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In war and peace - the role of a Jewish Palestine, 1942.

IN WAR AND PEACE - A JEWISH PALESTINE
TEXT OF ADDRESS OF DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
OF THE UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

Columbia Broadcasting System, Sunday, January 18, 1942

The epic of pioneering and sacrifice written in Palestine by Jewish settlers during the past few decades constitutes the record of a great movement of constructive effort carried through against a background of world disaster and destruction. Since the advent of the Nazi regime Palestine has been the foremost haven for refugees. Since 1933 more than 300,000 Jews from Nazi Germany and other Nazi-dominated lands have found a home in Palestine. The program of Palestine settlement which is supported by American Jewry through the United Palestine Appeal has not only transformed and reclaimed the land of Israel. It has transformed and reclaimed the men and women who have gone there. They have been transformed economically and spiritually. Faith and hope have been restored. Numerous colonies have been established, land has been drained, reclaimed and prepared for colonization. Industry and trade have been fostered. Schools and hospitals have been opened.

At this juncture in world history Jewish Palestine meets a two-fold need. It meets a war need. It is an important military ally of the free nations fighting Hitlerism. It is providing soldiers, munitions, food and military services in this war. 15,000 Palestinian Jews have joined the British forces in the Middle East and have seen action in Greece, Crete, Syria and Libya. Palestine may yet become a sector of major military significance. The plains of Jezreel were, of old, the battlegrounds of empires, and around the walls of Jerusalem battles may yet rage again. Palestine occupies a strategic post in the far-flung allied battle front. A half million Jewish lives are pledged to defend that post.

Great Britain should swiftly mobilize this valuable potential. It should swiftly arm the fighting Jews of Palestine -- before it is too late, lest it repeat in Palestine the tragic mistakes of Crete and Malaya and of other battle areas where foresight might have averted disasters. If Great Britain cannot arm the Jews of Palestine, presumably for lack of equipment, America should. Palestine today is as much an American front as it is a British front, and an Allied defeat in Palestine, even as an Allied defeat in Singapore, would prove as costly and as dangerous to America as to Great Britain.

The Jews of Palestine should not only be armed immediately, but should be permitted to form their own military units and to fight under their own flag under Empire command. This is a privilege of all free men. The American Jew fights under the Stars and Stripes. That is his flag. The Palestine Jew should be free to fight under the Star of David. That is his flag. The Jews of Palestine belong to no other nationality but the Jewish and their land is the Jewish Homeland, so proclaimed by Great Britain a quarter of a century ago and so confirmed by all the civilized nations of the earth.

Jewish Palestine also meets a world peace need. There can be no lasting peace in the world until the fate of the homeless and the rightless minorities of Europe is properly determined. Jewish homeless^{ness} will be widespread after the war. There will be millions of people, both Jews and non-Jews, who will have to seek new homes in a world which will be inhospitable to immigration. The struggle for existence in an impoverished and ravaged post-war Europe will be harsh and bitter. Famine, poverty and misery will stalk over the face of that war-riven continent. There will be ruined economies, worthless currencies, social collapse and revolutions in every defeated country -- just as after the last war. The youth of half the world which has been indoctrinated with the racial and nationalistic mythologies of dictatorship will be spiritually lost and unsuited to a democratic way of life which they had been taught to hate and despise -- and they

will be virulently intolerant. Jews will again be eyed sullenly as unwelcome economic competitors by millions of job-hungry and career-hungry men. Economic hostility will once again be rationalized into the well known and quite serviceable anti-Semitic theses.

It is idle to assume that an era of peace and good-will will set in right after the war and as a sure consequence of the peace. Stable new economic forms, compatible with human freedom and security, have not yet emerged. The most that once can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventures which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war and fatally interfering with the efforts of peoples to adjust themselves to the requirements of the new technological age. Vast disturbances are destined to continue long after the peace is signed; and in a politically and economically disturbed world, the Jewish people, everywhere a minority, is always under attack.

No doubt the Jews of Europe, following an Allied victory, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war -- even minority rights; and anti-Semitism was never so rampant, so vicious and so programmatic as after the last war.

Can Europe permit this menacing situation to continue indefinitely after the war? Especially in view of the way in which anti-Semitism has been exploited in recent years by all sorts of political adventurers and by aggressor nations? In our day the strategy of total war discovered a supremely valuable use for anti-Semitism. By means of it, hostile governments are undermined, the unity of peoples, marked for conquest, is disrupted, confusion is sown and the will of the nation is paralyzed. The strategy of total peace must discover the true corrective to anti-Semitism, in order to save not the Jews of Europe but Europe itself, and the peace of the world. Palestine is that corrective.

The Jewish people should be permitted and helped to develop their homeland in Palestine in such a way as to be able to drain off, in a relatively short time,

two, three, or four million Jews from the crowded and economically tensioned centers of Central and Eastern Europe. This will ease the pressures upon the Jews who will remain there, who will then cease to be foci of irritation, conflict and unrest.

There are no other opportunities for mass emigration of Jews anywhere else in the world. We wish it were otherwise, but wishes are not horses. Feeble trickles of immigration will be permitted in this or that country, but waves will be fiercely resisted; and it is with waves, and not with trickles that we must concern ourselves.

Let us not forget the experiences of our refugees in the last ten years. These experiences will be little different after the war. They may be even more difficult; for nations will then be in the grip of vast economic dislocations and they will be thinking in terms of helping their own people over the extremely formidable transition period when their national economies will be passing from a war-time to a peace-time footing. They will refuse to complicate their lives with large influxes of impoverished immigrants.

A free and open Palestine is the indispensable condition not only for peaceful solution of this most obdurate problem of Europe, but also for the pacification of Europe. Theodore Herzl understood it. "The Jewish State," he declared, "is essential to the world; it will therefore be created." Behind the idea of a Jewish State, he knew was the incontestable force of logic and necessity. Balfour understood it. The British Colonial Office has since forgotten it....

The establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people is not a playful political conceit, calculated to satisfy a national vanity. It is the cry of desperation of a people driven to the wall, fighting for its very life. Zionism is not self-pity for ancient, legendary wrongs. It is the pressing urgency of instant and current suffering and of besetting dangers and disabilities. From the infected and typhus-ridden ghettos of Warsaw and Cracow which the enlightened twentieth century has re-established, from the death-blocks of the Nazi-occupied lands where myriads of our people are awaiting execution by the slow or the

quick method, from a hundred concentration camps which befoul the map of Europe, from the pitiful ranks of our wandering hosts over the entire face of the earth comes the cry: Enough! There must be an end to all this! A sure and certain end!

How long is the immemorial crucifixion of Israel to last? Time and again we have been stretched upon the rack for other peoples' sins. Time and again we have been made the whipping-boy for blundering governments, the scape-goat for defeat in war, for misery in depressions, for conflict among classes. How long is it to last? Are we forever to live on the world's crumbs of sympathy, forever to stand in need of defenders, forever doomed to thoughts of refugees and relief?

Governments have for years looked on from the ramparts of a formal detachment and a comfortable neutrality at the systematic degradation and destruction of European Jewry. They looked on unmoved, until the aggression which was really aimed at them through us, finally over-took them and plunged them into a war for which the persecution of the Jews was but the prelude and should have been understood by them as a warning. These governments were forced to accept Munich because they had previously accepted Nuremberg! It is from Nuremberg that the tortured decade of Europe dates. The democratic peoples must be aroused in order that their governments shall not repeat this disastrous blunder again after the war.

We Jews of the United States will give of ourselves without stint and measure to the successful prosecution of the war in which our beloved country is now engaged. America's war is our war in a three-fold sense: Ours, because it is our country which is at war. American Jews have always known how loyally to serve their country in war-time, proud of the privilege, profoundly grateful for the manifold blessings of liberty and equality which they have been privileged to enjoy in this blessed land along with all other men. It is our war, too, because the fundamental human ideals which are at stake in it are the very essence of the Jewish spiritual tradition. The dictators understood it. "Democracy", declared Hitler, "is fundamentally Jewish, not Germanic." It is also our war because our

very survival is involved. In a slave society, we Jews would be the slave of slaves, fenced in and compassed with bitterness and hate.

No sacrifice, therefore, will be too great for us to make for victory. We are prepared to pay a three-fold price for victory and freedom. But freedom it must be! Not only for Jews as individuals, wherever they live, who will share the same freedom with all other men, but freedom also for the Jewish people in its national homeland where at long last it will be a free nation within a world-federation of free nations.



IN WAR AND PEACE -- A JEWISH PALESTINE
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

What of 1942? What is likely to be the response of American Jewry to the appeal of the United Palestine Appeal, to all appeals for overseas aid and relief? There are already many prophets of gloom who are volubly prophesying in our camp: the response will be poor. Not only will taxes be much higher, making generous giving more difficult, but the minds and interests of our people will be absorbed in purely American problems and tasks. They will not be willing in war-time to send their resources abroad to assist their fellow Jews in other lands. They will patriotically concentrate on the American scene to the exclusion of all else. These prophets anticipate and I suspect, also hope for a philanthropic isolationism to develop among our people, a sort of involution in beneficence, which, they believe, will not fail to impress Americans with the undivided loyalty of the American Jew.

Such an attitude on the part of our people, should it develop, would of course run contrary to the foreign policy of our government now universally endorsed by the American people. After long months of indecision and violent debate, the American people finally rid itself of the dangerous folly of isolationism. Instead, a firm resolute and broad policy of international cooperation for victory and for a new international order has been adopted -- a united war program, and a united peace program. Our country has announced a global program of lease-lend aid to all nations fighting the Axis powers. It is prepared, and is now in the process of pouring out its vast resources to assist peoples, some of them thousands of miles removed from our shores, with food and funds, with arms and men, to equip and sustain them in the common struggle against the common foe. Our forces will soon be on all the oceans, at many points in the Far East, on bases within this hemisphere and outside it. Billions of dollars of the American taxpayers' money will go overseas to help other peoples. This is the grand strategy which has been adopted and approved by the American people; for they have become convinced that only in such a way can the

war be won.

Will the American Jew now become the heir of the repudiated folly of isolationism? Will he become parochial in his interests and concerns at a time when his country is becoming international in vision and outlook, and is thinking and planning in terms of United Nations? I doubt it. The malaise of isolationism, if it ever does make its appearance among us, will be restricted to a small group at the top where traditionally the specific "Galut" maladies make their home -- timidity, escapism, tilting with wind-mills, dodging one's own shadow, protective dissociation from other Jews -- that whole complex of racial affections and disorders which may best be defined in our day as the Jerome Frank Complex.

The great masses of our people have never been isolationists and have never consented to the proposition, enunciated only by shell-shocked Jews, that aid given to fellow Jews in other countries or efforts to establish for their nationally homeless people a normal national existence, diminished their loyalty to the land of their birth or adoption, or clashed with the full performance of their duties as citizens in peace-time and in war-time. And so they help their fellow Jews everywhere in peace-time and in war-time. And so they will continue to do.

America is resolved to win not only the war but the peace which is to follow. The war is only the tragic, costly prelude to the real work of building a just, free, and enduring social order. Will the cause of world reconstruction be helped if what still remains of tortured European Jewry still within the reach of our help is allowed to sink deeper and ever deeper into the mire of misery and helplessness? Will the cause of permanent world peace be advanced if Palestine -- the one promising solution for the homelessness of the Jewish people, where more than a half million Jews have already found rest, and where millions more can -- is permitted to languish and to run down during the long, hard years of war ahead? The President of the United States recently gave the answer, clairvoyantly and incisively: "The threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country." Palestine

and America today are welded into one single front. They face a common threat. They are engaged in a common struggle. They await a common victory. Every dollar given to Palestine is thus a defense bond for democracy!

At this juncture in world history Jewish Palestine meets a two-fold need. It meets a war need. It is an important military ally of the free nations fighting Hitlerism. It is providing soldiers, munitions, food and military services in this war. Palestine may yet become a sector of major military significance. The ~~px~~ plains of Jezreel were, of old, the battle grounds of empires, and around the walls of Jerusalem battles may yet rage again. Palestine occupies a strategic post in the far-flung allied battle front. A half million Jewish lives are pledged to defend that post. Great Britain should swiftly mobilize this valuable potential. It should swiftly arm the fighting Jews of Palestine — before it is too late, lest it repeat in Palestine the tragic mistakes of Crete and Malay^a, and of other battle areas where foresight might have averted disasters. If Great Britain cannot arm the Jews of Palestine, presumably for lack of equipment, America should. Palestine today is as much an American front as it is a British front, and an Allied defeat in Palestine, even as an Allied defeat in Singapore, would prove as costly and as dangerous to America as to Great Britain. ~~(from ~~the~~ ~~front~~)~~

The Jews of Palestine should not only be armed immediately, but should be permitted to form their own military units and to fight under their own flag under Empire command. This is a privilege of all free men. The American Jew fights under the Stars and Stripes. That is his flag. The Palestine Jew should be free to fight under the Star of David. That is his flag. The Jews of Palestine belong to no other nationality but the Jewish, and their land is the Jewish Homeland, so proclaimed by ~~united~~ Great Britain a quarter of a century ago and so confirmed by all the civilized nations of the earth. To be denied the right to defend their Homeland, as Jews, is unjust and ungracious, and to fail to mention by name the Jews of

Palestine who are valiantly fighting with the British forces in Libya and elsewhere, many having been wounded and killed, is unbecoming a great Empire, and is an act of spiritual violence against a friendly Ally. "What kind of people do they think we are?"...

Zionists have occasionally been taunted with the charge that they wish to maintain themselves in Palestine with the help of British bayonets. That was always a pointless taunt which rang particularly hollow in the ears of the British officials of Palestine who knew how eager the Jews were to possess their own bayonets and to fight with their own weapons, and how often ways were found by them clandestinely to supplement British bayonets. In this war, the Jews of Palestine have offered a Jewish army to fight alongside Great Britain, over and above the twelve thousand Jews who have already volunteered and have already seen action in the Middle East, in Syria, Greece, Crete and Libya. Why is Great Britain now afraid of Jewish bayonets? Does it suspect that these bayonets may some day be employed to back up the righteous demand for a free Jewish Palestine by men who will finally be forced to the conclusion that freedom must be taken when it is not given? There *need be* ~~be~~ no fear. The Lion of Judah and the Lion of Trafalgar and Dunkirk may roar at each other. They will never fight each other.

Jewish Palestine also meets a world peace need. There can be no lasting peace in the world until the fate of the homeless and the rightless minorities of Europe is properly determined. Jewish homelessness will be widespread after the war. There will be millions of people, both Jews and non-Jews, who will have to seek new homes in a world which will be inhospitable to immigration. The struggle for existence in an impoverished and ravaged post-war Europe will be harsh and bitter. Famine, poverty and misery will stalk over the face of that war-riven continent. There will be ruined economies, worthless currencies, social collapse and revolutions in every defeated country — just as after the last war. The youth of half the world which

has been indoctrinated with the racial and nationalistic mythologies of dictatorship will be spiritually lost and unsuited to a democratic way of life which they had been taught to hate and despise -- and they will be virulent Jew-haters. Jews will again be eyed sullenly as unwelcome economic competitors by millions of job-hungry and career-hungry men. Economic hostility will once again be rationalized into the well known and quite serviceable anti-Semitic theses.

It is idle to assume that an era of peace and good-will will set in right after the war and as a sure consequence of the peace. The long protracted agony of our epoch wherein capitalism is evolving into new forms in a transition even more violent than that of feudalism at the close of the Middle Ages, will not end with the war. Stable new economic forms, compatible with human freedom and security, have not yet emerged. The most that one can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventures which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war and fatally interfering with the efforts of peoples to adjust themselves to the requirements of the new technological age. Vast disturbances are destined to continue long after the peace is signed; and in a politically and economically disturbed world, the Jewish people is always under attack.

No doubt the Jews of Europe, following an Allied victory, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war -- even minority rights; and anti-Semitism was never so rampant, so vicious and so programmatic as after the last war.

Can Europe permit this menacing situation to continue indefinitely after the war? Especially in view of the way in which anti-Semitism ^{has been} ~~was~~ exploited in recent years by all sorts of political adventurers and by aggressor nations? In our day the strategy of total war discovered a supremely valuable use for anti-Semitism. By means of it, hostile governments are undermined, the unity of peoples, marked for conquest, is disrupted, confusion is sown and the ~~will~~ ^{will} of the nation is paralyzed.

The strategy of total peace must discover the true corrective to anti-Semitism in order to save not the Jews of Europe, but Europe itself, and the peace of the world.

Palestine is that corrective.

The Jewish people must be permitted and helped to develop their homeland in Palestine in such a way as to be able to drain off, in a relatively short time, two, three, or four million Jews from the crowded and economically tensioned centers of Central and Eastern Europe. This will ease the pressures upon the Jews who will remain there, who will ^{then} cease to be foci of irritation, conflict and unrest.

There are no other opportunities for mass emigration of Jews anywhere else in the world. There will be none. We wish it were otherwise, but wishes are not horses. Feeble trickles of immigration will be permitted in this or that country, but waves will be fiercely resisted; and it is with waves, and not with trickles that we must concern ourselves. ^{Some} Jewish philanthropists who somehow are unable ever to raise their sights to look for the national solution to our national tragedy, and who in their encounters with reality somehow always prefer illusions to facts, remain to this day incorrigible territorialists. Time and again they grasp at some new territory, embellish it with their hopes, beguile themselves and sections of our people with its glittering prospects, only to see it peter out after a while into some insignificant settlement of a few hundred or a few thousand souls, or into nothing at all.

Let us not forget the experiences of our refugees in the last ten years. These experiences will be no different after the war. They may be even more difficult; for nations will then be in the grip of vast economic dislocations and they will be thinking in terms of helping their own people over the extremely formidable transition period when their national economies will be passing from a war-time to a peace-time footing. They will refuse to complicate their lives with large influxes of impoverished immigrants.

A free and open Palestine is the indispensable condition not only for a peaceful solution of this most obdurate problem of Europe, but also for the pacification of Europe. Theodore Herzl understood it. "The Jewish State," he declared, "is essential to the world; it will therefore be created." Behind the idea of a Jewish State, he knew, was the incontestable force of logic and necessity. Balfour understood it. The British Colonial Office has since forgotten it. . . .

We should not underestimate or overlook the seriousness of the situation which will face the Jewish people, even after an Allied victory. The defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life on the European continent. An Allied peace which will not frankly and unequivocally face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old and tragic status, or lack of status, of European Jewry unchanged — and ground will be broken for the harvesting of another whirlwind. The Jewish people is in danger of coming out of this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also betrayed and unrequited. Allied statesmen are strangely silent about Jewish prospects and Palestine prospects after the war. They are not so silent about the vindication, restitution and freedom of other peoples and countries. Surely we ^{can be} ~~are not~~ unnoticed. Hitler has not allowed the Jewish people to go unnoticed. He has singled them out for special treatment now and in his projected New Order. He has designated them as the very principals in this world war. How can ^{Allied} ~~statesmen~~ maintain such reticence about a people which is so dramatically tangled in the very web of the world's present strife and circumstance? Are they hoping to arrive at some solution of our problem in some furtive and surreptitious manner? Or is our fate to be an after-thought? We are left suspended between our unrelenting foes and our unconfiding friends. But this is the time for the large authentic utterances, for frank prose, and ^{for} accents clear.

The Jews of Europe have suffered more than any other people. Having suffered most, shall they obtain least? Jews are dying on every battlefield in this war. Is dying all that we shall be called upon to do? Why should not the Jewish people

live because of these dead? Why should not their blood, so freely poured out for freedom, seal the holy covenant of their national ^{rebirth!} ~~regeneration?~~

The establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people is not a bit of romanticism, a playful political conceit, calculated to satisfy a national vanity. It is the cry of desperation of a people driven to the wall, fighting for its very life. Zionism is not self-pity for ancient, legendary wrongs. It is the pressing urgency of instant and current suffering and of besetting dangers and disabilities. From the infested and typhus-ridden ghettos of Warsaw and Cracow which the enlightened twentieth century ^{has} re-established, from the death-blocks of the Nazi-occupied lands where myriads of our people are awaiting execution by the slow or the quick method, from a hundred concentration camps which befoul the map of Europe, from the pitiful ranks of our wandering hosts over the entire face of the earth, ~~from the storm-tossed by land and sea,~~ ^{marks} from the vast new diaspora which ~~underscores~~ the final bankruptcy of enlightenment and assimilation comes the cry: Enough! There must be an end to all this! A sure and certain end!

How long is our immemorial crucifixion to last? Time and again we have been stretched up on the rack for other people's sins. Time and again we have been made the whipping-boy for blundering governments, the scape-goat for defeat in war, for misery in depressions, for conflict among classes. How long is it to last? Are we forever to live on the world's crumbs of sympathy, forever to stand in need of defenders, forever doomed to thoughts of refugees and relief? Are we never to find our equilibrium in the world?

Is this what the world is fighting for today? Does the vision of Churchill ~~and~~ and Roosevelt not go beyond this? The world, under their inspiration, is ~~again~~ again forward-reaching to a new and brighter future. Of all peoples, are we alone to be left behind?

The world must answer this question. As far as we are concerned, we can only follow the ^{Savior} ~~counsel~~ of the great champion of ~~still~~ another people which was oppressed

for centuries and which had valiantly struggled for its national redemption. When asked how his friends were to proceed to free Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, replied: "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!", a resounding echo of that famous reply of Danton to the question what was needed to save France: "Boldness! More boldness! And always boldness!" "Do not listen to those over-cautious persons," wrote O'Connell to Isaac Lyon Goldsmid in 1829, during the struggle for Jewish emancipation in England, "who may recommend postponement. Believe an agitator of some experience that no thing was ever obtained by delay — at least in politics. You must to a certain extent force your claims on the Parliament. You cannot be worse, recollect, even by a failure, and you ought to be better by the experiment...I once more repeat, do not confide in any liberality, but that which you will yourself rouse into action and compel into operation."

Courageous, forthright agitation to arouse the conscience of the world — that is our present and most urgent task, second only to the all-surmounting task of helping to win the war. The world must not be permitted to side-step this ghastly national tragedy, for which an un-Christian Christendom is responsible.

Governments have for years looked on from the ramparts of a formal detachment and a comfortable neutrality at the systematic degradation and destruction of European Jewry. They looked on unmoved, until the aggression which was really aimed at them through us, finally over-took them and plunged them into a war for which the persecution of the Jews was but the prelude and should have been understood ^{by them} as a warning ~~by them~~. These governments were forced to accept Munich because they had previously accepted Nuremberg. It is from Nuremberg that the tortured decade of Europe dates. The democratic peoples must be aroused in order that their governments shall not repeat this disastrous blunder again after the war.

"Ye who remember God," ye who remember what can never be forgotten of your people's horrible tribulation, "take ye no rest", and give the world no rest until

the monstrous wrongs of Israel are righted.

We must carry on this bold agitation even while we give of ourselves without stint and measure to the successful prosecution of the war in which our beloved country is now engaged. America's war is our war in a three-fold sense: Ours, because it is our country which is at war. American Jews have always known how loyally to serve their country in war-time, proud of the privilege, profoundly grateful for the manifold blessings of liberty and equality which they have been privileged to enjoy in this blessed land along with all other men. It is our war, too, because the fundamental human ideals which are at stake in it are of the very essence of the Jewish spiritual tradition. The dictators understand it. "Democracy", declared Hitler, "is fundamentally Jewish, not Germanic." It is also our war because our very survival is involved. To think of an Axis victory is for us to dwell with madness, and to lodge with dark despair. In a slave society, we Jews would be the slave of slaves, fenced in and compassed with bitterness and hate. Certainly in a Hitler world there will be no Jewish Palestine.

No sacrifice, therefore, will be too great for us to make for victory. We are prepared to pay a three-fold price for victory and freedom. But freedom it must be! Not only for Jews as individuals, wherever they live, who will share the same freedom with all other men, but freedom also for the Jewish people in its national homeland where at long last it will be a free ~~Jewish~~ nation within a world-federation of free nations.

The world may fail us again. We must not fail ourselves. We are at a cross-road of our destiny. In these days, which are as big as years, let us leave nothing undone that can be done to assure for our people a better and freer life in a better and freer world.

The epic of pioneering and sacrifice written in Palestine by Jewish settlers during the past ~~few~~ ^{few} decades constitutes the record of a great movement of constructive effort carried through against a background of world disaster and destruction. Since the advent of the Nazi regime ^{Palestine} ~~it~~ has been the foremost haven for refugees. Since 1933 more than 300,000 Jews from Nazi Germany and other Nazi-dominated lands have found a home in Palestine. The program of Palestine settlement which is supported by American Jewry through the United Palestine Appeal has not only transformed and reclaimed the land of Israel. It has transformed and reclaimed the men and women who have gone there. They have been transformed economically and spiritually. ^{Faith and hope have been restored.} Numerous colonies have been established, land has been drained, reclaimed and prepared for colonization. Industry and trade have been fostered. Schools and hospitals have been opened.

At this juncture in world history Jewish Palestine meets a two-fold need. It meets a war need. It is an important military ally of the free nations fighting Hitlerism. It is providing soldiers, munitions, food and military ^{Palestine} services in this war. 15,000 Jews have joined the British forces in the Middle East and have seen action in Greece, Crete, Syria and Libya. Palestine may yet become a sector of major military significance. The plains of Jezreel were, of old, the battle grounds of empires, and around the walls of Jerusalem battles may yet rage again. Palestine occupies a strategic post in the far-flung allied battle front. A half million Jews lives are pledged to defend that post. Great Britain should swiftly

mobilize this valuable potential. It should swiftly arm the fighting Jews of Palestine -- before it is too late, lest it repeat in Palestine the tragic mistakes of Crete and Malay^K and of other battle areas where foresight might have averted disasters. If Great Britain cannot arm the Jews of Palestine, presumably for lack of equipment, America should. Palestine today is as much an American front as it is a British front, and an Allied defeat in Palestine, even as an Allied defeat in Singapore, would prove as costly and as dangerous to America as to Great Britain.

The Jews of Palestine should not only be armed immediately, but should be permitted to form their own military units and to fight under their own flag under Empire command. This is a privilege of all free men. The American Jew fights under the Stars and Stripes. That is his flag. The Palestine Jew should be free to fight under the Star of David. That is his flag. The Jews of Palestine belong to no other nationality but the Jewish and their land is the Jewish Homeland, so proclaimed by Great Britain a quarter of a century ago and so confirmed by all the civilized nations of the earth. ~~It is to be noted that the right to defend their homeland, as Jews, is unjust and unwarranted, and to fail to mention by name the Jews of Palestine who are valiantly fighting with the British forces in Libya and elsewhere, many having been wounded and killed, is tantamounting to a great insult, and is an act of spiritual violence against a friendly ally. What would all people do when they think we are afraid....~~

Jewish Palestine also meets a world peace need. There can be no lasting peace in the world until the fate of the homeless and the rightless minorities of Europe is properly determined. Jewish homelessness will be widespread after the war. There will be millions of people, both Jews and non-Jews, who will have to seek new homes in a world which will be inhospitable to immigration. The struggle for existence in an impoverished and ravaged post-war Europe will be harsh and bitter. Famine, poverty and misery will stalk over the face of that war-riven

continent. There will be ruined economics, worthless currencies, social collapse and revolutions in every defeated country -- just as after the last war. The youth of half the world which has been indoctrinated with the racial and nationalistic mythologies of dictatorship will be spiritually lost and unsuited to a democratic way of life which they had been taught to hate and despise -- and they will be virulent ^{by instinct} ~~for~~ haters. Jews will again be eyed sullenly as unwelcome economic competitors by millions of job-hungry and career-hungry men. Economic hostility will once again be rationalized into the well known and quite serviceable anti-Semitic theses.

It is idle to assume that an era of peace and good-will will set in right after the war and as a sure consequence of the peace. ~~The long protracted agony of our epoch wherein capitalism is evolving into new forms in a transition even more violent than that of feudalism at the close of the Middle Ages, will not end with this war.~~ Stable new economic forms, compatible with human freedom and security, have not yet emerged. The most that one can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventures which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war and fatally interfering with the efforts of people to adjust themselves to the requirements of the new technological age. Vast disturbances are destined to continue long after the peace is signed; and in a politically and economically disturbed world, the ^{even then a minority} Jewish people is always under attack.

No doubt the Jews of Europe, following an Allied victory, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war -- even minority rights; and anti-Semitism was never so rampant, so vicious and so programmatic as after the last war.

Can Europe permit this menacing situation to continue indefinitely after the war? Especially in view of the way in which anti-Semitism has been exploited in recent years by all sorts of political adventurers and by

aggressor nations? In our day the strategy of total war discovered a supremely valuable use for anti-Semitism. By means of it, hostile governments are undermined, the unity of peoples, marked for conquest, is disrupted, confusion is sown and the will of the nation is paralyzed. The strategy of total peace must discover the true corrective to anti-Semitism, in order to save not the Jews of Europe, but Europe itself, and the peace of the world. Palestine is that corrective.

The Jewish people ^{should} ~~must~~ be permitted and helped to develop their homeland in Palestine in such a way as to be able to drain off, in a relatively short time, two, three, or four million Jews from the crowded and economically tensioned centers of Central and Eastern Europe. This will ease the pressures upon the Jews who will remain there, who will then cease to be foci of irritation, conflict and unrest.

There are no other opportunities for mass emigration of Jews anywhere else in the world. ~~There will be none.~~ We wish it were otherwise, but wishes are not horses. Feeble trickles of immigration will be permitted in this or that country, but waves will be fiercely resisted; and it is with waves, and not with trickles that we must concern ourselves. ~~Jewish philanthropists who somehow are unable even to raise their sights to look for the national solution to our national tragedy, and who in their encounters with reality somehow always prefer illusions to facts, remain to this day incorrigible territorialists. Time and again they grasp at some new territory, establish it with vast hopes, beguile themselves and sections of our people with its glittering prospects, only to see it peter out after a while into some insignificant settlement of a few hundred or a few thousand souls, or into nothing at all.~~

Let us not forget the experiences of our refugees in the last ten years. These experiences will be ^{little} ~~no~~ different after the war. They may be even more difficult; for nations will then be in the grip of vast economic dislocations and they will be thinking in terms of helping their own people over the extremely

formidable transition period when their national economies will be passing from a war-time to a peace-time footing. They will refuse to complicate their lives with large influxes of impoverished immigrants.

A free and open Palestine is the indispensable condition not only for peaceful solution of this most obdurate problem of Europe, but also for the pacification of Europe. Theodore Herzl understood it. "The Jewish State," he declared, "is essential to the world; it will therefore be created." Behind the idea of a Jewish State, he knew was the incontestable force of logic and necessity. Balfour understood it. The British Colonial Office has since forgotten it...

~~The Jews of Europe have suffered more than any other people. Having suffered most, shall they obtain least? Jews are dying on every battlefield in this war, doing all that we shall be called upon to do. Why should not the Jewish people live because of their deed? Why should not their blood, so freely poured out for freedom, seal the holy covenant of their national rebirth?~~

The establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people is not ~~an abstract~~ ~~speculation~~, a playful political conceit, calculated to satisfy a national vanity. It is the cry of desperation of a people driven to the wall, fighting for its very life. Zionism is not self-pity for ancient, legendary wrongs. It is the pressing urgency of instant and current suffering and of besetting dangers and disabilities. From the infested and typhus-ridden ghettos of Warsaw and Cracow which the enlightened twentieth century has re-established, from the death-blocks of the Nazi-occupied lands where myriads of our people are awaiting execution by the slow or the quick method, from a hundred concentration camps which befoul the map of Europe, from the pitiful ranks of our wandering hosts over the entire face of the earth, ~~from the storm-tossed by land and sea, from the vastness of the diaspora which marks the final bankruptcy of enlightenment and civilization~~ comes the cry: Enough! There must be an end to all this! A sure and certain end!

How long is ~~the~~ ^{it} immemorial crucifixion ^{to last?} Time and again we have been stretched upon the rack for other peoples' sins. Time and again we have been made the whipping-boy for blundering governments, the scape-goat for defeat in war, for misery in depressions, for conflict among classes. How long is it to last? Are we forever to live on the world's crumbs of sympathy, forever to stand in need of defenders, forever doomed to thoughts of refugees and relief? ~~And we never to find our equilibrium in the world?~~

~~Is this what the world is fighting for today? Does the vision of Churchill and Roosevelt not go beyond this? The world, under their inspiration, is again forward-looking to a new and brighter future. Of all peoples, are we alone to be left behind?~~

~~Courageous, forthright agitation to arouse the conscience of the world — that is our present and most urgent task, second only to the all-surmounting task of helping to win the war. The world must not be permitted to side-step this ghastly national tragedy, for which an un-Christian Christendom is responsible.~~

Governments have for years looked on from the ramparts of a formal detachment and a comfortable neutrality at the systematic degradation and destruction of European Jewry. They looked on unmoved, until the aggression which was really aimed at them through us, finally over-took them and plunged them into a war for which the persecution of the Jews was but the prelude and should have been understood by them as a warning. These governments were forced to accept Munich because they had previously accepted Nuremberg! It is from Nuremberg that the tortured decade of Europe dates. The democratic peoples must be aroused in order that their governments shall not repeat this disastrous blunder again after the war.

~~"Ye who remember God, ye who remember what can never be forgotten of your people's horrible tribulation, 'take ye no rest', and give the world no rest until the monstrous wrongs of Israel are righted."~~

We Jews of the United States will

~~We are ready to give of ourselves~~
without stint and measure to the successful prosecution of the war in which our beloved country is now engaged. America's war is our war in a three-fold sense: Ours, because it is our country which is at war. American Jews have always known how loyally to serve their country in war-time, proud of the privilege, profoundly grateful for the manifold blessings of liberty and equality which they have been privileged to enjoy in this blessed land along with all other men. It is our war, too, because the fundamental human ideals which are at stake in it are of the very essence of the Jewish spiritual tradition. The dictators understood it. "Democracy", declared Hitler, "is fundamentally Jewish, not Germanic." It is also our war because our very survival is involved. ~~To think of an Axis victory is for us to dwell with madness, and to lodge with dark despair.~~ In a slave society, we Jews would be the slave of slaves, fenced in and compassed with bitterness and hate. Certainly in a Hitler world there will be no Jewish Palestine.

No sacrifice, therefore, will be too great for us to make for victory. We are prepared to pay a three-fold price for victory and freedom. But freedom it must be! Not only for Jews as individuals, wherever they live, who will share the same freedom with all other men, but freedom also for the Jewish people in its national homeland where at long last it will be a free nation within a world-federation of free nations.

~~The world may fail us again. We must not fail ourselves. We are at a cross-road of our destiny. In these days which are as big as years, let us leave nothing undone that can be done to assure for our people a better and freer life in a better and freer world.~~

T E L E G R A M

WASHINGTON, D.C.
JANUARY 17, 1942

DR. ABRA HILLEL SILVER
NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR PALESTINE
HOTEL STATLER
CLEVELAND, OHIO

✓ THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR PALESTINE CAN BE HELD AT NO MORE PROPITICUS HOUR. ✓ THE LAND OF PALESTINE LOOMS LARGE ON THE IMMEDIATE HORIZON AS A STRATEGIC KEY TO THE CONTROL OF THE MIDDLE EAST. HITLER MUST CAPTURE IT IF HE IS TO REACH IRAN AND THE MOSUL OIL FIELDS HE NEEDS. WE IN THE UNITED STATES MUST HELP STRENGTHEN PALESTINE AGAINST THAT AGGRESSION.

IN THIS CRITICAL HOUR EVERY LAST MEASURE OF HELP MUST BE GIVEN PALESTINE FOR YET ANOTHER REASON. ONCE AGAIN A WOULD-BE WORLD CONQUEROR FINDS THIS LITTLE COUNTRY IN HIS PATH. JAPAN HOPES AT THE SAME TIME TO CAPTURE SINGAPORE AND MOVE WESTWARD TOWARD INDIA THUS CLOSING IN ON THAT STOREHOUSE OF ALLIED RESOURCES IN A GIGANTIC Pincer MOVEMENT. BUT HITLER DARES NOT MARCH THROUGH TURKEY WHILE SYRIA AND PALESTINE THWARTS HIS LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

PALESTINE IS A TINY COUNTRY ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD BUT IT IS SHAPED LIKE A THORN. IT IS A THORN INDEED IN THE FLANK OF HITLER. WE MUST STRENGTHEN THAT THORN UNTIL IT BECOMES A SWORD THAT WILL HALT THE TYRANT'S EASTWARD MARCH.

IN PALESTINE HITLER FACES THE WRATH OF THE PEOPLE HE HAS STARVED AND TORTURED AND DEGRADED - JEWS, OVER HALF A MILLION STRONG, MANY OF WHOM KNOW THE ACHE OF A STORM TROOPER'S KICK, THE AGONIES OF THE SCHUTZSTAFFEL'S LASH.

ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC AT THIS NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR PALESTINE ARE JEWISH LEADERS REPRESENTING MILLIONS OF PATRIOTIC CITIZENS WHO ARE GLAD TO MAKE ANY SACRIFICE TO SAVE DEMOCRACY. IT IS MY EARNEST HOPE THAT SOME OF THE FORTITUDE OF AMERICA CAN BE PASSED ON THROUGH YOUR ORGANIZATION TO THE VALIANT DEFENDERS OF OUR COMMON CAUSE IN PALESTINE. THE JEWISH HAVEN IN PEACETIME HAS BECOME A BULWARK FOR DEMOCRACY IN WARTIME. LEND IT YOUR STRENGTH! (SINCERELY YOURS,)

FRANK KNOX
(Secretary of the Navy)

MUNDO ISRAELITA

Director
LEON KIBRICK

APARECE LOS SABADOS

Redacción y Administración
Sarmiento 2396 U. T. 47, Cuyo 4523

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DOS ASPECTOS DEL FRENTE DE GUERRA JUDIO EN ERETZ ISRAEL



EL YISCHUV CONTRIBUYE CON TODAS SUS FUERZAS AL FRENTE DEFENSIVO DE PALESTINA FORMANDO LOS NUCLEOS ESENCIALES DEL EJERCITO QUE TODO ISRAEL VIENE RECLAMANDO A LAS POTENCIAS ALIADAS. A LA IZQUIERDA PUEDE VERSE UN GRUPO AUXILIAR FEMENINO Y A LA DERECHA UN BATALLON PERFECTAMENTE DISCIPLINADO DE SOLDADOS HEBREOS.

NECESIDAD DE UNA COMPLETA REIVINDICACION HEBREA

EN esta coyuntura de la historia mundial, la Palestina judía debe afrontar una doble necesidad. Es una importante aliada de todas las naciones libres que luchan contra el hitlerismo. En esta guerra provee soldados, municiones, alimentos. Palestina puede convertirse en un campo de batalla de indudable significación. Las llanuras de Jezreel fueron, antiguamente, los campos en que se batieron imperios, y en torno a los muros de Jerusalén, ha de oírse nuevamente el fragor de los combates. Palestina ocupa una posición estratégica en el amplio frente de batalla aliado. Medio millón de judíos están dispuestos a defender esta posición. Gran Bretaña debe movilizar inmediatamente este valioso potencial. Debe armar sin tardanza a los judíos de Palestina antes de que sea demasiado tarde, si no se quiere repetir en Palestina el mismo error de Grecia y de Malaya, y otros frentes de batalla en los que la previsión pudo haber evitado catástrofes. Si Gran Bretaña no está en condiciones de armar a los judíos de Palestina, tal vez por falta de equipo, deben hacerlo los Estados Unidos. Palestina es hoy tan fuerte como Inglaterra, y una derrota aliada en Singapur, sería de tan graves consecuencias para Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos.

Los judíos de Palestina no sólo deben ser armados de inmediato; también se les debe permitir formar sus propias unidades militares para combatir con su propia bandera, bajo comando imperial. Es este un privilegio de todos los hombres libres. Los judíos estadounidenses combaten bajo el pabellón de las banderas y estrellas; esta es su bandera. Por ende debe permitírsele a los judíos de Palestina que luchen bajo el signo del escudo de David. Pues esta es la bandera de ellos. Los judíos de Palestina no pertenecen sino a la nacionalidad hebrea, y su país es la patria judía, proclamada como tal por Gran Bretaña, hace un cuarto de siglo, y confirmada por todos los pueblos civilizados de la tierra. Negarles el derecho de defender su patria, como judíos, es injusto y cruel, y dejar de llamar por su nombre a los judíos que luchan valientemente con las fuerzas británicas en Libia y otros frentes, donde muchos fueron

heridos y muertos, no es digno de un gran Imperio y es un acto de violencia espiritual contra un aliado. ¿Qué clase de gente creen que somos?

Los judíos han sido acusados en cierta oportunidad de desear mantenerse en Palestina con la ayuda de las bayonetas inglesas. Es este un insulto gratuito, que debe herir particularmente los oídos de los funcionarios británicos en Palestina, quienes saben de la ansiedad de los judíos por tener sus bayonetas propias, de combatir con sus propias armas, y de las veces en que hallaron medios clandestinos para reemplazar a las bayonetas británicas. En esta guerra, los judíos de Palestina han ofrecido un ejército para combatir al lado de Gran Bretaña, además de los doce mil judíos que se han ofrecido como voluntarios y que participaron ya en las acciones del Oriente Medio: Siria, Grecia, Creta y Libia. ¿A qué se debe el miedo de Gran Bretaña por las bayonetas judías? ¿Sospecha acaso de que puedan alguna vez emplearse para respaldar la justa petición de una Palestina libre por hombres que hubieran llegado a la conclusión de que la libertad debe ser tomada, cuando no es dada? No hay razón para tales temores. El León de Judah y el León de Trafalgar y Dunkerque pueden rugir y mostrarse los dientes, pero jamás han de luchar entre sí.

La Palestina judía detestará hacer frente a otro problema: el que surge del establecimiento de la paz. No habrá paz duradera en este mundo, hasta que no se determine adecuadamente el destino de las minorías desamparadas y ultrajadas de Europa. El desamparo judío se verá enormemente aumentado después de la guerra. Habrá millones de personas, judías y no judías, que deberán buscar nuevos hogares en un mundo hostil a la inmigración. La lucha por la existencia en una Europa de posguerra empobrecida y asolada, será dura y amarga. El hambre, la pobreza, la miseria se enseñorearán del continente. Habrá economías arruinadas, dividas sin valor, colapsos sociales y revoluciones en cada uno de los países derrotados, tal como sucedió después de la guerra pasada. La juventud de medio mundo, adiestrada con la mitología racial y na-

Por el Rab. A. Silver

(Presidente del "United Palestine Appeal")

El antisemitismo, esta vez, será espiritualmente pérdida y será inapto para un modo de vida democrático, que aprendieron a odiar y despreciar, llevarán su odio al judío hasta la virulencia. Los judíos serán nuevamente mal vistos, como competidores económicos de millones de hambrientos de trabajo y carrera. La hostilidad económica será nuevamente racionalizada dentro de los bien conocidos y hartos serviciales moldes antisemitas.

Es absurdo presumir que una era de paz y bienestar seguirá inmediatamente a la guerra. La larga y dolorosa agonía de nuestra época, en que el capitalismo se transformaba a nuevas formas en un proceso de transición aún más violento que la del feudalismo, a fines de la Edad Media, no acabará con esta guerra. No han surgido aun nuevas formas económicas estables compatibles con la libertad y la seguridad humanas. Lo más que puede esperarse es que esta guerra acabe con la agresión política y la aventura imperialista, que son anacronismos en nuestra época, que nutren las guerras e impiden los esfuerzos de los pueblos para adaptarse a la nueva edad de la técnica. Grandes disturbios se sucederán mucho tiempo después de firmada la paz. Y en un mundo inquieto económica y políticamente, el pueblo judío se verá constantemente amenazado.

No cabe duda que, acabada la guerra, se restaurará a los judíos

Simulaban Ser Judíos Varios Agentes Nazis Detenidos en el Perú

Lima, febrero. — El gobierno adopta medidas para clausurar en todo el país los clubs sociales y deportivos y demás entidades pertenecientes a las colectividades alemana, italiana y japonesa.

La policía descubrió que muchos alemanes arrestados figuraban como judíos en sus pasaportes, pero, en realidad, eran agentes nazis.

de Europa sus derechos políticos y su igualdad ciudadana. Pero no debe olvidarse que los judíos poseían ya este derecho después de la guerra pasada, y hasta derechos de minoría; pero que el antisemitismo nunca fue más implacable, más vicioso, y más pragmático que después de la última guerra.

¿Acaso puede permitir Europa que subalata indefinidamente este estado de amenaza, después de haber sido testigo de la manera en que el antisemitismo ha sido explotado en los últimos años por toda clase de aventureros políticos y naciones agresoras? En nuestra época, la estrategia de la guerra total halló un formidable aliado en el antisemitismo. Gracias a él, se minan gobiernos hostiles, o se destruye la unidad de los pueblos señalados para la conquista; se siembra el caos y se paraliza la voluntad de la nación. La estrategia de la paz total debe descubrir el verdadero correctivo para el antisemitismo, a fin de salvar no a los judíos de Europa, sino a la misma Europa y a la paz del mundo. Palestina es este correctivo.

Debe permitírsele que los judíos desarrollen su hogar en Palestina, y de tal manera, que le sea posible absorber, en un tiempo relativamente corto, dos, tres o cuatro millones de judíos de los centros colmados y económicamente tensos de la Europa Central y Oriental. Esto aliviará la presión sobre los judíos que queden allí, que dejarán de ser motivo de irritación, conflicto o inquietud.

No existen en otros lugares posibilidades de emigración en masa de judíos. No los habrá tampoco. Hubiéramos deseado que las cosas se presentaran en otra forma, pero nada hacemos con nuestros deseos. Se abrirán, sí, pequeños resquicios a la inmigración, aquí y allá, pero las olas serán tenazmente resistidas, y es con olas, no con la infiltración por pequeños resquicios, como nuestro problema será solucionado. Los filántropos judíos incapaces de elevar su mirada para contemplar la solución de nuestro problema nacional, y que en sus encuentros con la realidad prefieren la ilusión a los hechos, se mantienen todavía como incorregibles territorialistas. De vez en cuando se aferran a algún nuevo territorio, lo embellecen con sus esperanzas. Se

cruzan a sí mismos y a algunos sectores del pueblo con brillantes perspectivas, para verlas reducidas, después de un tiempo, a alguna colonia insignificante, de unos cientos o unos miles de judíos, o simplemente a la nada.

No olvidemos las peripecias sufridas por nuestros refugiados en los últimos diez años. En nada cambiarán después de la guerra: tal vez se hagan más insostenibles; porque las naciones deberán afrontar formidables choques económicos, y pensarán en la manera de ayudar a su propio pueblo, a través del período de transición en el que las economías nacionales pasarán del pie de guerra al pie de paz. Se rehusarán a complicar sus vidas con grandes flujos de inmigrantes empobrecidos.

Una Palestina libre y abierta es la condición indispensable, no sólo para una solución pacífica de estos arduos problemas europeos, sino para la pacificación de Europa. Teodoro Herzl lo entendió así. "El Estado Judío —dijo— es una necesidad universal, y por ende nacerá". Tras de la idea del Estado Judío, comprendió Herzl, estaba la fuerza incontestable de la lógica y la necesidad. Balfour también lo entendió así. Y desde entonces lo olvidó el Ministerio de Colonias británico. No debemos desatimar ni pasar por alto la seriedad de la situación que el pueblo judío deberá encarar después de la victoria aliada. La derrota de Hitler no normalizará, por sí sola, la vida judía en el continente europeo. Una paz aliada que no contemple la única e inequívocamente el problema del desamparo nacional del pueblo judío, y que no se preocupe por cambiar el trágico "status" —o la carencia de "status"—

—judío en Europa, dejará el suelo arado para una nueva cosecha guerrera. El pueblo judío está en peligro de salir de esta guerra no sólo más quebrantado que ningún otro, sino también traicionado, sin ser reivindicado. Los estadistas aliados guardan un extraño silencio sobre las perspectivas judías y las de Palestina después de la guerra. No son tan silenciosos en lo que respecta a la vindicación, restauración y libertad de otras naciones y países. Y no ha de ser porque pasemos desapercibidos. Hitler se encarga de que esto no suceda....

Nathan Bistrizky Dirigió un Enérgico Comunicado a los Representantes del Keren Kayemeth en América Latina

El 21 de enero con asistencia del señor Nathan Bistrizky, representante del Keren Kayemeth Leisrael de Jerusalem, se realizó la primera sesión del directorio central del Fondo Agrario de la Organización Sionista en los países latinoamericanos, presidida por el doctor Wolf Nijensohn. Concurrieron los señores M. Rosovsky, Ingeniero A. E. Fischer y M. Gralver.

En esa oportunidad se trató el proyecto, elaborado por el señor Bistrizky, de plan de acción a desarrollar durante el año en curso, con miras a una reorganización fundamental del Keren Kayemeth en todos los países de América Latina que tiene por fin primordial la difusión del ideal de redención del suelo de Eretz Israel y el aumento de los ingresos en todas las ramas de la institución.

COMUNICADO DEL SEÑOR NATHAN BISTRIZKY

El señor Bistrizky, en un comunicado que la secretaría del mencionado Directorio Central ha enviado a los representantes del Keren Kayemeth en los países latinoamericanos, hace referencia a los principales aspectos del plan de trabajo que se propone realizar entre nosotros. Dicho documento señala, entre otros, los siguientes puntos:

"Precisamente el agro judío en Eretz Israel, y muy especialmente aquel sector del mismo que ha sido edificado con la fuerza del capital nacional del Keren Kayemeth Leisrael y del Keren Hayesod, ha demostrado su enorme significación político-económica al salvar al yishuv, en cierta medida, del peligro del hambre".

Es este precisamente el momento más propicio para adquirir en Eretz Israel, con la mayor rapidez posible, y en ciertas zonas, grandes extensiones de terreno.

A causa del aniquilamiento catastrófico del judaísmo europeo, la colectividad judía del continente americano debe cargar en sus espaldas la total responsabilidad de reconstruir Eretz Israel y redimir su suelo por intermedio del Keren Kayemeth.

Para lograr estas finalidades, el Keren Kayemeth —en todo el continente latinoamericano— debe ser reestructurado y reorganizado de acuerdo a estos tres principios:

- 1.—Educación sionista.
- 2.—Movilización de miles de colaboradores.
- 3.—Organización esmerada y sistemática de todas las ramas y medios de ingreso de nuestro Fondo, tanto de las contribuciones pequeñas como de las grandes donaciones.

A causa de las dificultades de comunicación en tiempos de guerra, no es posible realizar directamente desde Jerusalem este amplio plan de reorganización. El directorio central del Keren Kayemeth Leisrael en Jerusalem ha resuelto, para tal fin, crear en Buenos Aires una Oficina Central para la América Latina, que tendrá las siguientes funciones:

- 1.—Controlar la acción del Keren Kayemeth en todos los países: proponer nuevas iniciativas y planes de trabajo, ayudando a realizarlos.
- 2.—Proveer a todas las colectividades con literatura, material de propaganda y técnico en hebreo, castellano, portugués e inglés.
- 3.—Enviar instructores que visiten los países no sólo con el objeto de realizar campañas del Keren Kayemeth, sino también para organizar la tarea cotidiana, destinada a convertir los pequeños ingresos en grandes sumas.
- 4.—Ayudar a todas las colectividades en todo lo relativo a la labor cultural, enviándoles libros, maestros, etc.
- 5.—La Oficina Central se encargará también de interesar en nuestra obra a nuestros hermanos sefardim, y a aquellos hermanos

En el Frente de Trabajo



★
Una cocina moderna en un "Kibutz", financiada por el Keren Hayesod, en la que forman parte del frente de trabajo del yishuv, refugiadas que rehacen sus vidas.

★

Constituyóse un Comité Central para La Campaña de Este Año del K. Hayesod

En la última reunión del directorio del Keren Hayesod, de acuerdo con las ponencias de su ejecutivo, se acordó, entre otras cosas, para la próxima campaña del Fondo de Reconstrucción, un gran Comité Central de la Campaña, integrado por personas representativas y colaboradores activos, tanto de la capital como del interior.

Este Comité Central de la Campaña asistirá al directorio mencionado en la realización de la colecta 1942, la cual, según ya hemos tenido oportunidad de subrayar, tendrá un carácter y una amplitud extraordinarios, correspondiendo al papel importante que cumple en estos momentos Eretz Israel como tierra de asilo para refugiados y parte del frente de guerra contra los totalitarios. Los detalles sobre la composición y los nombramientos en dicho Comité Central de la Campaña serán elaborados próximamente.

En la misma reunión de dicho Directorio, el presidente saludó a los miembros Marcos Regalsky y Julio Glasman, recién llegados de los Estados Unidos, donde participaron en la Conferencia Judía Interamericana. A pedido de los presentes, el Sr. Glasman informó brevemente sobre las entrevistas, consultas, etc. que tuvo la delegación argentina con los directores del Keren Hayesod en Nueva York.

Luego se resolvió, que en una próxima reunión, tanto el Sr. Regalsky, como el Sr. Glasman ampliarán y completarán sus informes.

En esta oportunidad, el directorio del Keren Hayesod llama la atención de sus subcomités y colaboradores voluntarios, que no han liquidado todavía la campaña del Keren Hayesod 1941, que el balance e informe de la campaña pasada está casi terminado, y que los que no remitan la liquidación y la lista de donantes hasta el 15 de febrero, serán los únicos responsables de que no se publique en el balance, los resultados de la campaña en su localidad o sector.

MUNDO ISRAELITA en Chile

Con el fin de ocupar la corresponsalia en Santiago de Chile, como así también para poner al día las suscripciones a MUNDO ISRAELITA en toda la República trasandina, la Administración ha confiado al señor Emanuel Hutschnecker la representación del periódico en dicho país.

Regamos a nuestros lectores y amigos que faciliten al señor Hutschnecker la misión que le hemos encomendado, contribuyendo de este modo a mantener un contacto más asiduo entre las dos colectividades más importantes de Sud América y al consiguiente estrechamiento de vínculos, por medio de las columnas de nuestro periódico.

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La Asociación Amigos de la Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalem en la Argentina acaba de editar un folleto, presentado por su secretario señor Abraham Schellernberg, los discursos pronunciados por don Alberto Gerchunoff y los doctores Mario Scheingart y Federico R. Lachmann en el acto de homenaje a la casa de estudios del Monte Scopus que, bajo sus auspicios, se realizó en junio de 1941.

Como recordarán nuestros lectores, reproducimos en nuestras páginas el discurso del señor Gerchunoff: "La Universidad Hebrea reintegra al judío a su plenitud espiritual", así como el del doctor Lachmann acerca del tema "La Universidad Hebrea y el problema judío", dando a la vez amplios fragmentos del pronunciado por el doctor Scheingart en la crónica de aquel acto.

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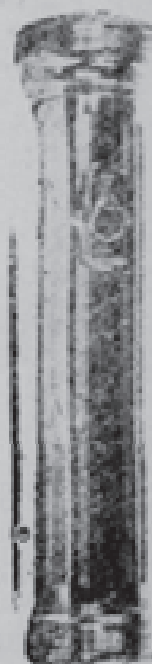
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IN WAR AND PEACE

The Rôle of Jewish Palestine

By DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

National Chairman, United Palestine Appeal



With a message from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox

Issued by

UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

11 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

January 16, 1942

Dear Rabbi Silver:

The National Conference for Palestine could be held at no more propitious hour. The land of Palestine looms large on the immediate horizon as a strategic key to the control of the Middle East. Hitler must capture it if he is to reach Iran and the Mosul oil fields he needs. We in the United States must help strengthen Palestine against that aggression.

In this critical hour every last measure of help must be given Palestine for yet another reason. Once again a would-be world conqueror finds this little country in his path. Japan hopes at the same time to capture Singapore and move westward toward India, thus closing in on that storehouse of Allied resources in a gigantic pincer movement. But Hitler dares not march through Turkey while Syria and Palestine threaten his lines of communication.

Palestine is a tiny country on the map of the world, but it is shaped like a thorn. It is a thorn indeed in the flank of Hitler.

We must strengthen that thorn until it becomes a sword that will halt the tyrant's eastward march. In Palestine Hitler faces the wrath of the people he has starved and tortured and degraded — Jews, over half a million strong, many of whom know the ache of a stormtrooper's kick, the agony of the schutzstaffel's lash. On this side of the Atlantic, at this National Congress for Palestine, are Jewish leaders representing millions of patriotic American citizens who are glad to make any sacrifice to save Democracy. It is my earnest hope that some of the fortitude of America can be passed on through your organization to the valiant defenders of our common cause in Palestine. The Jewish haven in peacetime has become a bulwark for Democracy in wartime. Lend it your strength.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
National Chairman, United Palestine Appeal
41 East 42nd Street
New York City

Frank Knox

IN WAR AND PEACE

The Rôle of Jewish Palestine

*An Address Delivered at the National Conference for Palestine,
Cleveland, Ohio, by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver*

WHAT of 1942? What is likely to be the response of American Jewry to the appeal of the United Palestine Appeal, to all appeals for overseas aid and relief? There are already many prophets of gloom who are volubly prophesying in our camp: the response will be poor. Not only will taxes be much higher, making generous giving more difficult, but the minds and interests of our people will be absorbed in purely American problems and tasks. They will not be willing in war time to send their resources abroad to assist their fellow Jews in other lands. They will patriotically concentrate on the American scene to the exclusion of all else. These prophets anticipate, and I suspect,



also, hope for a philanthropic isolationism to develop among our people, a sort of involution in beneficence, which, they believe, will not fail to impress Americans with the undivided loyalty of the American Jew.

Such an attitude on the part of our people, should it develop, would of course run contrary to the foreign policy of our government now universally endorsed by the American people. After long months of indecision and violent debate, the American people finally rid itself of the dangerous folly of isolationism. Instead, a firm, resolute and broad policy of international cooperation for victory and for a new international order has been adopted—a united war program, and a united peace program. Our country has announced a global program of lease-lend aid to all rations fighting the Axis powers. It is prepared, and is now in the process of pouring out its vast resources to assist peoples, some of them thousands of miles removed from our shores, with food and funds, with arms and men, to equip and sustain them in the common struggle against the common foe. Our forces will soon be on all the oceans, at many points in the Far East, on bases within this hemisphere and outside it. Billions of dollars of the American taxpayers' money will go overseas to help other peoples. This is the grand strategy which has been adopted and approved by the American people; for they have become convinced that only in such a way can the war be won.

Folly of Isolationism

WILL the American Jew now become the heir of the repudiated folly of isolationism? Will he become parochial in his interests and concerns at a time when his country is becoming international in vision and outlook, and is thinking and planning in terms of United Nations? I doubt it. The malaise of isolationism, if it ever does make its appearance among us, will be restricted to a small group at the top where traditionally the specific "Galut" maladies make their home—

timidity, escapism, tilting with windmills, dodging one's own shadow, protective dissociation from other Jews—that whole complex of racial affections and disorders which may best be defined in our day as the Jerome Frank complex.

The great masses of our people have never been isolationists and have never consented to the proposition, enunciated only by shell-shocked Jews, that aid given to fellow Jews in other countries or efforts to establish for their nationally homeless people a normal national existence, diminished their loyalty to the land of their birth or adoption, or clashed with the full performance of their duties as citizens in peacetime and in war-time. And so they help their fellow Jews everywhere in peacetime and in war-time. And so they will continue to do.

America is resolved to win not only the war but the peace which is to follow. The war is only the tragic, costly prelude to the real work of building a just, free, and enduring social order. Will the cause of world reconstruction be helped if what still remains of tortured European Jewry still within the reach of our help is allowed to sink deeper and ever deeper into the mire of misery and helplessness? Will the cause of permanent world peace be advanced if Palestine—the one promising solution for the homelessness of the Jewish people, where more than a half million Jews have already found rest, and where millions more can—is permitted to languish and to run down during the long, hard years of war ahead? The President of the United States recently gave the answer, clairvoyantly and incisively: "The threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country." Palestine and America today are welded into one single front. They face a common threat. They are engaged in a common struggle. They await a common victory. Every dollar given to Palestine is thus a defense bond for democracy!

Meets War Need

AT THIS juncture in world history Jewish Palestine meets a two-fold need. It meets a war need. It is an important military ally of the free nations fighting Hitlerism. It is providing soldiers, munitions, food and military services in this war. Palestine may yet become a sector of major military significance. The plains of Jezreel were, of old, the battle-grounds of empires, and around the walls of Jerusalem battles may yet rage again. Palestine occupies a strategic post in the far-flung Allied battle front. A half million Jewish lives are pledged to defend that post. Great Britain should swiftly mobilize this valuable potential. It should swiftly arm the fighting Jews of Palestine—before it is too late, lest it repeat in Palestine the tragic mistakes of Crete and Malaya and of other battle areas where foresight might have averted disasters. If Great Britain cannot arm the Jews of Palestine, presumably for lack of equipment, America should. Palestine today is as much an American front as it is a British front, and an Allied defeat in Palestine, even as an Allied defeat in Singapore, would prove as costly and as dangerous to America as to Great Britain.

The Jews of Palestine should not only be armed immediately, but should be permitted to form their own military units and to fight under their own flag under Empire command. This is a privilege of all free men. The American Jew fights under the Stars and Stripes. That is his flag. The Palestine Jew should be free to fight under the Star of David. That is *his* flag. The Jews of Palestine belong to no other nationality but the Jewish, and their land is the Jewish Homeland, so proclaimed by Great Britain a quarter of a century ago and so confirmed by all the civilized nations of the earth. To be denied the right to defend their homeland, as Jews, is unjust and ungracious, and to fail to mention by name the Jews of Palestine who are valiantly fighting with the British forces in Libya and elsewhere, many having been

wounded and killed, is unbecoming a great Empire, and is an act of spiritual violence against a friendly ally. What kind of people do they think we are?

Zionists have occasionally been taunted with the charge that they wish to maintain themselves in Palestine with the help of British bayonets. That was always a pointless taunt which rang particularly hollow in the ears of the British officials of Palestine who knew how eager the Jews were to possess their own bayonets and to fight with their own weapons, and how often ways were found by them clandestinely to supplement British bayonets. In this war, the Jews of Palestine have offered a Jewish army to fight alongside Great Britain, over and above the twelve thousand Jews who have already volunteered and have already seen action in the Middle East, in Syria, Greece, Crete and Libya. Why is Great Britain now afraid of Jewish bayonets? Does it suspect that these bayonets may some day be employed to back up the righteous demand for a free Jewish Palestine by men who will finally be forced to the conclusion that freedom must be taken when it is not given? There is no fear. The Lion of Judah and the Lion of Trafalgar and Dunkirk may roar at each other. They will never fight each other.

World Peace Need

JEWISH Palestine also meets a world peace need. There can be no lasting peace in the world until the fate of the homeless and the rightless minorities of Europe is properly determined. Jewish homelessness will be widespread after the war. There will be millions of people, both Jews and non-Jews, who will have to seek new homes in a world which will be inhospitable to immigration. The struggle for existence in an impoverished and ravaged post-war Europe will be harsh and bitter. Famine, poverty and misery will stalk over the face of that war-riven continent. There will be ruined economies, worth-

less currencies, social collapse and revolutions in every defeated country—just as after the last war. The youth of half the world which has been indoctrinated with the racial and nationalistic mythologies of dictatorship will be spiritually lost and unsuited to a democratic way of life which they had been taught to hate and despise—and they will be virulent Jew-haters. Jews will again be eyed sullenly as unwelcome economic competitors by millions of job-hungry and career-hungry men. Economic hostility will once again be rationalized into the well-known and quite serviceable anti-Semitic theses.

It is idle to assume that an era of peace and good-will will set in right after the war and as a sure consequence of the peace. The long protracted agony of our epoch wherein capitalism is evolving into new forms in a transition even more violent than that of feudalism at the close of the Middle Ages, will not end with this war. Stable new economic forms, compatible with human freedom and security, have not yet emerged. The most that one can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventures which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war and fatally interfering with the efforts of peoples to adjust themselves to the requirements of the new technological age. Vast disturbances are destined to continue long after the peace is signed; and in a politically and economically disturbed world, the Jewish people is always under attack.

No doubt the Jews of Europe, following an Allied victory, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war—even minority rights; and anti-Semitism was never so rampant, so vicious and so programmatic as after the last war.

Palestine Is Corrective

CAN Europe permit this menacing situation to continue indefinitely after the war? Especially in view of the way in which anti-Semitism has been exploited in recent years by all sorts of political adventurers and by aggressor nations? In our day the strategy of total war discovered a supremely valuable use for anti-Semitism. By means of it, hostile governments are undermined, the unity of peoples, marked for conquest, is disrupted, confusion is sown and the *will* of the nation is paralyzed. The strategy of total peace must discover the true corrective to anti-Semitism, in order to save not the Jews of Europe, but Europe itself, and the peace of the world. Palestine is that corrective.

The Jewish people must be permitted and helped to develop their homeland in Palestine in such a way as to be able to drain off, in a relatively short time, two, three, or four million Jews from the crowded and economically tensioned centers of Central and Eastern Europe. This will ease the pressures upon the Jews who will remain there, who will then cease to be foci of irritation, conflict and unrest.

There are no other opportunities for mass emigration of Jews anywhere else in the world. There will be none. We wish it were otherwise, but wishes are not horses. Feeble trickles of immigration will be permitted in this or that country, but waves will be fiercely resisted; and it is with waves, and not with trickles that we must concern ourselves. Jewish philanthropists who somehow are unable ever to raise their sights to look for the national solution to our national tragedy, and who in their encounters with reality somehow always prefer illusions to facts, remain to this day incorrigible territorialists. Time and again they grasp at some new territory, embellish it with their hopes, beguile themselves and sections of our people with its glittering prospects, only to see it peter out after awhile into some insignificant settlement of a few hundred or a few thousand souls, or into nothing at all.

Let us not forget the experiences of our refugees in the last ten years. These experiences will be no different after the war. They may be even more difficult; for nations will then be in the grip of vast economic dislocations and they will be thinking in terms of helping their own people over the extremely formidable transition period when their national economies will be passing from a war-time to a peace-time footing. They will refuse to complicate their lives with large influxes of impoverished immigrants.

A free and open Palestine is the indispensable condition not only for a peaceful solution of this most obdurate problem of Europe, but also for the pacification of Europe. Theodor Herzl understood it. "The Jewish State," he declared, "is essential to the world; it will therefore be created." Behind the idea of a Jewish State, he knew, was the incontestable force of logic and necessity. Balfour understood it. The British Colonial Office has since forgotten it.

Strangely Silent

WE SHOULD not underestimate or overlook the seriousness of the situation which will face the Jewish people, even after an Allied victory. The defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life on the European continent. An Allied peace which will not frankly and unequivocally face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old and tragic status, or lack of status, of European Jewry unchanged—and ground will be broken for the harvesting of another whirlwind. The Jewish people is in danger of coming out of this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also betrayed and unrequited. Allied statesmen are strangely silent about Jewish prospects and Palestine prospects after the war. They are not so silent about the vindication, restitution and freedom of other peoples and countries. Surely we are not unnoticed. Hit-

ler has not allowed the Jewish people to go unnoticed. He has singled them out for special treatment now and in his projected New Order. He has designated them as the very principals in this world war. How can Allied statesmen maintain such reticence about a people which is so dramatically tangled in the very web of the world's present strife and circumstance? Are they hoping to arrive at some solution of our problem in some furtive and surreptitious manner? Or is our fate to be an afterthought? We are left suspended between our unremitting foes and our unconfiding friends. But this is the time for the large authentic utterances, for frank prose, and for accents clear.

The Jews of Europe have suffered more than any other people. Having suffered most, shall they obtain least? Jews are dying on every battlefield in this war. Is dying all that we shall be called upon to do? Why should not the Jewish people live because of these dead? Why should not their blood, so freely poured out for freedom, seal the holy covenant of their national rebirth?

The establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people is not a bit of romanticism, a playful political conceit, calculated to satisfy a national vanity. It is the cry of desperation of a people driven to the wall, fighting for its very life. Zionism is not self-pity for ancient, legendary wrongs. It is the pressing urgency of instant and current suffering and of besetting dangers and disabilities. From the infested and typhus-ridden ghettos of Warsaw and Cracow which the enlightened twentieth century has reestablished, from the death-blocks of the Nazi-occupied lands where myriads of our people are awaiting execution by the slow or the quick method, from a hundred concentration camps which befoul the map of Europe, from the pitiful ranks of our wandering hosts over the entire face of the earth, from the storm-tossed by land and sea, from the vast new diaspora which marks the final bankruptcy of enlightenment and assimilation comes the cry: Enough! There must be an end to all this! A sure and certain end!

How Long?

HOW long is our immemorial crucifixion to last? Time and again we have been stretched upon the rack for other people's sins. Time and again we have been made the whipping-boy for blundering governments, the scapegoat for defeat in war, for misery in depressions, for conflict among classes. How long is it to last? Are we forever to live on the world's crumbs of sympathy, forever to stand in need of defenders, forever doomed to thoughts of refugees and relief? Are we never to find our equilibrium in the world?

Is this what the world is fighting for today? Does the vision of Churchill and Roosevelt not go beyond this? The world, under their inspiration, is again forward-reaching to a new and brighter future. Of all peoples, are we alone to be left behind?

The world must answer this question. As far as we are concerned, we can only follow the sound counsel of the great champion of another people which was oppressed for centuries and which had valiantly struggled for its national redemption. When asked how his friends were to proceed to free Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, replied: "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!", a resounding echo of that famous reply of Danton to the question what was needed to save France: "Boldness! More boldness! And always boldness!" "Do not listen to those over-cautious persons," wrote O'Connell to Isaac Lyon Goldsmid in 1829, during the struggle for Jewish emancipation in England, "who may recommend postponement. Believe an agitator of some experience that nothing was ever obtained by delay—at least in politics. You must to a certain extent force your claims on the Parliament. You cannot be worse, recollect, even by a failure, and you ought to be better by the experiment. . . . I once more repeat, do not confide in any liberality, but that which you will yourself rouse into action and *compel* into operation."

Arouse the World's Conscience

COURAGEOUS, forthright agitation to arouse the conscience of the world—that is our present and most urgent task, second only to the all-surmounting task of helping to win the war. The world must not be permitted to sidestep this ghastly national tragedy, for which an un-Christian Christendom is responsible.

Governments have for years looked on from the ramparts of a formal detachment and a comfortable neutrality at the systematic degradation and destruction of European Jewry. They looked on unmoved, until the aggression which was really aimed at them through us, finally overtook them and plunged them into a war for which the persecution of the Jews was but the prelude and should have been understood by them as a warning. These governments were forced to accept Munich because they had previously accepted Nuremberg! It is from Nuremberg that the tortured decade of Europe dates. The democratic peoples must be aroused in order that their governments shall not repeat this disastrous blunder again after the war.

"Ye who remember God," ye who remember what can never be forgotten of your people's horrible tribulation, "take ye no rest," and give the world no rest until the monstrous wrongs of Israel are righted.

Our Very Survival

WE MUST carry on this bold agitation even while we give of ourselves without stint and measure to the successful prosecution of the war in which our beloved country is now engaged. America's war is our war in a three-fold sense: Ours, because it is *our* country which is at war. American Jews have always known how loyally to serve their country in war-time, proud of the privilege, profoundly grateful for the

manifold blessings of liberty and equality which they have been privileged to enjoy in this blessed land along with all other men. It is our war, too, because the fundamental human ideals which are at stake in it are of the very essence of the Jewish spiritual tradition. The dictators understand it. "Democracy," declared Hitler, "is fundamentally Jewish, not Germanic." It is also our war because our very survival is involved. To think of an Axis victory is for us to dwell with madness, and to lodge with dark despair. In a slave society, we Jews would be the slaves of slaves, fenced in and compassed with bitterness and hate. Certainly in a Hitler world there will be no Jewish Palestine.

No sacrifice, therefore, will be too great for us to make for victory. We are prepared to pay a three-fold price for victory and freedom. But freedom it must be! Not only for Jews as individuals, wherever they live, who will share the same freedom with all other men, but freedom also for the Jewish people in its national homeland where at long last it will be a free nation within a world-federation of free nations.

The world may fail us again. We must not fail ourselves. We are at a cross-road of our destiny. In these days which are as big as years, let us leave nothing undone that can be done to assure for our people a better and freer life in a better and freer world.

The United Palestine Appeal is the central instrument of American Jewry for the defense and upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine. Its funds are divided between the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, the two basic national institutions responsible for every phase of the growth of the Jewish homeland.

In 1942 the fund-raising effort of the United Palestine Appeal is incorporated in the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine.

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NEW PALESTINE

Proceedings of
National Conference for Palestine

Cleveland, Ohio, January 17-18, 1942

. . . . Palestine is a tiny country on the map of the world but it is shaped like a thorn. It is a thorn indeed in the flank of Hitler. We must strengthen that thorn until it becomes a sword that will halt the tyrant's eastward march. . . . We in the United States must help strengthen Palestine. . . .

FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.

. . . . The appeal today is no longer addressed to Zionists alone, but to all Zionists, non-Zionists and non-Jews who believe in justice and freedom. It no longer appeals to Americans alone, but to the people of all free nations. And the cause is identified with the all-embracing cause of Democracy. . . .

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

. . . . To the United Palestine Appeal of America I send greetings and best wishes. Your work for Palestine in the past has commanded my admiration and respect and I look forward to the day when the re-establishment of the reign of law among the nations will enable you to set free all your energies again for this work. . . .

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR,
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Joint Effort of U. S. and Palestine for Democracy Stressed at U. P. A. Conference

Cleveland Gathering Encouraged by Messages from Sec'y Knox, Morgenthau, Weizmann, British and Allied Statesmen—Special Tribute to Silver—Admiral Stirling, Albright, Barkley, Among Speakers

More than fifteen hundred delegates and guests attending the annual National Conference for Palestine at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, last week-end, heard speaker after speaker, including prominent government officials, a noted scholar, and outstanding Jewish leaders, emphasize the strategic role which Palestine plays in the present world conflict, as an ally of the United States, and as a member of the united democracies.

A brilliant address by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, national chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, set the keynote for the conference, and effectively stated the issues confronting the gathering. Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., former Chief of Staff of the U. S. Navy, and the Hon. Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader in the U. S. Senate, made it clear that Palestine is regarded a most important sector in the "great fabric of many fighting fronts."

The audience arose and cheered when a message from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was read, in which the Secretary emphasized that "we in the United States must help strengthen Palestine" against aggression. The spirit of enthusiasm manifested by the delegates was kept at a constantly high pitch, reaching its climax at the final banquet on Sunday evening when Dr. Silver was honored for his service to the U. P. A. and re-elected chairman.

First Sessions

Though the first formal session was not held until Saturday evening, an educational Oneg Shabbat took place during the afternoon with Henry Montor presiding, and Dr. Martin Rosenbluth and Dr. Baruch Braunstein participating in a panel discussion.

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, president of the Z. O. A., presided at the first formal session in the evening. The opening prayer was delivered by Rabbi Armond E. Cohen of Cleveland, and greetings were extended by Philmore J. Haber, president of the local Jewish Community Council, and Frank J. Lausche, Mayor of Cleveland.

Dr. Silver then gave his annual report,

MAJOR ADDRESSES

The available texts of all major addresses delivered at the conference will be found on ensuing pages.

followed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Israel Goldstein.

Sunday morning the Hon. George Z. Medalie, president of the N. Y. Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, was in the chair. Charles J. Rosenbloom, national treasurer of the U. P. A., delivered a report on the fund-raising activities of the Appeal.

Full details of the work of the Keren Hayesod were given by Charles Röss who reviewed the history and achievements of that organization since its founding in 1921.

Demand for Jewish Army

The demand for a Jewish Army, which was expressed by most of the speakers at the conference, and which was later incorporated into a strong resolution, was given impetus by the speech of David Ben Gurion, chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Reviewing the history of Jewish military achievements in Palestine since the Biblical days of Joshua, he stated: "We don't need to apologize for our request for a Jewish Army in Palestine. We are as entitled as every one of the United Nations to fight under our own flag, especially in our own country."

Admiral Stirling, addressing the luncheon, was outspoken in this regard. "It is to our advantage as Americans to see a Jewish army utilized," he declared. "We have a worldwide war to win. Even at best our reserves of manpower are not such that we can squander them."

Dr. Nahum Goldmann sounded a challenge to American Jewry in his speech. "The moment has come when American Jewry cannot limit its participation in world Jewish affairs to the rather easy task of giving help to those who lead the fight," he said. "It has to assume re-

sponsibility and leadership in this fight."

The luncheon session was presided over by Dr. Silver, and opened with the saying of grace by Rabbi Philip Bernstein of Rochester, N. Y.

Anxious to continue their deliberations, the delegates refused to permit adjournment of the luncheon session, and the program continued without interruption throughout the day. Eugene M. Solow of Dallas took over the chair and introduced Emanuel Neumann, director of the Emergency Council for Zionist Affairs, Dr. William F. Albright, professor of Semitics at Johns Hopkins University, and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner of Cleveland.

Mr. Neumann gave an account of the political activities of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs during the past year, dividing them into two categories: activities of a long-range character designed to win the support of the American people and government for a Zionist solution of the Jewish Problem and the Palestine question; and strenuous efforts which were called for from time to time to meet special emergencies as they arose.

He paid tribute to Senators Wagner, McNary and their associates of the American Palestine Committee now numbering seven hundred distinguished Americans—the most notable political achievement of the year.

The closing session of the conference was dedicated in honor of Dr. Silver for his services as national chairman of the U. P. A. In behalf of his fellow-officers of the U. P. A. Judge Morris Rothenberg, who was presiding, presented Dr. Silver with a special certificate of a J. N. F. Golden Book inscription, while the delegates unanimously expressed their approval of the choice of Dr. Silver for a fifth term as head of the Appeal.

Senator Barkley, who arrived from Washington just in time to address the conference, delivered a fighting speech, which time and again roused the huge audience to a high pitch of excitement. While the Jews are naturally eager to

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EDITORIALS

A Reply to *The New York Times*

One should not be unduly surprised by the editorial opposition of *The New York Times* (Thursday, January 22, 1942) to the proposal of the Jewish Agency and to the demand of the Yishuv to establish a distinct Jewish military force, based on Palestine, to serve under the standard of the Star of David and under British command. That newspaper has long and uniformly been antagonistic to the national aspirations of the Jewish people. It would have been strange indeed if a rabidly anti-Zionistic publication had favored the idea of a Jewish army based on Palestine.

Is it not obvious that the arguments presented by the *Times* against the proposal for a Jewish army are identical with the specious and prejudicial contentions made by anti-Zionists a generation ago, contentions which were repudiated by the overwhelming majority of Jews and which were rejected by enlightened non-Jews of all civilized countries?

Fortunately for the Zionist movement and for the Jewish people, the right to reconstitute Palestine as the Jewish National Home is not now open to "theoretical" discussion or debate. The year 1942 marks the 25th anniversary of the issuance of the Balfour Declaration and the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Mandate for Palestine, both of which documents recognize the historic claim of the Jewish people to Palestine as its national homeland.

Coincidentally, this year also marks the 20th anniversary of the Churchill White Paper, which enunciated as the basic principle of the rehabilitation of Palestine the fact that the Jews return to their homeland "as of right, and not on sufferance." Nor should it be forgotten that it was also twenty years ago that both Houses of Congress adopted the Joint Resolution approving the reestablishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

We Zionists are convinced, as Admiral Yates Stirling pointed out the other day in Cleveland, that the establishment of a distinct Jewish military force in Palestine will strengthen the cause of Britain and the United Nations. We do not believe that the Arab world will "revolt" because of the formation of a Jewish Army, but on the contrary, the Arabs will be impressed by Britain's fulfillment of its solemn obligation to the Jewish people and by the abandonment of the appeasement policy of some of the British Colonial officials.

Finally, we Zionists, in vigorously asserting the claim of the Jewish people to Palestine as its National Homeland, and in pressing our demand for a Jewish army based on the National Homeland, are of course no less insistent in demanding that in the new world after the war the "Jews along with other religious and national minorities may live peaceably and happily in every nation, enjoying the full rights of other citizens." We Zionists realize, of course, that Palestine is not to be

the home of all the Jews, but rather of those Jews who will make Palestine the place of their abode, and that equality of Jewish rights everywhere must be guaranteed. This we regard as axiomatic. It is absurd to assume that the reestablishment of Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth will preclude equality of rights for Jews in other lands.

Louis E. Levinthal
President, Zionist Organization of America

Magnificent Spirit

The national conference for Palestine, held last weekend in Cleveland, was the first nationwide gathering of American Jewry since the United States entered the war and the proceedings accordingly took on a greater significance than usual, as pointed out by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in his message. Even a casual observer could not fail to be conscious of a new tone, a deeper, though more subdued note of earnestness and sincerity which pervaded every session and made itself manifest in every address.

The delegates present, without succumbing to any war hysteria, were nevertheless under the influence of the times and sensed, perhaps more deeply than ever before, that their project, the creation in Palestine of a permanent home for the Jewish people, was not an individual undertaking, but part of a great world plan, part of the broad picture of which the Atlantic Charter and the pact of the United Nations had given preliminary glimpses.

There was no need for Zionist apologetics at the conference. The cause of Palestine was presented in a statesmanlike manner, as befits a people of noble history. Though no one expressed it in precisely these words, there was the general feeling that if Zionism had previously been ignored or overlooked by the world powers, if it had been regarded by some statesmen, in England or in America, as a provincial, unimportant nationalist movement among a few million of the earth's two billion people, that day had definitely gone. With Palestine spoken of as a military ally of the United States, hailed as a bulwark of democracy, and pointed to as the key to the entire vital Mediterranean situation, Zionism has emerged finally as a mature movement, accepted on every hand as a partner in the struggle for a common cause. The indications of this emergence and this acceptance were numerous. They appeared in the significant address by Admiral Stirling; they were evident in the greetings extended by the governments of Poland and Norway and Denmark and Czechoslovakia and The Netherlands; they were clearly expressed in the message from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

It was because of this certainty, this new found confidence, that Zionist leaders spoke out again courageously and with even more spirit against the last remnants of appeasement. It was because of the new sense of growing optimism, tempered only by knowledge that there is still a struggle ahead, that the delegates vowed the fullest measure of personal assistance to the Jewish

Homeland by support of the United Palestine Appeal.

The spirit of the conference was magnificent! Grateful for a task well done the delegates were unsparing in their tributes to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, national chairman of the U. P. A., and enthusiastically returned him to leadership for a fifth year. All these many elements, the optimism, the dogged determination, the sincerity, the feeling of maturity, united to give the conference a genuine character of its own. As Dr. Silver's brilliant address set the keynote for the gathering, so it may be said that this conference, the first since the fateful December 7th, has set the tempo and the mood for American Jewry's will to complete victory.

The United Jewish Appeal

Agreement has been reached among the three organizations constituting the United Jewish Appeal—the Joint Distribution Committee, the National Refugee Service and the United Palestine Appeal—to continue their joint campaign during the year 1942 on approximately the same basis as last year. The announcement of this decision is a welcome one. In the present crisis we cannot afford the luxury of competing drives. The causes united in this appeal are, all of them, related. They all help to keep the Jewish people alive during the present terrible years and to salvage whatever of Jewish life can be reclaimed for the happier future for which we are fighting. By contributing to the United Jewish Appeal, Jews aid Jewish survival in two ways: they help build up the Jewish homeland and they demonstrate that mutual responsibility of one Jew for another which is the basis of Jewish morale.

Moreover, every contribution to the United Jewish Appeal is also a contribution to the ultimate victory of the democratic cause. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and Dr. Jonah B. Wise make this point in a joint statement issued to the press. "Following President Roosevelt's leadership," they say, "we must recognize that our energies and our thoughts must encompass the far-flung front of democracy, which extends to all four corners of the earth. Our government is determined to maintain the flow of supplies and war material to all people in all countries who share in the common struggle. Similarly, it is our solemn obligation to continue and expand the flow of our support to the Jewish people, who were the first victims of Hitlerism."

The customary excuses for not giving to overseas purposes because of needs at home cannot well be invoked in resistance to the U. I. A. campaign. Whoever is not with the U. J. A. in its effort to save Jews is with Hitler in his efforts to destroy them. With a double stake in the war, as Jews and as Americans, we must be prepared for double sacrifices; we must provide the means for rescuing our Jewish people as well as the means for supporting the American war effort. There is no place for Jewish isolationism.

From the President

Three news dispatches received almost simultaneously from three far separated cities may be woven into one lesson which American Zionists take to heart.

From London has come word that the Poale Zion Organization of Great Britain, convinced that partisan competition and duplication of Zionist activities have no place during time of war, has affiliated with the British Zionist Federation, the General Zionist body in that country. While the Poale Zion will retain its membership in the World Poale Zionist Organization, the union with the General Zionists will have the effect of building a united front for the basic cause which all Zionists hold in common. There is an obvious lesson here for us American Zionists.

From Jerusalem, shortly after the death of the beloved Pinchas Rutenberg, came the text of his will, according to the terms of which an endowment fund has been established "for the inculcation in our youth of the spirit of unity and brotherhood." Rutenberg's last words, uttered from the heart, should penetrate to the hearts of all who read them: "The division of our people and communities into parties and sects has always been our disaster. Civil strife has brought us to the brink of an abyss. If it does not cease, ruin confronts us. Therefore it is my desire and will to the Yishuv and the Jewish youth growing up in its midst always to remember that it is not this or that Jewish sect or party which is persecuted and down-trodden by others but the Jewish people as a whole. Whether or not we want it, we are brothers in distress. Let us realize this and be brethren in life, in creative endeavor, in action and in upbuilding."

And from Poland, in the same batch of cables, came the delayed report of a "Palestine Day" observed by the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto on the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. How poignant is the observance by our kinsmen "brothers in distress", who united in prayer for the day when peace shall be restored and they might resume their Zionist work or fulfill Aliyah to Palestine!

London has set an example for us; Jerusalem has sent forth a warning call; Warsaw has provided a tragic and pointed lesson. Unity in planning and cooperation in action are essential in war-time. How thankful I am to find a readiness on the part of Zionists throughout the country to lay aside petty partisan considerations and to join wholeheartedly and devotedly in the service of our cause. History will gratefully remember those who in the time of great crisis rose to the occasion.

Zionists are mindful that DISCIPLINE is one of the three essentials of our movement listed by Justice Louis D. Brandeis. They realize that in these fateful days unity and discipline are absolutely indispensable to the attainment of our goal.

Abba Hillel Silver

In War and Peace

By DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

WHAT of 1942? What is likely to be the response of American Jewry to the appeal of the United Palestine Appeal, to all appeals for overseas aid and relief? There are already many prophets of gloom who are volubly prophesying in our camp: the response will be poor. Not only will taxes be much higher, making generous giving more difficult, but the minds and interests of our people will be absorbed in purely American problems and tasks. They will not be willing in war

time to send their resources abroad to assist their fellow Jews in other lands. They will patriotically concentrate on the American scene to the exclusion of all else. These prophets anticipate a sort of involution in beneficence, which, they believe, will not fail to impress Americans with the undivided loyalty of the American Jew.

Such an attitude on the part of our people, should it develop, would of course run contrary to the foreign policy of our government now universally endorsed by the American people. After long months of indecision and violent debate, the American people finally rid itself of the dangerous folly of isolation. Instead, a firm, resolute and broad policy of international cooperation for victory and for a new international order has been adopted—a united war program, and a united peace program. Our country has announced a global program of lease-lend aid to all nations fighting the Axis powers. It is prepared, and is now in the process of pouring out its vast resources to assist peoples, some of them thousands of miles removed from our shores, with food and funds, with arms and men, to equip and sustain them in the common struggle against the common foe. Our forces will soon be on all oceans, at many points in the Far East, on bases within this hemisphere and outside it. Billions of dollars of the American taxpayers' money will go overseas to help other peoples. This is the grand strategy which has been adopted and approved by the American people; for they have become convinced that only in such a way can the war be won.

Will the American Jew now become the heir of the repudiated folly of isolationism? Will he become parochial in his interests and concerns at a time when his country is becoming international in vision and outlook, and is thinking and planning in terms of United Nations? I doubt it. The malaise of isolationism, if it ever does make its appearance among us, will be restricted to a group at the top where traditionally the specific "Galut" maladies make their home—timidity, escapism, tilting



Dr. Silver accepts J. N. F. Golden Book certificate from Judge Morris Rothenberg in highlight ceremony of conference. Senator Barkley is in foreground

with wind-mills, dodging one's own shadow, protective dissociation from other Jews—that whole complex of racial afflictions and disorders which may best be defined in our day as the Jerome Frank Complex.

The great masses of our people have never been isolationists and have never consented to the proposition, enunciated only by shell-shocked Jews, that aid given to fellow Jews in other countries, or efforts to establish for their nationally homeless people a normal

national existence, diminished their loyalty to the land of their birth or adoption, or clashed with the full performance of their duties as citizens in peace-time and in war-time. And so they help their fellow Jews everywhere in peace-time and in war-time. And so they will continue to do.

To Win the Peace

America is resolved to win not only the war but the peace which is to follow. The war is only the tragic, costly prelude to the real work of building a just, free and enduring social order. Will the cause of world reconstruction be helped if what still remains of tortured European Jewry still within the reach of our help is allowed to sink deeper and ever deeper into the mire of misery and helplessness? Will the cause of permanent world peace be advanced if Palestine—the one promising solution for the homelessness of the Jewish people, where more than a half million Jews have already found rest and where millions more can—is permitted to languish and to run down during the long, hard years of war ahead? The President of the United States recently gave the answer, clairvoyantly and incisively: "The threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country." Palestine and America today are welded into one single front. They face a common threat. They are engaged in a common struggle. They await a common victory. Every dollar given to Palestine is thus a defense bond for democracy!

At this juncture in world history Jewish Palestine meets a two-fold need. It meets a war need. It is an important military ally of the free nations fighting Hitlerism. It is providing soldiers, munitions, food and military services in this war. Palestine may yet become a sector of major military significance. The plains of Jezreel were of old, the battle grounds of empires, and around the walls of Jerusalem battles may yet rage again.

Palestine occupies a strategic post in the far-flung

allied battle front. A half million Jewish lives are pledged to defend that post. Great Britain should swiftly mobilize this valuable potential. It should swiftly arm the fighting Jews of Palestine—before it is too late, lest it repeat in Palestine the tragic mistakes of Crete and Malay and of other battle areas where foresight might have averted disasters. If Great Britain cannot arm the Jews of Palestine, presumably for lack of equipment, America should. Palestine today is as much an American front as it is a British front, and an Allied defeat in Palestine, even as an Allied defeat in Singapore, would prove as costly and as dangerous to America as to Great Britain.

Privilege of Free Men

The Jews of Palestine should not only be armed immediately, but should be permitted to form their own military units and to fight under their own flag under Empire command. This is a privilege of all free men. The American Jew fights under the Stars and Stripes. That is his flag. The Palestine Jew should be free to fight under the Star of David. That is *his* flag. The Jews of Palestine belong to no other nationality but the Jewish, and their land is the Jewish Homeland, so proclaimed by Great Britain a quarter of a century ago and so confirmed by all the civilized nations of the earth. To be denied the right to defend their homeland, as Jews, is unjust and ungracious, and to fail to mention by name the Jews of Palestine who are valiantly fighting with the British forces in Libya and elsewhere, many having been wounded and killed, is unbecoming a great Empire, and is an act of spiritual violence against a friendly ally. "What kind of people do they think we are?" . . .

Zionists have occasionally been taunted with the charge that they wish to maintain themselves in Palestine with the help of British bayonets. That was always a pointless taunt which rang particularly hollow in the ears of the British officials of Palestine who knew how eager the Jews were to possess their own bayonets and to fight with their own weapons, and how often ways were found by them clandestinely to supplement British bayonets. In this war, the Jews of Palestine have offered a Jewish army to fight alongside Great Britain, over and above the twelve thousand Jews who have already volunteered and have already seen action in the Middle East, in Syria, Greece, Crete and Libya. Why is Great Britain now afraid of Jewish bayonets? Does it suspect that these bayonets may some day be employed to back up the righteous demand for a free Jewish Palestine by men who will finally be forced to the conclusion that freedom must be taken when it is not given? There is no fear. The Lion of Judah and the Lion of Trafalgar and Dunkirk may roar at each other. They will never fight each other. . . .

Jewish Palestine also meets a world peace need. There can be no lasting peace in the world until the fate of the homeless and the rightless minorities of Europe is properly determined. Jewish homelessness will be widespread after the war. There will be millions of people, both Jews and non-Jews, who will have to seek new homes in a world which will be inhospitable to immigration. The struggle for existence in an impoverished and ravaged post-war Europe will be harsh and bitter. Famine, poverty and misery will stalk over the face of that war-riven continent. There will be ruined economies, worthless currencies, social collapse and revolutions in every defeated country—just as after the last war. The youth of half the world which has been indoctrinated with the racial and nationalistic mythologies of dictatorship will be spiritually lost and unsuited to a democratic way of life which they had been taught to hate and despise—and they will be virulent Jew-haters. Jews will again be eyed sullenly as unwelcome economic competitors by millions of job-hungry and career-hungry men. Economic hostility will once again be rationalized into the well known and quite serviceable anti-Semitic theses.

The End Is Yet Far

It is idle to assume that an era of peace and good-will will set in right after the war and as a sure consequence of the peace. The long protracted agony of our epoch wherein capitalism is evolving into new forms in a transition even more violent than that of feudalism at the close of the Middle Ages, will not end with this war. Stable new economic forms, compatible with human freedom and security, have not yet emerged. The most that one can hope for is that this war will put an end to political aggression and imperialistic adventures which are anachronisms in the modern world, breeding war and



Dr. Silver addressing the banquet. Among those on the platform are Simon Shetzer, Rabbi Morris Adler, Mrs. Silver, Judge Rothenberg, Senator Barkley, Henry Montor and Mrs. David de Sola Pool

fatally interfering with the efforts of peoples to adjust themselves to the requirements of the new technological age. Vast disturbances are destined to continue long after the peace is signed; and in a politically and economically disturbed world, the Jewish people is always under attack.

No doubt the Jews of Europe, following an Allied victory, will be restored to their political rights and to equality of citizenship. But they possessed these rights after the last war—even minority rights; and anti-Semitism was never so rampant, so vicious and so programmatic as after the last war.

Can Europe permit this menacing situation to continue indefinitely after the war? Especially in view of the way in which anti-Semitism has been exploited in recent years by all sorts of political adventurers and by aggressor nations? In our day the strategy of total war discovered a supremely valuable use for anti-Semitism. By means of it, hostile governments are undermined, the unity of peoples, marked for conquest, is disrupted, confusion is sown and the will of the nation is paralyzed. The strategy of total peace must discover the true corrective to anti-Semitism, in order to save not the Jews of Europe, but Europe itself, and the Peace of the world. Palestine is that corrective.

The Jewish people must be permitted and helped to develop their homeland in Palestine in such a way as to be able to drain off, in a relatively short time, two, three, or four million Jews from the crowded and economically tensioned centers of Central and Eastern Europe. This will ease the pressures upon the Jews who will remain there, who will then cease to be foci of irritation, conflict and unrest.

Wohin?

There are no other opportunities for mass emigration of Jews anywhere else in the world. There will be none. We wish it were otherwise, but wishes are not horses. Feeble trickles of immigration will be permitted in this or that country, but waves will be fiercely resisted; and it is with waves, and not with trickles that we must concern ourselves.

Let us not forget the experiences of our refugees in the last ten years. These experiences will be no different after the war. They may be even more difficult; for nations will then be in the grip of vast economic dislocations and they will be thinking in terms of helping their own people over the extremely formidable transition period when their national economies will be passing from a war-time to a peace-time footing. They will refuse to complicate their lives with large influxes of impoverished immigrants.

A free and open Palestine is the indispensable condition not only for a peaceful solution of this most obdurate problem of Europe, but also for the pacification of Europe. Theodore Herzl understood it. "The Jewish State," he declared, "is essential to the world; it will therefore be created." Behind the idea of a Jewish State, he knew, was the incontestable force of logic and necessity. Balfour understood it. The British Colonial Office has since forgotten it. . . .

We should not underestimate or overlook the seriousness of the situation which will face the Jewish people, even after an Allied victory. The defeat of Hitler will not of itself normalize Jewish life on the European continent. An Allied peace which will not frankly and unequivocally face the problem of the national homelessness of the Jewish people will leave the age-old and tragic status, or lack of status, of European Jewry unchanged—and ground will be broken for the harvesting of another whirlwind.

The Jewish people is in danger of coming out of this war not only more torn and broken than any other people, but also betrayed and unrequited. Allied statesmen are strangely silent about Jewish prospects and Palestine prospects after the war. They are not so silent about the vindication, restitution and freedom of other peoples and countries. Surely we are not unnoticed. Hitler has not allowed the Jewish people to go unnoticed. He has singled them out for special treatment now and in his projected New Order. He has designated them as the very principals in this world war. How can Allied statesmen maintain such reticence about a people which is so dramatically tangled in the very web of the world's present strife and circumstance? Are they hoping to arrive at some solution of our problem in some furtive and surreptitious manner? Or is our fate to be an after-thought? We are left suspended between our unrelenting foes and our unconfiding friends. But this is the time for the large authentic utterances, for frank prose, and for accents clear.

The Jews of Europe have suffered more than any other people. Having suffered most, shall they obtain least? Jews are dying on every battlefield in this war. Is dying all that we shall be called upon to do? Why should not the Jewish people live because of these dead? Why should not their blood, so freely poured out for freedom, seal the holy covenant of their national rebirth?

A Pressing Urgency

The establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people is not a bit of romanticism, a playful political conceit, calculated to satisfy a national vanity. It is the cry of desperation of a people driven to the wall, fighting for its very life. Zionism is not self-pity for ancient, legendary wrongs. It is the pressing urgency of instant and current suffering and of besetting dangers and disabilities. From the infested and typhus-ridden ghettos of Warsaw and Cracow which the enlightened twentieth century has re-established, from the death-blocks of the Nazi-occupied lands where myriads of our people are awaiting execution by the slow or the quick method, from a hundred concentration camps which befoul the map of Europe, from the pitiful ranks of our wandering hosts over the entire face of the earth, from the storm-tossed by land and sea, from the vast new diaspora which marks the final bankruptcy of enlightenment and assimilation comes the cry: Enough! There must be an end to all this. A sure and certain end!

How long is our immemorial crucifixion to last? Time



Stephen S. Wise, George Z. Medalie, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Philmore J. Haber



Dr. Edward Carp, Uniontown; Harry L. Jacobson, Pittsburgh; Charles J. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh; Morris Neuman, Pittsburgh; Rabbi George B. Lieberman, Wheeling; Saul Spiro, Pittsburgh; I. G. Simon, Pittsburgh

and again we have been stretched upon the rack for other peoples' sins. Time and again we have been made the whipping-boy for blundering governments, the scape-goat for defeat in war, for misery in depressions, for conflict among classes. How long is it to last? Are we forever to live on the world's crumbs of sympathy, forever to stand in need of defenders, forever doomed to thoughts of refugees and relief?

Is this what the world is fighting for today? Does the vision of Churchill and Roosevelt not go beyond this? The world, under their inspiration, is again forward-reaching to a new and brighter future. Of all peoples, are we alone to be left behind?

The world must answer this question. As far as we are concerned, we can only follow the sound counsel of the great champion of another people which was oppressed for centuries and which had valiantly struggled for its national redemption. When asked how his friends were to proceed to free Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator, replied: "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!", a resounding echo of that famous reply of Danton to the question what was needed to save France: "Boldness! More boldness! And always boldness!"

"Do not listen to those over-cautious persons," wrote O'Connell to Isaac Lyon Goldsmid in 1829, during the struggle for Jewish emancipation in England, "who may recommend postponement. Believe an agitator of some experience that nothing was ever obtained by delay—at least in politics. You must to a certain extent force your claims on the Parliament. You cannot be worse, recollect, even by a failure, and you ought to be better by the experiment. . . . I need more repeat, do not confide in any liberality, but that which you will yourself rouse into action and compel into operation."

Courageous, forthright agitation to arouse the conscience of the world—that is our present and most urgent task, second only to the all-surmounting task of helping to win the war. The world must not be permitted to side-step this ghastly national tragedy, for which an un-Christian Christendom is responsible.

Governments have for years looked on from the ramparts of a formal detachment and a comfortable neutrality at the systematic degradation and destruction of European Jewry. They looked on unmoved, until the aggression which was really aimed at them through us, finally overtook them and plunged them into a war for which the persecution of the Jews was but the prelude

and should have been understood by them as a warning. These governments were forced to accept Munich because they had previously accepted Nuremberg! It is from Nuremberg that the tortured decade of Europe dates. The democratic peoples must be aroused in order that their governments shall not repeat this disastrous blunder again after the war.

"Ye who remember God," ye who remember what can never be forgotten of your people's horrible tribulation, "take ye no rest," and give the world no rest until the monstrous wrongs of Israel are righted.

It Is Our War

We must carry on this bold agitation even while we give of ourselves without stint and measure to the successful prosecution of the war in which our beloved country is now engaged. America's war is our war in a three-fold sense: Ours, because it is *our* country which is at war. American Jews have always known how loyally to serve their country in war-time, proud of the privilege, profoundly grateful for the manifold blessings of liberty and equality which they have been privileged to enjoy in this blessed land along with all other men. It is our war, too, because the fundamental human ideals which are at stake in it are of the very essence of the Jewish spiritual tradition. The dictators understand it. "Democracy," declared Hitler, "is fundamentally Jewish, not Germanic."

It is also our war because our very survival is involved. To think of an Axis victory is for us to dwell with madness, and to lodge with dark despair. In a slave society we Jews would be the slaves of slaves, fenced in and compassed with bitterness and hate. Certainly in a Hitler world there will be no Jewish Palestine.

No sacrifice, therefore, will be too great for us to make for victory. We are prepared to pay a three-fold price for victory and freedom. But freedom it must be! Not only for Jews as individuals, wherever they live, who will share the same freedom with all other men, but freedom also for the Jewish people in its national homeland where at long last it will be a free nation within a world-federation of free nations.

The world may fail us again. We must not fail ourselves. We are at a cross-road of our destiny. In these days which are as big as years, let us leave nothing undone that can be done to assure for our people a better and freer life in a better and freer world.

Palestine in the Grand Strategy

By ADMIRAL YATES STIRLING, JR.

THE experience of the American Navy at Pearl Harbor and their recent defeats in the Philippines have emphasized the essential defensive nature of the battle we must wage on both oceans in the coming months. With a fleet inadequate in both the Atlantic and the Pacific for broad offensive operations, we face the problem of holding off our enemies until we can forge enough weapons to crush the Axis powers.

Obviously the striking capacity of America is sharply limited for the near future. Even in cooperation with the British fleet we shall be unable at least during the year 1942 to carry the battle directly to Hitler, Emperor Hirohito and Mussolini. What, then, is the paramount lesson we must gain?

It is clear that in view of the shortage of war vessels we are unable to fight a decisive struggle on the seas as yet. Similarly, we cannot undertake large scale bombing operations over Tokyo or Berlin until our air power has expanded far beyond its present limits. We must depend upon those armies and those allies who are now on the scene. We must recognize the value of those allies and potential allies who can help America win the war.

The Key to Suez

Any world-wide concept of naval strategy would require a vigorous defense of the Mediterranean area from Gibraltar to Suez. The capture of the Suez Canal would not only destroy a vital link between the scattered lands under the British flag. It would also cripple the allied war effort in a critical theatre of conflict. Whoever holds the key to the Suez holds the pathway to the great oil fields of Iraq and the Middle East. Whoever controls Suez controls the gateway to the vast riches of India.

In this great fabric of many fighting fronts, the importance of Palestine must be recognized. What has Palestine to offer to the allied cause? Speaking as a naval man, I can refer immediately to two great contributions which it can make: the first is the Harbor at Haifa where a large part of the Mediterranean fleet can find a hospitable base; the second is the magnificent new oil refinery also at Haifa, where millions of tons of crude oil are converted into fuel and by-products for the war.

The oil pipe line which ends at Haifa provides the only oil terminus in the British Empire. The value which Haifa Harbor has to the Allied cause is doubled by its link to other parts of the Middle East, through the Haifa-Cairo road and the Haifa-Bagdad road. It is typical of the progress which Palestine has made under Jewish initiative that the port of Haifa has developed far more rapidly than anyone could have anticipated. Its full



ADMIRAL STIRLING

capacity has not yet been utilized, although undoubtedly work toward that end is under way. Its deep-water harbor lends itself to shipyards and boat-building, with the completion of dry-dock facilities. Haifa's usefulness for repair purposes has already been demonstrated by repairs made to destroyers.

A factor of great importance in relation to Palestine is that it is the only country in the eastern Mediterranean where there are technical scientists and skilled labor in sufficient quantity to make a real contribution to the naval as well as to the requirements of the land forces. It is interesting to note that in the last war the British had to import 135,000 unskilled laborers from Egypt into Palestine. The necessity for that does not exist now, for the Jews, a great

many of them driven from Europe by Hitler, have the skills required for technical services. During the past decade or more, Haifa has become one of the great centers where Jewish schools have produced engineers, craftsmen and seafarers. Thus there has been restored to the Jewish people the art of seafaring which they had not generally followed for almost two thousand years.

Palestine Not Remote

There are also other contributions which must be weighed. We have long ceased to think of the war as consisting of individual unrelated factors. The fleet must have air support, and both aviation and seapower must eventually have infantry and artillery on the land if the final victory is to be assured. Fortunately, Palestine is in a splendid geographical position to help carry forward the war. There are splendid military airport facilities in the country, such as the airdrome at Lydda. The fanwise spread of allied airplanes can begin in Palestine and reach out to those lands in southeastern Europe which now lie under Hitler's domination. It is not inconceivable that one of the major offensives into Hitler's Europe can be undertaken by troops which have had their starting point in Palestine.

To think of Palestine today as a remote country is to lapse into the kind of thinking which has brought one new disaster after another to the allied cause. Palestine today has a great reservoir of Jewish manpower which could be organized into an army whether under British control or given some autonomous powers under its own leaders, whichever seems best to Britain, which must of necessity assume responsibility for all fighting forces in the Near East. The Jews in Palestine should make the most effective fighters against Hitler. Most of them have fled from Europe where they felt the lash of Hitlerism long before other peoples.

Hitler marked out the Jews as his first victims. Those Jews who have reached Palestine have wished for the opportunity, as men of honor, to take up arms against that system which denies them the rights of free and equal men. I have noted that General Sir Archibald Wavell, now Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, paid high tribute during his Libyan campaign to the Palestine Jews who fought under him. General Wavell came into close contact with these Jews while he was General Officer Commanding British troops in Palestine. He recognized their fierce devotion to the cause of human freedom, for they had suffered, as few others have, the deprivation of that freedom.

Palestine Jews who have already distinguished themselves by their exploits in Libya, in Syria and in Ethiopia could exercise an influence on the course of this war far greater than the actual number of men available. It is estimated that if the Jews of Palestine were permitted to form an army under the British flag, they could mobilize 70,000 young men. These 70,000 young men are on guard. They are near the front. If they were used, the allies could save a huge tonnage in shipping which would be required for the transport of soldiers from other sectors, in which case it would be unnecessary for the British to bring thousands of troops from other sectors where they may be more urgently needed to make up armies for the Libyan and North African campaigns. For they could recruit Jews by the tens of thousands in Palestine and after a short overland journey of only a few hundred miles, put them into the front rank for the fight against the Italians and the Germans.

To American Advantage

It is to our advantage as Americans to see a Jewish army utilized. We have a worldwide war to win. Even at best our reserves of manpower are not such that we can squander them. We must take advantage of all possible sources of other armies if we are to hold the fronts we now protect and reach out to new battlefields. In military terminology we have extended lines of communication. Hitler has the advantage of so-called interior lines. Therefore we need proportionately more soldiers if we are to make his downfall a certainty.

The Jews of Palestine are loyal, faithful allies of Britain and of America. They are an ally whom Britain can

trust in the Near East. The British and the Free French have had to fight to win back Syria. They have had to fight to win Iraq. They need never fight to hold Palestine. As long as there are Jews in Palestine, we can be sure that Palestine will remain faithful to the allied cause. As long as there are Jewish soldiers in Palestine, trained and equipped, we need not fear but that Palestine and the entire Near East will be defended with courage and with honor.

You men and women who have been supporting the United Palestine Appeal have the best traditions of America at your side. You are not only helping to speed the total war effort which we must wage on every front. You are giving inspiration to the post-war world by showing a constructive achievement which may well be the model for generations to come.

If we recognize these many wars in the Far East, in Europe, in the Near East and on the high seas as one war, then we can truly say that what you are doing is of tremendous help in creating a great link in the steel chain that will eventually destroy the war machine of Hitlerism.

Appeal to All Free Nations

By HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
Secretary of the Treasury

This Conference, which in normal times would be another laudable appeal to American Zionists for the Zionist cause, in our turbulent days rises immeasurably in importance. The appeal today is no longer addressed to Zionists alone, but to all Zionists, non-Zionists and non-Jews who believe in justice and freedom. It no longer appeals to Americans alone, but to the people of all free nations. And the cause is identified with the all-embracing cause of Democracy.

The appeal of this Conference is to fortify the ideals of social good, the ideals of true democracy, the ideals of a just peace which will secure to the smallest nations equal justice with the great—ideals which are the cornerstone and foundation of the Jewish spirit, unconquered and unconquerable.

To all at this Conference dedicated to victory in our just cause, I send my heartiest greetings.



Dr. E. J. Gordon, Columbus; William Schiff, Columbus; Charles E. Schwartz, Akron; David M. Siff, Akron; Albert Schiff, Columbus; Simon S. Fishel, Lima; Seated, Harry Frankel, Cincinnati



David Wertheim, Rabbi James G. Heller and Louis Lipsky

The Near East Needs the Jews

By PROFESSOR WILLIAM F. ALBRIGHT

I COME before you as friend of the Arabs as well as the Jews. During my first months in the Near East, in 1919 and 1920, I oscillated rather violently between the causes of the two peoples, but after those first waverings I became an increasingly warm supporter of cultural Zionism, especially of the great institution on Mount Scopus. Until shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War I remained strictly neutral on the subject of political Zionism. Recent events have made it impossible to continue this neutral attitude. The appalling situation of the Jewish people in Europe, and the steady widening of the zone in which they are declared to be an alien race with slave status has changed my attitude. Like my friend Chancellor Magnes of the Hebrew University, who gave up life-long pacifism when he was confronted with the monstrous reality of Hitlerism, I have been forced to adopt political Zionism as the only alternative to heartless cynicism.

What are the proposed alternatives to Palestine as a home for the homeless Jews of Europe? Tracts in equatorial Abyssinia, in Uganda, in Tanganyika, in Madagascar, in Guiana—or in Eastern Siberia or Northern Alaska, or in Labrador—all regions as inclement as possible, and usually offered without the consent of the natives or of the present suzerains. It might indeed be interesting and exciting to see what Jewish enterprise, Jewish industry, and Jewish research could make of them; but none of these is a practicable solution. Palestine is, in fact, the only possibility, the only land where the Jewish people has a historical right to be, and where it has an internationally recognized legal right to dwell. More important than the clear historical right is the tremendous emotional force of the movement to revive Zion. Palestine is the home of the patriarchs, poets, and prophets of Israel; Palestine is the workshop in which Jews forged three mighty instruments of Western culture: the Hebrew Bible, the New Testament, and the Second Law.

Near East Minorities

It is not true that a Jewish Palestine will be an irritating alien body in an otherwise homogeneous Moslem Arab world. The Near East has always been a swirling vortex of heterogeneous peoples and faiths, and the Jews have always formed an important minority in Moslem Arab lands. Religions are just as important as languages and peoples in the Near East, a fact that is often denied but which remains just as hard a fact as it has always been.

Iraq is torn between two irreconcilable Arab sects, the Shieah and the Sunni, who hate each other as much as



PROFESSOR ALBRIGHT

Catholics and Protestants do in Ireland. Besides there are the Christian and Jewish and other minorities.

Syria is part Sunni, part Shieah, and part Christian, to say nothing of having other minority religious and national groups, such as the Jews, the Armenians, the Nosairis, and the Druse.

The Arabian Peninsula is split between Sunni and Wahhabi, with the latter at present in the saddle, very much against the wishes of the Sunni population.

Egypt has a very strong Christian minority, composed of Copts and of immigrants from several Mediterranean lands. In spite of denials that Sunni supremacy would endanger the rights of Christian and Moslem sectarian minorities by such Lebanese propagandists as

Amin Rihani and George Antonius, the fact exists.

The danger to the Christians from potential Moslem domination was brought home to me again and again during my fifteen years in the Near East. If Jewish Palestine must become a helpless pawn in the game of political diplomacy, so must also the Christian republic of Lebanon. What applies to the one applies remorselessly to the other.

If the Near East is ever to achieve stability and happiness, the warring groups must learn to live together in some kind of peaceful symbiosis, where each group plays the role for which it is best adapted. Otherwise there will be constant chaos. Unless the Arabs learn to tolerate the Jews and to cooperate with them, the Moslems will not tolerate the Christians, nor will the Sunnis tolerate the smaller Moslem sects. Unless the Moslems learn that a *jihad* against Jews or Christians is not in accord with the spirit of the Koran, Islam will never again play the distinguished part among the religions of the world to which its origin, half Christian and half Jewish, entitles it. Therefore it is a delusion of the most dangerous sort to eliminate Jewish Palestine for the alleged purpose of restoring peace and unity to the Arab world.

Jewish Influences

The Near East needs Jewish Palestine with rapidly increasing urgency. The Far East and the Middle East are being modernized and mechanized with such incredible speed before our very eyes that the Near East cannot remain far behind without forfeiting most of the real advances it has made during the past century. European and American influence on the Near East has come mainly through merchants, teachers, and missionaries, with increasingly effective aid from the mandatory governments during the past two decades. Returning emigrants and traders, as well as students, have played a



Civilization! This modern tractor on a Jewish colony is a never-failing object of interest for nearby Arabs

very important part in Syria and Palestine, and a less significant part in other lands of the Near East. But none of these sources of influence can be as important as a center of European civilization—an immensely energetic and progressive focus of influence—in the heart of the Near East.

Jewish Palestine has already made contributions of vast importance and is destined to distance all competitors in this respect. It now offers an example of progressive agriculture, industry, technology, medicine and academic activity which cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world—and all on the soil of Palestine! Nowhere in the Near East can be found such examples of successful reclamation of swamps as in Palestine, nor such splendid illustrations of effective introduction of new breeds of cattle and poultry, of grapes, of citrus fruits, of potatoes, and so forth, as in Palestine. The Arabs have already learned more than I believed possible twenty years ago, and the new knowledge is spreading rapidly to surrounding countries. It is difficult to exaggerate the force of the example set by Jewish technology in the Rutenberg hydro-electric project or the exploitation of the waters of the Dead Sea for their fabulous mineral wealth. It is not easy to visualize Palestine as one of the greatest centers of medical research and practice in the world. Yet it is a fact—and a lambent fact situated in the heart of the Arab world. From Iran to Abyssinia and from Yemen to Turkey patients come to Palestine for treatment in Jewish hospitals and by Jewish physicians. Nor is it easy to imagine Jerusalem as one of the greatest centers of academic research in the world—yet it really is just that. Even in the early thirties it was possible to concentrate a greater number of investigators in almost any field of research in Jerusalem than it is, for example, in Cleveland or Baltimore, with five times the population. Not thanks to the great influx of scholars from Europe, Jerusalem has become more of a research center in some respects than even Philadelphia.

Future Needs

One can scarcely exaggerate what Jewish research and enterprise may mean to the Near East in the near future.

Already the problem of what to do with the normal surpluses of fruit in Palestine and Syria has been partly solved by Jewish experimenters. Already the war against malaria, sand-fly fever, and various tropical diseases has gained new momentum as a direct result of Jewish medical research in Palestine. Dr. Bodenheimer has gone far toward the goal of developing scientific methods of eliminating the age-old locust threat.

In conclusion, we repeat again that the Arabs need the Jews and that there is no solution for the problems of the Near East which does not include a Jewish Palestine. Arabs and Jews both have a glorious heritage of religion and literature, which they cherish with an enthusiasm perhaps unequalled by any other people of today. And not the least important Jewish task of the near future is to show the Arab world that they, too, respect the glories of the Arab past and love the magnificent heritage of Arab literature and art. Then only can we have true friendship between the two peoples—when each respects the spiritual traditions of the other. Then we may again say, "From Zion goes forth Torah."

The Right of a Free Nation

By DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

Most cordial greetings and good wishes for the extraordinary Conference of the United Palestine appeal assembled in Cleveland. I had wished to be with you at this historic gathering but circumstances which I could not control have unfortunately delayed my departure.

This Conference has special significance as the first Zionist gathering after America's entry into the war. I know it will reaffirm with all the force at its command both our unshakable confidence in the victory of free peoples and our resolution to persevere in the reconstruction of our national home in Palestine.

Even though as Jews we are still denied the right to take our place as a nation among other nations now defending their lives and liberties against Nazi aggression, Jews as individuals are playing in all countries their full part in the war effort.

That work they must and will continue to the utmost of their ability. But in addition we seek the right of every nation to defend itself as a nation against the bitterest and implacable foe. As Jews we were the first and the most helpless victims of Hitler's sadistic cruelty. As Jews we claim our place in the ranks of those dedicated to the destruction of Nazism.

That is our immediate aim. But pursuing it we must never lose sight of Palestine or the role that Palestine alone can play in the solution of our problem when peace comes. For that day and task we must unremittingly prepare that we may not be found wanting in the hour of destiny.

The Road to Victory

By DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

THE chief objective of this Conference is to expand, accelerate and enlarge the war effort of the Jewish homeland in Palestine as a vital link in the far-flung front for democracy and human freedom.

All of us are deeply conscious of the fact that the future of all civilization is being determined in this crucial war. It is not mere accident that the world conflict is now being fought savagely in the jungles of the Far East. When we pause to consider the full significance of the struggle, we must recognize that the enemies of freedom are actually seeking to plunge all of humanity back into the jungle—to replace law and order with the brutal code of the wilderness. It is our determination to fight our way out of this jungle for all time.

We are fighting to break the bonds of enslavement that have been clamped upon millions of freedom-loving men throughout the world. We have been driven by the forces of evil to lay down the tools of peace and to forge mighty instruments of war. We have sought to bring light and freedom into the world by harnessing our skills and our energies to create a better civilization. The totalitarian powers have laid down the challenge to our free institutions and now we have put our hands to the task of creating an arsenal of might to assure the right of all men. We have diverted our resources from the road of peace to the road of war unwillingly. But the great American nation will demonstrate for all time that our will to life and our will to freedom are far greater than our enemy's will to conquest and will to destruction. Today we are the arsenal of democracy. Tomorrow we will be again the powerhouse of the world's free, democratic and peaceful progress.

Our Cause

As we travel the road to victory the sacrifices which it will demand will be all the more easy to make if we keep before us the image of not only what we are fighting *against* but what we are fighting *for*. We are fighting not merely to root out the diseased elements of evil and brutality. We are fighting also to create a free world upon the ruins of the old.

Through the reconstruction of the Jewish homeland in Palestine the Jewish people are striving to make their contribution toward a new world of justice and freedom. During the past two turbulent decades they have sought to build in Palestine a homeland founded on the highest principles of democracy. While Hitler was straining to persuade the world that if the Jews were destroyed he would live in amity with all the other peoples—while his Storm Troopers were brutally attacking innocent men and women—while his Nuremberg Laws were uprooting hundreds of thousands and his propaganda was shrilly pronouncing their doom and destruction—the Jews firmly maintained their faith and their courage. They bent their energies with increasing devotion to the tasks of setting up in Palestine a structure of life that has given the lie to all the Nazi libels and slanders.

Today, the men and women who were made outcasts by Hitlerism are giving new evidence of their heroism in the war effort of Palestine. It was no more than poetic justice that the Nazis and the Italians were beaten back at Tobruk by Palestinian Jewish soldiers many of whom were from Nazi Germany. Palestine is making its contribution to the free world. It is making it on the battlefield, in the factory, on the farm—in every sphere of economic, agricultural and military endeavor. And the Jewish women, too, are sharing in this struggle. The Jewish women of Palestine have been singled out as the only women of the Near East to be organized into Auxiliary Territorial Service, cooperating with their menfolk in the grim tasks of war.

In this war effort, in which no corner of the earth is too remote to be touched by the great conflagration, Palestine occupies a decisive role in the defense of the Middle East. Palestine is a bastion of strength. It is an arsenal of war. It is a granary for the armies. Jewish workers repair British warships at the Haifa Harbor. Jewish workers recommission Italian tanks seized in the desert and rush them into service for the Allied cause. The industrial skills and the scientific knowledge of the refugees who came to Palestine have been converted into an invaluable asset for the Allied forces in the Mediterranean. The agricultural settlements established through the help of the United Palestine Appeal are yielding an ever-increasing crop of foodstuffs. The industries nurtured and developed over a period of twenty years by the United Palestine Appeal, are now geared to maximum production for the war machine.

Remarkable Achievements

Yes, with the help of American Jews, Palestine is making its contribution to the winning of the war. But in the immortal words of our President, it is also making its contribution to the winning of the peace. For Palestine embodies the eternal values and aspirations of the Jewish people. The ancient Jewish homeland has been the modern world's foremost outpost of safety and refuge for the victims of totalitarianism. Its remarkable achievements in colonization and settlement are a tribute to the fortitude and idealism of the Jewish pioneers. In less than nine years, more than 300,000 Jewish refugees from Central and Eastern Europe came to Palestine to build a permanent home there. These newcomers are not building merely for their own security and their own future happiness. The economic and social structure which they have erected now stands prepared to provide the opportunities for the rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of other Jews made homeless by persecution and war.

The National Conference for Palestine meets in a year which will mark the 25th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration and the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Joint Resolution by Congress, endorsing the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. From

its early beginnings down to the present day the reconstruction of Palestine has had the sympathy and admiration of the American people. American representatives who have visited Palestine have been deeply impressed with the fact that the Jewish colonization effort today in many respects resembles the pioneering epoch in our own country.

Today, when the United States stands at the head of the union of free peoples, known as the United Nations, the American people and the American Government regard Palestine as highly important in a dual capacity: First, the military and material aid Palestine can give to the successful prosecution of the war; second, the opportunities which it has developed for large-scale post-war colonization.

Historic Pledge

The United Nations are dedicated to the proposition that all men, wherever they are, whatever their origin,

shall be assured "life, liberty, independence and freedom of religion." By this historic pledge the free governments of the free peoples of the world have committed themselves to a well-planned, far-flung human reconstruction program. There will be much to do to clear away the wreckage of a decade of destruction and ruthless oppression. There will be much to do to root out hatred, to restore good-will among men and faith in the concept of human dignity. The Jewish people who have suffered so bitterly at the hands of Hitler earnestly hope that the United Nations will explore the possibilities for rehabilitating them and putting an end to their tragic wanderings. American Jewry hopes that through Inter-governmental action definite steps will be taken to inaugurate mass migration and settlement in Palestine for hundreds of thousands of homeless Jews. For Palestine can be not only haven but home for those who bear the scars of the madness which must and will be banished from this earth when victory comes.

Prologue to a Glorious Future

By JUDGE LOUIS E. LEVINTHAL

AS President of the Zionist Organization of America, I welcome this opportunity of extending my official and personal greetings to this National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, which has brought us together from virtually every part of the country and which is taking place in the early days of the year 1942—the year that may mark a decisive turning point in the affairs of the whole world and may yet be recorded as the most significant of all the years in Jewish history.

Those of us who are fond of turning back the pages of history may recall that sixty years ago—in 1882—the intrepid pioneers of the Bilu and Eovevei Zion—the "Pilgrim Fathers of Palestine", to quote Justice Brandeis—laid the foundations of the Jewish Homeland of today.

The First United Drive

If I may make one more reference to the past, I shall add that the present Conference for Palestine brings back to mind another historical gathering, held more than sixty years ago, in the city of Baltimore. I refer to the first Extraordinary Conference on Palestine, convened November 29th, 1925, at the initiative of the Zionist Organization of America to launch the first United Palestine Campaign in this country. That decision to launch an appeal to include the Keren Hayesod, the Keren Kayemeth, Hadassah and the Hebrew University, was reached at a meeting of the National Z.O.A. Executive Committee, held on October 18th of that year. The National Administrative Committee was authorized to form a National Committee on Appeal for the United



JUDGE LEVINTHAL

Palestine Funds with Dr. Stephen S. Wise as Chairman. A quota of \$5,000,000 was proclaimed.

The foresight, the wisdom, manifested by the leadership of the Z.O.A. in bringing about a union of all Palestine funds has been proved by the record of the United Palestine Appeal since its inception. Palestine has benefitted to a considerably larger extent than would have been the case were campaigns conducted separately by each of the funds. The record speaks for itself. The delegates assembled here will have an opportunity to acquaint themselves at first hand with the remarkable accomplishments of the U.P.A. through the reports which will be submitted by our brilliant, devoted leader, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, and by his associates.

The need for the coordination of all our forces, particularly in the field of fund-raising, has been dramatically accentuated by the years that have elapsed since 1925. The population of the Yishuv has been quadrupled. The number of Jewish settlements has likewise increased, and Palestine now is, for the first time in 2,000 years, on the road to self-sustenance.

Value to America

In the present war, Palestine serves as a citadel of anti-Axis strength and a strategic fortress in the defense of the entire Near East. There is perhaps no better indication of the importance our Government places upon Palestine as a vital link in the chain of democratic defenses throughout the world than the statement in President Roosevelt's message to the last Zionist Convention:

"The threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country." It is significant that the flow of lend-lease supplies to the Middle East has been steadily increasing in recent months, and the appointment of Ambassador William C. Bullitt as the President's Special Envoy to the Mediterranean countries, including Palestine, is not without special meaning. Can there be any doubt that whatever American Jewry does in this crucial year in support of Palestine represents an added contribution on our part to the successful prosecution of the war waged by our beloved America?

With our entry into the war, the United States became the hub of the world-wide democratic front. When Prime Minister Churchill came to this country, London recognized that Washington is increasingly becoming the capital of the free world. It was in Washington that the historic declaration establishing the united front of the United Nations was signed by the representatives of twenty-six countries. We Americans have dedicated ourselves to winning the peace as well as the war. Upon us,

The U. S. Must Help Strengthen Palestine

*By FRANK KNOX
Secretary of the Navy*

The National Conference for Palestine can be held at no more propitious hour. The land of Palestine looms large on the immediate horizon as a strategic key to the control of the Middle East. Hitler must capture it if he is to reach Iran and the Mosul oil fields he needs. We in the United States must help strengthen Palestine against that aggression.

In this critical hour every last measure of help must be given Palestine for yet another reason. Once again a would-be world conqueror finds this little country in his path. Japan hopes at the same time to capture Singapore and move westward toward India thus closing in on that storehouse of allied resources in a gigantic pincer movement. But Hitler dares not march through Turkey while Syria and Palestine thwart his lines of communication.

Palestine is a tiny country on the map of the world but it is shaped like a thorn. It is a thorn indeed in the flank of Hitler. We must strengthen that thorn until it becomes a sword that will halt the tyrant's eastward march.

In Palestine Hitler faces the wrath of the people he has starved and tortured and degraded—Jews, over half a million strong, many of whom know the ache of a storm trooper's kick, the agonies of the *schutzstaffel's* lash.

On this side of the Atlantic at this National Congress for Palestine are Jewish leaders representing millions of patriotic citizens who are glad to make any sacrifice to save democracy. It is my earnest hope that some of the fortitude of America can be passed on through your organization to the valiant defenders of our common cause in Palestine. The Jewish haven in peacetime has become a bulwark for democracy in wartime. Lend it your strength!

American Jews, rests the added responsibility—shall I say ours is the privilege?—to win the peace as well as the war for Palestine.

Twenty-five years ago this year when the Balfour Declaration was issued by Great Britain with the collaboration of President Woodrow Wilson, the Jewish people made their claims on the basis of what they aspired to do in Palestine. In 1942 we can make these claims on the basis of what we have accomplished in Palestine. We need no longer rely merely on blueprints designed of hopes and dreams—we can go forward armed with the records of solid achievement, as evidence of our right and of our capacity to rebuild Eretz Yisrael. And we may indeed hope that the recent past may be the prologue to a glorious future in Palestine.

However, recent world events have demonstrated that in order to conserve the achievements of the years, there dare not be complacency and self-satisfaction. There must be preparedness and vigilance, and unity in plans and action. A step in the direction of further consolidating all forces concerned with the Jewish National Home was taken at our last Zionist Convention through measures calculated to bring about harmonious and efficient collaboration among all institutions and agencies of our cause. I am happy to report that the purposes of the Cincinnati resolution are gradually but definitely being achieved.

The Jewish Answer

The call sounded by the first Conference 17 years ago admonished every Zionist—indeed, every Jew—to enlist in the service of our cause. The aim of our immortal leader, Theodor Herzl, for the "Kibbush Hakehilot", the winning over of the communities in behalf of Palestine, is being slowly but surely attained. In his first address as Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, Dr. Stephen S. Wise sounded the keynote—true now even as it was true then—when he declared that Palestine is not a Jewish question; it is the Jewish answer.

The time has now arrived for a reaffirmation of our Zionist stand, as expounded by the first Conference held in 1925. True, the entrance of America into the war has placed additional burdens on our shoulders. American Zionists have offered up all their resources and manpower for the successful prosecution of the war waged by our beloved country. However, the concentration of our efforts for national defense must—will—go hand in hand with our effort to preserve the future of Palestine and of the Jewish people. There can be no just peace for our centuries-old persecuted people without a reconstituted Palestine as the Jewish Commonwealth.

In time of war we must prepare for peace. We must equip ourselves for the hour when we may be called upon to present our just claims. Adequate funds is one of the essential prerequisites for this all-important objective. But I know you all agree that funds alone, without morale, without spiritual incentive, without unity of purpose, will not bring about the attainment of our goal.

For that reason it is the Zionist membership which has the high duty and privilege of serving as the vanguard of the army of workers in behalf of the United

Palestine Appeal. As organized Zionists, animated by a high sense of responsibility and discipline, our membership should be in the forefront of the militant champions and zealous workers in the raising of funds for the rebuilding of Palestine.

Speaking as President of the Zionist Organization of America, the parent body of all Zionist groups in this country, I solemnly renew our pledge to apply all our resources and energies to the task of awakening American Jewry to the responsibility of providing maximum funds for the rehabilitation of Palestine. It is my privilege to give you this message. We propose to address ourselves to every Jew in each city, town, village and hamlet of this great country, to lure him out of his lair of complacency, to awaken him from his inertia, so that he may bestir himself to the cause of his people, to respond to the call of Jewish Palestine, the Ally of America.

The late Justice Louis D. Brandeis, during the first World War, succinctly summarized the need of the Zionist movement—a need as imperative now even as then—

to be: "men, money and discipline". One is dependent on the other. Funds must have behind them a large, disciplined Zionist Organization, the vehicle for a strong idea. Let us remember the words of our immortal Herzl: "No human being is wealthy or powerful enough to transport a nation from one habitation to another. An idea alone can encompass that."

In our day the idea of which Herzl spoke finds its fullest expression in organized Zionism. That idea must pervade all our activities, all our endeavors on behalf of Zion. Then the United Palestine Appeal shall be transformed into United Jewry's answer; then the Zionist program shall become the Jewish achievement; then Palestine shall be the Jewish Commonwealth! Miracles, you say? Yes. But ours is a people of miracles, with a history of miracles, and Palestine is the land of miracles, miracles today even as in the days of yore. For surely every Zionist has always known, and every Jew shall soon recognize, that for us, indeed, "the Age of Miracles is forever here."



Eugene Solow, Dallas; Charles Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh; Rabbi Irving Miller, Far Rockaway; Mortimer May, Nashville



David Wertheim, Mrs. Oscar G. Bender of Philadelphia, Simon Shetzer, Rabbi Morris Adler



Rabbi Israel Margolies, Englewood; Philip Lippman, Centralia; Cong. Samuel Weiss, Glassport, Pa.; Julius Rizzo, Washington, D. C.



David Ben Gurion, Rabbi Barnett Brickner, Rabbi Armond E. Cohen, Charles Riss



Morris Singer, Tulsa; Dr. Morris B. Lhevine, Tulsa; Samuel Sandheimer, Muskogee; Eugene Solow, Dallas; Jacob Lightman, Houston



Murray A. Noller, Youngstown; Louis Greenberg, Youngstown; Joseph Goodman, Troy; Oscar Altschuler, Youngstown; S. J. Yarmi

A Post-War World

By JUDGE MORRIS ROTHENBERG

IN one afternoon six weeks ago the bloody hand of Japanese treachery jolted the American people into a unity of high resolve such as had not been attained in years of argument. The foul blow which was struck at us from ambush finally opened the eyes of every last doubting American who had not yet realized that no country or people on earth was safe from the murderous Nazi-Fascist code of banditry.

Now that we too must fight for our national life as so many other nations have had to do, against ruthless gangsters who were permitted to concentrate in themselves a terrifying power, we shall offer to our country our unstinted labor, our treasure, and our lives, in its defense and in defense of its ideals. Every thinking American today must realize that involved in this struggle is the future of democratic America and of the very structure of civilized society. Arrayed as we are against the most evil and brutal forces that have made their appearance since the middle ages, upon the outcome of this battle will depend whether America and the rest of civilized humanity shall remain free in an enlightened world or whether they shall live as slaves in a totalitarian order. The Jewish people have an additional stake in the outcome of the conflict, for the avowed purpose of the Nazi-Fascist terror is to exterminate them.

Ultimate Victory

No one will underestimate the gravity of the present situation, but however dark the clouds may be at the moment, the crisis is not such as to make us feel discouraged. Indeed one may say with truth that despite any temporary setback which we may have had in the war, the outlook for ultimate victory for the democracies is brighter today than it was a year ago when the resistance of France was crushed. Then it appeared as if the struggle no longer could go on, that England would be invaded, that the British Empire was in danger of dismemberment. England has not been invaded. The British Empire is intact and in a far better position now than she was then to defend herself.

The Italian Navy has been crippled. The East African Italian Empire is no more. Russia, which a year ago was under treaty with Germany, is delivering smashing and possibly fatal blows to Nazi armies. Above all, the titanic strength of the United States, growing from day to day, is now in the war, and it will not be long before the Axis powers will feel its crushing might. There can be no doubt that whatever may be the agonies which we together with the other democracies must endure, in the end their arms will be victorious and the criminal axis conspiracy will be utterly destroyed.

But it is because we have in mind the profoundly wise and significant words of our great President, that not only the war, but the peace must be won, that honest and courageous thought must be given to the kind of world that should emerge from the welter of tears and

blood by which it is now engulfed. The Jewish people who were the first and the most tragic victims of Nazi brutality have a right to demand that the assurances which have been given to other nations who have suffered from Nazi tyranny will also apply to them.

In a post war world such as is contemplated, fair play and the unparalleled homelessness which Jews will then unquestionably face, will require an end to the policy of appeasement which has been practiced in Palestine and elsewhere touching the Jew.

During the period following the first World War many Americans came to feel that the United States should not involve itself in European affairs. Were it not for that misguided isolationism and the resulting wrecking of the League of Nations, the world might have been spared its present misery. It is therefore a source of the greatest hope for humanity that present American leadership envisions a free world in which America will take its proper place in safeguarding the principles of justice in the affairs of nations embodied in the Atlantic Charter and in the program of the United Nations.

Post-War Problems

That Jews will be restored to their civil and political rights with all other nationals of whatever countries they are citizens is implied in the terms of the Atlantic Charter and the principles of the United Nations. But a realistic view of the conditions that will face the Jew after the war must raise the question: will it be possible to absorb all the Jews into the body politic and economic of the countries in which they were robbed and despoiled and from which they were then mercilessly expelled? What will be the possibilities for Jewish rehabilitation in lands impregnated with Nazi doctrines of Anti-Semitism? Can the deep-seated prejudices which have been evoked by fiendish Nazi propaganda be eradicated by the stroke of a pen on a document? The grievous wound that has been inflicted will be slow to heal.

The re-settlement of tens of thousands of Jews will become imperative unless the grave is to become their shelter. And it is Palestine, proved to be capable of large scale colonization, that will have to take the primary and logical place in the efforts for rehabilitation. An enlightened statesmanship will have to give heed to the fundamental solution of the problem of Jewish homelessness by transformation of millions of insecure Jews into a people on their own soil who will not be dependent on the love or hatred of others.

The role which Palestine is playing today in the prosecution of the war is a striking vindication of the desirability of such a policy. In little more than two decades a splendid bastion of strength and loyalty for freedom has been built up by the Jewish pioneers in Palestine whose faith in Jewish capacity for creative life and in democratic institutions was not shaken or dimmed

by Nazi persecution or by shortsighted British administration in Palestine.

Jewish Palestine today is an arsenal of democracy in the Near East. A modern Jewish community of over half a million persons has furnished a large fighting unit and important military supplies to British Mediterranean forces. A community loyal and eager to make every sacrifice to fight for its own self-preservation and the perpetuation of the democratic way of life is now spurred to greater deeds by the inspiring fact that America has joined in the struggle to defeat the common enemy of Christian and Jewish ideals.

The gallantry of the Jewish soldiers in Libya, in Syria, in Greece, in Ethiopia, has more than once received unqualified praise from British commanding generals. Thus

has the development of the Jewish National Home, the establishment of which was so generously endorsed by the American people through Congress, surpassed all expectations.

These are some of the considerations that have moved the American Jewish supporters of Palestine upbuilding to gather in this crucial time. Under the inspiring leadership of our great President we shall loyally respond to every call made upon us in the prosecution of the war. With the approval of our Government we shall continue our moral and financial aid to Jewish Palestine. And a decent regard for a people fighting with their back to the wall, impels us to give them every measure of support in their aspiration to live in freedom and in human dignity.

The Root of a Homeland

By DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

WHILE Jews in the United States are doing their full share in America's war effort, in military and civilian fields, it is worth recalling that a community of more than half a million Jews in Palestine is making a special contribution toward the democratic victory, in a war front which may yet prove to be the decisive front in the entire struggle.

It is not necessary to review what Palestinian Jews have contributed in manpower to Britain's fighting forces, or to repeat the high praise which their valor has won at the hands of the British commanders in Libya, in Greece and in Crete. Wars, however, are not fought only by soldiers. Industrial output and food supply are likewise telling factors in modern warfare. Let it be known that Jewish industry in Palestine and Jewish agriculture in Palestine have made important contributions to England's war potential in the Middle East.

If Jewish National Fund land, which produces the major part of Jewish grown products in Palestine, has produced, since the war, fifty percent more vegetables, cereals, fruits and dairy products, the extra produce has gone to support the British military, and some of it has gone to support British positions beyond Palestine. The President of Syria has acknowledged that not only have Jewish young men played a decisive part in the liberation of Syria, but that from Palestine food supplies were rushed to Syria's hungry population whose food stores had been looted by the Nazi "protectors". Now with the new British drive in Libya, Palestine is again one of the supply bases for that segment of the war front.

What a contrast between what is Palestine's productive industrial and agricultural contribution to England's war needs in 1941 and what it was in the last war when the land was impoverished, neglected, malaria-infested. The difference spells Zionism's achievement.

We point, therefore, with pride—I trust it is justifiable pride—to the 550,000 Jews in Palestine who constitute an outpost of Democracy, the only population in that

part of the world who can be relied upon to fight for Democracy to the last ditch.

A Contrast

The contrast between the attitude of the Arabs toward England and that of the Jews in the Near East is too significant to be overlooked. At best, the Arabs are neutral, sitting on the fence waiting to see which side is likely to win the war. To a considerable degree, they are pro-Hitler and pro-Mussolini.

On the other hand, the Jewry of Palestine is the only unequivocal, reliable, nay passionately devoted ally upon whom England and the United States can unreservedly count in the Near and Middle East.

When President Roosevelt said recently, "The threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country," he offered every Jew who helps keep Palestine strong a renewed sense of American patriotism coupled with Jewish loyalty.

When President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress yesterday, stated that American military aid will be made available to every strategic area in the far-flung battlefield, he must have had Palestine in mind, too, situated as it is near the Suez Canal.

There will therefore be a reciprocal relationship. Palestinian Jewry will receive in the course of the war civilian aid from American Jews and military aid from the American government. It will, however, give even in greater measure than it will receive, for the per capita contribution in the war effort which has already been made by that community of more than half a million Jews, a contribution of military manpower, food supply and war industry, is greater than that made by any community anywhere.

Palestinian Jewry therefore deserves a place of honor among the United Nations.

While statesmen of other nations are building now the foundations for their post-war existence, let us not neglect

whatever opportunities the present holds for us to expand our land foundation in Palestine, so that there will be room for large numbers on the soil and, therefore, for correspondingly large numbers in industry. If 550,000 Jews can live contentedly and productively in one-fifteenth of the land in Palestine west of the Jordan, is it too much to hope that an additional two or three million Jews can settle in Palestine without in the slightest hurting the interests of the Arab population?

Today—Not Tomorrow

Let our leaders and statesmen concern themselves with the questions of Palestine's political status in the world of tomorrow. For all of us, even the humblest of us, it is possible today, during the war, to provide additional acres which will warrant additional immigration tomorrow when the war will have ended.

It is worth noting that in the past two years of war-time, and despite the White Paper policy, the Jewish

National Fund has added approximately 90,000 dunams to its holdings. It is worth noting further that the greater part of these purchases were made in the restricted areas, by virtue of certain loopholes in the edict.

For you and me it is possible, therefore, not only to provide footholds for the post-war Aliyah, but at the same time to enable the establishment of settlement points in various parts of Palestine which may have a bearing on the determination of the boundaries of the Jewish Commonwealth or the Jewish State of tomorrow.

Again Ussishkin reminds me, "If the soil of Palestine will be ours a dozen Passfields will not prevail against us; if not, a dozen Balfours will not help us."

What a great privilege, and what a tremendous responsibility is ours—ours, Oh, American Israel—to lay broad foundations for our people's future! It is our responsibility because it is our good fortune, by grace of numbers, security and wealth, to be the "saving remnant" of our people.

The Central Jewish Problem

By RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER

Spiritual Basis of Zionism

WE are living in what is veritably a turning point in human history. That is why these times are at the same time revolutionary, and implicit with the fulfillment of prophecy. The Hebrew Prophet Isaiah 2700 years ago spoke of the coming of a time such as this when destruction will overtake the world because of its violation of the moral law, and predicted that it will be followed by the establishment of a better and newer world order, one which would see Zion redeemed in justice, and the people of Israel gathered up from the four points of the compass, and re-established in their Homeland.

The earth shall be utterly emptied and clean despoiled
The lofty people of the earth do fail

Because they have transgressed the laws, violated the
statute and broken the everlasting covenant. (Isaiah
24—vs. 3-6.)

And it shall come to pass in that day,
The Lord will set his hand again the second time
To recover the remnant of His people.
And he will set up an ensign among the nations,
And He will assemble the dispersed of Israel,
And gather together the scattered of Judah
From the four corners of the earth. (Isaiah 10-11.)

Few people appreciate that Zionism is but the spiritual expression in modern guise of the age old Messianic hope about the return of the people of Israel to Zion. When the Jewish people were driven from their land, and dispersed to the four corners of the globe, they conceived that in the days to come, *Be'achrit Ha-Yamcem*, when God would send His Messiah to redeem the world, that

there would be established a heavenly Jerusalem (*Yerushalayim shel Ma-aloh*) to take the place of the mundane Jerusalem, (the *Yerushalayim shel Matah*) which had been laid in ruins. For centuries, the Jews nurtured this hope; in the face of a world that kept them in bondage until in our own times, under more liberal conditions, they translated the dream of a heavenly Jerusalem back again into terms of a mundane Jerusalem because that would restore for them the opportunity for normal living like other peoples. They associated with this new Jerusalem all of those conditions of life, peace, prosperity, the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God which were concomitants of the Heavenly Jerusalem. The Jewish Commonwealth that is already taking shape in Palestine is being woven in terms of that pattern. It is a commonwealth based on the principles of co-operative living, of no exploitation of one's fellow man; a place where there will be no rich and no poor, and where all shall have the opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. When the war is over, and the world will be looking for the pattern for the new social and democratic order that can be made universal, they shall find its outlines in the new Jewish co-operative commonwealth that is being forged in Palestine.

Dual Nationalism in the Future

As we think of the Palestine that will be built after the war, the question arises: will it involve the problem of dual nationalism for those Jews who remain outside of Palestine?

The problem of dual nationalism is a red herring even in the world in which nationalism was an autarchic, exclusive concept of state sovereignty. It is now apparent



Morris Rothberg, Philadelphia; William Sylk, Philadelphia; Maurice E. Cohen, Philadelphia; Harry Frankel, Cincinnati

to every one that in the new social order, the whole concept of nationalism is going to undergo a radical if not complete change. The Wilsonian idea of the independence of small nations has been bankrupted. It made out of Europe a crazy quilt of nations, large and small, each independent with its own sovereignty. International trade was made impossible by economic autarchy. It was bred of this kind of nationalism. The migrations of people which had a right to follow the economic demands for labor in a world governed by supply and demand were intercepted, because each country, little or large, set up its own quotas based not on economics but on racial and religious prejudices. Each country, fearful of invasion by its neighbor, seeking "lebensraum," sought to establish an independent military force to defend itself, which ended in a mad race in armaments which ended in war.

All of this is finished and over. The new world order will set up nations on the basis of the principle in which the states of these United States are set together. The hemispheres will be made up not of sovereign nation states but of blocks of countries following economic lines of cooperation and regulated by an international organization on the pattern of the League of Nations that will control such items as money, immigration, access to raw materials, international trade, and above all armaments, and above all it will be the League of Nations that will guarantee collective security. In such a set-up, nationalism will be largely a psychological and cultural consideration and peoples will have their autonomy along the lines of language, literature, and religion.

I envision Palestine after the war as part of a near-eastern block of nations, none of which will have independent sovereign status, but all of whom will collaborate economically and politically. Now to speak of a clash of nationalism in such a set-up is to speak of something that is an anachronism. American Jews, citizens of this country, interested in promoting the up-building of Palestine after the war, will not be entertaining a dual allegiance any more than in fact they do now, and in principle they will entertain it then less than they do now.

Not Charity for American Jewry

For the American Jew, the building of the Jewish commonwealth in Palestine is fundamentally a matter of enlightened self-interest and not a matter of charity. It is a well-established fact, that was recognized by President Wilson and the other statesmen of Europe after the last war, that there would be no peace in Europe as long as

there was a Jewish problem in Europe. That there was a Jewish problem in Europe nobody denied for it was potent in the anti-Semitism which was rampant. The statesmen at Versailles tried to solve the Jewish problem in two ways. One, by approving in principle the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Palestine for the homeless Jews of Europe, and gave to Great Britain a mandate over Palestine for the express purpose of helping the Jewish people build up that homeland by emigration and economic and political assistances, a task which British officials in the Colonial office in London, and on the spot in Palestine, sabotaged consistently for reasons of their own, and the imperialistic policies of the British Empire.

The second thing that the peace conference did was to institute the principle of autonomous rights for minority peoples in the newly constituted states of Europe. This principle failed in practice, and the minorities problem was the fulcrum that Hitler used to invade one country after another in Europe. Jews were, of course, the greatest victims of the failure of this principle, because their rights could be violated with impunity. It is clear to everyone now that as long as there will be two million or more homeless Jews in Europe after the war there is no chance for a permanent peace. Jewish homelessness will make for anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism is always something that the Fascists will exploit. Furthermore, anti-Semitism is something that cannot be restricted, ghettoized; it is both exploitable and transferable as we so sadly know. It is also like a lethal gas; it permeates and spreads with deadly effect. It is therefore inconceivable that after the war anti-Semitism can be permitted to exist in Europe without spreading over here. It is therefore in the interest of American Jewry to make sure that after the war the problem of Jewish homelessness, which is the focal infection that breeds anti-Semitism, be solved permanently.

Of all the problems which beset the Jew, homelessness is the central problem from which all the others stem. Palestine is large enough to accommodate the two million Jews who will have to leave Europe when the war is over because there will be no place or room for them there. I figure that of the ten million Jews that were in Europe before the war about two and one-half million will be destroyed or killed or will die before the war is over. Of the remainder about one-third will be old and sick people who cannot be migrated. Another third will be composed of young people who will be needed for the local physical rehabilitation of a devastated Europe. Of the remaining third, two or two-and-one-half million will have to leave because they will be "surplus population" in a world that will not have any room for them because the shops and factories and professional positions have already been confiscated by others, who will not be minded to give them up.

It is important that the Jews of America realize that Palestine is the real constructive solution to the Jewish problem. Relief is important but it is only palliative and temporary. God willing, when Hitler is beaten, and the problem of Jewish homelessness is solved through

Palestine, we won't have as staggering a problem of relief as we had after the last war. The cost of migrating two and one-half million Jews to Palestine will have to be borne by an intergovernmental loan because there will not be any Jewish wealth left in England or America after a long war. The five hundred million dollars of Jewish investment in Palestine and the expanding Jewish settlement there will be adequate security for such a loan. The defeat of Hitler will also go a long way in mitigating the problem of anti-Semitism. We must keep our eye on the ball—on the real issue which is Palestine.

Role of America

When the war is over, America is bound to play a leading role in the shaping of things to come and therefore it is of the very essence of things that we should do everything in our power to shape American public opinion so that it sees Palestine as a solution to the Jewish prob-

lem. Palestine is today part of the Allied war front. Palestine's contribution to the winning of the war is already outstanding with 15,000 men fighting heroically, and triple that number ready to join the Jewish Army. American public opinion is bound to be impressed by the justice of the Jewish aspiration; it is in line with the whole American ideal.

We are all looking farther ahead than just winning the war. The background of America and that of the Jew has trained us to see in this war more than just the licking of Hitler. We are all fighting so that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness shall be assured to all people. America, concerned in seeing justice done to all peoples, will surely concern itself when setting up a new world order, that justice be done to the Jew. It behooves the Jewish people of America to convince our authorities in Washington and public opinion in general, that internally we are united in this great project.

A Solemn International Pledge

By GEORGE Z. MEDALIE

IT is a pleasure to welcome you to this morning's session of the National Conference for Palestine. It is hoped to present this morning a clear picture of the Palestine of today; to recall the achievements there of two decades of faith and determined purpose; without bitterness and with confidence in the future to recall the difficulties that, perhaps needlessly, beset a great effort; to point out the relation of Palestine's development to international justice and to international obligations for human freedom and security; to chart, at least for some little distance ahead, the course of the future; to point out a common ground which all of us can take as Americans ever mindful of the world's greatest struggle in which brute force and injustice still battle hopefully against honor and humanity.

In a conflict so far reaching and basic every effort is rightfully directed to the energies of production, to self denial of every peace time indulgence and to the heart straining and heroic fight that spreads from stratosphere to ocean bed, from desert to jungle, from the icy arctic to the tropics. Though we concentrate with a single purpose and a strong will on these tasks, we must never forget that we who believe that we are in this war on the side of humanity must consider humanity's problems. And wherever we are fitted to deal with any of them, we may not because of the stress and strain of war consider ourselves relieved and discharged from duties and obligations which we have assumed to others and in the performance of which we vindicate the principles for



GEORGE Z. MEDALIE

which America and her allies are risking their men and their resources.

Never Sought More

In every land in which Jews have lived they have sought only a human status of dignity and decency. Theirs has never been a demand for exceptional treatment. No Jewish problem has ever arisen because Jews have sought what was not accorded their neighbors. Only the denial of fundamental rights to Jews ever creates a Jewish problem. No Jewish problem has ever arisen because Jews did not wish wholly to identify themselves with the land in which they lived.

In the peace that followed the last world war an effort was made to repair the wrongs suffered through a long, a painful history of denial of ordinary rights to Jews. First it was guaranteed that the equality of Jews in certain countries would be recognized. The worth of this guaranty in certain places and the brutality of its violation need not evoke comment from us at this moment. But to many there came new hope in another direction. A land to which, in prayer and story, through oppression and indignity, hope pointed with a finger that spoke eloquently of work and sacrifice and creation, was now offered. By solemn declaration and in unison with nations now allied for peace, a great government accepted and proclaimed a homeland for untold thousands whose will had never been broken in centuries of struggle for fair treatment, for the right to toil and to build. The promise of the Balfour Declaration in 1917, and the

League of Nations mandate to Great Britain in 1922 gave the solemn pledges in the establishment of a new order of international justice in the attempted achievement of which a new epic began to be written. The books of this great saga are not completed. The promises are still to be completely performed. The heroic enterprise is still in the making and numberless recruits still bid eagerly for enlistment.

Most of us will remember the early enthusiasm and the corresponding skepticism. Some said that the soil destroyed by conquerors could not be redeemed, that what ignorance had neglected could never be recovered and that to send pioneers to a neglected, eroded and unproductive Palestine was to make a grim jest of the sufferings and privations of the pioneers. It was stated that at best Palestine might support a handful of newcomers, but no more. But faith moves mountains. At the very least, it drains swamps and brings water; it recreates a soil; it builds cities and industries and harnesses power. Those who had the courage and faith to accomplish this were in the front line. We who cheered their effort supplied what we could to make their effort a reality.

They have won the first skirmishes and the first battles. But the great campaign is not ended. It needs more recruits and the doors of the enlistment office must not now be shut in the faces of those who want their chance and nothing more. That is as true of the service of peace as of the sacrifice of war. It is conservative to say that this great venture is no longer a mere experiment. The threat that its growth will be choked off must be erased. The mandate and the declaration that made all this possible must be translated into a new vitality.

By International Agreement

Less than three weeks before the British government in 1917 formulated its announced policy and pledge, President Wilson cabled to London his approval of the document that came to be known as the Balfour declaration. This year is the twentieth anniversary of the issuance to Great Britain of the League of Nations mandate for Palestine. It was issued on terms acknowledged that very year in the British Palestine Order in Council. The preamble of the order refers to Article 22 of the Covenant of the League which states the fundamental principle that "the well being and development of the peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the Covenant."

Referring to the declaration of November 2, 1917, as adopted by the principal allied powers "in favor of the Establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people", it meets the possible objection of Jews, Christians and Moslems in and out of Palestine, first by safeguarding "the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine" and secondly, "the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country". This latter assurance makes it unnecessary for Jews to quarrel over certain ideologies. Under it, all Jews may unite in the upbuilding of Palestine without



Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Darman, Woonsocket; Archibald Silverman, Providence; Mrs. Aaron Tofield, Woonsocket; Rabbi Aaron Tofield, Woonsocket

the loss of a status still enjoyed and cherished by them in enlightened lands.

As stated by Mr. Churchill in the White Paper in 1922, it was intended that there be further development of the then existing Jewish community in Palestine, one in which Jews could take an interest and a pride and to which could be given the assistance of Jews in other parts of the world. It is in the giving of that assistance that we in America may act as one without discord and with mutual good will. It is an obligation graciously accepted.

A Capacity to Grow

Palestine has shown a capacity to grow and to absorb a great new community. Those who came and toiled and created and those who helped them come have made this possible. We take a just pride in the achievement. Ours, then, is the privilege, and since we prosper and are free, the responsibility to enlarge Palestine's absorptive capacity so that it may receive the maximum number of Jews who need to and who want to go there, and who, like those who came before them, will be a blessing and not a burden to the land. It is asking little of responsible American Jewish leadership to forget other differences and join in considering objectively every means of facilitating the ordered, permanent resettlement of bitterly oppressed Jews who, once in Palestine, will give to that land far more than they receive.

Nowhere in our sessions shall we forget our obligations to our country and the tasks that fall to us now to help her achieve victory in a cause that calls for all that humanity's soldiers are able to give. In the work of this gathering today we know that our efforts will give strength to those who, in Palestine, are allied to America's cause in this war, and strength and hope to those who would join them and whom oppressors have unwittingly taught that love for freedom and justice which spurs our heroes to their devoted sacrifices.



Dr. Louis Laufer, Liberty; Abram S. Magida, N. Y. C.; Harry Cohen, Wilmington, Del.; Bernard Morgenstern, N. Y. C.; Abe Cohen, Uniontown

Our Common Security

By HENRY MONSKY

IT is a great privilege, indeed, to participate in this program of the National Conference for Palestine, in the City of Cleveland, the home city of that distinguished personality, the National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, who has consecrated himself, selflessly and with magnificent devotion, to the cause of Palestine and the general welfare of the people of Israel. His forthrightness, his zealous interest, his personal sacrifices of time and energy, his clarity of thought, his moving eloquence, his powerful logic—all of these have inspired many thousands of our people to rally to the cause which he so nobly exemplifies, and it is with humility and profound pleasure that I salute on this night, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

Through the graciousness of the Office of Civilian Defense, and as a member of the Volunteer Participation Committee, I have the honor to be officially designated as the representative of that very important governmental activity, to bring to you a brief message concerning the responsibility, in this critical period in our nation's history, of the entire civilian population of America—men and women of every social or economic stratum. We are at war—not a war of our choosing, not a war of aggression, not a war of conquest, but a life-and-death struggle for the defense of those values which are sacred to every liberty-loving American.

American War Effort

We are building, under a program so extensive as to be unprecedented in the history of the world, our military strength. Our great productive capacity will soon be geared up to serve our needs and those of our allies in the gigantic struggle for the preservation of freedom. There is, or shortly will be, scarcely a household in America, that will not be represented in the military service or in essential national defense production. There is need for a consecration of the whole of our collective and individual resources, to the completion and prosecution of our military program. It is, however, imperative that along with the maximum military strength, there shall be a completely united civilian population, devoting every resource at its command—time, toil, treasure, talent and energy—to the support of our nation in this time of trial. Whatever may be the sacrifice and whatever the price, it is but little for the protection of our common security.

You have in all of your several communities Volunteer Enrollment Offices. You have in your several states, State Defense Councils, and in your communities, Local Defense Councils. You can assist in making effective the program of Civilian Defense by prompt registration and by volunteering your services for whatever activity you may be best suited. That, briefly, is my message to you on Civilian Defense.

Profound Interest of B'nai B'rith

And now, may I avail myself of the opportunity, as President of B'nai B'rith, and on behalf of its vast membership, to bring you greetings and to give you assurance of our profound interest in the continued progress of the cause of Palestine.

Some months before the tragic and treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor, the President of the United States had occasion to say, "The threat to Palestine does not differ in essence from the threat to this country." Some days after the Pearl Harbor tragedy, our distinguished guest speaker, Senator Barkley, Majority Leader of the United States Senate, publicly proclaimed in substance, that the United States and Palestine were fighting for the same cause. These statements are significant. The Palestine project is apparently recognized as a symbol of freedom, as an enterprise in which a people are endeavoring to re-establish a homeland, a project for self-determination.

Realism

Need any more be said, in the light of the statements to which I have referred, concerning the status of Palestine and the importance of the Palestinian program? The program of Palestine symbolizes the everlasting and eternal philosophy of hope on the part of the Jew. The depth of Jewish tragedy, the overwhelming calamity which has rendered homeless and helpless so many millions of our co-religionists, who, albeit they cannot during the present world catastrophe, seek refuge, will necessarily, after the cessation of hostilities, present a problem of unprecedented magnitude. Is it not self-evident that when that time comes, Palestine will present perhaps the most realistic opportunity for the resettlement and rehabilitation of large numbers of the unfortunate and victimized of our people? If we have the vision and the statesmanship now to make timely and adequate preparation for the conditions that will follow the present world catastrophe, we shall enjoy in some measure the realization of the hopes and the aspirations of our people down through the centuries.

It is proper to record at this Conference the significant role which Palestine plays in the conflict between the democracies, who fight for the preservation of freedom, and the Axis powers who threaten to destroy our civilization. Its strategic location makes it a focal point in the conflict. It is thrilling to observe the spirit of devotion and consecration manifest on every hand to the cause of Great Britain by the Yishuv in Palestine. The development of its industry and of all of its resources, has resulted in an important contribution to the military program of the democracies.

British Leaders Greet Conference

My Admiration

Now more than ever the fortunes of World Jewry stand or fall with the victory of the cause of freedom-loving peoples everywhere. To the United Palestine Appeal of America I send greetings and best wishes.

Your work for Palestine in the past has commanded my admiration and respect and I look forward to the days when the re-establishment of the reign of law among the nations will enable you to set free all your energies again for this work. Until that day dawns I wish you every encouragement in the battle for freedom against Nazi tyranny.

ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR
(From the Aircraft Ministry)

The Cry of Patrick Henry

For the Jews there is but one demand that must be heard. We ask the directors of the New United Front of America and Britain to use in arms all enemies of Hitlerism; to end the invidious selection of those worthy to fight and die for freedom; to end the narrowminded pro-Nazi, pro-Fascist influence which prevents Jews as well as Chinese, Indians, Malays and Africans from being allowed with arms to protect themselves and kill our enemies.

I recall to Congress the words of the American poet: "Had not defeat upon defeat, disaster upon disaster come, the slaves on emancipated feet had never marched behind the drum."

You Americans could let the slaves fight. When will you allow the men of Palestine to take their share and follow to its appointed end the cry of Patrick Henry?

LORD WEDGWOOD

Justification of Zionist Policy

I am honored to send a special message to the Conference of the United Palestine Appeal in America. The great events since September, 1939, have been full justification of American Zionist policy and that of the British Empire which was agreed upon during the last war.

With thousands of British well-wishers I regret that there was no possibility of taking advantage of the noble offer of a Jewish Legion fighting by the side of the Allies prior to the entry of the United States into the struggle. I consider this refusal a blunder. But it can be rectified now with the U. S. A. as a full belligerent. I hope that the Allies will facilitate the formation of such a Legion.

I take this opportunity to send congratulations to the Organizers of the United Palestine Appeal on the great success throughout the world despite the difficulties of the times and the great generosity of those who have subscribed to this fine cause.

LORD STREABOLGI
Chief Labor Whip in House of Lords

Fresh Chapter of Service

The entry of the United States into the war gives added hopes to the friends of Zionism. No world order would be complete without the Jewish National Home which will give the Jews a normal background of national status.

They have a special contribution to make to human culture which cannot be fully developed without a motherland. Liberty, as the necessary basis of natural growth,

is a familiar theme to Americans and Jews throughout the world. We confidently look to the U. S. A. to help in re-establishing their home in Palestine and starting a fresh chapter in their service to mankind.

R. D. DENMAN
National Labor Member of Parliament

Threefold Crisis

The Conference of the United Palestine Appeal meets at a time of threefold crisis—that of civilization as a whole, that of democratic freedom, and that of the civic status of the Jewish people.

I wish you complete success. The Conference will appeal for the united support of these great causes, for renewed and extended help in the financial and economic reconstruction of Palestine, and I am sure it will not appeal in vain.

LORD SNELL

Forward to Victory

All good wishes for the success of your Conference. Friends of Jewry the world over look to the American Jews to support the wonderful work which has been done and which is being done in Palestine.

Every day brings victory nearer. The Jews have been fighting our common foe for the past eight years. Every true Christian looks forward to the victory which will bring an end to Jewish sufferings and will lay the foundation of the solution of Jewish problems.

Christian and Jew, we go forward united to victory.

MAJOR VICTOR CAZALET
Member of Parliament

A Great Act of Faith

By **FIELD MARSHAL SMUTS**
Prime Minister of South Africa

On the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the inception of modern Jewish colonization in Palestine, I take pleasure in sending a message of congratulation and encouragement to your Conference. The colonization of Palestine by the Jews is one of the most remarkable achievements of modern times. Large areas in Palestine that had for centuries been deserted and in ruins have been reclaimed and cultivated with vigor and success.

Courage and determination have been needed. It has been a great act of faith, a faith that has held true and strong through all vicissitudes and oppression. This act of faith has been amply justified by its results and it will be vindicated anew in the world of tolerance and wider liberalism which must emerge from the great struggle to which the people of America have now set their hands as allies of the British Commonwealth.

We are now joint companions of freedom, and freedom from persecution and oppression must be the corollary of the triumph of our cause. Those who are responsible for the Jewish colonization of Palestine can therefore look to the future with new hope and with renewed faith.

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"Small Nations" Join in Greetings

Czechoslovakia

It was always with interest that I have followed the endeavor of the Jewish national movement to bring about a lasting and above all a just solution of Jewish national aspirations.

Today more than ever we realize that it is not merely numbers that make a nation truly great—great in the cultural connotation of this word. What the comparatively small group of Jewish patriots has already achieved is a very encouraging omen for the rest of us who also belong to a "small" nation.

May I assure you that the Czechoslovak people have, because of events in their own national history, a particularly sympathetic understanding for the justified aspirations of your group.

Vladimir S. Hurban
Minister for Czechoslovakia

The Netherlands

I am happy to send you, as the representative in this country of Her Majesty, Queen Wilhelmina, and the Kingdom of The Netherlands, my hearty greetings and best wishes to all those in attendance at the National Conference for Palestine. The splendid work in establishing a Jewish national home in Palestine, and the development of that community from a population of 50,000 to its present size of more than half a million, are worthy of the highest commendation, and I am sure I express the earnest wish of free peoples everywhere that the Jewish aspiration for human freedom and security attain complete fulfillment.

A. Loudon
Netherlands Minister

Poland

May I convey my best wishes for the success of your deliberations. Poland has always taken a great interest in the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, and many of her citizens have effectively contributed to the great task already achieved.

Jan Ciechanowski
Ambassador of Poland

Denmark

In these days when Imperialism, race hatred and intolerance, have ruined the happiness of millions of people all over the world, I send my greetings to the National Conference for Palestine, wishing it success.

The people of Denmark share with you the firm belief that in spite of all the hardships of the present day, the noble ideals of humanity will conquer, and liberty and justice will be restored to all peoples on earth.

Henrik Kauffmann
Minister of Denmark

Norway

Please accept my sincere wishes for a successful conference.

William Morgenstjerne
Minister of Norway

MAJOR RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, Sunday, January 18, 1942—Hotel Statler, Cleveland

A Jewish Army

The Jews of Palestine are there as of right, duly recognized and guaranteed by the civilized nations of the world. In the exercise of that right, they have converted large areas of Palestine from arid land to a flourishing community which has become a source of strength to the United Nations in their current struggle. No implication of that right is more precious to them than that of the privilege of defending their home, more especially when that home has become a strategic front in the battle for democracy.

Believing that the right of men to bear arms to preserve their homes and their honor is inalienable to all free peoples and recognizing that the Mandate entrusted to Great Britain has as its very core and basis the creation of a free Jewish people in Palestine, the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, meeting in Cleveland on January 18th, 1942, appeals to President Roosevelt to urge upon the British Government, as trustee for the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, to act favorably upon the request of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, so that as promptly as possible there may be called into existence a Jewish armed force recruited in Palestine to serve under their own standard under British command, in the defense of the universal cause of freedom and democracy.

A Jewish Commonwealth

Whereas the principles for which the war against the Axis powers is being fought include the liberation of those oppressed by aggression and

Whereas the solution of the problem of Jewish homelessness represents a primary task in any post-war program of international adjustment, and

Whereas the establishment of the Jewish National Home in Palestine under international guarantee represents one of the still-unfulfilled pledges of the democratic world, as contained in the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, subsequently embodied in the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine, both of which documents were issued with the collaboration and approval of the American Government,

Be it Resolved by this National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, meeting in Cleveland on January 18, 1942, to urge upon the Government of the United States incorporation into its post-war program, as outlined in the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration of the United Nations, of active support of the establishment of the self-governing Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine, to which Jews who need or wish to live there may freely return.

United Jewish Appeal

The National Conference for Palestine, impressed by the need for extraordinary action on the part of American Jewry to enable it to meet the unprecedented obligations of the Jewish people in terms of permanent rehabilitation in Palestine, relief and assistance elsewhere and provision for the needs of Jewish refugees wherever they may be helped,

Calls upon all those attending this Conference and the organizations, national and local, which they represent:

To give priority to the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine in campaigns to be conducted in 1942 and thereby signal to its beneficiaries throughout the world that, in the phrase of President Roosevelt, they have not been forgotten and will not be forgotten; and

To adjust the distribution of funds in local communities so that we American Jews, secure, free and blessed in this land, may in 1942 postpone such of our own requirements as are not urgent so that we may the more adequately share our resources with those for whom continued existence is dependent on our generosity and vision.

The Letter-Box

Correspondence from readers is invited. The editors assume no responsibility for the views expressed in this column and reserve the right to abridge unduly long letters.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

TO THE EDITOR:

The members of Williamsburgh District No. 24 of the Zionist Organization of America, at a general membership meeting held January 4, 1942, in a formal resolution declared themselves in favor of the creation of an Associate Membership of \$2.00 per year, in order to make it possible for the Zionist Organization of America to enroll the masses of our people in its membership this year.

In view of the fact that our section is entirely without representation on the Administrative Council, the membership directed me to transmit its resolution to *The New Palestine*, with a request that those members of the Administrative Council who may share our views, be good enough to bring it before the next meeting of the Council in our behalf.

A. D. BRAHAM,

Pres., Williamsburgh District No. 24,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

PHILHARMONIC— SYMPHONY

CONCERTS AT CARNEGIE HALL

BRUNO WALTER

Conductor

Sunday Afternoon at 3:00

MAHLER: Symphony No. 2 in C minor

WAGNER: Prelude and Love Death
from "Tristan und Isolde"

Tickets at Box Office (Steinway Piano)



Negotiations With Jewish Army Comm. Still in Progress

Z. O. A. Head Tells of Attempts to Promote Joint Effort

Judge Louis E. Levinthal, Z. O. A. President, last week addressed a letter to the members of the national Administrative Council and to all district and regional chairmen of the Zionist Organization, setting forth the policy of the organization with regard to the activities being conducted by the "Committee for a Jewish Army."

Explaining that the Committee was Revisionist inspired, Judge Levinthal declared that nevertheless possibilities were being explored for the promotion of "a joint or coordinated effort on behalf of a Jewish Army." However, serious problems have arisen "in regard to policy, organization and methods of work." Until a decision is reached, he stated, Z. O. A. members should refrain from contributing to or aiding the Committee for a Jewish Army.

The complete text of Judge Levinthal's letter follows:

"In view of the many inquiries I have recently received as to the position of our Organization with regard to the 'Jewish Army Committee' and its published appeal for support and contributions, I deem it necessary to make the following statement:

"You know, of course, that in the Proclamation unanimously adopted at our last Convention, we urged the British government to heed the demand of the Yishuv for the right to establish a 'Jewish military force under British command.' When, after many promises and delays, the Jewish Agency's proposal for the organization of a Jewish Army was rejected about two months ago, Dr. Chaim Weizmann issued a vehement protest in London, and shortly thereafter, on December 2, 1941, I personally addressed a press conference in Washington specially arranged for the purpose of presenting to American public opinion the attitude of the Zionist Organization of America on this important question. (See *The New Palestine*, December 12, 1941, pp. 6-8.)

"For months the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, in which all Zionist bodies are represented and in whose leadership the Zionist Organization of America plays an important part, has conducted an effective campaign in the press in support of a Jewish Army to be recruited in Palestine.

"In the meantime, the Jewish Army Committee was organized under the Chairmanship of that gallant champion of our cause, that tried and true friend of the Zionist Organization of America, Mr. Pierre Van Paassen, but on the initiative of a group which, though not officially a committee of the Irgun, is composed of persons affiliated with that organization. As you know, the Irgun, is the extreme wing of the Revisionist Party, which seceded from the World Zionist Organization several years ago. Many of the sponsors of the Jewish Army Committee are non-Zionists and non-Jews, who, while they are in sympathy with the demand for a Jewish military force, and ready to lend their names as a token of that sympathy, are probably unaware of the fact that the Jewish Agency has

been actively concerned with the problems since war broke out.

"During the past weeks the Emergency Committee and the Army Committee have through their representatives been exploring the possibilities of a joint or coordinated effort on behalf of a Jewish Army. While these negotiations have not been fully terminated, it is a fact that serious problems have arisen and it is by no means clear whether certain difficulties in regard to policy, organization and methods of work can be overcome. Obviously, Zionists cannot be part of any effort on behalf of a Jewish army or of any other important Zionist objective unless the vital interests of the Zionist movement and the cause itself are safeguarded. Even if the difficulties referred to should be ironed out, we do not know whether we would approve the raising of public funds for financing the propaganda and administration of this effort.

"The whole subject is engaging our most serious attention at this moment. A definite decision on the attitude of the Z. O. A. and other Zionist bodies may be expected very soon. Until such a decision is made, an attitude of caution is indicated. It does not seem to us desirable for members of the Z. O. A. either to contribute funds or to lend their adherence to the Jewish Army Committee, pending a clarification of the issues.

"Whether or not an agreement will be reached, please rest assured that your Organization will continue vigorously to support the Yishuv's just claim to the right to fight as a distinct military force in this war for justice and righteousness. I shall, of course, keep you further informed on this matter. Kindly convey the contents of this letter to our members and friends."

Palestine Tract Named in Honor of Israel Goldstein

A special area of the "Land for Victory" tracts which the Jewish National Fund is now acquiring in Palestine to further America's and the Allies' war effort in the Middle East, will bear the name of Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, New York, and President of the Jewish National Fund of America, it was announced this week following a session of the Fund's Board of Directors. The announcement was made by Jacob Sineoff, treasurer, and Maurice M. Boukstein, chairman of a special committee which arranged the session in the form of a dinner in tribute to Dr. Goldstein.

Spokesmen for all Zionist groups joined in the tribute to Dr. Goldstein and lauded the progress in the administration and fund raising activities of the Fund since Dr. Goldstein assumed leadership eight years ago. The spirit of unity resulting in harmonious relationship with all participating and cooperating organizations was emphasized in addresses delivered by Judge Louis E. Levinthal, President of the Zionist Organization of America, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, President of Hadassah, Leon Gellman, President of Mizrahi, and David Wertheim, Secretary of the Poale Zion.

The speakers at the function also included Mrs. Samuel Inselbuch, chairman of Hadassah's J. N. F. Council, Rabbi Max Kirshblum, executive secretary of Mizrahi; Louis Segal, secretary of the

Jewish National Workers' Alliance; Abraham H. Cohen, chairman of the Z. O. A. committee for J. N. P. activities; Louis P. Rocker, Dr. Harris J. Levine, chairman of the Finance Committee and of the Fund's Council for Greater New York; Rabbi I. M. Kowalsky, associate treasurer; Mr. Sincoff and Mendel N. Fisher, executive director. Rabbi Maurice J. Bloom of Newburgh, New York, offered the benediction.

United Appeal Again Renewed For Coming Year

To meet the greatly enlarged wartime needs of the Jews in overseas lands, the Jewish community in Palestine and the refugees in the United States, the unified fund-raising campaign of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees, Overseas Needs and Palestine will be continued for the critical war year of 1942. It was announced by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal and Dr. Jonah B. Wise, Chairman of the Fund-Raising Committee of the Joint Distribution Committee. The United Jewish Appeal was established in 1939 to provide for the needs of the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service.

In issuing the formal announcement of the renewal of the agreement for a combined campaign in 1942, the national leaders emphasized that "through American Jewry's united effort to help Jews throughout the world who are victims of Nazi oppression and aggression, the far-flung front for democracy will be strengthened".

Following the precedent established in previous years, it was agreed that an initial sum of \$9,100,000 be appropriated to the three agencies to enable them to operate until an Allotment Committee shall have had an opportunity to distribute all funds that will become available to the campaign. This initial sum is to be allotted to the participating organizations as follows: To the Joint Distribution Committee, \$4,525,000, to the United Palestine Appeal, \$2,575,000, and to the National Refugee Service a guaranteed sum of \$2,000,000. On this basis the balance of the funds is to be distributed between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal by the Allotment Committee established along the lines of similar committees in previous years.

Declaring that since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939, the agencies represented in the United Jewish Appeal have been confronted with an ever-expanding theatre of Jewish suffering and need, the joint statement by Dr. Wise and Dr. Silver stressed the fact that America's entry into the war has imposed upon the Joint Distribution Committee, United Palestine Appeal and National Refugee Service even greater responsibilities, requiring them to conduct their operations on a full wartime basis.

Dr. Silver and Dr. Wise expressed their appreciation to Mr. David Watchmaker of Boston and Mr. Sidney Hollander of Baltimore, acting for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, for their cooperation in the negotiations leading to the renewal of the United Jewish Appeal for 1942.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE—

Continued from Page 2

fight for democracy, he said, "they prefer to fight under their own flag because it has been a symbol of human liberty and justice for 4,000 years."

He bitterly arraigned the Axis powers, and exclaimed that the free peoples of the world are rising to crush for all time the slavery which the Nazis have sought to impose upon them. Returning to the stand after conclusion of his formal address, Senator Barkley asked permission of the gathering to bring their greetings to the President of the United States. An enthusiastic roar of approval followed.

Henry Monsky, speaking as both president of B'nai B'rith and as official representative of the Volunteer Participation Committee of the Office of Civilian Defense, pointed out the imperative need for a "completely united civilian population, devoting every resource at its command—time, toil, treasure, talent and energy—to the support of our nation in this time of trial."

Rabbi Morris Adler of Detroit said grace at the opening of the session and greetings were extended by Mrs. David de Sola Pool, president of Hadasah and David Wertheim, secretary of the Poale Zion. A message from Leon Gellman, president of Mizrahi, was read.

Vocal selections were offered by Kurt Baum, leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, accompanied at the piano by Leon Machan. Mrs. Mildred Zimbalist led the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" at an earlier session.

Greetings

Many messages of greetings were received and read to the conference. Official representatives of Holland, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia and Poland joined in wishing success to the gathering, and a number of British leaders, including Sir Archibald Sinclair, Lord Snell, Lord Strabolgi, Lord Wedgwood, Major Victor Cazalet, M.P., R. D. Denman, M.P., and General Jan Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, sent greetings.

Greetings from American statesmen and political leaders were headed by messages from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Ambassador John G. Winant, Myron C. Taylor, and Paul V. McNutt.

Others included Senators Sheridan Downey, C. Wayland Brooks, Harold H. Burton, Arthur Capper, Guy M. Gillette, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Charles L. McNary, James M. Tunnell, Ed C. Johnson, William H. Smathers, David I. Walsh, Frederick Van Nuys and Harry S. Truman.

Additional messages were received from Lady Reading, Selig Brodetsky, Simon Marks, the Jewish Agency Executive and Isaac Naiditch.

Resolutions

Important resolutions dealt with a Jewish Army, the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth, and the continuation of the United Jewish Appeal. Other significant resolutions sent greetings to the Yishuv, recorded appreciation to Dr. Silver and to other officers of the U. P. A., hailed the Jewish National Fund on its anniversary, expressed appreciation to Dr. Israel Goldstein, and mourned the loss of Zionist leaders during the past year.

The complete set of officers elected will be found on page 26.

CARMEL BRAND "נוח כרמל" PALESTINE WINES



The last shipment of genuine Carmel Wines from the Wine Cellars of Rishon Le Zion, Palestine, constituted approximately 50% of the normal seasonal purchases.

We advise Zionists and others who know of Carmel Brand Palestine Wine quality to contact their local dealers immediately and place their orders for these wines.

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With Our DISTRICTS and REGIONS

Atlanta, Ga.—Dr. James G. Heller will speak for the local dist. and the Atlanta section of the American Palestine Comm. on Wed. eve, Jan. 28.

Baltimore, Md.—A Brandeis memorial meeting sponsored by all Zionist groups in the city was held on Jan. 11. The principal address was given by Judge Louis E. Levinthal. Rabbi Samuel Rosenblatt, Rabbi Adolph Coblentz, Judge Eugene E. Sobeloff and Cantor Adolph Weisgal also participated in the program; Frank J. Rubenstein presided.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—A. H. Braun is in charge of the dist. meeting here on Tues. eve, Jan. 27, at which Ian Ross MacFarlane will be guest speaker.

Boston, Mass.—The Kadimah Dist. will hear Abraham Goldberg of N. Y. at their meeting on Sun. eve., Feb. 1. Max Kabatznick will preside.

Bronx, N. Y.—Dr. Mitchell Salem Fisher will address Dist. No. 12 at the Young Israel building, 1015 Walton Ave., on Wed. eve, Feb. 4. Dr. Isidore Rosenthal will preside.

Bronx, N. Y.—The new dist. in Parkchester has been formally established and named in memory of the late Pinchas Rutenberg. Temporary officers are: Rabbi H. D. Silver, pres.; Nathan Weingarten, v.p.; Leon Sandberg, sec'y; Isaac Silver, treas.; exec. comm.: A. L. Gross, and Sigmund Kanarvogel.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. Oscar Bender will speak for the Brownsville and East N. Y. districts and Hadassah chapters on Tues., Jan. 27, at Empire Manor, 70 Thatford Ave.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rugby dist. will play host at services at Cong. Shaarei Israel, 810 E. 49th St., on Fri. eve, Jan. 30, at which time Abraham Goldberg will speak. Rabbi D. Bernard Stolper will conduct services; Harry G. Warshaw is pres. of the cong.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dist. No. 15, Brownsville, will hear Abraham Goldberg at a membership meeting at 1848 Pitkin Ave. on Thurs. eve, Feb. 5. Dr. H. D. Rosenberg will preside.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Prospect Park dist. will hold a parlor meeting for memb. at the home of Dr. Lehman, 10 Maple St., on Mon. eve, Jan. 26. Speaker will be Maurice Boukstein. A membership rally will be held at the Center on Feb. 1, at which the speaker will be Maurice Samuel.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Judge Bernard A. Rosenblatt will speak on Sun., Jan. 25, at the Hotel Statler. Judge D. Diamond will preside. The comm. includes Nathan E. Lazarus, Rabbi Harry Brevis A. Jacob Silverberg, S. Sabshin, M. Gerstman, H. Rachlin and David I. Cantor.

Camden, N. J.—The monthly meeting will be held on Mon. eve, Jan. 26, at the home of Elias Klein, 1531 Baird Ave. Membership ch. Ellis Goodman will discuss the geography of Palestine and also appeal for increased Z. O. A. membership.

Chelsea, Mass.—The regular breakfast meeting on Sun. morning, Feb. 1, will be addressed by Abraham Goldberg. It is announced by Samuel L. Elkins, dist. pres.

Chicago, Ill.—Guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Z. O. C. at the Congress Hotel was Rabbi Milton Steinberg. Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein presented the speaker, and A. H. Rosenberg presided over the business meeting. Wm. J. Robinson is ch. of the Red Cross drive for the dist., aided by M. A. Smoler, A. H. Rosenberg, M. Weiss, R. J. Klemperer, J. H. Schwimmer, B. Shulman, F. Geller and B. Hacker.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Maurice Samuel will speak for the Cincinnati dist. on Wed. eve, Jan. 28.

Columbus, Ohio—Maurice Samuel will address Columbus Zionists on Sun. eve, Jan. 25. Robert L. Mellman is dist. pres.

Duluth, Minn.—Rabbi Abraham Milgram will speak at a joint Zionist and B'nai Brith meeting on Tues. eve, Feb. 10. Arrangements have been made by S. Mizrahi.

Everett, Mass.—Isaac Tarmy will preside at the regular monthly meeting of the local dist. on Wed. eve., Feb. 4, which will be addressed by Abe Goldberg.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Maurice Samuel is scheduled to address the dist. meeting here on Sun. eve, Feb. 1, under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Region.

Hempstead, N. Y.—Rabbi Harry E. Schwartz conducted special Zionist services in the Temple last week.

Jersey City, N. J.—Rabbi Abraham Rubin will speak under auspices of the J. N. F. Council at the Sherman Ave. Talmud Torah on Wed. eve., Jan. 28. Dr. Elias Shapiro is in charge of the meeting.

Johnstown, Pa.—Abraham Goldberg of N. Y. will address the Johnstown dist. on Tues. eve., Jan. 27. Elvin Teitelbaum is in charge of the meeting.

Lafayette, Ind.—Local Zionists will hear Maurice Samuel at their meeting on Thurs. eve, Jan. 29.

Lorain, Ohio—Ittamar Ben-Ari will speak for the Elyria-Lorain dist. on Sun. eve, Feb. 8, it is announced by Samuel Deutsch.

Los Angeles, Cal.—A Palestine Unity festival, in which all Zionist groups in L. A. participated, was sponsored by the local dist. Harry Bauman, dist. pres., addressed a special message to the gathering on the subject of Zionist unity.

Manchester, N. H.—Abraham Goldberg will address the Zionist meeting here on Mon. eve., Feb. 2. Arrangements were made by Hyman Reingold.

New York, N. Y.—The Riverside Zionist Club will hold a reception for prominent Zionist leaders of the dist. on Sat. eve, Jan. 24, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell Salem Fisher. It is announced by Isaac Imber, pres.

New York, N. Y.—Speaker at the recent board meeting of the Jacob Ehrlich Society was Dr. Maximilian Piskarski, pioneer Viennese Zionist, who has just arrived in this country.

Oil City, Pa.—Local Zionists will hear Abraham Goldberg of N. Y. at their meeting on Mon. eve., Jan. 26. Dr. Harold Schleider will preside.

Omaha, Neb.—New officers of the Omaha dist. are: Joseph Tretiak, pres.; Dr. Philip Sher, hon. pres.; M. F. Levenson, Abe B. Gendler, v.p.; Joe Hertzberg, sec'y; Dr. Sher, treas. Rabbi David A. Goldstein, Dr. Sher, Paul Veret and Nathan Yaffe are on the program comm.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The N. Philadelphia dist. will hold its annual Hamisha Asar B'Shevat celebration on Wed. eve., Jan. 28, at Rosenthal's Banquet Hall, Marshall St. and Girard Ave. Guest speakers will be S. L. Blank and Dr. Solomon Stein; Meyer Levine will preside.

Portsmouth, N. H.—The local dist. will meet on Thurs. eve., Feb. 5, to hear Abe Goldberg. It is announced by Leo Liberson.

Providence, R. I.—Harry D. Jagolinzer, chairman of the local Red Mogen David committee, has announced a quota of \$5,000 for Rhode Island. Arthur A. Winkelman is treas., and Morris W. Shoham sec'y.

Roxbury, Mass.—The Herzl Dist. will be addressed by Abraham Goldberg at their monthly meeting on Tues. eve., Feb. 3. Morris Eisenberg will preside.

Waco, Texas—Membership has already increased 30% over last year's total. It was announced recently, and Messrs. L. W. Wizig, F. Chazanow, A. Berkman and L. Gershowitz of the comm. were given a vote of thanks. Dist. officers are: Pres., L. Gershowitz; V.P., F. Chazanow; Sec'y, Ben Levin; Treas., L. W. Wizig.

Washington, Pa.—Ian Ross MacFarlane will address local Zionists on Sun., Jan. 25. David H. Weiner will preside.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Israel Goldstein will speak for the dist. at the J. C. C. on Tues., Jan. 27, at a special J. N. F. meeting. Rabbi I. Breslau is dist. pres., Rabbi H. Segal ch. of the J. N. F. Council, and T. Naftalin education ch.

Westwood, N. J.—Rabbi Maurice Bloom will speak for local Zionists at Temple Emanuel on Sun., Feb. 1. Rabbi Samuel Schwartz and Dr. David Goldberg will be in charge.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Local Zionists will meet on Wed. eve., Jan. 28, and will hear an address by Abraham Goldberg of N. Y. Dr. Braverman will preside.

OHIO VALLEY REGION

Gov. M. M. Neely of West Virginia was presented with a Golden Book Certificate of the J.N.F. at a meeting held in Charleston, W. Va., last week. Announcement of the inscription, which was sponsored by A. H. Frankel of Huntington, W. Va., was first made at the Ohio Valley convention last June.

Presentation of the certificate was made by Rabbi Samuel Cooper, regional president. Guest speaker was Maurice Samuel.





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