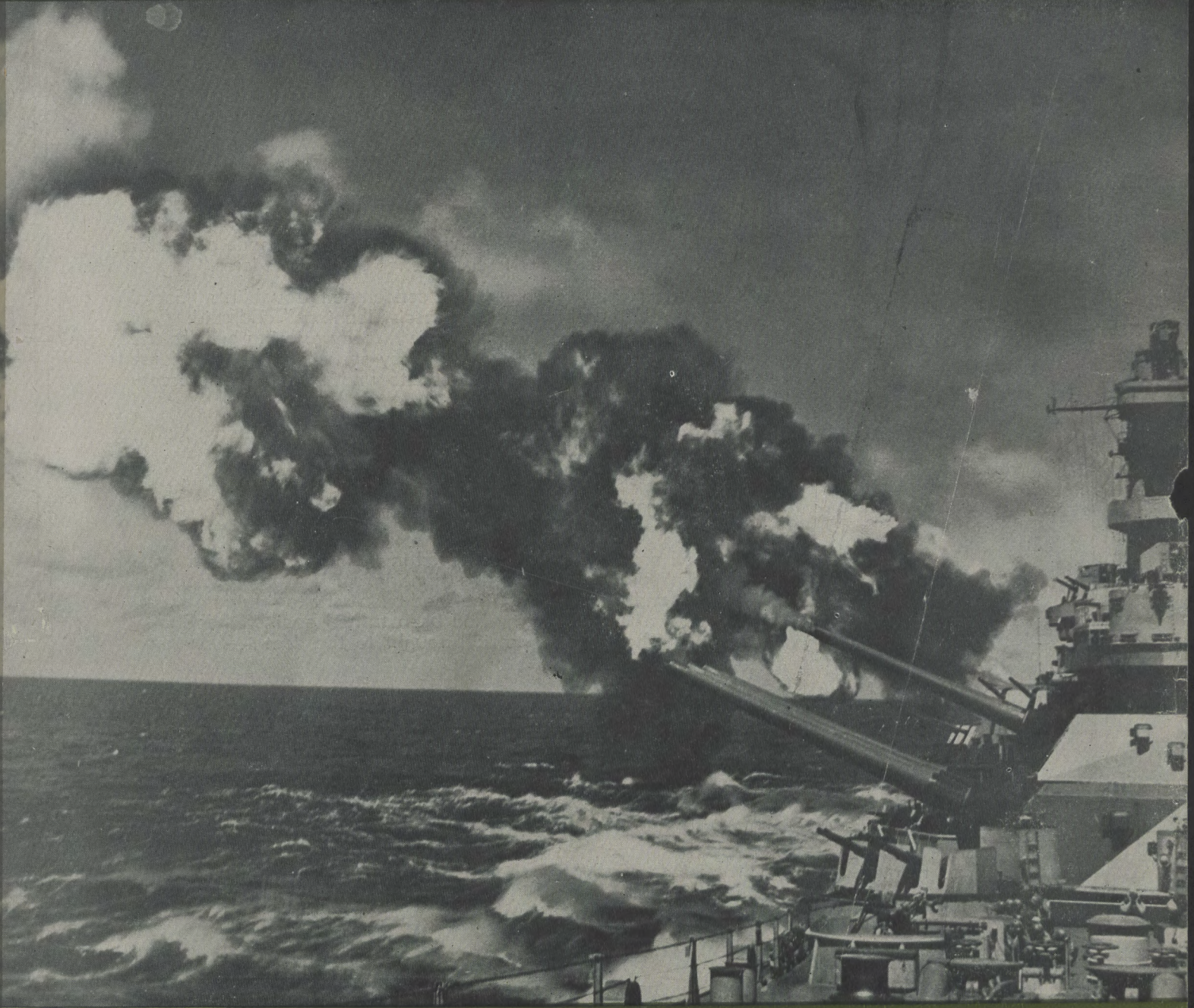


NOVEMBER, 1944

The Jewish Veteran

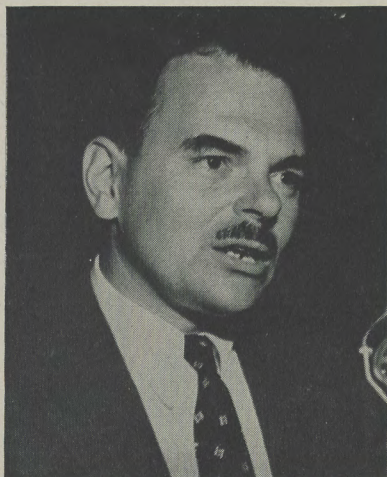


PATTERN FOR PEACE
Frank Kingdon

JOB'S FOR VETERANS
Paul V. McNutt

CONVENTION
REVIEW

The Camp of Disappearing Men



Governor Thomas E. Dewey Champions Justice for the Jewish People

On September 14, 1941, when Charles A. Lindbergh accused the Jews of attempting to drag this country into the war, Mr. Dewey in a public address at Goshen, New York, attacked Lindbergh for injecting religious and racial prejudice into the discussion of foreign policy. Mr. Dewey said: "When the religion or race of any individual or group is made a part of the discussion of domestic or foreign policy, that is a challenge to our freedoms."

On February 12, 1942, on a national radio hook-up, he condemned Coughlin's "Social Justice" and Pelley's "Silver Shirt Roll Call" for their "Fascist leanings" and said: "On December 7th they proclaimed their patriotism. But they are already printing articles the only purpose of which is to create suspicion and disunity. They seek to place the blame for the war on our allies. On ideological grounds they seek to undermine our necessary military cooperation with Russia."

On April 17, 1944, Governor Dewey issued from the Executive Chamber in Albany, N. Y., the following Proclamation:

"One of the most inspiring and heroic struggles against the brutal military might of Nazidom was the Jewish uprising against the German troops of occupation in the Warsaw Ghetto on April 19, 1943.

"Although hopelessly outnumbered and woefully ill equipped in their fight against a modern military machine, the Jewish people demonstrated a fighting spirit that repulsed the first attack of the Storm Troopers and Gestapo men that had been sent to liquidate them. It was only after the full fury of the German Army had been turned against the Ghetto that the resistance was overcome. These Polish patriots fought to the death. They died as martyrs to the cause of freedom."

On March 28, 1944, in a statement to the Convention of the Federation of Polish Jews, at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, Governor Dewey said:

". . . We as a people are spending the blood of our soldiers, our toil and our substance, in the fight against the beasts in human form who seek to exterminate a race. But what is going on daily in the gas chambers of Poland and what it impends because of the Nazi occupation of Hungary and Rumania, requires even more. First, we must strengthen ourselves against anti-Semitism within. Second, we must extend to the victims abroad every kind of help, both physical and spiritual. We are determined that they will once again be free men, living their lives under God."

**VOTE FOR A FEARLESS FIGHTER
FOR THE CAUSE OF
RIGHTEOUSNESS AND FREEDOM**

**Vote For
THOMAS E. DEWEY
For President**

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

ADVT.

The Jewish Veteran

"The Patriotic Voice of American Jewry"

J. GEORGE FREDMAN, Editor

VOL. XIV, No. 3



NOVEMBER, 1944

Contents

FEATURES

	Page
Pattern for Peace By Frank Kingdon.....	3
The Convention Talks..... Dr. Willard Waller, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Mayor Fiorello H. La- Guardia, Major-General DeWitt Peck, Brig.-General Frank T. Hines, Edgar J. Nathan.	4
J.W.V. and the Legion By Edward N. Seiberling.....	7
Jobs for Veterans By Paul V. McNutt.....	8
How To Get In Solid With Hitler By Humphrey Bogart.....	9
The Camp of Disappearing Men.....	12

DEPARTMENTAL

The Editor's Chair.....	10
The National Commander.....	10
Editorial	11
Heroes of This War.....	14

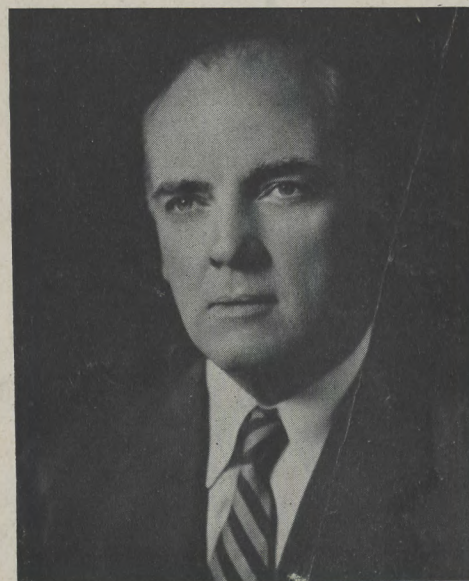
COVER NOTE: The big guns of the Iowa. The Japs felt their power off the Philip-pines.

The Jewish Veteran is published monthly by The Jewish Veteran Publishing Company, a corporation of the State of New Jersey, having its principal and publication office at 93 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J. Officers, J. G. Fredman, President; Louis D. Samuels, Treasurer; Abraham Kraditor, Secretary. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Hoboken, N. J., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Subscription price in the United States, \$3.00 per year, payable in advance.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1944

Pattern For Peace

By Frank Kingdon



WHEN we try to think how we can have a good world after the war, we may get some help out of realizing that, while the job of organizing the world for security and human welfare is a bigger one than any generation has ever had to tackle, it is a job which has been done in a smaller way within individual nations, particularly within the United States. We are confronted on a world-wide scale with the same problem in essence as the founders of this country met in winning the independence of the thirteen colonies, and then organizing them into our federal government.

Their task was simpler, particularly because it did not involve a long history of national quarrels and remembered rivalries, but essentially it was similar, and we can get light on what confronts us by recalling what they did. For the sake of clarity, let us make four parallels.

Our first job is to defeat Germany and Japan, just as their first one was to defeat Great Britain. This is the nationalistic aspect of the war. We, as the United States of America, cannot continue to exist as an independent nation in the same world with a Nazi Germany and an imperialistic Japan.

Washington and his associates fought for the independence of this country and we are fighting to preserve it. Great as this task is, it is still the simplest aspect of our world struggle—the fight for the right to exist. We are now seeing this part of our warfare being brought to victory.

The length of the war in Europe depends on two factors—how long the Gestapo under Hitler can keep control of the Reich through terror. Our present gains against the Japanese indicates how superior to them we are, and when we can swing our full force into the war of the Pacific, they too will be crushed. We can, therefore, say now that the United States will continue as a nation. We have won that fight just as our fathers won the fight for the birth of the nation.

This brings us to the second parallel. We are not only fighting against Nazis and Japanese, we are fighting Nazi-Fascism, the contemporary form of imperialism just as our fathers were fighting imperialism, the idea of imperialism, in their day. They fought for liberty, not merely for themselves, but for the concept of liberty which they saw enlightening the world. They were consciously inaugurating a world revolution which they expected to banish tyranny

(Continued on page 15)

Page three