

March 30, 33

CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE

NAZI REPRISALS AGAINST JEWS

Picketing by "Storm Troops"

"ORDERLY BOYCOTT"

A reprisal campaign against boycott of German goods by Jews has been opened by Nazis. At Gleiwitz, in Upper Silesia, Nazi "storm troops" picketed all Jewish shops and successfully appealed to shoppers to refrain from entering.

Berlin, March 29.

Although Nazi boycott of Jewish firms is not yet officially proclaimed, it has actually begun in certain German Towns. For example, Gleiwitz, Schwerin, Duisburg, Essen and Glogau, where Nazi "storm troops" insisted that Jewish shops should be closed. Jewish doctors and lawyers at Glogau also had to stop business for the day.

JEWS DENOUNCED

Anti-Jewish Boycott Committees are responsible to seeing that "every German with an account abroad will use it to spread the truth that peace and order prevail in Germany." These committees will ensure that only a strict proportion of Jews, corresponding to the proportion of total Jews to the whole population, will be allowed to attend high schools or will be admitted to the medical and legal professions.

Boycott must be carried on in an orderly manner. A proclamation says: "Do not ruffle one hair of any Jew's head". In the proclamation is introduced a violently-worded denunciation of Jews, who are identified with Marxists. Germany is blamed for not restricting immigration during the last 15 years.

"In gratitude for our hospitality, a handful of Jewish literatures, professors and business men are rousing the world against us," concludes the proclamation.

EINSTEIN

Professor Einstein, the famous Jewish scientist, who has announced never to return to Germany as long as liberty of thought is denied to all citizens in that country, arrived at Antwerp yesterday from New York.

He was welcomed by the Burgomaster of Antwerp and a delegation of professors of Belgian and Dutch universities and also the President of the Belgian Zionist Federation.

Professor Einstein proposed to stay for five months in the Belgian coast.

Later.—The Nazis have declared universal boycott against Jews in all professions and businesses. The boycott will begin at 10 a.m. on April 1 and will be enforced throughout Germany. The Committee of Action will be responsible to seeing that only those guilty will suffer, as also for the personal freedom of all foreigners, regardless of race or origin. The committee will popularise boycott by propaganda. Newspapers not joining the boycott campaign will be banned from every German household and no German business man will be allowed to advertise therein.

NAZIS AND STEEL

HELMETS

"Everything Friendly" After Clash at Brunswick

Berlin, March 29.

It is officially stated that investigation showed that the affair between Steel Helmets and Nazis at Brunswick was purely local and that the co-operation between Nazis and Steel Helmets throughout the Reich will be in no way affected. Steel Helmet leaders ridicule the allegation that it was a conspiracy against the Government.

It is expected that, following a change of leaders in the Brunswick Steel Helmet organisation, Herr Klages will rescind the order of dissolving the organisation.

The Reich Government has rescinded the ban on the Steel Helmets in Brunswick from April 1.—Reuter.

**Nazis raided the headquarters of their allies, the Steel Helmets, and arrested several leaders of the Steel Helmet Auxiliary Police on the ground that they were enrolling members of forbidden organisations and Socialists and Communists with the object of continuing the fight against the Nazi rule.

BRITISH JEWS IN

GERMANY

London, March 28.

Asked in the House of Commons whether he had made any representation to the German Government regarding the safety of British Jews in Germany, Sir John Simon said: "Although I am unaware of any actual case of arrest or ill-treatment of Jewish British subjects, His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin on my instructions spoke to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs on this question about three weeks ago and I also took the opportunity of mentioning the matter myself last week to the German Ambassador in London. In both cases the replies were of a reassuring nature."—British Official Wireless.

C8 M. Gaz.

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April 6, 1933

ZETTE

BERLIN GHETTO RAIDED

Jews Searched For Weapons

"BAN" ON FAMOUS MUSICIANS

Berlin, April 5.

The Berlin ghetto was raided by police and "brown shirts." All pedestrians and houses were searched for weapons. Synagogue service was not interrupted but members of congregations were afterwards searched and those unable to identify themselves were taken to the police headquarters in lorries. A number of documents were confiscated but only a few weapons were found.

It is officially stated that Nazi boycott of Jews is not being resumed to-day in view of cessation of "atrocious propaganda," but boycott organisation will remain intact ready to reply to any attempt to renew Jewish boycott in Germany.

"WAR" AGAINST REFUGEES

The Government is contemplating punitive action against numerous Jews who recently fled from the country following the Russian example. It is understood that they will be deprived of citizenship.

The broadcasting director, Herr Stoffregen, has forbidden any compositions or gramophone records by the three eminent conductors and musicians, Toscanini, Damrosch and Harold Bauer. All three, who are at present in the United States, had telegraphed to Herr Hitler protesting against ill-treatment of Jewish intellectuals in Germany.

HITLER'S TRIUMPH IN GERMAN ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

taneous elections, has declared unmistakably for Herr Hitler. Nazis have secured 206 seats in the Diet of 468, and with Nationals 43 and German People's four Hitler will have a clear majority of 38. Socialists in Prussia have secured 79, Communists 62, and Centre party 67 seats.

Under orders from Herr Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, Nazis have taken control of the police in the Free City of Hamburg, where an anti-Nazi coalition is in power. "Brown shirts" have occupied the Town Hall. The burgomaster and the President of the Senate, Herr Petersen, has resigned.

ALL QUIET

The elections have been extraordinarily quiet throughout the country. Voters were polling in large numbers, estimated at 80 per cent, and while there was complete absence of Republican and "Red" flags in the cities of Prussia, there also seemed to be fewer Nazi flags flying in Berlin and more old Imperial flags.

Twenty thousand uniformed Steel Helmets marched through the Brandenburg Gate down Unter den Linden in the afternoon and were cheered to the echo by crowds lining the pavement. They formed up in the Square outside the Kaiser's palace, where they were addressed by leaders and afterwards dispersed.

FATALITIES

At Breslau, a Nazi auxiliary policeman shot dead several persons. The police declare that they were fired on from a house, to which they replied with a machine-gun mounted on an armoured car. All the men in the house were dragged out at revolver point.

A Nazi-Communist clash at Worms resulted in one Nazi being wounded and nine Communists arrested, while at Offenbach a Reichsbanner man was shot dead and another wounded.

All was reported quiet in Berlin where only 41 arrests were made since Saturday night, which is much less than in the November elections. But scores of alleged Communists have been arrested in the provinces. The poll reached 95 per cent in two Berlin districts.

Many Germans, living abroad, especially in Czechoslovakia, took special trains and voted in the nearest frontier towns.

HITLER'S BROADCAST

Greetings to East Prussia "where the flames of German freedom have always been lit" were broadcast by Herr Hitler from an aeroplane in which he flew over the Polish Corridor en route to make his final election appeal in Königsberg. He was greeted on arrival by wild cheering of excited crowds, torchlight processions and ringing of church-bells.

Herr Hitler denounced Germany's "War guilt" as a lie, also Pacifism and internationalism, and blamed the world as responsible for Germany's distress by failing to keep its promises.

He declared that Marxists had built up their programme on a heap of lies and concluded by appealing to Germans to sink class differences, unite in the fight for liberty and endeavour to rebuild a proud Germany.

WORKERS ANTI-NAZI

The question before the electorate is simple, namely, does the country want Hitlerism? But the answer to this question is most difficult to forecast, stated an earlier message.

It is certain that Herr Hitler will find millions of supporters at the poll, especially in view of the fact that the only organised propaganda permissible is that carried out by Nazis and their supporters, while Socialists and Communists have to rely on mouth-to-mouth canvassing. Nevertheless, it was stated, Herr Hitler may have an unpleasant surprise.

Inquiries in working class areas in Berlin and other big cities indicate a feeling of intense bitterness among workers who, having made sure that no Nazis are around, make no bones about the fact that they are not going to vote for Hitler. It is noteworthy that there is complete absence of the "Red" flags usually prominently displayed on workmen's houses, for to show a symbol of Marxism would be to court violence from Hitler's "storm troops."

EARLIER FORECASTS

The following forecast circulating in political quarters may turn out fairly correct, stated another cable, but in view of the extraordinary situation, all prophecies must be taken with reserve. The suggestion is that Socialists will gain heavily because they will receive votes of most Communists who fear Communist votes will be declared invalid. The same sources express the opinion that the National party will gain considerably owing to the popularity of Capt. von Papen and Herr Seldter among the middle classes, while the Nazis, it is believed, will not obtain the maximum of 230 seats they got in the July elections.

Altogether combined parties of the Right, according to the forecast, will not get the 51 per cent they hope for out of the total votes cast. Abnormal conditions, however, and possible "pressure" outside the polling stations by Hitler's "brown shirts" may considerably upset the forecast.

The police, assisted by "brown shirts", will be in full force throughout the day to maintain order. The sale of spirits is prohibited throughout Germany all day.

REICHSTAG FIRE

An allegation that he has written that Nazis are guilty of setting fire to the Reichstag has been made against M. Camille Loutre, correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, and he has been ordered to leave Prussia for two months. M. Loutre denies the allegation.

The French Ambassador visited Baron von Neurath and expressed his Government's displeasure. Baron von Neurath said he would try to persuade Dr. Goering to moderate the measure against M. Loutre.—Reuter.

C. M. Foxworth
Aug 19th, 1935

FRENCH SOCIALISTS TURN FASCIST

Paris Topics

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

PARIS, July 21.

A congress of the French Socialist Party in Paris this week has censured the parliamentary group, 120 strong, for supporting the Daladier Cabinet by voting the budget and notably the military credits. But the majority of the parliamentary group is insubordinate, refuses to accept the blame and will probably continue to maintain the "bourgeois".

But this is not the real importance of the congress. The significant thing is the appearance of what is called a "neo-Fascist" group in the ranks of the French Socialist party. The official name of that party is "French Section of the Workers' International" but the "Second International" in question, as distinct from the Communist "Third," has practically ceased to exist now that Social Democracy in Germany has been suppressed by Hitler.

Ebb of Socialism

The ebb of Socialism all over the world, illustrated by events in Britain, Australia and Italy as well as in Germany, has convinced many of the French parliamentary Socialists that international Socialism is a dead horse and their eyes are turned to the triumph of "National-Socialism" across the Rhine and of its Fascist variety in Italy. They can see no future for their party or themselves in clinging to the hope of a Socialist revolution on the old lines.

Hitler got the ear of the German masses by combining nationalism with Socialism, which is its negation in the eyes of orthodox Marxists, but French Socialists cannot openly imitate a movement that has so brutally annihilated their German brethren. They almost equally abhor "Mussolinism" but they have a fancy for Fascism without the dictator. Hence the appearance of "neo-Fascist" doctrines at the recent congress, to the intense horror of the nominal leader, M. Leon Blum, who repeatedly declared that he was dismayed by the awful heresies put forward. The bulk of the delegates shared his concern and voted a motion of censure on the dissidents, but the leaders of the new movement are unrepentant and it is evident that a great schism threatens the party.

Loaves and Fishes

Socialism is to be "modernised" and "rejuvenated". In a world in convulsions it is to form "an islet of order and authority," the old democratic and parliamentary tenets being thrown overboard. It is not surprising that the enunciation of these doctrines, the strangest ever heard in a Socialist congress, provoked uproar, those who held them being howled at as renegades and told to join the Nationalists. But they were pronounced by influential leaders like Comrades Renaudel and Marquet who have already inoculated the parliamentary group with their desire for an active part in Government without

waiting for a revolution in which they have lost faith.

The origin of all the stir is this eagerness for a share of the loaves and fishes. Despairing of obtaining office as a party—even with the great Left success at the last elections the Socialists are still only the second largest group in the Chamber—certain of the leaders are willing to take office with the Radicals. In the past the great men of the party have only been able to make their way—by leaving it. Briand, Millerand, Viviani, Laval, Boncour and Daladier, all Prime Ministers, were obliged to quit Socialism or share the life-long

impotence to which Jaures, the most influential Socialist of his time, was relegated.

But schismatics like Renaudel and Marquet, if they too are forced to leave the party, hope to carry a large section of it with them. As individual stragglers they do not interest the present Premier, M. Daladier, who would give four or five of them portfolios if he could count on the support of half the 120 Socialist deputies to counteract the other half that would probably turn against him. In any case the emergence of the "neo-Fascist" group introduces a curious factor in French politics.

THE MANGO

(By Tarzan)

There is hardly any truth in the rumour that the convincing display of mangoes in the windows of India House is a hint to the Americans that we can, when the time comes, pay them in mangoes. Even if we did there would be plenty left over for us to eat; which brings me, very nearly, to what I want to say.

A mango calls for more care, tact, respect and courage than a crate of oranges, and to those who find it difficult to eat an orange cleanly and publicly the coming of the mango must be a nasty revelation. In spite of three tables of Round Conferences and a White Paper, the mango will reveal to you the fact that you know nothing about India and still less about a mango. It is India's last message. Do with it what you will; if you can. To eat your mango as I sometimes eat mine you will require space and privacy. When these are unobtainable you will have to eat your mango not as you would like to eat it, but as the others think you ought to eat it; two very different things. Whichever method you employ patience and practice are essential, because you have no idea how easy it is to lose that sureness of touch which distinguishes the man who can eat a mango from the man who merely paints himself with it. But perhaps you know how to eat a mango. If you do, read something else. If you don't, read this.

* * *

First stage. (For initiates and cowards). Lay the mango on its side and remove a thin slice from the end by which it was suspended from the tree. Leave the end intact if you prefer a dash of turpentine with your mango. Now hold the mango upright with the thin end resting on the plate. Cut off both sides of the breast. Wash your fingers. Stop talking and put the stone down on the plate with as little nervousness and excitement as possible. This is important. Wipe your fingers on your napkin. Scoop out and eat with a spoon one side of the breast. Rinse your fingers. Scoop out and eat the other side of the breast. Wash your hands.

Leave the fibres alone unless you like the sensation of being choked to death. Do not be tempted by the stone. The stone is *dangerous*.

Second stage. (For those who still want to eat a mango after going through the first stage). Let the mango roll over on the plate and assume a natural pose. When lying quite peacefully cut it round the middle. Grip the mango with both hands and turn them in opposite directions. It is purely a matter of luck which half unscrews first. Hold the exposed part of the stone firmly between the teeth and wrench off the other half with an anti-clockwise action. Do not attempt to swallow the stone. It cannot be done without much discomfort. Drop it carefully, like a badly trained retriever, on to your plate, taking care to get well down to the plate otherwise you will crack it. Wash your hands and chin. Scoop out and eat with a spoon one of the truncated parabolas. Do the same with the other truncated parabola and then have a good wash and brush up. There remains the stone to which will be seen adhering succulent bits of mango flesh. Pick up the stone gently and be careful not to squeeze it. If you do you will lose it and the only way to deal with a mango stone which has escaped into the open is to shoot it. Having got a good hold of the stone start on it as you would on a mouth-organ. You will at once notice the difference; the notes from a mango stone are more varied and liquid. Go on playing until either you or the others at the table have had enough. The edges of a well played mango stone should resemble a short but un-trimmed beard. Now have a hot bath and change your clothes.

But there is only one way to eat and enjoy a mango.

* * *

Even now, while others are struggling with their half-crown mangoes in a London restaurant trying to keep the mango to themselves, I am in my bath-room wrapped in a towel enjoying my mangoes at eight shillings a hundred.

HITLER WARNS NAZIS AGAINST NEW REVOLT

PRINCE PHILIP OF HESSEN AS NEXT PRESIDENT

Germany and Japan Plot Alliance Against Soviet

SECRET MISSION IS IN BERLIN

LONDON. A Stern warning by Herr Hitler to his own followers is considered in Berlin to be contained in his statement in a speech at Bay Reichenhall, Bavaria, that he was determined "ruthlessly to suppress any attempt at a so-called 'second revolution'."

The speech in which the warning figured was made by this extract from the Chancellor's statement was only published in all the afternoon papers a fact which is considered very significant.

It is apparent from this belated and uniform publication (says the British United Press) that the Government instructed the Press that the statement must be published, although it was made two days ago.

The significant passages in the speech were omitted from the original report of what the Chancellor said. The extracts have now been especially issued by the Bavarian Government. When the passages of the speech were omitted, it was generally believed that the Chancellor had only intended to issue a warning against counter-revolutionary attempts by Marxists or others.

Confirmation of the fact that these words were directed by the Chancellor to his own followers is provided in the concluding sentence of the extract, in which Hitler points out that anyone opposing the Nazi Government "will be treated roughly, no matter where he stands."

The warning is believed to be linked with the reports of dissatisfaction and mutiny among his Storm Troops.

It is officially denied that 200 rebellious Storm Troops have been confined in a concentration camp.

GERMANY'S NEXT PRESIDENT.

PARIS.

A son-in-law of the King of Italy has been chosen by the Nazis (it is reported in usually well-informed German circles here) as Marshal von Hindenburg's successor as President of Germany.

This Nazi candidate, approved by Hitler and assured of his complete support, according to the report, is Prince Philip of Hesse, husband of Princess Malafala of Italy and Governor General of the State of Hesse.

Nazi Flag Stolen At London Hotel.

LONDON.

The Nazi flag was stolen by two youths and two girls from the Tudor Hotel, Lancaster Gate, S.W., where the German lawn tennis players taking part in the Wimbledon tournament are staying.

"Two men and two girls," said the porter of the hotel to the "Daily Herald," drove to the hotel in a taxicab, just before 11 p.m.

"One of the men entered by the main door and went up to a drawing-room balcony on the first floor. On the balcony were displayed various flags, including the Union Jack, and French, Belgian, and South African flags.

"The youth seized the Nazi flag and flung it down to his companions waiting in the private roadway below.

"They picked the flag up and jumped in the taxicab, while the youth ran out and rejoined them. The taxi then drove off at top speed."

Germans in the hotel refused to make any comment on the incident.

Colonisation Nazis' Aim.

LONDON.

An "entente" between Nazi Germany and Japan, the main purpose of which is directed against Soviet Russia, is being secretly negotiated in Berlin.

During the past few weeks highly placed Japanese diplomatic and military officials have been engaged in semi-official talks with the Nazi foreign experts.

Their avowed object is to strengthen and develop the relations between Germany and Japan. Their unstated object is a mutual association against the Soviet.

This new phase of Nazi diplomacy is merely a development of the policy of Hitler's own "foreign department," the openly declared aim of which is the destruction of Communist Russia.

It follows closely the now notorious memorandum to the World Economic Conference in which Hugenberg announced Germany's claims to areas of Eastern Europe for colonisation.

THIS IS MARRIAGE.

72,000 Kisses; 56,000 Socks To Darn.

HELSINGFORS.

How does a happily married woman spend her time? The question has been answered by a statistical bureau. It is estimated that the ideal mother "who has six children and has been happily married for 20 years" has:

- Delivered and received 72,000 kisses;
- Darned 56,000 pairs of stockings and socks; and
- Made the family beds 29,000 times.

£80,000

RANSOM REFUSED

Force May Be Used to Release Britons

LONDON.

Urgent representations are being made to the Foreign Office concerning the fate of the three British officers—Capt. G. Johnson, Mr. W. E. Hargreave, and Mr. A. D. Biss, who were kidnapped by pirates from their ship off Newchang, in Manchurian waters, and who have since been held to ransom in a Chinese junk for three months. A ransom of 1,000,000 Mexican dollars, about £80,000, is demanded by the pirates.

Punitive Messages.

The British Government attitude appears to be that the possibility for protecting the sea must be left to the Japanese and Manchurian authorities, they alone being able to exercise pressure on the spot.

It is understood that the Japanese authorities have informed the local authorities that the only course which should be adopted is to take punitive measures against the bandits.

Payment of any ransom is rejected as likely to encourage the pirates to further outrages in the future.

Moscow Watches.

Germany's recalcitrant attitude to the League in the matter of rearmament has, it is thought, been in large measure due to the example of Japan.

Moscow is watching the unofficial conversations in Berlin with concern.

The Japanese mission is—significantly—being treated with unusual warmth by leading members of the German Government. The Nazi Press is devoting long and flattering articles to the visitors.

Germans Buy £300,000

Planes.

Luft Hansa, the big German airline operating company, is to spend more than £300,000 next month in buying new high-speed aeroplanes to make its fleet the most modern and efficient in Europe.

Only six months ago, according to the annual report of the company, a similar sum was spent in re-equipping part of the service with modern aircraft. Luft Hansa has now a fleet of 170 aeroplanes ranging from huge multi-seater craft to small, high-speed mail carriers.

The new machines that have been ordered will give Germany one of the biggest and fastest commercial air fleets in the world.

Germany is not allowed to operate or build military aircraft, but the new fleet will provide her with a number of potential bombing aircraft with performance and speeds in excess of some of the new British military machines.

At least a dozen new three-engined transport machines are being built for the company now. Each of these machines is capable of at least 170 miles an hour top speed, and in commercial use carries freight and 15 passengers. The machines have a "comfortable" cruising speed of more than 150 miles an hour.

"Sea Farer" Wrecked at Bridgeport

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AFTER 3,000 MILES FLIGHT

Mollison's Confused By Aerodrome Lights

[British Official Wireless] RUGBY, July 24.

Widespread sympathy is expressed for Mr. James Mollison and his wife, Amy, who after flying 3,000 miles across the Atlantic from Pendine Sands, Wales, in their aeroplane the "Sea Farer" crashed on landing at Bridgeport, Connecticut where both were taken to hospital suffering from superficial cuts and bruises.

Mollison was within half an hour of New York where every preparation had been made for a reception when being uncertain of his position decided to land at Bridgeport. Confused by the lights the exhausted airman slightly oversteer the aerodrome and ran into marshy ground where the "Sea Farer" overturned and was wrecked.

Lord Londonderry, the Air Minister, telegraphed "Much regret to hear of unfortunate accident to yourself and Mrs. Mollison and of the damage to your machine when you had already accomplished so much." Congratulations on the great East to West flight and sympathetic messages to the disappointed pair have been received by the Mollisons from many quarters.

KANDY FAREWELL.

Kandy, July 24.

Mr. W. P. Goonewardene, Head Jailor of Bogambara Prison, Kandy, was entertained at a farewell function on Sunday last on the eve of his departure from Kandy. Mr. Goonewardene has retired from Government service.

FOR WORK AT TILBURY.

More British Boys At

Bata Factory

PRAGUE

Seven more British boys have arrived at the Bata Young Men's college at Zilin for a three months' training in the boot trade. When proficient, they will be drafted to the Bata factory which is to be opened shortly at Tilbury.

They are enjoying their new experience and are already being coached in the Czech language by the 15 British boys who are already at Zilin.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ASHRAM

MR. GANDHI EXPLAINS HIS REASONS

[Associated Press]

BOMBAY, July 25.

Explaining the reasons of the disbandment of the Ashram Mr. Gandhi said that hundreds of thousands who participated in the struggle lost their all. Having heard the brave sufferings of the villagers he felt that some drastic action was necessary. "On my part what was it I could sacrifice? I have nothing on this earth which I can call my own, but have something which is more precious than might be considered to be mine and among these precious things the Ashram, perhaps, is the most precious and I felt on the eve of embarking upon what is to me a fresh and sacred mission in life, I should invite the fellow workers of the Ashram to join me and give up for the time being the activities in which they are engaged all these precious years."

FUTURE OF MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

NECESSITY FOR SETTLING FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS FIRST

(British Official Wireless)

RUGBY, July 24.

The future of the League of Nations' Monetary and Economic Conference will be fully considered by the Conference Bureau to-morrow.

The Bureau will have before it the reports of its two main commissions which in turn are based on reports of their many sub-Committees.

The Economic Commission has already completed its report, and this afternoon the Monetary and Financial Commission examined the draft report of its rapporteur, M. Bonnet, in plenary session.

It stated that the exchange of views revealed the interdependence of the majority of problems involved and the necessity for settling first certain fundamental questions.

It was agreed that after an exchange of views that solutions were for the moment impossible, and that in the circumstances it was better to postpone the discussion.

The sub-Commissions, accordingly, decided to concentrate on the points likely to lead to immediate results and modified their programme.

The Resolutions

The first sub-Commission dealing with immediate measures adopted a resolution relating to indebtedness. The discussion of other subjects only proceeded far enough to outline the main problems.

The second sub-Commission on permanent measures has

adopted five resolutions already reported dealing:

- (1) With the adoption of gold as the international monetary standard;
- (2) The creation of Central Banks;
- (3) The need for co-operation between such banks;
- (4) Their adaptation in certain agricultural countries to their special economic conditions; and
- (5) Dealing with silver.

Referring to the communication received regarding the general principles of monetary policy and central banks the report notes that the United States' delegation considered a discussion of this question premature, but the Federal Reserve Bank would gladly confer at opportune times with other central banks on questions of this character to the extent that they were compatible with national policies.

The sub-Commission was unable to complete its report during the present session regarding the Gold Exchange Standard and other methods of economizing gold, and the report suggests that the Bank for International Settlements should examine the problem of the Gold Exchange Standard as soon as possible.

Regarding questions reserved for further study the rapporteur believes a way will soon be found to reconcile views which, differing as regards means were identical as regards ultimate aim.

POST OFFICE PREPARING FOR TRADE REVIVAL

BOMBING FOR POLICE PURPOSES

NY Times 23 VIII 33

Nazis Aspire to Repulse African and Asian 'Peril'

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. 6

DANZIG, Aug. 22.—“The yellow peril” and “the rising tide of color” were invoked today by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Chancellor Hitler’s “private Foreign Minister,” to explain the ultimate aims and purposes of National Socialism.

In a speech before the German Labor Front he extolled the “new type of heroic German man,” saying, “This new man will be a fighter.”

“The veneration of the heroic will penetrate everything,” he said. “It will seize poetry and set a new task for science. We shall destroy the fiction of the freedom of science, which dominated the last century.

“Thus we shall become harder in order to fulfill our mission, namely, to be the pioneers in the battle of the white man against advancing Africa and attacking Asia. Thus we shall lay the foundation for the next thousand years. That is the mission of the new Germany.”

"ENEMIES OF GERMANY"

Internment Camp to Hold 5,000 Communists

Berlin, March 21.

It is announced that the first internment camp to hold 5,000 Communists and other "enemies of the German people" will be opened this week-end near Dachau. The Prussian Government has also decided that Jewish judges should be removed from the Berlin law courts on April 1. It is expected that later it will be applied to the whole of Prussia.—
Reu'er.



A HUNDRED AND THIRTY COUPLES MARCH TO THE ALTAR SIMULTANEOUSLY: A PROCESSION OF YOUNG GERMANS, All Members of the Christian Missionary Organization, on Their Way to



THE YOUNGEST OF THE NAZIS: 100,000 CHILDREN.

An Expedition Starts
in Search of a
Diamond Field in
the Depths of
the Brazilian
Jungle



THE QUEST FOR A SOUTH AMERICAN KIMBERLEY:
THE LAVARRE EXPEDITION,
With Its Carib Guides and Native Black Boatmen, Assembled on the Brink
of the Kaieteur Falls.



JEW IN GERMANY TRAIN THE JOBLESS

They Also Push Other Forms
of Relief and Seek to Speed
Emigration of Oppressed.

JUDAISM IS RESURGENT

Some Groups Criticize Their
Own People for Having Had
Mere Wealth as Ideal.

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The Jews of Germany, having rallied from the first attacks of the National Socialists, are beginning to mobilize all their spiritual and material powers for a new struggle for survival.

Neither complaint nor ineffectual gestures of revolt are to be found among the Jews still in Germany, but a great deal of practical work. They are organizing and providing relief, in training young and old for new vocations to replace those from which the Jews are debarred and in directing a new migration, which already has taken some 50,000 Jews from Germany and is expected to take 200,000 more in the next decade.

Perhaps the most profound result of Nazi persecution of the Jews in the name of racial purification is the return to Judaism on the part of masses of the Jews. Most German Jews were approaching assimilation, but are now thrown upon their own spiritual resources and are taking a new pride in Judaism.

Reds Jibe at Move.

This racial resurgence is most pronounced among convinced Zionists, and "unracial" Communists already jibe at it as "Jewish Hitlerism," but it has also taken hold of those who have always proclaimed themselves "German citizens of Jewish faith" and in the common distress the differences that divided German Jewry have been buried.

These intellectuals who are unable to return to a purely biological basis constitute the growing number of Jewish suicides.

The only exception to the new unity is the tiny faction led by Max Naumann, Jewish German Nationalist, who still advocates complete amalgamation of the Jews with the Germans, but whom the Nazis jeer as a "pathological case."

The new racial consciousness has become a sort of protective armor for the German Jews, enabling them to preserve their self-respect in the face of frequent Nazi assaults on their dignity. And the new racial platform on which they have taken their stand has also enabled them to view disaster with a grim philosophy drawn from history, and to analyze its causes and draw lessons for the future.

Sympathy With General Aim.

The German Jews realize they are the first victims of the Nazi "war of revenge" against the Versailles Treaty. They also realize, as one rabbi put it, that under present conditions only two kinds of government are possible in Central Europe—a military dictatorship like Poland's or a Fascist form.

They therefore have no quarrel with Hitlerism as such. Many Jewish leaders have told this correspondent that Jews would be the best of Nazis and do their utmost to help Chancellor Hitler realize his program of national unity if they were permitted to do so on a basis of equality.

At the same time many Jewish leaders, with introspective frankness, admit many mistakes have been made in the past—that the Jewish social structure in Germany had become topheavy, with the centre of gravity resting in intellectual and commercial pursuits.

The Zionists go further and deduce from the collapse of the emancipation movement in Germany that the development of the Jews both within themselves and as an

Reich Clearing Beggars From Streets as Shirkers

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Nation-wide action to clear city streets of beggars was begun today by the police, acting in concert with Hitler militiamen.

This emulation of Mussolini was officially explained on the ground that "according to the will of the leader, nobody in Germany shall suffer hunger or cold in the coming Winter"—whence, it is added, there is not now any justification for begging on public thoroughfares.

"Those really in want will be cared for by the National Socialist welfare organizations," says an official manifesto. "But Germany is too poor to support professional beggars, labor shirkers, drunkards and cheats. We need our money to help decent, healthy folk."

element of the "host nation" has been wrong. Zionist booklets express this view with almost cruel incisiveness, as is shown in the following quotation:

"The proud structure has collapsed. Nothing similar to German Jewry has existed in the entire history of the Jews. It cannot even be compared with the 'golden' epoch of Spain.

"Fourteen centuries this German Jewry lasted. Deep roots were sunk in the German soil. The doctrine of bourgeois emancipation and cultural and spiritual assimilation found the best and purest champions in Germany. Here it won its greatest and most complete victory.

"No higher ascendancy was imaginable, nor any deeper or more sincere relation with an adopted fatherland, which was also sealed with blood. Yet overnight the proud structure collapsed in ruins and the German Jews become the most defenseless among the defenseless Jews of the world."

The reasons, as seen from the Zionist viewpoint, are outlined as follows:

"We Jews, through the development of our history and through the compulsion of nations have been forced into trade and the professions. We have become merchants, intellectuals, traders and office employees. Estrangement from manual labor and from nature, lasting through generations, has made us uncertain and vacillating. Estrangement from their own people has given the Jews no assimilation but has brought them to discord and instability.

Motives Criticized.

"Their work became merely a means of livelihood. Their aim was merely to 'get ahead.' 'Distinction' obtained by virtue of material wealth appeared to be their highest personal ideal. On the restless and exhausting road to success and distinction the Jew lost every healthy and immediate relation to work. The late bourgeois epoch was a source of degeneration and hopelessness. Temporary material welfare merely disguised the real human facts."

Not all German Jews share this extreme view, but all agree that aside from ideological differences they must work together and take advantage of any and all practical means available to save the race from destruction.

In doing so they do not ask the Nazis for any favors, but depend on their own ability and resources. They demand only two things—namely, equality in respect to their dignity and protection against Nazi rowdyism. As one Jewish leader said:

"From a régime that prohibits vivisection we ask treatment at least as good as that accorded to animals."

Woolworth Aids Reich Jobless.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The German Community Chest, the latest Nazi device for combating cold and hunger this Winter, is receiving daily additions, among the latest subscribers being the Berlin establishment of the Woolworth Company, with 25,000 marks [currently about \$8,875] in cash and a pledge to furnish 21,000 hot meals between November and January.

What Hitler Rule Means to Europe

“**W**HETHER OR NOT HITLER turns out to be a clown or a faker, those by his side now, and those who may replace him later, are not figures to be joked with.”

With this grim thought the semi-official Paris *Temps* greets the accession of “handsome Adolf” Hitler to the Chancellorship in Germany. The event, it adds, is “of greater importance than any event since the fall of the Hohenzollerns.”

In England the Laborite *Daily Herald* declares solemnly that “with Hitler’s appointment the way is prepared for the return of the ex-Kaiser.” But in sharp contrast the London *Daily Mail* remarks “it looks as if Germany has a stable Government at last.”

Hitler’s first official act on February 1 was to dissolve the Reichstag, under authority of a decree signed by President Paul von Hindenburg, and to set a new general election for March 5.

Thus in the seats of the mighty now flourishes the forty-four-year-old Austrian-born agitator of dark and flaming eyes. Of medium height, rather slender, with black hair, and a pale, sallow complexion, the press remind us again, he wears a toothbrush mustache, lets his hair fall over one brow, and affects a uniform on most occasions. He is “a natural orator who knows how to move the inarticulate mass and play upon popular resentments.”

“**T**HE legacy which we take over is a fearful one,” Hitler said on February 1 in his radio

manifesto, signed by every member of his Cabinet and appealing to the German nation for support in the balloting on March 5 for a new Reichstag. “The task which we are called upon to solve is the most difficult ever put before German statesmen within the memory of man.” But the confidence of himself and of his Cabinet is “boundless,” for “we believe in our people and its imperishable worth.” As quoted in the press, he went on:

“The National President, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, has summoned us with the command to bring to the nation the possibility of reconstruction by our unanimity. We appeal, therefore, to the German people to sign with us this deed of reconciliation.

“The government of national resurrection wants to work, and it will work. It has not brought low the German nation in fourteen years, but it will lead it upward again. It is determined in four years to make good the wrongs of fourteen years.

“But it can not submit the work of reconstruction to the approval of those who are to blame for the crash. The parties of Marxism and its abettors have had fourteen years in which to show their ability. The result is a field of ruins. Now, German people, give us a period of four years, and then judge us and give us your verdict. . . .

“As regards foreign policy, the national government sees its highest mission in the maintenance of the vital rights and therewith restoration of the liberty of our people. While it is deter-

mined to put an end to the chaotic conditions in Germany, it will help to add a state of equal worth and, of course, equal rights to the community of nations. It is thereby filled with a sense of the greatness of its duty to stand up with this free and equal people for the preservation and strengthening of peace which the world needs to-day more than ever before. May the good-will of others aid us, in order that our most sincere wish for the welfare of Europe and, indeed, the world, be brought to fulfillment.

“Great as is our love for our Army as the bearer of our arms and the symbol of our great past, yet we would be happy if the world, through limitation of armaments, would render increase of our own weapons nevermore necessary.”



International copyright

“The Legacy Is a Fearful One”

Says Chancellor Adolf Hitler, on assuming office, but the confidence of himself and of his Cabinet is “boundless” for “we believe in our people and its imperishable worth.”

WHAT happened in Berlin on that night of portent, January 30, when a public celebration of a change of Chancellors was held for the first time in the history of the Republic, is dramatically portrayed in a Berlin copyrighted cable to the New York *Sun*, in which we read:

“At a lighted window in Bismarck’s old room in the German chancellery, looking out on the Wilhelmstrasse, an old man, 220 pounds in weight, white-haired, and monumental, stood for four hours while between 30,000 and 40,000 yellow-clad members of the Nazi storm battalions and 2,000 Steel Helmet adherents, and a great number of common citizens filed by with torches in their hands.

“Nearly all the marchers saluted the old man, who sometimes raised his hand or nodded in answer, occasionally wincing as a pitiless search-light fell full upon his serious face.

“Once more Paul von Hindenburg, directing genius of the German armies in the World War, and now President of the Republic, was accepting the homage of his people at the cost of his slumber.

“Meanwhile, a hundred yards farther on the south wing of the building, against the background of a lighted room with pale blue walls, was a second figure—that of the new Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, leader of the victorious National Socialists.

“Drest in a frock coat and silhouetted against the light, he raised his hand a thousand times in the ancient Roman greeting which he has taken for his party salute.

“Below, the streets were thronged with people cheering. Thus the man, who in the last fifteen years has never held a real job, and who a year ago was virtually without a country, was welcomed to the seat of Bismarck.”

How gravely affected the French and British are by Hitler’s rise to power appears in additional cabled editorials to those cited above received from the European press by THE LITERARY DIGEST. Dictatorship in Germany looms on the view of the Paris *Figaro*, which declares:

“The Weimar Constitution and parliamentarism has received a mortal blow. Participation of the Catholic party being withheld, handsome Adolf will undoubtedly make a play for dictatorial power, representing the gravest danger for France.”

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A GOOD Technocrat, no doubt, would vote the machine ticket.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader*.

AS for framing a giant Federal relief bill for farmers, it must be done without framing the rest of the population.—*Washington Post*.

IF Japan wants to fight us, it will have to agree to hold the war in some country where the names are easier to pronounce.—*San Diego Union*.

A MAN recently crossed Broadway, New York, by walking a rope stretched from the top of one tall building to another—the coward.—*Thomaston Times*.

A CAREFUL reading of the public prints reveals this great truth: An eminent investment banker is a man who can tell you whether to give the money to Insull or to Kreuger.—*The New Yorker*.

LOOKS as tho the Filipinos will gain a free hand but lose a free market.—*Weston Leader*.

THAT farm aid Congress has been handing the farmer seems to be in the lemon-aid class.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.

WE, the sovereign people, are getting a taste of what's happened to sovereigns elsewhere.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE Lame-Duck Amendment, you know, will shorten the interval between the time we pick the President and the time we pick on him.—*Boston Herald*.

MAYBE Europe is right; maybe Uncle Sam should change his name to Uncle Shylock. Our recollection is that Shylock got smart-talked out of money the borrower was desperately glad to get when he borrowed it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

WAR-DEBT money seems to have an even harder time than airplanes in making the east-to-west Atlantic crossing.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

THE idea seems to prevail in Congress that the best place to balance the budget is on the back of the taxpayer's neck.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

IT seems that we must have a special session in the middle of April. However, G. Bernard Shaw will be along about that time, so we will not notice it so much.—*The New Yorker*.

DOCTORS have discovered a man in New York who feels no pain when jabbed with needles, pins, or other sharp instruments. Ah! The ideal taxpayer.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phoenix)*.

SIMON LAKES's new baby submarine can crawl around backward, forward, and sidewise on the bottom. Well, now, that surely sounds like business, doesn't it?—*Boston Herald*.

EUROPEAN nations again are referring to Uncle Sam as Uncle Shylock. And the next time they want to borrow money over here Uncle Sam will be shy enough to lock the treasury.—*Atlanta Journal*.

NEW YORK STATE is preparing for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, say dispatches. You can't fool New Yorkers. They knew we had that Eighteenth Amendment all the time!—*Superior (Wis.) Telegram*.

HAVE the scientists investigating the capers cut by the Colorado mountain which is apparently endeavoring to leave for parts unknown thought to inquire if it has heard that Gutzon Borglum is headed out that way?—*Macon Telegraph*.

PROPOSALS for inflation are usually made at times when things are pretty well blown up.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

RECENTLY we read that Gandhi is a lawyer. He certainly looks as if a good suit would help him quite a bit.—*New Orleans States*.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT says we think too much of our bank-rolls. Well, there's no harm in reminiscing once in a while.—*Mobile Register*.

SOMETIMES we find ourselves longing for the good old days when our Congressmen viewed with alarm instead of alarming with views.—*Atlanta Journal*.

OPPONENTS of Soviet recognition now can point to another irreconcilable difference in customs of Russia and the United States. They've just shot six grafters over there.—*Schenectady Union-Star*.

FOOLISH Americans! They vote long-term bonds and then advocate birth control.—*Atlanta Journal*.

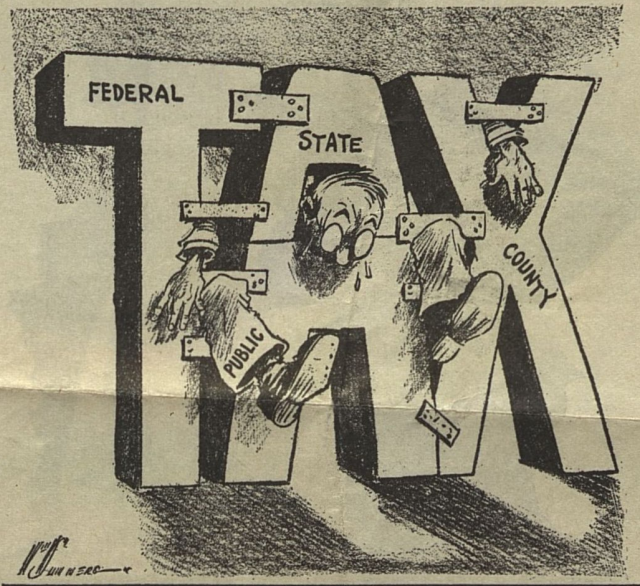
ITS advocates say Technocracy would do away with money. Three years too late.—*Toledo Blade*.

WHAT the average citizen seems to want from Congress about now is more slash and less slush.—*Boston Herald*.

MAYBE the Government would be better off if it gave back the income taxes and hung on to the refunds.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

THE action of the House, Tuesday night, in voting to give peanuts the benefit of the price-fixing plan is one more evidence that blood is thicker than water.—*Macon Telegraph*.

—Summers in the Cleveland "News."



TROUBLE with our check-and-balance system is that there have been too many checks, leaving too little balance.—*The Penn State Collegian*.

ANOTHER endurance contest we don't care at all for is the one prosperity is making staying around that corner.—*Atlanta Journal*.

ABOUT the only chance of anything new in the depression is that if it keeps on next summer we can blame Mr. Roosevelt for it instead of Mr. Hoover.—*Chicago Tribune*.

IN China, an odd item relates, a man shakes hands with himself when he meets a creditor. Over here, of course, a man shakes hands with himself when he doesn't.—*Boston Herald*.

AFTER having evolved a scheme to revolutionize the North American continent, it's funny that the Technocrats couldn't seem to control Columbia University.—*San Diego Union*.

"To drop the cosmical constant would knock the bottom out of space."—Sir Arthur Eddington. Aw, well, let it drop—and put space on a par with everything else.—*Thomaston Times*.

THESE are busy days for the Democratic leaders. The moment they got the tax problem nicely unsettled, they had to rush off and reach a disagreement on repeal, farm relief, and branch banking.—*The New Yorker*.

A SCIENTIST has just discovered that plants grow better if the day is prolonged with artificial light. Further investigations prove that the plant which profits most from this treatment is the electric-light plant.—*Punch (London)*.

THE girl at Lynn, Massachusetts, who announces that she will marry any man who will support her parents and her ten brothers and sisters must be sort of mixed up. What she wants to marry is the Rockefeller Foundation.—*Macon Telegraph*.

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Monday, October 2, 1933

NEW MARRIAGE LAWS FOR GERMANY

Wedlock Within the "Blood Community"

MINISTER'S PROPOSALS

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

A proposal that future marriages between Germans and non-Aryans should be declared invalid whilst intimate relations between a German man or woman and a member of a non-Aryan race be made a punishable offence for both parties, is made by the Prussian Minister of Justice in a memorandum on the necessity of revising the German Penal Code on Nazi lines.

The Minister bases his proposals on the ground that henceforth no negro or any other coloured person can be absorbed into the "German blood" community. He declares that Jews are not a separate race but a great racial mixture which through centuries of inter-marrying, has become a blood community of its own.

The Minister demands punishment for "violation of racial honour" as, for example, punishment for a German woman dancing in public with a negro or a coloured person.—Reuter.

VIRTUAL MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY

Death Penalty for Arson: Private Rights Abrogated

"RED" CONSPIRACY AGAINST NAZI REGIME

CIVIL WAR PLOT UNEARTHED

Berlin, March 1.

Absolute dictatorship, backed by what is virtually martial law, prevails in Germany under a new decree just signed by President von Hindenburg.

The new decree, which was enforced immediately, rescinds all articles of the Weimar Constitution—which guaranteed personal liberty, right of free expression of opinion, freedom of the Press, right of holding meetings and forming associations, and privacy in letters, telegrams and telephone calls—and empowers the Central Government to take over the administration of any State neglecting to take necessary measures to restore order.



President von Hindenburg

The decree prescribes the death penalty for attempts on the life of the President or members of the Government, for severe cases of breach of peace and for crimes such as high treason, arson, poisoning and damaging of railways.

The decree also rescinds the article of the constitution which guaranteed security against house searching, confiscations and investigations in connection with private property, and lays down that the authorities in all States are bound to obey the instructions of the Central Government and see that its orders are carried out.

It provides for long terms of imprisonment or penal servitude for minor offences against public order or the State.

Berlin, March 1.

About 130 prominent Communists are now in "protective custody" as well as a number of other persons who are not members of the Communist party. The Prussian authorities assert that there is no doubt that a vast Communist conspiracy to overthrow forcibly the present regime has been unearthed and that severest measures of repression are essential.

It is declared that among the documents discovered are forged orders to police officers and Nazi "storm troops" giving instructions for poisoning of food and water, for sending women and children to the front of "terror" groups when disorders broke out, for setting fire to Government buildings, museums, castles and factories, and for starting a regular civil war.

"PROVOCATEURS"

It is officially stated that it has been established that Communist agent provocateurs dressed themselves in uniforms of the police and Nazi "storm troops" and that the real leader of this terrorist organization is the Communist Reichstag Deputy, Herr Muenzenberg, who has fled and for whom the police are searching.

The police, heavily armed, are patrolling, in motor cars, districts of Berlin where radical outrages are considered likely to occur. The whole of the Prussian police force has been ordered to "stand to" night and day till after the elections on Sunday.

The police have ordered all cafes, dance halls, cabarets and bars in Berlin to close at midnight instead of the usual time of 3 o'clock in the

morning. Many proprietors complain that the order will cause them very serious losses.

REICHSTAG FIRE

Experts who examined the burned out Reichstag unanimously agree that it is scarcely possible that one man alone started the fire. The police are convinced that the arrested Dutchman, Vander Luebbe, had helpers.

The Dutchman, however, strongly denies this. According to a Dutch Communist newspaper, Vander Luebbe was expelled from the Communist party two years ago as an agent provocateur.

An attendant of the Reichstag is alleged to have declared that he saw Vander Luebbe on Monday night talking to two Communist Deputies who left shortly afterwards. One of them, the Communist leader, Herr Torgler, has surrendered to the police and has been taken under "protective custody."—Reuter.

ROTHERHAM BY-ELECTION

Labour Regain Seat

London, March 1.

The Rotherham by-election, caused by the resignation, due to ill health, of Mr. George Herbert, resulted as follows:

Mr. W. Dobbie (Lab.) 28,767.
Mr. Drummond Wolff (Con.) 12,893.

—Reuter.

The result in the last general election, when Conservatives won this seat from Labour, was as follows:

Mr. George Herbert (Con.) 23,596.
Mr. F. W. Lidd (Lab.) 22,834.

SCIENCE IN REVIEW

Genocide Is the New Name for the Crime Fastened on the Nazi Leaders

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

Ten high officials and generals of the Hitler regime were hanged last week. They were not executed for mere murder or persecution but for crimes against humanity which are old but for which there was no name. That name cropped up during the Nuremberg trials.

On June 26, 1946, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe addressed these words to Constantin von Neurath, one of the Nazis on trial:

"Now, defendant, you know that in the indictment in this trial we are charging you and your fellow defendants, among many other things, with genocide."

Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General of Great Britain at Nuremberg, also used the term "genocide" several times in his summation. The concept appeared last November in Article III of the indictment. The court at that time charged the defendants with conducting "deliberate and systematic genocide—viz., the extermination of racial and national groups—against the civilian populations of certain occupied territories in order to destroy particular races and classes of people and national, racial or religious groups, particularly Jews, Poles, Gypsies and others." Genocide was also applied in different forms to the Czechs, the Yugoslavs, the Poles, the Belgians, the Dutch and the Norwegians. The techniques included sterilization, castration and the prevention of "undesirable" marriages.

Origin of the Word

Genocide is a word coined by Prof. Raphael Lemkin of Duke University, adviser on foreign affairs to the War Department, to designate the criminal purpose of the Hitler regime. "Mass murder" is inadequate, because no motive is implied. "Denationalization" is no better because it does not cover racial extermination and because it means to most of us loss of citizenship or country. Populations have been "germanized," "italianized" and "magyarized," but only in the sense that a conqueror has imposed his will on another people without actually destroying them. Besides Germany made no attempt to "germanize" Jews and Poles. A new word was needed to define the particular crimes of which the leading Nazis were found guilty.

Professor Lemkin hit on "genocide" by drawing on his knowledge of languages and biology. There was the Greek word "genes" and the Latin "gens," meaning "race" or "clan." And there was the Latin suffix "cide," which means killing, as we see in "suicide," "patricide," "homicide." On its face "genocide" means the crime of destroying national, racial, cultural or religious groups.

Attempts at the wholesale extermination of a population and the transmutation of its culture had been made before and after Rome reduced Carthage to ruins. The wars waged by the Crusaders and Mohammedans of old were largely wars of extermination. The Turks in their time did their best to destroy the Armenians. It was to identify such crimes that Professor Lemkin coined the word genocide. That the language needed the term Winston Churchill realized. In his broadcast address of August, 1941, he said that "we are in the presence of a crime without a name."

Cultural Debt of Nations

In arriving at the word genocide Professor Lemkin was impressed by the cultural debt that every nation owes to other nations. "If the peoples doomed by Germany, such as the Jews, had not been permitted to create the Bible, or to give birth to a Spinoza or an Einstein," he said, "and if the Poles had not had the opportunity to give to the world a Copernicus, a Chopin, a Curie, or the Czechs a Huss, or a Dvorak, or the Greeks a Plato and a Socrates, or the Russians a Tolstoy and a Shostakovich," every nation would have been the loser.

Since genocide is an international crime it must be dealt with by interna-

tional law. For centuries piracy has been an international crime. More recently trade in narcotics, counterfeiting and the traffic in slaves have been placed in the same category. All these crimes may be punished by any country.

In Professor Lemkin's formulation genocide is the result of a conspiracy. It should be punishable not only by an international court but by the courts of any country to which a defendant may have escaped. Like a pirate or a counterfeiter he would not be treated by such a country as a political refugee, so that he would not be immune to extradition if a demand for his apprehension were made by an international court. States, too, may be convicted of genocide, if Professor Lemkin has his way. He thinks that a prohibition of genocide should be included in treaties of peace soon to be signed.

KR Experiments

Some Good Results by Russians in Cancer Treatment

From a paper which Professor G. Roskin (University of Moscow) wrote for Cancer Research, we learn more about the KR treatment of cancer. "K" stands for Nina Kluyeva, Roskin's wife, and "R" for Roskin.

Familiar with the fact that cancer sometimes disappears when patients suffer from typhoid, erysipelas and some other infectious diseases, Roskin decided to experiment with a trypanosome which produces the disease called schizotrypanosomiasis. Later he and his wife worked together.

Mice were infected with trypanosoma cruzi, which was first discovered in Brazil at the Cruz Institute. The cancers were transplants. "At first a decrease in the development of the infection, as well as that of the tumor occurred, in comparison with controls," writes Roskin. The mice died of the infection, but the tumor had regressed or disappeared.

Relapsing Fever

Another group of mice was infected with relapsing fever to determine whether or not the effect of trypanosoma cruzi was specific or whether it was just another non-specific treatment. Relapsing fever had no effect on the development of grafted tumors.

In a third experiment guinea pigs were inoculated with hypernephroma (a tumor of the adrenals which lie just above the kidneys) and then infected with another trypanosome which is called equiperdum. This trypanosome infection did not reduce the percentage of tumors, says Roskin. So it is plain that not all trypanosomes or even all disease germs affect cancer. Similar conclusions were reached in this country by Dr. Helen Coley Nauts and her husband. Just as all molds do not produce penicillin, so all infectious diseases do not check the growth of tumors.

The effect of trypanosoma cruzi inoculations seems to have been remarkable. Roskin says that the tumors "appeared to melt away." But extracts of trypanosoma cruzi did no good.

Roskin also made from cancer cells an endotoxin, which is a poison elaborated by an infectious micro-organism such as trypanosoma cruzi. The toxin proved to be effective. Dr. Bonhard of Roskin's laboratory treated three patients who had incurable cancer of the pharynx with this toxin. In one case, that of a 42-year-old man, the tumor was greatly reduced. But what happened to him, beyond the fact that he was observed for about two years, is not stated. Nor is anything said about the other two cases.

Good results, presumably in animals, were also obtained with diphtheria and tetanus (lockjaw) toxins. Roskin admits that much more work will have to be done before the value of bacterial toxins can be appraised.

New Explosive Atom Discovered

It used to be supposed that there are only ninety-two elements. These have been listed in the "periodic table." At the top stands the lightest of all, hydrogen; at the bottom stands uranium, the heaviest. The elements are arranged in the order of their weights. Uranium, the ninety-second, is 238 times as heavy as hydrogen. That is why physicists speak of uranium 238.

Years ago it was discovered that the elements are not all of one kind. There are at least three kinds of hydrogen, for example, two of chlorine and three of carbon. A chemist cannot distinguish one form of hydrogen, chlorine or carbon from another, but a physicist can by weighing their atoms. So we have "isotopes," which means "same place," the place being that which the element occupies in the periodic table.

Uranium has several isotopes, and all occupy the ninety-second place in the table. The most common is the 238 variety, which weighs 238 times as much as hydrogen. But the ore of this common 238 also contains other uranums. One of these, designated as 235 because it weighs 235 times as much as hydrogen, will explode when enough of it is assembled in a mass that lies somewhere between 2.2 and 220 pounds.

Plutonium Isotopes

Another bomb material is plutonium, which is not found in nature and which is produced when uranium 238 is struck by fast neutrons. When an atom of uranium 238 is thus struck it absorbs a neutron, whereupon neptunium is formed. Neptunium breaks down spontaneously into plutonium, with which the bomb that destroyed Nagasaki was loaded.

Last week the news came from Berkeley, Calif., that Prof. Glenn T.

Seaborg had discovered an isotope of neptunium, which is 237 times heavier than hydrogen. This neptunium 237 is produced during the so-called chain-reaction, that is when neutrons fly out of one atom to board another and release more.

This is not the end of the story. Professor Seaborg also announced that he had discovered three other types of neptunium—234, 235 and 236, and a new form of plutonium which has been designated 241.

Professor Seaborg's name is associated with the discovery of americium, which is element 95 in the table, and curium, which is element 96. Americium, he reported, has a half life of 500 years, which means that in the year 2446 half of it only would remain, the rest being transmuted into neptunium 237. Curium, on the other hand, has a half life of only five months.

Uses in Medicine

To what uses these newly discovered radioactive isotopes can be put is not known as yet. Possibly they will enable physicians to treat certain diseases, such as cancer, and probably they can be used as "tracers" to find out more about physiological processes. But the properties of the new isotopes will have to be remarkable to justify the high cost of separating them in fairly pure form. Nobody knows exactly what it costs per pound to obtain pure uranium 235 and pure plutonium at Oak Ridge and Hanford. Even pure metallic uranium 238, which at Hanford and Oak Ridge is cost thousands of dollars a pound. Probably the new isotopes of neptunium and plutonium can be made only in such enormous plants as those of Oak Ridge and Hanford.

THE LURE OF COMMUNISM

Object-Lesson for India in Germany

REALITIES OF RED MENACE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

There has been published by the General League of German Anti-Communist Associations a remarkable book by Adolf Ehrt "Communism in Germany", which, apart entirely from its purpose of being an explanation of the stern methods employed by the National Socialist Party under Hitler against the Communist Party, throws a flood of light on the ruthlessness of Communism. The book deserves wide publicity in India by reason of the fact that, in spite of some inherent peculiarities of the Hindu and Muslim social systems, which act as a check to Communistic thought, Communism still seems to allure, perhaps, as much by its heterodoxy as by its novelty, the inexperienced youth of the country. Twelve years ago, when Borodin was engaged in Bolshevising China, the book sellers in Calcutta were displaying more books on Communism to attract custom than on any other subject, their explanation being that students from the colleges near by were voraciously devouring Bolshevik literature. While the terrorist movement in Bengal is not directly traceable to Communism, as it has emerged after the revolution in Russia, in view of its recent manifestations, it appears to have derived much of its inspiration from the doctrines of Communism. The emergence, particularly, of women in Bengal as terrorists strengthens this conclusion, and is a more serious portent of evil than any other manifestation of terrorism. It shows that like Communism, terrorism in Bengal is proceeding towards its objective by first disintegrating the social order. In other directions, also, adherents of terrorism show the same symptoms of moral disintegration as do followers of Communism. Their faith in "armed rising" as "the highest form of political struggle" is the essence of Communism.

MORAL DISINTEGRATION

They, in common with dilettante Indian Communists, who succumb to the lure of novelty in Communistic theories, however, will find in Adolf Ehrt's "Communism in Germany," documentary evidence of undeniable character of the moral and social havoc wrought by Communism. It begins with the loosening of the moral fibre of the novice. "One must be ready to make any sacrifice, and even if necessary to adopt all possible tricks, dodges and illegal methods for concealing the truth..." says the High Priest of Communism, Lenin, and this with the real object solely of placing all power in the hands of a few—a clique of tyrants, worse than any that surrounded any Tsars recorded by history. For whom this great sacrifice is to be made no one may ever know. According to orders issued by "the central fighting managing committee in the Ruhr district" in February this year, "every member must observe the principle that everyone, even he himself, does not require to know more of the organisation of the conspiracy than is actually necessary for his own work."

PROLETARIAT TOOLS

The revolution which Communism professes to bring about in the interests of the proletariat is, therefore, only a revolution with the object not of benefiting the masses, but of investing the leaders of the movement behind the veil with power. The proletariat are to play the part of tools in the hands of these hidden leaders in the revolution. In Germany, the documents appertaining to Communist activities secured by the Hitler organisation clearly prove this. They cover a period from 1918 to 1933 and relate to the methods employed by these hidden leaders of Communism to initiate "the greatest civil war in the history of the world." The author of "Communism in Germany" takes the date of the establishment of the Spartakus League, December 14, 1918, when the notorious Rosa Luxemburg issued her proclamation in the "Rote Fahne" as the beginning of the Communist conspiracy in his country,

and, with reason, because a month later, in January, 1919, "the Spartakus League raised the banner of an armed rising in Berlin," with sanguinary street fighting, which took days to suppress. This opened a chapter of serious disturbances. "A Soviet Republic was proclaimed in Bremen," followed by Soviet Republics in Brunswick and Baden, another armed rising and a general strike in Berlin, and a Soviet Republic in Munich. In 1923, came the very serious armed rising in Hamburg with its heavy toll of lives. As a degeneration, it was the fact, perhaps, that "Russian Jews were again the leading persons concerned in the preparation of the rising" that led subsequently, ten years later, to Hitler's campaign against Jews. "The teachers and leaders of Communism" Herr Ehrt says, "in Germany also came direct from the school of the old Russian Jewish revolution."

Be that as it may, the masses in Germany derived no benefit whatsoever from these attempts of the Communists to produce a proletarian revolution. On the contrary, it is certain that they suffered much privation owing to the unsettled conditions created by the disturbances. In Communism, the masses, however, are expected to undergo privation so that they may secure power for their masters of the future by overthrowing the existing social order.

CULTURAL BOLSHEVISM

Where the experience of Germany holds a moral for India is in the part that what is called "Cultural Bolshevism" played in the attempt to place the tyrants of Communism in power over the masses. This propaganda of Communism was directed not towards the cultural advancement of the German masses, but "to disintegrate the moral power of resistance of the nation in books, pamphlets, periodicals, films, theatres and meetings, break up the social community and undermine and destroy the German character." The kernel of cultural Bolshevism was formed by the recklessly depraved movement against all religion and all morality. A significant discovery made in Germany has been that Communism is the haven of perverts; it attracted in Germany the lawless element. How the "proletarian revolution" of the Communists in Germany, which aimed primarily at the demoralisation of the entire nation, could benefit the masses only the leaders of Communism would be able to explain, but as the leaders of the movement in Germany were themselves pawns in the hands of other leaders behind the veil in Moscow, the sapping of the moral fibre of the German people was apparently not of much concern. That this was so is also shown by the fact that the Communist espionage in Germany, in one direction, was directly conducted in the interests of Russian Soviet industry. Evidence at the trial of Eric Steffen, Karl Dienstbach and Frederick Ochenschlager, charged with espionage in a large industrial concern in Ludwigshafen, showed that "many important secret processes and patents were betrayed to the Soviet Russian Espionage, whence they were passed on to Russia." Steffen, one of the accused, very aptly, called this espionage "economic assistance," of course, not to the German masses, in whose interests the "proletarian revolution," was to be staged, but to the masters of Communism in Russia.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE IN MULTAN

MULTAN, Dec. 15.

Multan municipal sweepers struck work to-day after serving notice of their decision on the Municipality. They have been joined by sweepers serving private houses.

It is stated that the strikers require surety that their wages will not be reduced. They also complain of the treatment meted out to them by the Health Officer, and claim increased wages from private employers.—A.P.

ВОЗМОЖЕН ЛИ СОЮЗ ГИТЛЕРА СО СТАЛИНЫМ?

17

ЧЕГО БОИТСЯ ЕВРОПА В ДАННОЕ ВРЕМЯ.

НЬЮ-ИОРК, 4 ноября. Американский корреспондент Никербокер приводит свои размышления по поводу возможности вооруженного столкновения Гитлера с Советской Россией в борьбу за обладание Украиной.

— Проникновение Гитлера за рамки расовых границ,—пишет Никербокер,— будет труднее, чем было присоединение Австрии и, даже, Судетии. Он надеется завоевать Украину и использовать ее, как богатейшую колонию для немецкой эксплуатации.

Возможность советско-германской войны предвидится всеми, тогда как растут и другие перспективы, тревожащие лидеров Европы, что Гитлер договорится со Сталиным и они будут действовать совместно.

Предвидят возможность того, что Гитлер, подчинив себя Румынии и получив выход к Черному

морю, вместо Одессы повернет к Хайффу, Багдаду, Тегерану, Кабулу и Киберу и так далее до самой Индии, более богатой области, чем Украина. Это не фантастический план и его боятся в Европу.

Франко-советский союз назначался именно для, чтобы помешать Германии в этом направлении. Забивался уничтожения чешско-советского союза и этим покончил и с франко-советским союзом?

Мюнхенский договор дал Гитлеру свести счеты с Советской Россией, при таком выгодном положении, о котором Гитлер и не мечтал.

Для Германии завоевание Украины было бы громадным преимуществом. Какая держава, или коалиция решилась бы выступить против Германии, мощь и техника которой совмещалась бы с природными богатствами России.

Гитлер осуществил мечту Бисмарка, объединив всех немцев воедино. Не осуществит ли он другую мечту Бисмарка о союзе с Россией?

Для СССР выгоды от такого союза были бы громадные. Гарантированный от нападения с запада, СССР мог бы обратить все внимание на восток и разбить все растущую мощь Японии, которая завоевав Китай, стала серьезной угрозой для СССР.

Европейские наблюдатели думают, что чистка Сталиным «старых большевиков» дает для Гитлера повод разсматривать СССР, как государство с режимом, похожим на наци.

Какъ Гитлеръ представляетъ себя будущее

ПРИЗНАНІЯ ГЕРМАНА РАУШНИНГА

Германъ Раушнингъ — бывший національ-соціалистъ и одинъ изъ ближайшихъ соратниковъ Гитлера. Послѣ прихода къ власти фюреръ именно ему поручилъ «данцигскій фронтъ», и Раушнингъ до 1934 года занималъ постъ предсѣдателя данцигскаго сената. Затѣмъ между нимъ и Гитлеромъ начались разногласія по основнымъ вопросамъ внѣшней политики; Раушнингъ покинулъ предсѣдательскій постъ, вышелъ изъ партіи и, въ концѣ концовъ, уѣхалъ изъ Германіи.

На-дняхъ газета «Депешъ де Тулузъ» напечатала любопытную статью Раушнинга, посвященную данцигскому вопросу. Бывшій сподвижникъ Гитлера доказываетъ, что Данцигъ по справедливости долженъ принадлежать Германіи, — но Германіи мирной, входящей въ семью европейскихъ народовъ. Гитлеровскій рейхъ воспользовался бы имъ исключительно, какъ военно-морской базой, опираясь на которую онъ могъ бы въ любой моментъ уничтожить Гдыню. Поэтому, по мнѣнію Раушнинга, данцигскій вопросъ слѣдуетъ разсматривать въ данный моментъ съ точки зрѣнія обще-европейскихъ интересовъ, а не подъ угломъ зрѣнія этнической справедливости.

Наиболѣе любопытнымъ мѣстомъ статьи Раушнинга являются, однако, не эти соображенія, а изложеніе сущности бесѣды, которую ему пришлось имѣть съ Гитлеромъ нѣсколько лѣтъ назадъ и въ которой фюреръ откровенно рассказалъ, какъ ему представляется будущее устройство Восточной Европы.

— Я находился тогда въ ближайшемъ окруженіи Гитлера, — повѣствуетъ Раушнингъ, — и имѣлъ съ нимъ личный контактъ. Однажды мнѣ довелось выслушать его соображенія насчетъ того, какъ Германія расширитъ свое «жизненное пространство» на востокѣ.

Полоса вассальныхъ государствъ

Оказывается, Гитлеръ не мечтаетъ о покореніи другихъ странъ, т. е. о включеніи ихъ въ составъ рейха:

— Онъ мечтаетъ о созданіи, къ востоку отъ Германіи, полосы вассальныхъ государствъ, связанныхъ съ рейхомъ экономическими, политическими и военными договорами. Во всѣхъ этихъ странахъ нѣмецкій элементъ долженъ постепенно занять командные посты и стать «элитой». Земля перейдетъ въ собственность нѣмцевъ, которые будутъ обрабатывать ее при помощи туземнаго населенія. Кромѣ того, обильный демографическій резервуаръ восточныхъ странъ дастъ Германіи рабочія руки для всѣхъ профессій, не требующихъ специальныхъ знаній; освободившійся, такимъ образомъ, нѣмецкій трудъ найдетъ примѣненіе въ болѣе квалифицированныхъ областяхъ народнаго хозяйства. Гитлеръ увѣренъ, что при помощи такой системы ему удастся на долгіе годы сохранить равновѣсіе и миръ на востокѣ: низшія расы будутъ работать подъ руководствомъ германскихъ элементовъ, а Германія, взаменъ этого, обеспечитъ имъ спокойное существованіе и застрахуетъ отъ экономическихъ кризисовъ.

Поименный списокъ

Фюреръ перечислилъ даже своему собесѣднику государства, которыя, рано или поздно, должны будутъ войти въ составъ «вассальной полосы»:

— Въ этотъ списокъ входили балтійскія государства, Польша, Румынія, Венгрія, Югославія и Чехословакія (тогда еще существовавшая). Гитлеръ проектировалъ созданіе своего рода «лиги націй», но на іерархическихъ началахъ, подъ управленіемъ и покровительствомъ Германіи...

Раушнингъ отмѣчаетъ, что «теперь, послѣ образованія Чехо-Моравскаго протектората, мечты Гитлера кажутся менѣе сумбурными, чѣмъ въ то время».

3 Дек 1934 г.

THE CIVIL & MILITARY GAZET

**JEWRY OFFERS
PEACE**

**Not Worth
Considering—Dr.
Frick**

**UNJUST TREATMENT IN
GERMANY DENIED**

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

The revelation that international Jewry had made a peace offer to Germany on the condition that the German Government changed its policy regarding Jews was made by Dr. Frick, Minister of the Interior, in a speech at Chemnitz in Saxony.

Dr. Frick added that the offer was not worth considering. Jews in Germany had no reason to complain of unjust treatment in Germany.

Speaking on behalf of Herr Hitler, Dr. Frick emphasised Germany's peacefulness and said that Germany was ready to conclude a just disarmament convention even to-day.—Reuter.

HITLER, MASTER OF GERMANY

Reichstag Election Results

NAZI GAINS: "REDS" LOSE GROUND

Herr Hitler is now master of Germany. His methods have triumphed and the people have given him a decisive vote of confidence. Not only has his party returned a record number of 284 seats as compared with 195 in November but with the other two Right parties—Nationals and German People's—Hitler has a clear majority, according to provisional figures, of 23.

Berlin, March 6.

The following is the final provisional result of the Reichstag election, compared with the last election in November:

Party	Seats	Seats in Last Elec- tion.
Nazis	284	195
Socialists	118	121
Communist	79	100
Centre	71	70
Nationalists	52	51
Bavarian People's	20	18
German People's	7	11
Other Parties	11	16
Total	642	582

Official provisional figures show that 39,289,854 votes have been cast, of which Nazis have polled 17,264,323, Socialists 7,176,226, Communists 4,746,034, Centre 4,289,354, Nationals 3,131,336, Bavarian People's 1,206,293, German People's 443,880, Christian Socialists 382,035 and German State 335,259. The total seats are 642, which is the largest in history.

NAZI GAINS

A feature of the elections is Nazi gains in some cases of 60 per cent compared with the November elections. Nationalists show slight gains. Socialists are holding their own, Communists and the German People's party are both losing ground and the Centre is gaining slightly.

In many towns Nazis have exceeded the peak vote in the July elections. There is every prospect of Nazis and their allies obtaining an absolute majority.

At 10 p.m. 13 million votes were counted, of which Nazis had obtained 5,535 thousands, Socialists 2,550 thousands, Communists 1,686 thousands, Centre party 1,303 thousands, Nationalists 892 thousands, Bavarian People's party 697 thousands, and German People's and others 450 thousands. When 60 per cent of the votes were counted, out of a total of 372 seats, Nazis had obtained 165 and Nationalists 27.

FIRST RESULT

The first election result at Dietranszel showed Nazis to have gained at the expense of Socialists and the Bavarian People's party. There appear to have been clashes in some parts and a number are dead or injured.

Prussia also, which held simul-

(Continued in Page 11)

N BEER

and PURITY

BREWED for the

CS.

BETROTHAL

The engagement is announced between Capt. Herbert Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mostyn-Owen of Erway, Ellesmere, Shropshire, and Susan Dorothy, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Ramsden-Jodrell, C.M.G., and Mrs. Ramsden-Jodrell, of Taxal Lodge, Whaley Bridge, Cheshire.

MARRIAGE

MARRIOTT—OLCOT.—On February 28th, 1933, at Mrs. Hargraves little Chapel, Kalka, by Revd. Father Adrian, Thomas William Marriott, Sergt. Leicestershire Regiment, to Violet Thelma, second daughter of the late Arthur Olcot, Inspector, U.P. Police, and Mrs. Olcot.

The Civil & Military Gazette

LAHORE, MARCH 7, 1933

HITLER'S VICTORY

"Nothing succeeds like success" appears to sum up the result of Sunday's election in Germany, which has given Herr Hitler a clear victory. Throughout all the elections of last year—two for the Reichstag, one for the Prussian and other State Diets and a double ballot for the Presidency—the Nazi leader was always struggling to improve his position but on each occasion fell a good way short of complete success. The November results, indeed, suggested that Nazi power was already on the wane, having reached its zenith in the previous July. The decline in the party's strength in the Reichstag from 230 to 195 seats certainly looked rather ominous for Herr Hitler and left the impression that the German people were growing a little tired of the Nazis' extravagant pretensions and hectoring methods. Nevertheless, both the July and the November elections left the existing Government, that of Captain von Papen, without a majority and with no apparent hope of securing one except by alliance with the Nazis. Both Captain von Papen and his successor in the Chancellorship, General von Schleicher, failed to come to a working agreement with any other party and after a prolonged trial of the experiment of allowing the Government to be carried on in defiance of the Reichstag, the President took matters into his own hands by entrusting the Nazi leader with the Chancellorship.

The expectation was that the added prestige derived from their control of the administration would enable the Nazis for the first time to secure a majority over the other parties in the Reichstag. The President's bold move has been justified by results. In spite of the violent scenes which have marked Herr Hitler's assumption of power and which might have antagonised a less docile people than the German, the voters have given the new Chancellor practically what he asked for. His own party has gained 89 seats and with the co-operation of the National party he now commands more than 50 per cent of the total seats in the Reichstag. It will be noticed that except for the Communists, who have lost 21 seats, the other main parties have more or less main-

Births, Marriages and Deaths

MARRIAGE

JOHNSON—MACINTYRE.—At Karachi on March 15th, Philip Johnson, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson of Bath, to Marjorie MacIntyre, daughter of the late Cecil MacIntyre and Mrs. Cooper of Bramhall, Cheshire.

IN MEMORIAM

ROBLIN.—In ever fond and cherished memory of my precious husband, who left me for his Heavenly Home on the 20th March, 1930.

The memory of those joys we shared,
Those happy days together,
Still bind us in that link Divine.
That death can never sever.

The Civil & Military Gazette

LAHORE, MARCH 20, 1933.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The flood of criticism which has met the issue of the White Paper reflects the exaggerated ideas which most politically-minded Indians have entertained about the extent of the self-government that was to be granted. There has been an impression abroad for some time that the British Government could be bullied into granting anything, and there seemed to be some justification for this impression. Those who are accustomed to put the interests of the country before personal or party gain had come to feel that they were being pushed aside, with the object of placating the vociferous few. Die-hard opinion, and semi-die-hard opinion have been condemned all along the line, but it would appear, after an examination of the White Paper, that this opinion has made some impression upon the minds of those who have the framing of the new Government of India Bill in hand. It is already manifest that the publication of the White Paper has caused a general feeling of relief among the responsible elements, for it contains a much greater measure of caution than many had anticipated. It does not thrust upon the country a cut and dried scheme, but provides an elastic plan with plenty of scope for the creation of constitutional precedents. It places Federation within the grasp of India, and the Federation can be established as soon as two essential conditions have been fulfilled. At the first Round Table Conference everyone welcomed the idea of Federation, including the representatives of the Indian Princes, who even waxed enthusiastic over it. Now the representatives of British India have to persuade their princely colleagues that the stage is set and that they will be welcome upon it and

Планетта -- национальный герой.

Из вчерашних телеграмм уже известно, что убийца Дольфуса Планетта не только объявлен национальным героем в Германии. К Шушнигу предъявлено обвинение, что он допустил осуждение и казнь Планетты.

Официальный орган черной гитлеровской гвардии "Дас" Шварц Корис" /"Черный Корпус"/ публикует неизвестные еще до сих пор подробности заговора, стоившего жизни канцлеру Дольфусу. Все подробности были разработаны в Мюнхене. Приказ ^бподнят/возстание в Вене был дан лично начальником гестапо Гиммлером. Десяток чернорубашечников, переодетых в форму австрийских солдат, ворвались в канцелярский дворец и проникли в кабинет Дольфуса. Первым стрелял Планетта, смертельно ранивший Дольфуса. Прикончил его Голивебер.

Планетта и Голивебер, как известно, были повешены по приговору военно-полевого суда. В течение четырех лет австрийцы праздновали 25 июля память Дольфуса. В этом году впервые праздновалась память его убийц.

Планетта причислен к лику "героев великой Германии", которых националь-социалистическая пропаганда ставит выше Христа. В официальных "заповедях для гитлеровской молодежи 24-ая заповедь /всего их - 51/ составлена в таких выражениях:

" - Как умирал Планетта? - С возгласом: "Гейл Гитлер! Да здравствует Германия!".

Israel's Alarm at Hitler's Rise

ISRAEL IS DISMAYED AT THE RISE TO POWER of Adolf Hitler, the Nazi chieftain who has rung all the changes on anti-Semitism, and demanded the political and economic extermination of the Jews in Germany.

On the hour of his appointment as Chancellor, it is reported, an exodus of Jews from Germany began.

Hitler's ascendancy, writes Jacob Fishman, managing editor, in the New York *Jewish Exponent*, is "one of the most tragic events in the long history of Jewish martyrdom."

Describing the new Chancellor as the "modern Haman" and his appointment as "an insult" not only to the Jews of Germany but to the Jews of the world as well, Mr. Fishman gives vent to his indignation:

"There have been European Premiers before this who were surrounded with an anti-Semitic atmosphere, but never has such a Jew-baiter as Hitler sat at the helm of the Ship of State among modern civilized peoples.

"This bitter climax is the reward given to the Jews of Germany who poured out their blood for the 'Fatherland' during the war. Not less than 100,000 Jews took part in the war, which was more than a sixth of the Jewish population of the country, including women and children. Twelve thousand fell on the battlefields, and thousands returned home crippled.

"This is the reward for those two giants, Albert Ballin and Walter Rathenau, both of whom did so much for Germany."

"If the performance put on during the first twenty-four hours of Hitler's ascendancy is a sample of what is coming," comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the alarm is not unjustified." For—

"The slogan roared by the triumphant Nazi paraders before the Presidential palace on Monday morning was 'Down with Judah!' Following this up, the leading Fascist paper in Berlin announced, with glee, that an exodus of Jews was jamming passport offices. No effort was made by the official organ of the Hitler party to conceal its view that those Jews who got out early would be wise.

"On top of this comes the manifesto of the Nazi party directorate, setting forth a program of unremitting pressure for full Fascist control of the Cabinet and firm enactment of the basic policies of the party—including expulsion, disenfranchisement, and expropriation of the Jews."

BUT Dr. Isaac Landman, editor of *The American Hebrew*, has an idea, he writes in the New York *Sun*, that President Hindenburg and von Papen "took a leaf from the book of Abraham Lincoln and brought their opponents whom they feared most into camp where they can watch them, perhaps control them, possibly bend them into the twig that shall make the newer German tree."

Perhaps the best picture of Hitler and his Cabinet, says Dr. Landman, is given in the German Democratic party's official bulletin. There Hitler is described as "an ex-corporal amidst a Count and four Barons" and as a Socialist who is "under the supervision of the foxy capitalist, Hugenburg."

"Upon analysis," writes Dr. Landman, "the possibility of carrying out the dangerous Nazi international program or the violent Nazi threats against the Jews of Germany seems to have been checkmated by the manner in which the Cabinet was carefully constituted."

German Jewish leaders, Dr. Landman tells us, are offsetting their distrust of Hitler with their faith in Hindenburg "as a pillar of peace." "We calmly wait," is the German Jews' slogan, says the Central Verein der Deutschen Juden, and Dr. Landman counsels:

"This statement from the central organization of the Jews of Germany is a message not only to the German Government and the German people but to the Jews of the world, who are naturally in a state of uncertainty and anxiety as regards their brethren in the Reich.

"Those of us in the United States who are in touch with the German situation hope that the Jews of the rest of the world, and especially those of American Jewish organizations which concern themselves with the political and economic problems of Jews in countries outside our own, will remain calm, equally with the Jews of Germany, and quietly await developments."

Present Political Trends Triumph For Hitler

—Dr. Radhakrishnan

Station → 29. VII. 52.

BOMBAY, Aug 27.—India's Vice-President, Dr Radhakrishnan, declared here today that the present trend in international politics was a "triumph of Hitler's philosophy."

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by the United Women's Organizations Committee, representing 80 women's organizations, he said: "Hitler preached that Russia should be crushed. He lived, fought and died for that.

"We find that at present there is a group of Western nations trying to crush Russia. Does it not indicate that Hitler's philosophy is still alive?

"If Hitler were alive today, he would have considered the present moment a supreme triumph of his philosophy.

"We must realize that, even if Russia is defeated, peace will not be won. We will be faced with many social problems.

"We live today in a world of nightmares. We fought one war to make democracy safe and another to defeat Hitlerism.

"Wars are not fought due to hatred but due to misunderstanding and universal fear. We must try to develop understanding on healthier lines.

"If you want to prevent disease, you must improve the general health of the community. So also you must improve the general friendliness and understanding among the nations.

"Stability of civilization is based more on the character of women who are able to preserve their ideals.

"The challenge before mankind today is creation or destruction. There is that threat of war with atomic weapons which will crush civilization.

"Is it not time that women, who are famous for that greater virtue of love, should step in and teach men how to behave better?"—PTI.

Goodall, A. Gregory; M. O'Han. H. Vertannes, A. Basil, I. Laughland, Y. Arratoon, N. Madathian, I. Webb, A. Singh.

Reserves: V. D.'Silva, I. Arzdo, N. Sandookchian, C. Palmer, P. Martin, P. Ridge, K. Alford.

Armenians.—S. Peters; C. L. Malcolm, A. H. Sookias, M. H. Sookias, E. Gabriel; O. Gabriel, H. H. Sookias; B. Seth, P. Emin, J. B. Wilks, M. Mackertich, L. Atkinson. A. B. David, A. Gabriel, P. Mackertich.

Reserves.—D. Gabriel, L. Agabeg.

LMOB will practise on the R.I.N. ground at 5-30 p.m. today.

Calcutta Badminton Tournament

Monoj Guha To Meet Hemmady In Final

Monoj Guha will meet G. Hemmady in the Men's Singles final of the Calcutta Badminton Tournament.

Results:

Men's Singles (Semi-finals).—G. Hemmady beat Haripada Guha 15/3, 15/4; Monoj Guha beat Pronob Basu 15/7, 15/12.

Women's Singles (Semi-finals).—Miss Betty Human beat Miss Nilima Ghosh 5/11, 12/-10, 11/4; Miss Mira Das beat Miss Doreen Dias 11/2, 11/3.

Men's Doubles (Semi-finals).—Sunil Bose and Haripada Guha beat Pronob Basu and Pankaj Guha, 12/15, 18/13, 15/4; Monoj Guha and G. S. Hemmady beat P. Chowdhury and B. Bysack 15/1, 15/2.

Women's Doubles (Semi-finals).—Miss Nilima Ghosh and Miss Mira Das beat Miss D. Dias and Mrs Fernandez 15/9, 15/12; Miss Betty Human and Mrs Norma Brown beat Miss O. Jones and Miss M. Jones 6/15, 15/7, 15/12.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Betty Human and Monoj Guha beat Mrs Mira Basu and Bolai Dutt 15/1, 15/9; Miss Mira Das and G. S. Hemmady beat Mrs Brown and Gopal Basu 15/1, 15/7.

FRIDAY'S GAMES

Women's Singles.—Miss Nilima Ghosh v Miss D. Dias (7 p.m.).

Men's Singles.—Bolai Dutt v Pronob Basu (7-20 p.m.).

Mixed Doubles (Final).—Miss Betty Human and Monoj Guha v Miss Mira Das and G. S. Hemmady (7-40 p.m.).

INDIA BEAT LEBANON

MOSCOW, Aug 28.—The Indian men's volleyball team today defeated the Lebanese team in the World Volleyball Championship here 15—7, 15—11, 15—12.

Both India and the Lebanon have now completed their fixtures. As a result, India is eighth and the Lebanon ninth in the final placings.—PTI-
Reuter.