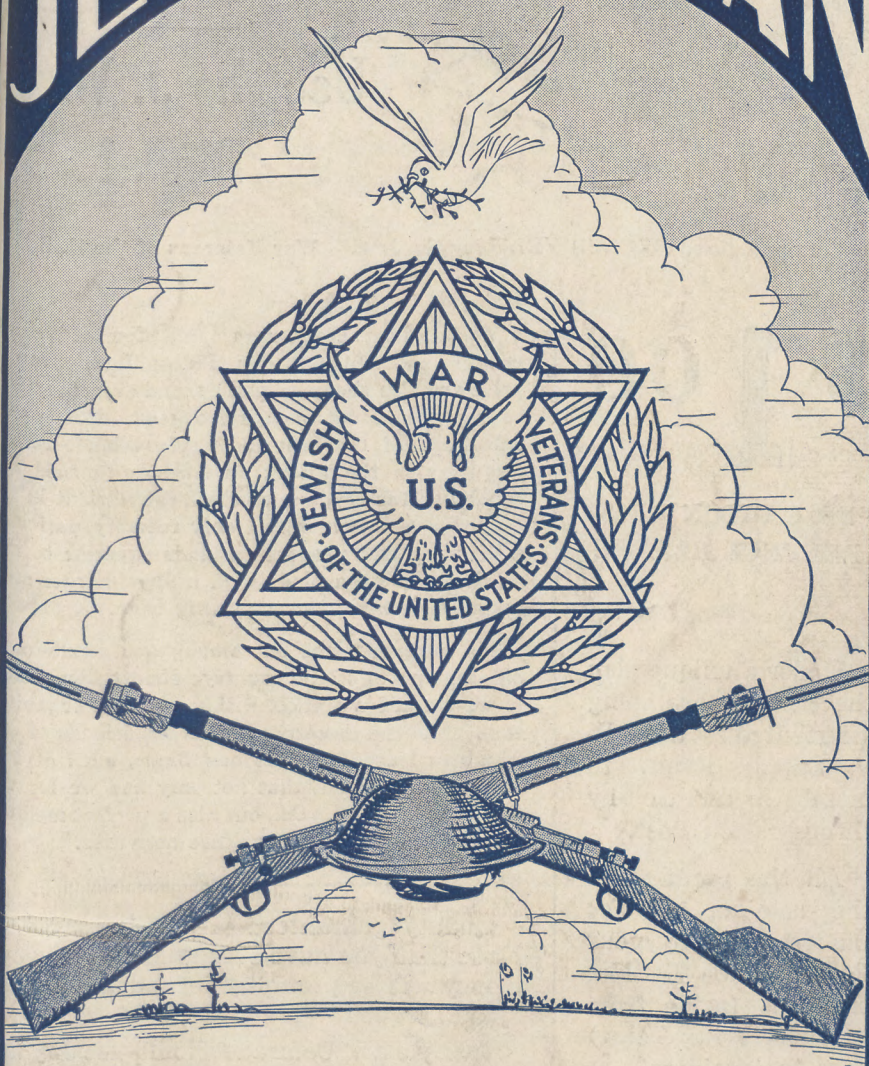
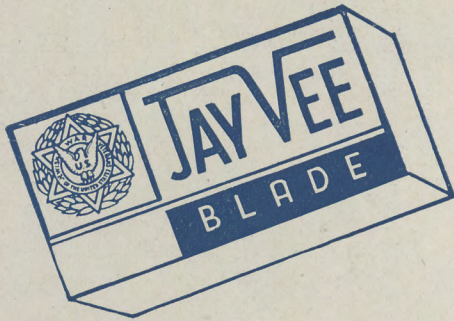


THE JEWISH VETERAN



JULY 1935



For Perfect Shaves

Use the J. W. V. Blade!

(Manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Jewish War Veterans of the U. S.)

\$ 1 00

**PER CARTON OF 30
PERFECT BLADES**

Under a unique plan these blades are being distributed by the J W V Supply Dept. to members directly through each Post.

All the profit from the sale of JayVee Blades goes to your Post and JWV. Not one cent (aside from manufacturing cost) goes to outsiders.

For JayVee Blades and further information, see your Post Commander.

We all use safety razors but few of us are entirely satisfied with our blades; those cheap in price are also cheap in quality, and even the highest-priced are not always too good. But we located one of the best independent blade manufacturers in the world; an American-owned and controlled factory, one of the most efficient in the United States, which had only recently perfected a machine that produces a blade superior to any on the market—a blade with a finer, harder steel and a smoother, keener shaving edge.

We sampled them out among our members in different parts of the country; almost immediately we created a market within our own organization. And the demand grew as the friends of our members learned of this new blade, until at last it became apparent that not only had we located the PERFECT BLADE, but also a perfect medium to raise funds for our welfare activities.

Quality guaranteed—if it isn't a better blade than you have ever used before, your money will be promptly refunded. It isn't "just as good"—it's BETTER.

Every JWV Comrade should use JayVee Blades—Sell them to your friends and help your Post.

LADIES' AUXILIARIES: When visiting hospitals, leave a package of 3 blades with each patient.

Did You Know?

THAT--

The first white man to set foot on American soil was a Jew—the interpreter on Columbus' first voyage. He was sent out to try and talk with the Indians.

In 1779 an entire corps of Infantry composed entirely of Jews, was under the command of Capt. Lushington, of South Carolina.

Haym Salomon spent his entire fortune in the Colonial cause, over \$650,000, and died penniless.

One-half the cost of the Bunker Hill Monument (\$10,000) was advanced by Judah Turoh, a Jew, and that a famous hospital in New Orleans bears his name.

Of the more than 8,000 Jews who fought on both sides during the Civil War, there were more than 750 officers, among whom were nine generals.

The oldest comrade in the Jewish War Veterans, Col. Emanuel E. Josefs, of Buffalo Post, served throughout the Civil War, and although wounded several times, celebrated his 100th birthday last May.

More than 5,000 Jews volunteered in the War with Spain, the first volunteer was a Jew, and the first to fall was also a Jew.

More than twenty percent. of the Jews in the World War were volunteers.

Jewish soldiers and sailors received more than 1,100 citations for valor, in the World War, three out of a total of 78, received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Jacobson Family of Caldwell, N. J., sent seven sons to the colors, in 1917, and their mother and sister did their bit by knitting and welfare work.

Libby Goldstone, of Pittsburgh, although 88 years old, led a parade, and helped in the Liberty loan drive—she had 20 grandsons in active service, and 14 more in Camps awaiting the call.

Abie Krotoshinsky, a little Jewish tailor from the Bronx, volunteered and carried the messages that saved the Lost Battalion.

The father of Flag Day, was a Jew, and is an honorary member of our organization. Poppy Day and the Gold Star Mothers Association were also of Jewish origin.

THE JEWISH VETERAN

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Keep America Out of The Olympic Games

By Nat'l. Jr. Vice Com. Harry H. Schaffer
Chairman Olympic Committee

THE persecution of Jews, Catholics, Protestants and labor unionites in Germany continues unabated. Also, by this time it is self-evident that Jewish athletes are being discriminated against, that they are not being granted privileges of training, proving that the assurances given Avery Brundage on his trip to Germany were false, and merely designed to aid in the acceptance by the United States of the Berlin invitation to participate in the Olympic games of 1936.

The A.A.U. Convention is going to be held in New York City in December of this year, and unless the action taken at the Pittsburgh Convention in 1933 is rescinded, our country will *not participate*.

It is *your job* and the job of every comrade to see that the 1933 action is *not rescinded*.

To do this we must begin working *at once*. Adverse sentiment must be aroused beginning immediately. The best possible way is to enlist individual American champions to refuse to participate. There are many outstanding Colored, Catholic, and Jewish athletes who would undoubtedly be willing to refrain from going if properly ap-

proached, and if assured that another World War meet could be held in some other and neutral country. Our job now is to approach these individual athletes. Also to discourage any contests or drives, the proceeds of which, or part of which will pay for the expenses of athletes to Berlin. Appeal to the sportsmanship of Americans. If any outstanding athletes live in your city or vicinity get their names and addresses and sport in which they are prominent (it may be winter sports, swimming, track, shooting, etc.) and you will arrange with some of them locally to make proper approach and con-

Contact the A. A. U. Officials in your vicinity. Get their pledge of co-operation and as soon as their delegates are appointed see them, and get their pledge of support.

I call upon every Commander of a Jewish War Veteran Post to immediately appoint a committee to work on this very important matter, and would like a report from various chairmen to be sent directly to me. The address is 6331 Alderson St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Do not neglect this. Nothing can be more important.

JEWES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

There were 50,000 Jews serving in His Majesty's army during the World War. The total number of Jews in the British Empire in 1914 was 420,000. In England nearly ninety percent of the available young men of Anglo-Jewish families volunteered and enlisted. In the Dominions and Colonies proportion of Jews who enlisted was very high. In Australia out of a total Jewish population of 17,000 over 2,000 enlisted. 300 of these were killed in action. Of the Jewish Units—the Zion Mule Corps and Jewish Battalions in the Palestine Campaign. These Units were highly commended. General Sir Ian Hamilton and by Marshal Lord Allenby. Casualties consisted of 2,425 killed and 6,500 wounded. received 1,596 decorations for valor.

DON'T BUY NAZI PRODUCTS

PARIS CONFERENCE

Composite statement of a number of Resolutions passed by the Conference and translated literally from the French Original.

THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF JEWISH WAR VETERANS, meeting in Paris from June 15th to June 20th, 1919, has adopted the following resolution:

According to historical and statistical data which have been collected, it is again seen that in all countries of the world, the Jewish War Veterans have fulfilled completely their duties as citizens, particularly as participants in the world war and in the conflicts from 1914

to 1918. All the nations who have taken part in the world war have recognized the exemplary conduct of the Jews.

Because of that fulfillment of equal rights, the World Conference of Jewish War Veterans asks that equal rights should be granted to the Jews. These rights we shall defend with all the strength at our command. The World Conference of Jewish War Veterans is itself obliged to make that statement because anti-semitism is trying to take advantage of the present misery of the world in order to attack the Jews economically and politically. The Jews of Germany, in particular, have been robbed of all their rights and they were also deprived of the right to military service, although 12,000 Jews were killed for Germany.

The World Conference of Jewish War Veterans asserts that the racial, nationalist policies against races and religions are a menace to culture and civilization and lead to a catastrophe of the civilized world.

In order to be able to cope with that danger, the World Conference of Jewish War Veterans demands:

1. that Jews in their individual countries should unite.

2. that local Jewish War Veteran Organizations should exert a decisive influence on the inner Jewish life.

3. that the means of defense used up during the war should be strengthened and especially in the economic field.

The World Conference of Jewish War Veterans is convinced that the Jews are not fighting alone in that fight. The whole of civilized mankind, including our former war comrades, for whatever country they may have fought, will unite with the Jewish War Veterans in order to defend the rights of the Jews just as they have once been defending their own country together.

4. The World Conference of Jewish Veterans declares that Jewish War Veterans want to work together with all their other comrades for maintaining world peace, and hail the direct contact between War Veterans of all countries where all citizens enjoy equal rights, as a means to attain that end.

5. The World Conference of Jewish War Veterans has had to note with deep regret that many Jewish war cripples left without nationality as a consequence of troubled political conditions, do not receive from any country any compensation or pension. We hope that these distressed victims of war will be aided by appropriate legislature measures in the countries in which they now reside.

6. The Balfour Declaration is a result of the World War. The World Conference of Jewish War Veterans, therefore, request: His Britannic Majesty's Government, and asks the organizations concerned to grant immigration permits beyond the stated schedules to Jewish War Veterans who wish to emigrate to Palestine and cooperate actively there in the upbuilding of the country.

7. The World Conference of Jewish Veterans notes that it is necessary that the Organizations of Jewish War Veterans of every country exert the greatest possible influence upon the education of Jewish youth. This education should be given in the spirit of the War Veterans, without any political tendency, and should particularly emphasize the Jewish aspects.

This education should be undertaken in cooperation with organizations of the same spirit already in existence.

8. The World Conference of Jewish War Veterans notes with satisfaction that there exist in many countries large and well organized groups of Jewish War Veterans which have proved their right to existence by service rendered to their country and Judaism.

9. All the organizations represented at this Conference are unanimously wishing that the ties of comradeship created by the Conference be continued and cultivated. At the same time, they request the "Bund Juedischer Frontsoldaten Oesterreichs," in view of its central position, to kindly undertake the maintenance of the comradely contacts that have been created.

10. The World Conference of War Veterans endorses the cultivation of ties with all non-Jewish organizations of War Veterans, national and international, with the exception of those whose program contain a note of anti-semitism.

BOYCOTT GERMAN GOODS

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCE

THE American delegation reached Paris about one o'clock, June 14th. We were met at the station by a group representing the French Jewish War Veterans and taken to a hotel which had been selected as the Convention Headquarters. This particular hotel, though it was considerably out of the way, was selected because of its nearness to the Headquarters of a Jewish society, where meeting rooms for the convention could be had. After the first day, all of the committees met in the hotel, because of much greater convenience, and the reason for selecting the hotel, then went out the window. The result followed that taxicabs had to be used continuously, causing some inconvenience and substantial expense, particularly as there were only two functions every day.

Although the conference was scheduled to begin Sunday morning, June 16th, practically all the delegates had arrived by the time we got there. No business was transacted that so far as I am concerned, because something I ate got me and I passed out of the picture that Saturday morning. The registration of delegates took place that morning, and by that afternoon all the countries which attended had registered. I was informed that several other countries would have attended had they known the American delegation was going to be present. The size of the delegations varied from twenty-two in the Polish delegation, down to the American delegation, which in theory consisted only of myself. I was accompanied all the way through by Comrade Morris Florea, who made the conference a part of the trip he was taking to Roumania, and travelled at his own expense. We were met in Paris by Mr. George Florea, his brother, who is in business in New York City, and whose advice on a number of occasions was most valuable. At this point I want to stress the services rendered by Comrade Morris Florea, who saved me a good many steps and who was always ready and willing to follow any suggestions I had to make.

Instead of waiting for Sunday, an informal meeting was called that Saturday afternoon which was attended by every delegate of the conference, and a number of hours were spent discussing the agenda and drawing up a plan of procedure. While the project was being discussed at our council meeting, some fears were expressed about a possible charge of internationalism addressed to the conference, and the fear was also expressed that some of the groups at the conference might be radical. I found the exact opposite to be the case. Every word of the proposed agenda was sharply scrutinized to eliminate any implication from the language of the agenda itself. The result was that the agenda finally drawn up was too far in the opposite direction, so that it does not give a clear cut picture of the subjects actually discussed. A copy of the agenda appears elsewhere in the Magazine and reference might well be had to it at this time.

For instance, subject matter No. 1 had to do with pensions, compensations and the status of Jewish Ex-Servicemen, and especially, those aspects of these questions which might be acted on a local or international scale. The original subdivision of the agenda set these questions forth in detail and the comparison with the agenda as finally adopted shows that the language and scope of inquiry was scaled down. The original No. 5 on the agenda read, "Cooperation and coordination between the Jewish War Veteran groups with large national and international War Veteran groups, and with the important movements of the Jewish youth." Attention is drawn to the way this was cut down in the agenda finally developed. The fear of a possible charge of internationalism was stronger, for instance with the Polish delegation, than it ever has been with us. Considerable attention was devoted to the discussion of the youth movements and the part the Jewish War Veterans should play in preparing Jewish youth for the tasks which will face them tomorrow. It has been impossible to set forth in full the resolutions that were adopted but a composite statement of them, very much cut down, appears elsewhere in the Magazine. This summary of the resolutions will at least give a fair idea of the questions discussed and passed on. The final language of the agenda was agreed upon by everyone, and five commissions or committees appointed, each of which was charged with the consideration of one topic of the agenda. A sixth committee called the conference committee, composed of the heads of each delegation. The plan was to have each committee discuss its topic, prepare resolutions and recommendations for action, and pass on the result of its action to the conference committee. The conference committee would then consider all resolutions and recommendations and reports submitted to it by the several countries. Only such action was agreed upon by the conference committee was to be considered as the work of the conference.

For the protection of each delegation, it was agreed that the vote in the conference committee would have to be unanimous, so that every delegation would have an absolute veto on any action taken by the entire conference. It should be understood that the particular circumstance and condition of the Jewish population of each country influenced decisively the work of the convention. Because of that fact, the procedure adopted was inevitable.