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American Jewish Committee, 1948-1950.

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

A BI-WEEKLY DIGEST PREPARED BY THE LIBRARY OF JEWISH INFORMATION
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, 386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Vol. VII, No. 5.

April 1, 1948

AMERICAN JEWISH SCENE

JEWISH EDUCATION FACES THE FUTURE, by Samuel Dinin. Reconstructionist, February 6, 1948, pp. 11-18.

This is the second of two articles on Jewish education in America from the viewpoint of the central coordinating agency in the Jewish educational field.

Dr. Dinin states the problem facing Jewish education as follows: the amount of formal Jewish education which the average Jewish child gets during his school career is decreasing annually, the number of large Jewish schools is declining and the number of small schools is increasing from year to year, and less than 5% of our Jewish adolescents get a formal Jewish schooling. In addition, the level of achievement in Jewish schools is poor, apathy and indifference of parents is rampant, and more and better teachers are needed.

Dr. Dinin urges utilization of summer camps and summer day camps. He calls for central educational agencies to extend the range, scope and level of Jewish education, emphasis on youth and adult education, and the institution of all-day schools.

I REMEMBER TULSA, by Grace Goldin. Commentary, March 1948, pp. 263-68.

A reminiscence of Jewish life in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where the discovery of oil led to the purchase of a private synagogue.

A FALSE PORTRAIT: THE JEW IN FICTION, by Harold U. Ribalow. Reconstructionist, March 5, 1948, pp. 19-21.

A discussion of the Jew in contemporary American fiction. Feels that "the Jew as portrayed by novelists during the past few years, is not a real Jew but only a stereotype of what Gentile writers think a Jew is, or what Jewish writers want a Jew to be." The Jew in modern fiction is never a "positive Jew," but is usually "a Jew seeking to be assimilated in American life so completely as to lose all attributes of Jewishness...." At best, he is often "a marginal Jew" and, at worst, "is a Jew-hating Jew, along the lines of a less extreme Otto Weininger."

DEFAMATION OF JEWS BY JEWS. An editorial. Reconstructionist,
February 6, 1948, pp. 4-6.

Attacks American Council for Judaism and calls it
"a real and immediate danger to the Jews of America."
Says that "if the Anti-Defamation League wants work to
do," it can begin with the Council.

AN OPEN LETTER TO LESSING ROSENWALD. An editorial. Reconstructionist,
March 5, 1948, pp. 3-5.

On page 23, there is a letter to the editors from
Lessing Rosenwald, written in response to the attack on
the American Council for Judaism which appeared in the
Reconstructionist on February 6th. Mr. Rosenwald claims
that he was misquoted and that statements were lifted out
of context. He says: "It is utterly false to charge us
with the contention that any American should be other
than completely free to approve or criticize policies of
our government. But with equal emphasis I must state
our view that no individual or group in America is free
to carry on, in the international political field, in-
dependent negotiations and activities."

The editors reply to Mr. Rosenwald on page 3. They
point out (in regard to his contention of dual loyalty)
that in the event of a conflict between the Jewish State
and America, American Zionists "would act in accordance
with their exclusive political allegiance to America,
just as if some other state than a Jewish one were in-
volved...." Zionism involves no disloyalty to America.

WHICH CAREERS FOR JEWS? By Walter Duckat. Opinion, February 1948,
pp. 6-8.

States that when college enrollment of students mounts,
quotas against Jews tend to be introduced, or where they
already exist, become more drastic. Quotes the figures
on Jewish enrollment in colleges and professional schools
from a recent B'nai B'rith study (see Articles of Interest,
November 15, December 1, 1947).

Discusses the economic and occupational distribution
of the Jews in America and contends that "the solution
to anti-Semitism is not for Jews to shift from one occu-
pation to another." States further, that "as long as
economic insecurity will exist, minorities will be unsafe
regardless of their ratios in various occupations."

DISCRIMINATION AND ANTI-SEMITISM

ANTI-SEMITISM AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS, by John J. Kane. American Catholic Sociological Review,* October 1947, pp. 209-18.

This paper is an attempt to determine by means of the questionnaire method, first if Catholics, especially Catholic college men, are anti-Semitic; secondly, if so, to what extent and in what areas is this attitude strongest, and finally, if anti-Semitism exists, what factors appear to be the most important in its transmission as indicated by this study.

The data, which was secured from students in a small Catholic college in Philadelphia, showed that anti-Semitic prejudices did exist. Catholic students did not feel there were too many Jewish doctors, did not consider most Jews Communists, did not think Jews evaded the draft, or were too wealthy, and appeared ready to accept them as friends and receive them into their homes. However, they did think the Jews owned too many stores in Philadelphia and had too much influence in the U.S. They also objected to increased Jewish immigration into the U.S.

The study indicates that age is a factor in prejudice (the age group between 18 and 23 seems to be more prejudiced than those 24 years old or older); anti-Semitism is more prevalent or more openly expressed among urban dwellers than suburbanites. Occupation of father is a factor in prejudice (professional men's sons pay lip service to tolerance but seem less willing to accept Jews socially than do sons of unskilled groups). While students from parochial schools have slightly more anti-Semitism than students from public schools, this breaks down almost entirely when the influence of older siblings is considered. The study indicates that there is a positive correlation between anti-Semitism and the presence of older siblings.

AMERICAN JEWS AND ANTI-SEMITISM, by Murray Frank. Jewish Monthly, (London), February 1948, pp. 19-24.

Discusses the results of the Elmo Roper poll on anti-Semitism, which appeared in Fortune, and the implications of this poll. Says that although 8.8% of the American people are classified by Roper as being consciously anti-Semitic, "the fact should not be overlooked that these were the outspoken anti-Semites;...not included here was the large segment of Christian Americans who are not rabid anti-Semites," but who are "social anti-Semites."

Feels that the weakness of the Jewish position in the United States is not derived from the political or

*Published by the American Catholic Sociological Society, c/o Loyola University, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Ill.

economic status of the Jews in that country, but rather, from the tragic position of the Jews in the world at large.

Urges a revision of tactics in combating anti-Semitism. Suggests that a "politically and economically strong and healthy Jewish community in Palestine...would immeasurably enhance and strengthen morally our own position in the United States. A revival of active Jewish communities and a thriving Jewish cultural and economic life in the countries of western Europe would improve our own prestige and status in this country. Such accomplishments would enable the wavering social anti-Semite to realize that the United States is no 'sucker' country, that other countries are also treating Jews humanely..., that Jews are contributing their fair share toward rehabilitating those countries, and that, in the final analysis, Jews are a peaceful and productive element in the population."

THE STAGES OF A MEDICAL CAREER, by Oswald Hall. American Journal of Sociology, March 1948, pp. 327-36.

The members of the medical profession are heavily dependent on a set of formal institutions and informal organizations. In an eastern American city here reported the established specialists constituted the inner core of the profession. This core functioned to control appointments to the medical institutions, to exclude or penalize intruders, to distribute patients, and to enforce rules and control competition. The influence of this inner core is crucially important in the careers of new recruits to medicine. The stages of a medical career are here set forth as a set of adjustments to this inner core and to the institutions it influences. The author points out the difficulties which Jewish students and members of other minority groups face in obtaining internships, getting into professional medical groups, and finally getting a practice.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCES OF THE NEW JERSEY DIVISION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION, by Joseph L. Bustard. Journal of Negro Education, Winter 1948, pp. 10-17.

This report analyzes the experiences of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination in regard to the following items: compliance experience, voluntary compliance, education against discrimination under the law, education through authorized organization. Analysis of the experiences of the New Jersey Division have disproved two arguments against Fair Employment Legislation, namely, that inability to prove that discrimination is practiced will result in no complainants seeking redress under the Act, and such a law would be open invitation to incompetents who would unjustly harass employers and labor organizations.

The results also indicate that while prejudice, per se, cannot be eliminated by a legislative act or edict,

"Discrimination, the outward, social manifestation of Prejudice, can be corrected by legislation and only by legislation." Furthermore, "official records of State of New Jersey bear out the claim that education as now recognized and accepted, has made but little contribution toward the elimination of either Prejudice or Discrimination."

The author concludes that New Jersey has taken a long, intelligent, pace-setting stride toward progress. He adds that "federal enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Law will in no way hamper, retard or interfere with state operations in New Jersey. Rather, such legislation will strengthen and support the work of the division through regulation of the practices of interstate corporations and national and international unions."

JIM CROW IN MISSOURI, by Harold Hamil. Nation, March 6, 1948, pp. 275-76.

States that while "Jim Crow has been around the University of Missouri for a long time...he is not in good standing among the students...." In a recent campus referendum on two racial questions - (1) Do you favor the presence of Negroes on athletic teams which visit the University? (2) Do you favor participation of Negroes in extracurricular events, such as debates and mock United Nations assemblies, to which the university plays host? - the replies were overwhelmingly "Yes". The vote was 2,303 to 539 on the first, and 2,295 to 542 on the second. "This was confirmation of earlier democratic expressions by various campus groups but sharply at variance with the official view."

A LETTER ON ANTI-SEMITISM, by Jacques Maritain. Commonweal, February 27, 1948, pp. 489-92.

This is the text of a letter sent from Rome to Dr. Pierre Visseur of the International Council of Christians and Jews to be communicated to the Congress which took place at Seeligsberg. States that the "struggle against anti-Semitism is a fundamental duty for consciences and it is a primordial necessity for the moral health of what we have left of civilization."

Dr. Maritain feels that "so long as a world which adheres to Christian civilization is not cured of anti-Semitism, it will drag with it a sin which will stand between it and recovery. For the Jews ever remain beloved for the sake of their forefathers, and it is the mystery itself of the economy of Redemption...that racist hatred and prejudices attack....Anti-Semitism hides behind an infinite variety of masks and pretexts--but in truth it

is Jesus Christ Whom it seeks to strike, striking at His race."

CIVIL RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

CIVIL RIGHTS. NCRAC Legislative Information Bulletin. March 15, 1948.

This issue contains the following items: a discussion of the U.S. Supreme Court Decision in the McCollum Released Time Case; Recent Supreme Court Decisions on Civil Rights (the Mississippi Jury Case, the California Land Law Case, the Oklahoma Law School Case, the Michigan Civil Rights Case); and a discussion of New York State's New Fair Educational Practices Law.

IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, by Walter Gellhorn. American Scholar, Spring 1948, pp. 139-49.

States that the House Committee on Un-American Activities will now turn its attention to the investigation of "un-American" educators and scholars and unless the House of Representatives, itself, regulates the procedure used by the Committee, it will obstruct rather than advance the people's welfare. Points out that the Committee falsely tries to establish "guilt by association", and in effect will influence scholars to "repress ideas and attitudes not in conformity with prevailing opinions." This is dangerous and constitutes a threat to progress and democracy, itself.

TOLERANCE AND TREASON, by David Cushman Coyle. Yale Review, Spring 1948, pp. 411-27.

The author asks: "How can we keep our system of free discussion liberal enough to be flexible and intelligent, without being so liberal as to admit a fatal amount of planned disruption?" He concludes as follows: "in general, it appears that in modern conditions, the democratic process requires more careful definition than ever and a tightening of safeguards against betrayal, secrecy, and planned confusion, on the one hand, and against hasty and tyrannical use of governmental powers on the other. Only the democratic process itself can hope to disentangle the conflicting rights and establish a tolerable and practical working balance."

WHY DEMOCRACY IS BETTER, by Sidney Hook. Commentary, March 1948, pp. 195-204.

At present Western democracy is challenged by the ideology of totalitarianism. The force of this attack compels a reexamination of the English-speaking democracies' philosophic traditions. Professor Hook asserts that Western democracy is built upon three basic conceptions: (1) the experimental, empirical attitude; (2) the institutionalization of freely given consent;

and (3) a diversity of experience. The main problem that Western democracies face today, is to conduct their foreign and domestic affairs so that the peoples of the world will voluntarily associate themselves with these principles.

ZEAL FOR AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. School Life (Federal Security Agency, U.S. Office of Education), Special Issue, February 1948.

Entire issue devoted to "Education to Meet the Challenge of Totalitarianism." Contains articles on following topics: Communism's Challenge to American Education, the Threat of Communism Today, the Threat of Fascism Today, Educating for A Free Society, Strengthening American Democracy, the Challenge of Soviet Education, Americanism, Communism and Fascism, Fascism and Communism in Action, Selected Reading Lists for Teachers and Students, etc.

SOCIAL RESEARCH

WHAT CAN PROPAGANDA DO? By Herman Singer. Modern Review, February 1948, pp. 127-37.

A discussion of the three major groups of propaganda analysts which have emerged on the American scene and which concern themselves with such questions as: what makes propaganda effective, how does it change people's minds and behavior, and is it "good" or "bad" for society and the people subjected to it. He discusses Institute for Propaganda Analysis which was geared to provide the layman with the facility for warding off "contradictory propaganda thrusts," the work of Professor Harold D. Lasswell, a propaganda theorist, and the work of Professors Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Robert K. Merton, of the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University.

He points out that while in a limited sphere, Eunice Cooper and Marie Jahoda of the Department of Scientific Research of the American Jewish Committee, have attempted to deal with the evasion of propaganda, not enough emphasis has been placed on this aspect of the subject. "There has been little in the way of broad conclusions regarding the practice or effect of propaganda, and no hypothesis of major significance has emerged from the work of the propaganda experts....The analysis have tended to emphasize the work of the propagandist rather than the situation that gives rise to him."

THE COLLEGE STUDY IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS, by Lloyd Allen Cook. Journal of Negro Education, Winter 1948, pp. 27-41.

This study is being financed for a four-year period by a grant to the American Council on Education from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. An account

of it is presented here. The study, which has just completed two years of work, is guided by the following goal: "to find out how, under as exact test as possible, teaching practices and teaching behaviors, in respect to intergroup relations, can be changed in line with the democratic ideals of the nation."

Four types of investigations are used. One consists of descriptive studies, which are being carried out in twenty colleges, to determine attitudes, experiences and groupings of students and faculties. Surveys, questionnaires, projective tests, and case studies are employed. An other approach uses experimental efforts to induce change. "Students are provided meaningful experiences in group processes." A third type of approach, the "group process" education, has not been too widely used. "It may take the form of a sociodrama on some campus or community problem in which students are cast in relative reality roles." Finally, the study regards "college efforts to build a theory of intergroup relations as a fourth way of working on group relations problems." The author points out that where this has been tried, data have been drawn from studies college committees have made, observations and experiences within the college community, and the systematic writings of psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists.

The emphasis has been on action research for the past two years, and the goal for 1947-48 "is an all-out attack on the single, most important, most resistant problem in intergroup education, how to translate learning into day to day actions!"

CHURCH AND STATE

"PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CATHOLIC MODEL," by Joseph Martin Dawson. Christian Century, March 10, 1948.

A first-hand description of the situation in New Mexico. According to this report, the records show that there are 136 Roman Catholic nuns, brothers and priests on the public payroll in that state. Furthermore, the Roman Catholic Church "is collecting \$375,657.60 a year of school funds. It is not only getting free textbooks for its own schools but has managed to put Catholic textbooks into public schools."

INDECENT CONTROVERSY. An editorial. Christian Century, February 18, 1948, pp. 198-200.

Speaks of the explosive opposition that the Roman Catholic Church showed in Rochester, New York to the Manifesto recently issued by Protestants and Other Americans United For Separation of Church and State. Addressing a public meeting in Rochester, Dr. Poteat, president of P.O.A.U. pleaded for an "unemotional approach to this distinctly American problem." He stated that "the religious differences between the two faiths have no place in the undertaking to maintain separation of church and

state."

Dr. Poteat stated that the real issue lies "not between Protestants and Roman Catholics, but between Protestants and other Americans on the one hand and, on the other, those agencies of government which are willing to concede the claims of the Roman Church to what we regard as a violation of the constitutional principle." He argued, further, that the separation of church and state "serves the cause of religious liberty for all groups--Protestant, Jewish, Roman Catholic and all others."

DR. MORRISON AND THE FIRST AMENDMENT, by John Courtney Murray.
America, March 6, 1948, pp. 627-29, March 20, 1948, pp. 683-86.

This is the first of a series of articles on the intent of the Founding Fathers with relation to Church and State as expressed in the First Amendment of the Constitution. The author criticizes a series of three editorials by Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison which appeared in the Christian Century. He states that while Dr. Morrison claims that the question of the separation of Church and State is a political rather than a religious question, his articles do not properly interpret the legalistic issues involved.

Referring to Dr. Morrison's articles, Father Murray says: "He promised to regard the issue as simply constitutional, not religious. But those who respect the Constitution do not oversimplify the problem of its interpretation with reckless, unscientific, unhistorical abandon. And those who do so oversimplify are being swayed by extraneous considerations. To put it bluntly, I think that for Dr. Morrison the issue is religious."

In the second article, he states the basic Catholic position on the question of State aid to parochial schools as follows: "If aid to church-affiliated schools is to be denied, let the aid itself be denied, but not the power of the State to grant it. Let the question be put on its proper footing--legislative expediency, not constitutional law....Appeal, if you like, to anti-Catholic prejudice, but not to the First Amendment." Points out that the Catholic position is "quite simply American and it looks to the freedom of American education and the freedom of the American people to organize their education."

SHALL THE CHURCHES INVADE THE SCHOOLS? By Agnes E. Meyer. Reader's Digest, March 1948, pp. 65-69.

Condensed from a speech before the Annual Convention of the Texas State Teachers Association, San Antonio, Texas. Opposed to the introduction of sectarian religion into the public schools. Says that the Protestants accuse the Catholics of trying to break down the separation of Church and State. "But that is exactly what the Protestant churches did when they introduced religious training on public school time. Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam...has organized a powerful group to fight for the protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution. The first thing this organization should do is to stop the released time invasion of our public schools. Only then will the Protestants be justified in opposing Catholic claims for public support of parochial schools....What our country needs is not more sectarianism in the public schools but more religion in the churches."

RELIGION

ORGANIZED RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, March 1948.

Entire issue devoted to the topic. Contains articles on the following: Our Contemporary Religious Institutions; Relationship to Other Institutions (the State, the Economic Order, the Class Structure, and the Family); The Churches and Social Action; Trends and Future Prospects; Statistics and Bibliography (Census of Religious Bodies in the U.S., reprinted from the World Almanac, 1948, and Suggested Readings in Organized Religion).

In an article entitled "Judaism," Bernard Harrison gives a brief historical survey of Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform Judaism. He emphasizes the "oneness" of Judaism, pointing out that these three types of Judaism are but "different expressions of a common faith." He also indicates the differences.

Liston Pope writes on "Religion and the Class Structure." His article contains tables on the class composition of religious bodies in the United States, occupational categories and trade union membership in the major religious bodies, educational levels in the religious bodies, and political preferences of the religious bodies. These figures, which will soon be published, are taken from a study conducted by the Federal Council of Churches.

"The Press and Public Relations of Religious Bodies," is treated by Alfred McClung Lee. His survey shows that "the Jews divide a large share of their journalistic attention between utterances dealing with anti-Semitism and with Zionism. The Roman Catholics emphasize heavily the national and international ramifications of the East-West struggle in which they dramatize themselves as the ideological leaders

of the East. The Protestants, less clear in their issues, have gathered great joint impetus for denominational or Protestant religious training during school hours. Less concerted drive is given to the Soviet problem, to the political activities of Roman Catholicism, to sin (especially alcoholic excesses), and to missions."

NEEDED: SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF RELIGION, by Erwin Goodenough. Commentary, March 1948, pp. 272-77.

The author notes the absence of scientific inquiry in the area of religious behavior and belief. He suggests that the insights provided by scientific inquiry have long neglected this basic facet of human experience. Professor Goodenough urges scholarship that utilizes scientific methods, to analyze some of the conceptions and misconceptions that have existed in religious thinking for centuries.

WHY I GAVE UP MY CONGREGATION, by "Returned Chaplain." Commentary, March 1948, pp. 233-38.

An ex-army chaplain discusses his postwar attitude towards his congregation in the light of his wartime experiences and perspectives. He concludes "It is true that the rabbis have failed in their task, but not they alone have failed. Rather they have failed because they have been left alone. The general Jewish laity and leadership have failed them."

A RABBI "IN WHITE," by Israel J. Gerber. Reconstructionist, March 5, 1948, pp. 10-16.

The changing function of the rabbinate in America has tended to stress pastoral care-ministering to the personal religious needs of the congregation. The author took a course in the Institute of Pastoral Care at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. In this, the first of two articles on the subject he urges every practicing rabbi to undergo clinical pastoral training under able leadership so that he can "understand where trouble is brewing" in the lives of his congregants, and "thus do preventive work."

PALESTINE AND ZIONISM

HOW TO SAVE PARTITION. An editorial. Nation, March 6, 1948, pp. 263-65.

States that the real meaning of the declaration of Ambassador Austin in the Security Council on February 24, and the subsequent American resolution at Lake Success was designed to (1) destroy the Palestine partition resolution; (2) to smash the Unity between the U.S. and

U.S.S.R. on the Palestine question; (3) to provoke a Soviet veto in the Security Council; (4) to start a series of acts leading to a stalemate and the ultimate commitment of the whole problem to the Trusteeship Council, on which the Soviet Union is not represented. Requests that the President "issue a new directive to the United States delegation reaffirming the American position and approving the international force asked for by the Palestine Commission" and "initiate Council action against the Arab states responsible for the revolt against partition and to call for an end to British sabotage."

PARTITION IN WASHINGTON: AN INQUIRY, by Hal Lehrman. Commentary, March 1948, pp. 205-13.

The author, attempting to discover the factors guiding American policy on Palestine, reports on interviews with American political, military, financial, and diplomatic leaders. Mr. Lehrman suggests that the United States may be moving towards a reconsideration of its partition support in favor of trusteeship. One of the central problems seems to be enforcement. Under trusteeship, "...an international force would not be resisted by the Arabs, because it would be entirely divorced from partition. And such a force would not be embarrassed by a Soviet contingent....While the Security Council marked time, the British--as holders of the mandate from the UN's predecessor, the League--could draft a proposal for the Trusteeship Council. But decisions there go by simple majority--and the veto doesn't operate...."

THE PALESTINE PARTITION CRISIS. Information Service (Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America), February 28, 1948, 4pp.

The prevalent confusion over what action is open to the United Nations in the crisis that has arisen over the General Assembly's recommendation to partition Palestine has prompted the editors to attempt a clarification of the action already taken and the further procedures feasible under the Charter.

Discussed here, in digest form, are the following items: the report of the Commission on February 16, 1948, which urged that military forces be made available to the Commission when the Mandate comes to a close; the authority of the General Assembly under the United Nation's Charter to act in this whole matter; the question of whether the security Council should attempt enforcement; and the position of the United States.

THE FALLACIES OF PALESTINE, by Lessing J. Rosenwald. Collier's, March 13, 1948, pp. 30-32.

The president of the American Council for Judaism feels that partition will only serve to complicate the problem of the

11,000,000 Jews living in all parts of the world. "To help solve that problem, each Jew must make that all important decision-- whether his being a Jew means only that he is an adherent of the Jewish religion or whether he espouses the fundamentals of Zionist nationalism." Mr. Rosenwald contends that if one chooses the Zionist position, "he is either a citizen of Palestine (which no one could criticize), or he is a citizen of some other country with anticipated rights in Palestine and hence certain obligations to that country."

Asserts that "Americans of Jewish faith are, therefore, making it clear: The Zionist State is not their country; it is the country of those who inhabit it. The United States of America is the only homeland, nation and national tie of the American of Jewish faith."

Solution of the "Jewish problem" can be achieved through passage of the Stratton Bill and increased immigration opportunities for Jews, in other countries as well. "As for the fundamental question of Jewish-Gentile relations, there is no substitute for the steady advance along decent, democratic, liberal lines."

THE UNHOLY LAND, by Edward Hodgkin. Spectator (London), February 13, 1948, pp. 189-90.

Says that the Zionism of today is very different from what it was thirty years ago. It is no longer "a comparatively unknown child which received encouragement from the British Cabinet," but is instead, an expression of the "nationalism of the Jewish people, and like other forms of nationalism it is self-centered, impatient and always prepared to justify the means by the end." As for the Arabs, they are also victims of an Arab nationalism, which, "in its present form, is about as old as Zionism." Warns that "as the British troops withdraw from Palestine...war between these two wholly incompatible nationalisms" is inevitable. "For either side to refuse the challenge of war would be to admit that the basis of its modern existence is a delusion."

THE END OF PARTITION. An editorial. Christian Century,* March 10, 1948.

Holds that Austin's statement to the UN reverses the U.S. position on Palestine and says that the dangerous situation in the Holy Land can only be redeemed by: (1) opening the U.S. to at least some of the homeless Jews in Europe, (2) having the Security Council repudiate partition by force, (3) asking that Great Britain police Palestine for the U.N., which it might do if the first two steps were taken, and (4) getting the big powers to consult with Jews and Arabs with a view to establishing a federal state or setting up a UN trusteeship.

*This issue of Christian Century appears in a four-page digest form because of a typographer's strike.

THE PROSPECTS FOR PALESTINE, by Mark Alexander. New Leader, March 20, 1948, p. 9ff.

Predicts that the Jews of Palestine will turn to Russia for aid because they feel that they "can expect nothing from the Western democracies."

PALESTINE AFFAIRS. A Monthly Bulletin on Palestine and the Middle East (American Zionist Emergency Council), February 1948.

This issue contains the following items: "Implementing Partition," by Benjamin Schwadran; a Bibliography on the most important books and articles on the Middle East and Palestine, covering the entire year of 1947; "The Arab Press In Palestine," by J. Ben-Hanania.

AMERICA AND THE PARTITION OF PALESTINE, by John Earle Uhler. Catholic World, March 1948, pp. 493-501.

An anti-Zionist article which links Zionists with the Communists, explains away the Mufti of Jerusalem's alliance with Hitler, makes a plea for protection of the oppressed Arabs, and blames the United States for the entire partition plan.

The author states that "it was America that supervised the details for partition and gave the Zionists the better share of the deal. And it is America who will have to send American boys to fight in Palestine for a foreign state, artificially created, against people who have never done us any harm."

WHITHER PALESTINE? By Richard W. Van Alstyne. Current History (published by Events Publishing Co., 108-10 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.), February 1948, pp. 76-83.

This, the first part of a discussion on Palestine, states that "the Palestine question is the consequence of a desperate, irrepressible, and militant Jewish nationalism deploying over a small area and there encountering an immovable object--an aroused and implacable Arab nationalism." The author gives the historical background for Zionist claims and states that "it is quite clear that the powerful Jewish Agency regards partition as merely the first step toward the acquisition of all of Palestine."

The March issue will contain Mr. Van Alstyne's analysis of the implications of the Palestine question.

PALESTINE. An editorial. Manchester Guardian Weekly (England), February 19, 1948, p. 2.

States that the British Government should have allowed the "Jews to organize for the defence of their own State from the moment of the Assembly's decision." Says that its attitude throughout "has been to do nothing whatever which could possibly advance partition." The obvious solution is to "send an international force to Palestine as the Commission requests."

"But if the Security Council can do nothing, let it be honest in its confession. In that case the Jews would know where they stood. They would thus be well advised to cut their losses, withdraw from the Negev, and concentrate on a smaller area which they might hope to defend themselves. There is a serious danger that the Jews, relying on the United Nations, will attempt too much and will end by losing all."

POLITICS AND ZION. Newsweek, March 1, 1948, pp. 18-19.

Accuses President Truman of mixing politics and idealism when he "waved aside State Department warnings" last fall and decided to support partition. Also states that whether or not the arms embargo were lifted in Palestine the war there would continue unabated. Feels it is questionable whether or not the American arms embargo actually hampered the Jews in defending themselves, "since they have been secretly arming for years." This question has become a political issue, however, especially in New York State, "where the Jewish vote holds the balance of power."

MIDDLE EAST OIL FOR SOVIET? IMPACT ON PALESTINE POLICY. United States News-World Report, March 5, 1948, p. 26.

States that the oil of the Middle East is reshaping U. S. policy on Palestine, the controlling idea being to keep Russia out of Arab oil lands. While the United States stands behind the proposed Jewish state, it wants to avoid stirring up Arab animosity, or opening the way for Russian occupation. "The United States is trying to shape a policy that will keep Russian troops out of the Middle East, even as a police force." But as things now stand, "Russia has little hope of pushing into the Middle East by peaceful means....Russia has no present foothold in the oil lands, while the U.S. and Britain have big installations and thousands of people there. More important, the Russians can't deliver the goods that the Arabs want for their oil. The U.S. can."

Although a tug of war between the U.S. and Russia over Middle East oil is not an immediate possibility, Washington will probably adopt a "neutral" policy in Palestine, which will lend support to Zionist hopes without arousing the anger of the Arabs who own the oil.

MIDDLE EAST MOVES AND COUNTER MOVES, by John Kimche. Commentary, March 1948, pp. 214-21.

John Kimche analyzes the history of Middle Eastern international strategy, emphasizing the interplay of power relations between Russia, Britain, America, and the Arabs.

FOR THE PEACE OF JERUSALEM. An Editorial. Economist (London), February 14, 1948, pp. 251-52.

Asks that the British Government leave a British force to police the Holy City of Jerusalem and guard its holy places "until the day and hour at which the new Governor and his neutral police force are installed."

EMINENT DOMAIN AMONG PEOPLES, by Abraham C. Weinfeld. Temple Law Review (Temple University School of Law, 35 South Ninth St. Philadelphia), January 1948, pp. 223-34.

A discussion of a Jewish State in Palestine and Arab self-determination. This article attempts to develop a rule of international law applicable in a situation of this kind. Concludes that "as a basic proposition, self-determination of a people may in appropriate instances yield to needs and rights of other peoples, and that large-scale Jewish immigration and settlement and the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine are justified, when considered against the background of the Arab right to self-determination in Palestine.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DIASPORA, by Mark M. Krug. Congress Weekly, February 20, 1948, pp. 6-8.

Feels that this is not the time to talk about the liquidation of the Diaspora but rather, the time for building and creating both in Palestine and the Diaspora. States that Zionism and the Diaspora are not contradictory and that "it is high time that a clear distinction be made between the negation of the Diaspora as a permanent solution of the problem of Jewish dispersion, and the type of negation which implies looking down on the Jews who live in the Diaspora, belittling and deprecating their cultural achievements. One might feel convinced that the Diaspora is not desirable or advisable as an end in itself, and still believe that Jewish cultural life can and should be fostered in all lands of the Diaspora with due regard to the centrality of Eretz Israel."

"VOICE OF JERUSALEM"--THE PALESTINE RADIO, by Eliezer Whartman. Congress Weekly, February 20, 1948, pp. 12-15.

A discussion of the Palestine Broadcasting System and the Forces station which broadcasts for the Army and the Palestine Police. He discusses the types of programs broadcast and the achievements the radio in Palestine has effected.

DISPLACED PERSONS

REPORT ON THE DISPLACED PERSONS, by Kurt R. Grossman. Congress Weekly, February 13, 1948, pp. 5-7.

Points out the difficulties which face PCIRO (Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization) in caring for and resettling DP's. There are approximately 626,230 DPs who have received aid from this body. Among them are 145,000 Jews in the U.S. Zone of Germany, 126,000 Jews in the U.S. Zone in Austria, about 32,000 Jews in Italy, and 23,000 in the British Zone of Germany who are eligible for PCIRO aid. Excluded from those entitled to PCIRO care and its resettlement program are those displaced Jews who have entered the U.S. Zone after April 21, 1947. The Jews from Rumania were among those hardest hit by this.

The provisional character of this organization and its inadequate budget also presents a problem.

DESTINATION GERMANY, by Ruth Gruber. New Republic, February 23, 1948, pp. 15-18.

This is the last of three articles on the Jewish refugees who set out for Palestine aboard the converted American river boat, Exodus 1947. From Port de Bouc, the Jews aboard the British ships were taken back to Hamburg, forced ashore and sent to an internment camp at Poppendorf. There they live today, waiting to take up once more the long exodus from the graveyards of Nazi Europe to Palestine.

OVERSEAS

ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE SOVIET UNION. An editorial. Reconstructionist, March 5, 1948, pp. 7-8.

States that "the recrudescence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union during the war and post-war years may now be regarded as sufficiently documented to be accepted as fact, however unwelcome." Refers to Harry Schwartz's article in the February issue of Commentary: "Has Russia Solved The Jewish Problem?"

The situation in Russia points up the fact that the mere destruction of capitalism, or assimilation as a social policy will not end anti-Semitism.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN RUSSIA, by David J. Dallin. New Leader, March 6, 1948, p. 2.

States that no "deliberate oppression of Jews is intended or indulged in by the Soviet Government." As a matter of fact, if "anti-Semitic feelings and movements are spreading, they do so contrary to the desires of the Government." On the other hand, one cannot deny the existence of anti-Semitism in Soviet Russia today. "Now that the disillusioned and disappointed elements of the population turn their backs on the Soviet regime, the only alternative they know is that in the image of old imperial Russia, with all its despicable attributes"--one of the most blatant of these being anti-Semitism.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN VIENNA TODAY, by Alfred Werner. Brooklyn Jewish Center Review, February 1948, p. 5ff.

Of the 200,000 Jews who lived in Austria before the Nazi terror, only about 7,834 live there today. A few Jews remained in Vienna throughout the Nazi era, a special group returned to Austria from Shanghai where they took refuge during the Nazi regime, but the

bulk of Viennese Jews are men and women who returned from slave labor and concentration camps.

States that while the present Austrian government is not anti-Semitic, it frequently treats anti-Semites and collaborators with kid gloves, "and it is very slow in forcing the restitution of stolen property to returning Jews..."

While the intellectual and professional Jews seem to be better off than the other Jews, Jewish businessmen have a hard time in Austria. The problem of property restitution is an important factor in hindering the re-development of Austrian Jewish business interests. Furthermore, "the Gentiles who took over Jewish enterprises in Germany and Austria in 1933 and in 1938, discovered that they could manage business affairs as efficiently as the Jews."

Not to be overlooked are the Jewish DPs living in Austria. "Very often the Viennese, hungry and insecure as they are, blame all their ills on the DPs, especially the Jewish ones--even if the latter constitutes less than one-tenth of the entire DP population of Austria."

IN POLAND TODAY, by Jacob Lestchinsky. Congress Weekly, February 20, 1948, pp. 11-12.

This is the first of two articles on the situation of the Jews of Poland. Using Jacob Pat's book, Ashes and Fire for the greater part of his source material, Mr. Lestchinsky states that even after the war ended the Polish people were poisoned with "Jew-hatred," and that in Poland today, "Jews try to avoid drawing attention. They do not want their Polish neighbors to know that they are alive. They seldom speak Yiddish in the streets and rarely congregate in the open...."

LETTER FROM NUREMBERG, by Andy Logan. New Yorker, March 20, 1948, pp. 53-59.

Some remarks and observations about German attitude to the American Military occupation.

THE U.S. JOB IN GERMANY, by Barry Bingham. Freedom and Union, March 1948, pp. 12-15.

The author, who is editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, reports on his re-visit to the American zone in Germany. He finds the American re-education program there hampered by lack of funds and failure to understand problems. He says that "out of a budget of \$300 million a year in Germany, Americans are spending \$1 million on German re-education. Yet our only hope lies in

the Hitler youth, the lost generation, for their elders are mostly beyond redemption." While France has flooded her zone with French teachers and students, the Americans lag far behind. They maintain only a small staff, have not produced many books for those that were destroyed, and the first American students are still to arrive at a German University.

In addition, we maintain an inadequate information program. "It is not too wide of the mark to say that our trouble lies in a shortage of 450 tons of newspaper print a month." The German people avidly desire such papers as Die Neue Zeitung, and Heute which we publish in German, but we tell them that we cannot supply their needs.

In addition, there are other problems which we did not prepare to face. "Many Germans are afraid to give effective cooperation to American Military Government for fear a turn of the political wheel in Congress will send all Americans tumbling home." General Clay has too large a burden to carry, and when he retires, as announced, "we have developed no class of pro-consuls along the Roman line for governing conquered peoples," who will be able to replace him. A great problem also exists in the minds of the German people, who are unwilling to assume any personal responsibility for Hitlerism or for German aggression, and consequently, are not cooperative. Finally, unless we maintain an occupation force in Germany, Communist penetration into Western Europe will be facilitated.

GENOCIDE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

AN INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, by James P. Hendrick. Department of State Bulletin, February 15, 1948, pp. 195-208.

Discusses the task before the United Nations Commission of Human Rights, namely, the preparation of an international bill of rights. Gives background work on the International Bill, discusses the work of the first session of the Economic and Social Council in regard to this bill and the meetings that led up to the drafting of a Declaration on Human Rights.

This Declaration, as approved by the Commission, has 33 articles. Among the items here discussed are the following: Substantive Rights (Civil, Social, Economic, and Miscellaneous); Articles of Limitation; the Covenant (which differs from the Declaration in that it is clearly intended to constitute a legally binding obligation and also in that it covers a relatively small number of rights); Comparison Between Declaration and Covenant; Responsibilities of States; Implementation (of both Covenant and Declaration); and, finally, Work Accomplished, and Work to be Done.

A STEP TOWARD THE ABOLITION OF WAR. An editorial. Reconstructionist, March 5, 1948, pp. 5-7.

Calls for an international convention against genocide. Maintains, however, that the value of such a convention depends "on the adequacy of measures adopted for its implementation. If

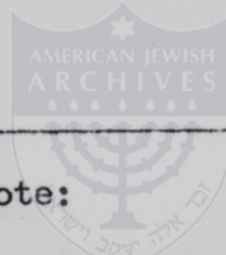
such a convention were to be adopted and not enforced, it would actually give encouragement to genocide." The failure of enforcement would strengthen the conviction of aggressive groups that "there is no law other than the law of the jungle which they must respect."

SHORT STORY

THE PURIFICATION OF TEELMA AUGENSTERN, by Victor Wolfson. Harper's, March 1948, pp. 254-61.

A short story about a wealthy Jewish woman and her "self-hate" which led her into several tragic marriages with Gentiles and finally culminated in suicide.

WRHS



Please note:

The opinions expressed in the articles listed are not necessarily those of the American Jewish Committee.

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

A BI-WEEKLY DIGEST PREPARED BY THE LIBRARY OF JEWISH INFORMATION
THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, 386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Vol. VII, No. 6

April 15, 1948

JEWS IN AMERICA

THE TEACHING OF RELIGION IN AMERICAN JEWISH SCHOOLS, by Alexander M. Dushkin. Religious Education, March-April 1948, pp. 84-9.

Jewish religious schools refrain from the teaching of ethical or religious abstractions or dogma. They prefer to teach Judaism through the history of the Jews as recorded in the Bible and later sources. Other foci of Jewish religious teaching are certain characteristics of Jewish existence--"its outward insecurity and its inner security, its persistence, its fellowship as a minority and its wide dispersion."

GOALS FOR JEWISH LIVING, by Jacob B. Agus. Menorah Journal, Winter 1948, pp. 1-25.

Poses and attempts to answer the following questions: "Is it morally right to base the welfare and dignity of American Jewry upon the supposed good of the New State? Can it be soberly argued that the prospect of helping the new State financially and politically offers American Jews the only worthy goal for living on as Jews? Or is it that the continued existence of American Jewry requires no goals, being compulsory and automatic?"

"Judaism must not be viewed as a burden, something imposed from the outside on the back of the American Jew. It must represent an enrichment of his life, directed towards his needs as a human being and as an American." Emphasizes the fact that "whatever relationships the future may hold, this much is axiomatic: the loyalty of American Jews to their country is one and indivisible. Such residual sentiments as they will retain for the Jewish State must be secondary and temporary--most certainly incapable of justifying the arduous efforts needed to assure Jewish survival on this continent."

FRUSTRATION-RABBINICUS, by Bernard Heller. Hebrew Union College Monthly, Inauguration 1948, pp. 8-10.

"Jews are more indifferent to the synagogue and its message than their Christian neighbors....The Jewish preoccupation with

and over exaltation of philanthropy; the disposition of some to apotheosize nationalism, are the results not merely of their admitted value--but also because they fill a void which the vanishing religious sense created. They have become substitutes for religion to many."

The best way "to win the allegiance of the Jew to the convictions and mode of life of the synagogue is first via an invitation to learning." Adds that the modern rabbi "is less likely to feel frustrated if he will assume more the role of a teacher than a preacher."

THE BOGIE OF A "JEWISH ENCLAVE." An editorial. Reconstructionist, March 19, 1948, p. 6-8.

An answer to the statement in Judge Proskauer's address at the 41st annual meeting that there must be no appearance of a "Jewish enclave within the confines of America."

Declares that if Jews may organize synagogues, fraternal and civic defense organizations without being considered alien, then the unification of their various activities through some form of communal corporate body cannot bring forth that charge either. "The fear of becoming a 'Jewish enclave' is a fantastic bogie."

IS THERE A "JEWISH VOTE"? By Shlomo Katz. Congress Weekly, March 12, 1948, pp. 6-8.

There is a "Jewish vote" in this country in the sense that most Jews are urban dwellers and enjoy relatively the same advantages and disabilities and therefore have similar outlooks. To say that Jews will be influenced by the Palestine situation, does not mean that they will not be voting for what they consider is in the best interests of the United States as well.

JEWISH MIDDLETOWN, by Trude Weiss-Rosmarin. Congress Weekly, April 2, 1948, pp. 6-8.

Discusses the Jewish communities in small towns which the author refers to as "Jewish Middletown." Says that every Jew in Middletown wants to be "a good Jew" and will argue that "the most important thing is to be a Jew at heart." Discusses Jewish group leaders in small towns and education for youth. States that "as a whole, Jewish Middletown is strongly and closely knit. Its foundations are solid and its roots are deep."

CHURCH AND STATE

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE, by James H. Nichols. Christian Century, March 3, 1948, pp. 265-68.

The first of a series of articles on the subject. This one deals with the historical background.

OUR BIFURCATED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, by Clyde Lemont Hay. Religious Education, March-April 1948, pp. 72-4.

Since the home has abandoned the two related functions of secular and religious education the former has suffered by being relegated to a much lower position than education and is often entirely neglected. The result is that over 50% of the young people of our nation are without religious training. The only solution is the unification of secular and religious education. Author presents a program for religious teaching in the schools.

THE SECTARIAN BATTLEFRONT--A NATION AROUSED, by Edwin H. Wilson. Humanist, Spring 1948, pp. 177-85.

Discusses the Manifesto issued by Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State and says that "resistance to encroachments upon the constitutional principle of religious liberty is long overdue....The Protestant conscience has been slow to act on this issue because it compromised itself on the Released Time issue." Feels that until Protestants repudiate support of Released Time, they will never achieve complete separation of Church and State. The following topics are among those also discussed: the Catholic point of view, the McCollum Case, Released Time, Bus transportation, Sectarianism in the Colleges, important articles on the subject, and the question of Religion and Democracy.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ON TIME RELEASED FROM PUBLIC SCHOOL. Supplement to the Humanist, Spring 1948.

The supplement to the Humanist publishes the report of the Chicago Area Committee To Maintain Separation of Church and State. This report discusses the following topics: Historical Background to Separation of Church and State; Assumptions of Proponents of Released Time; Opposition on the Basis of Principle; Released Time Instruction in Practice; Solution.

Offers as solution: raising the standard of teaching in Sunday Schools, introducing into public schools a course on moral and ethical foundations of democracy, to be taught to children of all creeds; placing in public school curriculum a course in comparative religion to be taught as history and literature; cooperating among church and other community forces to explore and put into effective operation the possibilities of "filling after school hours with voluntary, constructive activities, including religious education."

AN OPEN LETTER. Churchman, April 1, 1948, pp. 10-12.

A statement released by Protestants and Other Americans United for the Separation of Church and State. This statement is addressed to the National Catholic Welfare Conference and is intended as a

refutation of a recent pronouncement made by the Conference (which denied the allegation that "the Roman Catholic hierarchy pursues or condones a policy subversive of the separation of church and state in our educational system").

The authors contend that "the Roman Catholic hierarchy has entered the political arena to secure for its church a union with the state at the public treasury. Protestants and Other Americans United have accepted the hierarchy's challenge. The situation thus resolves itself into a political contest....We propose to acquaint school boards, legislatures, Congress and the courts with the fact that five-sixths of our country's citizens claim their constitutional right not to be taxed to support any church whose religion they do not profess, or to support their own religion." (*Italics Churchmen*).

SUPREME COURT INVALIDATES CHAMPAIGN RELEASED TIME PLAN. Information Service (Federal Council of Churches of Christ), March 20, 1948.

On the Supreme Court decision in the McCollum case. Gives the background of the facts in the case; discusses the ruling opinion from the point of view of what constitutes violation of "Separation," and when education is to be considered religious. Also discusses Justice Reed's dissent.

States that this decision "strikes sharply at a program in which the Protestant churches are heavily involved." Dr. Roy G. Ross, general secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, issued a statement on March 10th in which he called the decision "a great blow to weekday religious education." He was of the opinion that it presents evidence of "a shift in policy from an attitude of friendliness, encouragement, and helpful co-operation toward a position of neutrality if not positive disinterest. This is not in keeping with our American tradition."

RELEASING THE TIME. An editorial. Commonweal, March 26, 1948, pp. 581-82.

This editorial objects to the recent Supreme Court decision in the Vashti McCollum case and says: "there must surely be some way in which the citizens of these United States can prevent the establishment of Atheism in the name of a few dissatisfied persons." States that Mrs. McCollum was backed up by the Baptist Joint Conference Committee on Public Relations, and "every one of the major Jewish religious and social welfare groups."

ONTARIO'S "SEPARATE" SCHOOLS, by The Editors of the Oblate World. Catholic Mind, March 1948, pp. 157-9.

Minority groups may set up "separate" schools and taxpayers are permitted to designate to which school their taxes are to go. Curriculum in these schools is arranged by Department of Education although school may select teachers. This system relieves the church of a great financial burden.

IS THE UNITED STATES A CHRISTIAN NATION? by William Liebermann. Jewish Spectator, March 1948, pp. 11-14.

Proves historically that the United States is not a Christian nation.

OVERCOMING PREJUDICE

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST PREJUDICE, by Claire Selltiz. Standard, March 1948, pp. 193-96.

This article is based on a memorandum which the American Jewish Congress submitted to the President's Commission on Higher Education and to Governor Dewey's Temporary Commission on the Need for a State University. States that it is of primary importance for every college and university to "see to it that its own administrative practices do not set up discriminatory barriers--in admission of students, in job placements of graduates, in providing living conditions for students, in hiring teachers." Example is often a more effective teaching device than words.

Urges that each college set up a committee of faculty and students to identify current undemocratic practices and make recommendations for elimination of such practices, to identify current positive practices and estimate their effectiveness in strengthening desirable attitudes, and to discover opportunities, within courses and in non-academic situations, for positive steps to improve intergroup attitudes and relations.

THE REAL BOSTONIANS, by Mary K. Fitzgerald. New Leader, April 3, 1948, p. 9.

Discusses the decline of racial disturbances in Boston during the past few years and attributes it to the excellent work of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding. Says that "the spirit of 'togetherness' that has been built up in Boston and its surrounding area through the Governor's Committee and the FEPC, plus the dozens of private interracial organizations fighting discrimination, is an impressive head start on all the problems that remain to be tackled in protecting the civil rights of minority groups. The Massachusetts Citizen's Committee on Civil Rights, to support the President's Committee report on civil rights, is now being formed and is a further indication that all the racial, civic and religious groups are still united against discrimination."

COMMUNITY SELF-SURVEYS, by John Harding. Congress Weekly, March 5, 1948, pp. 12-15.

Describes a method of investigating discrimination which attempts to solve this problem by involving a maximum amount of community participation in the investigation.

PROGRESS REPORT, by Arnold M. Rose. Common Ground, Spring 1948, pp. 72-80.

A description of the ways in which the different manifestations of prejudice are being attacked by the various defense organizations.

EDUCATION

EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY. NCRAC Legislative Information Bulletin. February 24, 1948.

This issue contains a summary of the topics discussed in Volumes I and II of the report of the President's Commission On Higher Education.

Also included in this issue is a discussion of "Model Municipal Ordinances On FEPC and Group Relations."

AMERICAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION LOOKS AT THE FUTURE. America, April 3, 1948, Section II.

America's Education Supplement for 1948. This supplement contains the following articles: "Blueprint for the New American Education," by Martin R. P. McGuire (Dr. McGuire here analyzes for American Catholics the report of the President's Commission on Higher Education); "Teaching For Peace," by Raymond F. McCoy (reports on UNESCO's conference on education which was held in Paris last summer); "Secondary Education's Responsibilities," by W. Edmund Fitzgerald; "Financing Catholic Higher Education", by Cyril F. Meyer, C.M. (proposes a new plan for financing Catholic institutions of higher education through contributions from philanthropic foundations, corporations and private individuals); "Catholic Colleges for Women: 1947-1948," by Allan P. Farrell.

CIVIL RIGHTS

THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONTROVERSY, by Emanuel Greenberg. Jewish Frontier, March 1948, pp. 23-4.

In spite of the fact that civil rights legislation may be largely inoperative in the Southern States it should be passed for two reasons: 1) there is much in the northern picture on civil rights that needs to be corrected and 2) the Federal Government has a moral duty to at least attempt to give the Negro citizen all the protection possible.

REAL ISSUES IN SOUTH'S REVOLT. U.S. News and World Report, April 9, 1948, pp. 28-29.

Contentends that the recent Southern revolt against the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights is the result of economic and social factors rather than political ones. At present there is an economic revolution going on in the South. "The one-crop economy is vanishing. Industries are springing up in abandoned cotton fields. Unions are moving in....Traditions are cracking. And old-line Southern politicians are in a last-ditch fight to hold their places. The wish for a two-party system is taking hold among the people."

Migration of Negroes to the North is adding steadily to the weight of the voting pressure that Northern Negroes can

apply to Northern politicians to work for a change in the South.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND BIGOTRY

RACE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS IN HOUSING. Information Service (Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America), February 21, 1948.

A digest of the "more salient findings" of a study on race restrictive covenants that has just been made by the American Missionary Society. Defines a race restrictive covenant as "a mutual agreement entered into by a group of property owners not to sell, rent, lease, or otherwise convey a property to Negroes or other particular minorities." The authors of the study ("People vs. Property? Race Restrictive Covenants in Housing"), Herman H. Long and Charles S. Johnson, consider the restrictive covenant to be "perhaps the most serious form of social and legal obstruction" to a more adequate supply of housing for Negroes and other minority groups in this country.

THE COST OF SEGREGATION, by Herbert M. Hoffman. Congress Weekly, March 26, 1948, pp. 14-15.

Points out that the country as a whole is harmed by the "malignant effects of segregation." A recent survey conducted by the Commission on Community Interrelations of the American Jewish Congress revealed that most American social scientists believed that enforced segregation has detrimental psychological effects on both the segregated and segregating groups. A heartening result of the poll was the fact that scientists located in the South showed a similar majority "and were just as positive as the experts from other sections of the country as to the harmful effects of segregation."

It was pointed out that in addition to the harmful psychological effects of segregation, it could only be secured by "a costly, wasteful duplication of facilities."

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ECONOMIC THEORY AND THE RESURGENCE OF ANTI-SEMITISM, by Louis B. Boudin. ORT Economic Review, March 1948, pp. 50-83.

The third of a series of articles showing the relationship between both the Marxian and non-Marxian attacks on capitalism and anti-Semitism.

ANTI-SEMITISM AND SEMITISM, by Leibush Lehrer. Jewish Frontier, March 1948, pp. 25-29.

The author defines the Jewish people as being set off from other groups not solely by religion but also by an ethnic attachment which gives the individual such a rootedness in the past as does a long family history. It is against the maintenance

of this "separateness" that anti-Semites most often throw their barbs.

WHAT CAUSES INTOLERANCE, by Betsy Emmons. Cosmopolitan, April 1948, p. 51ff.

Discusses the scientific studies that are being made to discover the psychological components of "Anti-ism." States that "a few dramatic cases cannot prove that an emotional need to hate is the key to prejudice. But there is better proof." Mass studies, totaling thousands of people have been made by the American Institute of Public Opinion, Fortune Survey, National Opinion Research Center, CCI of American Jewish Congress, Scientific Research Department of American Jewish Committee, Mayor's Committee, etc. and their results indicate that "even when Anti-ism is found in an apparently successful person...it is a sign of psychological illness."

Mention is made of the American Jewish Committee study at the University of Southern California with two groups of girls, tolerant and prejudiced. It was found that on the surface, the Antis (prejudiced girls) were more conventional than the tolerant girls. "They were well-behaved and usually attractive. But underneath in their deepest emotions they were boiling with hostility and rage! They kept up a smooth appearance of family harmony, but in their hearts they seethed with resentment against their parents. They wanted popularity, but beneath the surface they actually feared and disliked men."

Author concludes that even if Anti-ism is based on a need to hate, the prognosis for recovery is not hopeless. The American goal of "a better chance for every child, a better life for every adult, is probably the surest cure for hate." But until that can be achieved, there are short-term measures which can be taken too. Community recreation centers, education for tolerance and group living, hearty, sincere religious beliefs and practices go hand-in-hand in the development of better understanding.

ATTITUDES WITH REGARD TO MINORITY GROUPS OF A SAMPLING OF UNIVERSITY MEN STUDENTS FROM THE UPPER SOCIOECONOMIC LEVEL, by Edward L. Adams, Jr., William B. Duffin, Robert B. Kamm, and Dyckman W. Vermilye. The Journal of Educational Sociology, February 1948, pp. 328-38.

A study of the attitudes toward minority groups of 79 men students from upper socio-economic levels shows that the minority groups are accepted in the order of Jews, Japanese and Negroes. All three groups are acceptable as candidates in local elections, as church members, as school mates and in athletic activities. There is prejudice against Jews and Negroes as club members. Negroes were not wanted as close neighbors. Japanese were not wanted as diplomatic representatives abroad. The surveys conclude that these young men tend to verbalize their prejudice in certain areas of social activity and that the actual behavior pattern may show more prejudice than their questionnaire responses.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CROSSFIRE by Louis E. Rath and Frank N. Trager. Journal of Educational Sociology, February 1948, pp. 345-68.

Tests were made of a high-school audience in a typical city of 50,000 in Ohio and with average adult audiences in Boston and Denver. The responses to the questionnaires showed that as a whole the motion picture was well accepted by the young people who saw it. While the changes in their attitude were in a favorable direction, they were relatively slight and the influence of the picture on these changes cannot be determined. Eighteen of the students who were interviewed by a trained psychologist were generally in agreement that "this picture made one stop and think."

The adult tests also showed general approval of the picture and preference for the heroes as opposed to the anti-Semitic villain.

The study concludes that while the picture "does not change anyone's basic attitudes" it does "initiate a learning process... which ultimately will make of America a richer and fuller democratic society."

SOME FACTORS DETERMINING INTERCULTURAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES OF MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS IN MIXED NEIGHBORHOODS, by Gerhart Saenger and Harry Manuel Shulman. Journal of Psychology, April 1948, pp. 365-80.

This study analyzes how differences in standards of living, socio-economic status, relative mobility, and population distribution in mixed neighborhoods lead to antagonistic attitudes and thus determine the overt relations between parents and children of different ethnic groups. The study is based on interviews of a representative geographic sample of 300 mothers of school-age children in four adjoining neighborhoods of the Washington Heights district of Manhattan. Negroes, Catholics, Jews and Protestants live in this area.

Although the authors recommend the establishment of new recreational centers in this area "to eliminate the handicaps of the less privileged children and...thus partially minimize envy and resentment among both parents and children of these groups against the better situated groups," they feel that this is not enough. "A program for an improvement of community recreational facilities must...be integrated with a large scale program of intercultural education, probably both on the adult and child level, if progress is to be made."

WHY DID IT HAPPEN? By Dr. Philip Seman. American Hebrew, March 26, 1948, p. 4ff.

Dr. Seman analyzes the social system of a modern factory, as it is revealed in the Fourth volume of the Yankee City series (by W. Lloyd Warner and J. O. Low). He discusses how crisis affects human behavior, releases tensions and inner prejudices.

"THE MEXICAN PROBLEM", by Carey McWilliams. Common Ground, Spring 1948, pp. 3-17.

In considering the Mexican problem, it is of paramount importance to remember that the Mexicans are indigenous to the area which they inhabit and that proximity to the parent has caused their status to be dependent upon U.S.-Mexican relations. Also, race-conscious Americans constantly equate Mexicans with Indians, whom they hold in low esteem.

The problem is further complicated by stratification among the Mexicans themselves between the native-born and the immigrants. In the Southwest, Mexicans are employed chiefly in large-scale industries where they work as a group with other Mexicans. They live in colonias isolated from the English-speaking community. Where this has not been the case, as in Chicago and Detroit, the Mexican "minority" is being absorbed into the general community.

ZIONISM AND PALESTINE

REALITIES IN PALESTINE. The Economist, March 27, 1948, pp. 489-90.

Since the United States has abandoned the idea of partition, it may be possible for Great Britain and the U.S. to evolve a plan for a solution of the problem. And if American shares the military and carries the lion's share of the financial burden, Britain will stay and enforce the plan. However, this is very unlikely and "by bloody war" the Arabs and Jews will enforce their own settlement.

CAN WE SAVE THE UNITED NATIONS? By Carl Hermann Voss. Churchman, March 15, 1948, p. 9.

Stresses the fact that "in the implementation of the United Nations' General Assembly recommendations of November 29 to partition Palestine into Arab and Jewish states lies the fate of the United Nations itself." Non-implementation of the UN decision regarding Palestine will result in the emasculation of the UN.

TRADE UNIONISM IN PALESTINE, by Abba Hushi. American Federationist (American Federation of Labor), March 1948, pp. 25-27.

The Histadrut, or Palestine Federation of Labor, was founded in 1920. It has some 180,000 members, which is 76% of all the Jewish workers in Palestine. The Histadrut's unions, according to this report, are open to all workers at all times. One of the unique features of the Federation is the fact that it has succeeded in organizing over 90% of the agricultural workers.

Not only does the Histadrut secure benefits for Jewish workers, but it has also succeeded in raising the standard of

living of Arab workers. In 1920 the first joint Arab-Jewish union was established, and in 1927, the Palestine Labor League, a federation of Arab-Jewish workers was formed.

"No less than 5,200 of the members of Histadrut today are Arabs, and the organization's influence in daily life extends to tens of thousands of other Arab workers and peasants."

EASTER IN PALESTINE. An editorial. Life, March 29, 1948, p. 40.

Feels that the "reversal" of U.S. support of partition in Palestine is a hopeful sign. "Hopeful--if all concerned meet it with clarity, with charity, with courage." Proposes six steps to bring peace to the Holy Land: (1) U.S. should induce Britain to postpone her departure, to maintain law and order and suppress Arab and Jewish terrorism. This may entail U.S. dollars and troops, but "our interests would justify the contribution." (2) Trusteeship proposal of U.S. should be brought before U.N. General Assembly as soon as possible. (3) Pressure should be brought on Zionists to abandon idea of sovereign Zionist state in Palestine, and upon Arabs to abandon idea of a state which would oppress the Jewish population. (4) "Suggestions made by technical men for a Jordan Valley Authority to improve the economic situation of Palestine and all the Middle East should be updated and acted on." Together with the "elimination of the danger of one people 'majorizing' another, such an economic development might fairly soon open the doors to considerable Jewish immigration. Economic absorptive power rather than a nationalist-political yardstick should be determining." (5) Congress should pass the Stratton Bill. (6) The Palestine question should be removed from U.S. local politics by a bi-partisan policy.

THE CHARTER AND THE U.S. POLICY ON PALESTINE, by Clyde Eagleton. United Nations World, April 1948, p. 53.

Dr. Eagleton discusses some of the legal aspects of the Palestine question. States that "neither the General Assembly nor any agency directed by it, can use force to maintain its recommended partition of Palestine. On the other hand, the Security Council was given the right to employ force, an authority to be exercised only when it decides there has been a threat to the peace or aggression. In making this decision no limits are set upon the Security Council. It could call the disturbances now going on inside the future Jewish state a threat to the peace if the majority of members so decided."

CAN WE ESCAPE WAR IN PALESTINE? By Carroll Binder. Look, March 30, 1948, pp. 21-23.

"If the United States Government had shaped its Palestine policy solely from the standpoint of national and collective security, it would have done everything in its power to keep

Great Britain in Palestine. In that event, the United States and the UN would have been spared the headaches inevitable when long-existing arrangements come to an end. So long as Britain remained responsible for Palestine, Russia lacked an excuse for meddling in that part of the Middle East."

Contents that Russia enjoys freedom that we do not have. "Zionist Communists...object to excessive ties with capitalistic America and want to strengthen New Judea's ties with Russia.... But Soviet policy is not subject to internal Zionist pressure as U.S. policy on Palestine is. Russia did not compromise itself with the Arabs or with its satellites by its judicious support of partition as the United States compromised itself with both Arabs and the allies it forced to vote against their wishes."

MORE ABOUT THE FEDERAL COUNCIL. An editorial. Churchman, April 1, 1948, p.4.

Criticizes the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America for its stand on Palestine. States that the Federal Council's views on Palestine are in harmony with those of Morris Lazaron and Lessing Rosenwald of the American Council For Judaism. Asks: "How representative of American Jewry (which is overwhelmingly in favor of a Jewish state, says a Roper poll) do Federal Council officials consider that anti-Zionist group to be?" Regrets that the Federal Council adopted point of view which threatens the United Nations and ignores Jewish claims and rights.

COUNCIL DEBATES TRUSTEESHIP FOR PALESTINE. United Nations Bulletin, April 1, 1948, pp. 280-87.

A summary of the recent developments in the Palestine crisis. Discusses Warren R. Austin's report to the Security Council on March 19th, the statements by the U.S.S.R. (submitted by Andrei A. Gromyko), Faris el-Khoury (Syria), and by the Jewish Agency and the U.S. trusteeship proposals. A summary of the report of the five-member Palestine Commission is also included here.

In addition, there is a discussion of the draft Statute submitted by the Trusteeship Council on the administration of Jerusalem. This Statute provides that the city of Jerusalem-- a special international regime--is to be administered by a Governor (appointed by the Trusteeship Council), and by a Council of Administration, an elected Legislative Council, and a Judiciary.

TRIPLE PLAY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, by Kermit Roosevelt. Harper's, April 1948, pp. 359-69.

Gives a survey of Russian interests and methods of infiltration in the Near East and of British interests and needs there. States that in Palestine the Russians are focusing their appeal upon the Jews because Communism is a European product and is therefore more palatable to European Jews than to Arabs

who have lived in the Nazareth or Nablus all their lives. Points out "that Soviet collective farms served as models for young Zionist agriculturists," and states that there has been "a strong group that felt that Zionism should look to Eastern Europe rather than to the United States and Britain for guidance and inspiration."

As for the United States, we now have "the same over-all concerns in the Middle East as the British have--peace and stability, free access to and transit through the area, preservation of its integrity from foreign, particularly hostile, domination, and-- oil." Middle East oil is vitally important for the recovery of Western Europe and "to the conservation of our own hemisphere's rapidly dwindling reserves." American Palestine policy must, therefore, be geared so as not to endanger American interests.

OVERSEAS

ANGLO-JEWRY: A COMMUNITY DIVIDED, by Leslie I. Edgar. Menorah Journal, Winter 1948, pp. 92-101.

In this, a letter from London, the author discusses the reaction of British Jewry to the United Nations' decision on Palestine. He says that the restrained reaction of Anglo-Jewry is in part related to their expectation of trouble in the Holy Land, and their realization of the difficulties facing the Jews in Palestine, and in part, to the growth of anti-Semitism in England. Says that the Archbishop of York's concern over Jewish protection of the Holy Places in Jerusalem is an indication of anti-Jewish sentiment. "It is, however, political resentment--rather than concern for the future of the Holy Places--which is the mainspring of the present anti-Jewish feeling in England. The Jew is blamed not only for the loss of British lives in consequence of terrorist acts, but also for the generally difficult position in which Britain finds herself in Palestine and for the tension which has arisen in Anglo-American relationships as a result of the Palestine situation."

In the religious life of Anglo-Jewry there exists "much deplorable controversy" around the election of a Chief Rabbi. the real "crux lies in the struggle between the United Synagogue and the Federation of Synagogues." While the United Synagogue, a wealthy and powerful organization, contributes the major part of the finances required for the Chief Rabbinate, the Federation of Synagogues (composed of immigrants of the late 19th century, and descendants of these immigrants) is now a force to be reckoned with in the affairs of Anglo-Jewry. The Federation stands in sharp contrast to the United Synagogue, both in its "social make-up" and in the degree of its Orthodoxy. The Orthodoxy of the latter group is less strict than that of the Federation.

BRITISH TOLERANCE AT THE CROSSROADS, by Herbert Howarth. Jewish Frontier, March 1948, pp. 10-13.

Material privations during and since the war has caused an increase in anti-Semitism to a point unknown in recent British history. It takes two forms: the deliberate activist form led by a small nucleus of neo-fascists and the far more widespread though less obvious form which manifests itself in talk about Jewish Black-Marketiers or Jewish financiers. This second form can be curbed by education and is potentially dangerous only because it is so widespread and is constantly fomented and encouraged by the activists.

While the situation in Palestine has served to crystallize feelings that otherwise would have been more nebulous, the upward eddy of anti-Semitism would have taken place if Britain had nothing to do with the struggle over a Jewish State. This is true, in spite of the fact that the only serious overt manifestations of anti-Semitism were caused by the hanging of the two British sergeants in Natanyah.

The government prefers to oppose anti-Semitism with propaganda rather than with legislation because of the fear that they will be accused of abridging freedom of thought and speech. This is a dangerous policy when one looks at the lesson of Germany.

The Jewish community is divided between the "quietists" or assimilationists and those who want to take active measures. This latter group is divided among itself into a youth group which believes in militancy and the more disciplined section of the community "which operates a campaign of education and constructive propaganda."

REPORT FROM OVERSEAS: IRELAND, by C.C. Aronsfeld. Congress Weekly, March 19, 1948, pp. 10-11.

While there has been little overt anti-Semitism in Ireland--possibly because there are only little over 5000 Jews in the country--yet the prejudice is so deep-seated that a popular government may someday be forced to reflect this feeling among the people.

RESTITUTION OF JEWISH PROPERTY, by Nehemiah Robinson. Congress Weekly, March 12, 1948, pp. 11-12.

A brief discussion of the restitution laws passed by the various European countries and of the reluctance of the occupying authorities to tackle the problem.

GERMAN GUILT, by Anatole Goldstein. Congress Weekly, February 27, 1948, pp. 6-9.

A discussion of "The Question of German War Guilt," by Karl Jaspers which distinguishes between criminal, political, moral, and metaphysical guilt. He feels that only an individual and

not a group can be morally guilty but that everyone is responsible for the way in which he is governed and, therefore, the group can bear "political" guilt. The reviewer disagrees on the question of moral guilt and states that "the moral condemnation of the world must be borne by the whole German people."

GERMAN ANTI-SEMITISM TODAY, by Richard Hanser. American Mercury, April 1948, pp. 433-38.

"As the occupation of Germany approaches the end of its third year, anti-Semitism is everywhere resurgent and often openly violent. The democratization of Germany, a prime objective of the vast expenditure of occupation money and manpower, cannot be regarded as otherwise than a total failure as long as anti-Semitism contaminates and corrupts the majority of Germans."

Points out that "in a scientific sampling of the German public, based on more than 3000 interviews, the Opinion Survey headquarters of American Military Government found that six out of every ten Germans in the American Zone are 'deeply imbued' with anti-Semitic feelings. Eighteen per cent were found to be 'rabid' anti-Semites, with the others either willing to condone overt action against the Jews or able to rationalize such action." The author states that the current resurgence of anti-Semitism "coincided with the revival of German nationalism. Both began to emerge when the population showed the first signs of recovery from the stunned apathy which followed defeat, and both increased with the amelioration of Military Government policy which shifted away from the 'universal guilt' line to one of conciliating the Germans and jockeying for their favor against the Russians."

FARBEN NAZIS ON TRIAL, by Howard Watson Ambruster. Nation, March 20, 1948, pp. 321-23.

Discusses the trial at Nurnberg of the twenty-three leaders of I.G. Farbenindustrie and states the likelihood of their acquittal. Calls upon an "outraged public opinion" to act fast and not to wait until the "respectable" leaders of Farben have been freed.

THE GOEBBELS DIARIES. Life, March 29, 1948, pp. 119-39.

Life reprints selections from the diaries of Paul Joseph Goebbels. On March 7, 1942, this Nazi leader wrote:

"I read a detailed report from the SD [Nazi secret security service] regarding a final solution of the Jewish question. There are 11 million Jews still in Europe. They will have to be concentrated later, to begin with, in the east; possibly an island such as Madagascar can be assigned to them after the war. In any case there can be no peace in Europe until the last Jews are eliminated from the continent.

"That, of course, raises a large number of exceedingly

delicate questions. What is to be done with the half Jews? What with those related to Jews? In-laws of Jews? Persons married to Jews? Evidently we still have quite a lot to do, and undoubtedly a multitude of personal tragedies will ensue within the framework of the solution of this problem. But that is unavoidable."

NAZISM IS NOT DEAD, by Robert S. Marcus. Congress Weekly, March 26, 1948, pp. 5-7.

Discusses the well-planned memorandum on the extermination of the Jews by Otto von Steulpnagel, a high-ranking Nazi, and points out how well and carefully the Nazis carried out their plans, so that even today anti-Semitism flourishes widely in postwar Germany.

Feels that while the United States Government has played an important role in bringing Nazi war criminals to Justice, there is now a "strong suspicion" abroad that "German defense attorneys [are] being assisted by members of the War Crimes Prosecution Staff. In the trial of twelve leading officials of the Krupp Armament Works it was found that after a careful check of motions submitted by defense attorneys that they had been first written in English and then translated into German....In some cases the defense had obtained photostats of material which could only have come from the United States."

DISPLACED PERSONS

THE DP SCHOOLS, by Marie Syrkin. Jewish Frontier, March 1948, pp. 14-19.

The schools in the camps and in the small communities are functioning in spite of the tremendous obstacles of lack of equipment and trained teachers. But make-shift tools and instruction cannot be depended upon indefinitely.

HOW DP CHILDREN PLAY, by Toby Shafter. Congress Weekly, March 26, 1948, pp. 8-11.

Discusses the effects that memories of the Gestapo, the concentration camp, and the crematorium have left on the minds of the DP children. Even in their play, their former life returns to haunt them. They are constantly "re-enacting scenes of horror--sometimes with the most cold-blooded equanimity." One of the most tragic effects that Nazi horror has left on these children is their over-obedience, docility, and listlessness.

"The real problem was presented by the children who obeyed instantly--who ate voraciously at meals as if they had long been deprived of food--who begged for more milk (an American mother's dream) and who ate beyond their capacity because they feared another meal might not be forthcoming. These were the children with fear and insecurity written on their faces and with bitterness in their blank, old eyes, who had been schooled never to whimper or cry aloud for discovery might mean death by the Nazis."

SHOULD WE ALLOW MORE IMMIGRANTS INTO THE U.S.? By William B. Arthur, Look, April 13, 1948, pp. 21-25.

A pictorial and verbal appeal to Americans to increase immigration of DPs into the United States. "Look presents the story of one displaced person's family picked at random from a list of immigrants [this Ukrainian family comes from Poland] entering the U.S. under the quota law." The author urges: "Read it and decide: How many should we take?"

INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

A DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: A MAJOR HOPE OF AFFLICTED HUMANITY, by Wilfred Parsons. Catholic Mind, March 1948, pp. 146-56.

A discussion of the antecedents of the declaration of Human Rights laying stress on the list of rights prepared by the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

THE UNHOLY WAR AGAINST RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, by Leland Albright. United Nations World, March 1948, pp. 44-6.

Religious liberty involves in addition to freedom of worship the right of evangelism, the right to change one's religion, and the right of a religious leader to speak out on questions of public interest. This definition is the goal toward which the nations who accept the Bill of Human Rights prepared by the U.N. Committee on Human Rights will pledge themselves to strive.

THE PROMISE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, by Eleanor Roosevelt. Foreign Affairs, April 1948, pp. 470-77.

A discussion of the activities of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in drafting a Bill of Human Rights by the chairman of the Commission. Most of the rights to be included are drawn from American practice. These are objectives toward which all nations should strive.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALANCE SHEET OF EMANCIPATION, by Oscar Karbach. Congress Weekly, March 19, 1948, pp. 12-13.

The legal emancipation of the Jews in 1848 probably enabled the Jews to participate more readily in the economic and cultural life of their communities, although the gain was small. The same period saw the rise of modern anti-Semitism which eventually led to Hitlerism and great losses to the Jewish community through emancipation. "The century...praised as the dawn of liberty appears to us to be a period of decay, disintegration and debasement."

ONE WAY TICKET TO PALESTINE, by Ernest O. Hauser. Saturday Evening Post, April 10, 1948, p. 26ff.

This is the story of Jerzy Fordonsky, a Polish Jew, who outwitted the Nazis, served as a guerilla and a soldier in the Polish army and now is in Milan. He hopes to be able to go to Palestine, where, he says, "we'll all be citizens of the new Jewish state and carry Jewish passports...."

DRAFT THESIS ON THE JEWISH QUESTION TODAY Fourth International, January-February 1948, pp. 18-24.

A draft thesis on the "Jewish question" by the International Secretariat of the Fourth International (Trotskyist group). States that "the epoch of decaying capitalism is also the epoch of the sharpened crisis of the Jewish problem," and that "the extermination of the Jews by German imperialism is a warning to all other peoples and shows them the fate that awaits them so long as present-day society continues to decay."

Considers Zionism a movement which is "both utopian and reactionary." Urges a vast "world movement of solidarity," the abolition of immigration restrictions throughout the world, and asks that all sections of the Fourth International devote themselves "to the task of combatting the foul vapors of anti-Semitic ideology existing or steadily growing in large layers of the population of every country."

Please note:

The opinions expressed in the articles listed are not necessarily those of the American Jewish Committee

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BULLETIN

OF ACTIVITIES AND DIGEST OF THE PRESS

No. 148

Iyar 7, 5708

May 16, 1948

THE HISTORIC HOUR

Statement by Louis Lipsky, Chairman
Executive Committee

On Sunday morning, May 16, the Jewish community of Palestine will broadcast the declaration that it is prepared to take on the responsibilities of a free, democratic state. The presence of the Jewish State among the nations is proclaimed and registered. The acceptance by other states of the fact of its existence is invited and sought. Thus, the people of Israel take their place once more as a corporate body among the nations.

This is an event of far-reaching significance. It touches deep-rooted memories of nations and religions. It binds present day events with legend and prophecy. It gives the aspect of organized reality to a land where time has stood still, and to a people who have suffered the curse of homelessness for centuries. It gives that land and that people a new name and a new function. It introduces a new, creative factor in world affairs, predestined to serve international justice, cooperation and peace; as well as domestic tranquility and brotherhood.

The Jewish State is prepared to stand on its own feet and tackle the difficult problems of how to create a free land for a free people, with equality and justice to all who live within its borders. As of old, however, armed enemies in neighboring lands prepare to invade its new born freedom and to destroy what has been built with so much effort and sacrifice, which promises so much for the future of the Jewish people and of civilization in general. The larger part of the world is still reluctant to invoke justice and fair play in international relations; they do not seem prepared to help in the righting of an ancient wrong.

The new nation now proclaimed will have to be defended. The Jewish fighting force has already demonstrated its quality and its courage. Standing alone, they may be able to overcome its declared as well as its masked enemies. But Jews scattered the world over are called upon to give their aid to the valiant defenders. The struggle in the Holy Land concerns all Jews, and all Jews will adequately respond.

As American citizens, we express appreciation of the past espousal of our cause by the Government of the United States. We grieve over the fact that lack of moral and political resoluteness and vision in the last months have deflected American leadership to the support of a policy which makes the Jewish struggle more difficult than it should be.

It is our hope that the flag raised on Sunday, May 16, will be hailed, not only by the Jews in America and by the American people, but also by the Government of our great Republic.

THE BATTLE FOR FAIR HUMAN RIGHTS CONTINUES

In preparation for the forthcoming plenary meeting of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, a drafting committee is now at work at Lake Success, rephrasing the Human Rights Bill adopted at Geneva last December.

The importance, for the Jewish people, of the Human Rights bill is vast and it is self-evident. In the past, wherever and whenever human rights have been attacked or menaced by governments or by power groups, the weakest section of the population has suffered most. The Jews have, only too often, found themselves in the position of that weakest section.

The American Jewish Conference, through the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, realized at an early stage the potential significance of such a bill. As early as November 1947, the Conference participated in submitting a document which drew attention to Jewish interest in any human rights convention planned by the UN. At Geneva, last winter, the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations was represented by Mr. A. G. Brotman of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, who played an active role in the deliberations. A comprehensive document, dealing with the Declaration on Human Rights and the problems involved in its implementation, was submitted by the Coordinating Board. It contained suggestions later incorporated in the final draft by the Human Rights Commission. And that draft, although open to considerable improvement from the Jewish point of view, was not wholly unsatisfactory. It contained provisions for equality, non-discrimination, freedom of movement, and other specifications of vital interest to Jews. The draft, as adopted at Geneva, represented a compromise. Not all the governments expected to become parties to the convention on human rights, which forms a part of the Bill of Human Rights, were expected to subscribe to it if it were left in its present form.

* * *

The drafting committee, which is now meeting, has the task of reviewing the entire text adopted at Geneva, with a view to rendering it more palatable for those who were reluctant to sign the original document. And it was clear from the start that the Geneva draft was in danger of being watered down by the drafting committee and not likely that those clauses of specific interest to the Jews would be an exception, once the vitiating process began.

The American Jewish Conference, representing the Coordinating Board at the meetings of the drafting committee, has watched the developments closely and, wherever possible, it has intervened in order to safeguard the Geneva draft as much as possible. In addition, further recommendations were made for improving and sharpening the Geneva draft.

* * *

It is too early at this stage to judge whether these efforts have met with success. However, the Coordinating Board will continue its efforts and, together with representatives of the Board of Deputies from London who arrived this week in New York to attend the Human Rights Commission meetings, will fight all and any attempts to reduce the bill to empty words and meaningless pledges. It will do all in its power to secure adoption of a comprehensive and effective pact to safeguard the rights of all human beings.

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PALESTINE: CONFERENCE OPPOSES TRUSTEESHIP AND PROVISIONAL NEUTRALITY REGIME

I. At the height of the Palestine crisis, while the fate of partition hung in the balance and strong forces worked behind the scenes to undermine the UN General Assembly decision to set up a Jewish State in Palestine, representatives of the organizations affiliated with the Conference met in New York to consider the situation and decide on steps to impress upon the U.S. Government that it must adhere strictly to the UN partition decision.

Almost all the organizations accepted the call issued by Louis Lipsky, chairman of the Executive Committee, and Prof. Milton Handler, chairman of the Conference Palestine Committee. The meeting was held on April 13, at the McAlpin Hotel. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Major Aubrey Eban, and Frank Goldman reported on the Palestine problem.

An appeal to the U.S. Government to "withdraw its proposal for trusteeship and to cooperate with the UN in the implementation of the original Palestine partition plan" was sent to Ambassador Warren Austin, head of the U.S. mission to the UN, and to Acting Secretary of State Robert Lovett. The letter, signed by Louis Lipsky and Milton Handler, contained the following resolution, adopted at the meeting:

"We, the representatives of the vast majority of American Jews, have assembled to record our profound sense of dismay at the startling reversal of our Government's position on Palestine.

"As leaders of all the great national Jewish organizations of America, we express the bitter disappointment of the millions of American Jews whom we represent, at this inexplicable and unwarranted abandonment of our country's traditional support of the just and historic aspirations of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine - a policy affirmed by repeated congressional resolutions and by every President since Woodrow Wilson, including President Truman:

"As Americans, we must deplore this change of policy which has caused irreparable harm to our national prestige, which endangers the moral leadership of this country in world affairs, and which grievously weakens the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations. This new policy, which we can only regard as a breach of faith, was announced at the very moment when the entire world was looking to the United States to assume the lead in formulating concrete and practical steps for the speedy implementation of the considered judgment of the United Nations on the Palestine question. By failing to provide such leadership and by demonstrating that the greatest power in the world can be made, by force, threats and intimidation, to deviate from principles and policies it has deemed just for generations, a dangerous precedent has been created which imperils our American institutions and jeopardizes world peace and security.

"The plan which the United States has submitted as a substitute for the partition decreed by the United Nations will bring about the very consequences which it is the desire of this country to avoid. The new plan lacks finality; it will increase rather than allay present tensions; it provides no permanent solution; it will encourage the aggressors to continue their lawless acts with renewed vigor. A people cruelly victimized by the recreant administration of the present trustee or mandatory power cannot accept a new trusteeship with its rich opportunities for further frustrations and injustices.

"As Americans, we feel it our duty to petition our Government to consider the terrible implications of its altered policy on Palestine. We earnestly petition our Government, in order to safeguard its position as the hope of mankind, to revert to its original policy of supporting the United Nations decision and of upholding the only organization standing between international order and lawlessness, between peace and war.

"We therefore call upon our Government to:

- " 1. Continue the traditional policy of the United States in supporting the historic and just aspirations of the Jewish people in regard to Palestine;
and
- " 2. To withdraw its proposal for Trusteeship and to cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of its partition decision of November 29, 1947."

May 16, 1948

II. The U. S. provisional trusteeship plan for Palestine, which has met with opposition from the majority of delegates participating in the UN Assembly, resulted in a new plan for a temporary provisional authority to take over from Great Britain the assets of the former mandated country and to govern Palestine pending a final arrangement for the future government of Palestine.

The following statement was issued by the Conference on May 4th:

"What war-torn Palestine needs at this crucial hour is a final settlement and not the imposition of a provisional neutral authority. The plan cannot be translated into practical terms since almost the entire territory allocated by the U.N. to the Jews is already under the control of a Jewish authority, which is in charge of security, transportation, postal facilities and other administrative activities. Every attempt to invade Jewish national territory by outside powers or forces is bound to be resisted by the Jewish community and its recognized governing organs as acts of aggression and interference with the domestic affairs of the Jewish state.

"President Truman and the U.S. Government must realize that all efforts to shelve the partition decision of November 29 have failed. As far as the Jews are concerned, the Jewish state is a reality to be reckoned with in the appraisal of the situation in Palestine and in the consideration of the country's future. It would be an act of wisdom on the part of the U. S. Government, which has reversed its position on the Palestine issue several times, to act now in a forthright manner as behooves a great power which has in the past acted generously and with deep understanding wherever the fate of small peoples and states was concerned.

"It should not escape the American public and the attention of our Government that while the U.N. deliberates and while one scheme is being substituted for another in sterile discussions at the U.N., the Jews of Palestine are marching forward, fortifying the foundations of their state, expanding their administration, building up their army and at the same time, successfully repelling Arab attacks. The only way to avoid increased blood-shed and the chaos into which the British administration has plunged the mandated country is to abandon all substitutions and attempts to undermine the decision of the U.N. and to return to the original decision of November 29 which has been acted upon in good faith by the Jews of Palestine."

DRAFT OF AUSTRIAN TREATY STILL IN ABEYANCE

Jewish Organizations Urge Speedy Action to Safeguard Jewish Interests

The temporary break-up of the London meeting of the Foreign Ministers Deputies on the Austrian Treaty means that the final drafting of the Austrian Treaty will once again be postponed. During the current meeting of the Deputies in London, the American Jewish Conference, together with the ten other cooperating Jewish organizations, continued to press for consideration of the Jewish demands submitted in a joint memorandum dated September 10, 1947, to the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The complicated problem of German assets in Austria has again proven a stumbling block in the present deliberations. This issue, of vital interest to the Jews because of its bearing on the question of restitution of Jewish property taken away by the Nazis, will undoubtedly come up again at the next meeting and will call for continued Jewish efforts if a just and equitable arrangement for the Jewish victims is to be achieved.

Following is the text of a letter which the American Jewish Conference, together with the cooperating Jewish organizations, recently addressed to the Deputy Foreign Ministers of the U. S., Great Britain, France and the U.S.S.R.:

"On September 10, 1947, the undersigned organizations submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, a memorandum entitled 'Comments and Proposals Respecting the Treaty with Austria.'

"It is desired to draw your special attention to those sections in the Memorandum

which relate to the need for granting restitution and fair compensation for property lost in Austria through racial and religious persecution of the owners, for finding a just and adequate solution for the problems of Jewish property rendered masterless or unclaimed as a result of the mass murder of Jews in Europe and for exempting Jewish property from acts of seizure or confiscation by the Allies as reparations.

"In view of the urgency of the situation and because of the vital importance of these matters, the undersigned organizations address a solemn appeal to you as the representative of your Government to ensure that serious consideration be given to this Memorandum during the current deliberations of the Foreign Ministers on the drafting of the Treaty with Austria."

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DP SITUATION WORSENS: FRICTION WITH A.M.G.: MORALE LOWERED

The five cooperating organizations (American Jewish Conference, American Jewish Committee, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Joint Distribution Committee, and World Jewish Congress), met at the Conference offices on May 4th to discuss the position of the Jewish DP's in the American Zone in Germany. A report submitted by the Jewish Adviser, Dr. William Haber, and supplemented by Rabbi Abraham Klausner, revealed the need for a revamping of the policy hitherto pursued by Jewish agencies in treating the problem. The delay in finding permanent places of settlement for the DP's and their continued confinement in the camps had adversely affected their morale, resulting in increasing friction with the U.S. Military Government, and with German authorities and civilians. The determination of the DP's not to participate in any way in the upbuilding of German economy, and the shortcomings of various work projects, have produced enforced idleness among DP groups.

Despite steady immigration to Palestine and other countries, some 100,000 Jewish DP's are still confined in the camps.

After a prolonged discussion, during which all aspects of the problem were thoroughly considered, a working committee was appointed to prepare concrete recommendations for the Jewish adviser. Representatives of the five organizations will meet once again on May 20th to make final decisions.

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, chairman of the Conference Committee on Rehabilitation and Resettlement, and Judge Louis E. Levinthal, both former Jewish Advisers, were present at the meeting; which was also attended by Rabbi Klausner.

* * *

In a letter dated "Munich, March 1," the praesidium of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the American occupied zone in Germany expressed its gratification at the U. N. decision of November 29th to establish a Jewish state. The letter appealed to American Jewry "to do everything possible to press upon the conscience of the UN the necessity to liquidate our camps as soon as possible and bring us over to our homeland, PALESTINE."

The letter described the situation in the camps as follows: "It is not necessary to tell you that the situation in Eastern Europe forces a large number of Jews to leave their countries and try to reach their goal, Palestine. Naturally, they come into our zone and enter the camps. We had hoped there would be a way to arrange for their entry into the camps and allow them to remain with their brethren until their departure, but the situation has changed. We could not get the consent of the authorities to keep them in the camps and they are forced to go into German refugee canters, where they must live together with German refugees. We asked that a refugee center be set up where these Jewish DP's would not have to live with German DP's. Our request was rejected. You cannot imagine the despair of Rumanian Jews forced to go to camps where they have to share rooms with Germans... If there is anything you can do about this, we would be very happy to hear such news from you.

"Another dark page in our history here is the growing anti-Semitism of the German people. Until a few weeks ago, we heard anti-Semitic remarks in the trains, trams and on the streets. Now they have changed their tactics and begun to act. For example: unknown German hooligans threw bricks into and broke the windows and glass

door of the kosher butcher shop of Mr. Schwarzberg, Ismanningerstr.44; the nearby restaurant of Mr. Finkelstein, Ismanningerstr.46; the Jewish restaurant 'Bristol', Mohstr.; and tore down and broke the signboards of the A.J.D.C., Mohlstr.23."

The Conference has drawn the attention of the other cooperating agencies to the problems raised in the letter, and they are being taken up jointly in the meetings referred to elsewhere in this Bulletin.

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MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met on May 6 to discuss current business. It approved action taken by the office in connection with the Palestine situation and heard reports on the work of the Human Rights Commission of the UN Economic and Social Council, in whose work the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations is represented in its capacity as consultant.

The Executive Committee took note of a letter which the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council sent to community councils throughout the country on the subject of a permanent, democratic, representative organization. Among the recommendations of the Council is the following:

"In these circumstances, the recommendation of our Committee is a simple but vital one; namely, that the American Jewish Conference in its present form should continue to function beyond December 31, 1948. No termination date should be set, for the period of our emergency is unknown. It may have to function for a year or more, but during its extended period of life, it should exercise, with the full support and cooperation of all its present member organizations and communities, the powers and authority which were vested in it when the American Jewish Conference was originally created."

Mr. Lester Gutterman as chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee was coopted to the Interim Committee.

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COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGE IN ROUMANIA AND HUNGARY

Details for claiming restoration of, and compensation for, property in Roumania and Hungary, of American and other United Nations nationals, and of persons treated as enemies under the laws in force in Roumania during the war, which is to be made under the Roumanian and Hungarian peace treaties, have now been published by the Department of State. American nationals living outside Roumania and Hungary should prepare and submit their claims to the office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, Washington, D.C. They will then be advised of the further requirements in connection with their claims.

Claimants residing in Roumania and Hungary must prepare and file their claims with the American Legation at Bucharest and Budapest, respectively. The Department of State and the American Legation will lend assistance in the preparation of the claims, but the responsibility for complying with all requirements rests with the claimants and their attorneys.

C O P Y

September 22, 1948

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(THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE) (386 4TH AVE NYC) NYK

SUBMIT YOUR APPRECIATION FOLLOWING REPORT

FIRST MEDINAT EMERGENCY CAMPAIGNS ADOPTED OFFICIALLY OR CAMOUFLAGED FROM FOLLOWING MEASURES

TAXATION INSTEAD OF VOLUNTARY PLEDGING AND ORGANIZING BETDIN JURIES JUDGING AND PUNISHING UNCOOPERATIVE PERSONS STOP

THESE JURIES APPLY ALL OR SOME FOLLOWING SECTIONS PUBLIC JUDGMENT AND BLACKLISTING AND PUBLICLY BLACKLISTING AND EXCLUSION ELECTION BOARD MEMBERSHIP AND EXPULSION MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATIONS AND NONADMITTANCE INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS AND COMPLETE SOCIAL BOYCOTT AND COMMERCIAL BOYCOTT AND REFUSAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES CRADLE TO GRAVE AND EXCLUSION CONTRIBUTING CHARITABLE FUNDS AND ASKING PUBLIC RAISE MONEY TO COVER DEFICIT FROM INDIVIDUAL NONPAYMENT STOP

SECOND SIMILAR MEASURES ADOPTED IN VARYING INTENSITY IN AT LEAST FIVE COUNTRIES

THIRD PROTESTS RESULTING IN EVASIVE ANSWERS

FOURTH DUE INTIMIDATION AND PANIC FUND RAISING ANY OTHER CHARITABLE PURPOSE PRACTICALLY BLOCKED AND COMMUNITY LIFE SERIOUSLY ENDANGERED

FIFTH PLEASE DRAW OWN CONCLUSIONS REGARDING POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES STATUS

SIXTH BELIEVE IMMEDIATE STRONGEST REPRESENTATIONS OR REPRISALS AGENCY NECESSARY INDUCE THEM DIGNIFIED REVOCATION SANCTIONS AND COMMITMENT THEY PUBLISH SUCH REVOCATIONS TO PREVENT FAR REACHING CONSEQUENCES

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
386 Fourth Ave.
New York 16, N.Y.

September 27, 1948

Dear Dr. Goldstein

The attached complaint has reached me through the good offices of a prominent Jewish community leader in Brazil. I would be happy if you would be kind enough to send me your views on the subject.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

s/
John Slawson

Rabbi Dr. Israel Goldstein
Treasurer, Jewish Agency for Palestine
16 E. 66th St.
New York City, N.Y.

*Note. Do you feel we ought to
say anything about it?*