



Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

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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.

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Box
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Folder
1108

League for Human Rights Against Naziism, Cleveland, Ohio,
1933-1934.

C O P Y

November 4, 1933.

Mr. L. H. Forsch,
The Forsch-Benjamin Co.,
2530 Superior Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Forsch:

We have yours of November 2nd regarding our stores selling articles imported from Germany, and beg to advise that the writer has been in contact with Mr. Untermeyer and we feel he is entirely satisfied with our position, namely, that we are not placing any orders in Germany at the present time, and the articles on sale in our stores are the result of orders placed some considerable time ago; and our policy is to dispose of the stock, which is not large, with as little disturbance and annoyance to our Jewish customers as possible.

It might interest you to know, as a matter of figures, that the total importation of German goods for the first nine months of this year was considerably less than one percent of our total purchases.

Trusting this answers your question, I am,

Yours very truly,
F. W. WOLWORTH CO.

(Signed) B. D. Miller

President

THE HIGBEE COMPANY
PUBLIC SQUARE
CLEVELAND, O.

November 4, 1933

Isadore R. Morris, Esq.
3266 Elsmere Road
Shaker Heights, Ohio

My dear Mr. Morris:

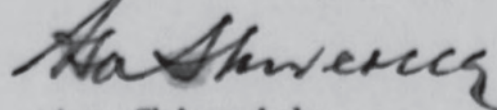
Acknowledging your inquiry of November 2 regarding
The Higbee Company's policy in the matter of
handling German made goods:

Such little German made goods as has come into our
stock in recent years has been purchased through
importers in New York. We have not purchased nor
imported any merchandise direct from Germany. The
percentage of German made goods on hand would be
but a small fraction of one percent of our total
stock.

We trust this answers your inquiry. May I take
this opportunity of expressing our appreciation
for your valued patronage, and to assure you we
will at all times welcome any suggestions or
criticism by which we may be enabled to improve
either our merchandise or service.

Trusting we may have the pleasure of serving you
often in the future,

Cordially yours,



Asa Shiverick
President

AS:VS

THE FORSCH-BENJAMIN CO.

MANUFACTURERS



COATS AND SUITS

2530 SUPERIOR AVENUE CLEVELAND ... OHIO

Nov. 7, 1933

Rabbi A. H. Silver
The Temple
East 105th & Ansel Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

No doubt, you have received one of the chain letters which was sent to you last week and which has been given considerable distribution among manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers throughout the country.

Mr. Forsch and I have written supplementary letters to large retailers and I am herewith enclosing a reply from the Woolworth Company which is quite interesting. I thought you would like to see it and that you may have an opportunity to use same in some of the publicity that you would want to give to the boycotting that is being urged upon the merchants of America.

When you are finished with this letter, will you be kind enough to return same to us as we expect to use it in furthering our efforts.

We assure you that we are one hundred percent behind this crusade and will give it every bit of our personal efforts.

Hoping to see some real results accomplished before very long,
I beg to remain

Yours very sincerely,

SB:L

My dear Mrs. Friedman:

Referring to our telephone conversation of this morning, first I wish to again impress upon you our appreciation for the patronage we have enjoyed in the past. Your account has always been highly esteemed by us.

As to the certain items in our stock of merchandise which were manufactured in Germany, as I stated to you, the total percentage of German goods in relation to our total stock of merchandise, would be a small fraction of 1%.

The small plush dogs, offered for sale in our stationery department at 35¢ each, were purchased from a commission house in New York City, B. Shackman & Company, as part of a general assortment.

The kid gloves to which you refer, were manufactured in Germany by the New York firm of Steinberger Bros., who own their own factory in Germany. They also have important factories in Gloversville, New York, where they manufacture cape gloves.

Keiser and Van Raalte, two representative manufacturing and importing firms, manufacture all of their fabric gloves in Germany. I might add that practically all fabric gloves are of German manufacture. The well known Airs glove, which is carried by ourselves and two other large stores in Cleveland, is of German manufacture.

The Higbee Company at present have no orders outstanding for German made goods. We have imported no goods direct from Germany for many months past. I believe I am safe in stating that The Higbee Company have a smaller percentage of German merchandise in stock at present than most of the other large stores in this territory.

We will always welcome any suggestions or criticisms by which we may be enabled to improve either our merchandise or service and again assuring you of our appreciation for your friendly interest in our behalf and trusting that we may have the pleasure of serving you often in the future,

Cordially yours,

Asa Shiverick, President

THE HIGBEE COMPANY

1-18-34

Miss Mildred Chadsey:

I understand that Mrs. Buschea has been arranging lectures for a Mr. Moore of Dayton. Mr. Moore is to be here in the early part of March. I have received definite information that he is a Nazi propagandist. I am sure that Mrs. Buschea does not know that. Please communicate with her.



January 29, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey,
704 Chester-Ninth Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

I am enclosing herewith a list of people nearly all of whom have contributed to the campaign fund of the League for the Defense of Human Rights.

In inviting them to join the advisory board, I would state that they are being invited to join this board of fifty which will be non-sectarian and composed chiefly of non-Jews, and that similar boards have been organized in many of the largest cities of the country.

You might indicate the names of those who are officers and board members of the National organization in New York. I have also requested my secretary to send down to you some of the campaign circulars which we issued a few months ago.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

I.F. Freiburger
L. J. Grossman
A. A. Benesch
M.J. Grossman
Gus Bamberger
S.D. Wise
Frank E. Joseph
L.S. Bing
M.J. Mandelbaum
S.P. Schloss
Morris Black
Dr. A. Peskind
H.F. Affelder
Paul L. Feiss
Sol Reinthal
Eugene E. Wolf
Nathan Loeser
Irwin Loeser
~~Benjamin Lowenstein~~
Benjamin Lowenstein
Louis Rorimer
Max Meyers
S.P. Halle
Dr. A.S. Maschke



Anti - Nazi League

.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

February 10, 1934

Mr. Peter Witt
1337 East Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Witt:

I am asking you to be a member of the committee sponsoring the Anti-Nazi League. Won't you read the enclosed brief statement of the aims and purposes of the League? Of course, you are familiar enough with the situation in Germany to know that the injustices and persecutions that were at first directed to the German Jews are rapidly spreading to include other minority groups and individuals who protest against the Hitler regime, so that the thoughtful, liberty-loving people of the world are now aroused.

I hasten to tell you that the chief function of the committee will be that of giving its moral support to this cause. You will not be called to meetings, nor will you be obligated for financial support for the work of the League.

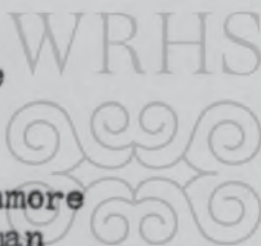
I am also enclosing the list of names of those whom we are asking to serve on the committee. Will you let me hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Yours sincerely

TENTATIVE LIST OF THOSE ASKED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

E. M. Baker
Newton D. Baker
Mrs. E. S. Bassett
Mrs. Stanlee T. Bates
Edwin C. Baxter
George Bellamy
A. A. Benesch
Rev. Phillip Smead Bird
Morris Black
Dudley S. Blossom
Mrs. Ben Bole
Rev. Dan Bradley
Carl Brand
Harold Burton
Edgar S. Byers
Willard M. Clapp
A. V. Cannon
Harris Creech
Harold T. Clark
W. C. Connelly
Dr. George W. Crile
Rev. Arthur Culler
Luther Day
Prof. Walter T. Dunmore
Miss Linda A. Eastman
John D. Fackler
Paul L. Feiss
Walter Flory
Horatio Ford
I. F. Freiburger
Judge Carl D. Friebolin
Miss Alice Gannett
Mrs. F. H. Goff
David E. Green
Dr. Joel B. Hayden
Max S. Hayes
A. R. Horr

Mrs. Adelle Prentiss Hughes
Mrs. R. H. Jameson
William C. Keough
Rev. Miles Krumbine
W. G. Leutner
Rev. Dilworth Lupton
Phillip Mather
William G. Mather
Mrs. Malcolm McBride
Frederic McConnell
Bishop J.A. McFadden
William Milliken
Dan Moley
Mrs. B.F. McQuate
Mrs. Charles Patch, Jr.
Rev. Harold Phillips
F. F. Prentiss
Frank Quail
Henry W. Raisse
Bishop Warren Lincoln Rogers
Bishop Joseph Schrembs
John L. Severance
Thomas L. Sidlo
Corliss Sullivan
David W. Teachout
Dr. J. J. Thomas
Harry Sims
Charles F. Thwing
Herman Vail
Mrs. John T. Webster
William E. Wickenden
Peter Witt
Rev. E. R. Wright



Anti - Nazi League
.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

February 12, 1934.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Rd. at E. 105,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Enclosed are copies of letters declining to serve
on the sponsoring committee.

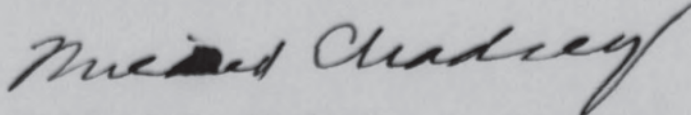
As these letters are from important people, and
the reasons given are significant, I think it desirable
that the Jewish members of the Committee, namely, Mr.
E. M. Baker, Mr. Alfred Benesch, Mr. Morris Black, Mr.
Paul Feiss, Mr. I. Freiburger, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Morris,
yourself, and perhaps myself and Mrs. Bassett have a
conference.

If you agree, will you ask your secretary to
arrange such a conference. I assume it will have to
be an evening meeting, and in that case, it might be
in a home, and wives invited.

I am sure that either Mrs. Bassett or Mrs.
Feiss would be glad to have us meet in her home.

There seems to be some questions about the
name Anti, and about our plans and methods, that I
am sure can be cleared. It seems to me most desirable
to have the Jewish group on the Committee in accord
before we can proceed further.

Yours sincerely,



Mildred E. Chadsey
Executive Secretary

ANDREWS, HADDEN & BURTON
Attorneys and counselors at law
1882 Union Trust Building
Cleveland

Horace Andrews
John A. Hadden
Harold H. Burton

John B. Putnam

Edward A. Foote, Jr.

February 7, 1934

Mr. A. A. Benesch,
709 Ninth-Chester Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Benesch:

Replying to your letter of February 10th, I appreciate and I believe I understand the purpose and benefits of such an organization as "Anti-Nazi League" to which you refer. I am also free to say that I am quite out of sympathy with the views of the Hitler regime referred to in your letter.

On the other hand, I am affiliated with a substantial number of movements, and wish to limit that personal association to issues with which I may become more directly familiar than is the case with the Nazi policies. As a general policy also, I have never made it a practice to join so much in leagues of opposition as I have in endeavoring to devote attention to organizations following some positive policy of their own. It seems to me also there is always a serious question of sound policy involved in an unofficial attempted boycott of the products of all the citizens of a given nation.

I feel that while I appreciate your invitation to become one of the local sponsors of the Anti-Nazi League, under the circumstances I must decline that invitations.

With personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Harold H. Burton

THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

William Mathewson Milliken, Director

Cable Address: Musart Cleveland

February 8, 1934

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver,
c/o Anti-Nazi League,
704 Ninth Chester Building,
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I wish to thank you for your letter dated February 12.

I am terribly sorry, but I am afraid that I cannot give you permission to use my name as sponsor for the Anti-Nazi League. Because of my position here in the Museum and of obligations in relation to the Museum, it is necessary for me to go to Germany each year. Under present conditions, if I gave my name it might in all probability be impossible for me to carry out this very necessary work for the Museum.

I so completely sympathize with the League, and I was so terribly uncomfortable during my stay in Germany last year, that my personal feelings are entirely with you. I am particularly outraged, at the present moment, over news of the death of one of my best friends in Germany, who was the Director of the Museum fur Kunst und Gewerbe, in Hamburg. He was not a Jew, but he bought art of which the present government did not approve, and was removed from the Museum--literally dying of a broken heart. When I saw him in Germany last year, he never spoke one word against his country or against the present regime.

I hope that you will understand my position, and believe me,

Very Sincerely,

William M. Milliken
Director

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Cleveland, Ohio

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

February 8, 1934

Anti-Nazi League
704 Ninth Chester Building
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

While I am personally out of sympathy with the philosophy of the Nazi movement in Germany and very much opposed to many of its practices I doubt the advisability of lending my name and with it the influence of Case School as an institution to an organization specifically directed against this social menace. If the purpose of the organization were more general and the name one of positive rather than negative character I might feel differently about the matter. As long, however, as the Nazi policy is that of the German government I believe it would be unwise for the head of any institution which has important contacts with individuals and institutions in the field of higher learning in Germany to be officially associated with the Anti-Nazi League.

Yours Very truly,

Wm. E. Wickenden
President.

The First Unitarian Church

Euclid Ave. At East 82nd St.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dilworth Lupton
Tracy Pullman
Ministers

February 9th, 1934

Dear Mr. Benesh:

I have such admiration for you and the thing
you have stood for in the community I dislike very much to
refuse anything you would ask of me.

When Mr. Untermeyer was here as a guest of Rabbi
Silver, I had the privilege of hearing him at the luncheon
given at the Chamber of Commerce.

Personally I deplore the situation in Germany but
I question very seriously the wisdom of a boycott. My mind
is open on the matter but I am not convinced. For this reason
I do not feel I should become a member of the committee spon-
soring the Anti-Nazi League.

Faithfully yours,

Dilworth Lupton

Anti - Nazi League

.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

February 19, 1934.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road at E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Enclosed is a list of those who have accepted membership on the committee, those who have declined, and those from whom we have not heard.

On the list of those from whom we have not heard, will you indicate which ones you personally will write or telephone to, asking for a response.

Will you also indicate which ones you think are sufficiently important, that I or some one else should write or telephone to before dropping them.

I am also indicating on the list of those from whom we have had no reply, those who declined the invitation to the dinner. It is quite possible that some of these people thought that in declining the invitation to the dinner that they were also declining service on the committee.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred E. Chadsey

Mildred E. Chadsey
Executive Secretary

I wish you would talk to Mr. E.M. Baker. You remember I told you that he told me he thought he could not be on Committee because he was on some other committee etc. MC.

MEC:JF

LIST OF THOSE ASKED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

E. M. Baker (No response)
Newton D. Baker (No response)
Mrs. E. S. Bassett (Yes)
Mrs. Stanlee T. Bates (No response)
George Bellamy (Yes)
A. A. Benesch (Yes)
Rev. Phillip Smead Bird (No response)
Morris Black (Yes)
Dudley S. Blossom (No response)
Mrs. Ben Bole (No response)
Rev. Dan Bradley (No response)
Carl Brand (No response)
Edgar S. Byers (No response)
Willard M. Clapp (No response)
Harold T. Clark (No response)
W. C. Connelly (Yes)
Dr. George W. Crile (No response)
Rev. Arthur Culler (No response)
Luther Day (No response)
Prof. Walter T. Dunmore (No response)
Miss Linda A. Eastman (No response)
John D. Fackler (No response)
Paul L. Feiss (Yes)
Walter Flory (No response)
Haratio Ford (Yes)
I. F. Freiburger (Yes)
Carl D. Friegolin (Yes)
Miss Alice Gannett (No response)
Mrs. F. H. Goff (No response)
David E. Green (Yes)
Dr. Joel B. Hayden (No response)
Max S. Hayes (Yes)
Mrs. Adelle Prentiss Hughes (No response)
Mrs. R. H. Jamison (No response)
William C. Keough (Yes)
A. G. Knebel (Yes)
Rev. Miles Krumbine (No response)
Phillip Mather (No response)
William G. Mather (No response)
Mrs. Malcolm McBride (Yes)
Frederic McConnell (No response)
Bishop J. A. McFadden (No response)
Dan Moley (No response)
Mrs. B. F. McQuate (Yes)
Mrs. Charles Patch, Jr. (No response)
Rev. Harold Phillips (No response)
F. F. Prentiss (No response)
Frank Quail (Yes)
Henry W. Raisse (Yes)
Bishop Warren Lincoln Rogers (Yes)
Bishop Joseph Schrembs (No response)



LIST OF THOSE ASKED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE (Cont.)

John L. Severance (No response)
Thomas L. Sidlo (No response)
Corliss Sullivan (No response)
David W. Teachout (No response)
Harry Sims (Yes)
Charles F. Thwing (No answer)
Mrs. John T. Webster (No response)
Peter Witt (Yes)
Rev. Alfred S. Wright (Yes)
Walter Stewart (Yes)
Miss Mabel Head (No response)
Prof. Jacob C. Meyer (No response)
Prof. Robert Binkley (No response)
Rev. E. A. Brown (No response)
Mrs. John Dempsey (No response)
Dr. T. Wingate Todd (No response)
Henry Busch (No response)

LIST OF THOSE UNABLE TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE

Edwin C. Baxter
Harold Burton
A. V. Cannon
Harris Creech
A. R. Horr
W. G. Leutner
Rev. Dilworth Lupton
William Milliken
Dr. J. J. Thomas
Herman Vail
William E. Wickenden



NON-SECTARIAN ANTI -NAZI LEAGUE

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

CLEVELAND OFFICE

INCOME TO FEBRUARY 20th 1934.

\$3860.00

EXPENSES

REMITTANCE TO NEW YORK OFFICE \$2000.00

ADVANCED TO CLEVELAND OFFICE 700.00

PRINTING - POSTAGE - LONG
DISTANCE ETC.

226.39

TOTAL

\$2926.29

2926.39

BALANCE ON HAND Feb 23rd 1934.

\$933.61



Anti - Nazi League
... for the Defense of Human Rights ...

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

February 27, 1934

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
E. 105th St. at Ansel Rd.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Thank you for your clipping from The New York Times which I am enclosing. I made excerpts from it to give to the two groups that are studying the effectiveness of the boycott as a protest weapon; a group at the Men's City Club and one at the Women's City Club which I have organized not in our name as they understand that we are already committed to the boycott.

I have written to Dr. Paul Hutchinson and to Sherwood Eddy in an effort to bring one of them here to speak before groups as we discussed.

Did you notice the editorial in last week's New Republic about Dr. James Yard? He is now the secretary of the Chicago Committee and apparently was a professor at Northwestern University who was dropped by President Bill Scott who is now being grilled for dropping him. Do you know him? He might be a good speaker for our purpose.

I think our next important move is to call a meeting of our sponsoring committee and to have it addressed by you and perhaps some other speaker possibly the Rev. Phillip Smead Bird. Will you ask Mr. Bird or some one else whom you may prefer and tell me the time that you and the other speaker can meet with the group and then I will call the group together. I think we will have to have a noon meeting probably at the Chamber of Commerce Club and I think the notices should go out ten days in advance because all these people are busy people.

Yours sincerely,

Maxwell Chassey

Anti - Nazi League
.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

March 6, 1934

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have just talked with Mr. Leo Weidenthal,
editor of The Jewish Independent, about boxing the contents
of the enclosed card and running it in a conspicuous place
in the Jewish papers.

He has told me that he thinks there is a law
against openly advertising a boycott in a paper and that the
paper would be liable. He is going to investigate this
question and let me know.

He said that he also thought there was some
possibility of violating postal regulations by using the
mails to openly spread a boycott. He will let me know about
this.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Chabey

Excerpts from speech of John Moore, Director of League of Nations of Ohio, at John Hay High School, Thursday, March 8, 1934, at 10:00 o'clock.

I propose this morning to talk to you about the main springs of the German revolution. You are reading a great deal these days about what is happening in Germany--about Mr. Hitler and others. In the beginning I want to remind you that it is quite important that we keep in mind that Germany has been and remains today one of the great progressive peoples of the world. During the last 100 years no nation has made a greater contribution to art, music, philosophy and especially the natural sciences.....

It is in this great progressive state that certain strange and alarming things are taking place today. For example: Freedom of the press has gone in Germany. Many papers have gone out of business. Editors are told what to print. Freedom of personal expression has largely gone. I was conscious, while I was in Germany, that many of my old friends were not telling me what was in their hearts.....

Jews, Communists, Pacifists, and Liberals have been hunted like rats in Germany.....

Germany finds herself today in the grip of a dictatorship that is more exacting than Fascist Italy or Communist Russia. You are reading much about Mr. Hitler. But Adolph Hitler does not explain Germany. I agree that more than any other man he gives directions and movements. But that does not explain Germany. Hitler is a great showman of the world, but no man can create a revolution. Napoleon personified the new hopes of the French people. And so in Germany, Adolph Hitler is but a symbol of the deep emotions, of the fears, and of the despair of the Hitlerites. I think Mr. Hitler is a greater man than we have been led to believe in America. While in Germany one summer, as I entered a little town I discovered the streets were decorated--people were gathered. Hitler was to pass through on his way to see Hindenburg. As I waited, Hitler came down the street. He spoke twenty minutes. He doesn't usually speak so briefly. Often for hours. He doesn't say a great deal. Politicians rarely say a great deal. He is one of the great orators of the world. Germany does not produce great orators but he is one which Germany produced. This man is honest, clean, and wholesome. He stands for old-fashioned Germany. He works without pay. His service doesn't cost the state 1 mark. He is devoted apparently to the interests of the common people of Germany. Even old conservative Germans say that this man may be the saviour. And that they are going to give him his chance just as Americans gave Roosevelt. The point I am making is that you cannot explain the German revolution through Mr. Hitler or any other man or any other group of men.

I should say that this movement had a three-fold suggestions. First: It is economic. It is an attempt to unify, correlate and bring under control all economic, industrial, political, financial forces of Germany..... It has military aspects. It is an attempt to create a self-contained Germany. A Germany that can get on without the help of the rest of the world..... (Mr. Moore at this point spoke of the detrimental effect of the World War upon Germany and Germany's plans for independence in regard to importing, etc. This was the second objective - a psychological one, Mr. Moore pointed out.)

The third objective is a fantastic dream.....purification of the Nordic race. The Nordic is the superman of the world. I am trying to give you now the German point of view. He is the man best prepared by nature to rule and dominate the world. Therefore, as far as they can, as fast as they can, they will breed that. (Here Mr. Moore spoke about the high esteem in which the light-haired young men and women of Germany are held.) Herein we have the crux of the Jewish problem in Germany. Remember - I am trying to give you the German point-of-view. The Jew is not an Aryan. He is an oriental. If Germany is to swing back to Nordic culture she will have to eliminate this large foreign element.

(Here Mr. Moore comments on the peculiarity of Hitler's unNordic-like appearance.) It is the imaginings of a fanatic..... It is unChristianlike..... Every decent man and woman ought to cry out against him. 50,000 of these splendid Jews have been driven out of Germany.....

I haven't given you the real mainsprings of this revolution. In a sense what is going on in Germany today is a revolt against certain things that have grown out of the war. At the point of the gun the victors in the war compelled Germany to sign the Versailles Treaty--made them acknowledge that they were entirely guilty of the war. Others were guilty..... The youth of Germany today feels that war was imposed upon them. (Spoke about Polish Corridor) It is a revolution against inequality of arms.....

Finally, it is a revolt on the part of the youth of Germany. There has grown up in Germany since the war a generation that knows nothing of war. They have never worried. They know nothing of discipline of labor. They know nothing of relation between work, food and shelter and clothing. They never expect to work. And now a living has come. 500,000 young men are in the Nazi party. They have been given uniforms. That is something. They are in revolt against the world. Well, here comes along a man, a dramatic figure. He has caught the imagination of the youth of Germany. Hitler is just a youth himself. He likes bands and waving flags. He likes great gestures....."come follow me. I do not offer wealth. Who follows me endures hardships. Follow me and we will retain the father name of Germany....." Youth follows. This movement is fundamentally a revolt on the part of a generation of young men and women who have never had a chance....

In closing, let me say that I went into Germany with great prejudices. The present German situation has been in the making for ten years. It might have happened in France, England, or America. In the 20th century you cannot long suppress great masses of intelligent people. It was done in the 17th and 18th centuries. I came away with the feeling that the German people are to be pitied and not condemned. They are the victims of a cruel system of war for which they were not to blame. All the great mass of German people did was to pay the price of war. It is all the common people ever do. It is kings, dictators, munition makers and stupid statesmen who make war. It is your business more than mine to help create a new system that will bring nations regularly around the table to settle their disputes in conference, to settle disputes as civilized men ought to--not on the battlefields.

Anti - Nazi League
.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

March 8, 1934.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

Members of the Spansoring Committee of the Non-Sectarian League for Human Rights Against Nazism are invited to meet with the Executive Committee at a luncheon meeting at 12:15, Wednesday, March 14th, at the Mid-Day Club.

The purpose of the meeting is to acquaint the committee members with the work of the league in other cities including New York and Chicago, and to confer with them about plans for the Cleveland group.

I thought that you, Rabbi Silver, and other members of the committee would make their reports. The price of the luncheon is seventy-five cents. Please telephone your reservation to the office Prospect 5730, not later than Tuesday, March 13th.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Chassey

MC:LH

March 9, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey, Secretary,
Anti-Nazi League,
704 Chester-Ninth Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

This morning I read an article in the Jewish Independent which indicates that the Jewish War Veterans have designated themselves as investigators of the Silver Shirts in Cleveland. Please call up Mr. Hausman, who is the representative of the War Veterans on our central committee, and tell him that the purpose of the organization of the central committee was to centralize all work within the League and not to have any one organization go off on a tangent on its own accord.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

Enc.

P.S. (1) The New York Times of March 8th contains a full report of the anti-Hitler meeting which was held at Madison Square Gardens. There are some very fine addresses reported which you may wish to see and use.

(2) I would suggest that you contact with the secretaries of all the service organizations in the city, Rotary Club, Advertising Club, etc., requesting them not to book speakers on Germany unless they have first found out from you whether these speakers are German propagandists. This would save much unpleasantness.

Anti - Nazi League

... for the Defense of Human Rights ...

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

March 9, 1934.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Rd., at E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

We have secured Dr. James M. Yard (see publicity notes enclosed) to be our guest speaker from April 12th to 16th inclusive.

I feel confident that I can have from two to three speaking engagements a day for him for every day he is here except Saturday. I know of no organizations, religious or civic, that meet on Saturday. I am wondering if you can give me suggestions about the use of his time for Saturday.

He is speaking at the Community Religious Hour on Sunday afternoon at three thirty, and I think we will have him in a Protestant church pulpit Sunday morning and again on Sunday evening, so that we must not work him too hard on Saturday, but I would like to have at least one speaking engagement for Saturday.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey

Mildred Chadsey
Executive Secretary

MC:JF

*Suggestions made in your letter of March 9th
will be followed. Will you secure some one such as
Rev. Bird to speak at the meeting of the Committee of Sponsors
on next Wed. - Small meeting - 3 hour speech - MC*

*Mr. Baker declined to be a member of
the Chairman of the Committee.*

JAMES M. YARD

DR. JAMES M. YARD, well known educator, lecturer and author, lived in China for fifteen years, and has spent much time in countries of Europe, so that he knows the political, social and religious situation in both Europe and Asia.

For five years he was professor of Political Science at Northwestern University, and is at present the Secretary of the Chicago Committee for the Defense of Human Rights Against Nazism, the organization of which Dr. Paul Hutchinson, editor of the Christian Century is the President.

COMMENTS ON DR. YARD'S LECTURES

"Many thanks for your magnificent address on Manchuria last evening before the International Relations Club. It was a scholarly exposition of a problem of immense proportions. And you are indeed to be congratulated upon your comprehensive and logical analysis of the situation."

Professor Kenneth Colegrove,
Northwestern University.

"I must tell you how thoroughly everyone enjoyed meeting and hearing Dr. James Yard. He was just great--humor, personality, a marvelous range and depth of experience and knowledge of China and world problems."

Mrs. Jack DeMuth,
American Association of University Women,
Aurora, Illinois.

"I do not know what I can say that will be complimentary enough to you for sending us Dr. Yard as our program speaker today. I hope you have several more on your list as good as he is to suggest for our 1932 program."

Rotary Club of Indianapolis.

"I wonder if you appreciate what a thrilling experience it was to listen to you at the Hotel Astor the other night. To rouse an audience of America's biggest business men to such enthusiasm, at such a late hour, was of course more than a piece of forensic art. You did what you did because you were voicing a new world vision, a view which the most thoughtful of our big leaders are trying to get."

Charles W. Wood,
Editor and Author.

March 13, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey,
Anti-Nazi League,
704 Chester-Ninth Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

I came across the enclosed letter
this morning. Dr. Freedman is offering his
personal services to the League and I wonder
whether you can use him on your Speaker's
List.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

March 16, 1934.

Miss Midred Chadsey, Secretary,
Anti-Nazi League,
704 Ninth-Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

I am enclosing herewith a draft of the
letter to be sent to prospective subscribers.
Please make any changes in it you deem necessary.

I am also enclosing the form of the
letter which I sent out last November. I like the
get-up of it. The Shonberg Printing Co. got it
out.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

March 17th, 1934.

Mr. I. R. Morris,
Union Trust Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Isadore:—

I am enclosing herewith a check for \$500.00
for the league.

With all good wishes I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:FS

A WAR CHEST FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

March 19, 1934.

Dear Friend:

The Non-Sectarian League to Champion Human Rights against Naziism is a Cleveland organization composed of men and women of all sections of our population regardless of race and creed who are banded together to carry on an effective campaign against the iniquitous Nazi regime in Germany and in defense of the basic American principles of democracy, freedom and human equality.

The League sees in Naziism a challenge to the American Tradition; and it calls upon Americans to champion anew the democratic ideals of mankind against a medieval barbarism which has now seized control of Germany, throttled its free institutions, muzzled the press, suppressed the freedom of the churches, persecuted all liberals and advocates of peace, destroyed the labor movement and consigned thousands to the cruelty of concentration camps. Prompted by a mad racialism hundreds of thousands of Jews in Germany have been deprived of their elementary human rights, denied the opportunities of education and forced from positions of honor which they had occupied in the professional, cultural and political life of the country.

The Non-Sectarian League for the Defense of Human Rights Against Naziism aims to enlighten the people of our community concerning the regime of medievalism now dominating Germany and to be on the alert to counteract Nazi propaganda in the community. It will also expose all other movements which aim to undermine the free institutions of our country and to create prejudice and inter-group conflict.

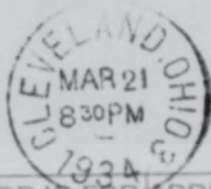
The League will organize the consuming public of Cleveland in an effort to bring economic pressure upon the Nazi regime through an effective boycott of all German made goods. This boycott is now being prosecuted throughout the world. It has been endorsed by freedom loving people everywhere. More recently the American Federation of Labor voted to boycott Nazi Germany -- thus following the example of organized labor in Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and other countries.

We are asking all right and freedom loving citizens of Cleveland to contribute to this fund. There will be no formal campaign, no publicity, no meetings and no personal solicitation.

If you believe in this cause, send us your contribution in keeping with your means, and the importance of this cause.

Yours, for human rights and a free humanity.

NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE TO CHAMPION HUMAN RIGHTS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

WRHS



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

A meeting of the sponsoring committee for the LEAGUE FOR THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM is called for Tuesday, March 27th at 12:15 at the Mid-Day Club.

We hope that you can be present at this meeting and we can assure you that after we are a little more under way, we will not be calling members of the sponsoring committee to frequent meetings.

Will you please notify our office, Pros. 5730, of your attendance?

TRADE MARK REGISTERED



SPAIN

N. J. RICHMAN CO.

Importers and Manufacturers of

DECORATIVE LINENS

11-13 West 32nd Street

New York

March 22, 1934.

PHONES PENNSYLVANIA 6- { 0904
0905

CABLE ADDRESS "MANRICH"

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20 WEST WELLINGTON STREET

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300 WEST ADAMS STREET

PHILADELPHIA

1011 CHESTNUT STREET

Rabbi Louis D. Gross,
186 Joralemon Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Rabbi:

The writer has your favor of the 21st instant.

I certainly have no objection to sending a copy of my letter to Rabbi Silver in Cleveland.

I have brought this matter up repeatedly in Mt. Neboh Temple, of which I am a Trustee and we have succeeded in obtaining fair results after a most intensive campaign with reference to the boycott of German goods.

I regret to note that at this very moment some of our large department stores right in New York City, who have maintained heretofore that they were not selling German goods and had, for the time being, withdrawn them from sale, are now featuring them plain as day on their counters. It is a tragedy indeed that these Houses were founded by Jews. And the pity of it is that those in charge today, while professing the Jewish faith, are nothing more than materialists.

Trusting you meet with success after taking the matter up with Rabbi Silver, I am, with kindest personal regards

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'N. J. Richman'. The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping tail.

NJR/AR

Anti - Nazi League

.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

March 28, 1934.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Rd. & E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Since I know that you will be receiving some communication from Rabbi Gross about the boycott condition in Cleveland, especially at the May Company, I wish to give you the following information.

Both I and Mrs. Sam Rosenthal have, within the past month, made a thorough canvass of the May Company linen department, and have talked with the buyer. The only German goods in this department offered for sale was one colored damask linen table cover, which has been in stock for over a year. I have not only talked with Mr. Salamon, but the department heads as well, and I have heard them give instructions, and know that they have continued to give instructions in all of their meetings, that under no circumstances can a label be touched or concealed.

In one other store, it was found that a label on a piece of German-made merchandise had been blotted out. The person responsible was dismissed, and this information has gone through to all the Cleveland stores, so that I cannot think, nor do any of the store managers think, that labels are now removed or concealed.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey
Mildred Chadsey.

MC:JF

April 10, 1934.

Mr. N.J. Richman,
11-13 West 32nd St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Richman:

Rabbi Louis D. Groes has forwarded me a copy of a letter which you had sent to him with reference to the boycott situation in Cleveland. As you know we have an office of the Non-Sectarian League Against Nazism in Cleveland which is prosecuting the boycott. The League would be very happy to follow up the matter if you would indicate more specifically the reasons which you have for saying that the Cleveland merchants are at present selling German-made merchandise. It would be a great help to us if you could give us specific facts of articles purchased which may have come to your attention, etc. It is very difficult to operate on general complaints. The secretary of the local League has been in constant touch with the Cleveland stores and has had definite assurances from all of them with the exception of one non-Jewish store that they have stopped buying German merchandise. Our visiting shopper's committees are constantly visiting these stores and checking up on them.

With all good wishes, permit me to
remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER RECEIVED BY A
CLEVELANDER FROM NEW YORK.

The purpose of this letter is as follows:

No doubt you, in your settlement work in Cleveland have had brought before you the boycott of German-made goods.

Here in New York, an intensive campaign has been going on for quite awhile and, although unfortunately it has not been 100% successful, it has been slowly but surely bearing fruit.

In Cleveland, I am reliably informed, there are tremendous amounts of German made merchandise still being offered for sale by your large retailers. I have particularly in mind the May Company, who, in their Linen Department are featuring German-made merchandise.

I have also taken this matter up with the Editor of the Jewish paper here, Rabbi Louis D. Gross, who has been instrumental and untireless in his efforts to bring about this German boycott. In fact, since I have become a member of the Anti-Nazi League, noticing that Rabbi Silver of your city was one of the Directors of this League, I have taken steps, through Rabbi Gross to bring the matter of the selling of German merchandise by, presumably, Jewish concerns such as the May Company to the attention of Rabbi Silver. I have today received a letter from Rabbi Gross, asking my permission to take the matter up with Rabbi Silver in your city, and I have informed Rabbi Gross that he has my permission to do so.

Therefore, in your capacity as being an influential Jewish worker in your city, coming in contact with all the various Jewish organizations, I am wondering what further efforts you could employ to bring this matter to a head in Cleveland; and, at least with such large department stores whose heads are, or were at one time, Jews, seek by some means to eliminate entirely the sale of German-made merchandise.

I am informed that in Cleveland they get around this matter by taking the labels off such goods that were made in Germany, and I have particular knowledge to this effect with reference to certain stores in your city who are aiding and abetting this practise, which, in itself, is illegal and subject to a strong fine by the U. S. government.

What, in your opinion, do you believe should be done or are you doing to further this cause? I am deeply interested in it and feel that the tragedy of it all is not what is happening to the Jews in Germany, but the fact that our Jews here in the States are the worst offenders of all.

In my opinion, it has ceased to be a Jewish problem and has now become a Christian problem as well.

Let me hear from you.



Anti - Nazi League
.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

April 11, 1934.

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver,

I thought you might care to see the two enclosed letters. How would you like to answer these letters for me? If you will take the time to do so and send the copies to this office, I will have them typed on our letterhead and will sign them.

These are the only two letters of this sort. However, I did hear that a group of women of German background, the group, by the way that sometimes meets at the University with Dean Frautman, had an indignation meeting. This, of course, is to be expected.

To date, we have seven checks, a total of thirty-nine dollars, but I feel confident we will have more than that.

Sincerely yours,

Miner Chasney

MC:LH

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

April 17
1934

SPONSORING
COMMITTEE

Miss Bertha L. Bailey
E. M. Baker
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Mrs. Stanlee Bates
George Bellamy
A. A. Benesch
Rev. Phillip Smead Bird
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Henry M. Busch
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Miss Mildred Chadsey
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D. B. Cull
Rev. Arthur Culler
Prof. J. E. Cutler
Paul L. Feiss
Miss Mabel Ferris
Walter Flory
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Mrs. R. H. Jamison
R. W. Jelliff
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Elmer Scheuer
H. Walter Stewart
Harry D. Sims
Mrs. Howard Thayer
Charles F. Thwing
Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road and E. 105th St.
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter
which I sent to Reverend W. W. T.
Duncan of the Methodist Church of
Lakewood.

Sincerely yours,

Mildred Chadsey.

MC:JF
ENCL-1

April 20
1934

Mr. Leon Kuenning, Manager,
Mills Restaurant,
Euclid Avenue,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Kuenning:

Reports from several sources have come to us of the controversy that took place in your restaurant on Tuesday, April 10th, when it was reported that you stated that "what we need here is a Hitler. The Jews and the Negroes will get what is coming to them when we get a Hitler here."

I think you must realize that you are very unfair and unwise if you made this statement, that it is as unfair to judge all Negroes by the actions of a few, or all Jews by the actions of a few, as it is to associate Negroes and Jews in a condemnatory way.

This League, made up of representative citizens of this community, is organized for the purpose of combatting such un-democratic and condemnatory ideas as you are reported to have expressed.

I would like the opportunity of talking this question over with you, and of pointing out to you that a man in business, serving the general public, can ill afford to set up in his mind, class distinctions that are inimicable to our American ideals.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey.

PRESS RELEASE! FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION!

5000 people gathered Saturday Noon and watched 700 Negro and White people demonstrating before Mills Restaurant as a protest against discrimination against Negroes by this restaurant. The demonstration was called by the International Labor Defense,

Tuesday, April 10, Leo Gallagher, attorney who was counsel for the Reichstag defendants in Leipsig, Germany, also counsel for Tom Mooney, together with Mother Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys and Yetta Land, local ILD attorney, entered Mills Restaurant. Mrs. Wright was refused service because she is a Negro and Gallagher insisted that she be served. Mrs. Wright and Yetta Land were thrown out of the restaurant and Gallagher was severely beaten by the pro-Nazi ~~manager~~ ^{manager, Leon Kuenning,} of the Restaurant.

The delegation that went into the restaurant was successful in forcing the management to serve more than a dozen Negro people and their white friends who were with them. As these people were being served, Leon Kuenning, ~~manager~~ ^{manager who beat up Gallagher,} ~~stated~~ ^{stated} to Sam Stein, District Secretary of the International Labor Defense, and to Mrs. Rose Burt, one of the delegation that "What we need here is a Hitler. The Jews and the Negroes will soon get what is coming to them when we get a Hitler here". Stein replied: "The working people of Cleveland will drive you, a friend of Hitler, out of Cleveland and the German people will smash Hitler".

Two Jewish girls who were seated at one of the tables overheard this conversation and jumped up, indignantly leaving the restaurant. On the way out, they spoke to the delegation and said they would inform Rabbi Brickner of this incident. Many Jewish patrons of this restaurant should demand that the manager, Leon Kuenning, be dismissed and that the Negro people be given the right to eat because with the rising fascist tendencies in America, after the Negroes will come the Jews as the bearers of the brunt of fascist attacks. They will not be served in public places and will be discriminated against as the Negroes.

W. R. H. S. ARCHIVES
CLEVELAND, OHIO
APR 11 1935
BANK NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

April 20, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey, Sec'y,
Anti-Nazi League,
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

I believe that you ought to have reports of the activities of the League, appeals for cooperation or other items of interest on the boycott regularly, every week, in the two Jewish weeklies. You also ought to send publicity frequently to the local Yiddish daily, The Jewish World. Our organization and its activities should be kept more prominently before the minds of the Cleveland Jewish community. All too many of them are still unaware of the existence of the Bureau. I noticed an item in a New York Yiddish daily which quotes a correspondent from Cleveland to the effect that Cleveland has done nothing for the boycott movement.

The letter in the Plain Dealer this morning was excellent.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

P.S. A certain Mr. Kramer is appealing for funds among the Jews of Cleveland for an anti-Nazi periodical. The man and his project should be investigated. It has all the ear marks of a racket. Mr. George Furth may be in a position to give you some information about this Mr. Kramer.

Anti - Nazi League

... for the Defense of Human Rights ...

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

April 23

1 9 3 4

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

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I, too, have been concerned to realize that many groups among Cleveland Jewry do not seem to know about the League.

You realize, I think, that we have had a story in both the Jewish Observer and the Jewish Independent every week except this week, when, for some reason, the Observer did not use it. We have sent the same story each week to the Jewish World. I do not read Yiddish, and therefore I did not realize that the Jewish World was not printing the story.

Every week on Tuesday, a release from our office goes to the three above mentioned papers, to the magazine FRIDAY, and to the Cleveland Citizen.

It is sometimes difficult to make "news" of this release, for so much of our work does not stand the light of publicity. For instance, this last week, I have handled a number of complaints regarding Anti-Semitism and discriminations. It would seem to me ill advised to give publicity to these things, especially when we are trying to trace them down and have discriminatory statements retracted. I will do all I can to get news to these papers, but I think it might be advisable for you to speak to the editor of the Jewish World if our news releases have not been published.

Regarding Mr. Kramer, he has given us a busy week. There seems to be no doubt that his enterprise is a racket, and I am asking the papers to make a statement to the effect that his publication has not any relation to this organization. Mr. Furth has given me information. I think it might be advisable for you to put something in your bulletin, and I might ask the other Rabbis to do the same thing, because this Mr. Kramer is making a special appeal to members of Jewish congregations.

Wouldn't you like to write Mr. Rabinowitz, asking him if he is trying to get former Ambassador Gerard for us? I wrote to him about two weeks ago, telling him that we should have the meeting not later than May 15th, and asking him if he could get him then, and I have had no reply, but I assume that he is working on it. A letter from you might expediate the reply.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey.

Mildred Chadsey.

MC:JF



April 24, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey, Secretary,
Anti-Nazi League,
704 Chester-Minth Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

The Cleveland Section of the Council of Jewish Women will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday noon, May 2nd at Hotel Statler. Mrs. Emil Brudno is President. I would suggest that you get in touch with Mrs. Brudno and request her to remind the women at that meeting of the importance of continuing aggressively the boycott work. This meeting will probably be the final gathering of a large group of Jewish women before the summer months set in.

Perhaps the Council will permit you to distribute the cards which were originally printed for the Federation dinner.

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

Anti - Nazi League

.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

April 25

1934

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

My dear Rabbi Silver:

This Mr. Kuenning came to the office to talk with me about the enclosed letter.

He is a contrite and scared man, who, by the way, is being arrested on two charges, one, assault, and the other discrimination in refusing to serve a Negro.

He states that he did not make the remark reported about the Jews and Hitler. He also states that one half of his business is Jewish; that he employs Jewish help, and that Rabbi B. M. Dorfman is his personal friend. Rabbi Dorfman asked him to see you. In order to spare you, I told him that I would report to you our interview, and I am hereby doing so.

In this particular case, I feel reasonably sure that Mr. Kuenning, whether or not he succeeds in keeping his position as Manager of Mills Restaurant, will not indulge in more persiflage of this kind.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey

Mildred Chadsey.

MC:JF

April 26, 1934.

Mr. Adelph Weinberger,
Weinberger Drug Stores Inc.,
Huron-Sixth Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Weinberger:

I have just received the following statement
from New York:

"As to your inquiry regarding the Agfa Ansco
Company, we are now in the midst of a thorough investi-
gation regarding this particular company. I shall
report to you on this matter within the next few days."

As soon as I hear from New York I shall
communicate with you. In the meantime please hold
off buying from the Agfa people.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BE

May 9, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey, Secretary,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

I believe that every member of the Committee of Fifteen should be advised not to participate in the anti-Fascist meeting which is being called by the "Lord Marley Committee" for Friday, May 25th. They should be advised not to commit their organizations to this gathering but to continue to work through our League. The reasons for it should be explained to them.

I hope that you have gotten in touch with the American Federation of Labor and advised them of this fact.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very cordially yours,

AHS:BK

May 15, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey,
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

I am enclosing herewith the letter which appeared in the Plain Dealer this morning and also the answer which I believe should be sent, signed by some member of our group. It is important that this attempt to undermine the boycott on the basis of harm which it will do to American business should be counteracted.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK
Enc.

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

SPONSORING
COMMITTEE

May 17
1934

Miss Bertha L. Bailey
E. M. Baker
Mrs. E. S. Bassett
Mrs. Stanlee Bates
George Bellamy
A. A. Benesch
Rev. Phillip Smead Bird
Henry M. Busch
Professor Edgar S. Byers
Miss Mildred Chadsey
Dr. William B. Chamberlin
W. C. Connelly
D. B. Cull
Rev. Arthur Culler
Prof. J. E. Cutler
Paul L. Feiss
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Joel B. Hayden
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Mrs. R. H. Jamison
R. W. Jelliff
William C. Keough
A. G. Knebel
Rev. Miles Krumbine
Miss Florence La Ganke
Alexander Martin
Mrs. William A. McAfee
Mrs. Malcolm McBride
Harrison B. McGraw
Sylvester Mc Mahon
Mrs. B. F. McQuate
Prof. Jacob Meyer
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Bishop Warren Lincoln Rogers
Dr. Scott Runnels
Elmer Scheuer
H. Walter Stewart
Harry D. Sims
Mrs. Howard Thayer
Dr. Charles F. Thwing
Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road and E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Under separate cover I am forwarding
to you the list of drugs which Mr. Serlin, the
printer asked me to send you.

Yours sincerely,

M.C.

Mildred Chadsey.

MC:JF

*I don't suppose you want this list,
but he thinks you do -*

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

May 17, 1934

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COMMITTEE

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H. Walter Stewart
Harry D. Sims
Mrs. Howard Thayer
Charles F. Thwing
Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM:

The American Civil Liberties Union, alarmed at what it believes to be the "rapid growth of Fascism and Naziism as an increasing menace to elemental civil liberties in this country" has issued the enclosed questionnaire.

The Union is asking for an "expression of opinion of the outstanding liberals of your community on the spread of these forces". The Union plans to publish the results of the questionnaire without the use of names or mention of sources. We hope that you, as a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the League, will give attention to this questionnaire and an expression of your opinion.

Will you mail your questionnaire either to the office of this League, or, if you prefer, mail it directly to the American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey
Executive Secretary

HC:r

Date _____

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
100 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Friends:

I submit below replies to the following questions:

1. What is the extent and effect of any such "Fascist" propaganda in your city as the Silver Shirts, the Nazis among German-Americans, the Klan, or similar societies? _____

2. What efforts are being made to combat this propaganda locally and by whom? _____

3. What methods of action by the American Civil Liberties do you think would be effective in cooperation with local interested groups? _____

I am interested in the work of the American Civil Liberties Union and would be glad to receive further information about its varied activities.

Signed _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

May 19, 1934

Albert A. Woldman, Esq.
Standard Bank Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio.

In re: Complaints against Dr. W. T. Hinrichs,
German Consul in Cleveland

Dear Mr. Woldman:-

Your letter in the above entitled matter reached me in due course on the 17th inst., and has had my earnest attention since then. I learn from it that you desire my views concerning the charges brought against the German Consul in Cleveland because of his course at and in connection with the May 1st meeting in Cleveland, both with respect to violations by him of our American laws and of international law and usage, and that you desire my views, both as a former U. S. prosecuting official and because I have some familiarity with international law questions and ^(fifth edition) ~~usage~~ these matters, you doubtless have particularly in mind my recent pamphlet, "The United States and German Jewish Persecutions--Precedents for Popular and Governmental Action", (hereafter referred to as "pamphlet"), and the two articles I contributed to the "Jewish Daily Bulletin" of the 20th and 23rd ult., as to violations of criminal laws, in my opinion, involved in the Nazi Propaganda in this country, (hereinafter referred to as "articles I and II".) I also have in mind my report on behalf of and approved by the Committee on Legislation of the N. Y. County Lawyers Association, which was reprinted in the "American Hebrew" of March 9th, on a proposed amendment of our N. Y. Civil Rights Law, in the course of which my Committee summarizes the subsisting criminal laws applicable, but the substance of this report was embraced in the "articles" above referred to.

I learn from you that the following facts are covered by affidavits of responsible persons which you have or are securing:

The call for the meeting was issued by the German Consul himself through the columns of the local German newspaper, for celebrating the German "National Day" holiday; admission to said meeting was only by tickets obtained from the consulate, and in privacy with him, his assistant questioned persons applying for tickets to make sure that the persons to secure tickets were of non-Jewish German race; and this, though the celebration was supposed to be a German national holiday and to date Jews have not been deprived of their full citizenship even in Nazi Germany, so that an inquisition was conducted by his authority or direction into race and creed on our own shores; that arrivals (many U. S. citizens) were scrutinized by the consul's assistant at the door before admission; ~~xxx~~ if the consul did not inspire this arrangement, he was certainly privy to it, and the circumstances are such that he is responsible for the same, and certainly is chargeable with notice. Within a distance of 5 or 6 feet from this assistant stood a news-boy, selling copies of the "Deutsche Zeitung" and its English supplement, "The German Outlook", both

pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic, and that many persons purchased copies; (X) The consul, if he did not inspire such sales, was certainly privy to them and certainly knew that they were going on and did not stop the sale, and he is chargeable with knowledge of the fact, and their contents, in any event. Copies can doubtless be supplied. The Consul was the only person to appear upon the speaker's platform and he took charge of the meeting and acted as master of ceremonies in calling upon vocalists and an orchestra to render musical numbers, and was himself the only speaker. He devoted five minutes of his time to praising the President of the United States and to calling upon the audience to sing the Star Spangled Banner; that thereafter he spoke for 40 minutes, praising the achievements of Hitler in unifying the German nation and calling upon Germans in America, including U. S. citizens of German extraction, to organize to combat propaganda he described as "false" and "detrimental to Germany". After his address he held his hand in a Nazi salute, and called upon the audience to arise and sing the German song "Deutschland über Alles" (literally, "Germany above everything"); that German flags were displayed and the Swastika emblem, which was originally the emblem and banner of the Nazi party, and is today both its emblem and that of the German government. That after above song was sung, the Consul turned to the audience and instructed them to play the music for the "Horst Wessel" song, and that immediately after the audience had sung this song, he called for three cheers for Hitler. That there are various versions of this song, the one commonly in vogue, and which was sung, accurately translated, is as follows:

"Raise the flag! Firmly close the ranks! S. A. are marching with steady steps, Comrades who have been shot dead by Communists and Reactionaries are marching in our ranks with their spirit.

Clear the streets for the brown battalions! Clear the street for the storm trooper! Millions already full of hope look at the Swastika. The day for freedom and for bread is dawning.

For the last time the alarm now is sounded. We are now all ready for the battle. Soon Hitler flags will wave over all streets, our slavery will not last only a short time.

Raise the flag! Firmly close the ranks! S. A. are marching with steady steps. Comrades who have been shot dead by Communists and Reactionaries are marching in our ranks with their spirit.

Be hailed, you died the death of honor'. Horst Wessel fell, yet thousands rise anew. The flag song roars ahead of the brown army. S. A. is ready to follow it along the way.

Lower the flags in honor of the dead who are still alive. S. A. swear clinching their fists. The day will come when we shall take revenge- no pardon when praise and victory will sound through the Fatherland."

That whether they added the two lines often added in Germany nowadays, reading as follows:

"When Jewish blood spurts from the knife
Things will be twice as good as before" (Brown Book of the Hitler Terror,
British 1933 edition 178-9)

will be ascertained by you and your associates more definitely.

I understand that substantially all these facts are conceded by the consul, and appeared in published attempts by him to justify his course as proper and common-place, which in fact aggravate the original offenses.

In addition to these matters, the following undeniable facts are to be taken into account, which even a court would notice judicially, on the theory that a "court must assume as true without further proof", what every well-informed person knows" (23 Corpus Juris 58-60; Brown vs. Piper 91 U. S. 37, 42; Minnesota vs. Barber 136 U. S. 313 at 321; U. S. Wood Preserving Co. vs. Sundmaker 186 F. 678 CCA), and which the State Department of course knows. Among these are the anti-Jewish planks of the Nazi party, quoted in the Foreign Policy Association Information Service entitled "The Jews in the Third Reich" of Oct. 11, 1933, and James W. Wise's "Swastika" pp. 39-42, also cited from other sources in my "pamphlet" p. 43. These also include Hitler's own autobiography in German edition, entitled "Mein Kampf", the English edition having been expurgated by omitting not only particularly offensive anti-Jewish references, but also attacks on the United States, France, England, etc.; as shown in Alice Hamilton's "Atlantic Monthly" article of a few months ago. They also include the text of some of the various anti-Jewish decrees and related matter, reprinted from official German sources in "The Jews in Nazi Germany--The Factual Record of Their Persecution by the National Socialists", published by the American Jewish Committee in 1933, the article by Dr. Alice Hamilton entitled "The Plight of the German Intellectuals", published in Harpers' Magazine, January, 1934, the official statement of the "American Federation of Labor" as to the suppression of the German Labor Unions, confiscation of millions of dollars in their treasury and internment in concentration camps of their leaders, the account of the persecution of "The Catholics in Nazi Germany", by George N. Schuster, published in "The Commonwealth" of Jan. 26, 1934, and the Bernheim Petition before the League of Nations Council, and proceedings thereon, including Germany's admission of their correctness, published verbatim in my "pamphlet" pp. 49-78, and which also contains the binding pledges Germany gave to the United States and the other Allies at the Peace Conference and an analysis of them (pp. 43-49). It also includes very recent articles in the newly appearing monthly "Supplements" to the conservative "Encyclopedia Britannica", entitled ~~XXXXX~~ "World To-Day", on "Propaganda in Germany" by H. V. Kaltenborn in No. 2, pp. 31-2, the article on "Church and State in Germany" in No. 4, p. 27, the article by Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, entitled "Persecution of Jews in Germany-A Revival of Mediaeval Bigotry" in No. 4, p. 36, and the article "Swastika-Emblem of Nazi" in No. 2, p. 2, showing that that emblem was that of the Nazi party in Germany, and continues to be such, despite its adoption by the Reich as its official emblem. It also includes recognition of the fact that, alone among all nations calling themselves civilized, Germany has appointed a leading ~~an~~ Nazi leader "Minister of Propaganda", that ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (according to the article on "Propaganda" by Henry Wickham Steed, the distinguished journalist and historian in the Encycl. Britannica (14th Ed.) Vol. 18, p. 581 et seq.) even "before 1914 Germany alone among the great countries of the world carried it (official propaganda) on systematically... German propaganda was continued wide-spread. It was carried on chiefly by the Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office among the representatives of foreign newspapers resident in Berlin; by foreign press bureaus and telegraphic agencies affiliated to the German press bureau and to the German official telegraph agency; by the staff of German embassies and legations abroad, and by the head office of foreign branches of German banks and shipping companies". As regards the United States, the official report of the U. S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs of 1914 as to German ^{diplomatic and} ~~consular~~ propaganda and misconduct before the United States entered the War (House Report No. 1 of the 65th Congress 1st Session; reprinted in 55 Congressional Record Part I 319 et seq., particularly at 320 and 322) is authoritative

and significant. If this course of conduct abated somewhat during the period of the Republic, it is obvious that it increased when a "Minister of Propaganda" was appointed, officially charged with dissemination of propaganda, ^{and to deny German propaganda,} and on the other hand, the enactment of a series of unique new laws making it a grave crime to publish in or out of Germany any facts true or false, which might prejudice Germany and her commercial and other relations abroad, to which reference is also made. That the saying that "a diplomat is one engaged to lie abroad for his country's good" still applies to Germany, and German official denials of propaganda actually are threadbare and incredible sufficiently appears, not merely from their denial of indisputable facts, but from Hitler's own bald-faced and unblushing advocacy and justification of false propaganda in the German edition of his autobiography. (See also my "pamphlet" pp. 9-10).

It should also be assumed that Hitler's Government started an avowed boycott against the Jews in Germany, which officially began April 1st, 1933, and his personal initiation of which, while Chancellor, was just publicly and circumstantially avowed by one of his chief lieutenants, and though nominally the official boycott as such ceased at the end of that day, numerous official laws are in force, ^{almost all} excluding the Jews from the professions and public office, forbidding Government officials from buying from Jews, including a "non-Aryans" having only a single Jewish grandparent, and the Government permits ^{posting} advertisements, placards and warnings against individuals having any business dealings with Jews, dealing with "Aryans" is promoted affirmatively by the Government, important Jewish businesses are taken over by official action by non-Jews, and Jewish and other objectants are molested from time to time and often arrested and interned in concentration camps without sworn charges and often for months without trial. The Nazi official employment commission affirmatively promotes preferring Aryans to Jewish employees, often forbids discharge of Aryans "by impoverished Jewish employers and often intimidates Jewish employers from retaining Jewish employees by threats and force. It was these conditions that gave rise to the anti-German boycott in this country, confined to non-purchase of goods made in Germany, and officially proclaimed by the American Federation of Labor and various Jewish and distinguished Christian citizens of this country. Such defensive boycott,--even if it were directed against American residents--has been adjudged legal by the New York Court of Appeals in a leading decision entitled "People ex rel Burnham vs. Flynn 189 N. Y. 180" (quoted in as to my "article II"), as also authorities showing that more leeway is permitted ~~against~~ a boycott directed against a foreign country and its inhabitants than against an internal one. On the other hand, the newly announced Nazi boycott in this country--which the German consul in Cleveland and the anti-Semitic papers distributed at the meeting advocated--is directed against all Jewish residents of our own country, both intra-state and inter-state, and followed the defensive and retaliatory anti-Nazi boycott above referred to. It should also be assumed that a bitter warfare is being waged by American-residing Nazis and their sympathizers against all American Jews, and their Christian sympathizers, which was in full swing when the Cleveland meeting was held, and which was carried so far at the N. Y. meeting of the 17th inst. as to lead to vociferous demands that two leaders in this struggle, Mr. Samuel Untermyer and Hon. B. S. Deutsch be hanged, and Christian sympathizers, including Hon. James Gerard, Judge Seabury, Mayor La Guardia and others were grossly insulted and villified. It should also be recognized that our Government itself and some of its leading officials have privately used their influence to abate these conditions, but almost in vain, though this is our official policy.

In the light of these circumstances, I shall now proceed to analyze the conduct of this German consul in the premises, in the light of the statutes, decisions and rules of international law and usage and precedents applicable, prefacing my remarks with only one further preliminary comment, namely, that even in civil judicial proceedings, where a crime is the subject matter of the inquiry, the facts need, of course, not be proved pursuant to the principles of criminal law, beyond a reasonable doubt, and before a jury. (Remmers vs. Merchants' Bank 173 F. 484 CCA; In re Garrity 247 F. 310 CCA) and of course no legal proof whatever is necessary, where a mere complaint before the State Department is pending against a foreign consul, continuing to function here, for our Government may revoke his exequatur without any legal evidence and without any hearing and without any explanation, in its discretion (5 Moore's International Law Digest Sec. 700-701). Moreover, if criminal misconduct be involved, consuls are not exempt from criminal prosecution (In re Iasigi 79 F. 751; ~~Ex. p. Hitz 111 U. S. 766~~; ~~Ex. p. Hitz 111 U. S. 766~~; Ex. p. Hitz 111 U. S. 766; see Note 74 Lawyers Edition, U. S. Supreme Court Reports 496-8), though they may in general be proceeded against in civil actions in the federal courts ^{alone} by a special ^{privilege} ~~privilege~~ (Ohio ex rel vs. Agler 280 U. S. 379 and note in 74 Lawyers Edition 489) and are immune from subpoenaing as witnesses (5 Moore's Sec. 714). You have wisely, however, contented yourself with preferring a complaint to the State Department.

The leading authority applicable here is Lord Sackville's ~~Sankey~~ Case, in which our Government, during the Cleveland Administration, revoked the

authority of that gentleman as British Minister to the United States because he wrote an objectionable though "private" letter concerning British interests in favor of one of the contending political parties in the Presidential campaign of 1888. See the long treatment in 4 Moore's Intern. Law Digest, pp. 536-548, and the fuller treatment in U. S. Foreign Relations for 1888, Vol. II, pp. 1667-1730, esp. p. 1672. The subject of request for recall and dismissal of a foreign Minister is treated at length in 4 Moore 484-549 and of the much more common request or recall as to consuls in Vol. 5, pp. 19-32. Pres. Cleveland treated the ^{Sackville} matter at length in his annual presidential message to Congress of Dec. 3, 1888, transcribed in 4 Moore 536-7. Lord Sackville, without any evil intent, thoughtlessly answered a "private and confidential" inquiry from an alleged British subject (Idem pp. 530-1) inquiring as to how he, as a former British subject, naturalized here, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ should vote in the coming election, in effect advising him to vote for Pres. Cleveland's re-election (pp. 541-2). The letter was promptly seized upon by the adverse political party to make capital for themselves among naturalized Irish opponents of Great Britain. In his message to Congress, Pres. Cleveland characterized this course as "unpardonable conduct...in his interference and advice and counsel with the suffrage of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declaration to justify his actions, superadding impugnement of the Executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two countries". Pres. Cleveland reported that the "offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited". A request for his recall not being agreed to by England, our Government dismissed him, because his continuance in office here "would be incompatible with the best interests and detrimental to the good relations of both Governments". Secretary of State Bayard, in an official note to England (Moore Id. p. 540), described his offense as "intentional interference in our domestic politics, in assuming by his advice to control the political action of persons who, though formerly his countrymen and fellow-subjects, had renounced their allegiance to the British Government, and in obtaining naturalization as American citizens, had assumed its duties and ~~xxx~~ sworn to support and bear true faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States alone". Also (p. 542) Secretary Bayard referred to this as interference "in the political affairs of the United States and at a time of intense public feeling...And while the conditions then existing did not create the offense of Lord Sackville, they must be taken into account in estimating its gravity"... (p. 543) "Such an usurpation is of itself an intolerable offense..." (p. 546) "The present issue is... (whether) the question of the culpability of such interference is ^{not} to be left ~~to~~ to the decision of the offended sovereign, but to the determination of the sovereign by whom the offending minister was accredited".... The dismissal of a diplomatic agent for improper conduct, either in his individual capacity or in the discharge of his official duties, is not an act of discourtesy or hostility toward the government which accredited him" (p. 547).

In an earlier letter by ~~xxxxxxxx~~ Secretary Bayard on the subject (Foreign Relations for 1888 II p. 1672) he referred ^{to the espionage crimes statute} since enlarged as violated (now Title 18, Sec. 5 as am. in 1932) and the conspiracy section (Title 18 Sec. 88) for combining with others with the intention to violate the former statute, forbidding any U. S. citizen "without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly (to) commence (s) or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof,

with a view to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States", as also the action of ~~xxx~~ "resident", as well as citizen-- "not duly authorized, who counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence with such intent".

It will be presently shown that diplomatic officers and consuls are forbidden by diplomatic usage even to violate the spirit of any laws of the country to which they are accredited, even if the offense itself is not committed. Can it be seriously denied that the Cleveland consul herein, a German official in effect, sought to counsel and even organize Germans and former German subjects to take Germany's side with respect to measures of deeply controversial character, pending between the two countries, such as (1) arousing public sentiment here against Germany's grave offenses against civilization in the ~~xxxxxx~~ premises, (2) passage of such resolution as the Tydings' Bill, which proceeded on the theory opposite to his contentions, (3) employment by our Government of the argument based on Germany's pledges at the Peace Conference to treat all her minorities in the same way as her majorities, (4) interference with proposed and actually made representations which our Government has been in the habit of making on behalf of religious and political refugees, (5) interference with a legal and legitimate boycott of German goods, resorted to as possibly the only possible effective measure to induce Germany to act as a civilized power in the 20th century, (6) interference with a pending congressional investigation, and (7) incitement of his former fellow-countrymen to violate criminal laws of the United States and of several States of the Union and our established national policy?

Reference is in order, without further summary, to other precedents collated by Prof. Moore as to request for recall and dismissal of foreign diplomats (Vol. 4, p. 484, et seq), and particularly the Genet case (Idem pp. 485-488), involving the action of Washington and other fathers of the republic, scarcely more leading than the Sackville case (See, however, as to the Genet case, the bibliography in the very recent sketch of him and his attempts to "run our country", contrary to our laws and policy, in 7 Dictionary of American Biography Vol. 7, pp. 207-9, and the still more recent treatment of the incident in Faay's "The Two Franklins").

When we turn to the matter of Revocation of Consular Exequatur and Revocation of the same in 5 Moore 19-32, we, of course, find that such course was much more common, as the much-lesser importance of consuls created no such embarrassing position as in the case of Ministers. With the possible exception of Genet's Case, no more flagrant case of consular misconduct arose in our whole history. It is greatly aggravated because Germany is almost unique in her claim as to "Dual Citizenship", claiming that--despite the oath of allegiance to us,--her one-time subjects or their children continue to be subject ^{even in our land} to her official demands upon them (See the treatment of this subject by our distinguished diplomat, a former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, David J. Hill, in his article "Dual Citizenship in the German Imperial and State Citizenship". in 12 American Journal of International Law 354).

When we turn to other important more recent authorities than Moore, we find the above conclusion ~~xxxx~~ confirmed. In Prof. E. C. Stowell's "Consular Cases and Opinions", he points out (pp. 550, 570, 582, 640, 734) that

consuls must not act contrary to the law of the receiving state, and that they must act in conformity with the spirit of that law, even if the case does not fall within the letter; U. S. and British authorities being cited for each point.

In Irvin Stewart's "Consular Privileges and Immunities" (1926), the subject of confining consuls to communications with the State Department of the receiving state is dealt with (p. 171); also the respect due from consuls and the impropriety of their participating in local politics (pp. 173 et seq.). It is even urged (p. 182 et seq.) that consuls may not speak or write as to "matters of controversy which may be pending between the State they represent and the one in which they reside", and it is even suggested that they ought to avoid all public addresses, but in any event all that are not innocuous.

Satow's leading "A Guide to Diplomatic Practice" (3rd Ed. 1932), pp. 95-98-9 lays down similar rules as those just cited, his phrase being (p. 95) that they ought not make themselves "the centre of international ~~politics~~ politics".

Puentes' "Foreign Consul" pp. 53-4 lays down the rule, also recognized in the other works cited, that consuls have no right to fly their flag or emblem except over their own consulate. If, as a matter of courtesy, individuals occasionally act differently, that does not apply to consuls, who occupy an official position. Posting the ~~Swastika~~ ^{German flag} at this meeting, called and controlled by the Cleveland Consul, was thus in itself grossly improper, in view of his official character, and particularly so as this was also the emblem of the Nazi party, which is so much abhorred by Hitler's opponents, probably still a majority in Germany, despite his coup d'etat and usurpations and reigns of terror. Farley's "Rights of Foreign Consuls in United States" 1931 is to the same effect, treating them (p. 10) as mere commercial agents and (p. 38) without authority to fly their coat of arms or flags elsewhere than over the door of the Consul.

If we examine German works on consular privileges and immunities, we find that they do not teach any different rules, such as Zorn's "Konsular gesetzgebung des Deutschen Reichs", "Der auswärtige Dienst des Deutschen Reichs", edited by H. Kraus (1932; 1216 pp.) and Feller and Hudson's "Diplomatic and Consular Laws and Regulations of the different countries" (1933). A wilful and deliberate violation of law and diplomatic usage was here committed by Dr. Hinrichs, though doubtless induced by present-day propaganda emanating from the German "Minister of Propaganda", his superior and inferior and allies.

Recurring to other aspects of the facts stated at the beginning of this letter, we find that a "religious and racial inquisition" took place at the consul's instance, in selecting admissibles for an alleged German national holiday, "like our Fourth of July", as he put it, in direct violation of repeated State Department pronouncements, forbidding such course by consuls here under the Russian Treaty of 1832, though visex of passports is concededly a consular function (See for instance acting Secretary Wharton's despatch of Feb. 28, 1893 in our "Foreign Relations" for 1893 p. 536 and the declination to distinguish between Jewish religion and race as to our citizens (idem for 1895 p. 1058). Compare also Pres. Cleveland's and Sec. Bayard's famous declarations of inadmissibility under penalty of violating their oath of office of discriminating against American Jews on account of the Jewish race of the wife of U. S. Minister to Austria, Keiley (Richardson's "Messages" Vol. 8, pp. 325-6 and "Foreign Relations" for 1885, pp. 48-51). Note also Pres. Theodore Roosevelt's refusal to allow racial or religious discriminations in the U. S. in his famous message of Dec. 3, 1906 (Richardson's "Messages" Vol. XI, p. 1211); Secretary of Commerce and Labor Straus' declination

to put racial discrimination in a different category than religious discriminations in his annual report for 1907, the opinion in the famous case of Yick Wo vs. Hopkins 118 U. S. 356 as to racial discriminations; the decision under the N. Y. civil rights law in McKaine vs. Drake Business School 107 N. Y. Misc. Reports 241; in People vs. ~~xx~~King 110 N. Y. 418, and Western Turf Ass'n. vs. Greenberg 204 U. S. 359 and Story's "Commentaries" Sec. 1879 and Cooley's "Constitutional Limitations" 7th Ed. pp. 677-8.

Our national policy was also recently forcibly declared by the U. S. Supreme Court insustaining the N. Y. Civil Rights Law amendment against Ku Klux Klan machinations in Bryant vs. Zimmerman 278 U. S. 63 at 76, where the Court emphasized the viciousness of "stimulating hurtful religious and race prejudice" involved. See also other authorities collated in my pamphlets.

Reference is also made to the criminal laws violated by Nazi propagandists in this country, here apparently applicable, collated in my articles, particularly decisions as to incitement to disturb the peace, beginning with Rex vs. Osborne 2 Barnardiston 138, 156, People vs. Most 171 N. Y. 423, Gitlow vs. U. S. 268 U. S. 652 at 667 and West vs. Commonwealth 208 Kentucky 735. In some jurisdictions, these acts are also cognizable as "disorderly conduct offenses". ~~To xxxxxx~~ these may also be added violations of the anti-Trust laws, arising from combinations to boycott all the Jews of the United States, and possible violations of U. S. Code Title 22, Sec. 23 and Title 18 Sec. 98, and conspiracy to commit such offenses under Title 18, Sec. 88.

Recurring once more to our "Statement of Facts", reference is prayed to the criminal character of the anti-Semitic papers sold at the meeting. While, ordinarily, the words of the song "Deutschland Uber Alles" may have an innocuous character, in this instance, in the light of the surrounding facts and Germany's double citizenship, ~~xxxxxxx~~ it seems to have been ~~xxxxxxx~~ designed to wean American naturalized citizens from their loyalty to the United States. As to the "Horst Wessel" song, it is difficult to understand that it could have had any meaning other than to rouse Germans, even if naturalized here, to secure revenge for their loss of the Great War, and begin a new ~~ax~~ war against the United States and their late Allies under Hitler's banner!

As to the glorification of Hitler on American soil under the surroundings and circumstances involved, I feel impelled to quote from a famous letter written by one of America's greatest Statesmen, John Quincy Adams, on April 29th, 1820 to a German official visiting here, Moritz von Furstenwaerther, which I myself caused to be reprinted some years ago in the "Jahrbuch" (Year Book) of the German American Historical Society of Illinois, Vol. 17, pp. 412-413 for the benefit of German Americans. When the letter was written, John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State, and it will be remembered that he had been U. S. Minister at Berlin and became President of the United States and pioneer leader in the fight for political and civil racial equality, even for the negro. He wrote:

"This is a land, not of privileges, but of equal rights...The general impression here is that privileges granted to one denomination of people can very seldom be discriminated from erosions of the rights of others.. They (German immigrants) are to expect, if they choose to become citizens, equal rights with those of the natives of the country....If they cannot accomodate themselves to the character, moral, political and physical of this country, with all its compensating balances of good and evil, the Atlantic is always open to them, to return to the land of their nativity, and their fathers. To one thing they must make up their minds or they will

be disappointed in every expectation of happiness as Americans. They must cast off the European skin never to resume it. They must look forward to their posterity, rather than backward to their ancestors....That feeling of superiority over other nations which you have noticed, and which has been so offensive to other strangers who have visited these shores, arises from the consciousness of every individual that, as a member of society, no man in this country is above him, and, ~~exulting~~ ^{exulting} in this sentiment, he looks down upon those nations where the mass of the people feel themselves the inferiors of privilege classes and where men are high or low, according to the accident of their birth".

Though nearly all civilized Europe adopted our American principles of equality, and constitutional rights, in substance, since Adams wrote these words, and the distinction is no longer very marked between our policy and Europe's, it will be remembered that Germany, under Hitler", has "turned the clock back" and lapsed back to mediaval barbarism in her treatment of "non-Aryans", Catholics, liberals and labor-union members. What Dr. Hinrichs really advocated at this meeting, in his position as German consul, was in effect, under all the circumstances, an appeal to his hearers to substitute Germany's barbarities and new benightedness for our American system of laws, principles, policy and sentiment, and the hearers were urged to "organize to combat propaganda", as he described it, and improperly assumed the right to characterize and judge it, meaning nearly everything Americans hold dear.

The important question you are putting to the State Department is whether a German consul will be permitted thus shockingly to violate our laws and principles, and international law and diplomatic usage with impunity, or be ordered to leave our country forthwith as a violator of its laws and ideals.

Very truly,

(Signed) MAX J. KOHLER

MJK:GW

Mr. Elmer Schuer:

Sir:

I have your letter of May 7, 1934 in which you state that the League for Human Rights Against Naziism wishes to register its protest against what it ~~sees~~ sees to be an abuse of privilege on the part of the German consul of Cleveland, Ohio.

You point out that the German consul on May 1, officially convoked an assembly constituted of citizens and non-citizens of the United States through the medium of the press and that at the meeting he pledged those present to allegiance to the Nazi Government of Germany and asked that this allegiance be signified by the raising of the right hand in the Hitler salute.

In reply I desire to inform you that the Department has ascertained that the German consul held a reception on May 1st which is the German National Holiday and that in the course of the reception he pledged the health of the President of the United States and then the health of Germany, its President and its Chancellor.

The German ambassador assures me that in proposing the health of the latter, a number of those present raised their hands in the Hitler salute but there was no question whatever of the Consul's asking that "allegiance be signified by raising the right hand."

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary

By

May 21, 1934

Mr. I.R. Morris,
1728 Standard Bank Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Isadore:

With reference to the Lord Harley Reception Committee meeting called for Friday evening, I would strongly suggest that our group should not attend it and that we request every organization connected with us not to attend this meeting. The Communist group, i.e., the two or three people who are speaking for the Communist group in the city -- are endeavoring to swing the whole anti-Nazi agitation into its stream of propaganda. We must not fall into the trap. They are trying to build up a super organization whereas the only organization that should carry on the anti-Nazi work is our League.

A particular effort should be made to dissuade the American Federation of Labor group in the city from attending this meeting. Seemingly they have obtained the consent of the A.F.L. and they are featuring it in all their propaganda. The A.F.L. does not know the real nature of this group and they should be quickly informed.

I understand that Miss Chadsey is calling a meeting of our Committee of Fifteen for Thursday noon. I shall try to return from New York in time for the meeting. If I do not, please guide the meeting in such a way as to convince them that they should all work through the existing anti-Nazi League and not tie up with other organizations. Mr. Woldman's idea of a consultative committee of our League, the Congress, the B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Committee is preposterous. All these organizations are now represented on the Committee of Fifteen. We do not need another committee to clutter up our work. Incidentally, two of the organizations which would be included in this committee, the B'nai B'rith and the American

May 21, 1934.

Jewish Committee, are outspokenly opposed to the boycott. We would simply be tying ourselves hand and foot as far as effective boycott work is concerned if we go into such an arrangement.

Mr. Woldman, I understand has called a meeting for Tuesday evening to organize this consultative committee. I believe that I have persuaded him to call it off. I suggest that you telephone him and make sure that the meeting is called off and inform him of the meeting of the Committee of Fifteen which will be held on Thursday noon.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK



May 29, 1934.

Mr. Elmer Scheuer,
The Bloch Company,
2320 Superior Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Scheuer:

I understand from Mr. Wiesenfeld that there has been a definite understanding that there are to be no Swastika flags flown on the occasion of the German American Congress. The other meetings of this Congress will be held at the Hollenden Hotel. I believe that a member of our League should see the manager of the Hollenden to see that no Swastika flags are flown during the meetings of the Congress. The hotel would lay itself open to severe criticism on the part of the Jews in the city and others. This matter should be attended to at once.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

June 6, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey, Sec'y,
Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League,
704 Ninth Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

I do not know whether you have seen
a copy of Dr. Hutchinson's statement which I am
enclosing herewith. I believe that it would be a
fine thing to get sufficient copies from the Chicago
League and send one to every member of our Advisory
group.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:EK

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

SPONSORING
COMMITTEE

July 22,
1934.

Miss Bertha L. Bailey
E. M. Baker
Mrs. E. S. Bassett
Mrs. Stanlee Bates
George Bellamy
A. A. Benesch
Rev. Phillip Smead Bird
Professor Henry M. Busch
Edgar S. Byers
Miss Mildred Chadsey
Dr. William B. Chamberlin

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
Mooselookmeguntic House and Log Camp,
Rangeley Lakes Region,
Haines Landing, Maine.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

Replying to your letter of July 20th, I, too, am aghast to occasionally meet a Jewish person who, either frankly states that he is not in sympathy with the boycott, or claims that he has no knowledge of any attempt of the boycott in Cleveland.

Not only the Jewish press in Cleveland, but the daily press has carried a number of our activities, so that, even if these Jews are not affiliated with organizations (and you know that all Jewish organizations have been approached repeatedly on this subject), they could scarcely fail to know of our activities if they read the daily newspapers.

I thought the last number of the Bulletin was an especially good one. It has been mailed to an increased mailing list including Protestant ministers, and copies have also been left at the League of Women Voters, the Women's City Club and the Men's City Club for those who want to carry them away. We are also preparing an increased mailing list for pamphlets and I am planning to mail to several hundred people one or more pamphlets a month. As you probably know, Information and Service Associates have some excellent pamphlets and I am also planning to mail the July 28th issue of TODAY, which will include an article by Miriam Beard entitled "HITLER, PUPPET OF THE WAR LORD."

On next Wednesday, July 25th, I am addressing a meeting of several hundred women representing all of the Jewish women's organizations of this district, asking that all women who will be willing to shop a given store upon request from our office and inform the store why they are refusing to buy, and will also be willing to ask three or more women to do the same to sign cards. I want to have a thousand women who, upon request from us will shop in this way at any store where I know that German goods is offered.

W. C. Connelly
D. B. Cull
Rev. Arthur Culler
Prof. J. E. Cutler
Paul L. Feiss
Miss Mabel Ferris
Walter Flory
Horatio Ford
Carl D. Friebolin
Mrs. F. H. Goff
Mrs. O. J. Gurwell
Edgar A. Hahn
Mrs. P. W. Harvey
Joel B. Hayden
Max S. Hayes
Mrs. R. H. Jamison
R. W. Jelliff
William C. Keough
A. G. Knebel
Rev. Miles Krumbine
Miss Florence La. Ganke
Alexander Martin
Mrs. William A. McAfee
Mrs. Malcolm McBride
Harrison B. McGraw
Sylvester Mc Mahon
Mrs. B. F. McQuate
Prof. Jacob Meyer
Dan Moley
M. P. Mooney
I. R. Morris
Rev. Harold Phillips
Frank A. Quail
Henry W. Raisse
Bishop Warren Lincoln Rogers
Dr. Scott Runnels
Elmer Scheuer
H. Walter Stewart
Harry D. Sims
Mrs. Howard Thayer
Dr. Charles F. Thwing
Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

We hope to have about a thousand women to do constant shopping this fall, making such a protest that the Higbee Company will fall in line.

I hope that you and your family are having a joyous vacation. I shall welcome the opportunity of conferring with you regarding our many plans upon your return.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey
Mildred Chadsey.

MC:JF



THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

SPONSORING
COMMITTEE

August 1,
1934.

Miss Bertha L. Bailey
E. M. Baker
Mrs. E. S. Bassett
Mrs. Stanlee Bates
George Bellamy
A. A. Benesch
Rev. Phillip Smead Bird
Professor Henry M. Busch
Edgar S. Byers
Miss Mildred Chadsey
Dr. William B. Chamberlin
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Harry D. Sims
Mrs. Howard Thayer
Dr. Charles F. Thwing
Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

Miss Klein,
Secretary to Rabbi Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road and E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Klein:

Can your office provide us with a list of the leading Rabbis in Toledo, Akron, Youngstown, Canton, Columbus, Lorain, Massillon and some of the other larger towns in this district?

If you can, will you write to Rabbi Silver, asking him if he would be willing to sign a letter to those men, the letter to be about as follows:

"The Cleveland office of the League for Human Rights Against Naziism will have available for a limited number of speaking engagements some very distinguished speakers. A number of these speakers will be from Cleveland and others will be from New York. Some of them will be members of the University in Exile or other distinguished Jews who are in exile from Germany.

Most of these speakers may be had for their travelling expenses from Cleveland. However, some others who come from New York will have to have a modest honorarium.

Our Cleveland office would like to write to organizations in your community, especially non-Jewish organizations, offering these speakers. Could you assist the Cleveland office and the cause for which we are all so earnestly working by compiling a list of Protestant churches that have forums of civic and service clubs such as the Men's City Club, the Women's City Club, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Rotary, Kiwanis, American Legion and educational institutions such as universities and high schools that present speakers. If you can in compiling this list give the following information, it would be helpful: the name of the person in charge of the program; the place of meetings, and, if meetings are scheduled for regular days, the

THE LEAGUE
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704 Ninth Chester Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio

SPONSORING
COMMITTEE

-2-

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H. Walter Stewart
Harry D. Sims
Mrs. Howard Thayer
Dr. Charles F. Thwing
Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

days and weeks of the month."

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey
Mildred Chadsey.

MC:JF



August 2, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey, Sec'y,
League for Human Rights Against Nazism,
608 Ninth Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

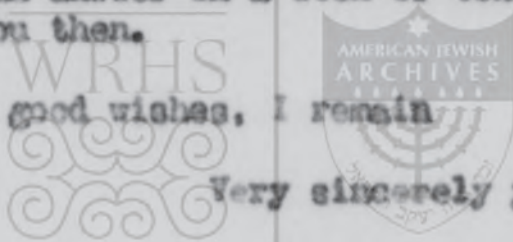
In reply to your letter of August 1, I sent your letter to Rabbi Silver along with a list of leading Rabbis in some Ohio cities for his approval and correction. I expect to receive an answer in a week or ten days and shall communicate with you then.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

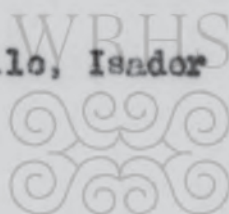
BK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.



LIST OF REFORM RABBIS IN OHIO CITIES

<u>CITY</u>	<u>RABBI</u>	<u>CONGREGATION</u>
Akron	Alexander, David	Akron Hebrew Congregation 944 Amelia Ave.
Canton	Latz, Charles A.	Canton Hebrew Congregation 15 McCurdy Block
Columbus	Gup, Samuel	Temple Israel 925 Bryden Rd.
"	Levinger, Lee J. (Dr.)	B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Ohio State University 2257 Indianola Ave.
Dayton	Witt, Louis	Congregation B'nai Jeshurun 408 Richmond
Springfield	Smoller, Phineas	South Fountain Ave. Temple Arcade Hotel
Toledo	Kornfeld, Joseph	Congregation Shomer Emunim 2823 Collingwood Ave.
Youngstown	Philo, Isador	Congregation Rodef Sholom Elm and Woodbine Sts.



August 2, 1934.

Miss Mildred Chadsey, Sec'y,
League for Human Rights Against Naziism,
608 Ninth Chester Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Miss Chadsey:

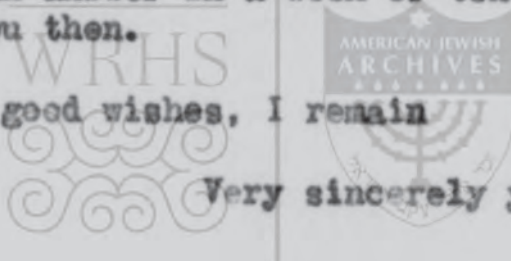
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With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

BK

Secretary to Rabbi Silver.



THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

August 3, 1934.

SPONSORING
COMMITTEE

Miss Bertha L. Bailey
E. M. Baker
Mrs. E. S. Bassett
Mrs. Stanlee Bates
George Bellamy
A. A. Benesch
Rev. Phillip Smead Bird
Professor Henry M. Busch
Edgar S. Byers
Miss Mildred Chadsey
Dr. William B. Chamberlin
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Rev. D. D. Tullis
Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
The Temple,
Ansel Road and E. 105th St.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

We are in correspondence with the University in Exile about the possibility of bringing three of their faculty members to Cleveland for the following meetings: a Saturday noon meeting on the general subject of a symposium on current trends of civilization, presenting three speakers at a meeting which will presumably last until about three o'clock; second, three dinner meetings, one for each of the three speakers, to which faculty members of universities of Northern Ohio and other individuals interested in the fields of knowledge that they represent.

*will be
invited*

Obviously, our purpose in bringing these three distinguished scholars to Cleveland for the large open meeting and also for the smaller meetings is that we may impress people of this community with the type of person who has been exiled from Germany, and what the loss to scholarship may mean to the world if men like these are not permitted to carry on their work.

The difficulty of this plan is the expense. Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director of the University in Exile has told us that he would expect us to pay, in addition to travelling expenses, an honorarium of seventy five to one hundred dollars to each of these people. I have written him that we cannot consider this expense, but that, if he will let us have them for an honorarium of twenty five dollars each, in addition to travelling and other expenses, we will attempt to get one other speaking engagement for each at twenty five dollars, in order to bring the honorarium up to fifty dollars. This is further complicated by the fact that we can only have them for Saturday and Sunday, because they cannot be away from the school on other days.

*Ans
Aug. 9 -
would be glad
to have leaders
for the afternoon
event Oct 20-21*

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

SPONSORING
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August 3, 1934.

-2-

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I am, therefore, asking the Temple, the Euclid Avenue Temple and the Temple on the Heights if they can take one of the speakers for Sunday and pay an honorarium of twenty five dollars.

Dr. Johnson states that the reason they must expect an honorarium is that each of them has imposed a monthly tax on himself as a contribution to support the wives of their murdered colleagues. This is a very valid reason, but I repeat that we cannot pay a higher honorarium than twenty five dollars in addition to other expenses.

We would like to have our meeting on Saturday, October 20th or 27th. Could you use one of the speakers on Sunday, October 21st or 28th? The speakers who have been suggested are Dr. Emil Lederer, Dean of the School, Arthur Feiler and Freida Wunderlich. Dr. Lederer lectures on economic and social theories, Professor Feiler on current economic problems, and Miss Wunderlich on social policies. Miss Wunderlich occupied a similar position in Germany to that held by Grace Abbot in the United States as chief of the Children's Bureau.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience regarding this?

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey
Mildred Chadsey.



THE
BLOCH
C O M P A N Y
O F C L E V E L A N D
NEW YORK OFFICE, 200 FIFTH AVE.

M E N ' S C L O T H I N G

August 20, 1934

2320 SUPERIOR AVENUE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
c/o Mooselookmegantic House & Log Camps
Rangeley Lakes Region
Haines Landing, Maine

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Your letter of August 8th was not answered sooner as I have just returned from a vacation of several weeks.

I had lunch today with Miss Chadsey and Iss Morris and went over the situation with them.

The boycott situation is about the same as it was and the stores are behaving quite nicely. There seems to be practically no Nazi propaganda here at the present time; but perhaps we will have an outburst when the cool weather sets in.

We will get in touch with the Federation regarding the proposed reduction in our budget as quickly as possible and I will let you know the results.

Hoping that you are enjoying your vacation,

Sincerely yours,

ES:r

THE LEAGUE
FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST NAZIISM

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

SPONSORING
COMMITTEE

August 21,
1934.

Miss Bertha L. Bailey
E. M. Baker
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A. A. Benesch
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Peter Witt
Rev. A. J. Wright

Rabbi A. H. Silver,
Mooselockmeguntic House and Log Camp,
Rangeley Lakes Region,
Haines Landing, Maine.

My dear Rabbi Silver:

I have delayed answering your letter because we have had to revamp our plans.

The plan originally was to have the three speakers here for a large noonday meeting at which all of them spoke and then to have three dinner meetings and evening sessions, each speaker to be an honor guest at the dinner, and the speaker after the dinner. This plan provided a large noonday meeting for the general public and small meetings for the evening to which university faculty members and scholars and others interested in the particular field of knowledge represented by the speaker would be invited.

We have run into two difficulties. First, the plan of bringing the three speakers at once seems to involve us in too much expense. As I told you, we would have to pay each speaker one hundred dollars and his travelling expenses, so that by the time we included the cost of promoting these meetings, we would have expended approximately five hundred dollars. Second, Doctor Lederer is booked to speak at the Euclid Avenue Temple course on January 16th, and he does not want to come to Cleveland prior to that time.

Our plan now is to have an open meeting for the Sponsoring Committee and members of all other committees on October 19th and to secure a speaker for this meeting. Have you a suggestion? Mr. Harry Lee Franklin, formerly United States Consul in Berlin, has been highly recommended. It is possible that in November, we may be able to proceed with our plans regarding the University in Exile provisions, not asking Doctor Lederer, but asking the two others.

I have been busy with the stores in August, to see that they are placing no orders for fall goods of German origin, and I have the assurance of all except the Higbee Company that they are not. From the Higbee Company I get only evasive answers.

On Thursday, July 26th, fifty women will meet at the home of Mrs. Edgar A. Hahn, 10210 Lake Shore Boulevard. These women compose the Vigilance Committee, which continuously shops the stores and reports to me the presence of any German goods. In addition to this, we are hoping that the number of people, Jewish and non-Jewish, who are refusing to buy German goods is constantly increasing, and I really believe that it is. Just now I am making the rounds of the stores to interview the managers regarding their plans for fall purchases and especially for the purchase of toys, Christmas ornaments and window decorations. I am finding that the major stores with the exception of Higbees are working with us. Only last week Halles returned a large shipment of gloves because the larger portion of them was German. Unfortunately, they did not discover that the larger portion of them was German until they had been offered for sale. This had a damaging effect, but also a salutary effect, because Halle Brothers will, in the future, more carefully inspect their goods.

Mr. Howard Wise is chairman of the committee of men that is working on the subjects of machinery, wines and materials used in manufacturing.

I am in correspondence with the Department of Commerce and the Research Department of our New York office for information about imports into Cleveland from Germany.

We make much "lip service" progress with labor in ~~so far~~ as that each conference ends with the assurance of co-operation, but so far there has been no tangible evidences of this. Mr. Scheuer assures me that such is the way of the officials of the American Federation of Labor and that we cannot expect more.

Just now I am in the midst of planning an educational program for the winter, offering speakers to organizations and also planning a two day session with members of the University in Exile as speakers.

Thank you for your kind inquiries about my health. I am glad to tell you that I am again myself and I think, functioning quite normally. I have been at the office since July the second and during the last two weeks in June was able to keep in touch with the stores to let them know that we were still operating.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Untermeyer and to Mr. Isquith, though I realize that it is too long and too detailed to be of interest to them. *saying that you asked me to send them information-*

I hope that you and Mrs. Silver are enjoying your vacation, and I know that, when you return, you will have many ideas of ways to strengthen our work.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey.

Mildred Chadsey.

Do you know that the German Consul here Herr Lundericks, has been transferred to Montreal? Why not ask Mr. Isquith to give you the names of (over)

"visitors from Cleveland, Jewish women
shoppers who have never heard of a
boycott of German goods" in order that
we may convert them? Maybe we have
been spending too much of our energies
on the benighted Gentiles. But really
I can't believe there are many Jewish
women who have not been exposed
to our propaganda.



17 West 87th Street

New York, December 17th, 1934.

My dear Dr. Silver:

"Heil Untermeyer"! We have a new secretary- a real Aryan, for the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League to Champion Human Rights.

I took your advice and gave Mr. Richards my whole-hearted cooperation in his work as secretary of our League. So did Mr. Myers in his own way. Dr. Coralnik helped on the rare occasions when he put in an appearance. Mrs. Harris and Mr. Fredman were interested, but not too friendly, observers.

At first it seemed that we had smooth sailing. Mr. Untermeyer was amiable and when I suggested that he invite you to go to the London Conference he readily agreed to it and immediately dictated, in our presence, a nice long ~~light~~ letter to you. Though from his point of view you were seriously handicapped by not being a "goi". He wanted a real non-sectarian delegation. (The N.S. stand for no Semites wanted).

He was so busy arranging, disarranging and delaying the London Conference that he left Mr. Richards alone.

But the London Conference was a terrible flop. We have no report, no copy of minutes, no resolutions or any other written story of the proceedings. From press reports we hear that it was a boycotted boycott conference.

While in London, or perhaps on the way home, someone must have gained the ear of his or her master and sold him the idea that to make our League really non-sectarian we must have an Aryan secretary.

Before leaving his boat in the port of New York, Mr. Untermeyer arranged with Mr. Beamish, (an Irish-Catholic and one of the two non-Jewish delegates suggested by Mr. Richards) to engage an Aryan secretary.

All this was, of course, a secret. Only Mrs. Harris knew about it, and she carefully guarded that secret.

A week ago, a gentleman from the Brooklyn Jewish Examiner, Mr. Kaufman appeared in the office, sent by Mr. Untermeyer to assist the secretary in his work. This Mr. Kaufman, a young, ambitious, cock-sure, loud-mouthed, assertive, elbowing gentleman, came to the office as a "commisar" to put the skids under Mr. Richards. Mr. Kaufman began to snoop around, spy, look in every corner, count the returned, undelivered letters, spread rumors, whispers, remain in the office at night and ransack the files, etc. When Mr. Richards, highly indignant, ordered Mr. Kaufman out of the office, Mr. Untermeyer sent an insulting letter to Mr. Richards, stating that Kaufman was appointed to investigate the office and no one should dare order an emissary of his from the office.

Yesterday, Saturday morning, I was called to meet the four other members of the Executive Committee at the town house of Mr. Untermeyer.

There I learned that an Aryan Gentleman from Philadelphia was waiting in Mr. Untermeyer's anti-room ready to be introduced to us as the new Secretary.

Our arguments were of no avail. The scenes of the Rabinowitz dismissal were

repeated.

Mr. Untermyer stated the Mr. Richards may be a nice old gentleman, but he made no progress in making our movement really non-sectarian and self-supporting. Mr. Richards is a complete failure, a flop, a dodo, in other words, no good.

He (U) therefore wishes to appoint as secretary a gentleman who could approach Catholics, protestants, labor leaders, liberal churches, and other such groups and induce them to become active in the boycott and help support our movement.

Mr. Myers argued that ours is essentially a Jewish movement, supported and financed mainly by Jews and a non-Jewish secretary will not fit in. To this Mr. Untermyer replied that the movement is supported only by one Jew, meaning himself, and that he is tired of shouldering all the burden. He repeated that it cost him nearly \$50,000 and that he just spent \$10,000 in London. Mr. Harriman, the new candidate, promised to make the organization self-supporting within three months and he (Untermyer) is determined to try it.

I suggested that Mr. Harriman be appointed organizer and, leaving the office staff as it is at present, to let him try to organize non-Jewish groups and collect money from them. But Mr. Untermyer flatly refused to listen to this proposal. Mr. Richards is a failure and must go.

I then proposed, that to retain our organized movement and also its shadow of non-sectarianism, we organize a separate Jewish branch to work among the Jews, let Mr. Harriman organize a Catholic branch, a Protestant branch, a labor branch, or any other non-Jewish branches he wanted. Let Mrs. Harris or Mrs. Fitzpatrick organize a women's branch, each branch to work in its own sphere of influence under the co-ordinated guidance of the national non-sectarian league.

At this proposition Mr. Untermyer fairly jumped out of his seat and shouted; "All you know is to bring plans, but when it comes to money, you come to me. I am tired of it, plans, plans. Why don't you get the money to finance the plans?"

I controlled myself with difficulty. Slowly counting and intoning each word, in contrast to his shouting, I said: We are discussing plans for reorganization, not finances, Mr. Untermyer. We may be ready to finance our own part of the work if you will stop injecting an Arjan and anti-Jewish spirit into our organization.

"I am not against the Jewish work, he answered heatedly.

"But you refused to participate in the Jewish Conference in London", I taunted him "and you refuse to permit our calling a national conference planned for January 6th, 1935 unless we can assure you a real, non-sectarian or non-Jewish delegation.

"Well , I won't have it", was his reply.

Thus was Mr. Harriman "unanimously" appointed national secretary of the League and Mr. Richards was given one week's salary and told he may leave immediately, or if he prefers to, he may stay the week and earn his fifty dollars.

During the discussion Mr. Untermyer also informed us that if the Bulletin is to be continued at all it must pay for itself by means of advertisements and that Mr. Kaufman claims he can make it self-supporting. He has already written to several department stores and secured a page ad from Macy's Department Store. This was more than I could

stand. How can we accept advertisements from the department stores we attack or may attack for selling German goods, I argued.

"We don't have to attack them," was the answer.

That means we accept bribes from them, I countered. It means we are making a racket out of the boycott movement. Does it pay? And anyhow, I continued, we discussed this question on several occasions, once in your own office when Rabbi Silver was present and we all agreed not to accept such ads. Don't you remember?

"I don't remember it, was his reply and anyhow, Dr. Silver doesn't come anymore.

Do you want to know why Rabbi Silver doesn't come anymore?, I asked, besides myself by this time.

"Why ", he asked innocently.

Don't you remember refusing his modest request for a delay of two days in that important Executive meeting last summer? Do you expect Rabbi Silver to ignore such a gratuitous insult?

"He should not feel insulted", was his only comment.

I begged to be excused from further participation in the deliberations as I must hurry to my office and my patients.

Now the situation is as follows: Dr. Coralnik, who was not present at that meeting, decided to announce his resignation from the League and attempt to reorganize the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights. He urges me to join him in officially condemning Untermyer's actions. But I am anxious to avoid washing our unclean linen in the sight of our enemies. While I agree with him that the American League for Defense of Jewish Rights should be revived, I am against provoking a quarrel in the press.

I am looking to you for aid and counsel in this emergency.

There are only three other members left in our group. Of the three, Mrs. Harris just returned from London, where she was introduced as The Organizer of the successful boycott by the American women in the United States and she spoke to a London audience on how to conduct a boycott. She is threading on silver clouds. She is now the king's favorite, or the teacher's pet.

Mr. Fredman is a lawyer and does any number of somersaults morning, noon and night to attract Mr. Untermyer's attention. I have seen judges and famous lawyers stand on their hind legs before Mr. Untermyer wagging their tails like scared alley pups at that famous Rabinowitz Meeting. We can't expect anything from poor Mr. Fredman.

Mr. Myers is one of our group. He fully agrees with Dr. Coralnik and myself and often supports me at the meetings, but he has achieved the singular honor of seeing Mr. Untermyer almost daily, calling on Mr. Untermyer, conferring with Mr. Untermyer, being asked by Mr. Untermyer about this and that, sitting with Mr. Untermyer on the same platform, breathing the same air, standing on the end of a picture for which Mr. Untermyer poses, going out on a revenue cutter to meet Mr. Untermyer.... To renounce all that and resign from the League would really be too great a sacrifice. We can't expect it of him.

I may sound bitter, but this is the situation in which we find ourselves and these are our leaders and it hurts very, very much. More than I would like to admit.

I thought you might be interested to know at least these details of the present situation and I took the liberty of writing this long letter to you.

I would greatly appreciate and anxiously await your reply.

Sincerely,

B Dubovsky.

B. Dubovsky,



December 24, 1934.

Dr. Benjamin Dubovsky,
17 West 87th St.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dubovsky:

I read your letter with great interest. Much of it does not surprise me. I plan to be in New York, definitely, on Monday, January 14. I am to address a meeting of the ministers of New York. I shall probably remain in the city for two days and I hope that I will have the opportunity of seeing you and talking things over in great detail. Letters are so unsatisfactory.

With all good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

AHS:BK

Anti - Nazi League

.. for the Defense of Human Rights ..

704 Ninth Chester Bldg.

Cleveland, Ohio

This letter is to inform you that a Central Committee of Fifteen has been formed to serve and coordinate the interest of all Jewish groups in this city that are working to combat the Nazi movement in this country and in Germany. This committee has been called into existence by the Anti-Nazi League for the Defense of Human Rights, a national organization and as the national organization asks the cooperation of all of its branches, so we ask the cooperation of your group in furthering this work. We believe that we can most effectively serve your organization if you will instruct your members to report all evidences of Anti-Semetic propaganda, and all evidences of the sale or offering for sale of German-made goods, to you personally or to some member appointed by your organization to receive these complaints. You or your appointee will in turn refer all such complaints in person or by letter to this office.

Will you please call a meeting of your organization at your earliest convenience and inform the members of the existence of the Central Committee and the opening of headquarters at the above address. Miss Mildred Chadsey is the executive secretary.

The Central Committee, which is rallying the forces of this community to combat this menace to the Jews of the world, can do little if it does not have the support of every Jewish organization in this city. This menace is a real one. We are encountering on all sides evidences of Anti-Semetic propaganda, most of which emanates from Nazi organizations. Had the Jews of Germany organized as a group at the outset of this menace, as the Jews of America are now organizing, they would have been in a much stronger position to resist the Hitler movement.

The need of the hour is for organization and discipline, and we therefore ask you to urge on your members the necessity of full cooperation with the Central Committee. We will keep you informed of the progress of our work, and announcements will appear in the Jewish Press from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

ABBA HILLEL SILVER

Memo for Rabbi Silver -

I would like to make appointments
with Labor Leaders for early next week.
Do you want to advise a confer-
ence with me before I see them?

Mr. Morris has said that he
will go with me to first con-
ference with them -

MC

*85⁵⁵

John J. Sawyer
24 January

A D D R E S S

by

MR. JOHN GEORGE BUCHER *Sent to Rabbi Selman*

ROTARY CLUB, CLEVELAND, OHIO

May I say, gentlemen, that the psychology of what I am about to say is the psychology of an American. I wish to make that plain, because I am as American as any man in this room, my ancestry dating back to the French and Indian War and to the Revolution. Now in order to understand some of the phenomena of the present movement in Germany it seems necessary to take just a few moments to give you a little background against which perhaps you will be able to see the answer which the German gives for the reason for the present government existing. What I am about to say to you for the next few minutes then is frankly a German viewpoint. It is a cross-cut interview of about 250 Germans. I do not expect that as Americans you will agree with everything, but I do say that if you are to have some understanding of the phenomena of the movement you must at least know what the German says about it.

Very briefly then, says he, Germany suffered bitterly; they fought a war, made a peace on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points, not one of which was ever carried out except point thirteen, which says that Poland must be free. She made a peace, and there was forced upon her a peace treaty, continues their statement. I quote Von Papen. The most humiliating peace treaty, says he, ever forced upon a great nation since the destruction of Carthage.

To continue, the soldiers came back from the World War disgruntled and cynical. They were unable to fit into the peace-time program. There was a let down all along the line in the morals of the country with the result that a type of night life, a type of art, and a type of all other things sprang up that I assure you from personal experience you would not like to see in your home town of Cleveland.

To continue this statement, says the German, in addition to that there was an inflation. This wiped out the middle class of German. Now, I have been through two real inflations and a couple of flutters. I am rather scared of inflations I will assure you. For example, during the inflation in Germany--I was there in 1923 and it was not at its height then--there was mailed from one part of the city of Bremen to another part a letter. It was just an ordinary letter, and at the time it was mailed an ordinary two-cent postage stamp would have taken such a letter anywhere in America. Perhaps you will be able to see the amount of postage necessary to mail an ordinary two-cent letter, (exhibiting letter). Every one of the stamps on that envelope are 10,000,000 mark stamps with the exception of the little blue one, and that is 20,000,000; 500,000,000 marks in all. \$125,000,000.00 at a normal rate of exchange to mail a two-cent letter. That is what happens when inflations get started, and the German quite naturally doesn't feel happy about his.

In addition to which, continues this German statement, no matter how public spirited, no matter how idealistic those who originated the German Republic may have been, in the Constitution of 1919 they placed a provision which made it impossible for it to work. This provision is that any 500 registered voters might establish a new political party. The object was to absolutely do away with the possibility that any one or two political parties might, so to speak, strangle the national life of the people. Any just cause would have no trouble getting 500 registered voters. It could be taken before the voters at a general election and be put over. That was the idea.

As a matter of fact, the thing worked in an entirely different direction for it resulted in such a multiplicity of different parties that parliamentary government was completely strangled. Before Hitler came in, there were represented on the floor of the Reichstag twelve major and twenty-eight minor political parties. Perhaps you

can visualize it by imagining that at the present moment in Washington there are twelve major and twenty-eight minor political parties functioning each and every one with the sole program that will get this country out of the depression, no two of them willing or able to work together and no one of them strong enough to get anywhere, and you will appreciate why the German says that parliamentary government is completely broken down in Germany.

In addition to this, there was an unemployment situation which was desperate. Out of a population of 62,000,000, there were 7,000,000 out of work, and the situation was getting more desperate hourly. Something had to be done and done immediately, and at that psychological moment into the picture stepped Adolph Hitler with a program. Now, whether this program is for good or ill is beside the point at the moment. The facts are that he had a program. Nobody else in Germany did, and the youth of Germany followed him almost to a man.

He is there then as Chancellor of Germany today, it must be seen, as a result of an economic protest on the part of the people. He is there also because, as, I think it is, Dorothy Thompson so well pointed out, he held before the German people a vision which in overwhelming numbers they believe can be made a reality. He is there also because, as again some writer has pointed out, the German people were willing to trade a so-called liberty for jobs, for security, and for bread.

Permit me now to make a personal observation. I believe that Hitler is there because he is the first great German orator in many a generation. Think back if you will. You can think of statesmen, you can think of scientists, you can think of chemists, and you can think of composers, you can think of musicians and of singers, but name me an outstanding German orator, and Hitler is an orator. Make no mistake about that. All over Germany during the past summer, I was informed that the only way to avoid going Hitler is to avoid Hitler. In other words, if you hear him, he will sweep you off your feet. Well, he has swept the youth of Germany off its feet without any question.

Now, his coming to the head in Germany has made many changes in both the national and individual life of the German people. What I propose to do with this little, frankly German, statement is to paint a background of why he is there, and to take you with me to the Germany that I saw and in a purely objective manner present some of the facts and some of the things which I actually saw. To begin with in the Germany of today liberty as you and I understand it does not exist. I emphasize, liberty as you and I understand it does not exist in the Germany of today. There is no such thing. There is no free speech, there is no free press, and there is no free radio.

Everywhere I go I hear people say about the radio here in America, "Why, goodness, you can't turn the dial but what somebody isn't trying to sell you toothpaste or gasoline. Not in Germany. You pay fifty cents a month for your radio in Germany, and in return you receive weather reports carefully edited and news stories. In addition you receive patriotic songs and carefully chosen orators who are engaged to address the German people. Now, understand me, liberty does not exist in Germany as you and I understand it; but then, as a matter of fact, it doesn't exist in any other European country that I know anything about, and I have lived in a great many. Liberty doesn't exist in Italy, certainly not in Russia, and it doesn't exist in a great many others that I might mention, and if anyone has an idea that it exists throughout the British Empire I refer him to Mahatma Ghandi. I think Mr. Ghandi would have something to say about that.

Now, don't misunderstand me, I am not letting down my standards as an American, not for a minute. One hundred fifty years ago your forefathers and mine brought forth upon this continent a nation conceived in liberty, dedicated to the principle of free speech, of free assembly of the right of a man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. These things to you and to me as Americans are fundamental. We permit no argument of them and we should not permit any argument of them. The point I am trying to make however is that the German has not had that background and he doesn't feel that way about it: you don't miss what you haven't had. May I say furthermore that it is impossible for anybody to measure any country by the yardstick of American psychology. You just can't do it.

In the Germany of today many things have happened. Let us see a few of them. There has been some good accomplished, of course. Under Hitler Germany has been unified as perhaps, it never was unified before. Previously, and those of you who know Germany will bear me out in this, if you asked a German, "What are you?" he said, "I am a Bavarian, a Saxon, a Rhinelander, or a Prussian." Then it might occur to him, if you pressed him far enough, that he was a German. But this is not true today. He is a German. It is a good thing in any country, it is a good thing in America, and in every other country.

A good thing which has been accomplished, according to the official figures, is that 2,500,000 of the 7,000,000 unemployed have been put back in employment. In addition to which, Hitler had hardly gotten into office when there was such a clean-up in Germany that it seemed a miracle. There isn't an obscene theatrical production in Germany today. There isn't a dirty motion picture today, and that is a good thing. Under Hitler in Germany jazz has been abolished. (Applause). If there is in all the world, gentlemen, anything else that can be worse than American jazz, it is a German orchestra trying to play it. They just don't understand that tempo. You have never heard Russian music until you have heard a real Russian orchestra play it. You have never heard Czech music until you hear it played by those people. There is something in the tradition, something in the soul of the people that expresses itself in their music, and jazz is not the vehicle of expression in Germany by any manner of means. Jazz is out, and that is a good thing.

Now let's look at the other side of the picture for a moment. Permit me for a second or two to stop being objective. I am going to express the only personal opinion that you are going to hear here today. My personal opinion as an American and as the result of my investigation in Germany leads me to believe that mistakes have been made. Of course they have. Any government makes mistakes, and I believe that the most serious has been its attempt to solve what it calls the Jewish problem. That has been a mistake. No country, this country nor any other country, gentlemen, can well afford to drive beyond its borders some of its brightest brains, and nine of the Nobel prize winners are without the border of Germany for no other crime than that they have Jewish blood in their veins.

Intolerance is a poor foundation on which to build a lasting prosperity. A thing which I believe to be a mistake to attempt to regulate is religion, and my hat is off to 7,000 German clergymen who are standing firm in the face of vows which they took before God and man, facing banishment if necessary, but believing they should stand to those vows. My hat is off to them.

Let's get back to being objective again. In Germany, as I saw it in the past summer, things are regulated, beyond all idea of an American, all down the line. I haven't time to go into many of them, but permit me to give you a little idea of how they are regulated. For example, last summer in Germany the street singer, the chap who went out under your window and sang patriotic songs and held the hat out asking for a few coppers, had to pass an examination to discover whether he could sing before they would let him go out and annoy the neighbors. In one city in which I visited a gentleman said to me, "Of course, in our town the judge who does the licensing is a perfectly good Nazi but he hasn't the slightest idea of music." I heard some of the singers he licensed, and if that is his idea of music, I am inclined to agree that that was a good estimate.

Other things are happening. As you walk through Germany today, you find hundreds of thousands of the youth of Germany marching back and forth, parading. An acquaintance of mine and I stood in Unter Den Linden, and we saw three parades pass in no time. If we had stayed longer the fourth would have gone by. This has given rise to the statement that Germany is preparing for war. My personal investigation doesn't lead me in that direction because those with whom I talked expressed the opinion that Germany had had all the war that she wanted to see for a long, long time. Personally I am of the opinion that Mr. Hitler is absolutely sincere when he says he would like to live at peace with his neighbors.

What does this marching mean? It was explained by a parliamentary government having fallen. Democracy being definitely out, the question then arises that we must think in terms of the good of the whole rather than that of the individual, and therefore, when I get into step with my fellows I commence to think not as an individual but as a member of a group, and that is what is being done with this group marching back and forth through Germany. In addition to this, it is mighty shrewd psychology from the standpoint of the government. The youth of Germany had had little part in the past--no jobs, little opportunity to do anything. Now they are just as patriotic as you and I are. They wanted to see their country coming back again, and when the idea was sold to them that by even carrying a message they were doing something definite to put Germany back again upon its feet they joined the movement to a man. They have sewed the youth of Germany into this proposition.

Let me show you how they have been sewed in. I remember talking to the son of an acquaintance about six years old, and just attempting to be pleasant I said, "Well, I expect, of course, that you study your lessons very well." He looked at me with a most surprised expression on his face, and he said, "Of course I do. What would Adolph say if I didn't?" Now, I submit to you that when a school boy has the idea

that the Chancellor of Germany is sitting up nights worrying whether he is studying his lessons, he has been sold the proposition. That has been done without any question.

Now, let's look at other things which I saw. For example, travel in Germany is something about which I am always asked. I travelled throughout Germany freely during the past summer. I was in every important city in Germany; not one did I overlook, and I visited dozens and dozens of small villages as well. It never occurred to me as an American citizen that it was necessary for me to throw my hat into the air and shout. I never did it. Never once did it occur to me that I must raise my hand and salute the Hitler party. I was in the Brown House, and never once did I salute the Hitler party. I merely conducted myself as I would if you invited me into your home, and nobody took a crack at my face because I did so. I am inclined to believe that those who got into trouble in Germany during the past summer--and I was there--did so because they were 150% Americans, and 150% Americans are no more popular throughout Europe than 150% Germans are popular in America this moment. So I say to you, travel in Germany as I found it at least, is perfectly safe and no trouble at all.

Let us look at one other thing before we go on. Take taxes for example. They are something we know all about; we have to pay them--whether we realize it or not we have to pay them. They may be hidden away but you pay them just the same. Let's look at some of the taxes the Germans are paying; there are some forty-seven or forty-eight of them. Here are a few of them for your information. For example, they pay a personal property tax in Germany, in addition to which they pay an income tax. The tax begins at 1,200 marks. That is \$300.00 in our country's money at a normal rate of exchange. Upon the bracket between \$300.00 and \$2,000.00, (8,000 marks), the German pays 10% income tax. That is the first bracket. Then the percentage starts to mount from there on.

In addition he pays a tax on the purchase of property, a sales tax, a house, and store tax. This tax or the proceeds was supposed to be used to build new dwellings and to replenish badly needed homes throughout Germany. There is a corporation tax, a tax on any new business, a tax on automobiles and trucks. While I was there, for example, the tax on new automobiles was taken off. You can purchase a new car without any tax; if you buy a used car the tax is still applied, the idea being, of course, to encourage German industry. There is a tax on clubs and societies, on bills of exchange, on insurance policies, and there is also an inheritance tax. This tax begins at two per cent of the inheritance, and mounts according to how closely or distantly related you are to the one from whom you inherit the money, and at the top figure the tax is 60% of the inheritance. There is also a tax on gifts, on ground, on buildings, and a citizen tax.

We are familiar with most of these, but here is one about which we don't know. They have had a crisis for sometime past, and still have one, so they tax the crisis. The Germans are also paying a church membership tax. Anyone who joins a church is subject to a tax. The money is collected by the government and turned, fairly, over to the churches for their sustenance, but you must pay so long as you are a member of the church. The only way to get out of it is to resign from your church, but then your name is taken from the church roll. You are so definitely separated from the congregation that you are not eligible to be married by a clergyman. You can have a civil ceremony, but not a religious one.

Another tax you will be interested in is the dog tax. I have a friend that has a dachshund, which he described as a half-a-dog high, and a dog-and-a-half long. He pays \$9.00 a year in taxes for that dog. If he had a second dog he would have to pay \$15.00 in taxes. That would be \$24.00 a year for two dogs, and I didn't have the heart to ask the price of the third.

There is a bicycle tax, and that is a serious one in Germany, because the bicycle is much more prevalent in Germany than in America. It is the iron steed of the proletariat. You find bicycles used there just as motor cars are used here in America, and that tax is felt by the people. There are taxes on horses, wagons, and riding horses. There are taxes on lotteries, on gambling, and cigarettes, and the taxes on tobacco combined with the duty makes the prices almost prohibitive. For example, a package of any popular American cigarette in Germany during the last summer would have cost you six marks. At a normal rate of exchange that is \$1.50 for an ordinary fifteen cent package of cigarettes. You can appreciate that they are not smoking many American cigarettes in Germany now. There is also a tax on drinks. Intoxicating liquors are all right, but why a tax on coffee, and yet all summer long I paid a tax on the coffee I had.

I will refer, in a minute to another tax, but permit me for a moment to go back and

trace my steps. Sometime ago a promise was made by Mr. Hitler himself, I believe, that when he came into power every woman in Germany should have a husband. That went very nicely, but the problem is how to divide up all the men, because there are a lot more women in Germany than there are men. Here is what they are doing. Today in Germany any young woman who cares to leave her employment, if she has a job, leaving it open for some one else, (and incidently some one else is going to be a man and the head of a family wherever possible), may do so, and they usually do this just before they are married.

If the young couple desires help they may borrow 1,000 marks from the government. They secure it in the form of orders upon furniture houses. It is similar to a dowry, with which they buy furniture, linen, glassware, silver ware, or what not. They merely present the orders, and of course that makes good business. The German business men are rather solid for that idea. In that connection there are no installment payments and no waiting for the money. They take their orders down and cash them. The young couple borrowing pay no interest whatever. They pay it back at the rate of one per cent a year, and in the event of the birth of a child, twenty-five per cent of the loan is automatically wiped off right there. There are going to be a number of children born in Germany before long I suspect. And oh you twins--fifty per cent of the loan wiped off right there.

I was discussing this proposition with a prominent man in the city of Berlin, and I asked him, "What is that going to cost?" He said, "About 25,000,000 marks per year I imagine. We figured it out so." I said, "Where is the money coming from?" His answer brings us to the tax I referred to a minute ago. Any young man or young woman in Germany today, single and employed, earning over seventy-five marks a month--that is less than \$20.00 a month in our money--pays a bachelor or a spinster tax, and it is ten per cent of your income tax. Not ten per cent of your income, but ten per cent of your income tax. What they are doing is taxing the single, and passing the money along to those who would like to get married. That is an ingenious scheme, and a day or so ago I received a newspaper which had two solid pages of engagement announcements therein. Apparently it seems to be working.

The question is always asked me, "How long will the Hitler government survive?" No one can answer that question; no one knows. I believe, however, that the Hitler government is in the saddle purely upon an economic ground. If the situation improves the government naturally is stronger, and I also know from my own personal experience that the German is personally willing to make all types of sacrifices, any sacrifice under heaven to help put his country back again to its place in the sun.

For example, on the first Sunday of every month for the past four months in Germany they have had what is known as "Stew Sunday". Now, that doesn't mean what it sounds like here in America. (Laughter) On the first Sunday of every month everybody doesn't get stewed, not at all. Suppose your Sunday dinner cost you \$5.00; well, on "Stew Sunday" your dinner costs you 50¢. The \$4.50 is turned over to the authorities to take care of those who need it, the destitute, and you spend 50¢ for your dinner. You can not buy much of a dinner for 50¢, so the good wife goes out and buys a soup bone and vegetables, and the family has a nice stew that Sunday.

Now, one or two of the other sacrifices which the German people are making--while I was there during the past summer an official order went out that no department store in Germany might operate a restaurant; that takes business away from the small restaurant keeper on the corner. No department store may sell you a suit of clothes made to order. They can sell you a ready-made suit, but not a suit to order.

If, for example, there is a grocery store on a certain corner within a certain radius of that corner no new store may be established. That makes wrong competition. In addition to which, they were closing out, for example, books, stationery, music, and that sort of thing, for the program of the party says that it is infinitely better for 5,000 small merchants to be making a living than that five great chains of stores should be making a fortune. Perhaps there is something to be said on that; in any event those are the sacrifices very briefly which the German is making graciously. He realizes he is going to have to pay more in the small shop, but he is perfectly willing to do so, if by so doing he can help put his country back again to its place in the sun, because he has been sold the idea, whether rightly or wrongly I can not say, beyond all question, that the alternative to the present government is Communism. Between Hitler and Communism, I am convinced from my contacts with hundreds of German people, there can be no choice. (Applause).

INVITATIONS ISSUED FOR LORD MARLEY DINNER

Accepted and Attended

Mr. and Mrs. Bassett

Mr. and Mrs. Feiss

Mr. and Mrs. Black

Mr. and Mrs. Benesch

Mr. and Mrs. Jamison

Mr. and Mrs. Clark

Reverend Lupton

Mrs. Hughes

Mr. and Mrs. Green

Mr. and Mrs. Burton

Mr. and Mrs. Scheuer

Mr. and Mrs. Morris

Mr. and Mrs. Cohen

Mr. John Wagenknecht

Reverend Phillipe

Miss Mildred Chadsey

Miss Virde Stewart

Lord Marley

Mr. & Mrs. Walter Stewart

Did not Attend

Judge and Mrs. Friebolin (Regretted)

Mr. and Mrs. Vail (Regretted)

Reverend and Mrs. Krumbine (Regretted)

Mr. and Mrs. Teachout (Declined)

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Day (Declined)

Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Frieberger (Reg.)

Mr. Ed Baker (Declined)

Bishop Rogers (Regretted)

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Mather (Reg.)

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mather (Reg.)

Dean Trautman (Regretted)

Mr. and Mrs. John Dempsey (Reg.)

Mr. and Mrs. William McAfee (Reg.)

Dean and Mrs. Leutner (Declined)

Dean and Mrs. Dunmore (Declined)

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Creech (Declined)

Mrs. Malcolm McBride (Out of City)

A. V. Cannon (Declined)

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bole (Regretted)

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Benesch (Reg.)

"Regretted" - This means that they were really regretful that previous engagements, or illness prevented their coming.

"Declined" - This means that they merely replied, in person or through a secretary, that they could not attend.



I heard Mrs. Turner speak at the Methodist Ministers Group meeting on Monday.

This office had been notified from New York about some of the statements Reverend and Mrs. Turner have been making in speeches regarding the Hitler regime. Of course, we have to bear in mind that they want to go back to their church in Berlin, and that they must necessarily be guided in what they say about the present regime in Germany. However, it does seem a pity that a minister of a Methodist church should be receiving such wide publicity for championing a regime that is contrary to the finest principles and tenants of Methodism.

May I ask the Methodist Ministers Association to give a hearing to some one who can present the other side? By the other side I do not mean invectives against the German people or against the personalities of the present regime, but rather against the ancient and un-Christ-like doctrines.

I am sure that this group of ministers, made up of men who have always been alert and sensitive to the cry of the oppressed and the persecuted, who have always championed the rights of minority groups, will want to hear of the attempts to spread Nazi propaganda in this country, and of our present struggle with the by-products of that propaganda, namely, bigotry and prejudice, that is threatening to stalk our land.

I am sure that Rabbi Silver will be glad to address your group, but if you prefer to have a Gentile, there are many on the Committee whose names are listed here, who would welcome the opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

Mildred Chadsey.