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Pages 17 to 32

Germany Has Plan To Export Goods When Jews Leave

At Present Emigrants' Wealth Must Remain in Germany.

Berlin.—The project for a mass exodus of Jews from Germany and the transfer of their property by increased German exports has aroused considerable interest in German official quarters. It was said it was important and contained possibilities that would have to be studied thoroughly before a definite decision could be rendered regarding its feasibility.

It was emphasized that the project was neither directly nor indirectly a scheme of the German Government and that if it originated in Germany it must have come from Jewish circles.

The German position on this question is dominated by two rival considerations:

First, the National Socialist regime welcomes the departure of as many Jews as possible but will not permit them to take their property with them because such a large capital transfer would imperil German currency.

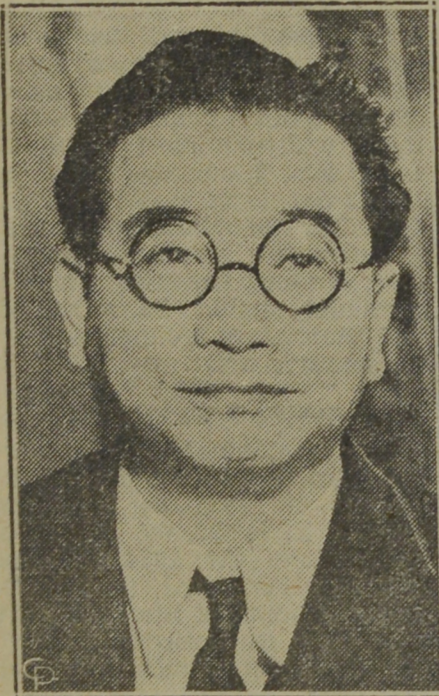
2. Germany has little interest in exports that do not bring in foreign exchange with which to buy foreign raw materials.

Decree Prevents Transfers

For both these reasons the German Government issued new decrees recently further restricting the amount of property emigrants may take from Germany, and specifically designed to prevent transfer of such property by means of exports. All emigrants who left Germany after July 1, 1935, remain subject to the German foreign exchange control laws even after leaving Germany, and must therefore offer to the

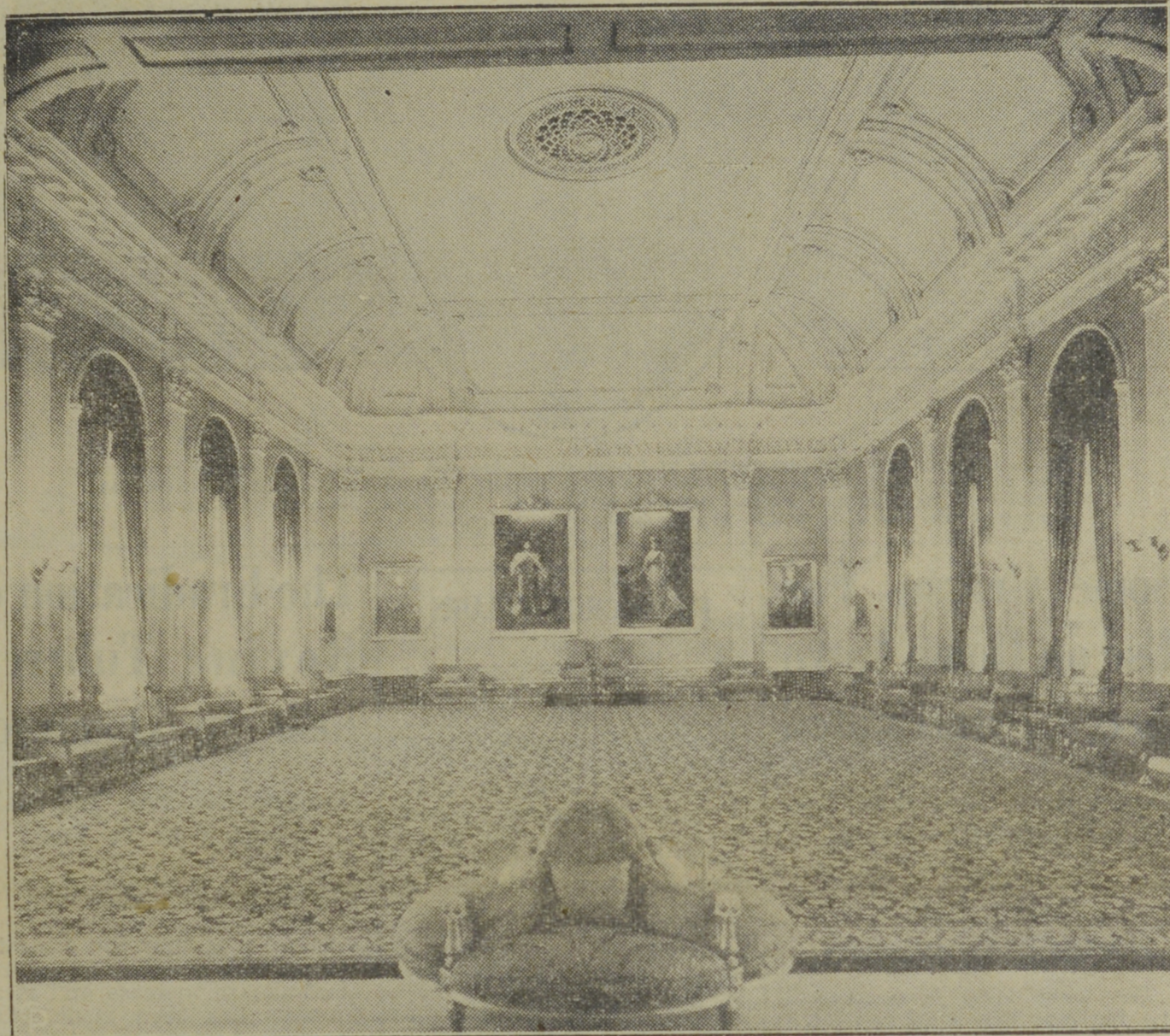
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Jap Pacifist Held



DR. TOYOHIKO KAGAWA, forty-five, Japanese pacifist leader, arrived in San Francisco, only to be taken from a reception committee to Angel Island for possible exclusion because he lacks a medical certificate. Dr. Kagawa, on a world tour in the interest of peace, is to lecture under the auspices of the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America. His tour called for a seven-months' stay in the United States and Canada with a speech a day.

RIDEAU HALL BALLROOM



Rideau Hall, which is the official home of the Governor General of the Dominion, has been re-decorated for Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir. The above picture shows the ball room.

Canadian Doctor Awarded High Honor For Vaccine

When Threatened The United States Went Into The War

Enquiry Now Being Carried On Shows Difference of Opinion.

Dr. Brodie, Formerly of Montreal, Risked Life in Paralysis Test.

By COLIN A. GRAVENOR
Central Press Canadian Correspondent

St. Louis, Mo.—The same great service that Dr. Banting did for humanity in his discovery of insulin, has been duplicated by another Canadian, Dr. Maurice Brodie, in his discovery and development of a serum for infantile paralysis immunization.

After five years of intensive experimentation with monkeys, Dr. Brodie, now assistant professor of bacteriology at New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical School, inoculated himself and his six staff assistants with the anti-paralysis vaccine. When there were no untoward effects, the serum was used by the United States public health service during the infantile paralysis epidemic in North Carolina and Virginia recently. Approximately ten thousand children have already been inoculated and not one has since contracted the dread disease. Dr. Brodie plans to vaccinate at least 50,000 persons in order to definitely establish the safety and efficacy of his serum. The results of his experiments to date have been given at several meetings of the American Public Health Association, the New York Academy of Medicine and others. The New York City Department of Health has provided him with a special laboratory and the Warm Springs Foundation, sponsored by President Roosevelt, himself a paralysis victim, has recent-



DR. MAURICE BRODIE, the young Canadian professor who has been instrumental in the development of an effective anti-infantile paralysis serum.

ly equipped a laboratory for Dr. Brodie for the manufacture of the serum in larger quantities.

Outstanding Achievement

Born in Liverpool, England, in 1903, Dr. Brodie was educated in Montreal and attended McGill University. In his senior year he was awarded the Woods medal in medicine.

He continued his post graduate work and research in New York City and some time ago received the appointment to the staff at New York University. He is a member of the American Bacteriological society, and fellow of

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Scotland Asks For Better Treatment From England

Petition Setting Forth Grievances Goes to the King.

Scotland is setting up claims that it is being more or less side-tracked by the English. In fact, Scotland finds herself in somewhat the same position as are the Maritime Provinces in the Dominion of Canada. Scotland, however, united with England and sends representatives to the British Parliament. However, it is found that some of the Scottish rights are being side-tracked.

In the Dominion of Canada the terms of the confederation agreement also are being ignored by the more powerful provinces. The idea seems to be to take away rights from the Provinces.

Commenting on the situation in Scotland the Toronto Mail and Empire says:

Many old grievances of Scotland have been ventilated again by the St. Andrew Society of Glasgow. In a petition to the King it is stated that their members and many other Scotsmen view with apprehension the manner in which certain departments of the Government have seen fit to disregard the provisions of the Treaty of Union of 1707, both in the letter and in the spirit.

It is suggested that the "affronts" about which Sir Walter Scott wrote in 1826 have today grown more numerous, and that, while in purely economic matters Scotland may be receiving a measure of individual attention, in matters concerning national dignity, ceremonial, and those matters which concern the King as the fountain of honor and as sovereign, the laws, customs, precedents, and rights of Scotland, even where particularly preserved by the Treaty of Union, are passively neglected or openly and contemptuously disregarded by sundry departments of the Government, which lose no opportunity of suppressing any illusion to Scotland or to its rights and share in the United Kingdom and in the Empire.

The first "affront" dealt with is the "unconstitutional use of the words 'England' and 'English' in British and Imperial affairs." The present extension of this improper use appears to the petitioners to be primarily a consequence of the unconstitutional terminology of historians such as J. R. Green and Professors Freeman and

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