

MARCH ☆ 1944

The Jewish Veteran



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The Jewish Veteran

"The Patriotic Voice of American Jewry"

J. GEORGE FREDMAN, Editor

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Contents

The Rights of Minorities In the World of Tomorrow

By JOHANNES STEEL

FEATURES

	Page
The Rights of Minorities in the World of Tomorrow By Johannes Steel	3
Organize the United Nations Now By Clark M. Eichelberger	4
Story of a Rumor By Gertrude Berg	5
A Jewish War Veteran Remembers Lincoln	7
An America First Party Meeting By L. M. Birkhead	8
The J.W.V. Sphere of Activity By Archie Greenberg	9
G. I. Laughs	17

DEPARTMENTAL

	Page
Heroes of This War	10
Honor Roll	10
Editor's Chair	12
National Commander	12
Editorial	
An Unworthy Omission	13
Citation	13
Post Scripts	14
Ladies Auxiliary	16
New Books Received	22

ON THE COVER: National Commander Archie H. Greenberg lays a wreath at the Lincoln Memorial, Springfield, Ill., on February 11, 1944. Escort furnished by U. S. Army Air Commander. Among those present, Rabbi Cardin and representatives of Jewish community, M. J. Mendelsohn, P.N.C.; Dept. Commander Michael Bartenes and Joseph Newmann, Aide.

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FOR MARCH, 1944

In 1933 Johannes Steel's book "Hitler as Frankenstein" foretold the storm to come. In 1934 his "The Second World War" predicted the steps of the battle. When foreign editor of the N. Y. Post in 1934 he predicted the Nazi Party blood purge, and in 1937 he foretold the events culminating in Munich two years later. And in 1941 he warned of "Pearl Harbor" two months before the fateful December 7th. His most recent publication is "When and How the War Will End." Foreign correspondent, author, and columnist, Mr. Steel also broadcasts nightly news comments over Station WMCA.



TO Win the war and to win the peace national unity must be maintained at all costs. Those who would want to endanger this unity are, in fact, not only the agents of reaction but also are doing Hitler's job for him in this country. These men, in and out of our legislature, would want to use the cat's-paw of racial and religious prejudice in order to inflame national minorities against one another.

Let it therefore be stated quite categorically that in this democracy of ours it can never be a question of the *toleration* of minorities—but simply a question of the *rights* of minorities.

Those who would assail the rights of their fellow citizens to live their lives according to their own beliefs forfeit their own rights. Their activities are subversive of the American ideal.

Twice within 25 years the world has been torn apart by deadly strife in which millions of lives and hundreds of billions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed. We must make sure this time that there will be no repetition of this strife again.

Americans who want to preserve their freedom and their rights under the constitution must, of necessity, help to preserve the freedom and the rights of their neighbors.

The joint effort alone which is required to achieve this will bring about the national unity which we need to win the war and the peace.

Page three

Organize the United Nations Now

By CLARK M. EICHELBERGER



A veteran of the first World War, Clark M. Eichelberger was deeply interested in international affairs and became National Director of the League of Nations Assn. in 1933—which position he still holds. He was born in Freeport, Ill. and there is no state in the Union where his voice has not been heard for the cause of international cooperation. His articles have appeared in numerous American publications.

ON November 1st, Secretary of State Hull, together with Foreign Secretaries Eden and Molotov and the representative of China, meeting at Moscow, recognized the necessity of establishing a general international organization at the earliest practicable date. Shortly afterwards, Roosevelt and Churchill conferred with Chiang Kai-Shek, and then Stalin, for a further understanding.

I believe that this international organization should be created now. Its original members, during the war, would be the forty-four United Nations and their Associates. Later on, the organization could become universal.

There are those who say, let us wait until the war has been won to create the international organization. A few others say, there must be a cooling-off period. But, to wait until the war is over would be to invite defeat by a post-war reaction. And at the end of the cooling-off period the world would be beyond hope of salvation. Our grand assault on Hitler's European fortress is about to begin. General Eisenhower has predicted victory over Germany in 1944. Simultaneously with this offensive, if not before, the United Nations Organization could

be created. Otherwise we are in grave danger of having the war end before we are prepared to build the peace. I would go so far as to say that no general peace conference should be held at the close of the war.

An organization of the United Nations should function as a continuous peace conference preparing the peace settlements for instantaneous application when Germany and her satellites collapse. While some settlements such as boundaries cannot be made in advance, the methods for making them can be. The conferences held after Germany's surrender should be technical ones to carry out decisions previously agreed upon.

A reason which prompts immediate action is a very human one. Men and nations cooperate when they have no choice. Today the United Nations are rushing their men and material wherever they are needed. No one can win alone. This fraternity of the battlefield should be cemented in the organization of nations to guarantee peace and justice. If the various United Nations start boasting about who made the greatest contribution to win the war; if they quarrel over routes of trade; if they talk about "back to normalcy," the nations may not only refuse to organize the peace but in that very disunity permit the Germans to escape the consequences of the peace and prepare for another world war as they did the last time. This must not happen.

A few weeks ago the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace presented what it believed were the eleven Fundamentals which were essential to the world organization. Space does not permit an analysis of all of them. It is clear that while the organization of the United Nations now should be comparatively simple, it should contain the basic

One of the first tasks confronting the organization would be to plan the security system of the future. It might create a special security commission. The major points to be considered would be, first, an agreement on the part of the United Nations to use their military forces to prevent future aggression. In his vigorous Christmas Eve address, President Roosevelt said: "If we are to fight for peace now is it not good logic that we should use force if necessary in the future to keep the peace?"

Second, an agreement should be reached by the joint maintenance of United Nations bases for future security. It would be tragic indeed if American imperialists or British or Russian imperialists should plunge the world into a race for strategic bases. If we can share bases to win the war, why cannot we share them to maintain the peace?

As our Commission has pointed out, with the organization of security must come machinery to secure justice and to promote welfare. The three functions of community life are interdependent. In the beginning security is paramount. Nations cannot plan the welfare of their people or practice justice if they must prepare for the third world war. But as community life develops the policeman, ever there, tends to slip into the background as the community concerns itself with justice and welfare.

We believe that the international organization must provide means for the pacific settlement of disputes. The World Court should be adopted as the supreme judicial tribunal. But justice is not simply a matter of settling disputes; it is also a matter of establishing higher standards of human conduct. This brings us to the subject of human rights.

The very foundation of the Axis system is a violation of the rights of the

Mr. Eichelberger is Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and a speaker for The League for Fair Play, which organization is designed to stimulate the maintenance and extension of the American spirit of fair play and tolerance to encourage adherence to the Constitution, promulgate the principles of democracy, justice, and liberty, and promote understanding and good will among all creeds, races, and classes.

framework that will be needed in the near future. There would probably be two governing bodies; an assembly giving equal representation to all participants, and a small executive committee capable of taking quick decisions.

individual. Racial and religious persecution have sent millions to their graves. One of the most important and difficult tasks confronting the United Nations is

(Continued on page 19)