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The Jewish Veteran

"The Patriotic Voice of American Jewry"

J. GEORGE FREDMAN, Editor

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By NEWBOLD MORRIS

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Newbold Morris, music lover, ice skater, and champion of reforms, and a direct descendant of Gouverneur Morris, was born in New York City and educated at Groton School and Yale. He practiced law until 1933 in which year he began his political career. He has served officially for the last four years as President of the City Council and on the Board of Estimate, but he is equally well known as New York's Mayor LaGuardia's alter ego and righthand man. He is responsible for introducing numerous bills for social reforms in New York City's government, and is a member of the board of trustees of many charitable institutions and hospitals. In November, 1942, he was appointed by the Mayor as Chairman of the War Manpower Commission. Newbold Morris is one of the outstanding young men in public life today.



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THE world struggle today for the Four Freedoms seems merely the eternal battle of the Jew. In Biblical times, the great lawgiver, Moses, had to conquer the Hitler of that time in order to free his people from the yoke of the Egyptians. In that revolution, we find the first thirsty desire for the four freedoms stated.

So it was down the ages. During this holiday season, the Jewish people celebrated the holiday Chanukah. There again we find the battle against an ancient tyranny that sought to impose a pagan civilization upon another people.

The success of the Maccabees in capturing for themselves the right of freedom of religion in those days was merely an insignificant lone beacon. Today, fortunately, this is no longer so. World civilization, as represented by the United Nations, is determined to make this lone beacon light the torch for world democracy. The sufferings of the Jewish people, admitted by all to be more than that of any other race under the heel of Nazism and Fascism will not be in vain. The world has now realized that it is one family living in close quarters. The happiness of all is dependent on the contentment of each member.

The Jewish veteran therefore has a double stake in this war. From his rich heritage and his past performances on the battlefield for American democracy, there must evolve a sanctuary of peace for his future generations. This must not only be in his ancient homeland Palestine but in all four corners of the world. The prophecy of Isaiah that all war armaments shall be turned into plows must come true finally. The sacrifices now being made must not be in vain.

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Are We Being Ostriches About Nazi Atrocities

It's hard for Americans to believe peoples aren't basically good, and they therefore rule out the possibility of acts of utter, needless cruelty and put such reports down as "tales to keep us mad"! This is the opinion of the Editor of News from Belgium in the following article in which he points out the error in such thinking that is unfortunately still prevalent.

SOME months ago, an inquiring reporter of the Detroit Free Press stopped four persons on the street, and asked them if they believed the stories they had heard about atrocities performed by the Axis in Europe and Asia. These four people, an office secretary, a housewife, a Navy Department expeditor and a Navy materials inspector, gave about the same answer: "We don't." "The stories we hear now will be found to be false after the war." "We had better not believe any of the stories now in circulation." "They are at least 50% false." "The tales are manufactured to keep us mad."

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of these casual statements. Apparently they represent public opinion on the matter, as expressed in Detroit at West Lafayette and Griswold Streets, on March 6, 1943.

Should we reject this phenomenon? Should we say: "After all, does it matter very much what people on West Lafayette and Griswold Streets, Detroit, think about events which occurred 5,000 miles away, in countries with which these persons are probably not at all familiar?" In a democracy, public opinion can be swayed one way or another with comparative ease, and what the average man knows and thinks doesn't count for much.

This would be the correct attitude to take if we believed in the policy the ostriches are supposed to follow when something unpleasant happens to them, but in the present state of the world, it becomes clearer and clearer that the influence of the little man, of the anonymous member of a community, is constantly acquiring increasing importance.

None of these four people claimed to be students of history, none of them has probably studied the records, none of them is an authority on the subject. Still, when asked for their opinion, they give it. They do not hesitate to oblige with their ideas, because they have the obscure feeling that the press and the radio have given them a fair picture of the problem under consideration. They may lack information and scientific training, but, on the basis of other peo-

ple's scientific study, they have acquired a moral judgment.

In this special case they are wrong, but their error can be explained. Like most Americans, they believe that they live in a "better" world, not the best one yet but, anyway, a definite improvement over the countries their forefathers left, either for political, religious or economic reasons. There they are right; there is little doubt that the new world they found here was in several respects far superior to the one they left behind. As human weakness necessitates, they have made some mistakes. We all occasionally behave like the dog in the Scriptures. For instance, they fled religious bigotry in France or in England, but they could not prevent themselves from burning witches in Salem. They fled pauperism and industrial exploitation of the laborer in Europe, but for some time they had sweatshops and ruthless trust management here too. But these were nothing but excrescences, incidents of growth, short reverses on the road to a better community of men. They never could destroy the American's conviction that this new world would not repeat the basic errors of the old one. Americans believe in human nature and feel that it is basically good.

They therefore rule out even the possibility of acts of utter and needless cruelty. It does not fit in with their idea of man. They know that some husbands kill their wives, and although this is a highly primitive and brutal thing to do, they can understand it as an attempt to solve a problem; but killing babes in arms, old people, nursing women, they refuse to believe can occur. They cannot see any motive behind it.

This attitude is puzzling to most Europeans. For after all, Europeans are experts on the matter of atrocities. They may not be so ready to give their opinion on a thousand subjects, but on the question of atrocities they can say: "On that day my father, a man of 60, was shot on the market place of Aerschot," or "My mother was bayoneted by drunken German soldiers on such a day and on such a street of Lou-

vain," or "My sisters and brothers were locked up in that cellar and the house set on fire . . ." Unfortunately such stories could be told by the hundreds in Belgium after 1914. They were told by people who had experienced in their very marrow the brutality, the coarseness, the cruelty of the German hordes. These people did not speak very loud. They buried their dead, those who were attacked and murdered afterwards, those who were burned in Tamines, in Vise, in Dinant, and for years they were unable to look at a German without feeling a deep and horrible disgust.

Of course, the thing to do would be to send an inquiring reporter to Belgium and have him ask the people he would meet on the Thienschestraat of Louvain, on the Kerkstraat of Aerschot or on the Grand' Rue of Dinant what they think about atrocities. This cannot be done for the moment, but fortunately something of the kind is happening.

With some astonishment the sociologists as well as the humorists—these functions should be combined—have found out that in the romantic mind of the general public, the war correspondent has become a figure of first importance. What a revenge! For once those who relate, who describe, who tell, outdistance the do-ers in the heart of the public. A great journalist in Europe is generally a man of wide knowledge and culture who defends with logic and passion a certain political theory; he belongs to the genus Lippmanniensis. The reporter who simply relates what he has seen and experienced enjoys little consideration. The European reader distrusts fragmentary documentation; he wants a picture which includes all the outstanding features of an event. That a certain reporter saw something at one moment in a definite place does not seem conclusive to him. He suspects this reporter of selecting details according to his inclination and fancies. The American reporter enjoys a quite different reception. His testimony is accepted and taken seriously. He is an honest man. He is objective. He

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We Must Win the Peace

By HON. JAMES E. MURRAY

United States Senator from Montana

IT IS now 2 years since the United States was attacked by Japan. We were a peaceful nation then, unprepared for the realities of modern warfare. Our country had been lulled into an unwarranted sense of security by carefully worked-out methods of propaganda to encourage a national policy of isolationism. Many of our people had been led to believe that isolationism would keep us out of all wars. Many of our people had given themselves up to this kind of wishful thinking. Some among them sought to make capital for themselves out of their country's predicament.

We were told that we had no interest in Hitler's war of aggression in Europe; that it was purely a European affair; and that only by remaining strictly neutral and on friendly terms with Hitler could we be in a position to resume relations with Europe after the war and carry on commercial dealings with the "New Order" to be set up.

We in America were assured by some of our "best citizens" that our country was to be exempted from Hitler's plans of world conquest; that his main purpose was merely to save the world from communism; that all he wanted was the control of Europe and the Atlantic. Hirohito, we suppose, was to look after the Pacific and keep communism out of that section of the world. If the United States and other nations of the western hemisphere would only trust him, Hitler said, they would soon see what beneficial advantages would flow to all mankind under his paternal and efficient "New Order."

Hitler realized that the people of his country, and those of all industrial nations, had become dissatisfied with existing inequalities. He saw wide-spread discontent. He perceived a breakdown in democratic governments in many sections of the world. He concluded that it would be an easy matter for him to further stimulate dissatisfaction and discontent among the peoples of the world, and especially in his own country. He had little difficulty in securing acceptance of his "New Order" ideology amongst the German people.

There was much ground, as one can readily see, for Hitler's criticism of capitalistic economy in the democracies. But his proposed relief would be more deadly than the evils to be remedied! With



These views of Senator Murray, in striking contrast to the opinions of Senator Wheeler from the same state, present a statesmanlike appraisal of today's problems.

all its faults, capitalism is still far superior to dictatorship of any stripe.

What the world needs is not Hitler's "New Order," which is irresponsible dictatorship, but a correction of the wrongs and evils which have developed in our democratic capitalistic economy.

Hitler, and his henchmen in Germany, watched developments in America and other countries, and felt he had nothing to fear from the democratic nations. He could proceed with his plans and preparations for a quick war which would give him the dictatorship of Europe. America was isolationist and could not figure as a factor in the war. He could afford to let us have a few more years of internal strife until one day we would be a ripe victim for him and his designs to rule the world.

But the great Fuehrer had been sadly misinformed. When, under his directions, the treacherous blow was administered to us at Pearl Harbor, it had an electrifying effect upon the whole Nation. We are now a solid body, a united people, determined never to give up the struggle until the Axis Powers—all of them—are completely crushed—never again to disturb our peace or the peace of the world.

We will win the war. It is only a matter of time. But winning the war is not our only goal—we must also win the peace!

The United Nations, especially the

United States, Russia, Great Britain and China, will emerge as the most powerful military nations in the world. They can and must so arrange the future world order as to preclude forever all wars among nations. While we now have the peaceful, democratic nations of the world organized and fighting on our side, we have an opportunity to organize them for a victorious peace which will mean more than all the war victories won by men since civilization began.

There is a universal demand in this country to have the Congress proceed at once with the preliminary steps to bring about a lasting peace. Recent polls taken by various organizations prove conclusively that the mothers and fathers of the Nation are overwhelmingly in favor of a world congress which would insure the peace of the world. In a poll by the Woman's Home Companion, ninety-two percent of the women voted for a permanent congress to act in international disputes; ninety-five percent voted for America's participation in an international force to enforce the decisions of the congress. This is indeed the voice of American womanhood. It is particularly significant because the women of America have always been the prime movers in all peace organizations in this country. They are the ones who suffer most from war and consequently are most earnestly for peace.

Slippery politicians, who have personal axes to grind, politicians who because of personal hatred and ill-will are anxious to discredit our Commander-in-Chief and destroy his leadership, must step aside. We have had enough of their chicanery and hypocrisy. From now on, we are going to call spades by their correct name—we are going to demand that this time they must not get away with the kind of tactics which delayed our preparations for the war, which led us into a false and foolish policy of isolationism, which sought to prevent us from taking our proper place beside the peaceful nations of the world which Hitler and his Axis co-partners had so ruthlessly invaded.

The time for peace work is now before the enemy is completely crushed, while the United Nations are fighting and toiling in harmony and in fullest cooperation, while the isolationists have either reformed or are hiding like poisonous rodents, but who will, no doubt, arise once more when the war is over

to sow distrust, confuse the issues, and befuddle the minds of those who fail to take time and pains to carefully analyze the facts.

In 1917 and 1918 we sent forth the flower of our Nation to subdue the aggressors of that period. We then assured our men in the armed forces that they were to fight a war to end all wars. They believed us. They fought and won the victory over the enemies of mankind. They did their part, but we, the people at home, failed to do our part.

This is not the time to go into the details leading up to the ghastly failure to secure the peace. It is, however, a fitting moment to recall how the late President Woodrow Wilson, the man who had made that promise to our men in behalf of our nation, felt when he saw the loss of the peace for which we had fought and bled. On his last tour of the country, in his address at St. Louis, President Wilson said:

"I feel like asking the Secretary of War to get the boys who went across the water to fight together on some field where I could go and see them, and I would stand up before them and say: 'Boys, I told you before you went across the sea that this war was a war against wars, and I did my best to fulfill the promise, but I am obliged to come to you in mortification and shame and say I have not been able to fulfill the promise. You are betrayed. You fought for something you did not get!'

"And the glory of the armies and the navies of the United States is gone like a dream in the night, and there ensues upon it, in the suitable darkness of the night, the nightmare of dread which lay upon the nations before this war came; and there will come sometime, in the vengeful providence of God, another struggle in which not a few hundred thousand fine men from America will have to die, but as many millions as are necessary to accomplish the final freedom of the peoples of the world."

The tragic day is now with us. Ten million men, the flower of our manhood, are in the Armed Forces. Their productivity for the good of the Nation has ceased to exist for the duration. More than twenty millions of men and women are now toiling in the war industries to produce the implements of war. Their productive capacities, too, have been withdrawn from the peaceful pursuits. Our natural resources are being devoured on a scale undreamed of by any man. The Nation is being saddled with a debt which will take generations to liquidate and which is bound to affect the standards of living of our people for decades to come.

THE REVISED CONNALLY RESOLUTION

"Resolved, That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.

"That the United States cooperate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

"That the Senate recognizes the necessity of there being established at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"That, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, any treaty made to affect the purposes of this resolution, on behalf of the Government of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

For twenty-four months our heroic soldiers and sailors have been shedding their blood on the numerous battlefields of the world. For twenty-four months, our heroic merchantmen have been braving the submarine-infested oceans on their mission to deliver the guns and tanks and planes and food to our armies and to those of our gallant allies.

The young men who are doing the fighting and the dying are going to demand an accounting from us with regard to the sort of peace we will usher in. In a letter written a few days before he lost his life in a dive-bomber, a young American soldier wrote to his father:

"It's after the war that the real fights will start. Plenty of people who couldn't change fast enough to prevent this war still sit in the seats of the mighty. Never forget that they'll be a lot stronger when this is over than they are now. That's the time when we who are doing the fighting will need some real leadership. This war is our job and we are going to win it on the battle fronts, come hell or high water. The really tough job is going to begin after the war when the same forces that got us into this one

will be pitted against the men who've got the guts to fight for a world in which everybody can have a chance to do useful work.

"We kids are depending on you older guys not to let this thing happen again. What we're fighting for now must not die in the armistice."

Our ability to win the war is not questioned by anyone. But because our triumph is certain, and because that day is approaching, it is imperative that steps be taken now to insure the peace. It is our sacred duty to bring about the sort of peace which will preclude the necessity of uttering such words as those of President Woodrow Wilson which I have quoted above. America cannot afford to lose the peace this time; the world cannot afford to suffer another cataclysm such as is afflicting us now. We cannot afford to admit a second time, as did President Wilson in 1920: "You are betrayed!"

If, God forbid, we fail this time, need I picture to you the plight of our people for generations to come. Even if it should be our good fortune to escape the ravages of another war—a more bloody encounter with another would-be enslaver group of Nations in the future, our Nation will have to saddle itself with an unbearable burden of maintaining armed forces to secure its independence. We shall have to rob our young men of their best years of their lives, take them away from schools and universities, take them out of industry and commerce and have them devote their time and energies to military pursuits. Millions of men and women will have to toil to maintain idle millions of men in the armed forces, other millions will have to labor and deprive themselves to contribute the taxes to pay for this great outlay—for a two-ocean navy and an army of millions of men.

Each war sets both the victors and the vanquished two or three generations back. Who can tell how many would-be great inventors, scientists, literary geni, musical lights, or outstanding men in many other professions and undertakings are right now having their lives snuffed out on the battlefields of all nations?

Americans are intelligent enough to realize that this time we must fulfill our promise to our men, ourselves and the world. Today there is no division of opinion in America regarding the urgent need of an international agency to insure permanent peace in the world. As a matter of fact, there never has been.

During the twenties, we made an effort to insure peace by means of Kel-

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