 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."

This, of course, is Alfred Rosenberg and Adolf Hitler in reverse-Yiddish. It again illustrates the fact that when a Jew becomes a

NOW

(Continued from Page One)

lived up to their solemn promise on this point. The reported Polish proposal, backed by Hungary, to have all the nations 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 raise the question of the revision of the treaties. Until recently Poland was opposed to the bloc that favored treaty revision. The Polish Corridor constituted one of the most sensitive danger zones in Europe. For the powers that advocated treaty revision and in return of all the readjustment of the boundaries between Poland and Germany.

"Poland 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 the 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 treaties will be necessary in time for the treaties contain seeds of injustice and causes for discontent, it would be foolhardy to attempt such revision now.

"God, then, is absorbed in the nationalism, or more correctly, in the nationality of Israel. He becomes the national ethic. . . . He is the national God. He is the soul of the nation."

The abundant references in Biblical and Rabbinic literature which would have human a different picture 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 renewed 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 polemic against the non-national Jew.

It is fortunate that Israel can now the Hitler boom to sweep such individual 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 national center. That deficiency must be remedied. But this necessity does not warrant either an apologetics of nationalism, or an apologetics 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 eternal 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 swift march of the Hitler ideal.

"Von Humanität durch Nationalität zur Bestialität." . . .

Divya Daughter of Cantor

Julia Eichberg Rosewald, American prima donna who retired in 1902 owing to impaired health, was born in Stuttgart, the fourth daughter of Moritz Eichberg, cantor.

Jewish Actors in Rome Jewish actors in ancient Rome were Antioch, 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 WEVD at ten o'clock on Sunday evening, it was announced Friday.

Academy in 14th Year

The Herald Hebrew Academy 185-87 East Broadway, is opening this week for its fourteenth academic year. The Herald has this year taken under its supervision the elementary Hebrew school, Yehudah, of 317 Troy avenue, Brooklyn.



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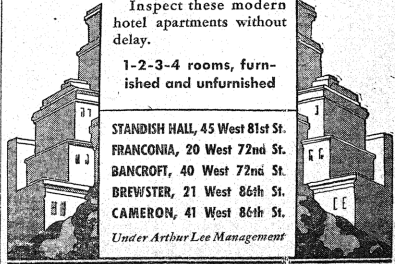
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WOMEN WISE AND HER WISE

MRS. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Editor

Pertinent and Impertinent

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 the day.

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 experience.

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 meanesses, want of tact, thoughtless unkindness. But it is pleasant to feel that the coming year gives us a chance to remedy some of our mistakes and make the past year not quite as good as it might have been.

Yom Kippur is a day when not only the small family groups congregate, 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 of a charming one, and symbolizes not only purity but the complete surrender of the soul from every material consideration and the complete surrender to the spiritual 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 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.

Social Notes

Miss Phoebe Hochstadter and Miss Birdie Erdmann returned from a protracted trip in Europe on Wednesday.

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

Mrs. Henry Ittleson will spend a few weeks at the Homestead in Hot Springs, Ark. Miss Hilda Lashansky, 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 party at his parent's home in Deal, New Jersey, tonight. Afterwards his guests will go to the Hollywood Golf Club for the Harvest dinner and dance. Among the guests visiting him over the week-end are Miss Katherine Richter, Mr. Alan Bache, and Miss Evelyn Sonn. Mr. Rhodes has reserved a table for thirty guests at the dance.

Among those who attended the large dinner which was given by the Philco Radio Corporation on Wednesday evening at the Waldorf Astoria were Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dittenber, Dr. Simon Flexner and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald M. Warburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Rosin 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 summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Max J. Bernheim spent last weekend as guests in the home of Mrs. Ida Bernheim in their summer home in Westchester.

Rembrandt Painted Jews

The earliest existing paintings of Jews are the work of Rembrandt, who for a long time lived in Breestraat in Amsterdam, near the Jewish quarter, where he depicted the types and models he

Drop a Chalk

By JOAN KLEIN

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

is that people are more "hair-conscious" now than they've ever been. A mussy, fussy head stands out in a crowd like a thumb.

It's not only men who need it, but women who never noticed, are now pretty snappy if they're with an inadvertently wind-blown boy. He says he started the brushed-up-in-the-back movement two years ago and he still likes hair dressed high out of the hair.

He propagandizes some height in the front, not a pompadour exactly, but some building up. He has a quick-set hair cream, a hair spray, a hair drier for what seems only a fifty and his hair tonics and lotions are simply swell.

IF you get the London blues

around four-thirty and you crave a cup of tea, plan your at-

Hadassah Parley Will Coincide With Mt. Scopus Hospital Rite

The cornerstone of the first medical center in Palestine will be laid on October 14 simultaneously with the opening of the new convention of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of

Jerusalem, at the 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 all

coming out having to claw at a fog to get it. 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.

ELIZABETH HAWES has more energy than any ten women

in Kings. Her latest find is deplorable bags which, being by Miss Hawes, aren't like anybody else's bags you ever saw. They are generally made of antique suede, black or brown, and they have exceedingly graphic names. "Angel-fish" is shaped like one, tailless, in fact, but with definite "wing-fins." "Moonbeam" is completely round with a semi-circular silver

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-Trope. "Bolster" is a fat and friendly and very smart purse with a metal frame. The name tells all!

WHEN I. Miller brings out a new idea, a number of

citizens go around. It's like bringing out one of the season's important debutantes. Only I. Miller debutantes are always successful. This time it's "Man-right," a new twin-fitting device which measures both your feet at once from heel to toe and makes it correct. It's the shoe of the future. The next step is the X-ray, a machine to photograph the position of your feet inside of the shoe 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 years of rigid study under a podiatrist. It's a revolutionary change in fitting and service, a service which achieves the perfect fit of foot comfort and shoe beauty.

KETTO is that divine Russian Princess whose picture

is now persecuting, driving out and defeating the Jews, not learning from history the significant lesson that since the day on which Spain expelled the Jews it ceased to be a world.

It is a world which showed hospitality to the Jewish people flourish politically and economically.

Reace With Spain

And in view of the menace the Jews have made now their peace with Spain. Before the new terror the old memories become pale and disappear.

As time goes on and more and more Jews now turn toward Spain in the search for new homelands.

They find there a most horrible scene. Just as the new immigrants are to be encountered mainly in Barcelona and Madrid, because Barcelona is the industrial

center of Spain, and Madrid the cultural center of Spain. Under the inner Spanish provinces the new arrivals have not yet ventured. Tarragona, Gerona, and even Saragossa are for the present not being considered by the immigrants as possi-

America, at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., it was announced yesterday by Alexander Lampert 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 ceremonies will take place on Mt. Scopus, near the Hebrew University, where the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital will be built. Mrs. Lampert explained. The new institution will be both a hospital and a graduate school of medicine, with considerable laboratories for research and teaching. Dr. J. J. Golub, director of the Hospital for Joint Diseases, and Dr. Nathan Ratnow, director of Beth Israel Hospital, will be in charge from Palestine recently after choosing the medical center site, will tell the convention of the plans for the new institution, which is being built by Hadassah and the American Jewish Physicians' Committee.

Mrs. Lampert also announced that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at the banquet October 16 that will close the convention. Mrs. Samuel W. Hays, national president of Hadassah, and Rabbi Milton Steinberg, of the Park Avenue Synagogue, will speak at the banquet. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, will also be present, meeting the first night of the convention.

you've been admired (swathed in Russian robes) ever since you came to America. And you're a woman of great chic 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 manner, with something of the aristocratic and a touch of old regime about them. But as new as can be, of course. She has fabulously luxurious lingerie. Some charming hats. Perfume. The room itself is a masterpiece. On the walls are sketches of prominent cities in the dresses Ketto has made for them.

ble homes. But there exist already in Barcelona many Jewish stores, cafes, pastry-shops, Jewish laboratories, stamp dealers, and hard-core industries and even great and bolder enterprises are courageously undertaken by the new arrivals. As, for instance, the new Jewish Electric Company, Limited, already producing its first Spanish language film with Spanish actors, although the director, the stage-manager, and the production staff all speak no word of Spanish.

The Spanish government in no way hampers the immigrants in any of their activities. In fact, the Spanish officials do everything possible to make all these new ventures a success. Thus the ancient sorrow, the ancient shame, the ancient resentment, is completely gone. The turn of the wheel is complete and in the full circle of historical and economic events the Jew has arrived in Spain.

To live and prosper again on Spanish soil and to help in the upbuilding and the flourishing development of modern Spain.

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 exist 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, inflicting, without doubt, the conditions in Germany, the old problem seems to be nearer its final solution. The anathema that the Jews, tortured, pauperized and driven out, had taken from Spain and that is still a vivid part of the consciousness of the "Spaniards," direct 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 Isabella but a young Republic which has officially invited the Jews back to the country and which has facilitated immigration for the Jews.

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Spanish Republic, Alcala Zamorra, is a descendant of those Marannos and would be considered in Hitlerdom as tainted by Jewish blood. The Jews who were driven out of Spain, looking for a haven East as well as West, straying toward Turkey, Asia Minor and even India, settled in the Netherlands, drifting 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 mercilessly driven from their beloved country.

This oath, this anathema against tolerance, ended with the three repeated word: "Never." Never, never, never again to the banished return, never, never, never again would Spain be a home to the Jewish people.

Descendants Never Returned

Centuries passed and though individual Jews lived in one or another Spanish city, no descendant of the original Spanish Jews ever returned to his old homeland. The main settlement of these Spanish Jews was in Salonica, in Greece, when the young Republic of Spain decided to recall the edict against the Jews, and to invite them to the old oath was still echoing in the hearts of those whose forefathers had suffered under Spanish injustice and after long and heated debate the young Republic had made to refuse the invitation of the modern, more tolerant Spain.

That was in 1931. But since then the place of Hitler and his empire upon the world had the old memories have been wiped out by the tragic events of the present day. Germany has turned back the clock to the days of Hitler and herself the heir of old Spanish intolerance and bigotry. Germany

is now persecuting, driving out and defeating the Jews, not learning from history the significant lesson that since the day on which Spain expelled the Jews it ceased to be a world.

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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 types 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 glorifies "white collar" vocations, and regards as undesirable the occupations of a more laborious nature. 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 and will be done by manual labor, however, and by relatively unskilled people. Against the prevalence of semi-skilled jobs, there is found and widespread unwillingness to do manual or routine work except of the white collar variety. This unwillingness to do white collar work reveals an unconscious error in people's attitudes. It is commonly assumed that a white collar worker is closer to opportunities for executive advancement; 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 unchanging occupational caste with fixed, unvarying occupational careers.

Most likely, as technological improvements continue, 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 progressively to a continuously and rapidly changing situation.

People, so far as ability in career, are capable of doing a wide variety of things equally well; and with regard to abilities required, wide ranges of occupations demand 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 few per cent of the population engaged in liberal professions, solving the vocational problem means getting jobs and making progressive adjustments to variable job situations. As a result, the proper emphasis in the major part of the people is upon preparing for a job of some kind or other, and not upon deliberate choice of an occupation 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 another. They have to focus their attention upon general vocational objectives in which they are concerned, such as their specific ability, economic demand, and the propensity to a mode of life implied in the given occupation.

Now, as to this last point, a desirable life pattern, such as a sedentary 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 a new occupation is called for.

No sooner is the feeling for a vocation finished than we are con-

Masada Plans 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 December, was definitely recognized at the last Zionist convention as the senior youth section of the Z.O.A.

For the past eight months the group has been successfully conducting a widespread membership campaign in which cooperation has been received from the local Zionist districts.

Isaac Imber, national president of Masada, announces that a distinct viewpoint in Zionism, definitely liberal in its tendencies, has been crystallizing within the organization since its inception. This, the president indicates, will be noted in the formulation of policy and ideology, the principal items on the agenda of the coming convention.

Jewish Division of Library to Observe Atonement Day

The Jewish Division of the New York Public Library will observe the Day of Atonement by closing Tuesday evening at 6 p. m. and reopening on Thursday morning 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.

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Hirsch Nissan Golomb, Polish Writer, Passes

(U.S.A. Special Correspondence)
WARSAW, Sept. 8. — Hirsch Nissan Golomb, oldest Hebrew and Yiddish writer in Wilno, is dead at the age of 81.

For sixty years Golomb was active 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.

Get Pulitzer Scholarship

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 Columbia University, announced Friday. They are Jacob I. Foss, Sholom J. Kahn and David Schwartz.

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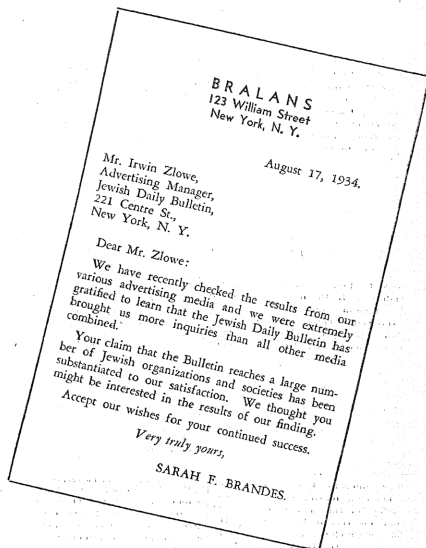
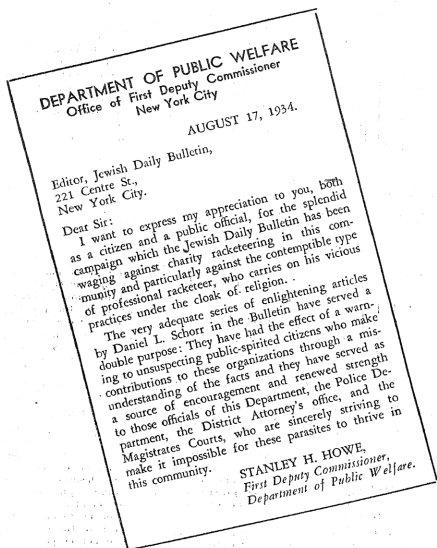
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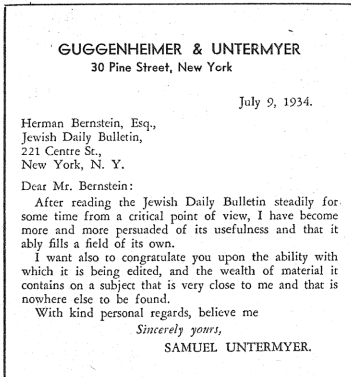
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What A Reader

says

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 render the public every type of service within its power.



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.

There, Mr. Advertiser, is the "proof of the pudding."

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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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-Semite.

Young Judaea Appoints Klein 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 annual convention in Saskatoon, Sask.
For several years he was educational director of the organization and at one time he was editor of the Judaea Magazine. He is a graduate of McGill College and the University of Montreal Law School and is a practicing attorney.

Other officers elected were: vice-presidents, Chaim Kishner of Winnipeg, for Western Canada; Dr. Mark Zimmerman of Toronto, Central Canada, and William Guss of St. John, Eastern Canada; honorary secretary, Max J. Garnaize of Montreal, and honorary treasurer, 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 tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. His topic will be "Roosevelt's New Deal, Organized 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.)
FAIRFORD, N. J., Sept. 14.—Louis M. Berliner, chairman of the 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 elected 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. You may have a surprise in store for you.

Armed Goebbels Aide Kidnaped Spanknoebel, Ex-Nazi Declares

Helm Spanknoebel, the Nazi organizer who disappeared mysteriously last October, was kidnaped by an agent of the German Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, it was charged Friday by Frederick Karl Kruppa, a former friend of New Germany leader.

Interviewed by a Jewish Daily Bulletin reporter in the lobby of the Bar Association Building where he was waiting to make this allegation before Representative Samuel Dickstein in an executive session of the Congressional committee investigating Nazi and other un-American activities in the United States, Kruppa exhibited 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 Peleky Link

He declared that he could demonstrate to the committee's satisfaction that there is also a link between the Friends and the Silver Shirts of William Dudley Peleky. Further, Kruppa promised to reveal that Gestapo, the Reich's secret state police, is active in this country.

When he joined the Friends, Kruppa said, he was obliged to pledge that he would shoot anybody he was ordered to by his superiors.

In regard to the missing Spanknoebel, Kruppa told the reporter that one night last year he was having dinner in the home of Dr. I. T. Greib when Dr. Heilmuth von Feldman, who Kruppa described as an agent of the Goebbels 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 warrant for Spanknoebel's arrest that day.

Names Witnesses

According to Kruppa, the following were witnesses to the occurrence:
Pat McGrady, a former member of the Jewish Daily Bulletin editorial staff; a Mr. Seiler of the New York Post; a Miss Deutscher, a nurse in the employ of Dr. Greib; a Mr. Lund of the Gesapo, and a Mr. Travnitz.

Kruppa said he would ask Representative Dickstein to subpoena these persons.

Kruppa produced a document,

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 N. S. D. P. (National Socialist Party of Germany), since the treasurer must give general statements of all Nazi 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, were:

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

"That the Deutsche Zeitung, Nazi newspaper here, was founded with these misappropriated funds.

"That records of Uchila, Nazi secret committee in the United States, under date of January 23, 1934, prove these charges.

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

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 were:

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 Schneider, leaders of the Nazi youth movement in the United States, and G. W. Loedke, alleged Nazi propagandist.

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

Dr. Bychovsky, Polish Zionist, Is Dead at 69

Was Neurologist and Author of Over 100 Books

(Welsh Telegraph Agency)
W. A. P. S. A. W., 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 Korotz, province of Volhynia in 1865. He was educated in Russian 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-

ist movement all his life.
He visited Palestine at the beginning of the century and was a delegate to most of the World Zionist Congresses.
In his own field Dr. Bychovsky 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 at Station WEDV's highlight program of the day. Speakers will be Emil Lengyel, author of "Hitler" and "The New Deal in Europe," and commentator on Central European affairs; William Picken, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and M. E. Krueger, director of the American Committee Against Fascist Oppression in Germany, who will act as chairman.

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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 impossible to find anywhere else. There is a venerableness about it, however, a past and a future intertwining in eternal secrets.

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

On my way I come upon a Jew, and we walk together to the Western Wall. The Jew is a Rumanian, 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 come to Palestine, he answered simply:

"I am just a plain Jew. My parents did 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 each other they would say: Go to Palestine along with the 'Zhidim' (Jews) . . . And I heard this more than once when I grew older."

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 own lands.

We approach the Wall. The narrow courtyard before it was filled with people who filled every space. They were praying the evening prayer, each "minyan" in a separate corner, each group in its own fashion, according to its own rite and with its own melodies. The atmosphere was 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 Jerusalem.

A second Sephardic "minyan" sang quite different melodies, quavers a strange prayer. Ahikamen, too, were divided into separate groups. The accents of the worshippers were either those of the coast or of inland. I heard no Lithuanian accents.

A Handsome Youth

A handsome young man, wrapped in a greyer-shawl, stands out from among the prayerers. A crowd. His head is pressed against a stone of the wall. He motions no sound. There is no noise about him. For about an hour he stands thus, motionless, and at the end, when he has finished his silent prayer and the last sign of the night is in perfect Hebrew with a blessing for the new year.

He tells us that he is a Gentile from New York, and that his father is a famous lawyer in the Bronx. Two years ago, at the Bilkur-Cholim hospital, the youth was converted. Then he married



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.)

Mr. Morrison's Letter

To the Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin:

I note that the Jewish Daily Bulletin publishes a letter by Isidore D. Morrison containing an attack on the editorial "Cowardice Could Go No Further!" 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 opportunity 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 prepared 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.

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 publication was launched." This is not true. Opinion is not and has never 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 viewpoint. 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.

the daughter of one of the old pioneers of Palestine (the Bihyim), Shayewitz of the colony Nea-Zion. The convert told me the whole story of how he met the girl in London and fell deeply in love with her. When she completed her studies at the London university and left for her home in Palestine, he found it impossible 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 Hebrew. "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 turns out, composed the prayer specially for her to say at the Wailing Wall.

Feds Like Orgs

I look at the wall and a feeling of being orphaned grips me. Before my eyes I see a wall which is not an ordinary structure but a tremendous mass of nations. This is it! We have left of our Holy Temple. Of it all, but a wall remains to hear with our ears

former king.

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

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 out. Since he knew the language of the birds, he bade the eagle bring the Shomrim from Paradise. And it was the Shomrim, insignificant little worm, that cut these giant stones.

In the company of all those who came to pray at the Wailing Wall, I find my way home. 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!"

The road back leads through the same covered streets, up hill and down, and upon all rests the sanctity of a strange sadness. I feel that Jerusalem was really pure and holy, and that it is not for naught that one's heart leaps at the mention of her name.

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 words.

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 statement 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, press as well in this trial an abstinence 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 confirmed me in my belief that, according to the demands of the German government, I would be extradited to Germany. Consequently I sat in my cell, walked five days up and down the steps backward. I saw nobody, and heard no human voice, day after day, night after night.

One afternoon keys clinked suddenly against my door. It was very exciting. My heart hammered. The lock moved. My cell opened. What was the meaning of all that? I 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 eye.

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. "You must 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 not guess it right away. The prison Rabbi! Of course.

"Please step in," I said. The Rabbi came, still hesitating a little, however. He was a young man, with dark hair and a beard, somewhat embarrassed. He carried a folding-stool under his arm. For there is only one chair in the cell, a folding stool. He sat down on the folding stool. "I am not a prisoner chain (in order that the prisoners may not be able to use it as a weapon against the guards). The Rabbi was clad in a dark suit, the moment he entered the lights in my cell were turned on from outside.

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. He was accustomed to come to criminals, to hear their complaints, their longing, their despair, their loneliness.

His greatest means of consolation in this place was his ability to listen. ("Free people like to go to sleep, but I cannot sleep for purpose.") I, too, had been acquainted with some psychoanalysts in my life. After the second or third conference, to be sure, they for the most part refused to discuss their own afflictions, and I had to listen.) This young Rabbi was intelligent enough to ask nothing but to talk nothing. After he had kept silent for a long time, he said: "I did not think that you would wish to talk to me." Conversation followed. The Rabbi reconstructed this conversation at a later date. He wants to publish these dia-

HEINZ LIEPMANN

This Rabbi, as many of his colleagues, thought that we "western" intellectuals of Jewish stock, do not suppose any other but sociological 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 quite insufficient relations indeed, existed between "western" intellectuals, as he termed them, and Rabbin.

We were sitting in a prison cell, and all of a sudden it dawned upon me that my professions are similar. With different means, we strive after the same unattainable aim. We spoke excitedly for a half hour. We spoke of ourselves and of others, of laws and methods, of mysticism and dialectics, of tradition and politics, of homiletics and fiction, of pathos and technique.

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 going. I learned, and I think he also learned, that a Rabbi is not a clergyman, that he is not only a religious guardian of the ritual—as an ecclesiastical 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 knows how to express what we feel and think without understanding it. We had lost our bearings, our Jewish existence, we had forgotten it. We German citizens of the Jewish faith—

"I believe, goes through the western Jewish world. I don't mean by that the flight into religious mysticism, or flight into mysticism, but a feeling of loss. We understand it to be the increasing consciousness of the great folk source that nurtures.

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

Open First Public Appeal

(Special to the J.D.B.)

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

Rothschilds Married Cousins

Of fifty-eight marriages contracted by the descendants of the Rothschild family, only one was a marriage between first cousins.

BOOKS

The Life of Rembrandt's Rabbi

IN 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. Menassah Ben Israel is also the rabbi whom the Rembrandtists made famous in etching and for one of whose books he contrived a set of etchings greatly sought by collectors.

The Jewish Publication Society of America has just brought out as definitive a life of that seventeenth century Rabbi of Amsterdam as the extant data will permit. It is by that Anglo-Jewish scholar, Cecil Roth, who modestly entitles his labor of love and scholarship "A Life of Menassah Ben Israel" instead of "The Life." Work of scholarship that is, it is not, however, read to the interests of Jews whose desire for knowledge of their historical past may fall just short of the rabbinical literary desires. Mr. Roth's book cannot, however, hope to reach, or to hold, any large general public, for the interest in the work must be delimited by the interest in the subject of the worthy rabbi, whose importance is not quite of a towering nature.

Chief Distinction

The Amsterdam rabbi's chief distinction lies in that he was the first theological and communal representative of his people to speak for his people in the conclaves of the learned Christian doctors to take part in their disputes, to help in the enlightenment of scholars on vexed points in the Old Testament and to appear on an equal with the authority of the Latin tongue. Perhaps not mastery, but he knew enough Latin to be able to quote the chief sources of the Old Testament as well as to be able to converse in half a dozen other tongues and was able to marshal an impressive body of quotations from the books of the Christian fathers to press his case to impress Gentile scholars. His chief distinction was, in substance, that he was the first ambassador of the Jewish people to the Christian world, an ambassador of such weight and importance in his time that the theologians of the Amsterdam always made it his business to seek him out, and crowned heads were not above visiting him and being received as equals by him and receiving dedications to his books. Mr. Roth points out that Menassah Ben Israel was perhaps a little too bustling and a little too servile in his desire for attention in the Gentile world and that perhaps his zeal for Zion was muddy by a desire to be important and so as to be able to get on by not being above taking part in trade ventures and in other unbecoming middleman jobs.

There was a considerable amount of fire in his bustling rabbi and pure alleged zeal in his labors. He came, like most of the Dutch Jews of that time, from a persecuted and persecuted people whose lives had been endangered, bodies tortured and fortunes confiscated; Jews who had performed to be converted and to the families inquisition fagot and who had thereafter kept their bond with Abraham in secret. The zeal of Menassah Ben Israel was inspired by concern for those Marranos who, unlike his 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 peninsula.

Reasons for Tolerance

There were two reasons for opening England to the Jews again. The first, and the more important, was that the Jews brought trade, as witness the Dutch Netherlands since that nation's freedom from Spain. As a matter of fact, the Jews were in London, at that time a small group of "New Chris-

tians" who appeared as good Catholics in the chapel of the Spanish ambassador and who held secret prayer meetings, as Jews, in the privacy of one of them, one of the wealthiest traders and ship-owners of the time. The other reason was valid with the religious, with the Protestant zealots who believed that the second coming of Christ was imminent. Menassah pointed out that, according to Scriptural prophecy, there could not be a second coming until the Jews who had been dispersed from the ends of the world had been gathered together again. Since there were no Jews in England, the prophecy could not be fulfilled because the dispersal had not been completed and the phrase "the end of the world" had been

rigidly interpreted to mean England. This was a valid reason, at 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 anyone whom the Rabbi set his tongue to charm, but his Council was, in the main, opposed to a legal return of the Jews. Cromwell did not care to insist on the difficulties against the public opinion which fought the return of the Jews, but he did connive at it and although there were some who opposed his action into England of Jews, the Jews already in London were given assurance that they would not be disturbed in the practice of their religion and in the synagogue as established and a reader's services obtained. Menassah died disappointed in his mission, but he had succeeded as far as he could at that time. But, as Mr. Roth points out, the Jews owed more to the easy and indifferent tolerance of the higher Stuart monarchs who owed to the connivance of the Puritans, the fidelity of many of whom was to the Old Testament. So faithful to it were some of the 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

Halper's Founder

Albert Halper, thirty-year-old Jew, who once had ambitions to be a song writer but found to his surprise that prose was his best medium of expression, has written another novel, "The Foundry," a logical successor to his earlier work, "Union Square" which dealt with the radicals of New York City. "The Foundry" is set in Chicago, the city of his birth which he knows thoroughly. When the opportunity arose to impress Gentile scholars, his chief distinction was, in substance, that he was the first ambassador of the Jewish people to the Christian world, an ambassador of such weight and importance in his time that the theologians of the Amsterdam always made it his business to seek him out, and crowned heads were not above visiting him and being received as equals by him and receiving dedications to his books. Mr. Roth points out that Menassah Ben Israel was perhaps a little too bustling and a little too servile in his desire for attention in the Gentile world and that perhaps his zeal for Zion was muddy by a desire to be important and so as to be able to get on by not being above taking part in trade ventures and in other unbecoming middleman jobs.

"The Foundry" is the story of the men and women who work in the Fort Dearborn 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 and how they live. Called a "proletarian" writer Mr. Halper has not permitted this attention to weigh him down. His conclusion is clear: the workers 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 workers are not only a social and logical desire to be cruel to their employees but are themselves victims of a social and economic system.

Big, heavy eating Max! who rose from a machine bench to become the dominating and domineering partner of the concern; David, a wise-eyed, unhappily married man whose chief concern is the plant; old crabby Cranly, ex-bookkeeper who stepped off his high stool to become a partner; Ben, a Jewish immigrant who has to 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; David, the Jewish immigrant, a taxi driver, the old foreman, who lives in fear that his fellow workers will find out that his daughter is a variation, Isaac, Uncle Kaban, who has been a hand in the "drunk" home of his own, his daughter,

Buckley whose desire is for a buck on widow and the many others. They are interested in one thing—security and, if possible, in getting a little more 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 and they do not want to see outside of their own shop. In other words Mr. Halper has set down no idealistic conception of the American workers but has almost reportorially told their story as they actually exist in tens of thousands of American 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. "The Foundry" is a description of a "company" outing and a minstrel show. Here the paternalistic efforts of a large company to instill in its employees is described in a manner 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 is crisp and pungent, the characterizations are pointedly drawn, and the whole volume roars through its pages with astounding clarity.

Was Friendly to Jews

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

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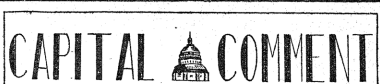
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BY ANTHONY KROING

WASHINGTON.—Swift-moving war clouds of Europe are 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 of Nations.

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 German government. These people are Germans, and as such they want to be an integral part of the Reich, in 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 of the Versailles Treaty.

This treaty provides that, should the Saar region 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 consideration to the possibility that Germany might not have the money. And that day has come. Germany's financial condition is crumbling.

In the event the plebiscite in 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 obligation to France will receive the same treatment. Germany will confess her inability to pay. France will be in a rage. And American and American diplomats will have some sleepless nights until something happens.

"Once a reporter—always a reporter." 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 and heard.

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, formerly a Washington newspaperman, is quite generous in his praise for the Costa Rican scenery. He points out that Irazu has been the scene of volcanic eruptions 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 mecca of Central America.

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

This young New Deal critic was a former Treasury bank trustee. He retired from the New Deal to fight inflation. He favors social insurance and "fair and reasonable" government regulation of business, but believes that Uncle Sam should step in 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, "Up to Us!," just came off the press.

It may or may not be significant, but it was interesting to notice a new magazine, the American-German Review, which made its appearance this week.

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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 checks then declared him imprisoned.

At 10 o'clock that morning the American consul, Ernest Geist, was informed by a friend of Levitan of the correspondent's arrest. Geist immediately went to the Brown Inquisition and secured Levitan's release on August 10, when he was to return and learn of his ultimate fate. On the same afternoon all his papers, copies of his telegram 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 late," the consul said. "He has left the country already."

"Then he will not be permitted to return," replied the Brown Inquisitor.

From Berlin Levitan escaped to Antwerp, Holland, and from there he went to Paris.

Later he boarded the Leviathan for return to America.

Miss Thompson Not Resentful

Miss 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 the United States liner Leviathan.

On board the ship, which was making its farewell voyage, was Israel Albert Levitan, Berlin correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, who had been expelled from Germany 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 interviewed her that she bore Germany no resentment for expelling her. "I am sure," she said, "that I am inclined to pass off as the unimportant incident which has had its amusing aspects."

Surprised at Pettiness

Since her articles which resulted in her expulsion (technically she left "by request" but the request was "labeled" with the threat of forcible "ejection" if not obeyed) were written by her in 1931 and 1933, she came away, she said, with a feeling of deep regret that Hitler's position should have degenerated to remember what she wrote so long ago.

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

What these were she learned through Acting Consul General Raymond Geist, who was permitted to see her before she departed in which the complaint against Miss Thompson was lodged.

One was objection to an interview with Hitler in 1931. The second was her article 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 that. What astonishes me more than anything else about the whole affair," Miss Thompson said, "is the fact that a man in his position should so long remember what had been said about him such a long time ago."

The second item in the Gestapo dossier was a series of six articles which she wrote for the Jewish Daily Bulletin, in May of 1933.

Back Home Again



MRS. SINCLAIR LEWIS

The series was concerned with the plight 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 Hitler interview, "that my articles for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency probably were a more decisive factor in their action."

They were particularly incensed over the fact that a non-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 supplying Jews with ammunition to be used against other non-Jews.

Although Miss Thompson said she could not make out the signature that was affixed to the articles, she said she was sure it was a person not grata in the Reich, she expressed conviction that Hitler personally was behind it.

"Slightly," she laughed. "You see I was considerably curious to discover whether the two troopers who would be assigned to escort me to the border would prove to be Nazis."

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

"Where you tempted to defy the request," a reporter asked.

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East Side Youth Groups With Same Aims Merge

Agudas B'achurei Chemed, East Side religious organization, has merged with the Miraschi Youth of the East Side, it was announced Friday by Abraham Reiss, secretary of the new organization, the Agudas B'achurei Chemed—Miraschi Youth of the East Side.

The organizations had the similar purposes, it was explained, of fostering Orthodox Judaism and Zionism, and after several conferences the Agudas agreed to accept the Miraschi program.

The amalgamation will be celebrated soon, the announcement said.

Asks Firm Stand On Pact by U. S.

American Jewish Congress Hopes Minorities Will Get Support Here

Hope that the American government will act together with other signatories of the Versailles Treaty to insure protection of minorities in Europe was expressed Friday in a statement issued on behalf of the American Jewish Congress and signed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Bernard S. Baidman.

The statement was issued after a special meeting of the foreign relations committee of the organization, called to deal with the implications of Poland's refusal to cooperate with the League of Nations on minority rights.

Representatives of the American 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 Homburger, Frankfurt, has made a new discovery in which scientific and medical circles have evinced great interest.

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

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 Territories for the Colonization of Jews," has been launched.

The principal figures in the group are former leaders of the "Territory and Labor Party" such as Dr. Aaron Singer, Dr. Lwowicz and Ben-Adir.

The new party is also planning to publish a new mouthpiece to be entitled "Free Land."

protection of the League and never contented with submitting to Jewish grievances based on the minority treaties. Nevertheless I consider Colonel Beck's step a faulty infringement on untouchable territory.

"Furthermore this step is momentarily inappropriate and may have unexpected consequences," I feel as I subject vigorously to the Polish standpoint, either immediately or in the future."

Warns Polish Minorities Action Viciously Concerns Entire World

(Continued From Page Six)

greater as a problem in international relations. The minority groups are designed to protect the civil, religious and linguistic rights of all individuals who differed in these respects from the majority. Most of the population of Poland is of Polish nationality. These provisions were fortified by clauses in Poland's constitution, which, it is to be noted, the Polish government has not observed. It will continue to observe.

Assurances Sincere

"I believe these assurances are sincere because they spring not only from consideration of elementary justice but are probably dictated by the necessity to safeguard her 2,200,000 nationals in neighboring countries as well as by the realization that her internal 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 policy, there is, of course always a danger that a constitution removed from international control would allow Poland's treatment of her minorities will therefore be watched with greater concern than ever."

But, Mr. Waidman said, "it is not the first time Poland has raised the issue of extending the minorities guarantees to other countries. It has been a perennial controversy. 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 a potential conqueror. The League would lead to even more dangerous consequences."

"It is not easy to judge the motive," Mr. Waidman said, "to announce this bombshell in Geneva. Poland has for years resented the subordinate position in which she believed the special minorities treaties 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 has repeatedly distinguished herself with her non-aggression pact with Germany and her disinclination to enter into the proposed Eastern pact."

"It may be too that the imminence of Russia's entry into the League has led Poland to make a last ditch effort to order her difficulties because of the Ukrainian minority."

Issues International

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

"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 create the dramatic situation that the issue has been raised this way may stimulate the League to devise a new formula to cover all member nations—a sort of international League of Rights."

"These international aspects make it apparent that the European powers will address themselves 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 permit such recent events to be taken as a sign to make any grave error as has been committed in the over-emphasis of the anti-Jewish elements in Hitlerism. Just as the problems raised by the Hitlerist movement are a challenge to all nations, to all religions and to civilization itself, so the implications of the League of Nations announced policies are the proper concern of those countries which are members of the League or signatories of the Versailles 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 Silesia have brought suit against a Gentile woman, Helena Balzer, for having incited the population by spreading a ritual murder charge.

The woman's son disappeared and she called in the police to help find him, declaring the boy had been murdered by Jews who were celebrating a ritual. The police searched in vain. Some time later the child was found in the marketplace of the town and returned to Silesia.

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

\$2,500 Gifts to Hadassah Announced for Education

A grant of 2,500 from the "Louis D. Beaumont Trust" to Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, to be used for educational 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 interested in the cultural activities of Hadassah through Dr. I. S. Wechsler, associate professor of clinical anatomy 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 Feichenfeld, national president of the Reich German Regional Federation of the Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith and honorary president of the Jewish Welfare Office in Cologne, died in Cologne at the age of 76. Active in all Jewish endeavors, he was particularly concerned in Jewish transmigration warfare work, and many thousands of transmitters, particularly from Eastern Europe, who are now in the United States have offered to help him, and he has helped in shelter, food and funds for continuing their journey.

World Fellowship Plans Holy Day Celebration Anew

A second celebration of Rosh Hashanah, many other religious and other matters will be held Thursday evening, September 20, at the Church of the Savior, 60 Monroe Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The celebration was announced Friday. Well-known Christian, Hindu and Buddhist speakers will address the meeting.