

THE

JEWISH VETERAN

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES



CANTIGNY
CHATEAU
THIERRY
BELLEAU-
WOOD
AISNE-MARNE
ST. MIHIEL
MEUSE
ARGONNE
SOMME
1917-1918

MANILA BAY
SANTIAGO-
HARBOR
EL CANEY
SAN JUAN
1898

BUENA VISTA
CHAPULTPEC
VERA CRUZ
CITY OF
MEXICO
1846-1847

LEXINGTON
CONCORD
BUNKER HILL
LONG ISLAND
MONMOUTH
YORKTOWN
1776-1783

MEXICAN
BORDER
EXPEDITION
1916-1917

PEKING
1900

MALOLOS
ILOILO
CEBU
1899

FORT
SUMTER
BULL RUN
7 DAYS
BATTLE
MERRIMAC
MONITOR
GETTYSBURG
CHATTANOOGA
RICHMOND
1861-1865

LAKE ERIE
QUEENS-
TOWN
PLATTSBURG
CONSTITUTION
AND
GUERRIERE
1812-1814

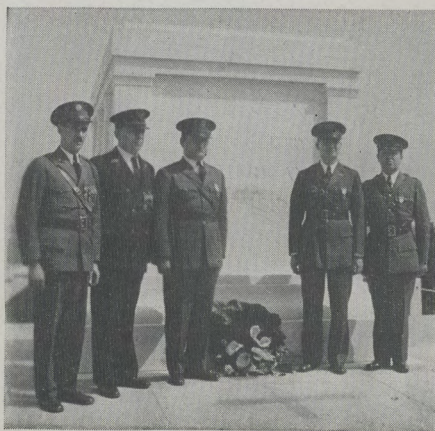
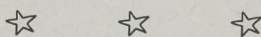
Our Answer to Flanders Field

By R. W. LILLARD



*Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead.
The fight that ye so bravely led
We've taken up. And we will keep
True faith with you who lie asleep
With each a cross to mark his bed
And poppies blowing overhead,
Where once his own life's blood ran red
In Flanders Field.*

*Fear not that ye have died for naught
The torch ye threw to us we caught.
The million hands will hold it high
And Freedom's light shall never die!
We've learned the lesson that ye taught
In Flanders Field.*



Jewish War Veterans at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier

★ ★ THE BIG PARADE ★ ★

BIGGEST IN THE HISTORY OF J.W.V.

The season of Big Parades is on . . . every Jewish War Veteran should do his best to uphold the traditions of his Post and Organization. In War the Jewish Boys fought and sacrificed and died as true Americans . . . They were second to none in fighting spirit . . . In Peace, too, the J.W.V.'s are second to none and their showing must be above reproach. The old Uniform is probably worn and shiny . . . A new one costs so little . . . get one to-day. **Uniforms can now be had on Time Payment Plan.** Every Man . . . Every Post . . . the entire J.W.V. . . Must make a showing such as will prove their true AMERICANISM . . . More so now than ever before.

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A UNIFORM—WEAR AN ARM BAND



We want every Jewish War Veteran to look his best in the Decoration Day Parade and the Memorial Services and Parade on May 23rd.

Get Your New Uniform and Accountments Today!

4 inch embroidered emblem obtainable in gold silk, on olive drab or royal blue, for use on shoulder or uniform blouse.



J.W.V. Collar Ornaments for uniform lapels in highly polished brass.
PRICES ON REQUEST

★

GRAVE MARKERS
A new six-inch Grave Marker made of Fine Quality. Each \$1.75.
10% off in quantities of 12 or more.
F.O.B. National Headquarters, N. Y.



★

ARM BANDS

In demand at all public functions; Felt Bands, with Letters J.W.V. in gold, sewed on—immediate delivery.

Price: 1 to 25—25c each

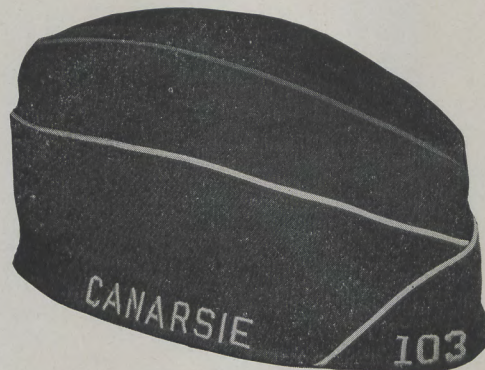
over 25—20c each

OVERSEA CAPS

Regulation overseas caps in good quality Royal Blue serge with gold piping. Caps are complete with yellow embroidered emblem as illustrated and lettering of post name together with number of the post. The caps complete with lettering are:

1 to 25	-----	\$2.30 each
25 to 50	-----	2.15 each
Over 50	-----	2.00 each

Add 5c extra for each letter over twelve — single numbers count as letters.



HOW TO KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR

A Soldier's Program For Peace

By GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD

Chief of Staff of the A. E. F.

TWENTY-FIVE hundred years have seen many crises in world affairs. In every such crisis a new weapon, a change in tactics, or the genius of a great leader has decided whether one era shall end and another begin. Such pivotal crises invariably were attended by war. Always was there a clash of idea and of great personalities. George Philip Baker in his book "A Book of Battle" has described these crises.

All these battles, which range in time from Plataea in 479 B. C. to the Meuse-Argonne, determined the trend of history and our present civilization. If the same results could have been achieved by peaceful means, the world would have been better for it. But in the fulness of time the results had to be achieved. They were brought about by wars because to bring them by peace was impossible. It has been well said, "men are experts at war but amateurs at peace. It is always easier to fight than to contrive an agreement. As fighting is the more expensive those who do the least of it are likely to prosper best in the end. The progress of humanity consists of an improved gift for agreement." It has taken at least two nations to agree but one alone can start a war.

Intelligent people, no matter how much they deplore war, can hardly deny that in our present stage of advancement it does occur. Human nature, international jealousies, and the economic necessities of peoples being what they are, the world is seldom entirely free of war. The fact that 6,000 miles of ocean separate us from the continent of Asia, that 3,000 miles of water roll between our Atlantic Coast and Europe and that the wide Gulf of Mexico stretches away to the south has always been the greatest single influence in shaping America's attitude toward preparedness. We give little heed to the circumstance that our entire northern boundary runs on land, except for the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, and that our southern boundary from the mouth of the Rio Grande to San Diego is a land frontier.

Geographical isolation has been nullified by transportation advances, especially those in recent years. Airplanes cross the Pacific in a shorter time than it would have taken George Washington to travel by stage coach from Mount Vernon to New York. Europe by ship was once six months distant. It is now less than five days. In a non-stop airplane flight it is approximately 20 hours. The Hindenburg's average time on her first ten trips between Lakehurst and Frankfort was a little more than 51 hours. At the beginning of the century Japan was 14 days from the nearest point on the continental United States. It is now nine by passenger steamer, and a battleship could do it in less than a week. The China Clipper on its regular schedules takes passengers from San Francisco to Manila in six days. The air

The importance of a sensible program of preparedness as the best policy for keeping America out of war is discussed in this authoritative analysis by General Harbord, the chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America. General Harbord is General Chairman of this year's American Legion Convention to be held in New York in September.

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service from Manila to Hongkong will carry them to the Mainland of Asia in six or seven hours more. The actual time of the clipper in the air from San Francisco to Manila is about 60 hours.

Guam and the Philippines are much closer to Asia and Japan than they are to our western coast. Alaska in the long crescent that curves toward Japan is closer to that empire than to our nearest state. The mandated Pacific Islands, once a possession of Germany, but still held by Japan under the League of Nations, though Japan herself is now outside the League, are strung along the equator for 2,400 miles, flanking any approach from the United States to Asia or the Philippines. Abounding in actual or potential air-bases and good harbors, they are two days distant by steamer from Samoa, three from Hawaii, a day from Wake, and three from Midway at their eastern end. At the western end they are between five and ten hours run from the Philippines and Guam. The significance of these distances lies in the fact that our airplane connections with the Philippines and Asia depend on landing fields at Wake, Guam and Midway.

In this era of swift transportation we can no longer afford to let distance lend enchantment to our contemplation of geographical isolation. Communications time has been shrunken even more amazingly than travel time. Radio signals circle the globe in a fraction of a second. Here is a destruction of isolation which exerts a strong influence on world understanding. It is difficult to think of any nation as "foreign" when we are constantly exchanging trade and social messages with it, when we read its news, see photoradio pictures of its happenings within a few hours, listen to the words of its statesmen and to its music on programs brought to our broadcast networks by trans-oceanic short-wave circuits.

Strongly opposed as we are to this country engaging in another war, the possibility of keeping out of it seems to depend upon three things, separately or in combination: 1—the skill and wisdom of our statesmanship, including the selection of the fields in which it operates and the ambassadors and ministers it uses; 2—our isolation; 3—suitable and adequate preparedness.

It is no reflection on the skill and wisdom of our statesmen to point out that their activities in behalf of peace are not easy of exact definition. They are full of doubtful or twilight zones as affecting our isolation. Diplomatic and economic isolation seem to merge into each other. They are very dependent upon what our statesmen do. Diplomatic isolation would certainly exclude offensive and defensive military alliances. Does it exclude trade treaties or pacts? The answer is "no one can be sure." Utterances attributed to the secretary of state contemplate both political and economic agreements, and indicate a belief that commercial treaties are as important as anti-war pacts in maintaining peace. He must expect much more than commercial returns from the trade pacts he so earnestly advocates. What does he think of contemporaneous European statesmanship, finding all Europe expecting war, but doing little about it except to pile up armaments? By trade reciprocity the larger nations will become more necessary to one another through perhaps an allocation of commercial commodities or even of materials for making war. This might lead to a lessening of the intense nationalism that now widely prevails. Much good-will thereby generated might lead to the eventual disappearance of aggressive war. The secretary of state made concrete his theories in South America by a plain recommendation that the existing five peace agreements, now more or less bankrupt, be merged into one general agreement. That would combine what he considers necessary for the political side of his program and the essentials of peace machinery.

The two highest authorities in the conduct of our foreign relations are a unit in negotiating trade pacts with an evident aim to promote peace. Are trade pacts likely to be narrowed by neutrality legislation? But, while in a sense working for peace through the property interests involved, it must be true that these pacts and private understandings to some extent affect the security we enjoy in our physical isolation. They must, also, make George Washington a bit restless in his sleep on the heights of Mount Vernon above the Potomac, if he still holds against all foreign entanglements.

America's best efforts to promote world peace have been to heighten the feeling against war and to increase understanding between countries on the other side of the globe. That is a laudable approach. It should be encouraged, as all means of allaying quarrels and bitterness should be encouraged. But understanding takes wing when a crisis arises which any nation believes is a threat to its existence, and no nation—although admitting freely that wars are wrong—ever enters a war which at the time it believes is unjustified.

(Continued on page 16)

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Memorial Day

Memorial Day is the only day in the calendar of American holidays sacred to all war veterans. Since November 11, 1918, Armistice Day has become an important rival but because Memorial Day is linked with the heroes of all the wars of the Republic since 1865, it retains its place as the principal annual occasion for paying tribute to those who have made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

The time is not far off when the last of the handful of surviving Civil War veterans will have gone to their last resting place. When that sad day comes, the dean of American veterans will be the Spanish war survivors. On the eve of another Memorial Day, we find even the Spanish war veterans growing old under our eyes. The struggle with Spain happened 39 years ago. And the veterans of the World War, which is 20 years behind us, are now also past middle age. A whole new generation which doesn't know war has grown up since 1918.

Although Memorial Day, which was created by the Grand Army of the Republic to honor the memory of their fallen comrades, is essentially a day of reflection on the deeds of the brave men who have passed on and of paying homage to them, this year it ought also to assume the character of a national day of re-dedication, re-dedication to the ideals for which those whom we will honor fought and died. Memorial Day ought to be something more than an occasion for parades, patriotic speeches, laying of wreaths and dedication of monuments. These are important attributes of a solemn holiday but at a moment in world history when the things for which all wars in which America fought are being challenged, Memorial Day might well be converted into a national day of prayer, a universal prayer that we and our children may be spared the misery and suffering and futility of war.

Landsteiner Is Insulted

We had thought that the lesson Hitler taught the assimilated German Jews might teach other Jews that an escape from Juda-

ism is no guarantee that they will escape anti-Semitism. But Dr. Karl Landsteiner, born a Jew but now a Catholic, has learned nothing and forgotten everything. Driven out of Austria because of anti-Jewish discrimination despite the fact that he had embraced Catholicism, he now makes himself a pitiable spectacle by seeking to restrain the who's who in American Jewry from including his biography.

One might understand Dr. Landsteiner's action if it was predicated on the fact that as one who is now a Catholic he has no desire to be listed among Jews. But Dr. Landsteiner bases his suit on the ground that it would be detrimental to him to emphasize publicly the religion of his ancestors and that for his American friends to learn of

his Jewish parentage would humiliate him and expose him to ridicule and contempt.

Maybe so. But if he is ridiculed and regarded with contempt by Jews and Christians alike it will be for another reason. It will be because he has denied his parentage. We know of many prominent Christians who do not hesitate to admit that their parents or grandparents were Jews. A man's religion is a private matter. If he wants to change it that's his concern. But he has no right to insult the millions who profess another, especially when he himself was born in that faith. Dr. Landsteiner won the Nobel prize in medicine for his researches in blood transfusion. It would seem that the learned professor has injected himself with the virus of Nazi racialism.

LET US END THE CHAOS!

A Plea for the United Boycott Front

Ever since American Jewry turned its attention to combating Nazism at home and abroad, the phrase "Jewish unity" has been the common stock in trade of Jewish orators. "Jewish unity" was the magic slogan, the cure-all, the lure. Everyone talked about it, everyone favored it, but no one knew how to achieve it or what it was. The sad truth is that in the fifth year of Nazism we are still as far from "Jewish unity" as we were in March 1933. The equally bitter truth is that "Jewish unity" is more essential today than ever before.

The urgency of united Jewish action is particularly evident in connection with the anti-Nazi boycott. At this time there are three organizations engaged in boycott activity: the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, the Joint Boycott Council, representing the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, and the Jewish War Veterans. It was the Jewish Veterans who initiated the boycott at a time when a timid Jewish leadership opposed it bitterly. Today the boycott is an accepted weapon in the struggle against Nazism. Even those organizations which are not officially on record in favor of it, support it tacitly and as individuals.

The time has come for some blunt speaking. The Jewish War Veterans have not been allied with any of the other boycott agencies. We have assisted and cooperated on numerous occasions. We have not affiliated with them not because we thought we could do the job better but simply because we believed that the other agencies were not doing a job that was good enough. They had the resources, the man-power and the prestige but they have fumbled their opportunity. Organizational jealousies, headline-hunters, publicity-seekers, jurisdictional quarrels—these stood in the way of a united boycott front. And they still remain the principle stumbling blocks.

The Jewish War Veterans are not concerned with personalities or organizations. Our sole interest is an effective, ironclad boycott. To achieve that a UNITED boycott front is imperative. It must be created at once. No personal differences of opinion must be permitted to stand in the way of such a united front. The BOYCOTT is paramount.

The advantages of such a united front are obvious. In the first place it would eliminate such mixups as the recent incident involving the R.K.O. picture "The Soldier and the Lady." R.K.O. wanted to do the right thing. The picture was almost wholly made in the United States. The small section made in Germany got into the film without the knowledge of the R.K.O. executives. But R.K.O. was called on the carpet not by one organization but by three. When one had given the picture a clean bill of health, the other, uninformed of the previous action, stepped in. This sort of duplication or triplication and rivalry damages the boycott movement and bewilders and impairs the effectiveness of those waging it.

The Jewish War Veterans seek neither glory nor aggrandizement out of the boycott movement. We want a boycott that boycotts, not through publicity releases and in mail order campaigns. We want a boycott that is systematic, business-like and effective. To achieve such a boycott unity is essential. We call upon the Joint Boycott Council and the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to bury their differences and to set up without further delay a single, unified boycott instrumentality in which the Jewish War Veterans will be happy to join. Only such an agency, united for the boycott, can make the boycott what it should be, the most potent weapon for the overthrow of Nazism.