



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series I: General Correspondence, 1914-1969, undated.

Sub-series A: Alphabetical, 1914-1965, undated.

Reel
15

Box
5

Folder
344

Boycott, 1933-1934.

liquor sufficient to meet such needs, in which case the physician shall endorse on the prescription the word "special" and within twenty-four hours after its issue shall notify the Supervisor of Permits in writing of the issuance thereof, giving all the information required to be written on prescriptions by Section 11, without disclosing the nature of the patient's ailment. In no case shall a physician issue a prescription for a quantity of spirituous or vinous liquor in excess of that required to meet the medicinal needs of his patient for a period of ninety days.

SEC. 8. No person shall by any statement or representation that he knows is false, or could by reasonable diligence ascertain to be false, induce any physician to prescribe liquor for medicinal use (1) when there is no medicinal need for such liquor or (2) in excess of the amount of medicinal liquor needed.

ISSUANCE OF PRESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 9. Only a physician holding a permit to prescribe liquor may issue a prescription therefor. No physician shall prescribe liquor unless after a careful physical examination of the person for whose use such prescription is sought, or if such examination is found impracticable, then upon the best information obtainable, he in good faith believes that the use of spirituous or vinous liquor as a medicine by such person is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment. It is suggested that in determining the quantity to be prescribed, the physician inquire of the patient concerning the quantity of liquor, if any, recently prescribed for the patient by other physicians.

THE FORM OF THE PRESCRIPTION BLANK AUTHORIZED FOR USE

SEC. 10. Until such time, not earlier than January 1, 1934, as the stamps mentioned in Section 2 of the Act of March 31, 1933, are printed and furnished to physicians, all duly qualified physicians holding permits and authorized to prescribe liquor will be furnished a sufficient number of prescription blanks, Form 1403, in serially numbered books of 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks each, to meet their requirements. These blanks may be procured free of cost by the physician from the Supervisor of Permits.

SEC. 11. The physician may issue prescriptions, as herein provided, using each blank in the book, those on which the word "Duplicate" is printed as well as those marked "Original," as an original prescription. This will enable the physician to write 200 original prescriptions from each such book of blanks. Attached stubs must be filled in by the physician at time the prescription is written. Such stubs shall be immediately forwarded by the physician to the Supervisor of Permits when the prescription blanks have been exhausted. The physician shall write on each prescription, including emergency prescriptions under Section 12, the kind of liquor prescribed, the quantity of liquor prescribed, the frequency of dose, the period of time for which prescribed, the full name of the patient, the date prescribed, the patient's address, the physician's signature and his permit number and address. The issuance in duplicate of prescriptions on Form 1403 shall be discontinued.

SEC. 12. In case of loss, theft or other condition necessitating the use of a blank form of prescription other than Form 1403, the physician may write an emergency prescription on an unofficial blank. When writing such a prescription, the physician shall endorse thereon the word "emergency," together with the other data required by these regulations. (See Sections 7 and 11.) Such emergency prescription must be written in duplicate, the duplicate being in lieu of the stub record of the prescription that would have been written on Form 1403. Such duplicate emergency prescription must be immediately forwarded by the physician to the Supervisor of Permits.

SEC. 13. Before completely exhausting the prescription Forms 1403 in the book on hand, the physician may apply to the Supervisor of Permits for a new book. The cover on the back of the prescription book must be detached and used in applying for a new book of Form 1403 prescription blanks.

SEC. 14. All printed instructions and notices appearing on the cover of the prescription book and on the reverse sides of all prescription blanks, Form 1403, may be ignored wherever in conflict with these regulations.

RECORDS TO BE KEPT BY THE PHYSICIAN

SEC. 15. A record shall be kept by every physician who issues a prescription for spirituous or vinous liquor, in a bound book alphabetically arranged according to surnames of patients, showing the date of issue, the amount of spirituous or vinous liquor prescribed, to whom prescribed, the period for which prescribed, the purpose or ailment for which it is to be used, and directions for use, stating the amount and frequency of

the dose. The record book herein required to be kept shall be procured by the physician through commercial channels, and will not be printed or furnished by the Government.

SEC. 16. No physician shall be called upon to file any statement of the ailment for which spirituous or vinous liquor is prescribed, in the Department of Justice or Department of the Treasury, or any other office of the Government, or to keep his records in such a way as to lead to the disclosure of any such ailment except when lawfully required in the following manner: Where disclosure of the ailment may be required in any court of equity reviewing the action of the Commissioner or the Supervisor of Permits, of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, in the revocation of a physician's permit; or where disclosure as to the ailment of the patient is required by any duly qualified person engaged in the execution or enforcement of the National Prohibition Act, or any Act supplementary thereto; but no such person shall require the physician to disclose the ailment except where he shall first obtain written specific authorization so to do from his superior officer.

PRESCRIPTIONS, BY WHOM FILLED; CANCELING, FILING, AND REPORTS

SEC. 17. A pharmacist employed by any person other than a retail druggist may not fill a prescription for spirituous or vinous liquor. A prescription for spirituous or vinous liquor written in accordance with these regulations may not be filled after midnight of the seventh day following the date of its issuance. A pharmacist filling a prescription for spirituous or vinous liquor shall at the time endorse upon said prescription over his own signature in ink or indelible pencil the word "Canceled" together with the date when the liquor is delivered. The canceled prescriptions must be kept in a separate file as a permanent record available for inspection by properly qualified officers of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, or the Bureau of Prohibition at any reasonable hour. No such prescription shall be refilled.

SEC. 18. A retail druggist, holding a permit authorizing the sale and dispensing of spirituous or vinous liquor on physicians' prescriptions through a pharmacist named in his permit is required to prepare each month a report, in duplicate, on Form 1421, giving all the information called for on such form, and in addition thereto, he must indicate on line 21 of the report form the total number of all prescriptions filled for spirituous and vinous liquor; and, in addition as item 21a, only the number of prescriptions which he has filled for spirituous liquor in excess of one quart and the number of prescriptions which he has filled for vinous liquor in excess of one gallon. He shall forward one copy of this report to the Supervisor of Permits on or before the tenth day of the month succeeding the month for which the report is prepared, and shall retain the other copy as a permanent record.

SEC. 19. In addition to the report required in Section 18, the druggist shall notify in writing the Supervisor of Permits within twenty-four hours of the filling of each prescription which calls for a quantity in excess of that prescribed for a period of more than thirty days, stating the name and address of the patient, the name and permit number of the physician, the kind and quantity prescribed, the period of time for which prescribed, and the name, address, and permit number of the retail druggist.

SEC. 20. Liquor lawfully obtained on prescription and properly labeled may be possessed and transported by the person for whom prescribed, by another member of the patient's household (including a nurse or servant) for administering to the patient, by the druggist filling the prescription or his regular employee, or by the physician who wrote the prescription.

FOREIGN

New Regulation of German Medical Practice.—News items appearing in the issues of the *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift* and the *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* for the weeks of April 7 to April 21, inclusive, indicate the following actions in Germany against Jewish and other foreign physicians:

An ordinance of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior of March 29 states that foreigners, even those who received their preliminary education in Germany, can no longer count on receiving licenses to practice in Germany.

Control of the five largest associations in charge of sickness insurance has been placed under the federal ministry of labor.

Dr. Gerhard Wagner, Munich, first chairman of the National Socialist German Physicians' Organization, has been nominated Commissioner of the National Physicians' Organizations, of the Association of German Physicians and of the German Alliance of Physicians' Societies.

The Supreme German Medical Societies (Die deutschen ärztlichen Spitzenverbände) gave out the following ordinance in accordance with their commissar, Dr. Gerhard Wagner (first chairman of the National Socialist Physicians' Union):

In execution of their resolution to adhere to the spirit and form of the medical societies of the new order, the directors of the Aerztevereinsbund and the Hartmannbund ask their members, with the advancement of German medicine in mind, to take pains immediately to dismiss from committees and boards of directors all Jewish members; all colleagues who cannot conscientiously adhere to the new order must be replaced.

Through the directors of the sickness insurance societies it is to be impressed in turn on the directors of the sickness insurance companies and insurance organizations, officials and superintendents to replace immediately Jewish and Marxist confidential consultants. DR. STAUDER.

I decree that the foregoing regulation be immediately enforced and notification thereof sent me. DR. WAGNER.

Dr. Frank, surgeon and member of the board of health, director of the hospital at Fürth, was taken in protective arrest. He was replaced by the internist Professor Weigeldt. Dr. Sponheimer, superintendent surgeon, was granted leave of absence.

The Universities of Leipzig and Bavaria have decreed that no member of the Jewish race will be permitted to matriculate in medicine for the next ten semesters. Enrolment of students for the study of medicine at the University of Munich is to be cut down to 345, at Würzburg to 130, and at Erlangen to 98. Under the terms of these regulations, any one who had one parent or one grandparent of Jewish race is considered Jewish.

The annual session of the German Society for Internal Medicine was scheduled to meet this spring under the presidency of Professor Lichtwitz of Berlin. He resigned from his office and was replaced by Prof. A. Schittenhelm of Kiel. At the forty-fifth Congress of Internal Medicine in Wiesbaden, Dr. Schittenhelm, successor to Dr. Lichtwitz, stated that differentiation must be made between old settled German-Jewish families of high culture and recently arrived eastern Jewish elements, since it is only the latter who bring about a racial taint by intermarriage with Germans. "Men like Ehrlich, Neisser, Minkowski and Wassermann," he said, "should be given great respect by German physicians and people of their talent would in the future undoubtedly be able to succeed in Germany."

In Baden, all Jewish physicians have been dismissed from the public health service and from the sickness insurance organization. In the hospitals they are permitted to treat only Jewish patients and to perform postmortem examinations only on Jewish patients who have died. A similar regulation has been established in Munich.

In Munich, S. Obendorfer and O. Neubauer requested a leave of absence from the Schwabing Hospital. The following Jewish physicians of the main office of public health in Berlin were given leave of absence: Professor Seligmann, Drs. Borinski, Cohn, Wolff, Nussbaum and others. The Jewish physician-in-chief of the cripple welfare station VII in Charlottenburg, Dr. Böhm, was replaced by Dr. Kniekamp of the orthopedic clinic.

The business director of the Berlin ambulatory clinic, Max Edel, and Dr. Friedeberger, were placed under protective arrest.

The editor of the *Deutsches Aerzteblatt*, San.-Rat. Vollman, was given a leave of absence by the chairman of the Deutscher Aerztevereinsbund. Dr. K. Walder of Postdam takes his place.

The Committee on Therapeutics of the German National Society of Physicians has made public a list of pharmaceutical preparations manufactured by concerns under Jewish ownership or control with the request that physicians in general do not prescribe such preparations.

MEETING OF GERMAN NATIONAL-SOCIALIST (NAZI) PHYSICIANS' ORGANIZATIONS

The business committee of the Deutscher Aerztevereinsbund met with the entire directorate of the Hartmannbund and the directors of the "National-socialistischer Deutscher Aerztebund," in its new organization, April 2, in Leipzig.

The meeting was opened with a long speech by Geheimrat Stauder, who brought out that the core of the agreement of Nuremberg was the thesis of "confident cooperation," to which all participants had agreed. If they had not gathered together, the new conditions would have marched right over the physicians' organizations.

"As the Fatherland stands above the interests of the medical profession," he said, "one cannot in this time of change concern oneself with trivial demands, particularly with economic wishes. They have agreed, as a first joint decision, to send a summons to the medical organizations to induce Jewish colleagues and those who could not join the new régime from inner conviction to relinquish their positions in directorates and committees. Further, the 'Reichsarbeitsministerium' had been presented with the urgent request of the 'National-socialistische Deutsche Ärzteschaft' to eliminate the Jewish and Marxist consulting physicians. The most recent developments have shown how unavoidable these measures are.

If in these times the leaders of medicine have been severely criticized from a political standpoint, this has surely been in ignorance of the great difficulties in which directors of the Supreme Physicians' Organizations (aerztliche Spitzenverbände), who have surely never lacked the intention of acting in the German spirit, have been. The aim of the Supreme Physicians' Organizations is to create a united organization."

Stauder's speech was followed by an address by Dr. Wagner of Munich, commissioner of the Supreme Physicians' Organizations, who thanked the directorate of the organizations for the fact that it had been possible for the national socialistic physicians to reach an agreement as colleagues so that the solidarity and unity of the medical profession had not had to be surrendered.

Wagner then developed along general lines the plan for the reorganization; for instance, the new appointment of the state board for physicians and sickness insurance funds (kranken-kassen), laying down of rules for admission as contract physician for the sickness insurance funds (kassenarzt), renewal of the contract physician's privilege.

"Through a state physicians' regulation," he said, "a unified organization of the medical profession must be created. The population policy is an important question whose solution constitutes one of the major aims of the German National Socialist Physicians' Organization. Health commissioners have already been appointed in all the larger states. The universities, which must devote themselves to the education of German youth very differently than heretofore, will not be excluded from these plans. Further, the appointment of a state secretary or minister of public health is being considered. The spirit that must dominate the medical profession, in view of this great reorganization and to accomplish the many tasks, cannot concern itself predominantly with the degradation of fee regulations."

The medical youth was then represented in a speech by Dr. Gross, who, in reemphasizing the words of Wagner, warned not to let the large upswing of the national elevation be lost and choked in a maze of clauses. In conclusion Dr. Conti (of the Prussian ministry of the interior) reported the result of his investigations of the Chief Organization of German Sickness Insurance Funds, which gave a devastating picture of mismanagement.

The assembly refrained from a discussion and agreed unanimously to the decision, which is again repeated verbatim: "Dr. Gerhard Wagner, Munich, 1. Chairman of the National and Socialist German Physicians' Organization, is to be commissioner of both Supreme Organizations. The directors and the business managers remain in office and continue their work in confidential cooperation with Dr. Wagner."

CORRECTION

Lederle Solution Liver Extract Parenteral Refined and Concentrated (See New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1933, p. 258).—The definition of potency of this product now reads: "Each 3 cc. is equivalent to the antianemic potency of approximately 65 Gm. of whole liver." This should read: "Each 3 cc. is equivalent to the antianemic potency of approximately 100 Gm. of whole liver." The potency statement at the end of the description should read: "The solution is subsequently passed through a Berkefeld filter and, after regular sterility tests, is filled into vials, each cubic centimeter of liquid having an anti-anemic potency equivalent to that of 33.3 Gm. of liver."

Government Services

New Public Health Officers

The following physicians have been appointed and commissioned as assistant surgeons in the regular corps of the public health service: Oliver C. Williams, Don S. Cameron, Calvin Benjamin Spencer, Bert R. Boone, Cassius J. Van Slyke and Edward C. Latton, in the reserve corps.

Change of Station in the Navy

Lieut. James C. Drybred, from naval hospital, New York, to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. Harold J. Cokely, from Norfolk Navy Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., to Asiatic Station.
Lieut. Julius C. Early, Jr., from navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to U. S. S. *Chaumont*.
Lieut. Kenneth H. Vinnedge, from U. S. S. *Oglala* to naval hospital, Pearl Harbor, T. H.
Lieut. Leon H. Warren, from naval hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, to Asiatic Station.
Capt. Abraham H. Allen from the hospital corps school, Norfolk Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., to the Asiatic Station.
Lieut. Clifton A. Young from Norfolk to the first brigade, U. S. Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti.
Lieut. John M. Brewster from Garde d'Haiti, Port au Prince, Haiti, to the naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

MODEL VARIETY STORE

"1,487 DIFFERENT THINGS"

1410 HAYDEN AVENUE

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

May 24, 1933.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
Cleveland, Ohio.

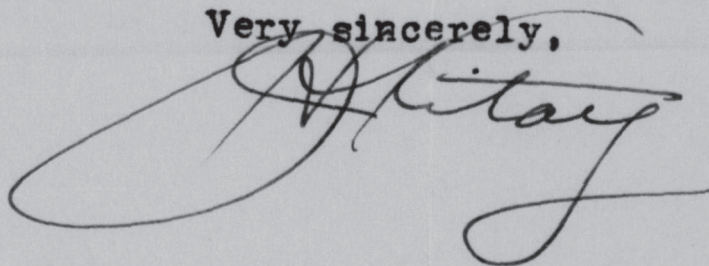
My dear Sir:-

I have been thinking very serious of writing most of the Wholesale and Importing Companies with whom we do business, that we will not accept any merchandise whatsoever in future with "made in Germany" on same.

In the near future our orders will be placed for Christmas Toys, much of which is usually imported from Germany. Some of the glassware and even hardware is often imported from that country.

As a Jew, do you not think it advisable for me to write our business houses on our attitude?

Very sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. H. Kitay". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "J".

May 25, 1933

Mr. J.H. Kitay,
Model Variety Store,
1410 Hayden Ave.,
East Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Kitay:

In reply to your kind letter of May 24th, permit me to say that I approve heartily of your writing to the Wholesale and Importing Companies with whom you do business on your attitude with regards to German made goods. This is the only weapon left to us in our fight against the unspeakable treatment of the Jews by the present Nazi Government of Germany.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:RK

MODEL VARIETY STORE

"1,487 DIFFERENT THINGS"

1410 HAYDEN AVENUE

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

May 25, 1963.

Root & McBride Co.,
1250 W. 6th Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:-

Until further notice, we ask that you do not ship us any merchandise with "made in Germany" on it, including Toys.

As Jews, we feel it our duty not to handle merchandise from a country where our people are being persecuted.

Thank you.

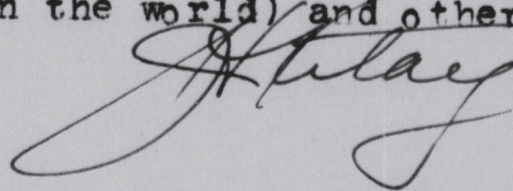
Very truly yours,

MODEL VARIETY STORE

Per

Rabbi Silver:-

A letter similar to this is also being sent to Geo. Worthington Co., W. Bingham Co., Butler Bros. of Chicago (the largest wholesalers of general merchandise in the world) and other companies.



July 7, 1933.

Mr. Harry Salpeter,
Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin,
125 E. 46th Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Salpeter:

In reply to your request, I am enclosing herewith a brief editorial on the subject of the German boycott. I am very much interested in the boycott and I feel that not enough is being done to make it effective and continuous.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

Enc.



THE NATIONAL JEWISH DAILY
183 East Broadway, New York

August 9, 1933

Dr. A. H. Silver
The Temple
E. 105th St. and Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Dr. Silver:

I am enclosing herewith, for your perusal, copy of news item and of editorial, which appeared in THE DAY in connection with the Macy Letter.

I am very grateful to you for having sent ~~to~~ me Straus's letter. I believe the only way to get those people to stop trading with the enemy is to expose them to pitiless publicity. I have communicated with Untermeyer and he is trying to do his best to get Straus to cancel his contracts for German goods.

It might interest you to know that I have finally succeeded in bringing around the Congress to send a committee to Untermeyer with the view of making arrangements for the joint conduct of the boycott.

With the kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. S. Margoshes
Editor

SM:PK

The Keren Hayesod Women's Club

Cleveland, Ohio

October 10th, 1933.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
City.

Dear Rabbi,

At the last meeting of the Keren Hayesod Women's Club, the members unanimously pledged themselves to restrain from purchasing merchandise made in Germany until Hitlerism and Nazism has been wiped out and the Jew is again restored to his righteous position in Germany. We hope and pray that this will be in the near future.

With Zion's greetings, we beg to remain,

Respectfully Yours,

The Keren Hayesod Women's Club.

Mrs. Henry Frankel Chairman.

Mrs. Louis Siegel, Secy.
2955 Edgehill Rd.

October 11, 1933.

Mrs. Henry Frankel, Chairman,
The Keren Hayesod Women's Club,
% Mrs. Louis Siegel,
2955 Edgehill Rd.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Frankel:

Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of October 10th. I note with pleasure the action which was taken by the Keren Hayesode Women's Club in voting unanimously to boycott all German-made goods. This is our most effective weapon in combatting the mad Hitler regime in Germany. I hope that your members will persecute the campaign with the utmost rigor.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:RK

NEWS - from the AMERICAN LEAGUE for the DEFENSE OF JEWISH RIGHTS
729-7th AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

October 13, 1933.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My Dear Rabbi Silver:

As you probably know, I am handling the publicity for
the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights.

I am anxious to get from you an article on "Why I Am
For the Boycott" for release to the Anglo-Jewish press. This article would
make good publicity matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Brainin

Joseph Brainin,
Publicity Director



October 20, 1933.

Mr. Joseph Brainin, Publicity Director,
American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights,
729 Seventh Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Brainin:

I am enclosing herewith an article
on the Boycott. It is a revision of the article
which appeared in the Jewish Daily Bulletin
some time ago.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.



THE FORSCH-BENJAMIN CO.



MANUFACTURERS

COATS AND SUITS

2530 SUPERIOR AVENUE CLEVELAND ... OHIO

October 28th, 1933

This is a rather unusual request for me to make, but as I am doing it in the interests of our Race, I have no hesitance in taking up a minute of your time.

The danger to our brethren in Germany is much greater than any of us seem to realize, and if the Hitlerites are permitted to go on as they have been going, we must face the fact that hundreds of thousands of Jews will either slowly starve, or be driven to suicide in the near future.

As we have no official help, we must help ourselves and each other. Not much can be achieved by loud agitation, but quiet propaganda can prove very effective.

The Jews of Germany have helped to make Germany great. They have been loyal citizens and certainly do not deserve the frightful treatment and discrimination that is meted out to them.

HIT GERMANY WHEREVER YOU CAN

1. DO NOT spend any money if a German derives any benefit therefrom.
2. BY NO MEANS should you travel on German ships anywhere or at any time.
3. DO NOT SHIP merchandise on German steamers.
4. DO NOT VISIT German health resorts or the Leipzig Fair, which was made famous by the Jews, or any German establishment even outside of Germany.

All in all, THINK TWICE BEFORE you spend any money that may come into German hands.

Patronize the countries in which the Jews are well treated and respected.

Please take this letter most SERIOUSLY. It might be well for you to either send a copy of this letter, or one of your own choosing, to as many of your friends as is possible, asking them to pass it on so that it may reach every part of the world as speedily as possible. We have harmed no one and our conscience is clear.

This chain of letters must remain unbroken until the Hitlerites have altered their Anti-Jewish attitude, and we must show them that we can hold out as long as they or longer.

THE JEWS OF THE WORLD MUST BACK THEIR CO-RELIGIONISTS IN GERMANY TO THE BITTER END - AND NOT SUCCUMB. LET US SHOW A FIGHTING SPIRIT.

Please ask your secretary to copy this letter and send some to at least ten of your friends.

Trusting you will forgive the liberty I have taken in addressing you on a matter outside of business, I am, with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

October 30,
1933.

Dear Rabbi Silver,

Enclosed you find my article of
the "Haaretz" which contains a statement
of your views on the anti-german
boycott as well as on several other topics.

I trust that this article represents
correctly your views as stated in
the course of our conversations last
September.

yours respectfully
Solomon Abramov.

S. Abramov
10221 Hempton av.

November 8, 1933.

Mr. Solomon Abramov,
10221 Kempton Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Abramov:

Permit me to thank you very much for your article in the "Haaretz" which you sent me. I read it with a great deal of pleasure. I have just heard from Mr. Emanuel Newman, who is in Paris, that your article has made such a fine impression.

With all good wishes, permit me to remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

LAW OFFICE
SAMUEL B. KEENE
⁵¹⁵~~515~~ BARLUM TOWER
DETROIT

November 28,
1 9 3 3.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
Cleveland,
Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:

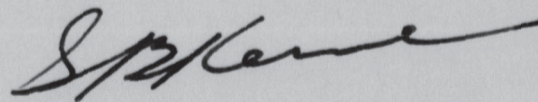
I, personally, refrained from writing a denial to the remarks of Rabbi Franklin, feeling that coming from me it would only arouse the response that it was I who misunderstood your remarks rather than Rabbi Franklin.

Enclosed herewith is clipping from the Detroit Jewish Chronicle which reiterates the error about which I wrote you. I see no reason why you cannot make a direct reply. Will you kindly send me a copy of your letter when you do?

I shall endeavor at the same time your reply is published to write something myself confirming your position.

Sincerely,

sbk/w



United Action on the Boycott.

The Jewish Layman, organ of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, in its current issue carries an important statement which appears under the heading "The N. F. T. B. Calls for United Action on the German Boycott." Signed by Samuel B. Finkel, president, and Arthur L. Reinhart, executive secretary, of the national organization, this statement declares:

For the past many months, all lovers of human justice have joined in the mighty protest against the barbarous and inhuman treatment accorded to our brethren in Germany. We have repeatedly indulged in the hope that the volume of protest voiced by all right-thinking people would make itself felt, and that those in authority in Germany would relent and accord decent and humane treatment to the Jews within its borders.

It has now become apparent that the present German government has no intention willingly to abate from its warfare against the Jew, and it has become increasingly necessary that something be done to defend our people effectively and bring Germany to an understanding of the enormity of its offense against a helpless people.

The executive board of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, in meeting assembled on Oct. 29, 1933, does hereby record its earnest hope that its constituent members abstain from purchasing any merchandise sold or offered for sale, which has its origin in Germany. Fully appreciating the gravity of such a step, we feel, nevertheless, that the situation in Germany is fraught with so much peril to Germany's Jewish inhabitants as to make this step absolutely essential, in the program to bring the present German government to its senses, and we do hereby urge our membership to show their sympathy with their co-religionists by refusing to purchase German goods until such time as the German government agrees to abandon the persecution in which it is engaged.

This is perhaps the simplest and yet most direct statement thus far issued on the question. It makes a declaration, calls for a refusal to buy goods manufactured by a country which perpetrates the most cruel crime in history against our people and makes the attitude of those adopting the resolution known in no uncertain terms.

As a matter of fact, there was never a doubt that self-respecting Jews would refuse to buy German-made goods. The difference in opinion was on the question of method and policy. The objections were against boycotting the very firms in this country which were known to sell German goods, or against boycotting Germans in this country.

The most serious objection raised by the present writer was against placing emphasis on retaliation at a time when so much has to be done for reconstruction and relief. When Dr. Abba Hillel Silver spoke in Detroit in support of the boycott, he saw fit to condemn relief efforts, maintaining that the battle must be fought on German soil, else the principle of emancipation is at stake in all countries. We find it impossible to adhere to such a viewpoint at a time when the lives of hundreds of thousands are endangered, and when many thousands of children have to be saved from the hell created by Nazi-ism.

The boycott is a fact because it is the natural reaction of a self-respecting group. But the boycott alone, as a retaliatory measure, is merely a weapon of revenge which will hurt the Nazis but will not help the Jews. It is necessary to do both. The first becomes a duty of all liberal elements. The second is a sacred obligation of our people, and we dare not fail to provide whatever relief is possible in the present plight of German Jewry.

December 9, 1933

Mr. Fred M. Butzel,
First National Bank Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Mr. Butzel:

You are quoted in this week's issue of THE DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE as criticizing me in an address at the Shaarey Zedek on November 19th because of my attitude on German Jewish relief. The editor would have you agree with him in his statement that I "condemned the J.D.C. for coming to the front with their relief effort in the German crisis."

Inasmuch as I do not recall having made any such statement at the luncheon meeting which you attended, I must assume that you have been misquoted. You will recall that at the noon meeting I quite definitely stated that there was need for relief work and that I would be the last man to criticize. I emphasized, however, the fact that the German Jewish problem is primarily a political and not a philanthropic one. I should very much like to hear from you in this connection.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:AY

LAW OFFICES OF
BUTZEL, LEVIN & WINSTON

19TH FLOOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

DETROIT

December 12, 1933

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In an address to the Discussion Group of Shaarey Zedek, in which I analyzed the attitudes of various national organizations and expressed my agreement and disagreement with various positions but, at the same time, came to the conclusion that any of them might be right and that we were laying altogether too much stress on unity of expression, I quoted you as criticizing the Joint Distribution for starting relief operations as quickly as they had and having thereby befogged important political issues. Either you said that at the Phoenix Club or I misunderstood you. I tried as best I could to present your entire position and with entire respect for your standing and motives. At the meeting at the Phoenix it was quite distinctly urged that we should not discuss academic questions and should only discuss how the boycott could be strengthened. Under the circumstances, I had nothing to say and I was rather glad to be absolved from the necessity of entering into any controversy.

Even while you were speaking at the Phoenix I had no doubt that you believed thoroughly in German relief and would do your utmost to help, but the entire situation is so confusing that it is very hard to state one's position with sufficient clarity. I suppose that is why the boycott is so popular—it calls for action and not for thinking. Frankly, if we could have a boycott that called only for the non-purchase of German goods, and the spreading of information as to what were German goods and substitutes therefor, and have nothing more, I would be wholeheartedly for such a boycott. However, the leaders of a boycott presume to speak with authority and to urge the boycott of businesses that sell German goods; and of persons who travel on German ships; and of persons who handle non-German goods imported in German ships, etc., etc., and eventually would make every community a place where neutrals either have to be pro-German or pro-Jew and, frankly, I can see no benefit in that attitude. I am very glad to have the utmost publicity to the Nazi decrees and their effects and also to well authenticated cases of atrocities,

Rabbi Silver
Cleveland


2
12-12-33

and I am quite sure that liberal opinion will do the rest. Jewish expression as part of world liberal expression is a fine thing, but I resent very much making the Nazi issue a predominantly or exclusively Jewish issue. The best expressions on the entire subject I have heard from non-Jewish sources, although in some instances Jews have given very fine addresses on the implications of Fascism.

You will excuse me for taking your letter to me as the occasion for writing this lengthy reply as I did have it on my conscience that I had listened to you at the Phoenix Club and had not answered you—that my silence implied consent—and I have such a great affection and admiration for you that I want our relations to remain with a minimum of misunderstanding.

With kind regards, I am

As ever yours,


Fred M. Butzel

FMB:L

(COPY)

Law Offices of
BUTZEL, LEVIN & WINSTON
19th Floor First National Bank Building
Detroit

December 12, 1933.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Rabbi Silver:

In an address to the Discussion Group of Shaarey Zedek, in which I analyzed the attitudes of various national organizations and expressed my agreement and disagreement with various positions but, at the same time, came to the conclusion that any of them might be right and that we were laying altogether too much stress on unity of expression, I quoted you as criticizing the Joint Distribution for starting relief operations as quickly as they had and having thereby befogged important political issues. Either you said that at the Phoenix Club or I misunderstood you. I tried as best I could to present your entire position and with entire respect for your standing and motives. At the meeting at the Phoenix it was quite distinctly urged that we should not discuss academic questions and should only discuss how the boycott could be strengthened. Under the circumstances, I had nothing to say and I was rather glad to be absolved from the necessity of entering into any controversy.

Even while you were speaking at the Phoenix I had no doubt that you believed thoroughly in German relief and would do your utmost to help, but the entire situation is so confusing that it is very hard to state one's position with sufficient clarity. I suppose that is why the boycott is so popular -- it calls for action and not for thinking. Frankly, if we could have a boycott that called only for the non-purchase of German goods, and the spreading of information as to what were German goods and substitutes therefore, and have nothing more, I would be wholeheartedly for such a boycott. However, the leaders of a boycott presume to speak with authority and to urge the boycott of businesses that sell German goods; and of persons who travel on German ships; and of persons who handle non-German goods imported in German ships, etc., etc., and eventually would make every community a place where neutrals either have to be pro-German or pro-Jew and, frankly, I can see no benefit in that attitude. I am very glad to have the utmost publicity to the Nazi decrees and their effects and also to well authenticated cases of atrocities,

Rabbi Silver
Cleveland

2
12-12-33

and I am quite sure that liberal opinion will do the rest. Jewish expression as part of world liberal expression is a fine thing, but I resent very much making the Nazi issue a predominantly or exclusively Jewish issue. The best expressions on the entire subject I have heard from non-Jewish sources, although in some instances Jews have given very fine addresses on the implications of Fascism.

You will excuse me for taking your letter to me as the occasion for writing this length reply as I did have it on my conscience that I had listened to you at the Phoenix Club and had not answered you -- that my silence implied consent -- and I have such a great affection and admiration for you that I want our relations to remain with a minimum of misunderstanding.

With kind regards, I am

As ever yours,

FMB:L

Fred M. Butzel



Jewish Center of Jackson Heights

73RD STREET AND WOODSIDE AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK

HAVEMEYER 9-3588

Armond E. Cohen
Rabbi

Henry Fried
Cantor

Moses Barabaner
Exec. Director

Murray Sachs
Activities Director

Harry M. Rubin, President

Harry Golin, 1st Vice-Pres.

Fred Berkowitz, 2nd Vice-Pres.

Abraham Kassnick, Treas.

Morris Eisenberg, Sec'y

January 3, 1934.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I am sorry not to have been able to speak with you for a few minutes when I was in Cleveland this past week. I wanted your advice on the following matter. You may have read in the Sunday Bulletin that Woodside L.I. is one of the newly opened centers of the Friends of the New Germany. This territory is adjoining my own community. The organization circularizes every home frequently and is becoming increasingly influential because of a large German population. I am eager to have your suggestion as to what I ought to do in combatting this group. I am enclosing my bulletin, on the inside page of which you will note a plea to support the boycott. Obviously, the weakness of this is due to the fact that it comes only into the hands of my own members.

With assurances of my appreciation for whatever help you can give me, and with kindest regards, I beg to remain

Faithfully yours,

Armond E. Cohen.

12

January 5, 1934.

Rabbi Armond E. Cohen,
Jewish Center of Jackson Heights,
73rd Street and Woodside Ave.,
Jackson Heights, N.Y.

My dear Rabbi Cohen:

I am indeed very sorry that I did not get to see when you were in Cleveland. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the near future in New York.

Regarding the matter of the Friends of the New Germany in Woodside -- there is really nothing to do excepting to resort to counter propaganda. You say that the organization is circularizing every home frequently. Why don't you get some bulletins which have been printed either by the American Jewish Committee, the League for Defense of Jewish Rights, the American Hebrew or some other anti-Nazi literature and send some of your young people through the same neighborhood and place this literature in the homes. If you are in a position, it might be well to publish a small folder yourself to include some of the outstanding charges against the Nazi regime, what leaders in this country and abroad have said about it, etc., etc., and circularize it. I believe that our League would be glad to stand part of the expense. May I suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Coralnik of the League, 729 Seventh Ave., New York City, and talk the matter over with him.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

LAUTERSTEIN & CONROY

LEON LAUTERSTEIN
GARDINER CONROY
MILTON WINN
JESSE B. SPILLER
REGINALD SAYRE HARDY
DAVID H. BROWN
EMANUEL DANNETT

LAW OFFICES

15 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "KOLADIUM"

January 8, 1934

Personal

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dr. Silver:

One of the customers of R. H. Macy & Co., referring to your address in New York on January 3, writes:

"In the course of his address, Dr. Silver made a violent attack upon R. H. Macy" etc.

in connection with the matter of German goods.

Mr. Straus, the President of the Company, showed me the letter and I remarked upon my friendship with you and volunteered to write you on the subject.

I am a director of the Company and have been in close touch with that situation from the beginning. When Mr. Untermyer returned from Europe, I attended a conference at his home with Mr. Straus, at which the question was discussed. At Mr. Straus's suggestion, a meeting of New York department store representatives was called, which Mr. Untermyer was invited to address. A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Straus was not a member. That committee, after due consideration, reported against the declaration of a boycott by New York department stores as such. Macy's had agreed in advance to abide by the conclusion reached.

Its position has been exactly the same as Lord & Taylor's, Gimbel's, Wanamaker's and other stores. Unfortunately, certain people, for private and commercial reasons, have in my opinion sought to exploit the situation in a manner which I believe has been and will continue to be distinctly harmful both to the Jews in America and to the Jews in Germany.

I am sure that you would not knowingly be a party to that sort of thing. The man who wrote to Macy also states in his letter:

"I feel certain that if all the facts were known to Dr. Silver, he would not continue these attacks and perhaps may be induced to revoke them or at least to modify them.* * * I have had dealings with him for the

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver #2

January 8, 1934

past seven years and know him to be a fine gentleman of ethical principles. He certainly would not have used such violent language had he known the facts."

I believe I once told you that I am not overly optimistic about obtaining anything approaching unanimity of agreement along constructive lines on Jewish questions. Yet knowing you and Mr. Straus and the really high ideals which animate both of you, I think it would be a great misfortune if, as the result of misunderstanding, the Jewish position in America should be prejudiced by violent verbal attacks.

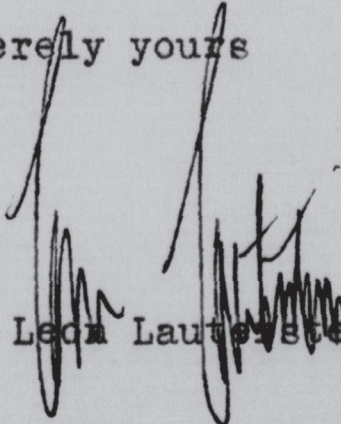
I have not been able to obtain a copy of your address and possibly our correspondent may have overemphasized the matter. The matter is one which cannot be dealt with most satisfactorily by correspondence. I should very much like to have you write me when you next expect to be in New York, so that if possible I may meet with and lay before you the facts as they are known to me.

Indeed, I have long brooded over the problem of ineffective Jewish effort resulting from misunderstandings and possibly petty ambitions of otherwise worth while American Jews.

I harbor the thought that it might be very fruitful if Mr. Percy Straus could meet with you in a frank discussion of this and possibly some cognate matters which I have in mind. I feel sure that he would be happy to know you. Please write me if such a meeting will be agreeable to you and if it can be arranged for in the near future.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Silver, I am

Sincerely yours


Leon Lauterstein

LL:LCS

January 13, 1934
Cleveland, Ohio,

Dear Rabbi Silver,

I take the liberty of sending to you my article in the "Haaretz", in which you find a summary of your views with regard to the attitude of a part of the Palestinian press towards the German boycott.

Yours respectfully
Solomon Abramov



S. Abramov
10221 Kempton ave
Cleveland, Ohio.

LAUTERSTEIN & CONROY

LEON LAUTERSTEIN
GARDINER CONROY
MILTON WINN
JESSE B. SPILLER
REGINALD SAYRE HARDY
DAVID H. BROWN
EMANUEL DANNETT

LAW OFFICES

15 WILLIAM STREET

NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS "KOLADIUM"

January 16, 1934

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
The Temple
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi:

I have your letter of the 11th in response to mine of the 8th.

I must confess that I was much disappointed, indeed grieved, at both the tone and spirit of your letter. It was not my purpose, in suggesting the meeting with Mr. Straus, that you listen to "apologetics". I had hoped that an open-minded and frank discussion might have resulted in something constructive. However, that would seem impossible from the tone of your letter, since you ascribe to the individuals concerned, whom I do not believe you have ever met personally, and who I know are entirely sincere in their position with respect to the boycott, motives which I know do not exist.

You may or may not be right as to your own position on the boycott and its ultimate effect. I do not doubt your good intentions, but I know other fine men, seriously and unselfishly interested in Jewish matters, who hold a different point of view.

I am truly very sorry to have received such a letter from one holding your position. I assumed that you would be willing to discuss the facts and exchange views. Apart from personal disappointment, I mostly regret this further evidence that some of our Jewish troubles are of our own making and might to some extent be avoided by an honest endeavor toward mutual understanding among Jews themselves, instead of public attack one against the other.

Sincerely yours

Leon Lauterstein

LL:LCS

January 19, 1934.

Dr. William B. Chamberlin,
Carnegie Medical Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Dr. Chamberlin:

It was very thoughtful of you to let me read the series of articles written by Henry J. Haskell of the Kansas City Star. I enjoyed them tremendously. It is remarkable how Mr. Haskell, more than six months ago, was able to size up the Nazi situation so truly and to foretell its course so accurately.

Has he been writing anything since, on Germany?

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

February 19, 1934.

Mr. Herman Bernstein,
The Jewish Daily Bulletin,
221 Centre Street,
New York, N.Y.

PERSONAL

My dear Mr. Bernstein:

A few weeks ago there appeared an article in the Jewish Daily Bulletin which stated that the Anti-Nazi boycott in the United States has been a failure. The facts and figures presented were not all convincing but the article has done the boycott movement a great deal of harm. The news item which appeared in Saturday's New York Times on the drop in German exports tells a totally different story. I was surprised to find this fact not sufficiently displayed.

On the basis of the article which appeared in the Bulletin, a syndicate editorial has been sent to the Anglo-Jewish weeklies in this country, the title of which is "The Boycott Failure." This is defeatism of the worst kind.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

April 13, 1934.

Mr. Herman Bernstein,
The Jewish Daily Bulletin,
221 Centre Street,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Bernstein:

I should like to call your attention to an article which appeared in the New York Times yesterday (April 12th), written by Otto D. Tolischus from Berlin under the title "New Tactics Used to Aid Reich Trade." The gist of the article is that Germany is concentrating its efforts and its hopes on the United States in the hope of getting credits here or making arrangements for a favorable balance of trade. I believe that a terrific campaign of propaganda is now being carried on by German representatives in this country to bring this about and that powerful industrial and financial leaders and organizations are being drafted to accomplish this end. If it succeeds, our entire boycott work will be undone.

What is being done to counteract this attempt on the part of the Nazi Government to have the United States salvage its economic structure which is fast breaking down? I believe that not enough is being done by way of exposing the plot and ~~the~~ arousing public opinion. We ought not to wait until we are confronted by our Government with a "fait accompli". The time to protest and to carry on agitation is now. Our Government must do nothing to strengthen the bloody hands of the Nazis, and trade considerations ought not to be allowed to undo the work of those forces which have been waging war upon the medieval regime in Germany.

May I also call your attention to an article appearing in the same issue of the New York Times which you have probably seen, written by Birchall, where Hertz

warns the United States that credits extended to the Reich will mean war in Europe. The time to act is now and quickly.

I believe that the Jewish Daily Bulletin ought to begin at once to arouse public opinion on this score.

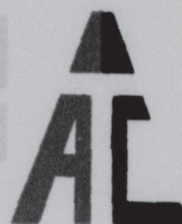
With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK



**THE
AMERICAN
ENTENTE**



**THE
RESOLUTE**

April 19, 1934

**11 SOUTH LA SALLE ST.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
U.S.A.**

My dear Rabbi:

Under separate cover a copy of The Resolute for April has been mailed to you.

Undoubtedly you have been informed of our activities through some of the large and authoritative Jewish organizations. However in the hope that a brief explanation will help you to a better understanding of our organization, I am taking this opportunity to mention some of the salient features of The American Entente.

Primarily, this institution is composed entirely of non-Jewish Americans who look upon anti-Semitism as a human problem. The reason for remaining non-Jewish in our membership is purely a technical one and the belief that we will be more effective in our work by adhering to this policy.

Secondly, our purpose is to promulgate the doctrine of tolerance among the people of our country. We believe that this nation, founded as it is on the principle of equal rights and opportunity for all, has an equitable and just system of government. Toward the perpetuation of our constitution which guarantees these rights and opportunities, we extend our efforts, resolute in our stand that this democracy must live and the rights of our people remain unabridged.

In our struggle against the ever increasing number of un-American elements, it has not at any time been our plan or policy to appeal to the Jewish people for material support, yet, we are now faced with the momentous task of adequately coping with the opposing forces. When you consider that millions of our countrymen are unemployed, and have been so for a long period of time, you will then appreciate how easily susceptible these dissatisfied and disillusioned people may be to the insidious propaganda now being widely spread by the protagonists of Nazi-ism. Our propaganda must be made available to these people whether they can pay for it or not.

We do not ask that you contribute materially to our organization, but we do ask that you lend us, whole-heartedly, your moral support. This is of utmost importance to us inasmuch as your assistance will help us place our propaganda where it is most needful and where it will be most fruitful. Of the twelve thousand copies of The Resolute distributed, less than one thousand have been sent to Jewish people.

Will you be so kind as to peruse the pages of The Resolute, and if you believe that this organization should live and carry on its mission, you may evidence your belief by sending us your subscription and also pass on a kind word about us to your many friends.

I wish to thank you on behalf of my associates for the time you have given this matter, and sincerely hope that it will not be many years before the brutal paw of intolerance is relegated to a forgotten age, to be remembered only as a blot upon the pages of man's history.

Inasmuch as our work has come to the attention of the Anti-Defamation League, I am sure they will provide you with any further information you may desire.

Hoping to hear from you, I am, my dear Rabbi,

Very sincerely yours,

NHN:E



N. HOWARD NESS
Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Abba H. Silver
The Temple 105 & Ansel
Cleveland, Ohio

O. HALPERN, D. D. S.
14708 Kinsman Rd.
Cleveland, O.

April 25, 1934.

Rabbi A. H. Silver

The Temple, City.

Dear Rabbi Silver:

I wish to thank you for the information contained in your letter regarding the boycott movement in Cleveland. I shall gladly bring those facts to the attention of the readers of "The Day". I am sure that most of them are unfamiliar with those facts.

It seems to me, however, that those quiet, almost secret, activities do not fulfill all expectations. It is rather time for mass organization and mass activities. My observations and experiences have convinced me

that only thru an active cooperation of all organized Jewish elements may this boycott be made effective, reach all kinds of stores, and brought into every Jewish home.

Your attitude in this matter is well known to all American Jews, as you were one of the first to advocate the boycott idea. From a city like Cleveland, where your influence is so strong, we may expect big results. Allow me, therefore, to suggest that you take steps to call a conference for the purpose of organizing here a mass action for the boycott. I am sure that at this time, with your cooperation such a conference will accomplish wonders.

I remain sincerely and respectfully
Yours, Dr. O. Halpern

MAX ADELMAN
REAL ESTATE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
CANTON, OHIO

May 19th. 1934.

Rabbi A.H. Silver
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Rabbi:-

The Metro Club of which I am President has been advocating the Boycott of German goods and services mainly among the Jewish public and the Jewish distributor. We have been doing this in a silent and dignified manner, and without resorting to any publicity in the press.

As you are aware there is an element in Canton as in other cities who hold that the Boycott will bring a great reaction against the Jew in America. The mention of the Boycott immediately infuriates these gentlemen.

As one interested in this movement I would like to have your advise on this matter and I can assure you that same will be greatly appreciated.

Very Truly Yours

Max Adelman

May 25, 1934

Mr. Max Adelman,
First National Bank,
Canton, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Adelman:

I am happy to know that you have been prosecuting the Boycott in Canton. I am amazed to learn that there are still a few people in your community who are resisting the Boycott movement which is our only effective weapon against the cruel medieval regime in Germany. That regime must be broken and discredited or the position of the Jewish communities the world over will be endangered. Your friends who are opposed to the Boycott should know that it is not only the Jew who is boycotting German merchandise but American labor, liberals and millions of Catholics and Protestants throughout the world.

If you will write to our office in New York, the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, 729 Seventh Ave., it will be very happy to send you and your friends our monthly bulletin as well as other literature on the subject.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

1800 E. 105TH ST.

CLEVELAND, OHIO



Dr. Walter G. Stern,
Hanna Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.