

**Hitler Organ Declares  
F. D. R. 'Menace' Talk  
For Arms Reasons**

**ICKES IS ATTACKED  
BY REICH'S PRESS**

**Funeral Of Vom Rath  
Feared Occasion For  
New Restrictions**

BERLIN, Nov. 17—(Thursday)—  
(AP)—Adolf Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter in captions Thursday said President Roosevelt in his White House press conference pictured an imaginary menace to America to further an armaments program.

"Roosevelt's Imaginary Menace to America," the caption read in one of the few German morning papers to print a brief account of

**JEW TO GUARD NAZIS**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 16—(AP)—  
Three non-Aryan musketeers—Finkelstein, Licker and Goldstein—were set apart Wednesday by Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine to guard prominent Nazi visitors to New York.

LaGuardia and Valentine may have got the idea from the late Theodore Roosevelt, who told in an autobiography published in 1920 by Scribner's, of a similar appointment he made while police commissioner of New York in 1896.

Roosevelt said he disregarded pleas to the contrary and in an effort to ridicule an anti-Semitic preacher from Berlin, Reclor Ahlwardt, he appointed a Jewish sergeant and 40 Semitic policemen as guards at his harangues against Jewry.

"It was the most effective possible answer," Roosevelt said.

LaGuardia and Valentine declined comment, but when pressed the mayor said the move was made "to protect personal property."

Capt. Max Finkelstein, president of the Police Department's Jewish organization, with Lieut. Jacob Licker and Sergt. Isaac Goldstein, will head an all-Jewish guard to replace members of the criminal alien squad at the German consulate, 17 Battery Place, and to serve as Nazi escorts.

Tuesday's interview. "Suspicious Cast On Other Powers in the Interest of United States Armaments."

It was the first reaction printed in Germany to the United States president's announcement that air force plans contemplated defense of both North and South America. Wednesday was a Protestant holiday, the Day of Atonement, and most government officials were en route to Dusseldorf for the funeral of Ernst vom Rath, slain diplomat.

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**Lust For Power Charged**

The Lokalanzeiger, another of the post-holiday newspapers to carry an account of the interview, printed the headline, "President Roosevelt's Lust of Power," and said at the end of its New York dispatch, "The coming Pan-American conference in Lima will show whether the armament agitation in the United States is working out as Washington hopes."

"There already are signs that South Americans are beginning to see through the American talk about alleged menaces of foreign attacks and that they are perceiving Washington's imperialistic designs hidden behind it."

German Jews, most of them in seclusion and an estimated 40,000 under arrest, Wednesday night fearfully awaited their ultimate fate.

These were immediate factors in their fears and hopes.

1. The funeral Thursday of a Nazi diplomat whose assassination by a young Jew in Paris last week started the latest wave of anti-Semitic violence and repressive decrees.

2. A United States protest on behalf of American Jews following President Roosevelt's denunciation of anti-Jewish actions.

3. The suspension of normal government business Wednesday because of the Protestant Day of Atonement.

Resignedly, the Jews believed the government would use the funeral of Ernst vom Rath as an occasion to issue further restrictions promised by Field Marshal Goering and Propaganda Minister Goebbels.

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**JEW'S AWAITING  
ULTIMATE FATE**

**Damage To Property Of  
American Citizens  
Is Protested**

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Some Jews professed to have received a warning—in what way they did not explain—that another "spontaneous demonstration" such as last Thursday's might be organized in connection with services for Vom Rath, a secretary of the German embassy in Paris slain by the 17-year-old Herchel Grynszpan.

Vom Rath's body was brought to Dusseldorf, his home, Wednesday. Chancellor Hitler was expected to attend the funeral.

A formal note sent by the United States embassy to the Foreign Office protested destruction last Thursday of property belonging to American Jews. The United States reserved the right to take further action in the matter.

It was said in British circles that the British government intended, in due course to present a bill to the

Reich for compensation for damage done British Jews in last week's wholesale shop window demolitions.

#### Envoy Departs

But so far as could be learned no British protest, similar to that of the United States, had been made. It was thought likely no steps would be taken until full estimates of the riot damage were available.

U. S. Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson took an express train toward Paris and home at 9:20 p.m.Z in response to a presidential summons. Mrs. Wilson remained in Berlin.

To onlookers the ambassador seemed in cheerful mood.

About 30 Americans saw him off as he waved a smiling farewell. No German officials were present—so far as could be observed.

Because of the Protestant holiday, the Day of Atonement, government offices were closed and relatives could do little to help the 40,000 Jews reliably estimated to be under arrest.

#### Plan On Fine Awaited

Jewish leaders still unarrested awaited the resumption of normal business and government activity in the hope that the economics and finance ministries might present some concrete plan for levying the previously announced 1,000,000,000 marks (\$400,000,000) fine against Jews as penalty for Vom Rath's assassination.

Jews also must bear the property loss occasioned by the disorders.

Some Jews hoped Gen. Goering would extend on a national basis his instructions to Joseph Buerckel, Nazi commissioner for Austria, that anybody caught damaging or looting Jewish property hereafter would be shot.

Many Jewish homes nevertheless were deserted Wednesday night because the women and children remaining at large feared further violence. Some sought refuge at friends' homes.

Various anti-Jewish actions were reported in provincial communities.

In Breslau telephone service to Jews was discontinued. Wealthy families were put on a ration basis in the matter of withdrawing money from the banks.

Three of the best-situated Breslau families, closely related to each other, were advised they could spend among them monthly only \$400, which would be doled out to them.

Nazis went from one Jewish home to another in Munich to seize radios because "radio is a matter of German culture, and is nothing for Jews."

In Berlin, mail addressed to the National Executive Committee of German Jewry was returned to senders with the notation, "undeliverable—offices closed."

In cities like Munich, Leipzig and Nuernberg no shop remained at which Jews could buy foodstuffs. Everywhere there were signs indicating nothing would be sold to Jews. Many Jews there depended upon Aryan friends to bring them foods secretly at night.

All Jewish physicians, except one, had been arrested in Munich, resulting in distress among Jewish patients. Every male Jew in towns like Frankfurt and Kottbus was under arrest. In Mannheim no Jewish shop has survived the Nazi decrees to drive Jews from the nation's economic life.

#### Homes Confiscated

At Landau 40 Jews were ordered out of their homes and told to take with them whatever they could car-

ry. They were brought to a Jewish home for the aged in Mannheim. Their homes were declared confiscated. Spiritual ministrations have become virtually impossible because of the many arrests of rabbis.

The influential Essen newspaper of Gen. Goering, the National Zeitung, angrily attacked "concessions of the American government to American Jewry" in an editorial directed specifically against U. S. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and the summoning of Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson to the United States.

"We in Germany know too well the circles in the United States which answer for such maneuvers to give them too much credit," the paper said about the ambassador's return for reports and consultation.

"As in all previous anti-German campaigns of agitation, this time, too, the American Minister of Interior Ickes is at the head of agitation directed against the Reich." Ickes broadcast a speech Sunday deploring the German anti-Jewish campaign.

A foreign office spokesman said reply would be made Thursday, if at all, to President Roosevelt's criticism of German anti-Semitism.

The Fremdenblatt, a Hamburg newspaper, said:

"The entire public opinion of the United States has been covered with a slander campaign which also took into service the radio and such well known persons as Hoover, Al Smith, (Alf M.) Landon, (Thomas E.) Dewey and Ickes. . . ."

The paper said "these circles" must be reminded of the sins of their own country, referring to lynchings.