

THE JEWISH VETERAN



MARCH, 1934

The Jewish Situation Abroad

Books

(A New Department)

Bugles & Bayonets

By Dog Robber

10 CENTS A COPY

MARCH, 1934

\$1.00 A YEAR

HONORARY COMMITTEE

HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Governor of New York State
HON. W. WILLIAM BRAY
Lieut. Governor of New York State
HON. FREDERICK M. COVINGTON
Mayor of New York
HON. ROBERT T. WAGNER
United States Senator
HON. ROYAL S. COVELAND
United States Senator
HON. FRANKLIN W. WARD
Adjutant General, New York State
HON. MORDECAI THREMBLES
Comptroller, New York State
HON. JOHN J. BENNETT, JR.
Attorney General, State of New York
HON. CHARLES A. HARNETT
Commissioner of Motor Vehicle
HON. BERNARD L. DEUTSCH
President, Board of Governors
HON. MARTHA BAYNE
HON. ARBON L. JACOBY
HON. GEORGE U. HARVEY
HON. JOSEPH T. HUGHES
HON. PETER J. HUGARAY
JUDGE JOSEPH E. COBACAN
JUDGE BENJAMIN A. KOCH
JUDGE ALBERT COHN
JUDGE ALLAN ROSE L. NOVY
JUDGE BENJAMIN MARVIN
JUDGE IRVING J. P. ALDERMAN
JUDGE HARRY STACEKILL
JUDGE FRANK T. BILL
JUDGE MORRIS E. BARBON
HON. JULIUS S. BERG
HON. WILLIAM W. COHEN
PROFESSOR FREDERICK B. ROBINSON
HON. JOHN A. WYNNE
HON. MEYER ALTERMAN
HON. ALBERT S. SCHANDLER
GENERAL GEORGE E. DYER
HON. CHARLES H. WHITMART
HON. JOSEPH CLARK BALDWIN
HON. JOEL ELONAH
HON. BENNY BRICKENRIDGE
GEN. JOHN J. PHELAN
HON. IRVING S. COHN
HON. GROVER A. WHALEN
HON. LEWIS LANDE
COMMANDER JAMES M. GOLDING
HON. H. V. KALITENSON
HON. THOMAS M. FARLEY
HON. BRANK S. FLECK
HON. LYMAN ALSTEN SPALDING
HON. MARK FINER
COMMANDER JAMES F. KOACHE
COMMANDER PAUL B. MEFICE
COMMANDER BERNARD W. KEANEY
COMMANDER ALFRED J. KENNEDY
HON. BERT H. PARKER
HON. MILTON SOLOMON
HON. PETER J. ACCIORNESI

April 28
1934

Program
AND
Entertainment

OF THE

JEWISH WAR VETERANS

OF THE UNITED STATES

ORGANIZED 1896



HOTEL LISMORE (Formerly Level Club)
233 WEST 73rd STREET
NEW YORK

ADVERTISING
RATES

Full Page \$50

Half Page \$25

Quarter Page . \$15

Card Listing . \$7.50

Approximate
Attendance
5,000

TICKETS
FOR SALE
\$1.50

SUPPORT YOUR ORGANIZATION!

SELL PROGRAM ADVERTISING AND TICKETS FOR THIS AFFAIR

Send Advertising Contracts to
THE JEWISH VETERAN

220 WEST 19th STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Ticket Orders Should Go To
HEADQUARTERS

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES
276 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The JEWISH VETERAN

Published Monthly by
**JEWISH VETERANS OF THE
 UNITED STATES**

Subscription One Dollar a Year
 Single Copy 10 cents

Editorial Office
 276 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Vol. 2 MARCH, 1934 No. 5

Application for entry as second-class mat-
 ter at New York, N. Y., pending.

Editorial

Today, one of the greatest services that can be rendered to J. W. V. by individual Commanders, Posts, and the rank and file of membership is in the direction of expansion.

Growth of membership not only increases the prestige of J. W. V. but it is the one avenue open to us to add to our strength. New posts in new sections help us to blanket the country rather than to concentrate in a few metropolitan areas which may not be regarded as fairly representing the country at large. Then, too, new posts bring us new men—men with new and frequently better ideas; men of influence in their respective communities; men who will aid in the direction and leadership of our great organization.

As we write this we are looking at a map of the United States. A little blue tack marks the cities where we now have Posts and the possibilities of expansion are obvious on the most casual observation. For instance, Lowell Post might bring us Portland, Maine; Rhode Island has Pawtucket; Troy can work on Abany and Schenectady, Rochester will find fertile territory in Syracuse and either or both of these Posts could bring in Utica.

The State of Connecticut, which through the Sgt. Harry Berson Post of New Britain is to be host to this year's National Encampment, certainly ranks a Department, and with Hartford Post so active it should be only a short time before we see New Haven, Waterbury, Bridgeport and Stam-

ford adding to the representative from the Nutmeg State.

Buffalo can overstep the state boundary line to institute a post in Erie, Pa., and Pittsburgh has already started on McKeesport. Philadelphia and Lt. Louis Simelson Posts should consider Wilkes-Barre and Scranton as their territory, and Washington should organize Richmond and Norfolk.

To the triumvirate of Youngstown, Akron and Canton should go the credit of organizing Dayton and that large center of Jewish culture, the city of Cincinnati. Cleveland is geographically nearest to Detroit and, possibly, as a result of success in the Motor City, Chicago would be the next to fall in line.

The Department of New Jersey has yet to organize Trenton and the Jersey posts are the logical group to put Wilmington, Delaware, on the J. W. V. map. Port Chester can round out Westchester with the acquisition of White Plains. Cutler Post in the Bronx can add to its strength by fostering a unit at Hunts Point, while Bronx Post can further enlarge its County Council with a post in the Pelham Bay-Allerton Avenue section.

Manhattan can enhance the growth of New York with a unit in the Germanic neighborhood of Yorkville and the densest of Jewish sections, the East Side. As for Kings County that well-knit and capable council can best demonstrate its organizing ability by creating a group of posts in Queens.

Take it as a challenge; take it as a solemn obligation; bring to J. W. V. that which is its rightful heritage—the allegiance of every Jewish veteran in the United States.

March 18th, 1934.—The first anniversary of sponsorship of Economic Boycott by J. W. V. It sometimes pays to get on the unpopular side of a matter. At that time, every organization in the United States said we were wrong and tried to stop us. Look at them now. All in line, and all trying to claim the honor of sponsorship. And the water that has gone over the dam in that year!

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

We take the opportunity to present to our readers authentic data on the Boycott Movement in some of the countries of Eastern Europe.

Lithuania

We are in receipt of your letter dated October 23rd last, addressed to Dr. R. Rubinsteinas, concerning the activities of our Organization, and are very much obliged to you for the interest you have in establishing friendly relations with our organization, which no doubt will be of mutual advantage to both sides.

First of all we have to inform you that our organization was officially established on November 12th, 1933, although the idea of creating such a Jewish organization had interested most of our members a long time ago. Finally this Organization was legalized and proclaimed last November. The members of this organization consist of Jewish men, who served in the Lithuanian Army during the years 1918-1923, as volunteers or mobilized Officers and Soldiers, and thus they took an active part in the war for the Independence of Lithuania. The number of our members at the present moment is 550,—not including other people who are residing in the Country-districts and are belonging to the local branches of the same organization. Among our members are 11 officers and 59 sergeants, war physicians, etc.

The main aim of our Union is to unite and organize the Jewish ex-war-men who participated in the War for the independence of our Country, to give them material and juridical as well as moral support to strengthen their cultural Niveau and to maintain permanent friendly relations between the comrades. It is difficult to give you a full description of our activities taking into consideration the short time we are acting officially, but we hope to send you shortly a Jewish translation of our Program, which will be self-explanatory.

For the time being we would appreciate your sending us material concerning your activities, as we feel, that it will be very useful for our young organization to get in touch with your Union which has already a lot of experience in all matters in

regard to Jewish Veterans. Establishing a near contact with you we shall be very much pleased to exchange correspondence with you from time to time.

Poland

We acknowledge your letter of the 4th October last, concerning the common boycott action against goods from Hitler-Germany. We are sorry to miss your answer and suppose the letter was kept back with a design by the German Post. In order to avoid such events in future we ask you to send us every correspondence via Switzerland-Austria.

The Jewish population in Poland has decided to undertake an economic battle with the Hitlerism. For this purpose an organization has been created in Warsaw, the Capital of Poland, namely a Central Committee for Antihitlerian Economic Action, which unites representatives of all the most important Jewish economic associations of this country.

Besides local Boycott Committees in a number of about 70 have been established in all trade and industry centres of Poland. Owing to the serious economic crisis, from which the Polish Jewry is suffering at present, our action has to meet many difficulties, nevertheless our Central Committee has succeeded in organizing the action in a satisfactory effective manner.

Up till now we have already reached considerable results in replacing German products, partly by products of our own country or by import from other countries than Germany, thanks to a propaganda among the large masses of consumers and the business world. We are carrying our action with utmost energy, but in order to make it still more effective and successful, it cannot remain isolated, but must be coordinated with the work of similar antihitlerian Committees in other countries.

Anticipating that you are likewise interested in an economic action against the Hitler Regime, we take the liberty of soliciting your cooperation. This cooperation, we think shall consist in mutual informa-

tion on the organization, field of activity of both our organizations and mainly on these points: 1—Propaganda among consumers; 2—Propaganda among the trade and industrial world; 3—Organization of courts against firms and persons opposing our action; 4—Moral pressure, penal sanction and control; 5—To find out alternative sources of supply; 6—To avoid German agents, steamship companies, films, insurance companies.

Besides, it will be necessary to undertake a common systematic action on a large scale to substitute German import into our countries by products of your own or other countries. We are now working on a plan of such action.

Latvia

We regret not having as yet received any reply to our letter of 4th ultimo, in which we stated details of our activities, it having been established that mail passing through Germany in transit is frequently getting lost or is being perlustrated we would suggest that you address all mail via France, Switzerland, Austria, Poland.

Due to the boycott of German films it has become bad business to present them. Of late, it has been noticed that German pictures are being passed off as non-German, it being stated that they have been produced by some non-German film company outside of Germany. In some cases it has been proved that this is nothing but a subterfuge, the company and studio existing only on papers. The only magazine carrying a complete register of all films in production, their producers, studio actors, etc., is an official German edition, and is getting less reliable it not being intended to harm German interests. Another difficult question is that of the American companies, e. g. Fox, Paramount, Universal, M. G. M., etc., who have studios in Germany. As far as we are concerned, they are German productions. It would, however, be of great importance if we were to know whether the pictures in question have had the German dialogue synchronized in an American or in German studio. The representatives of these companies in Riga do not give any reliable information on this subject, for reasons that

Post Commanders Attention

Per capita tax for the quarter April 1 to June 30 is now due in accordance with Article 2, Sec. 32, as follows:

ARTICLE II, SECTION 32, BY-LAWS.

There is hereby assessed upon each and every member in good standing, as herein-after provided, a per capita tax of (\$2.00) Two Dollars per annum, payable by each Post. A member is considered in good standing until the Post shall have, after due notice and upon proper cause, authorized by these by-laws, suspended such member from all rights of membership. Such per capita tax shall be due and payable in quarterly installments in advance immediately after the last meeting in the months of March, June, September and December. The tax shall be based upon each member in good standing after the close of such meeting. Each Post shall report the standing of its membership to National Headquarters four (4) times annually after the close of the last meeting in the months of March, June, September and December of each year, under the regulations issued by the Commander-in-Chief or under his authority. The number of Delegates and Alternates each Post shall be entitled to, shall be based upon the last report received from the Post provided that if a Post is delinquent in any report or has failed to pay any per capita tax or other indebtedness to National Headquarters, it shall be excluded from representation at any National Convention or meeting of the Executive Council.

Per capita tax forms are now in your possession; kindly complete and forward with check, to National Headquarters.

JACOB REITZFELD, *Quartermaster-General.*

are easily understood. We wonder whether you could not obtain for us an American publication that would contain the information we require, if possible also covering European studios.

We wrote to you that boycott-breakers are being first warned by this Committee, and that repeaters are being placed on the black-list. We should like to know what you are doing with such people.

THE JEWISH SITUATION ABROAD

The Jews in Persia

(Through the courtesy of the U. S. Consulate, Teheran, Persia)

From the latest and most reliable local estimates procurable, there are at the present time some 70,000 Jews in Persia. Not being an agricultural people, the greater number, perhaps 95 per cent, are concentrated in the larger cities of the country. In Teheran there are some 15,000. Isfahan has 10,000, Shiraz 7,000, Hamadan 6,000, Kashan 3,000, Kermanshah 2,000 and so on in practically the same proportion in the smaller towns.

It may be said of the Jewish population of Persia as a whole that the majority are poor; that there is a fairly large group in comfortable circumstances; and a small number of prosperous merchants in the wealthy class.

Among the poor there is very little actual suffering. Jewish beggars are practically unknown. This is due to the charity of the Jewish community of Teheran which, although not very well organized, is doing much to care for its destitute coreligionists.

As in other countries, the Jew in Persia engages primarily in commerce and trade. While, as already suggested, some of Persia's wealthiest merchants are Jews, the greater portion are content to sell their wares in small shops and make a comfortable livelihood. Most of the retail carpet shops of Teheran are owned by Jews. The carpet industry has its share too, and many of the prosperous merchants operate large carpet-making plants. Jews have also a virtual monopoly on the retail selling of antiques.

Many have become craftsmen, such as goldsmiths and silversmiths; and in Isfahan, center of the native cotton print or "Kalam-kar" industry, many Jews are employed in the largest of the factories owned by a French Jew. The latter is also Honorary French Consul in that city.

A number of Jews—perhaps 250—are engaged in the preparation of attar of roses, the center of this growing industry being at the well known gardens of Qamsar

near Kashan. The essence when prepared, is put into small flasks, and a good part of it exported to foreign countries, 160 ounces in 1931-1932.

In the professional fields, the Jews of Persia have turned for the most part to medicine and teaching. Jewish doctors are to be found in all the larger Persian cities. The same can be said of the teachers, though the latter are employed almost exclusively in their own religious schools.

We find, too, there as in other countries, that a considerable proportion of the trained musicians are Jews. Here they are generally among the most versatile in the fields of both Oriental and Occidental music. The local Jewish community is proud of the fact that "one of the best musicians in Teheran is a Jew."

There are but few Jews to be found in the Government service although no laws exist forbidding their employment. The only restrictive regulation in the Persian Civil Service with respect to Jews is one which bars them from holding Cabinet positions. Perhaps it is this which has kept more Jews from choosing the government service. More probably, however, it is the result of what may be described as a lingering racial animosity existing among the subordinate Persian officials and employees.

Jews first entered the Government service as far back as 1917 or 1918. In those years they were employed exclusively in the Customs Administration where they were notably successful and their services of recognized value. But since 1925, i. e., after the change of regime in Persia, Jews have been engaged by the other departments of the Government as well, and today there are Jews employed by the Ministries of Finance, Posts and Telegraphs, and Communications. The Director General of Customs, a Belgian with almost 30 years Persian Government service, speaks in complimentary terms of the industry and dependability of his Jewish clerks.

In short, although as late as 1922 and 1924 there were in Teheran moderately serious outbreaks of racial animosity against

the Jews, with threatened mob violence, one finds today in Pahlevi, Persia, no official government hostility. It was perhaps memories of past persecutions which suggested to the local Jewish trading community that the new trade monopoly laws were aimed directly at the wealthy Jewish merchants as a first step in their eventual expulsion from the country. However, as these laws have the same effect on all merchants, no discrimination appears to have been intended; and the experience of the succeeding three years has quieted such fears.

It is reported that in the smaller provincial towns the Jews are still subjected to various kinds of persecution. No doubt this accounts for the fact that in the past five years some 5,000 have migrated to the larger cities of the country.

At one time it was reported that in Meshed, most fanatical city of Persia, some 200 Jews went about their daily work in the guise of Moslems, conducting their own religious services in secret. More recent reports have it that the Shah, lately in Meshed, when informed of this secret religious worship, declared that the Jews might, on the principle of religious freedom granted to all sects in Persia, reveal themselves without fear of molestation.

That the Persian Jew now enjoys a greater measure of social freedom than ever before cannot be denied. With the increase of municipal public security brought about by the present regime, even racial animosity appears to have been diminished almost to the vanishing point.

Luxemburg

(Through the courtesy of the Legation of the United States of America)

Your letter of September 11, 1933, was received this morning. You request to be supplied with all printed material available on the Economic Condition of the Jews in Luxemburg, or the name of an organization or an individual able to supply you with such matter.

In response, the Legation is glad to inform you that adherents of the Jewish faith share in the general well-being and prosperity of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to a very high degree. They are

mostly engaged in the liberal profession, commerce and finance, practically all by your coreligionists. Insofar as the Legation is aware, no special economic surveys of the condition of the Jews have been made or printed in Luxemburg.

According to the latest statistics there are 2,242 Hebrews living in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, out of a total population of 300,000. By a Decree of March 17, 1808, the Hebrew Congregation in Luxemburg is governed by a Consistory chosen by its members, which in turn chooses its Rabbi and nominates him to the Sovereign. After his appointment by the Grand Duchess, his salary is paid by the Grand Ducal Treasury. There are nine Congregations in the Grand Duchy, located at Luxemburg,—where a very handsome Temple exists,—Esch-sur-Alzette; Ettelbruch; Differdange; Grevenmacher; Medernach; Mondorf; Echternach; and Remich.

As of further possible interest to you it may be remarked that by a Grand Ducal Decree of April 10, 1906, fixing the rank and procedure of all Government officers and functionaries, the 22nd place is given to the Rabbi of the Jewish Community, who goes before the Medical Faculty, the Sanitary Inspectors, the Director of the Grand Ducal Bacteriological Laboratory, the Government Commissioner of the International Bank, etc., etc.

Should you desire further details on these or related subjects, it is suggested that you address yourself to Dr. Robert Serenbrenik, Grand Rabbi, Luxemburg, G. D., who personally or through his secretary would probably be able and glad to supply you.

The Legation has never heard of the existence of any spirit of anti-Semitism in Luxemburg, and under the firm and enlightened Government of the Grand Duchy, it has no reason to believe that any discrimination against the Jews would be tolerated.

Portugal

(Through the courtesy of the U. S. Embassy)

We are a very small community and do not publish any reports; all our work is