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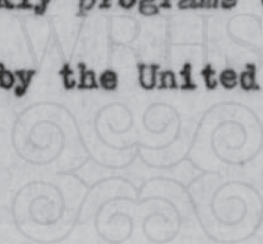
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United Jewish Appeal, United Palestine Appeal, publicity for the
UJA, 1938-1939.

On the following pages appear the texts of four addresses delivered by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairmen of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, during a special series of ~~four~~ broadcasts presented over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, during the month of March. The speeches appear in the order in which they were delivered. Rabbi Silver and Rabbi Wise made these addresses on the weekly programs of the "Message of Israel" hour sponsored by the United Jewish Laymen's Committee.



OK

The Refugees

FOUR TALKS BY RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER;
RABBI JONAH B. WISE, NATIONAL CHAIRMEN,
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES
AND OVERSEAS NEEDS


1. The Ethics of Aid to Refugees *Jonah B. Wise*
2. The Morals of Aid to Refugees *Abba Hillel Silver*
3. Seeing Our Problem Against the
Larger Background *Abba Hillel Silver*
4. American Israel—Spiritual Background *Jonah B. Wise*
-

ISSUED BY UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES
AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

THE CHALLENGE TO THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE



AN ADDRESS BY

THE HON. ROBERT H. JACKSON

Solicitor General of the United States

Issued by

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL
111 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.



THE HON. ROBERT H. JACKSON
Solicitor General of the United States

The Challenge to the Christian Conscience

Address by the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General of the United States, delivered before the National Conference on Palestine, auspices United Palestine Appeal, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., Sunday, January 15, 1939

Friends of the United Palestine Appeal:

THE plight of the Jews in the world today is a challenge to the Christian conscience to make good the promise of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

America contributed to the success of the Allies in the World War. She sought nothing for herself—she sought only to establish the conditions of a permanent peace and justice to disadvantaged peoples. Out of the peace came the Mandate by which Great Britain became an international trustee of Palestine. Recognized by America, this Mandate contemplated the establishment of the Jewish National Home, the development of self-governing institutions, and the safeguarding of civil and religious rights of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion.

The undertaking was defined by the British Government in 1922. It intended "the further development of the existing Jewish community, with the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world, in order that it may become a center in which the Jewish people as a whole may take, on grounds of religion and race, an interest and a pride. But in order that this community should have the best prospect of free development and provide a full opportunity for the Jewish people to display its capacities, it is essential that it should know that it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. That is the reason why it is necessary that

the existence of a Jewish National Home in Palestine should be internationally guaranteed, and that it should be formally recognized to rest upon ancient historic connection."

The Jewish hopes in Palestine today rest not only upon "ancient historic connection" but also on very practical and modern considerations. The dispossessed Jew, driven from many nations of the earth, finds most doors closed to an immigration of such unprecedented character. Whether rightly or not, many nations fear that their own economy and polity might be disrupted by extending a right of sanctuary. There are few peoples left in the world who have that calm assurance in their own adequacy to meet their own problems which bids them dare accept the responsibilities of the refugees. And apart from the uncertainty which men of good will feel, also, in many of the countries, there are currents of racial hate and suspicion, milder perhaps than in the countries which have dispossessed and evicted the Jew, but still strong enough to deny him a refuge from his pursuers. Looking at the world realistically we cannot be blind to the fact that the days of free and easy emigration are past. There remain few frontiers that invite settlement and challenge men who do not fit in older communities to share the adventure of founding new ones. Even our own Statue of Liberty no longer beckons the oppressed of other lands to come and live beneath the warm sun of freedom. Other lands, like our own, have all but shut their doors or have rationed their hospitality on a quota basis.

But in Palestine today there is room for more refugees than in any other country in the world. The Jews there already number 450,000. They constitute a community which has successfully carried on one of the most difficult colonization projects in the history of mankind. They have reclaimed arid wastes, built new cities, drained swamps, established industries, and breathed new life into an old and neglected land. In decades they have made strides that elsewhere have taken centuries. They have established institutions capable of absorbing the refugees. Here a sober, industrious, and self-disciplined people may sympathetically accept

their kinsmen and resettle them in the land of their fathers. Here by great sacrifice and hard labor the Jew may of right escape oppression and bondage and renew an interrupted culture, and give to the world new evidence of an historic mission.

Those who profess Christianity cannot fail to see in this movement something of the fulfilment, to the people of the Bible, of the prophecies of the Bible, as declared by Isaiah, Ezekiel and Amos. In the Scriptures that are a part of Christian teachings we read promises to the Children of Israel such as these:

"As a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day that he is among his sheep that are scattered; so will I seek out my sheep, and will deliver them out of all places where they have been scattered in the cloudy and dark day.

"And I will bring them out from the people, and gather them from the countries, and will bring them to their own land and feed them upon the mountains of Israel. . . .

"And the tree of the field shall yield her fruit and the earth shall yield her increase and they shall be safe in their land. . . .

"And I will multiply upon you man and beast; and they shall increase and bring fruit and I will settle you after your old estates and will do better unto you than at your beginnings." ¹

"They shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations." ²

Thus the Jew may turn to Palestine with a double assurance; first, that of the Book itself and, again, of the leading governments of the world.

In what spirit will America make answer to the plight of the refugee Jew which is today's outstanding challenge to the Christian conscience? I cannot deny that racial ill-will and intolerance exist in America, but I

¹ Ezekiel (Chaps. 34 and 36).

² Isaiah 61.

do deny that they are American. It is a strange paradox that our code of toleration compels us to tolerate even the intolerant. And the other side of the paradox is that if those who are teaching intolerance ever succeed in establishing it, they will be among those who will not long be tolerated.

Intolerance can arise only in a mind that is ignorant both of our institutions and of the composition of the American society in which he is allowed to live.

The program of oppression abroad begins by an appeal to the racial solidarity of a compact and conscious racial majority. In America that constituency is lacking. No race among us, no faith among us, and no class or party can safely call itself an assured majority. Nobody in America can obtain a majority except by making it up from time to time through a transient coalition of many minorities. The whole society which underlies American political institutions is a mosaic of minorities in which no one is so dominant as to be a threat to the liberties of any. We are a nation with no permanently dominating group in religion, in nationality, in interest, or in opinion. Our leaders can gain or keep power only so long as their doctrine and policy are just and acceptable in the eyes of many minorities. Any man who, in America, advocates oppression or disregard of the rights of any minority is entitled to the same intelligence rating as one who saws off the limb on which he is sitting.

While some minority groups in America may yield to the appeal of intolerance I do not believe that enough minorities will so forget their own need for freedom as to leave freedom undefended.

Racial persecutions are invariably the product of fear. In Europe, fear often rules both individual and collective thinking. Existence is precarious. Each nation is doubtful of its self-sufficiency. Real enemies are close at hand; war is always imminent. In such an atmosphere leaders easily conjure up fears and identify Jews with dreaded enemies.

But we in America are not easily scared for long. We are isolated and not surrounded by enemies. We are self-confident. We have had a

THE CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE

few temporary spasms of fear. We have had alien and sedition laws, and the anti-Masonic and "Know-Nothing" movements and the Ku Klux Klan, and periodic "Red" hunts. But we always wind up by laughing at ourselves and at each other for getting scared. And as long as Americans keep their traditional courage, there will be no persecutions of minorities.

America has also set its face to eradicate those economic insecurities and social injustices which are fruitful producers of fear and hate.

Nothing brings out racial differences or religious differences, or any old differences at all, like a shortage of food or shelter or jobs or opportunity. Fear that there may not be enough to go around arouses instincts and struggles that are elemental and uncompromising. One cannot overlook that the anti-Semitic tactics abroad are to appeal to the economic hopelessness of the masses. They are told that all of their hardships are caused by Jews. We can avoid such a danger by avoiding the hardships.

There is no excuse for a distress level of living in America. This country has the resources which, if properly utilized, will feed, clothe and shelter all of its people at an acceptable standard of living. And the utilization of those resources for that purpose would give jobs for everybody.

My confidence that America will not yield up its inheritance of good will and toleration of all races is due to my confidence that the efforts of President Roosevelt to strike down economic injustice, and to bring about social security, and to preserve democracy, will succeed.

Indeed, the rights of your people and their opportunity on these shores is inescapably bound up with the preservation of democracy.

President Roosevelt has said, "Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows."

And Thomas Mann out of a bitter experience with other forms of government says, "We must define Democracy as that form of govern-

ment and of society which is inspired above every other with the feeling and consciousness of the dignity of man."

The task of liberal government in this day is to provide sanctions that will enforce our covenant to respect each other's rights, and to advance the measures that will support the dignity of man.

It is but just that democracy should afford a shelter to the Jew who early furnished the vision of democracy to the world. In Israel we find the first authentic evidence of a social consciousness among the leaders of organized society. It was here that the ethics of democracy were the warp and woof of the meditations of men. One can scarcely discuss modern problems of democracy without borrowing the language as well as the thought embodied in such precepts as "A man cannot serve two masters," or in the question "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Democracy in America is under a heavy debt to individual Jews. There are those who think of the Jew only as a man of trade and who picture him as concerned only with the accumulation of wealth. That is a false picture in America, at least. Our great banking houses are guided by Yankee thrift and no Jew could better the commercial instruction of the Yankee. In the financial and industrial corporations there are relatively few Jewish directors.

The predominant contribution of the Jew to American life is intellectual. In the law it is doubtful if the contributions of any man of our times may be measured against those of Mr. Justice Brandeis or the late Mr. Justice Cardozo. Given to the nation, against an incredibly bitter opposition, by Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Justice Brandeis with his associate, Mr. Justice Holmes, almost alone sustained the spiritual courage and the intellectual integrity of liberal political thought in America during the dark and futile days from 1920 to 1932.

The other day I read a speech delivered some years ago by Justice Cardozo, which ranks among the many legacies he left to thoughtful men. "The submergence of self in the pursuit of an ideal," he said, "the readiness to spend oneself without measure, prodigally, almost ecstatically, for

something intuitively apprehended as great and noble, spend oneself one knows not why—some of us like to believe that this is what religion means.”

The pledge that in Palestine your indestructible people would find a national home after eighteen centuries of exile, dispersion, and suffering is a challenge to the Christian conscience. What American would not rejoice to see the reunited Children of Israel resurrect the life and culture of the people of the Bible in that little land which has shaped our faith? Who can fail in sympathy with exiles who turn, as their fathers turned of old, to Palestine as a Promised Land where bondage will be broken, where they may find tranquillity of spirit. This masterful stock after its long Odyssey of dispersion and suffering has yet the astonishing tenacity of spirit that the Egyptian taskmasters found in the Children of Israel of whom Exodus tells us “the more they afflicted them, the more they multiplied and grew.”³

I can easily understand the anxiety and distress of Jews everywhere, as in land after land, your people are subjected to a policy of afflictions which we had supposed had long been renounced by all civilized governments.

Yet I believe that there should be a stirring of Christian anxiety even deeper than your own. A terrible debit is being written in the great book of history against the non-Jewish world, and those who have faith in ultimate justice fear that it is the Gentile rather than the Jew who should seek deliverance.

It is the non-Jewish world that is earning for itself a day of retribution and leaving its children a legacy of shame. To earnestly carry out the promise and help to fulfil the hope of a Jewish National Home in Palestine might be a powerful help on the Day of Atonement.

The Jew, as of old, is again on the rack of persecution. But the far-seeing know that persecution, like fire, purifies the spirit. Among a persecuted people, noble forces come to the top and bloom in a finer culture and a nobler life. They forgive old grudges; they forget the feuds of

³ Exodus 1, 12.

more prosperous days; they draw together and achieve a solidarity in sacrifice. Smarting under a sense of wrong, they hand on a legacy of nobility and courage and spiritual exaltation which comes only of suffering.

What a contrast does the camp of the persecutor present! Quarrels always arise over plunder; spoils call out only greed and snarls. Fear and suspicion take the place of trust of friends, for none knows who next will be proscribed. Recrimination, feuds, and spiritual degradation come of persecuting the helpless.

Perhaps only the seers and poets know how the laws of compensation will adjust the balances. Perhaps only the historian can bear witness to the exaltation of a people by suffering and to the spiritual disintegration of oppressors and wrongdoers. Perhaps only philosophers appreciate that to be innocent, long-suffering and poor may store up greater treasures than to be rich, hard and unbelieving.

But I am urging you as leaders of your people to summon the wisdom of the ages and lift up your hearts. Your race is again on the anvil, taking that terrible hammering which has made the toughness of character that has so influenced mankind.

It seems only yesterday that we thought mankind to be achieving a democratic society which would respect the personality of every individual and receive him upon his worth alone. To the Jewish people this world of hope and opportunity and good will must seem forever to have passed away. If they but keep their spiritual integrity, there will yet be help. As Kipling put it:

*"Our world has passed away
In wantonness o'erthrown.
There is nothing left today
But steel and fire and stone!"*

*"Though all we knew depart,
The old Commandments stand:—
'In courage keep your heart,
In strength lift up your hand.'"*

FACTS ABOUT THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

The United Palestine Appeal is the American agency for the settlement in Palestine of Jews from Germany, Poland and other lands.

The United Palestine Appeal has aided in the immigration and settlement in Palestine of more than 220,000 Jews from Central and Eastern Europe since 1933.

The United Palestine Appeal is the only fund-raising instrument in the United States of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the supreme Jewish authority for the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home.

The United Palestine Appeal assists agricultural and cultural preparation of immigrants in European centers.

The United Palestine Appeal directs Jewish immigration into Palestine on a systematic basis.

The United Palestine Appeal provides for the purchase of land for Jewish settlers in Palestine.

The United Palestine Appeal finances the establishment of agricultural settlements, builds homes, provides live stock and implements.

The United Palestine Appeal aids in the maintenance of the educational system of Palestine, which provides for some 50,000 pupils.

The United Palestine Appeal promotes every enterprise in agriculture, commerce, trade and industry which tends to give employment and thus enlarge the capacity of Palestine to absorb additional immigration.

The United Palestine Appeal represents the combined efforts of the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, the two national Jewish agencies for the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Through the United Palestine Appeal, economic and agricultural institutions have been established in Palestine to make it the major center for refugee immigration and settlement in the present emergency.

National Officers, United Palestine Appeal

National Chairman

Abba Hillel Silver

National Co-Chairmen

Stephen S. Wise

Chairman,

Executive Committee

Louis Lipsky

Chairman,

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Solomon Goldman

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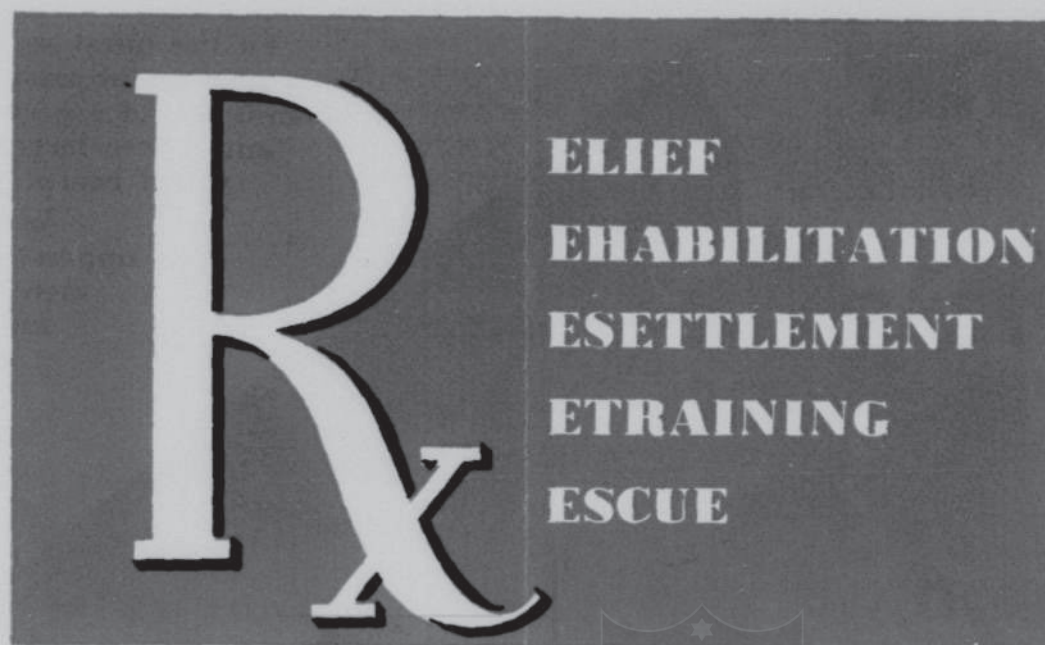
Secretary, Administrative Committee

Charles Ress

Executive Director

Henry Montor

MAJOR AGENCIES UNITE TO MEET THE CHALLENGE!



THROUGH THE UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

Written in blood and tears is the tragedy of millions of Jews—victims of man's inhumanity to man. Ragged armies of refugees from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia — wandering without homes, without food, without hope. A people lashed by bitter persecution, lost in a wilderness of hate and cruelty. Men and women crushed by heartrending sorrow. Children cry out in the night. Life is trampled underfoot and men's souls are torn to shreds. The map of Jewish suffering covers almost all of Central and Eastern Europe —Germany, Austria, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Italy, confronting American Jewry with the greatest challenge it has ever had to face.



RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN EUROPE

To meet this challenge American Jewry has forged a new unity and solidarity. There has been a unification of the fund-raising programs of the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., the major agencies that have been dealing with the vital aspects of the refugee problem and the problem of Jewish suffering and homelessness in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as the upbuilding of Palestine.

A united Jewry faces the gravest crisis in Jewish life in recent years. A united Jewry stands at the crossroads of the

future of Jewish existence. A united American Jewry must mobilize all its resources, dedicate itself in a new spirit of service and sacrifice to the program of relief and rehabilitation in Europe and settlement in Palestine. This is an hour which calls for unprecedented generosity and cooperation. This is an hour in which the minimum requirements of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs can be met only through redoubled devotion and through a new standard of cooperation.

RESETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE

WRHS

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES



HOPELESSNESS

SORROW

DESPAIR

The Challenge

EXILE

PERSECUTION

TRAGEDY

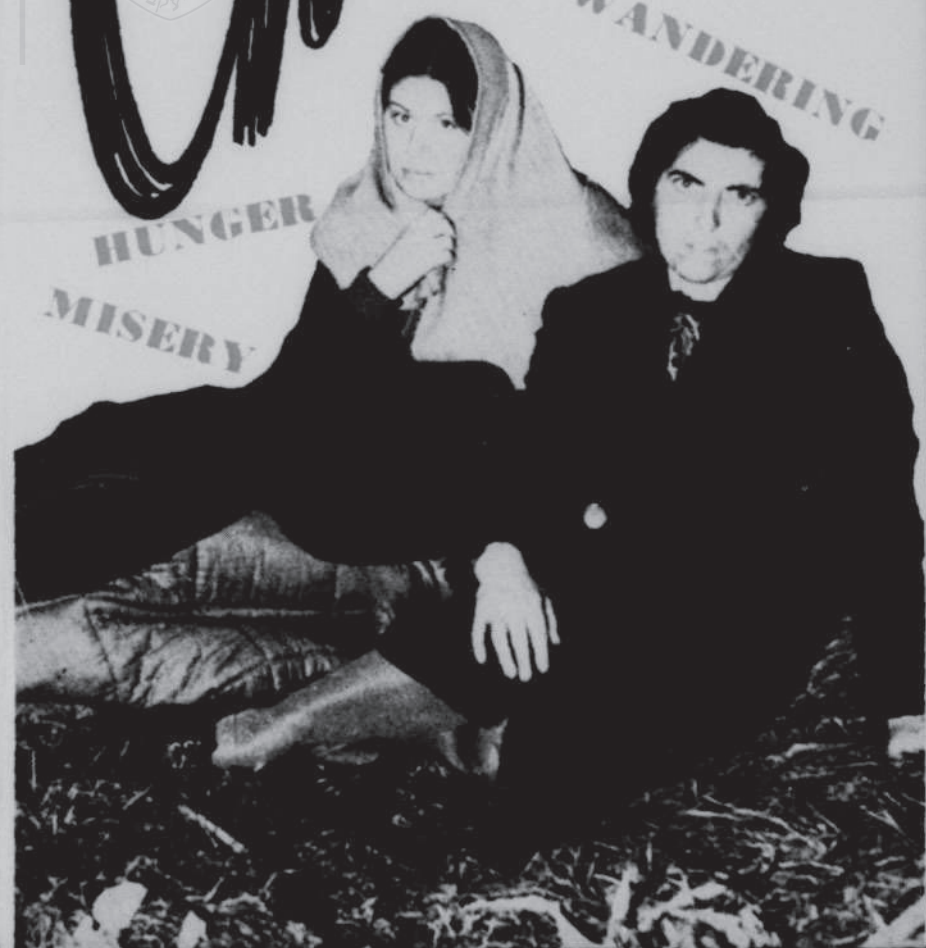
WANDERING

HUNGER

MISERY



Issued by
UNITED JEWISH APPEAL
FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS
ABBA HILLEL SILVER • JONAH B. WISE
National Chairmen
[TEMPORARY ADDRESS]
100 East 42nd Street
New York City



Their Tragedy is YOUR Problem

UNITED JEWISH APPEAL *FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS*

Relief and Reconstruction

The work of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee covers the face of Europe, reaching into every danger zone where Jews have felt the blows of intolerance. Day by day new tragic chapters are being written into the history of the Jews of Germany, Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe. Daily the task before the J.D.C. expands to greater proportions.

It is estimated that the J.D.C. during the coming year will require a minimum of \$1,000,000 a month with which to carry on its tasks of relief and rehabilitation, rescue and reconstruction. The J.D.C. faces a three-fold problem—the problem of assisting the Jews in Germany to survive; the problem of aiding the refugees of Germany now dispersed throughout the world; and the problem of assisting the Jews of Poland, Roumania and the other countries of Eastern Europe to withstand the pressure of poverty and persecution.

Lending a helping hand to the refugees from Germany are local refugee committees in the various countries, established and subventioned with the help of the J.D.C.

In the countries of Eastern Europe—Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia and Lithuania—where nearly 5,000,000 Jews reside, the J.D.C. must continue its extensive program of economic aid, vocational, industrial readjustment, child and medical care.

There is no vital phase of Jewish community service in Eastern Europe which the Joint Distribution Committee does not touch. It supports a vast network of free loan and credit cooperative societies, child care organizations, trade training schools and educational institutions, hospitals, sanatoria, clinics to protect the health of thousands living on the edge of poverty.

Resettlement in Palestine

To the question of "Whither, Now?" asked by the growing army of the refugees there has been one major answer—PALESTINE, where more than 200,000 Jews from Germany and other lands found a permanent home from 1933 to 1938, with the aid of the United Palestine Appeal, and where larger numbers of refugees are being admitted today than to all other countries in the world except the United States.

As the American agency providing for the settlement in Palestine of Jews from lands of oppression, the United Palestine Appeal has made possible the purchase of land for Jewish settlement, the establishment of more than 230 agricultural colonies; supported the development of a modern education system, health and sanitation activity and built homes and training centers for new Jewish settlers.

In Palestine the U.P.A. has helped more than 60,000 German Jews to start life anew in an atmosphere of freedom and opportunity, to cast off the mantle of sorrow and take up the role of pioneers and farmers full of hope and faith in the future.

For Jews seeking a haven of refuge from the yoke of persecution Palestine represents a revival of the Jewish spirit. In a sea of darkness and chaos in Europe, the hope of settlement in Palestine gives new courage to many millions of Jews.

Refugee Aid in America

Fortunate indeed are the refugees who have qualified under the immigration laws of the United States and been permitted to enter the country. Their problem, however, does not end upon their arrival on our shores. Facilitating their adjustment to the American scene, implementing their desire to contribute constructively to American life are the agencies affiliated with the National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc. These agencies render service to new arrivals in this country until they are adjusted to life in some American community. The N.C.C. organized 200 local refugee committees throughout the country embracing all local agencies dealing with advice on affidavits and related immigration questions, social service, immigration education and naturalization, social and communal activities and recreation for the newcomers.

The National Coordinating Committee also serves as a central clearing house with Jewish refugee committees in Europe and Central and South America on matters pertaining to German-Jewish migrants.

This year new and increased burdens will have to be borne by the National Coordinating Committee. New emergencies will have to be met. Greater services must be rendered to harness the manpower and talents of the refugees for the benefit of America.

Their Salvation is YOUR Responsibility

GOOD NEWS

**MAJOR AGENCIES UNITE TO MEET
INCREASED NEEDS OF JEWS ABROAD**

**New Campaign Known as United
Jewish Appeal for Refugees
and Overseas Needs**

...figures only \$1,000 is necessary to finance the emigration and settlement of a wage-earner, which would mean a loan of \$200,000,000 or 500,000,000 marks—which figures is held to be at least debatable. ...are important, however, as to what are the "all- to what state of fl Germany co cing an wh n Ger- nation the Er 000.- woul tiona posse forms Tenta all th £500.00 have merely It is a figures cal; they tioned "s the sum project a further d The thi sists of ex sign trade ts over trade bearing addi inte n tl unde n 1 res- uct ed, the oul ch aga stion s far veloped in to be earner an there? M the Jewish is above and approxima w 15. would leave cent—or about 00 "racial" Jews between the ages of age-earners. But at if them would be won ents. The total numbe earners scheduled for ca tion under the Schacht i not be far above 200,000. If the suggested top sur 000,000 for a financing that will bring all refugee here under a single direc Next Saturday appeals i theatre in the country are e to yield £100,000, including of the receipts. O for the

...committee, arrived here to discuss with German au- thities ways and means of organ- and financing the emigration of Jews from Germany, where they are now deprived of a livelihood and complete destitution in the very near Mr. Rublee, who government first on the ground a political mely the E Berlin, at President R message, triumph cre United S n Berlin. partly as a ire foreign need r. Hjalmar Sch the Reichsbank, to a Rublee in London. Diplomatic Missions who devoted his first ling on the diploma- the countries, repre- in committee. To- expected to begin Dr. Schacht and thorities. these negotiations, om authoritative he plan that Dr. to Mr. Rublee e reception ac- abroad has been Germans have it through in s task, there- ble modifica- he best terms ling to give a report back for further ncil of that n Paris to 23, so Mr. nished by e Schach ed at niqu to ally ere on ul f vion e Jew- export 1350,058, a fund the first appeal rapidly taking on the character of a national effort with government support. The British Postoffice has agreed to put the machinery of its national savings scheme at the disposal of the groups

U. S. COMMUNITIES HAIL ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITED JEWISH APPEAL FOR REFUGEES AND OVERSEAS NEEDS

Combines Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal, and National Coordinating Committee Fund in Unprecedented Effort to Rescue Jews in Distress

The unification of the major American organizations for Jewish overseas needs in a combined drive in 1939 that will present the Jews of America with the greatest challenge to their generosity in the history of the country was announced in a joint statement over the signatures of Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, National Chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Campaign, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal. The agreement further provides for the needs of The National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., of which William Rosenwald is president.

The agreement was reached in order to meet the enlarged requirements of the three agencies and the added burdens placed upon them in caring for the involuntary emigrants in countries adjoining Germany and in many parts of the world including the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

To be known as the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, the unified drive is the culmination of negotiations that have been under way for several months in order to present to American Jews a single instrument through which they can express their concern with the plight of Jewry overseas by unprecedented and "sacrificial" contributions.

Unified Drive Arranged

The American Jewish communities, the statement said, realizing the increased needs, have expressed a strong desire during the past few months to meet their greater responsibilities. To enable American Jews to "adopt a new standard of service and self-sacrifice," the agencies therefore agreed upon a unified drive whereby it is hoped that a greater sum than ever before will

be raised for overseas aid "to meet the greatly increased responsibilities to more than 6,000,000 Jews." It is obvious, the statement said, that apart from the continued regular budgetary requirements, the new activities of the three organizations which have been mounting in recent months in almost geometrical proportions, call for greater financial assistance than in 1938.

The statement emphasized that the minimum requirement for the successful implementation in 1939 of a well-defined program of relief, retraining and emigration of German Jews and of aid to Jews in other lands of distress and of furthering the upbuilding of Palestine was at least three to four times the sums raised by all agencies during 1938. The unified fund-raising activities of the three major American agencies which have been in the

field, rendering succor to the distressed, will prove welcome to the communities of this country and will tend to discourage sporadic and ineffectual activities of newly formed committees which lack the experience and facilities to collect and administer the funds so urgently needed in this critical period, the announcement said.

Tragic Setbacks for Civilization

"The year that has just come to a close," the statement declared, "has been marked by a greater series of tragic setbacks for civilization and therefore for Jews in Germany and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe than any year since 1933. The rape of Austria, the dissolution of the Jewish community in Austria which followed, and the imitation of Nazi measures in Hungary and Italy presented new problems for all who resisted or were the victims of the new Frankenstein. They came to a climax in the 'Black November 10th' when Jewish homes and synagogues were wrecked in German cities, thousands of German Jews were incarcerated in concentration camps, and confiscation and ransom became the party policy in Germany.

A Challenge for American Jewry

"All these new problems of 1938 forecast a year of challenge for Jews in the United States in 1939 and a year of crisis for Jews in Eastern and Central Europe. American Jews will answer that challenge through the United Appeal of our three organizations, a unification which represents not only the opinions of the leaders of our committees but also the overwhelming sentiment of Jewish communal

leaders throughout the country who have urged concerted action to help meet the overseas crisis.

"American Jews have, for the past five years, been in the forefront of the efforts to aid the Jews of Germany and other countries, of Eastern and Central Europe and to upbuild Palestine. Jewish communities in other parts of the world are carrying on campaigns on a far broader scope than ever before. To these efforts we plan to lend, during 1939, greater support than ever along the following lines:

The Three Major Agencies

"1. The Joint Distribution Committee will provide immediate assistance and emergency aid to Jews within Germany and Austria and to the German refugees in European and other lands, enabling many thousand individuals, whenever possible, to find new homes. The J. D. C. will also continue its extensive program of reconstructive aid and emergency assistance to the Jews of Poland, Roumania and other countries of Eastern Europe and Central Europe.

"2. The United Palestine Appeal will promote the immigration and settlement in Palestine of many thousands who must leave Germany and other countries in order to escape destruction. It also maintains existing institutions for the benefit of Jews in Palestine and for the thousands that have come there in recent years, advancing the upbuilding of the country through the promotion of immigration, colonization and land purchase and other activities to enlarge the absorptive capacity of the country.

"3. The National Coordinating Committee Fund, Inc., which is the agency concerned with the problem of German refugees coming to this country, will continue its work of helping these refugees adjust themselves to their new environment."

The persons who arrived at this arrangement, after a series of meetings where all of the factors involved were completely analyzed, are:

Representing the Joint Distribution Committee:

PAUL BAERWALD
ISIDOR COONS
JOSEPH C. HYMAN
HENRY ITTLESON
ALBERT D. LASKER
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF
DR. SOLOMON LOWENSTEIN
JAMES N. ROSENBERG
WILLIAM ROSENWALD
EDWARD M. M. WARBURG
RABBI JONAH B. WISE

Representing the United Palestine Appeal:

RABBI ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
LOUIS LIPSKY
HENRY MONTOR
HON. MORRIS ROTHENBERG
RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
RABBI STEPHEN S. WISE

Representing the Council of Federations and Welfare Funds:

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**United Jewish Appeal for Refugees
and Overseas Needs**

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Humanity on Trial

TEXT OF RADIO ADDRESS

By PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN

*Honorary Chairman, United Jewish Appeal
for Refugees and Overseas Needs*

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

TODAY I address myself to the Jews of the United States and to all men who in their thoughts and deeds still follow the guiding stars of humanity and justice. All of you know that a particularly heavy responsibility rests upon us in these times, and I beg of you to listen to my words as earnestly as I speak to you.

The history of the persecutions which the Jewish people have had to suffer is almost inconceivably long. Yet the war that is being waged against us in Central Europe today falls into a special category of its own. In the past we were persecuted *despite* the fact that we were the people of the Bible; today, however, it is just *because* we are the people of the Book that we are persecuted. The aim is to exterminate not only ourselves but to destroy, together with us, that spirit expressed in the Bible and in Christianity which made possible the rise of civilization in Central and Northern Europe. If this aim is achieved Europe will become a barren waste. For human com-

munity life cannot long endure on a basis of crude force, brutality, terror, and hate.

Only understanding for our neighbors, justice in our dealings, and willingness to help our fellow men can give human society permanence and assure security for the individual. Neither intelligence nor inventions nor institutions can serve as substitutes for these most vital parts of education.

MANY Jewish communities have been uprooted in the wake of the present upheaval in Europe. Hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children have been driven from their homes and made to wander in despair over the highways of the world. The tragedy of the Jewish people today is a tragedy which reflects a challenge to the fundamental structure of modern civilization. For the Jews in America it represents a grave responsibility—a responsibility which they must meet with imagination and sacrifice through the instrument of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, in which the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal, and the National Coordinating Committee Fund are combined.

For more than two decades the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal have been the foremost American agencies providing for rescuing Jews from distress and need in Central and Eastern Europe. The Joint Distribution Committee has helped oppressed Jews in Europe maintain their existence and preserve their communal and religious institutions. In many European countries the Joint Distribution Committee made possible the continuation of the economic and educational life of Jewish communities and supported them in their desperate struggle against poverty and disease.

The United Palestine Appeal has promoted the rebuilding of

Palestine and the immigration and settlement there of tens of thousands of Jews from lands of oppression. In Palestine, Jewish pioneers have established a Jewish community of 450,000 souls which has given broad scope to the creative powers of the Jewish people. They have overcome many hardships with outstanding courage and perseverance.

ONE of the most tragic aspects of the oppression of Jews and other groups has been the creation of a refugee class. Many distinguished men in science, art, and literature have been driven from the lands which they enriched with their talents. In a period of economic decline these exiles have within them the possibilities for reviving economic and cultural effort; many of these refugees are highly skilled experts in industry and science. They have a valuable contribution to make to the progress of the world. They are in a position to repay hospitality with new economic development and the opening up of new opportunities of employment for native populations. I am told that in England the admission of refugees was directly responsible for giving jobs to 15,000 unemployed.

As one of the former citizens of Germany who have been fortunate enough to leave that country, I know I can speak for my fellow refugees, both here and in other countries, when I give thanks to the democracies of the world for the splendid manner in which they have received us. We, all of us, owe a debt of gratitude to our new countries, and each and every one of us is doing the utmost to show our gratitude by the quality of our contributions to the economic, social, and cultural work of the countries in which we reside.

It is, however, a source of gravest concern that the ranks of the refugees are being constantly increased. The developments of the past week have added several hundred thousand potential refugees

from Czechoslovakia. Again we are confronted with a major tragedy for a Jewish community which had a noble tradition of democracy and communal service.

THE power of resistance which has enabled the Jewish people to survive for thousands of years is a direct outgrowth of Jewish adherence to the Biblical doctrines on the relationships among men. In these years of affliction our readiness to help one another is being put to an especially severe test. Each of us must personally face this test, that we may stand it as well as our fathers did before us. We have no other means of self-defense than our solidarity and our knowledge that the cause for which we are suffering is a momentous and sacred cause.

I urge my listeners to support the United Jewish Appeal with all the energies at their command, that we may rescue our persecuted brethren from their peril and calamitous distress, and lead them to a better future. Thus you will have an active share in averting the danger that now threatens all mankind, the danger of a reversion to the barbarism of ages long past.

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the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees
and Overseas Needs through the drive
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