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)—
(8)—Adolf Hitler's Voelklischer Beobachter in an editorial said that President Roosevelt is bringing pressure to bear on the White House press conference picture of an impression in America to further an arms race program.

"Roosevelt's imaginary menace to America," the caption read in one of the few German morning papers to print a brief account of the conference.

Jews To Guard Nazis
NEW YORK, Nov. 16—(8)—Three non-Jewish members of the Finkelson, Licker and Goldstein—were set apart Wednesday by Mayor LaGuardia and Police Commissioner Valentine to guard prominent Nazi visitors to New York City.

LaGuardia and Valentine may have the idea from the late Theodore Roosevelt, who told in an autobiography published in 1920 by Scribner's, of a similar appointment he made when police commissioner of New York in 1893.

Roosevelt said he disregarded place for the razard, in an effort to ridicule an anti-Semitic preacher from Berlin, Rector Ahlwardt, he appointed a Jewish sergeant and 40 Jewish policemen as guards at his baragues against Jews.

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

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

Capt. Max Finkelson, 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 aliens squad at the German consulate, 17 Battery Place, and to serve as Nazi escort.

Tuesday's interview: "Suspicious Cast on Other Powers In the Interest of United States Armaments."

H. was the first reaction printed in Germany to the United States president's announcement that he would contemplate defense of both North and South America. Wednesday was a Protestant holiday, the Day of Atonement, and most government officials were on the road to Dusseldorf for the funeral of Ernst von Rath, slain diplomat.

Jews Awaiting Ultimate Fate
Damage To Property Of American Citizens Is Protested

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Some Jews protested having 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 Herzel 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 of last Thursday's 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 step would be taken until full estimates of the riot damage were available.


To onlookers the ambassador seemed in cheerful mood.

About 30 Americans saw him off as be 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 remain 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—ofices closed."

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

All Jewish physicians, except one, had been arrested and in Munich, resulting in distress among Jewish patients. Every male Jew from towns like Frankfort and Kottbus was under arrest. In Mannheim no Jewish shop has survived the Nazi decree 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 carry. They were brought to a Jewish home for the aged in Mannheim. Their homes were declared confiscated. Spiritual ministration has 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 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 deploiring the German anti-Jewish campaign.

A foreign office spokesman said reply would be made Thursday. 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.