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Zionist activities, scrapbook, United Palestine Appeal, bound  
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UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL CONFERENCES

1938 AND 1939

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# The NEW PALESTINE

An American Jewish Weekly Devoted to Zionism and Jewish Interests

Vol. 28, No. 4

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1938

Price 10 Cents

## U. P. A. CONFERENCE MOBILIZES U. S. JEWS FOR CONCERTED EFFORT FOR PALESTINE

### 850 JEWISH POLICE ADDED IN JERUSALEM

Palestine Government Yields to Agency Demands—Another Jew Succumbs

JERUSALEM (Palestine Agency).—As a result of negotiations between the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Government, 850 Jewish super-numeraries have been enrolled in Jerusalem to provide security for the Jewish quarters.

Special Jewish police posts have been established at the scenes of recent outrages in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and the drivers of Jewish busses have been armed.

As though to demonstrate the urgency of these precautions came word of the death of Nissim Durani and the extremely serious condition of Moshe Lohi, both of whom were struck by bombs and bullets at sometime Tuesday as the truck in which they were riding passed near Lifta, Arab village outside Jerusalem.

Lohi, 25 years old, who was driving the car at the time of the attack, has lost one eye. Durani, 24-year-old Oriental Jew who was sitting alongside him as an emergency driver, was hit in both eyes and died today as a result of his injuries. After hurling a bomb at the truck, the assailants had poured gunfire at the victims.

### Three More Arabs Executed in Acre

JERUSALEM (Palestine Agency).—The noose twined around the necks of three Arabs this week until they were pronounced dead at Acre jail. Two of them, Mohammed Jaber and Mohammed Suleiman Abu Tabbou, were convicted of the murder of Mendel Mintz on February 1, 1937. The Court of Appeals confirmed the death sentence pronounced by the usual civil court.

The third Arab put to death was sentenced by the military court at Nablus on January 19 under the emergency regulations. He was convicted of shooting at a policeman on December 16. The Arab peasant had himself been wounded in an encounter with the police and was captured with a rifle in his hands.

A total of five Arabs have been hanged since Saturday.

### Dr. Wise Confers With President on Palestine

The critical Jewish situation in Central and Eastern Europe and the need for greater Jewish immigration and settlement in Palestine were brought to President Roosevelt's personal attention last weekend when Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the Zionist Organization of America and of the American Jewish Congress, conferred with the President at the White House on these problems on the eve of the opening of the National Conference for Palestine.

Following the interview, which lasted for a full hour, Dr. Wise said that President Roosevelt had manifested deep concern over recent events in Europe and the troubled situation in Palestine.

### PLEADS FOR COURAGE AND FAITH



DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER  
Delivering his address after being inducted by Dr. Stephen S. Wise as the 1938 Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal

### No Solution of Palestine Without Jewish Consent

Dr. Weizmann to Press This View in London in Negotiations for Establishment of Jewish State

JERUSALEM (Palestine Agency).—"This represents my first address since the World Zionist Congress last summer to a Jewish audience on a major political problem," Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, declared before a plenary session of the Vaad Leumi last Sunday. Participating in the session were members of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and representatives of all institutions, communities, cities and villages of the Yishuv.

Dr. Weizmann stated that the purpose of his forthcoming visit to London was to insure the attainment of the best possible conditions for the Jewish State, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Twentieth World Zionist Congress.

"I shall inform the Mandatory," Dr. Weizmann stated, "that there can be no solution of the Palestine problem without the consent of the Jewish people."

"The Congress majority," Dr. Weizmann declared, "has up to this time expressed no positive view; and I am therefore bound to declare that the majority has not rejected the principle of the Jewish State and of the partition of Palestine. But it has demanded such improvement in

the plan promulgated by the Peel Commission as will satisfy the following fundamental requirements: First, the enablement of a strategic defense; second, the assurance of economic self-maintenance; third, the certainty of a considerable immigration.

"The alternatives that face us are either a Jewish minority in an Arab State that will comprise its whole of Palestine or our own State that will occupy a part of Palestine. I am certain that the majority of the Jewish people will choose the second of these alternatives without, however, foregoing their hopes."

"The coming ten years will be the decisive ones for our future. It is our wish that we should live to see our advancement."

"This now will be my task in London. I shall tell Britain that those who think that the problem of Palestine can be solved without the consent of the Jewish people are mistaken. The British empire was founded on a basis of moral strength, and it cannot tear up its declarations and its promise."

David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, has already left Palestine for London. Dr. Weizmann will follow shortly.

### Dr. Silver Succeeds Dr. Wise As Head of 1938 Campaign

Few conferences have met at so dramatic an hour in Jewish life; no conference has been so broadly representative of the determination of American Jewry to bring a constructive solution to the troubled situation in Palestine as the National Conference for Palestine of the United Palestine Appeal which met in Washington, D. C., last weekend, five years after the advent of Hitler, eighteen days after the issuance of the British White Paper.

Solemnly, hundreds of delegates streamed into the Mayflower Hotel not to brood and grieve over the sorrows that have overwhelmed so many Jews in Rumania, Poland and Germany, but to take counsel and plan a maximum program of American Jewish cooperation in the upbuilding of Palestine through the United Palestine Appeal, to open wider the doors of Palestine to the rapidly increasing ranks of the homeless and the oppressed.

Although Rumanian Jewry had not been free of anti-Semitic pressure up to the beginning of the Goga regime, the coming into power of an avowed anti-Jewish party was reflected in the Washington Conference. Not since the Nazis took control of Germany had Jewish leaders in America felt so keenly the dangers to Jewish existence. It was quite evident that all the delegates felt that the Jewish community in America was the last stronghold of freedom of action and expression for a large section of world Jewry—that responsibility could no longer be shifted elsewhere—and that all of American Jewry's resources must be mobilized for a constructive program to make possible mass Jewish immigration into Palestine.

### SEC. ICKES SEES GREATER NEED FOR PALESTINE UPBUILDING

A man high in the nation's government struck the keynote of the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal. When Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes declared that new restrictions and cruel pressures against Jews in European lands have made the need for a viable Jewish National Home greater than ever before, he sounded the call to united action of all Jewish elements in America to support the 1938 campaign of the United Palestine Appeal.

Perhaps the most significant phenomenon of the Washington Conference was that at a moment of deepest sorrow for the Jewish people in so many parts of the world, the delegates and leaders in Washington did not yield to the counsel of despair but in the words of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, the newly-elected National Chairman to succeed Dr. Stephen S. Wise, banished the dirge of doom and in its place sounded the clarion call for positive action inspired by the imperishable spirit of the Jewish people in the face of darkest suffering.

This same emphasis upon constructive action rather than static self-analysis marked the consideration of the problems facing Palestine as a result of the Royal Commission report and the British White Paper.

Speaking not only as the great Jewish community of America, but as an important section of the American nation which is directly concerned with the future of the Mandate as a result of the American-British Convention of 1924, the National Conference urged Great Britain to carry out her pledges in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate and to restore the principle of absorptive capacity as the measure of Jewish immigration into Palestine. It called upon the British Government to end the period of political uncertainty in Palestine which has caused considerable setbacks to the economic development of the country.

The Conference marked the installation of Dr. Silver as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal. To Dr. Wise, retiring from two years of leadership of the United Palestine Appeal campaign, the delegates expressed their tribute in a long and stirring ovation.

Dr. Wise Discusses Germany  
As the Conference opened its first session at 8:45 p.m. on Saturday evening, every inch of available space in the meeting room of the Mayflower Hotel was taken up by the delegates and visitors. Following a brief introduction by Dr. Wise, Mr. Simon Shuster of Detroit came forward to preside at the opening session. Mr. Shuster read messages from Dr. Chaim Weizmann and M. Ussishkin. The principal addresses were delivered by Dr. Joachim Prinz, Ludwig Lewinsohn and Haim Ben Avi, were broadcast by the inter-city network to leading communities in the East.  
Discussing the fate of the Jews in Germany, Dr. Prinz said that the Nazi regime had caused "a revolution within German Jewry." "At first with bitterness but then later with pride, German Jewry, disappointed and rejected, began to see its way. This way led us back to the eternal road of Jewry and Judaism," he said. The German Jews who came to Palestine since 1933, Dr. Prinz, Ludwig Lewinsohn and Haim Ben Avi, were broadcast by the inter-city network to leading communities in the East.

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## The New Palestine

AN AMERICAN JEWISH WEEKLY DEVOTED TO  
ZIONISM AND JEWISH INTERESTS

THE NEW PALESTINE is published weekly from October to June, inclusive, by the Zionist Organization of America, monthly in July and semi-monthly in September (except weeks of Jewish holidays). Communications for publication may be sent to the Editorial Department and General Office, at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York. Subscription price, \$4.00. Canadian subscription price, \$5.25. Foreign subscriptions, \$4.50. Entered as second-class matter November 17, 1934, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1938

Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Ben Gurion are announced to be returning to London. When they left, there were under the impression that political discussions were to be carried on with the Colonial Office, but just as they left Jerusalem the Colonial Office passed out the news that the New Commission is to be appointed this week, and will leave shortly for Jerusalem. It is hard to adjust an agenda under such changing conditions. There should be a little more co-ordination.

### AN IMPRESSIVE CONFERENCE

The Washington Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, which was concluded on Sunday night, was by far the best in many years. It was sociable, serious, and attuned to the great responsibilities which faced it. In numbers it was exceptional, and a far wider representation was achieved than ever before. The program reflected a sense of composition, and was therefore more impressive and seldom tiring. A new precedent was created, in that the delegates from out-of-town communities led and participated, and there was a more ordered submission of addresses. The high time of the gathering was set by the brilliant address delivered by Secretary Jakes, and by the fresh, comprehensive, political report brought to the Conference by Dr. BERNARD JOSEPH, legal adviser to the Jewish Agency.

The intention was to hold down the Conference to the uses of the United Palestine Appeal, avoiding, as far as feasible, the heavy burden of political policy which animates all Zionist circles. This it was not possible to do. A discussion was provoked by one of the scheduled speakers, which led to an animated reply by Dr. JOSEPH. The fact that this breach of intention served a very good purpose. It was responsible for placing on the record the most comprehensive review of the political situation we have had in a very long time. It brought the discussions at the Zurich Congress up to date. Dr. Joseph's address also served to raise the fervor of the delegates to the Conference, giving them food for thought, clarifying to a large extent, in realistic language, the problem Palestine and the Jewish people have to face.

In reality, the work of the United Palestine Appeal—the raising of funds—is greatly affected by the uncertainties in the political situation. We are forced to face recurring economic emergencies arising out of an uncertain political state. Stability in economic enterprise is dependent upon what kind of a government we have in Palestine, how it maintains law and order, and whether it adheres, until a new policy is devised

and adopted, to the maintenance of the Mandate policy. The restriction of immigration which has prevailed for the past ten months may, if continued, have a serious effect upon our economic foundations. We are compelled to shift the Palestine economic defenses because of this situation which the Palestine administration creates.

Under such disordered conditions the prepared budget of the Keren Hayesod must be revised month by month, in the light of necessity. The Keren Hayesod has become, in effect, an instrument to strengthen and extend the political frontier. A double-headed attack is being made, one on the political field and the other in the economic field, and we must be prepared to defend ourselves against both forms of aggression. Our instruments for that purpose are the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund.

They are doing their best in Palestine with their own resources to strengthen the economic defenses of the Jewish National Home. The reports that come over indicate a rare exhibition of patriotic devotion. The capital required for the Tel-Aviv Harbor has been largely supplied by Jewish residents in Palestine. The members of the Histadrut are engaged in making monthly contributions to an unemployment fund. The larger part of the cost of maintaining security is being given by all classes and elements of the Yishub, and there prevails a spirit of self-sacrifice not only in the way of physical defense, but also through the offering of money and sweat and wages of tens of thousands of Jews.

The fine spirit which the Yishub shows should have its effect upon in the United States. It should inspire us to exceptional sacrifice. And without any doubt those who were present in Washington witnessed that historic responsibility rests upon them to influence the American communities to hold up their end of the national support.

Through the discussions at the Conference it became clear that a great deal of the support of the United Palestine Appeal is dependent with the Welfare Chest. A large percentage of the income of the United Palestine Appeal comes from these Chests. The support that we get from the Welfare Chests will depend largely upon the ability of our local committees to persuade and convince them of the urgency of the needs of the Jewish National Home. In many instances the Welfare Chest committees are composed of fair and objective communal representatives. In quite a number of instances the facts and arguments must be submitted, and an effort made to overcome the prejudice and lack of understanding.

This is a work which imposes upon the Zionists and upon the U. P. A. workers a great opportunity as well as a great responsibility. The solidarity of the community must be maintained, but that does not mean that propaganda for Palestine should be avoided or muffled. The Welfare Chests stand to benefit greatly by activating their campaigns through persistent and open discussions of the uses to which the funds gathered are to be put. Whatever is done to create a larger interest in Palestine (the United Palestine Appeal being included in the Welfare Chests) directly or indirectly serves the purpose of the United Palestine Appeal. It would increase the interest of the contributors; it would help to remove resistance to the appeal of Jewish solidarity; it would help to propagate of this kind for the benefit of Palestine, harmonized with the general plan, would be gratefully received by most communal leaders.

In our own affairs, so far as fundraising for Palestine is concerned, we must establish order if the United Palestine Appeal is to be the outstanding success that it should be in 1938. The primacy of the United Palestine Appeal must be acknowledged and served by all Zionists and all who are interested in Palestine. It does not need to serve Palestine-raising.

It does not need to create the impression of a disorderly and uninterrupted invasion of a community by various campaigns, on whose banner is written the ideal of Palestine. There seems to be an impression upon many Zionists and friends of Palestine that the "nibbling" process does no harm, and at the same time provides what might be called "pin money" for a worthy minor cause. In the long run, however, the worth and prestige of Palestine, the value and significance of our national funds, are impaired by these miscellaneous endeavors, for the American Jewish communities are being attuned to an orderly and organized effort for national support. It is not to be irritated by the pin pricks of the small campaigns that they are prejudiced against the major cause, which they can be gotten to serve loyally and sacrificially. This tendency should be avoided in 1938. We think that all Zionists are agreed as to the injurious effect of the system that has been allowed to develop, and will do their best to check its growth.

The Conference ratified and greeted with acclaim the leadership of Dr. ARTHUR HATZEL, Secretary of the United Palestine Appeal for 1938. Dr. STERN will bring into the administration of the campaign and its leadership a fresh outlook, a personality of vigor and practical experience. He has intellectual resources, force of character and a long Zionist training which he will throw into the service during the year. His example should kindle the fires of enthusiasm and devotion in the hearts of thousands of workers throughout the land.

The impressive moment of the Conference will be generally admitted—the passing of the function of leadership to Dr. STERN by Dr. STEPHEN S. WISE, who for the past two years has so gallantly served as Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal. Since 1926, when the first U. P. A. was formed, Dr. WISE has been the leading personality in the campaign for Palestine funds, but in the past two years he has also served as its administrative head and guide. His forcefulness and energy have been an inspiration to his associates in the campaign and to the leading workers in many cities and states. Serving as the key figure in so many other Jewish services, he nevertheless has been able to maintain an abiding and unflinching devotion to the cause of the United Palestine Appeal. His fine and generous spirit is indicated by the fact remains a leading member of Dr. STERN's cabinet in the 1938 campaign.

We enter 1938, just as we did in 1926, in the midst of uncertain political conditions. The European scene is more difficult than ever. The immediate future unclear, and all of Jewish life praying for our cooperation and support. It is a much heavier responsibility today, for there are now 425,000 Jews dispersed in the ups and downs of Palestine, who have laid deep foundations and built up a life with many branches, but which must be maintained in contact with the only available defense of Jewish life—Jewish solidarity. The terrible afflictions in many parts of Europe. Upon us rests a great obligation. We start the year under the inspiring impression of a successful Conference. Let us maintain its tone and spirit throughout the year.

## A Liberal's View

Text of Address  
By LUDWIG LEWISOWSKI

I have been asked to speak in my character as an American liberal of the upbuilding of Palestine. I am glad to do so. I need not perhaps offer credentials. One, at all events, will suffice. I am the author of that history of American literature, of that spiritual history of the American people, as Carl Van Doren called it, which American liberals accept above all other similar books as the right and profound and final book for this day in American history.

Because I speak as an American liberal today I do not desire that my other convictions be forgotten. I am religiously a conservative Jew; metaphysically I am very "rightist"; I am, if you like, a radical Zionist, hoping for the liquidation of the greater portion of the diaspora, of the Ghetto, not in my time assuredly but—I hope and pray—in my sons' time. I have no doubts as to the soundness of these convictions wholly harmonious with those of a liberal, an American Liberal—a libertarian in brief who derives as such from Jefferson, who derives as such from the deeper and graver Lincoln, who has nourished himself on Emerson, who holds it to be the deepest and most triumphant of American sayings that no man is good enough to rule another.

POWER IS CORRUPTING  
No man is good enough to rule another! The essential point has been made. No man, no man! And by the same token no majority is good enough to rule a permanent and permanently different minority—none, none. Power corrupts; power enslaves, power over others maddens it, but the highest men, and also is nowhere given in its highest men. Nor is this all. Humanity does not remain equal to itself. Progress is not steady. Evil falls and then rises again like a fever, like a malignant fever. In this day and in this age it is raging like a veritable pestilence, like that Black Death which was the terror and scourge of the Middle Ages. Nor is there any use or any health in talking about economic causes or changes in economic techniques. Economic causes are always secondary and a change of economic technique in contemporary times has had but only a limited, glancing relief the moral evil that is eating into the very substance of the human race.

Very well. If under normal circumstances no man is good enough to rule another and no majority good enough to rule a minority, delivered by its very minority-status into its power—if that is largely true here today, in these United States, on this American soil which was according to the founders and fathers, to witness the birth of a new nation and a better way of human life—if it is glaringly and inevitably true here—how deeply and overwhelmingly true is it of those lands in which the moral Black Death of this age is raging like a conflagration.

It is as an American liberal, it needs no more than I am shocked, smitten, ridden in the substance of my very soul by that recent cry of the Reichstag, *der deutschen Juden*—of those people but the other day so proud, so cultured, so deeply patriotic—pleading with their evil masters not to rob them of their religion or their faith, have not been conspicuously good neighbors abroad.

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY IS LOW  
It is true that international morality has never been very high. Even so-called liberal and democratic nations have been far too ready to sacrifice the rights of other nations in their pursuit of some selfish advantage in foreign affairs. Some queer quirk in human nature seems to make men act as if the Ten Commandments apply only in their private lives and had no bearing on what they do when they are dealing with or through corporations, or national instrumentalities. Too frequently the principles of fair play, the corporate ethics to run beyond the national frontier, are forgotten. It is to be that in foreign affairs the leadership of democratic nations is sought to rationalize and find good in their own selfish interests. But they at least recognize the principle of fair play. They have not, as have some leaders of the world which have forsaken democracy, openly condemned peace and humanitarianism as a mixture of stupidity, cowardice, and superciliousness and preached that

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## CYCLES OF DARKNESS

Need For A Viable  
Jewish Homeland in Palestine  
Is Greater Than Ever

Text of Address by HON. HAROLD L. JAKES  
Secretary of the Interior

This is the third time in three consecutive years that I have had the privilege of speaking in aid of the rebuilding of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine.

This year again we renew and redouble our efforts. President Roosevelt has expressly instructed me to convey to you his greetings and to reiterate to you his deep and continuing sympathy with your effort to rebuild a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine. The need for a viable Jewish Homeland in Palestine is greater than ever. Crue pressures against your people in Europe have not relaxed, and access to Palestine has not become easier. In many lands across the sea new restrictions have made the hard lot of your people even more difficult. May we all pray for forgiveness for those who are responsible, for those who have not yet become easier. Times have not been propitious for your people, for for any people, who want to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly with their Lord.

The civilized world it seems passes through cycles of enlightenment and darkness just as the business world goes through alternate periods of prosperity and depression. We probably know even less about the causes of the cycles of human progress than we do about the fundamental causes of economic change, although there may be some ground for believing that currents of economic and human progress are not wholly unrelated.

It is not altogether unnatural that a halt or even a recession in human progress should be felt most keenly by those most civilized, irrespective of their race, religion or national origin. It is not an accident that the Jewish people who have maintained a continuous tradition of civilized living through a longer period of their history than almost any other people should, as a people, be the greatest sufferers when the lamp of civilization burns low.

Human rights won by the sweat and blood of successive generations and which have been believed to be the undisputed and indisputable heritage of western civilizations, are challenged and denied, as they have not been challenged and denied since the Middle Ages. Men who actually claim to be modern, attack not only other men's right to freedom of speech but even their right to freedom of their own opinions. Men who actually claim to be modern deny other men not only the right to worship as their conscience dictates but deny them the rights of citizenship because their grandfathers worshipped as their conscience dictated. Men who actually claim to be civilized deny to their fellow men the right to earn a livelihood. Economic starvation becomes as cruel as the guillotine.

Nor is it wholly unexpected that nations, which have denied freedom of thought and speech at home and have cruelly discriminated against their own citizens because of their race or their religion or their political faith, have not been conspicuously good neighbors abroad.

It is true that international morality has never been very high. Even so-called liberal and democratic nations have been far too ready to sacrifice the rights of other nations in their pursuit of some selfish advantage in foreign affairs. Some queer quirk in human nature seems to make men act as if the Ten Commandments apply only in their private lives and had no bearing on what they do when they are dealing with or through corporations, or national instrumentalities. Too frequently the principles of fair play, the corporate ethics to run beyond the national frontier, are forgotten. It is to be that in foreign affairs the leadership of democratic nations is sought to rationalize and find good in their own selfish interests. But they at least recognize the principle of fair play. They have not, as have some leaders of the world which have forsaken democracy, openly condemned peace and humanitarianism as a mixture of stupidity, cowardice, and superciliousness and preached that

war alone brings to its highest fruition all that upon the people who engage in it.

It is natural that fascist leaders who are not accustomed to defend their own actions at home in open debate should be heedless of world opinion. Democratic leaders are obliged to justify their actions in the free forum of public opinion at home, at least try to find some justification for their actions abroad.

Authoritarian dictatorships may command obedience, but they cannot conscript devotion and genuine loyalty. So long as there are civilized men and women in the world who seek truth in reason and cherish freedom as the most precious human possession, so long will the barbarian philosophy of force and violence be challenged. But it is not enough to challenge and condemn the philosophy of force and of power. People who once knew freedom and pride themselves on their own contributions to the philosophy of freedom—did not abandon freedom and democracy without some cause. Free men do not lightly choose to be enslaved.

WORLD CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED  
To understand events, we must understand the conditions of the world. Human beings have not changed. Human beings have not changed. Give scope to their talents, freedom to their ideas and security to the things they cherish, and they will be generous and tolerant and capable of great deeds. But there have been opportunities, frighten them, throttle them and starve them, and they will become mean and overbearing and cruel.

Human beings have not changed, but the conditions under which they must live have changed radically. Few men, rich or poor, feed, clothe and shelter themselves. Even the farmer needs cash to buy the many necessities of life which he no longer produces for himself. The great advances of technology have enabled men to produce more goods with less effort, but they have made men individually much less secure. The welfare of the individual has become increasingly dependent upon the smooth functioning of an exchange economy which the individual himself is powerless to control.

Since the World War the modern exchange economy upon which most men are dependent for their livelihood has not been operating smoothly. Apart from war, preparations and other original stimuli, there has been recurrent and persistent unemployment both of capital and labor. Lives are darkened by a sense of insecurity and helplessness. Men fear for their jobs, for their children, for their future. Poverty is evident amidst plentiful plenty. Labor distrusts capital, and capital distrusts labor.

There have always been individual inequalities. But the modern industrial system has operated to aggravate in an alarming degree not only the inequitable distribution of wealth but a growing concentration of economic power over other people's wealth, other people's labor and other people's lives. These disparities in material wealth and in economic power have created a sharp antagonism between the mass of the people in whom, under a democratic system, political power resides and a small class of the people in whom political power is largely concentrated. Much as we may deplore this antagonism, it would be mad folly to deny its existence. A sharp cleavage between political power and economic power has always been disturbing to democracy. Even so conservative a statesman, as Daniel Webster, believed that a wide distribution of property among the people was essential to the preservation of democracy.

To survive, democracy must solve these pressing economic and social problems. Men must be made masters of their own destiny. They must be made free to use their liberty and their democracy to a dictatorship either of the Right or the Left in exchange for the illusion of living. For it must be guided by reason and not by passion, by justice and not by greed. And one of the great fears of your people, Mr. Jakes, Mr. Brandeis has warned us, "if we would be guided by the light of reason, we must stop the little wars which democracy exists for the better system or the Mussolini system, openly condemned peace and humanitarianism as a mixture of stupidity, cowardice, and superciliousness and preached that

their causes, President Roosevelt has wisely pointed out that "as never before in our history, the well-being of those who have much, as well as those who have less, depends upon a contented society of goodwill which will rest on the solid foundation of the world may be lost to our people, that all have enough." A democracy that achieves that sort of society of goodwill will not fail. But it is only wishful thinking to hope for the survival of a democracy in the modern world that fails to achieve this sort of society of goodwill.

### SPECIAL ROLE OF JEWS

It is here that I think that the Jews have a special contribution to make. It was your prophets who first showed the world the moral law and proclaimed its universal application. It was your prophets who first dared proclaim the law, not in support of the strong, but in defense of the lowly and the downtrodden. It was your prophets who first recognized the law as a peaceful instrument for making a people secure against the forces of violence and despair. It was peculiarly fitting that the Supreme Court spoke through Mr. Justice Cardozo last year in upholding the constitutionality of the Social Security Act.

The Jews have carried a continuing tradition of civilized living through many dark periods. So now you are in a position to view the world in the light of the Jewish ideal of civilized living through a critical period of economic change.

It is not easy to guide by the light of the Jewish ideal. Subtle pressures may be exerted upon you as upon other minority groups to array yourselves with those whose special economic interests appear at the time to be similar to your own. Subtle pressures may be exerted upon you as upon other minority groups to array yourselves not with, but against, those battling to preserve democracy. Never forget that the forces of democracy in other lands were financed by economic groups that professedly were only attempting to protect their property from political incompetence. Never forget that the forces of democracy in other lands are many who foolishly believed that they could protect themselves by supporting democracy's foes and who have yielded to the seductive lure of the intolerance avowed by tyrannical power was really not aimed, and certainly would not be directed against them, but only against the thousands of others, even for the expression of opinions which we loathe, even for the opinions of people whom we profoundly dislike. To borrow the words of that Irish political philosopher, Mr. P. H. Holmes, "when men have realized that time has upset many fighting-faiths, they may come to believe even more firmly that they have the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas—that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out."

Remember that the only tolerance that is not illusory is tolerance, not of ourselves, but of others. The only freedom of thought that is worth while is the freedom of thought of others, even for the expression of opinions which we loathe, even for the opinions of people whom we profoundly dislike. To borrow the words of that Irish political philosopher, Mr. P. H. Holmes, "when men have realized that time has upset many fighting-faiths, they may come to believe even more firmly that they have the ultimate good desired is better reached by free trade in ideas—that the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market, and that truth is the only ground upon which their wishes safely can be carried out."

ATTACKS ON JEWS CONCERN ALL  
But do not think that I am casting the whole burden of the defense of truth and progress upon your suffering people. Your history and your traditions have put you in the vanguard of the struggle for human liberty. But the enemies against whom you are forced to contend are not so much your enemies as they are the enemies of all human progress. The forces of unreason and despair have simply started their offensive against you. No civilized man who values the rights of his people and his ancestors in the long struggle for human liberty can pretend that the cruel assaults made upon your people are not his concern. No friend of human liberty can pretend that the assault upon his own liberty has not yet been attacked.

It is not in any partisan spirit that I urge your cooperation in a democratic system to solve the grave problems confronting democracy in the modern world. Men may differ as to how these grave problems should be solved. You will differ among yourselves as to how they should be solved. But we must agree upon the fact that these problems should be solved in a democratic way, not by force, not by the economic force of the strong, but by reason and fair play.

I ask your cooperation not only that we may have peace and progress at home, but that we may advance the cause of peace abroad which is so vital to the rebuilding of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Palestine stands as a bridge between Europe, Africa and Asia, and disturbed international relations naturally have serious repercussions in Palestine. Just as men and women in despair of a solution of their economic ills yield to dictatorship, so desperate dictators seek escape from internal resentments in foreign wars. If only a way could be found to reduce these internal resentments, we might look forward to a new, more generous and more enlightened spirit in international relations. The world may be lost to our people, but the world cannot ignore our example. There is nothing so much that we in the United States can do to promote peace, good will and tolerance throughout the world as to show to the world an example of the kind of a government a people-loving, liberty-loving people can have, if they will, a government without which a government which can enable its citizens who want to work and find work and to maintain a standard of living limited only by their capacity to produce, a government which recognizes the dignity and worth of the humblest of humanity and which values freedom of thought and speech for all men regardless of their race or religion.

This is the kind of government you hope to see established in Palestine where you wish those of your people who have not found peace in the Diaspora to return and rebuild their national home. The Christian nations promised to help you rebuild your homeland. With that end in view, the United States and the Jewish people entered the Palestine mandate to Great Britain.

SEEK EVENTUAL FULFILLMENT  
In 1919, three years before the mandate was formally issued, the Zionist Organization submitted to the Peace Conference its program for effectuating the Balfour Declaration. The Arab delegation at the Peace Conference was familiar with the Zionist program, and we carried upon it, wrote in a letter to Professor Felix Frankfurter:

"Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted by the Zionist Organization to the Peace Conference, and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will not, however, insist upon their being carried out, but we are deeply concerned to help them through; we will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home, and we will be glad to see the reformed and revived Near East, and our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and imperialist, and their movement is national and imperialist, and there is room in Syria for us both. Indeed, I think that neither can be a real success without the other."

In the intervening years you have built a home for more than 400,000 of your people. Jewish labor and Jewish capital have had a beneficial effect upon the welfare of the Arabs as well as of the Jews. But your magnificent achievements have been clouded by the world events which I have discussed. World-wide malaise has created uneasiness and unrest in Palestine. Jewish life and Jewish property have not been safe even in Palestine. But you have not been accustomed to seek, and not to find, and yet not to yield the fulfillment of their ideals. As the darkening shadows lift from a troubled world, the will also rise over Palestine, and the Law shall again go forth from Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

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## A Liberal's View

(Continued from page 4)  
dear and precious American poet and good friend of mine Robert Frost:

"Home is the place where, when you have to go there, They have to take you in...I should like to see those Americans who have something you somehow haven't to deserve."

Home for a people is a land where the power-relations are such that that people can never become a minority and that the object and not the subject of the total history becomes; home for a people is a land in which its traits and characteristics, be they what they may, be normal and normal, not strange and estranging, a warping or a reproach. Home for a people is a land where soil and sky, where hill and plain, human memory and the subject of its becoming, a people, witnessed the birth of its myth, speech, genius. There is no other homeland for any people. And even other people even like the Jewish people hopelessly driven out into the wilderness of constant powerlessness and minority status in a world that is not theirs. For people, like the Jewish people, would have to strive and struggle and wander until it could reach the place of its own fulfillment. First in its heart, next in its land. It would like the Jewish people—have to go home.



and loyalty, but instead, it has served deceit and violence, rejecting the confidence of an ancient people, dashing the cup of fulfillment from its lips, and frustrating its hope.

former Allied Powers have been placed in suspense. Why should not the covenant of the Great Empire with a humble and defenseless people, also be abrogated by the so-called "realities" of a difficult political situation? Why should it observe in Zion what has been done by all powerful nations, everywhere, under the New Code of international justice?

But we have the right to say: At least let the Token be genuine. Let the words used mean what they say. If it is to be a free Homeland, it should not be hemmed in by crippling limitation. Self-government should be real. Let not the heart of Jewish hope, the symbol of all that is sacred in Zion, be extracted by a pettifogging device, and the Holy City of Jerusalem find itself in

the territory of a foreign state. If consideration is to be given to the "realities," let not the Good Samaritan forget the growing army of enemies from Germany and Poland, and perhaps tomorrow from Rumania, but give us land sufficient fairly to satisfy Jewish need. Let there be no mockery of the thing that is offered, by so reducing its opportunity for growth that the land offered will frustrate the ideal which has sustained us. And at least let not the Token Payment be so delayed by the hesitation of Government as to serve as a screen, behind which the Mandate is to be liquidated and the Jewish National Home sabotaged and reduced to ruin, and in the end nothing but the scarred remnant of the Jewish hope remain.

If the task assumed by Zionism had been a short haul, the present period of trouble would cause utter despair. It was foretold that years would elapse before the exile of 2,000 years could be transformed into an enduring self-emancipation. For that long journey we need endurance, patience, ability to retreat as well as to advance, to profit through defeat and to learn from our weaknesses. The way to self-emancipation is filled with disappointment, turns and twists in the road, jubilee

and lamination. The forest is filled with unseen enemies. Therefore, the lifeline of Jewish solidarity must be maintained, without interruption, with faith and confidence. Any breach of that solidarity is service to the army of resistance that stands in the way of our progress.

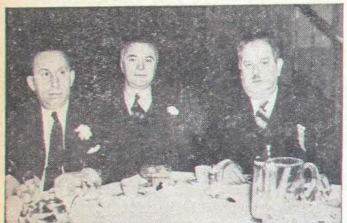
At the front, where the fortress of defense has been established, where almost half a million Jews (men, women and children) are packed together, there is an amazing, unparalleled heroism prevails. In the midst of disorder, in the midst of uncertainty, they plant and build and protect themselves and look forward, with a steady, unflinching, resourceful, bold. They know what they want, and they will endure until it is achieved. They stand there to make their own fate, to win their own personal freedom. They hold that line, waiting re-enforcement, the supplies we can send them, the encouragement and the support that we can give them. They are not only their own heroic spirit, but the example of their nobility gives encouragement and spiritual strength to those who support them. In the end, they will hold up the banner of Jewish honor.

Let us not fail them, for through  
them we shall free ourselves, and  
the Galuth.





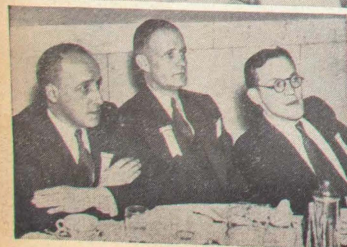
Congressman Herman J. Koppelman (right) tells one of his good stories to Dr. Bernard Joseph, legal adviser of the Jewish Agency



Abraham Krumbel (left) and Sigmund Thau (right) members of the Z.O.A. Finance Committee at the banquet session



Mrs. Joseph B. Perskie discusses a Palestine issue with two other delegates at the luncheon session



Louis P. Rucker, Chairman of the Z.O.A. Finance Committee and Mrs. Rucker listening to Dr. Silver as he was inducted into office as National Chairman of the U.P.A.



Simon Shetzer, President of the Jewish Community Council of Detroit, presiding at the opening session



Mrs. John Safer, of Washington, and Archibald Silverman, head of the Providence U.P.A. campaign



Groups of delegates listening attentively to Secretary Ickes as he delivered his indictment of European dictatorship and the suppression of Jews in those lands



In a withering indictment of dictatorships in Europe and the persecutors of Jews, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes delivered the address which was the high-light of the National Conference for the Jewish People at Washington at a luncheon on January 23rd. "The need for a viable Jewish homeland is greater than ever," Secretary Ickes said as he praised Jewish accomplishments in Palestine, referring particularly to the welcome extended to the Jews by Emir Feisal during the Paris Peace Conference



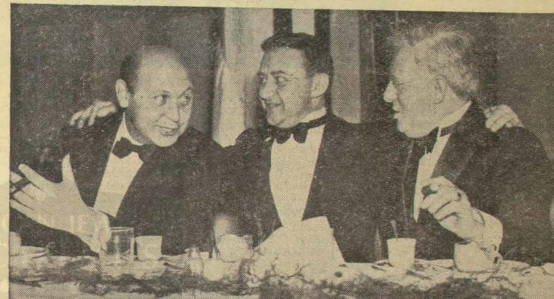
Judge Morris Rothenberg at the session after the business of the conference was completed



Daniel Ellison, who presented to Secretary Ickes a check for \$52,000 as the U.P.A. contribution to the U.P.A. fund, addressed the conference



Harold Jacobi, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Nathan Straus in a confidential chat at the banquet session on Sunday evening, which marked the closing of the conference



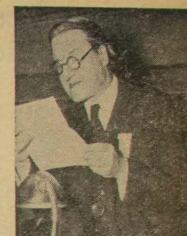
Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Philip Bernstein and Elihu D. Stone talking things over



A typical group of delegates sitting in the Presidential Dining Room of the Hotel Mayflower just before Secretary of the Interior Ickes began his address, "Cycles of Darkness"



Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldberg, of Worcester, Mass. (center), and a group of delegates at the banquet session during Dr. Wise's address



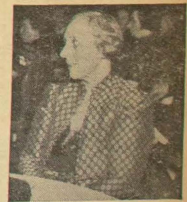
Dr. Stephen S. Wise at the banquet on Sunday evening



Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, speaking extemporaneously at the banquet session



Senator Robert Bulkley, of Ohio, who delivered one of the principal addresses at the banquet session



Mrs. Archibald Silverman, of Providence, veteran Zionist worker



Morris Neaman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman of the Tri-State United Jewish Appeal



## Palestine Economics As Basis of Political Strength

Text of Address by DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN  
Our major pre-occupation is, of course, with the political situation touching Palestine. But there is a field of effort and achievement usually labeled as "political" which is so inextricably related to it that only a dialectician would undertake to sever the two. It is the field of economics.

That the world in which we live is a world where abstract justice is honored in the breach rather than in the observance is so true that it is a platitude. Because it is so true, the rights of the Jewish people as so deplorable. It is a world in which even the best of nations, Great Britain included, metes out to the Jewish people only that which it must.

The Royal Commission is an instance in point. After all its incursions upon Jewish achievements in Palestine, when it came to specific proposals, it proposes an area for a Jewish State which is unfeasible and unjust, and therefore unacceptable. Was that particular area proposed? Was it an a priori inspiration on the part of the Commissioners, or was it an area calculated to be an appropriate geographic or economic unit? Obviously not. It is patent that the Commission did little more than follow the line of what the Jewish people have already themselves acquired and built up.

With the Jewish people in the Diaspora, that part of Palestine where Jews had already acquired land settlements, and developed industries and agriculture, was included in the proposed boundaries. It is obvious that the Government was ready to give us as much as that which is already ours, disregarding promises and covenants, moral claims and just demands.

To these particular proposals we have given a categorical "no" as our reply, and we hope that the just demands will not fall upon our ears. In the meantime, that is the political situation, which even the White Paper has not changed.

What kind of proposals do you think would have been made by the Commission if Jewish population, Jewish settlements and Jewish developments in Palestine were less numerous and less extensive than they are? You may be sure that the area that would have been proposed would have been much smaller, if that is possible, or what is more likely, there would have been no proposal of any kind of a Jewish State. Unsatisfactory and unacceptable as the present proposals are, they still mark a victory for the Zionist Movement and for the Jews of the world who have worked along with this Zionist Movement.

If the Zionist Movement forty years ago and thirty years ago had not given the Zionist dynamic to the early pre-Balfour Declaration settlements in Palestine or if Prof. Scheer's proposal had not been the instrument of a Jewish National Fund for the purchase of land a national property, and if Herzl had not translated this proposal into a nationalized institution; if this Zionist Organization had not instituted the Keren Hayesod in 1906 as the coordinating fund for housing, education, agricultural training and education; if these two foundation funds, the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth, had not poured into Palestine dollars which we have today estimated to be more than fifty million dollars which are the true foundations on which are now established two hundred thousand Jews and for private investments of four hundred million dollars; if these things had not been done, our political situation in Palestine today would be worse would probably not feel content to make an offer even as meagre as it is.

It is present offer and the pressure of the hostile forces would probably have prevailed upon the Mandatory Government to abandon the Jewish remnant to its fate.

Distracting and perplexing as this situation is today, it behooves us to realize that it is not without some warrant for at least a measure of Zionist dignity and pride in the abjectness, defeatism and frustration.

When Opportunity Beckoned  
Time is, however, a corollary to this hypothesis. It is a self-indicting corollary. What would be our political situation today if the Jews of the world had done all that they could and should have done for the upbuilding of Palestine during the years since the Balfour Declaration, and for a time the doors of Palestine were wide open and the British Government was waiting to see how eagerly, energetically and generously the Jewish people would seize the opportunity for the upbuilding of their national home?

From 1920 to 1929 almost without interruption and from 1929 to 1939 with few interruptions and restrictions, the Jews of America had it in their power and within their means to provide refuge for the Jewish people in Palestine. These areas could not have survived the experimental years without the aid of the national funds.

It was the Jewish National Fund which provided the first money for Tel Aviv, today a tower of strength for Jewish Palestine with its 150,000 inhabitants. It was the Jewish National Fund which acquired land in Jerusalem, which became in later years important commercial and suburban areas for Jewish development.

When the General Mortgage Bank was to be established, when the Palestine Electric Company had to get its concession; when the Palestine Potash Company had to start its activity, it was the Keren Hayesod which provided the initial assets.

The Keren Hayesod is now trying to obtain funds to serve as guarantees for various industries. The purpose of this is not particularly to help private investment. It is, rather, to make sure that the Jews employed in these enterprises do not lose their employment and that the economic foundations of Jewish Palestine are not shaken or undermined. Concomitant with this is the enlargement of the fields of employment for Jewish workers, the Keren Hayesod is assisting Jews to enter stone quarrying, port work and other marine activities, government service, public works and other branches of endeavor in which Jews have hitherto not been represented at all or in a measure which they have had to meagre percentage.

Providing housing, medical service, training, instruction, education and other forms of assistance so that workers can become integrated into industry and into the life of the country are the functions which the Keren Hayesod has always fulfilled and which it is now fulfilling in even greater measure today.

No Jew who has read about or seen pictures of the Tel Aviv port will fail to be thrilled by the restoration of the Jewish people of an industry to which they contributed so much two thousand years ago. It is the Jewish people who have reached full status as a port when they were debarked. It was the initiative of the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod which made possible the greatest triumphs in Palestine during the past twenty years.

The Palestine Foundation Fund, acting to halt economic stagnation in Palestine and to set in motion the wheels of economic activity whose direction determines the undisturbed rhythm of Jewish life in Palestine.

Value of Economic Strength  
Economic strength is political



A dramatic moment at the luncheon session of the Conference when Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Jewish National Fund (right) presented a J. N. F. Golden Book Certificate to Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Fund has offers, options and contracts for 100,000 dunams of land in strategic areas of Palestine, most of it in Upper Galilee, which is in the focus of Keren Kayemeth attention. These areas can be acquired just as soon as the necessary two and a half million dollars of additional funds can be available.

We have no land reserve to speak of. Hundreds of families are waiting today to be settled on the land and they must continue to wait. Should there be an increase in the immigration schedule, in the near future, as is hoped for, we shall be worsted unless we are prepared. What is worse, we are deprived of one of the strongest arguments in pleading for increased immigration, namely available land reserves.

This conference is called upon to consider these facts and to adopt a program of action for American Jewry to meet the demands of the situation. It is a program which has to do directly with the building of economic strength but indirectly it has a bearing upon our entire political future in Palestine. It is the only phase of our political future in Palestine which it is in the power of everyone of us to affect.

Role of National Funds  
We recall briefly the part played by the national funds in the upbuilding of Palestine. Even in a day when their resources were

meagre they initiated enterprises which have come to have an identity of their own of momentous importance for the well being of the Jewish people in Palestine. These areas could not have survived the experimental years without the aid of the national funds.

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## The Political and Economic Position in Palestine

Text of Address by DR. BERNARD JOSEPH  
Legal Adviser, Jewish Agency for Palestine

### INTRODUCTORY

We had hoped when we commenced the work of reconstructing our national life in Palestine that we would be allowed to do so undisturbed—indeed, we were promised solemnly before the nations of the world by one of the mightiest empires that our efforts in that direction would be facilitated. We expected our problems to be economic in nature, practical ones relating to agriculture, colonization, development of industry. That was not to be. Possibly on the theory that the only things worth having are those achieved by struggle it was apparently ordained that our task should not be so light and instead of facilitation we encountered impedimentation. We also had added to our burden serious political problems with which we have to grapple.

Our struggle from the outset was not merely against the forces of nature, or the difficulties one could expect to encounter in an endeavor to transform a backward and uncivilized country into a country ready to accept the conditions of modern life. At every stage of our effort we have had to overcome untold political difficulties. And not only that, but in grappling with our political problems we had to keep one hand on the plow and the other on the handle of the sword on the pulse of political development, with our eyes fixed on a time clock. For we had not merely to overcome our two-fold difficulties, but to do so within a limited space of time, if we were to achieve our objective.

To meet this need we have had to develop qualities somewhat foreign to our people, for the well-known German definition of politics as "an art of the possible" is strange to the Jewish spirit and mentality. For our world Jewry had seen its situation applied absolute values and rejected compromise in its life and its realities. This attitude no doubt served its purpose to prevent extermination under the pressure of hostile forces in the circumstances then prevailing. But disregard of realities is clearly a drawback when one is confronted with political problems of the first magnitude, affecting your well being as a people. Problems which are dangerous to our people, not merely on the basis of abstract thinking, for they are not problems of pure logic but of realpolitik affecting the life of an entire people.

I wish to deal first with the political problems affecting Palestine which confront us today.

### The Political Struggle

April 19, 1936, marks the most recent of the turning points in our political experience. On that date the Arab forces opposed the establishment of the Jewish National Home; set out to make a further attempt to coerce the hand of Government, to depart from the policy which was the basis of the Jewish Agency's political activities.

To the extent that the United Palestine Appeal enables the Keren Hayesod and the Keren Kayemeth to bring immigrants into Palestine, to make room for more workers, to buy land, establish colonies, assist education, promote industry, to that extent it is performing a service of profound consequence for the political and economic future of the Jewish people in Palestine.

Today we are met to reaffirm our Will to build our Homeland. This Will to do may determine the issue that lie before us.

The survival of the Jew is due to one fact at least as much as to any other, namely, that in the face of the sea of difficulties, obstacles which seemed by every law of reason to be insurmountable, he has felt the Divine Voice of destiny bidding him "Go Forward!" The survival of the Jew is more than a biological phenomenon. It is paragonically a psychological phenomenon.

It is this paragonically gift to be able in the face of bewildering perplexities to take one's bearings and push forward across the waves and across the wilderness, headed for the promised goal? There is an ancient saying in our lore, that the difference between heaven and hell is a mere hair's breadth. In terms of the Jewish people in Palestine, that making a difference between the Jewish people who would have wished us to do so. Had the attack upon the Jews been purely a physical one, these could have prevailed, for the Jews of Palestine, unlike their unfortunate brethren in certain East European countries, were ever prepared and ready to defend themselves against physical attack. It was, however, the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod which made possible the greatest triumphs in Palestine during the past twenty years.

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Value of Economic Strength  
Economic strength is political

Up to that point the Royal Commission's report reads very well. So much so that the reader was apt to forget the purpose for which the Royal Commission had been sent to Palestine. It was not a neutral body, representatives of various nations members of the League, sent out to consider the situation in Palestine; that was not necessary, the British Government knew perfectly well what the situation was. Nor was it a body of independent judges sent out to determine questions on the basis of abstract principles of justice. It was a body of British gentlemen of high standing, most of them who had served the government in various capacities in the past. Without in any way reflecting on their personal integrity or their sense of justice, how could one forget that they were really sent to Palestine to help the British Government out of its difficulties? If one remembers this, the shock of the conclusions at which they arrived, in the light of their own findings of fact, is not so great as it might otherwise have been.

They (The Royal Commission) did in their conclusions that the Mandate for Palestine is unworkable. That is a conclusion which the Jewish Agency has no hesitation in categorically refusing. There is no reason why the Mandate should be regarded as unworkable, if only the British Government desire to work it. It is true that the administration which we had been given in Palestine were not carrying out the obligations of the Mandatory under the Mandate, but we have no doubt of fact by every rule of logic proved that it is. They disclose in their own report that the trouble was not with the Mandate but with the manner in which it was being administered by the British officials. But as in every other phase of our work in Palestine, it is our duty to consider the political implications of every situation. And the political implication of the report of the Commission is that whether or not the Mandate is workable, the British Government which had adopted the report, now says that it is not. That is a political fact of the first magnitude. It cannot be ignored.

I need not remind those of you who are Zionists of the role which the State of the Jewish Nation always played in our ideology. These last fifty years Zionists pinned their faith in the Jewish people and their strength to build their own national life in their own country. For two thousand years we have wandered from land to land, driven hither and thither. Everywhere we were strangers from nowhere. A constant trouble to ourselves and our neighbors wherever we have wandered.

It is this paragonically gift to be able in the face of bewildering perplexities to take one's bearings and push forward across the waves and across the wilderness, headed for the promised goal? There is an ancient saying in our lore, that the difference between heaven and hell is a mere hair's breadth. In terms of the Jewish people in Palestine, that making a difference between the Jewish people who would have wished us to do so. Had the attack upon the Jews been purely a physical one, these could have prevailed, for the Jews of Palestine, unlike their unfortunate brethren in certain East European countries, were ever prepared and ready to defend themselves against physical attack. It was, however, the Jewish Agency and the Keren Hayesod which made possible the greatest triumphs in Palestine during the past twenty years.

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It is inhibited by two groups of people, each connected with powerful forces outside the country and the Royal Commission categorically stated that H. M. G. would desire to retain the good will of both of these groups and the forces behind them. It is self-evident that in deciding on that course of action, the British Government will take in the light of the Royal Commission's report H. M. G. will have regard to those imperial interests and not to determine questions on the basis of abstract principles of justice. It is very likely for this reason that we were told that in their view paralytic the best and most hopeful solution of Palestine's political problem.

### The British White Paper

We have now reached a further stage in the development of the political situation by the publication of the White Paper.

The White Paper cannot be regarded as a satisfactory document in any other sense than that it recognized that it is for us a political gain. It is an open secret that the proposals were at work to prevail with the Arabs, and we wanted them to know that the Jews did not favor resorting to violence and that, although Jews would defend themselves against their attackers, no innocent Arab need fear molestation at the hands of Jews, even though these Jews would be subjected to attack by their fellow Arabs. We wanted to encourage the peaceful minded Arabs of the country to continue to live in peace. We wanted them to know that the Jews did not favor resorting to violence and that, although Jews would defend themselves against their attackers, no innocent Arab need fear molestation at the hands of Jews, even though these Jews would be subjected to attack by their fellow Arabs. We wanted to encourage the peaceful minded Arabs of the country to continue to live in peace. 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# Dr. Bernard Joseph Reviews Political Situation

(Continued from page 11)

any curtailment of our rights and that if there is to be a Jewish State it shall only be within the historical boundaries of the whole land. All of us no doubt would gladly subscribe to the desire that any Jewish State which may be established should be set up on that basis. But can we, dare we, regard the issue purely on the basis of abstract principles of justice? Can we help but face it as a political problem for us to decide as to whether, in our struggle to solve the Jewish problem and to establish a National Home for the Jewish people in Palestine, we would be better off under a Jewish State as may be proposed or under the alternative which faces us if no such Jewish State is established. The proposition is irresistible that this is the manner in which we must act. We are dealing with the rights of human beings who are dear to us. The Jewish people cannot wait, and who knows whether Palestine will wait for the Jewish people, even if they are prepared to continue their suffering in the countries of Eastern Europe in the meantime? The future may give them a more favorable opportunity of achieving the result. Would it not be more reasonable for us to bear in mind, as we have always done in the past, that our primary object is to get as many Jews as possible into Palestine as quickly as possible, to develop the country as rapidly as possible, to make room for more Jews? And is not it our duty to follow that line of action which will achieve these results? That is a question which those who will be called upon to decide the issue will have to put to themselves. And if they accept that view, or even if they do not, if they are to do justice to the cause, the determination of which will be placed in their hands, will they not have to bear in mind the alternatives which face us in Palestine, if no Jewish State is established.

One doubt which has arisen in the minds of those who do not favor the partition scheme is with regard to the Arabs who will remain in the proposed Jewish State. They issue a warning that we should have to treat these Arabs like only sons. That challenge I wish to accept. My answer is we shall treat the Arabs well. A great section of mankind makes much of a certain *Via Dolorosa*. The Jewish *via dolorosa* has extended over a period of two thousand years. We have suffered so much as minorities at the hands of other people that we shall not fail to treat any minority which may live in our land with the full consideration they deserve. We shall set an example to the nations of Europe how minorities should be treated. It is not an old biblical injunction to our people to treat well the strangers within our gates?

Even if they offer us a State and we decide to accept it, we can achieve it only by a unified Zionist organization. At all costs, we must preserve unity and loyalty cooperate and decide together. There is no question of abandoning our rights to Palestine.

## Our Political Goals

I have been brutally frank in pointing out to you the political implications of what has happened since April, 1936, and the dangers which we shall have to avoid. But I would not wish you to think there is not another side to the coin. Indeed if we take stock of the political changes which occurred as a result of the disturbances one finds that we have to our credit a number of political and economic achievements of the first magnitude.

We prevailed upon Government not to surrender to the pressure of violence and not to suspend immigration as had been done after the 1921 and 1929 riots. We own the right to legalized Jewish self defense in the form of a large force of organized Jewish supernumerary police, some \$500 in number.

We broke down the power of the Mufti and his stronghold of the political life of the country.

We freed ourselves from dependence upon the Jaffa Port, where we were at the mercy of the whims of Arab boatmen and politicians and have got the beginnings of a port of our own at Tel-Aviv. It compelled us to strengthen in a basic manner our economic structure by increasing the number of Jews employed in agriculture and by broadening out our field of industrial development.

The immediate political situation is that there is now very little Arab political agitation and seditious activity, such as there was for eighteen months previously. The ring leaders were either deported or fled the country. The second rate agitators are in large numbers under arrest, and the press is under stricter control. The Mufti still plays his part from his refuge in the neighboring Lebanon. But he is short of most of the power he wielded by means of his office as head of the Supreme Moslem Council and the Waqf Administration.

The security situation is indefinitely improved. Apart from the hands of terrorists in the hills of the Northern district, who are for the most part paid mercenaries, acts of violence are decreasing in number and are restricted to cowardly attacks at isolated spots from ambush and firing at passing buses under cover of darkness. This too will gradually be stamped out. The troops have recently been much more active and successful and have evidently broken the back of the gang activities. The military tribunals now dispatch quick and vigorous justice so that the Arabs are again beginning to show some respect for the law and for the Government of the country. We are not entirely out of the woods, but the situation is infinitely improved. Had Government taken such effective action at the beginning of the disturbances as the Jewish Agency urged them to, much life and property would have been saved and we

might have avoided many of the political problems now requiring be solved.

With regard to immigration and land, we are until March tied to the great high level. We are urging Government to return to the economic absorptive capacity as from that date on the grounds: a) that even the Royal Commission suggested this only until Government decided on a course of action and then during the so-called transition period it recommended a basis of economic absorptive capacity of Palestine less the proposed Arab area; b) it would be a waste to have the unemployed and temporary slump until normal conditions are restored.

A word with regard to the situation concerning the acquisition of land. I refer to it because I heard the astounding question whether we should continue to buy land as there is no State. In the first place we haven't got a Jewish State yet and still we do get one we must carry on our work as usual under the existing Mandate. Our pressing need is so great for us to postpone our work until H. M. G. responds over the question.

Secondly, the fact of the establishment of a Jewish State will not give us any land for colonization purposes (apart from a small area of the land). Land is private property and whoever runs the Government or in whatever power, it will be possible for us to settle Jews in the land unless we buy it from owners and pay for it as herebefore.

Thirdly, this has been the guiding principle of the Keren Kayemeth since that we must redeem the land of Palestine, i. e., to acquire it in Jewish ownership on the ground that Palestine will not be ours until we own its land. The position in regard will not get materially altered even if a Jewish State is established.

Fourthly, you can't always buy land in Palestine when you want to. It may become increasingly difficult to do so as time goes on. We must make hay while the sun shines. One of the greatest importance that and purchase should be continued as large a scale as possible.

The Economic Position

During the years of prosperity, Palestine's economic life was attuned to a state of rapid development, following on the large scale immigration and capital influx. It was inevitable that as these two factors diminished, the basis of employment would be narrowed down and difficulties should emerge in the adjustment to the new conditions.

The problem whether such a contraction in the stimulating external forces which have played on Palestine's economy would lead to a complete collapse or could be compensated by a readjustment in the economic structure, was considered by various commissions which have had with Palestine's economic problems.

The reply provided by these experts was always that a certain degree of hardship, slowing-up time in the pace of development, a decline in the standard of life and a certain amount of unemployment would be unavoidable in the case of a contraction in immigration and its import. At the same time, we suggested that the internal resources of the Palestine economy were strong enough to prevent a permanent recession, a fairly stable balance of economic life in very con-

ditions could be maintained. The most outstanding effect of this social service of "constructive" capital has been in the building material industry particularly in Tel-Aviv. Building has for the past few months been authorized in the four towns of the country for a total area of 101,260 sq. m. in 1935 to 50,000 sq. m. per month in the last few months. There now appears to be some stabilization at this level.

Investment in industry—as indicated by the imports of industrial machinery—has also suffered a setback, though here some improvement may be noted in the last few months. The 1937 figures show an improvement over the very low level of 1936 and in August and November were only 10-20% below 1935's monthly average.

On the other hand, the current level of activity shows that a fairly steady, at a little below the 1935 level, though markedly above that of 1936—and the volume of imports has shown no slackening in recent months. This has, also, been a particularly successful year for exports. The total figures are blurred by the incidence of the citrus shipping season, but if the export of manufactures alone is taken, it is seen that new records have been created during the last few months.

The general situation, in spite of all its difficulties, obviously confirms the proposals of our experts that there would be no collapse of the economic structure of this country, even in the case of a very considerable curtailment of the dynamic forces of capital influx and immigration, which have been responsible in the past for Palestine's exceedingly rapid pace of development.

But it would be a mistake to disregard the fact that until normal immigration and influx of capital that goes with it is restored we face serious problems in the economic field and must at all costs avert any deterioration of the economic position. Everyone in need of assistance or special credit facilities turns to the Jewish Agency. We have by superhuman effort managed so far to keep the wheels turning and so long as we keep the wheels turning people struggle on and will not be discouraged.

But unless we receive large sums of money to meet the increasing demands on us we shall not be able to provide and organize the necessary funds. The consequences in the report I am now making. But one need hardly point out that at this particular stage in our struggle, the economic situation of the country on which immigration and so much else depends is also of the greatest political importance. We get no help worth mentioning from Government. We must help ourselves.

Financial Apeal

The Jews of Palestine with their limited means are making a superhuman effort to carry their share of the burden. They are carrying more than their share of it in actual cash contributions. The Labor Party has already collected from its members over \$200,000. The middle class groups are pledged to raise \$250,000 and this is in addition to about \$75,000 per annum to the Keren Kayemeth and the Keren Hayesod. This comes to roughly \$2 per head of population. If America did at least as well we would be content—that would mean the raising of some nine million dollars. Whom else can we turn to but the Jews of America? The Jews of America are the Pharaohs in Poland, where there were pogroms, insisted on contributing to the Keren Hayesod. This was a fine moral gesture but how much can the impoverished Jewry of Poland give and of what value is it with a low valuta and restrictions on the export of capital out of the country? And how much more must the Jewry become needy with the increasing pressure of East European Jewry and the danger threatening European Jewry?

Americans contend they have made a social service a science so that help given is not for immediate relief but serves a constructive purpose of curing the ill creating the need for relief—a very fine principle. Are the Jews America to be forever helping persecuted Jews in Rumania and elsewhere? Are the Jews forever to remain a problem to themselves and others? Surely there would be no more glaring instance of "constructive" capital than to spend money for the Jews of Rumania in Palestine. By so doing you will be permanently solving their problem. Your money will have served a constructive purpose of curing some of the ill. Expressed in business terms, you will be reducing your future liability.

In these circumstances we feel that

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## Results of the 1937 U.P.A. Campaign

Report Presented to the Conference by HAROLD JACOBI

The hundreds of delegates who have come to Washington for the conference are concerned by the events that have taken place in Palestine and by the future which lies ahead. They want an insight into the background of the disturbances, into the wisdom or practicability of partition and into similar issues of political and economic significance. These problems are being discussed here by those who bear the responsibility for expressing American Jewry's interest in their proper solution.

But this conference will have failed of a major purpose if it does not keep in mind the fact that our political and economic strength in Palestine is dependent on the national upbuilding institutions: The Keren Hayesod and Keren Kayemeth, which are known in Palestine as the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund. These two agencies are combined within the United Palestine Appeal. The U.P.A. is American Jewry's sole instrument for the national upbuilding program in Palestine.

You will recall that the conference for Palestine which met here early in 1937 adopted a quota of \$4,



## Text of Resolutions Adopted at Washington Conference

### GREETINGS TO YISRAEL IN PALESTINE

The National Conference for Palestine sends the Jewish settlement, through the Vaad Leumi, a message of encouragement and support during the difficult times it has faced in the past two years, and declares:

Your faith and devotion in the face of all obstacles has fired new pride in the hearts of all Jews throughout the world. You are the vanguards in the defense of the future for the Jewish people. Your courage and fortitude have been a source of strength and inspiration to the struggling masses in the European lands of oppression and persecution.

Your ability to contrive enterprise, and your resourcefulness in the midst of sabotage and terror have given new meaning to the dignity and nobility of Jewish life.

Your demonstration of self-sacrifice, of peace and goodwill under great provocation, have welded us closer together in the common task of maintaining our aspirations, through transition and crisis, to the field of realization.

Your heroic devotion in maintaining the Homeland as a bulwark of national strength and a haven for the homeless, has been an inspiration to Jews throughout the world.

You may rely upon American Jewry to stand firmly and loyally with you in furthering the defense of the Jewish National Home and in safeguarding those fundamental rights which are the heritage of long years of dreaming and striving, and which in turn we shall bequeath to future generations.

The National Conference for Palestine pledges itself with renewed vigor to the concrete task of upbuilding a greater and better Palestine through the United Palestine Appeal, in which are joined the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund—the historic institutions for developing the economic capacity of Palestine—in order that increasing masses of Jews may build their future in the National Home.

### U.P.A. IS MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY

The National Conference for Palestine directs the attention of all Jewish communities undertaking fund-raising efforts on behalf of Palestine rebuilding to the resolution of the World Zionist Congress and by the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine composed of Zionists and non-Zionists, calling upon the Jewish people to regard the obligations to the Palestine Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod) and the Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemet) as their primary responsibility, and

Points out that in the United States the fund-raising instrument for these two institutions is the United Palestine Appeal, which is the only authorized central fund of the Jewish Agency for Palestine recognized in the League of Nations Mandate and constituted as the supreme Jewish authority in the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home, and therefore urges the Jewish communities in the United States, as loyal and devoted supporters of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, not to conduct any other Palestine fund-raising effort until after the community, whatever the type of campaign which it conducts, shall have fulfilled its maximum obligation to the United Palestine Appeal.

### ON SERVICE TO UNITED PALESTINE APPEAL

The National Conference for Palestine, having heard a report by Mr. Harold Jacoby, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United Palestine Appeal,

Approves the efforts of the national administration of the United Palestine Appeal to raise a maximum sum during 1937 for the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home with the cooperation of Jewish community leaders throughout the country, and

Having taken note of the report made by Mr. Jacoby on the services rendered by affiliated bodies in conducting a year-round educational program engaging the interest of the community in Palestine and in the United Palestine Appeal,

Approves the policy of making an allowance to the Zionist Organization of America, Mandatory Palestine, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, warranted to enable these organizations to serve the United Palestine Appeal to a maximum extent and to shoulder the responsibility and expenditure which the United Palestine Appeal would otherwise itself have to undertake.

### ON PALESTINE PAVILION

The National Conference for Palestine, composed of representatives

A NEW SHIPMENT OF JAMS, KOSHER GELATIN AND PUDDINGS MANUFACTURED BY ADIR COMPANY, TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, ALSO A BIG SELECTION OF SEDAR PLATES AND SILVER WINE CUPS FOR PASSOVER. DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT OUR SHOWROOM IN NEW YORK. WRITE OR PHONE.

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בנימין מרגלית

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Peretz Hirshbein's Classic, a rare film of Jewish life; complete English sub-titles. Acclaimed everywhere, proving to be a fund-raising success. Available throughout the country for showings in movie houses or auditoriums.

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of American Jewish communities, meeting in Washington, D. C., on January 23, 1938, voices approval of the creation at the New York Jewish 1938 of a Palestine Pavilion which will reflect the essential Words of Faith of the Jewish people in the spirit and the extent of their achievements of the Jewish people in the building of Palestine. The National Conference for Palestine calls upon all its constituents to associate themselves with and participate in the support of the efforts to build a Pavilion that will be a source of pride to American Jewry as a whole and to the ideal of Palestine.

The Conference pledges to Harold Jacoby and George Backer, co-chairmen of the committee to sponsor the responsibility which they have their associates, cooperation in the responsibility which they have assumed.

### GREETINGS TO DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

The National Conference for Palestine hails with satisfaction and delight the election of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal for 1938, and Records its appreciation of the outstanding service which he has contributed to the enlistment of great masses of American Jews within the ranks of those building the Jewish homeland as well as of his outstanding service in enriching the cultural content of American Jewish life through his staunch advocacy of the finest values created by the Jewish people and through his militant interest in every cause preserving and extending the welfare of the Jewish people here and abroad, and

Pledges its whole-hearted support to him in the great responsibility which he has assumed and offers service in all Jewish communities to the end that the quota of \$4,500,000 for 1938 may be achieved through and under the leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

### APPRECIATION TO DR. STEPHEN S. WISE

To Dr. Stephen S. Wise, leader and teacher of American Jewry, this National Conference for Palestine expresses its gratitude for the faithfulness and distinction with which he has served the cause of Palestine rebuilding as he has enriched all of Jewish life with his magnanimity of spirit and breadth of achievement.

The National Conference, taking note of the guidance and inspiration which he provided to the United Palestine Appeal in the capacity of National Chairman during the campaigns of 1936 and 1937. Recalls gratefully that he has served the symbol of unity around which all forces interested in the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine have rallied and that his zeal and example stimulated the emulation of individuals and communities throughout the nation.

The great-hearted and far-seeing leadership of Dr. Wise may be spared to American Jewry for decades to come is the devout wish of the National Conference for Palestine.

### GREETINGS TO DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN

The National Conference for Palestine sends affectionate greetings to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. In this hour of solemn responsibility which rests upon this peerless leader of the Jewish people, we repledge our faithful support. We acknowledge that his boundless understanding of the problems of the Jewish people and his representation of its interests has fired all of us with the courage and the faith to go forward with our tasks in times of difficulty and crisis, as well as in the days of uninterrupted progress.

We are grateful for the statesmanship with which he views the entire Jewish problem and for the unexampled guidance which he has given to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.

### GREETINGS TO MENAHEM USSISHKIN

The National Conference for Palestine sends felicitations to Menahem Mendel Ussishkin, President of the Jewish National Fund, veteran of the Zionist movement who, throughout the years, has rendered unique service to the ideal of reclaiming the land of Israel for the people of the Jewish National Home.

We pledge to the Jewish National Fund, which is a part of the United Palestine Appeal, continued service and support so that the tempo of Jewish land acquisition in Palestine may be accelerated to a pace required by the needs of the Jewish people in Palestine.

### RESOLUTION ON FELIX M. WARBURG

The National Conference for Palestine, meeting at Washington, D. C., on January 23, 1938, mourns with world Jewry the recent passing of Felix M. Warburg who, in his life and activities, symbolized the enduring values of Jewish life and the breadth of the American spirit.

Approaching the task of Palestine's development with the same deep understanding and sympathy which marked his preoccupation with all Jewish problems, Felix M. Warburg wrote an enduring page in the history of the Jewish homeland during the years in which he gave of his spirit and generosity unstintingly.

As an Honorary Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, Felix Warburg was the leader around whom Jewish forces alike could rally to serve their common purpose of reestablishing the Jewish homeland so that a maximum number of Jews might find there peace and security and that the Jewish people as a whole might recreate its primary source of cultural and spiritual life.

The National Conference requests the officers of the United Palestine Appeal to convey this resolution to Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and her children, to whom the Conference offers this expression of its deep and reverent sorrow.

### MESSAGE FOR JUDGE JULIAN W. MACK

The National Conference for Palestine sends this message of cordial greetings and affection to Julian W. Mack, Honorary Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal.

His wise counsel, his persuasive mind, his broad and tolerant spirit, his realistic appreciation of the spirit and culture of the Jewish resistance, have won for the cause of Palestine upbuilding great sections of American Jewry. We sincerely trust and hope that for many years to come American Jewry may continue to have the privilege of his sagacious leadership.

### RESOLUTION ON OTTO WARBURG

The National Conference for Palestine, records with sorrow the death of Otto Warburg, associate of Theodor Herzl, pioneer in practical, scientific agricultural experiment in Palestine, President of the World Zionist Organization from 1911 to 1920, and Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station in Rehovot.

He was among the first to pre-empt Germany who saw the inadequacy of assimilation and the need of a homeland for the Jewish people. An scientist and scholar, Professor Warburg enriched the practical development of Palestine through research and investigation which opened new paths for agricultural colonization. In his own person Dr. Warburg symbolized the reconciliation between the ancient dream of the Jewish people for a reconstituted homeland and the practical program of translating that dream into reality.

## DR. SILVER LAUNCHES R.I. PALESTINE DRIVE

\$15,000 Pledge as First 1938 U.P.A. Campaign Gets Under Way

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — The first address of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver as National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal was delivered at the Central High School here on Wednesday evening, January 26, before a crowd of 1,500 people who gathered from all parts of Rhode Island to launch the fund-raising effort for Palestine and to hail Dr. Silver as the newly elected leader of the Palestine rebuilding forces in America.

The sum of \$5,000 was presented at the meeting and pledged for \$15,000 were voiced by leaders from the various communities in Rhode Island.

"We shall go on building," Dr. Silver to the cheering crowd. "Our program may be temporarily retarded, but we will not be defeated."

Dr. Silver belated the Palestine government for the slackening of its efforts. He expressed hope that the American government would continue on the economic positions already established and to build new ones.

He called upon American Jewry to increase sums to purchase the land that can be bought today in Palestine, and to settle Jews already in the land in Jewish possession.

In the morning after the meeting hundreds of workers entered in every section and community in Rhode Island on a state-wide canvass which will continue the raising of the quota. Individual pledges indicated that success would be attained.

Rhode Island is the first state in the nation, and Providence the first community, to launch the 1938 campaign for the United Palestine Appeal.

Waterbury, Conn.—Zionist District Meeting; Beth El Synagogue, Cooke Street; 8:30 P.M.; Dr. A. W. Binder, speaker; Charles Rosenbaum, Chairman.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Meeting of Zionist District; Vestry Rooms of Temple Emanuel, Prospect Avenue; 8:30 P.M.; Symposium on partition of Palestine by Mrs. Harry P. Fierst, Mrs. Arthur Ellis, Harold G. Jaffer and Charles Rees; Louis Weinstein, Chairman.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1  
Camden, N. J.—35th Anniversary Celebration, auspices J. N. F. Council; Waltham Hotel; 8:30 P.M.; Dr. Israel Goldstein, speaker; Leon H. Rose, Chairman.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4  
Cleveland, Ohio—Zionist Luncheon Forum, auspices Cleveland Zionist District; Bonnet Cafeteria, Hippodrome Building; 12:30 P. M.; Ben Zion Appelbaum, speaker.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6  
Norfolk, Va.—Conference of Southern Branch Region Council; Monticello Hotel; all-day session; Judge Morris Rothenberg, guest speaker. Boston, Mass.—Weekly Radio Broadcast, auspices New England Zionist Region; Station WORL; 4:30 to 4:45 P. M.

Poughkeepsie District Strengthened  
After almost four years of inactivity, the Zionist District of Poughkeepsie has launched a vigorous membership effort which has already resulted in an appreciable increase of its numbers. According to a report by Rabbi Jerome Unger, secretary, the District is determined to enroll every Jew in the community as a member.

Role of Welfare Funds  
The growth of the Welfare Fund is one of the most important developments in American Jewish communal history. It is reported that cities now have such funds which embrace some local and national and overseas agencies considered worthy of inclusion. The Welfare Fund is frequently the forum in which the community decides its attitude on various problems outside the allocation of funds.

Many of the delegates gathered here are officers of Welfare Funds. It should be the effort of every community interested in the United Palestine Appeal to become integrated into the Welfare Fund organization and to take an active part in the administration of its affairs and in the conduct of its campaigns.

When we meet again in national conference I should like to report that our quota of \$4,500,000 for the United Palestine Appeal for 1938 has governed every community in America. It is my hope that each community which has taken part in the drive will have kept in mind our two outstanding responsibilities; one is to preserve what has been built in Palestine during the past two decades against political sabotage or economic retrogression; the second, is to enlarge our program in Palestine so that for tens of thousands of Jewish youth the Jewish National Home may be turned from hope into a reality.

Friday, January 28, 1938

## Calendar of Zionist Events

### GREATHER NEW YORK

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26  
Bronx—Palestine Rally, auspices B'nai Chai Chapter of Masada, Y. M. H. A. Auditorium, Fulton Avenue and 171st Street; 9:30 P.M.; Mrs. Marcella Ruben, speaker; Palestine movies; Bernard Neumark, Chairman.

Brooklyn—Meeting of Williamsburg Zionist District; 24, Y. M. H. A.; 175 Bedford Avenue, corner Keap Street; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Perez Halpern, speaker; Feibus Kobak, Chairman.

Manhattan—Meeting of Downtown Zionist District; Broadway Center, 373 Broadway; 8:15 P.M.; Saul Raskin, speaker; Samuel Goldstein, Chairman.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31  
Brooklyn—Lecture by Ludwig Lewishon, auspices Brooklyn Jewish Center; 667 Eastern Parkway; 8:30 P.M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1  
Washington Heights—Meeting of West Side Masada Chapter; Y. M. H. A., 171 Washington Avenue and 171st Street; 8:30 P.M.; Eleazar Lipinsky, speaker; Milton James, Chairman.

Brooklyn—Meeting of Boro Park Zionist District; 17, Concordia Club, 15th Avenue and 48th Street; 8:30 P.M.; Jacob Fishman, Rev. Z. H. Maslansky and Rabbi Israel Schorr, speakers; Musical program by Chema Schneiderman; Samuel J. Borowsky, Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3  
Brooklyn—Lecture by Ludwig Lewishon, auspices Y. M. H. A., 4910 Broadway; 8:30 P.M.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6  
Manhattan—Annual Banquet of Long Island Zionist Region; Hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street; 6:00 P.M.; Mordecai Konowitz, guest of honor; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, Harry L. Gluckman, principal speakers; Musical program, under direction of Saul Meisel; Rabbi Joshua L. Goldberg, toastmaster.

OUT-OF-TOWN  
SUNDAY, JANUARY 26  
Des Moines, Ia.—State Conference; Fl. Des Moines Hotel; Morning and Afternoon. Prof. Maurice Klausner, guest speaker; Banquet, auspices Zionist District; Jewish Community Center; 8:30 P.M.; Maurice Samuel, speaker; Jack Wolfe, Chairman.

Roxbury, Mass.—J. N. F. New England Conference; Temple Mishkan Tefila, all-day session; Itamar Ben-Avi, Elihu D. Stone and Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz, speakers.

Springfield, Mass.—Zionist District Meeting; 8:30 P.M.; Abraham Goldberg, speaker; Albert Raffel, Chairman.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31  
Waterbury, Conn.—Zionist District Meeting; Beth El Synagogue, Cooke Street; 8:30 P.M.; Dr. A. W. Binder, speaker; Charles Rosenbaum, Chairman.

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Joseph Goldberg again Heads Worcester Zionist District  
Joseph Goldberg was re-elected president of the Worcester Zionist District for the ninth term at an annual meeting held on January 17.

As vice-presidents were chosen Jacob Segal, Eli Stone, Philip M. Terman, Morris Long, Hyman Steinberg and Abe W. Sapir. Oscar Swartz was elected recording secretary; Herman S. Caine, financial secretary; Saul Feingold, treasurer; Louis Grif, Dr. Mac Caplan and Dr. Louis Abbot, trustees.

The newly elected officers will be installed at a public rally to be held in February, with Herman Caine in charge of arrangements.

An intensive drive has been launched by the District to double its membership before the forthcoming convention. The membership efforts are in charge of Jacob Segal and Philip M. Terman, co-chairmen.

Monticello District to Enroll 300 Members  
Headed by Dr. J. M. Rosenthal, president, the Monticello District has launched a vigorous campaign to reach a quota of 300 members during the current season. A series of meetings have been arranged as part of the program to stimulate Zionist sentiment in the community.

The annual political saboteur which was in the form of a Hamish Or Shabat celebration, was held on Sunday, January 16, with Rabbi Louis J. Schwedel as the guest speaker. A substantial sum was raised for the Jewish National Fund.

## L. I. Region to Climax Work at Annual Banquet

The membership drive of the Long Island Zionist Region, under the direction of Sam J. Perry, will be climaxed with a banquet to be held on Sunday, February 6, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, in honor of Mordecai Konowitz, president.

Guest speaker at a Palestine Evening, to be held under the auspices of the Boro Park Zionist District on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Concordia Club, 15th Avenue and 48th Street, Z. H. Maslansky, veteran Zionist, and Rabbi Israel Schorr, spiritual leader of Temple Beth El of Boro Park, will also address the audience. Samuel J. Borowsky, president, will preside.

Mr. Fishman, who attended the exercises Congress as a delegate from the Long Island region, will discuss the present Zionist situation with special reference to the latest developments in Roumania and other Eastern European countries. A musical program will be rendered by Chema Schneiderman and other artists.

William I. Siegel Represents Governor Lehman at Celebration  
William I. Siegel, president of the Eastern Parkway Zionist District and member of the Z.O.A. Executive, has been designated by Governor Herbert H. Lehman to represent him at the beginning of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Siegel will bring the greetings of the Governor to the temple, and deliver an address in his behalf on the significance of the occasion.

Matzpan District Holds Successful Rallyes  
Seeking the distinction of being the most active District in New England, the Matzpan District, of which Samuel Caplow is president, has arranged a number of large cultural undertakings in conjunction with other groups in the city, with a view to attracting all elements of the community into the Zionist fold.

Last Thursday, a capacity crowd filled Dorchester Manor at the annual joint meeting of the Matzpan Zionist groups, in which participated the District, the local Senior and Junior Hadassah Chapters and Masada.

The fourth annual concert and ball of the District was held on Wednesday evening, January 26th, at Temple Mishkan Tefila in Roxbury, and was attended by Zionist workers from all parts of New England. It was one of the most successful functions staged by the District.

Dr. Harris J. Levine, who will preside at the afternoon session, will report on the preparations for the 30th annual banquet of the Order, which will be held on March 6, at Hotel Astor. Ruben Jacobs, chairman of the youth committee, will speak on youth problems.

Let Us Sing to Songs of Israel  
A New Radio Program Every Wednesday 7:30 P. M. Station WMCA

Presented by HOBOWITZ MARGARET  
Singer, Pianist, Vocalist, and Pianist

## Arrange Broadcast of Zionist Series

New England Region Sponsors Radio Dramatization of Episodes in Zionist History  
"BOSTON.—Announcement is made by Ralph J. Bass, president of the New England Zionist Region, that a series of weekly broadcasts, to be sponsored by the Region, is being prepared for the beginning Sunday afternoon, February 6, and continuing for thirteen weeks thereafter. A dramatic portrayal of the history of Zionism from Herzl to the most recent developments on the Jewish State will be broadcast from Station WORL, 1920 kilocycles every Sunday at 4:45 p.m. "The dramatization of the Zionist movement, written by Carl Albert, will be enacted by a cast composed of Zionist workers."

The thirteen dramatic episodes will contain highlight and milestones in the history of Zionism, featuring the ideals and hopes of the Jewish people and the accomplishments and developments in Palestine. They will tell the story of the beginning of the Zionist movement, the role of Justice Louis Brandeis, the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Mandate, progress in Palestine since 1937, the Royal Commission Report, and the 20th Zionist Congress.

According to Mr. Bass "the broadcast series is intended to attract the non-Jewish world, with the hope that a better and more sympathetic understanding of the Jewish National movement will come about as a result."

Theodore Morrison is chairman of the committee in charge of the broadcasts, which includes Mr. Bass, Mr. Albert, Adolph Hubbard, and Dr. Frances Burnes.

The officers and staff of the Z.O.A. extend to Morris Margulies, secretary, their heartfelt sympathy over the loss of his father, Abraham Margulies, who passed away suddenly on Thursday evening, January 20th, at his home, 1572-77th Street, Brooklyn.

ATLANTIC CITY  
On the Boardwalk  
AMERICAN-NEW ENGLAND PLANS  
Under supervision of Rabbi Mendel Shapiro of Atlantic City  
DINNER CONCERT MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT  
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 8:00 P.M.  
DAILY RATES \$3 EUROPEAN \$16 AMERICAN \$12  
MAKE YOUR PASSOVER RESERVATIONS EARLY

Connoisseurs agree that the Carmel Wines, bottled and sealed at Rishon Le Zion, satisfy everyone, young as well as old. Ask for it at your dealer's. Each bottle of Carmel Wine bears the name of the U. S. General Agent, I. M. Kowalsky, on the label. That is your guarantee that it was bottled and sealed direct in Palestine.

Exclusive Agency in the United States  
Palestine House, Inc.  
10 West 28th Street, New York  
LExington 2-6263

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# National U. P. A. Conference Rallies U. S. Jewish

(Continued from Page One)

Hillel Silver, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Israel Goldstein. On Sunday afternoon Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson delivered a speech entitled, "A Challenge to the Christian Community," which indicated an unusual grasp of the relationship and duties of Christians to the Jewish people and to Palestine.

## Saturday Evening Session January 14, 1939

Interest in the opening session of the Conference was so high that the large hall in which it was held was packed to the doors and many were unable to gain admission. Introduced by Dr. Silver as the Chairman of the session, Robert M. Bernstein, vice-Chairman of the Allied Jewish Committee of Philadelphia, set the stage for the conference discussions with a survey of Palestine's progress and position during 1938. Mr. Bernstein pointed to the agricultural and economic achievements of the Yishuv despite difficult circumstances, traced the building of new settlements, the increase of the population and the general extension of the frontier of Jewish creative activity.

### Keynote by Dr. Silver

But it was left to Dr. Silver, reporting on his stewardship of the United Palestine Appeal, to sound the keynote of new sacrifice and new service for 1939. He called for notice to the civilized world that the Jews would never approve a plan for ransoming German Jewry that would place a premium upon persecution and reward a tettering anti-Semitic regime for its world-wide campaign of hatred and violence against the Jewish people. Reviewing the results of the United Palestine Appeal campaign in 1938, Dr. Silver observed that it met with success as a result of the devotion of his colleagues in the leadership and the energy and industry of volunteer workers, throughout the country and the field staff. He emphasized, however, that while the campaign was a success in comparison to the results of previous years, in relation to the great need, in relation to what a great community close to five million Jews might have done in this great emergency, I do not think we did exceptionally well.

Dr. Silver's shaming denunciation of the "ransom" plan of Jewish emigration from Germany evoked vociferous applause.

Outlining the tasks confronting the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, Dr. Silver explained that he supported a united campaign because the whole problem of Jews in the Diaspora and Jews in Palestine must be regarded as one problem. "We refuse to accept the proposition that the two activities of the United Palestine Appeal and of the Joint Distribution Committee are competitive in any way whatsoever. We have today one heart and one heartbeat." The delegates rose to their feet to applaud Dr. Silver's address.

### Dr. Goldstein Reports

As the President of the Jewish National Fund, Dr. Israel Goldstein, then described the need and the opportunities for increased Jewish land purchase in Palestine, stressing the fact that after two decades of national rebuilding the Jewish people own less than 8 percent of the total land area west of the Jordan. He pointed to the discrepancy between the Jewish population which is 30 per cent of land ownership, and warned that it represented a situation that might bring about "an unbalancing of the Jewish social order in Palestine."

Dr. Goldstein then listed the outstanding new settlements that were established in the past year in portions of the new land ac-

quired by the Jewish National Fund. Hanita, Tirath Zvi, Tel Anan, Moledeh, Ain Hashofet, and other centers of new colonization, milestones of the courage and forward march of the Yishuv were developments on the land purchased by the J. N. F. in 1938, the funds for which were provided through its participation together with the United Palestine Appeal. But as the new land is settled and the Keren Hayesod builds colonies upon it, the greatest problem confronting the J. N. F. is the maintenance of a land reserve to keep pace with the advances of the Yishuv's settlement program. Commenting upon proposals for colonization in remote corners of the globe, Dr. Goldstein said that "the territorialists in the Jewish camp have no choice but to admit that even from the standpoint of territorialism, Palestine is today the best territory for the Jewish people."

### Palestine's Address

Tracing the development of the Keren Hayesod as the fiscal instrument of the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the Board of the Keren Hayesod, termed it the collector of the revenues of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and the fund which provides the national budget for immigration, colonization, housing and public works in the Jewish state and industry and self-defense.

Mr. Lipsky paid tribute to the spirit which caused the Yishuv to offer to make room for 100,000 new settlers to come to Palestine, saying that "never before has there been so willing a willingness on the part of the Jewish national spirit, the utter disregard of an entire generation of their self-interests seeking the common good of the whole Jewish people."

Referring to the campaign of the United Jewish Appeal for Refugees and Overseas Needs, Mr. Lipsky concluded, "We stand side by side with the members of a united American Jewish community in representing the solidarity of interest and responsibility in these trying days."

**Baratz Moves Delegates**  
The address of Joseph Baratz, founder of the Baratz movement, was a sense of the reality and the significance of Palestine. Mr. Baratz spoke feelingly of the trials of the Yishuv during the past three years. He struck a note of hope in his portrayals of individual bravery which underlined the suffering and sacrifice of the settlers. He spoke as an "embassy of Palestine, going from town to town, hamlet to hamlet, from house to house, to tell them what we have been able to do in the face of events of the last three years."

Immigration into Palestine is something which cannot be stopped, he insisted. "We are driven to our homeland from all over the world. A boy in a concentration camp in England is discontented. He can think only of Palestine. We are anxious to take in thousands like him, and to make children of them, but we are not allowed to take them in. That is our greatest tragedy."

## Sunday Morning Session January 15, 1939

The session on Sunday morning provided a forum for leaders from various communities throughout the country who discussed Amia's role in 1938. The key figures who participated in the forum discussed matters pertaining to fund-raising, together with the larger aspects of Palestine rebuilding in relation to the entire Jewish communal structure in America.

At the opening of the session Dr. Silver introduced Mr. Joe

## Dr. Chaim Weizmann Greets the National Conference

London, January 15, 1939.

Dear Dr. Silver:

I am deeply disappointed that the political situation here makes it impossible for me to leave London to participate personally in the opening of this year's United Palestine Appeal campaign. As Chairman of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, David Ben Gurion, in the past position in Palestine and in London and on our urgent needs.

Your campaign opens under the shadow of abominable and ruthless persecution of our brethren in Eastern and Central Europe and of terrorism combined with political uncertainty in our homeland. The Yishuv and Zionism have triumphantly withstood the ordeal of violence and have maintained their courage undimmed through nearly three years of gangster attacks and guerrilla warfare. More than this, substantial progress has been made, new settlements have been established, and a Jewish defense force grows daily in strength and efficiency, and immigration, as far as it is permitted by artificial restrictions, has continued unimpeded.

"The Yishuv is ready and willing to absorb many thousands of additional victims of European persecution immediately official permission is granted. Despite the severe strain to which it has been subjected, the economic structure of the Jewish National Home remains unimpaired. The coming months will possibly bring an even more trying ordeal."

"I would therefore ask you, who are the fortunate among us and citizens of a great and free democracy, to take a firm stand against the forces of tyranny and oppression, to remember that the Yishuv mans our front line trenches with unexampled heroism but can continue the struggle only if it is certain of our unwavering support. Its strength is drawn not only from the soil of Palestine but also from a sense of spiritual and national unity with our brethren throughout the world. There is not a Jew worthy of the name who can shrink the obligation to make that unity a reality."

"We stand on the eve of discussions which may be decisive in the immediate future of our work. But so long as the Jewish people stand united for the defense of its rights to an immigration free from arbitrary restrictions and against the imposition of minority status upon its national home, I am confident that we will come through."

"All our energies must be mobilized for the strengthening of our position. We need land. We need money. We need supplies. And above all, we need men. That is why immigration now more than ever is the prime essential not only for the salvation of the Jewish people but also for the maintenance of our position in Palestine."

"My sincere good wishes for the success of the new campaign and best regards to all my American friends who are participating in it. HAZEK VEEMATZ."

CH. WEIZMANN.

Weingarten, of Houston, Texas, as the Chairman. Mr. Weingarten pledged his community to greater devotion to the combined campaign, heralding the fact that a new unity had been established in which all sections of American Jewry have been enabled to cooperate in the great campaign on behalf of the United Palestine Appeal, the Joint Distribution Committee and the National Coordinating Committee Fund.

Mr. Weingarten stressed the fact that while the objective of the campaign was to raise funds far greater than any funds previously raised, the figure, compared to the need, was extremely low, especially since it must provide for the immediate needs of relief and rehabilitation in Europe and greatly increased refugee settlement in Palestine. Mr. Weingarten urged the delegates to adopt quotas in local campaigns commensurate with the increased needs of the drive.

The Treasurer's report was presented by Mr. Arthur M. Lampert, who referred to the delegates as soldiers in the field upon whom will depend the success or the failure of this "greatest enterprise that was ever

undertaken by a United Jewry to help their brothers and sisters throughout the world. The gratitude of the officers of the United Palestine Appeal to the Jewish communities of America for making possible the success of the campaign in 1938, he reminded the delegates that only through the determination of communities to double their efforts and contribute their share to the United Palestine Appeal in 1939 achieve success. In the course of presenting the Treasurer's report, Mr. Lampert said:

### Excerpt from Report

"During the year ending Dec. 31, 1938, the United Palestine Appeal received in cash pledges on account of the current campaign and from the previous year the sum of \$2,568,266.40, of that amount, \$2,568,266.40, the proceeds to the United Palestine Appeal of fund-raising efforts held exclusively in the calendar year 1938. The United Jewish National Fund, through its own fund-raising efforts, contributed the sum of \$24,995.80. From January 1, 1938 to December 31, 1938 there was sent to Palestine in cash for the Keren Hayesod, the Keren Kayemeth, the Mis-

(Continued on Page 15)

# Silver Points Toward Palestine As Jewish Destiny

## Head of U.P.A. Calls For View of Major Objective Amid Chaos . . .

(Continued from Page One)

which have followed. Clearly, it was a time of affliction, this last year, and the tasks of salvage, of rescue, which it has imposed upon us for the coming year, are, I am sure, too great for us to bear. We are unequal to the task, not because of our unwillingness, but because of the magnitude of the task. Whatever we shall do, even if there transpire a great outpouring of generosity on the part of the Jews of America and the Jewish community of Palestine, we shall be unable to do so, I am afraid, in a hundredth of the task of what needs to be done.

Nevertheless, we must bear in mind the ancient admonition of our rabbis, "This is not the duty to complete the work, to do the work, neither of this nor of that to desert from it." Whatever we can do we must do. We must save as many lives as we must, find refuge for as many exiles as possible, and we must save what is even more important, the life of our people.

### "Out of Chaos"

I am not a pessimist, although it is extremely difficult for any one to be an optimist in these days, but I recall, as you do, that out of chaos the whole of creation came. Very often creation comes out of chaos, and perhaps the Jewish community of Chicago and the United Palestine Appeal this year because of the greater understanding of the communities and the larger generosity of the contributors, raised more money than it did last year.

Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Honorary Vice-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal, of Boston, described the increase of interest and support on the part of the Boston Jewish community, which he said was particularly noticeable in Jewish experience. Our rabbi said that our people received its Torah under compulsion. Something inescapable went into the determining of our course in history.

"And I will cause you to pass under the rod, and I will bring you to the house of the Covenant." Our covenant with destiny was frequently forced upon us, and somehow I am persuaded that these same relentless circumstances are driving those of our people out who refused to go before of their own volition to Palestine. I am therefore persuaded that the same pressure of relentless circumstances will drive the nations of the earth to insist upon the opening of the doors of Palestine for those who, in the necessity, must return to Palestine.

### A World Problem

For the Jewish problem, as it becomes increasingly clear, is a problem with which not only we must wrestle day after day, but which has begun to poison the atmosphere of the international scene. It is a problem which is making impossible the pacification of the world. It is a problem with which nations have to wrestle today whether they wish to or not. When they begin to wrestle realistically with the problem, as they have already begun to do, twenty-one nations in assembly finally for the sole purpose of determining what can be done, with this netting, trouble some problem of Jewish refugees and many solutions are thrown into the open, they will come more and more to the realization, as we did long ago, that the one place to which Jews ought to be sent, and to which Jews have a right to go,

and to which Jews should go today, is Palestine.

Ideologically we have no objection to the settlement of Jews in any part of the world. Wherever our driven brothers can today find haven of refuge, in whatever country, in whatever territory, in whatever colony, they should be assisted there. Palestine readily concedes that should we in the proximate future be confronted with a problem not only of 600,000 refugees from the Reich, but possibly of hundreds of thousands more, perhaps, God forbid, millions more driven from other lands—I say that we readily concede that Palestine would be unprepared at the moment, and for some years to come, to meet such a colossal immigration problem.

(Here Dr. Silver discussed other territories offered to Jews, and said Zionists claim no monopoly for Palestine.)

Other territories frequently discussed by Jews have not been offered by any government, so that the two proposals, Tanganyika and British Guiana, offer little prospects, if any, for immediate large scale settlement. And this, this practical consideration alone if nothing else—gives point to our contention that we have tried to make the right along, and more particularly in recent months, that Palestine, and Palestine alone, offers at the moment the logical place for settlement of large numbers of Jewish refugees. It is the task of Jewish statesmanship, whether Zionist or non-Zionist, at the present moment, in deference to truth and to the realities of the situation, to concentrate their thought, their energies and the thought of the world, and the public opinion of the world upon the true job which alone offers the prospect of some relief and some comfort and some hope, that is the prospect of bringing to the maximum number of thousands of these unhappy people, and the mandates of justice and humanity.

The world ought not to permit the intransigence of Arab political extremism, fostered in recent years by the totalitarian governments who are as hostile to Great Britain as they are to us—the world, ought not to permit that intransigence to stand in the way of this great human service of rescue and salvation—especially when it has become clear to the

## Message From Professor Einstein

Princeton, N. J.,

January 15, 1939.

Dear Friends:

In this period of unprecedented difficulties it is especially important that we should not permit ourselves to be overcome by a mood of despair; for we have every right to unbounded courage as a result of what has been achieved in Palestine hitherto.

If we do not permit ourselves to be confused by the grave experience of recent years we shall be successful in arriving at a permanent understanding with the moderate elements of the Arab world, so that we may go forward with our upbuilding activities, beneficial to the total population of Palestine, carrying our aim to its successful conclusion.

We should not attempt to create the impression that the entire present problem of forced Jewish migration can be solved in Palestine. But we should vigorously emphasize that our position in Palestine has made it possible for great numbers of our oppressed brothers to achieve a humanly worthy stature in Palestine. Here it has again been demonstrated that actions which arise out of genuine idealism can also be practically successful.

The greatest achievement of Zionist work remains that it has shown that this idealism among our people to an unprecedented degree. Only out of such idealism can grow such voluntary cooperative help as well as that strong sense of community solidarity which also in the past served us in good stead and enabled us to overcome all persecution and oppression.

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world that the coming of more and more Jews into Palestine has not been to the hurt of the native Arabs but to their blessing, increasing their prosperity and their well being.

At this time when countries like the United States which have serious unemployment problems of their own, nevertheless, because of a spirit of ordinary human sympathy and compassion, make it possible for a substantial number of Jewish refugees to come to those countries it is unbelievable that the way of salvation for these exiles should be barred to their own homeland—a homeland which Great Britain pledged to build for the Jews, a homeland into which Great Britain undertook to facilitate Jewish immigration, into which Great Britain proclaimed to the world that Jews will have the right to come as of right, and not as a matter of discretionary Jewish statesmanship. I repeat, ought not to be devoted today to casting about across the face of the map of the world to find empty lands for Jewish settlement, which, under the best of circumstances, cannot be made available for these refugees for years, perhaps, decades to come. 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Page Six

# The State In The Process Of Becoming

## Report on the Keren Hayesod

By Louis Lipsky

Chairman of Keren Hayesod

I speak tonight for the Keren Hayesod. In the course of the years, conditions altering, forms being reshaped or re-named or abandoned, as occasion required—the Zionist ideal only gradually being incorporated in the life of Palestine—the identity and qualities of the Keren Hayesod have become historical or legendary. It seems, at this time, an utter irrelevance to mention it. It serves no immediate purpose, certainly. I drag the trade-mark—once a controversial issue among us—out of its growing obsolescence to point to it with pride or to give it emphasis or to send its name. On the other hand, however, it is important in these days to know its functions, what it has done and what part it has played in the varied program of building the Jewish National Home. And it is also worthwhile to know what it has done to send its message turning point in the development of Zionism.

From 1897 to 1922, from the first days of Herzl to the day of the Mandate, the Zionist Organization was the propagandist of an idea. It proclaimed the Jewish national aspiration. It engaged in the work of winning converts to its ideal. It was concerned with the preparation of Jews for the return to Zion. So far as Palestine was concerned, the Zionist Organization at first hesitated to invade the Promised Land until the promise given by God to Abraham had been renewed through the legal endorsement of earthly states. It therefore had no budget for Palestine. That is, it had no funds for Palestine. What was done in Palestine was a matter of independent initiative, and not under the control or direction of the Zionist Organization. Settlement in Palestine was a weakness of those Zionists who could not resist the temptation of seeking immediate fulfillment. Work in Palestine was a by-product of Zionist propaganda, sometimes legitimate and most of the time regarded as premature.

**Small Beginnings**  
So it followed that even the Jewish Colonial Trust, the bank designed to acquire a charter, the parent of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, was a financial corporation responsible to its individual stockholders. It was only indirectly bound up with the Zionist Organization. The Jewish National Fund, designed to acquire land as the trustees of the Jewish people, was a trust with a specific purpose, under separate management, and only indirectly bound up with the Zionist Organization. The modest program of Dr. Arthur Ruppin for practical work in Palestine was maintained by a small, private fund secured by Otto Warburg; it was segregated from the Zionist Organization. The schools of Palestine, including the Haifa Technicum, the Herzlia Gymnasium, the Agricultural Experiment Station, were provided for and maintained by funds gathered by individual groups.

The Zionist Organization was supposed to be engaged in developing Palestine until the proper political conditions had been achieved. No responsibility for Palestine enterprise was assumed. It was an organization concerned with the propaganda of the idea. The day would come, it was hoped, when that idea would break through the doors of government, and provided with the support, the return to Zion would properly be organized.

Through the Keren Hayesod,

the Zionist Organization was provided, for the first time, with a national budget and, assumed, the responsibility for the building of the Jewish National Home. The Keren Hayesod was the Mandate, first identical with the Jewish Agency, and then in the form of the Extended Jewish Agency. Without such a fund, the Zionist Organization would have been like a government without resources. Corporate responsibility for the building of Palestine would have been no instrument to transform resolutions of Zionist Congresses into the substance of reality. The Zionist Congresses would have continued to generate the heat and passion of a movement, but there would have been no real power. Through the Keren Hayesod, "the state in the process of becoming" was given the possibility of laying the foundations of that state.

Today, there is a High Commissioner in Palestine acting for the Mandate, the Zionist Organization is the propagandist of an idea. It proclaimed the Jewish national aspiration. It engaged in the work of winning converts to its ideal. It was concerned with the preparation of Jews for the return to Zion. So far as Palestine was concerned, the Zionist Organization at first hesitated to invade the Promised Land until the promise given by God to Abraham had been renewed through the legal endorsement of earthly states. It therefore had no budget for Palestine. That is, it had no funds for Palestine. What was done in Palestine was a matter of independent initiative, and not under the control or direction of the Zionist Organization. Settlement in Palestine was a weakness of those Zionists who could not resist the temptation of seeking immediate fulfillment. Work in Palestine was a by-product of Zionist propaganda, sometimes legitimate and most of the time regarded as premature.

**Embryo State**  
Today, there is also in Palestine a Jewish High Commission acting for the whole Jewish people. The Zionist Organization is the propagandist of an idea. It proclaimed the Jewish national aspiration. It engaged in the work of winning converts to its ideal. It was concerned with the preparation of Jews for the return to Zion. So far as Palestine was concerned, the Zionist Organization at first hesitated to invade the Promised Land until the promise given by God to Abraham had been renewed through the legal endorsement of earthly states. It therefore had no budget for Palestine. That is, it had no funds for Palestine. What was done in Palestine was a matter of independent initiative, and not under the control or direction of the Zionist Organization. Settlement in Palestine was a weakness of those Zionists who could not resist the temptation of seeking immediate fulfillment. Work in Palestine was a by-product of Zionist propaganda, sometimes legitimate and most of the time regarded as premature.

**RESOLUTION ON 10,000 GERMAN CHILDREN**  
WHEREAS, the most tragic victims of the persecution in Germany are the homeless and helpless Jewish children of that land,

WHEREAS, the Jewish community in Palestine has expressed its eagerness to take in its homes at once 10,000 of these unhappy innocent victims of Nazi persecution, and

WHEREAS, the elementary principles of simple justice impose upon humanity the obligation to rescue these children from imminent destruction, and to give them renewed hope for life and security,

The National Conference for Palestine respectfully petitions the Government on behalf of these children and to improve the British terms immediate admission into Palestine where friendly homes await them.

### PLEDGE TO THE YISHUV

The National Conference for Palestine greets the Jewish settlement in Palestine with pride and with gratitude. The settlement is the Yishuv's heroic achievement in the building of the land despite the many obstacles confronting it. Notwithstanding unprovoked attack and continued harassment the Yishuv has demonstrated its great courage and determination to maintain the Jewish position in Eretz Israel.

We give our unhesitating support to the Yishuv in this epic struggle. We know that the martyrdom of lives lost in this struggle will not be in vain. We are confident that through the symbol and dedication of our settlers the land which has been consecrated by the blood of our pioneers will continue to serve as a symbol of freedom and hope for the democratic forces of the world.

To our fellow Jews in Eretz Israel, we renew our pledge of unstinted devotion and unwavering support.

THE NEW PALESTINE

# The State In The Process Of Becoming

MRS. MOSES P. EPSTEIN AND LOUIS LIPSKY



Heads of Hadassah and Keren Hayesod Listen to Masaryk

has developed in the course of the growth of the National Home. The Zionist Organization is unable to pay taxes upon Jews, either in Palestine or in the Galutz; but it draws financial support from the Jews of the world (including the Jews of Palestine) through voluntary contributions assembled in the Keren Hayesod.

The Keren Hayesod is the collective revenue of the Jewish Agency. It is the fund that provides the national budget. The income of the Zionist Organization is to maintain courts, halls of records, the police and defense services, the running of the railroads, the building of highways, the maintenance of schools and hospitals. The High Commissioner is the head of the administration that governs the whole of Palestine.

The national budget is responsible for Jewish colonization in Palestine. Upon land made available by the National Fund, groups of Jewish settlers are built; they are provided with the necessary farming equipment and installations, the provision of livestock and advances of loans are made in order to enable the settlers in the shortest possible time to become self-supporting. The national budget is responsible for housing and public works; for the erection of workers' dwellings, provisional housing, the issuing of building loans, it makes loans for public works, for road construction, the maintenance of agricultural labor exchanges, the promotion of Jewish quarrying, fishing and maritime activities, as well as for individual loans to agricultural workers; it is responsible for the vocational training of workers, the agricultural training of youth, of men and women for service on governmental works.

At this moment there is no lack of labor and faith. There is need for the maintenance of connection with regard to the central point in the aspirations of the Jewish people. The national budget is responsible for the maintenance of the sacred and the profane. The needs of rescue require the help of any and every friend. The needs of rescue may produce the names of Tanganyika, Alaska, British Guiana, and Nicaragua.

When account is made of the inadequate sums placed at the disposal of the Keren Hayesod, the wonder is that so much has been accomplished in the course of two decades. This is largely due to the fact that the pioneers in Palestine are not the objects of philanthropy or charity, but self-reliant and self-assessing individuals who make money and contribute to the building of the Homeland through the uses to which they put the capital investment of the national budget.

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the spirit of enterprise in every part of the land and in every avenue of labor.

An example of their spirit and their deep understanding of national responsibility was their unanimous resolve to make place for one hundred thousand new settlers to come into the land of the darkness of Europe. Never before in the whole history of the Jewish Diaspora has there been so thrilling an exhibition of the Jewish National spirit, the utter disregard of an entire generation of their self-interest in favor of the common good of the whole Jewish people.

If a financial report is required, the report of the Keren Hayesod is the record of the corporate activities of the Zionist Organization in the building of the Homeland. The report for 1938, which shows a budget of approximately \$4,000,000 was disbursed in accordance with instructions given to the Executive of the Jewish Agency by the Zionist Congress and the Council of the Agency.

There was expended in round figures for agricultural colonization, \$200,000; for housing and public works, \$757,000; for settlement of German Jews, \$1,000,000; for immigration and vocational training, \$185,000; for welfare and public activities, \$435,000; for trade and industry, \$277,000; for education and cultural activities, \$154,000; for administrative expenses, \$730,000.

It is through the appropriations of the national budget, derived from the Keren Hayesod, that national policy has been maintained in the Homeland. The national budget is responsible for the maintenance of the sacred and the profane. The needs of rescue require the help of any and every friend. The needs of rescue may produce the names of Tanganyika, Alaska, British Guiana, and Nicaragua.

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Friday, January 20, 1939

# Zion Will Be Rebuilt On Soil Of Jewish People

By Rabbi Israel Goldstein

President of the Jewish National Fund

My theme is "Land." It is half the concern of the United Palestine Appeal and it is all of the concern of the Jewish National Fund. Please consider that after all these years, we have less than 8 percent of the total land in Palestine west of the Jordan. This figure is not only inadequate in itself, but it is also inadequate in view of the fact that the Jewish population is 30 percent of the total. If that trend continues, 30 percent of the population and 8 percent of the land will lead us to a distorted condition, to a condition of an inverted pyramid resting upon its apex, to an unbalancing of the Jewish society. For it is indispensable to us that the Jewish National Fund is concerned with our real estate in the Jewish National Home, for we are not a nation without a land, our estate is not real, it has no Manahash, it is precarious, therefore the Hebrew name of the Jewish National Fund, Keren Hayesod, is significant because the word means "treasure." It is our permanent foundation.

**Interesting Work**  
Remarkable it is that these meagre land possessions we have made the most of the opportunity agriculturally, and have so guided the Yishuv, that more than 20 percent of the life on the soil, a larger agricultural proportion than is to be found in any other Jewish settlement in the world. If we have neglected our opportunities in the past for land purchase, at least there is some satisfaction in being able to report that the Jewish National Fund has been more alert during the year 1938. We have acquired in that year more land than has been acquired in any single year during the past decade, a total of 41,000 dunams have been acquired in all parts of the Jewish National Home.

At this moment there is no lack of labor and faith. There is need for the maintenance of connection with regard to the central point in the aspirations of the Jewish people. The national budget is responsible for the maintenance of the sacred and the profane. The needs of rescue require the help of any and every friend. The needs of rescue may produce the names of Tanganyika, Alaska, British Guiana, and Nicaragua.

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## Turn Back From Flight

## Sees Zionism As Sole Escape From Flight for Jewish People

**Message from Dr. Stephen S. Wise**

Need I express my deepest regret that medical orders have delayed me from attendance throughout the sessions of the 1953 United Palestine Appeal Conference? I send my warm Zionist greetings to and through Dr. Abba Hillel Silver; Dr. Solomon Goldstein; Louis Lipsky; Dr. Israel Goldstein; and

Theodor Herzl we recognize the reality of the spiritual flight long before the establishment of an refuge. The present unutterable tragic physical flight of hundreds of thousands of Jews complete and paradoxically enough may cancel the spiritual flight of the Jewish ages.

**Choose Palestine**

to all our brothers and guests; and most especially, our own beloved David Ben Gurion; Jan Karski, who again stands for a free and democratic Czecho-Slovakia; and Robert Jackson, the legal statesman of the New Deal.

In our time of celebration we are reminded of the words of our cherished friend, Harold Jacob:

"Great emergencies must be met with great faith and this is the time of gravest emergency in many Jewish generations. Even 1981

over shadowed Palestine and the Jewish people. We are not under compulsion, not because of necessity, but because such a choice is ours. It is a choice of tradition and in fulfillment of eternal longing. If other places must be accepted for settlement, we must accept them because of choice, because of the will to have and to possess, but because of grim necessity, because Jews must survive."

and I still did not present an equal picture. The Jews of the town of Propaganda Russia stood alone in the mood of expulsion and the doors of all other nations were open to them. The Jews of their own. The emergency of '81 could be met by the amplitude and world sympathy, of Jewish rescue. The emergency of '82 was the excuse of a decent hospitality.

The truth is that these Jews have been in flight from the pogroms of us have been in flight from our own Jewishness. We who are Zionists were in flight but not

Hitlerian has rendered open to porter service to all Jews. It has been these that have been the escape. The weak and cowardly among us therefore say that Jewishness is a prison, a jail, a cage. It is a prison only for those who feel themselves confined and imprisoned within it but not to those of us to whom it is a freedom. The Jews of olden years have learned to be free. These years there is no escape. But we have learned to be free of those who have lived in wishful dream of escape.

[illegible]

prison. But we long sought a refuge before immediate occasion for flight had arisen. Following support to the United Jewish People's Order, we became a leader in immigrant aid.

Samuel Wallestein, prominent in the paper box industry, asked me to help the industry would do its full share.

John L. Bernstein of Hias and Alexander Kahn of Hias and Alexander Kahn of Hias joined in expressing deep appreciation for Mr. Herman's past work and people.

That they could relinquish the Jewishness at will, that the choice was theirs, was a privilege which Palestine was most anxious to secure if it meant the concentration and the perpetuation of a life they desired to maintain and desire to forget. Now we know differently. That is to say, the knowledge that we never sought to relinquish, but by our love and rebuilding of Palestine, sought to preserve our heritage and the life of our people.

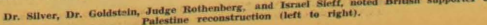
its utmost on behalf of the U. S. A.

who say that their attitude toward life is *amor fati*—we are not lovers of our fate. We would be the makers of our fate. We need not love nor hate the fate imposed upon us but we are resolved in and through Palestine, indeed wherever we dwell, through the spirit of Palestine to be the makers of our fate and the determiners of our own destiny.

The great work of keeping life in the Galuth as wholesome as it can be kept and of hiding a genuine welcome to the refugees coming to it—that work is our work. Everything which strengthens Jewish life, which deepens its foundations and uplifts its morale is Zionist work. Glad we join with our brothers in the doing of all that may be done for Jew

anywhere who are homeless where ever their home is to be, whether amid the uncertainty of a chance place of refuge or whether amid the enriching hope and ennobling promise of a new Palestine.

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18

s and Arthur M. Lamport, National member of the Municipal Council  
the Sunday night banquet.

The Center of English Speaking Jews  
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Abraham Fish, C. C. N. Y. '14,  
looks forward to greeting fellow  
alumni on their visits to Eretz  
Israel.

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18

### Aboulafia Named New Jerusalem Municipal Councillor

JERUSALEM, (Palcor)—David Aboulafia, 45-year-old Sephardic lawyer and public worker, was yesterday nominated by the Jewish community of this city as a Municipal Councillor.

The Center of English Speaking Jews  
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Abraham Fish, C. C. N. Y. '14,  
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Israel.

JERUSALEM, (Palestine)—David Aboulafia, 45-year-old Sephardic lawyer and public worker, was yesterday nominated by the Jewish community of this city as a member of the Municipal Council.



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## British Promise Decision By March

(Continued from Page One)

The Council's favorable vote on the request for an extraordinary session followed a statement by William Rappard, Swiss delegate and Vice-Chairman of the Mandates Commission, advising that the Mandatory be prepared to give a clear statement of its policy when the meeting in May is held.

Mr. Butler stated that although Palestine had not been examined at the last meeting of the Mandates Commission, the League Council in its resolution of September, 1937 had agreed that the British Government should carry out a study of partition.

On the strength of that resolution the Mandatory Power had embarked on an investigation and a commission thereafter had reported that Great Britain should continue her responsibility for the government of the whole of Palestine.

The Mandatory Power was then faced with the problem of finding an alternative to meet the situation. Clearly, Mr. Butler continued, the most satisfactory solution seems to lie in the direction of an agreement between Arabs and Jews. The Mandatory Power decided upon a determined effort to promote such an agreement. To this end it invited the Palestine Arabs and those of neighboring states and also the Jewish Agency to confer in London regarding the future of Palestine, including immigration. It was the hope that the discussions would begin this month, since it was important that a decision be reached at an early date.

### If Discussions Fail

If the London discussions do not produce an agreement after a reasonable period, the British Government will make its own decision in the light of an examination of the present and of the discussions in London, Mr. Butler declared. Then the Government would announce its own policy.

## Mufti Slated To Control Mission

(Continued from Page One)

Although Colonel Bernard Macdonald has on several occasions specifically stated that the Government's firm opposition to participation in the Mufti's forthcoming League of Nations conference, representations on his behalf are still being made. Mohammed Mahmood, Egyptian Prime Minister, intervened with the British Government with a view to removing those obstacles which make it possible for the Mufti to participate according to a report today. The Mufti is expected to arrive in London daily published in the Premier has expressed his opposition according to the paper, that British will accede to his wishes.

### Opposition Bids

But a strong movement to the "dictatorship" over the Palestine Arabs has resulted in the Mufti's exclusion. Mr. Butler said that the result of the leadership of the Mufti, Bey Nashashibi, who is one of the heads of the Arab Delegation. The members of this party insist that they be adequate representation at the delegation that will go to London.

Following upon the meeting of 3,000 villagers at Yatta near Hebron on December, when they demonstrated hostility to the Mufti's exclusion, the Mufti's exclusion has been a subject of controversy in the Arab press. The Mufti is destroying property and having his countrymen shot dead.

Charging the Mufti with responsibility for all the disturbances and bloodshed and chase in the region, the pamphlet declares that the Mufti's exclusion is a necessary step and interests the Holy Land in long and dangerous outages; and the charge is made that during the fifteen years he was active President of the Supreme Muslim Council, Haj Amin spent one million pounds on his personal aggrandizement.

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## CALENDAR OF ZIONIST EVENTS

### GREATER NEW YORK SATURDAY, JANUARY 21

Manhattan—18th Anniversary Celebration of Hadar, auspices Hadasah Terzich; City College Auditorium, Lexington Avenue and 62nd Street; 8:30 P.M.; Louis Lipsky, Chairman.

Manhattan—Testimonial Banquet in honor of Dr. Israel Goldstein; Jewish Community Center, 267 W. 85th Street; 7:00 P.M.; Stephen S. Wise, Judge Morris Rothenberg, Prof. Louis Finkelstein, Judge William M. Lewis, Dr. David de Sol Pool, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Rabbi Morris Goldstein and Joseph H. Wise, speakers; Charles W. Endel, Toastmaster.

Bronx—J.N.F. Conference; 35 W. Burnside Avenue; 2:00 P.M.; R. Rosen, Rabbi Philip R. Alsat and Dr. Harris J. Levine, speakers; Musical program; Showing of Palestine film; Dr. Samuel W. Boorstein, Chairman.

### MONDAY, JANUARY 23

Brooklyn—Zionist Symposium, auspices B'nai B'rith Zionist District; Jewish Community House, 79th Street and Bay Parkway; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Naphtali Frischberg and Rabbi B. Leon Hurwitz, speakers; Abraham Beier, Chairman.

Manhattan—Meeting, Theodor Herzl Society; Temple Anshe Chesed, 100th Street and West End Avenue; 8:45 P.M.; Dr. Lazar Gulkowitch, speaker; Dr. Lazar Wallenstein, Chairman.

Brooklyn—Meeting, auspices Mt. Eden Center, Mt. Eden Avenue and 173rd Street; 8:30 P.M.; Mrs. Archibald Silverman, speaker; Rabbi Abraham I. Cutler, Chairman.

Manhattan—Zionist District Meeting; Jewish Community Center, Avenue I and E. 13th Street; 8:30 P.M.; Murray R. Director, speaker; Saul D. Herman, Chairman.

Richmond—L. L. Zion District Meeting; Beth Israel Synagogue, 88th and 102nd Street; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow, speaker; Ben M. Friedman, Chairman.

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 24

Manhattan—Zionist District Meeting; Jewish Community Center, Central Jewish Institute Auditorium, 125 E. 85th Street; 8:30 P.M.; Dr. Joachim Prinz, Dr. Benj. M. Edlin, Rabbi Joseph Lookstein, speakers; Dr. Harry F. Wechsler, Chairman.

Brooklyn—Jewish District; Jewish Community Center, Avenue I and E. 13th Street; 8:30 P.M.; Mrs. Archibald Silverman, speaker; Benjamin G. Brown, Chairman.

### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25

Bronx—Meeting, Zionist District 12; Young Israel Synagogue of the Concourse, 1055 Walton Avenue; 8:30 P.M.; Mrs. Archibald Silverman, speaker; Meyer Goldberg, Chairman.

Manhattan—Zionist District 3; Burnside Manor, 71-85 W. Burnside Avenue; 8:30 P.M.; Louis Lipsky, speaker; Musical program under direction of Yehuda Goldstein; Jacob I. Schacter, Chairman.

Bronx—Meeting, North Bronx Zionist District 25; Temple Zion, 1925 Grand Concourse; 8:30 P.M.; Harry Sackler, speaker; Dr. H. J. Epstein, Chairman.

Washington Heights—Zionist District 10; Y.M.A.W.A. "Y" Auditorium, Pt. Washington Avenue and 178th Street; 8:30 P.M.; Maurice Boukstein, speaker; Leon Savary, Chairman.

Brooklyn—Panel Discussion On Vital Problems Affecting World Jewry Today, auspices Flatbush Zionist District 32; East Midwood Jewish Center, Decus Avenue and Avenue L; 8:30 P.M.; Morris Margulies, Dr. David Tannenbaum, Mrs. Israel Goldstein, Rabbi Harry Halpern, speakers; Musical program; Dr. Benj. M. Edlin, Chairman.

Glen Cove, L. I.—Membership Meeting; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Nathan W. Rosen, speaker; Samuel Marcus, Chairman.

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 26

Bronx—Zionist Forum, joint auspices Bronx Zionist District 13 and G'dud Zion; Elmore Hall, 284 E. 170th Street; 8:30 P.M.; Ludwig Lore, speaker; Israel Maltin, Chairman.

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 27

Brooklyn—Sabbath Services; Congregation Shaare Torah, 2252 Bedford Avenue; 8:30 P.M.; Abraham Goldberg, speaker; Rabbi Joseph Miller, Chairman.

Bronx—Sabbath Services; Young Israel of University Heights, 22 W. Tremont Avenue; 8:30 P.M.; Charles Reis, speaker; O. H. Frommelt, Chairman.

### OUT-OF-TOWN

### MONDAY, JANUARY 23

Garden, N. J.—Report on U.P.A. Washington Conference by Leon H. Rose, auspices Zionist District; Beth El Synagogue; 8:30 P.M.

Chicago, Ill.—Regular Monthly Meeting, Edgewater Zionist District; Sheridan Plaza Hotel; 9:00 P.M.; Rabbi Samuel M. Blumenthal, speaker; Musical program; Showing of Palestine film; Dr. Samuel M. Edlin, Chairman.

St. Paul, Minn.—Zionist District Meeting; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Irving Miller, speaker; Herschel Horwitz, Chairman.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Zionist District Meeting; Congregation Emanu-El; Prospect Avenue; 8:30 P.M.; Dr. David Tannenbaum, speaker; Julius L. Freed, Chairman.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Zionist District Meeting; 8:30 P.M.; Morris Margulies, speaker.

### TUESDAY, JANUARY 24

Boston, Mass.—Meeting, Kadimah Zionist Club; Miller's, 288 Boylston Street; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow, speaker; Benjamin Rabinovitch, Chairman.

New Bedford, Mass.—Lecture by Ludwig Lewinsohn, auspices United Jewish Appeal Campaign; 8:30 P.M.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J.N.F. Meeting; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Irving Miller, speaker.

### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25

Brooklyn, Mass.—Lecture by Ludwig Lewinsohn, auspices Congregation Kehillath Israel, 384 Harvard Street; 8:30 P.M.; Joseph Kline, Chairman.

Manhattan—Zionist District Meeting; Community Center; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow and Judge J. Barron, speakers; Jacob Stone, Chairman.

Detroit, Mich.—Meeting, Zionist District; Central High Auditorium; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Irving Miller, speaker; Lawrence W. Crohn, Chairman.

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 26

Chicago, Ill.—Morning District Meeting, Macabean Sentinels; Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams Street; 8:30 P.M.

St. Paul, Minn.—Zionist District Meeting; Congregation Agudas Achaim; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Edward T. Sandrow, speaker; Mrs. M. Rosenberg, Chairman.

Lynn, Mass.—Meeting, Zionist District; 8:30 P.M.; Joseph Goldberg, speaker; Samuel Gellie, Chairman.

Toledo, Ohio—Zionist District Meeting; Collingwood Avenue Temple; 8:30 P.M.; Rabbi Irving Miller, speaker; Dr. Morton Goldberg, Chairman.

## National U. P. A. Conference Rally

(Continued from Page Two)

people throughout the world, but that it is not yet too late to realize the ideals which made of Palestine a living force after all other outgrowths of the World War had withered away.

Rabbi Adolph Fink of Spokane, Washington, said that after visiting Palestine he was impressed that "nowhere in the world is life lived on so high a plane of spirituality as in the Yishuv."

Arnold E. Dubin, chairman of the U.P.A. youth division of New York State, said that for the last few years the attention of Jewish youth had been diverted by other causes, but that the significance of Palestine today could easily attract a large proportion of the young people once they learned the cause if a proper effort were made.

Rabbi Leon Feuer, of Toledo, said that the recent agreement between the Joint Distribution Committee and the United Palestine Appeal, is one of the most state-manlike documents in the history of American Jewry. Mrs. Archibald Silverman of Providence, R. I., then spoke of the fine spirit which animated the entire Jewish community of her State.

Mr. Henry Montrose, executive director of the United Palestine Appeal, concluded the session with a brief summary and announcement.

### Maasaryk On Palestine

A gala atmosphere enveloped the luncheon session as Jan Masaryk spoke on Palestine, on democracy and minorities and on the relation of Jew and Christian to the Jewish National Home. He was introduced by Dr. Silver with a tribute especially for his helplessness in making possible a transfer to the Jewish Agency of \$250,000 by the National Bank of Czechoslovakia for Jewish emigration to Palestine. During the luncheon session Dr. Silver read messages from M. M. Ushlakin, president of the Jewish National Fund, Professor Albert Einstein, Eliezer Kaplan, treasurer of the Jewish Agency, Mrs. Rose Jacobs, American member of the executive, and from the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem, Leo Herman, secretary.

(Mr. Masaryk's speech is set forth on page 4 of this issue.)

### Sunday Afternoon Session

The delegates proceeded with but a slight recess to the afternoon session at which the principal address was delivered by Solicitor General Robert T. Jackson. He declared that the redemption of the pledge of a Jewish National Home was a challenge to the Christian conscience.

The session included addresses by Judge Morris Rothenberg, who presided; Dr. Israel Goldstein on the Palestine Pavilion at the New York World's Fair; by Dr. Joseph P. Wise, National Chairman of the Women's Division of the New York U.P.A.; and concluded with the showing of "The Refugees," latest issue of the "Macabean Sentinels." The conference also adopted a series of resolutions presented on behalf of the Resolutions Committee by Judge Louis Levinthal, of Philadelphia, its Chairman.

### Compares Greeks

Judge Rothenberg recalled the achievements of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission during the past year, pointing out that the international action should be undertaken to promote Palestine settlement to meet the present and future needs of Jewish refugees. With Great Britain aroused to end its "policy of vacillation and concession to terror," the establishment of an international refugee settlement commission should find great scope for an organization of settlement in Palestine, which is the one land that is capable of

immediately receiving many thousands of additional settlers, Judge Rothenberg said.

### Jackson's Message

Palestine is the only haven of refuge for oppressed Jews, since the refugees find most doors closed to immigration because "many nations fear that their own economy and polity might be disrupted by a living force after all other outgrowths of the World War had withered away."

Mr. Jackson condemned intolerance as foreign to the American spirit, and called upon the American world to stand for its sake against the Jewish people by supporting the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home.

In a world in which "other lands, like our own, have all but shut their doors or have rationed their hospitality on a quota basis," he said, "the plight of the Jews is a challenge to the Christian conscience to make good the promise of a Jewish National Home in Palestine."

(Mr. Jackson's address is set forth in full on page 9 of this issue.)

### Wise Asks Unity

Urging American Jewry to mobilize all its resources for a supreme effort in 1939 in support of the United Jewish Appeal, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise called for a firm stand on the part of Jews everywhere against forces of oppression. He asserted that "we cannot permit a Jewish National Home to be misrepresented by Jew-haters to Semites to our unwelcome; persecution of our brethren by states and nations through economic and political force to go unchallenged; exile of our brethren by heartless and ruthless dictators to go unaided. We will not abate one iota of our faith in the religious and in the just cause of the men and women of Israel."

(Excerpts from the address of Rabbi Wise and his lecture of the "Macabean Sentinels" are set forth on page 13 and G'dud Zion.)

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# Hadoar-An Achievement

By O. Absalom

The Hebrew press cannot boast of material prosperity. Nor has long life been its share. Yet it performs the very important function of keeping alive the unity of our linguistic and cultural heritage. Without the Hebrew language which gives the Jews of all the world and all the ages a common communicative ground on which to stand we are certainly the less Jews, while we are not the more anything else.

Hebrew is not an additional burden on the already bent back of the Jew of the Diaspora. As a matter of fact it is a spiritual brace which helps straighten out the backs of those of us who otherwise could not stand up erect in the face of the evil winds that are blasting Jerry out of our meetings. To many Jews of our generation who are lost to orthodoxy because of its inability to make compromises and who have not been won by reform because of its abrupt break with our cultural past and national aspirations, the Hebrew language and its literature today take the place of the old synagogue and the ancestral faith. The Hebrew book and the Hebrew periodical have become to many of us in the Diaspora the Hebrew-speaking environments of the Diaspora a token of a world where we are not regarded as aliens. They bring to us the mental security of home and hearth. It is for this reason that we in America rejoice every year on the birthday of the Hebrew weekly *Hadoar*. In its eighteenth year, it is now the second or third oldest Hebrew periodical in the world.

The Hebrew press made its debut in this country sixty-eight years ago with the weekly *Hatsafah* *Levrets Hakadasha* and ever since then various attempts have been made to keep Hebrew journalism alive. It was, however, only in 1909 when the late M. Goldman, the printer who started his career in America as a Hebrew teacher, produced his short-lived daily *Hayom*, that a really modern Hebrew periodical had made its appearance here. The first lasted only several months, but undaunted by the failure of his first venture, Goldman attempted to revive the daily in 1913. The financial aid which he anticipated had not come forth and *Hayom* suspended publication several months after its second advent. However, the year 1913 was a turning point in the history of the Hebrew periodical press in America, for in that year, preceding the second *Hayom* by a few weeks the Hebrew-speaking organization "Ahiezer" began to publish the monthly *Hofev* and since then for a quarter of a century Hebrew periodicals have been published here without interruption.

*Hadoar* began in 1921 as a daily paper. It was the third and best-edited Hebrew daily in America. Mr. M. Lipson the present editor of the *Mizrachi* daily in Tel-Aviv was both its publisher and editor. An active worker in the Hebrew movement of America, Mr. Lipson cherished every Hebrew's dream to read his daily news and comments thereon in a Hebrew paper and within a few weeks of publication the circulation of *Hadoar* exceeded 10,000 copies daily. However, even a four-page daily, with only a limited amount of advertising, could not thrive on 10,000 copies, and the enthusiasm of its non-to-affluent readers was not quite sufficient to meet its bills. Even the patience and generosity of its printers, Mr. Nathan Elkind, now secretary of the Brooklyn Zionist region, and his father-in-law were soon exhausted, as they had contributed all and more than they could to the existence of the daily. Unable, therefore, to continue as a daily the *Hadoar* was taken over by the Histadrut Ivrit and turned into a weekly, which under the

editorship of Menahem Riblow has grown into an important publication read throughout the world.

Being a Hebrew publication, *Hadoar* is, of course, a Zionist publication. Its editorial policy is Zionist. It features Palestinian news and has two correspondents in Palestine. However, being also an American publication, it is responsive to the political, social and economic events of this country. In the Jewish field, commenting on the Jewish situation in America, Palestine or Europe, *Hadoar* takes a well-informed and leading Nationalist attitude, which has struck a responsive chord in the hearts of its readers who are mostly educational, social and religious workers in positions of influence in their communities. On many occasions, especially in matters pertaining to Palestine, the *Hadoar* has more information than the Jewish or general press and is in a position to react editorially or otherwise ahead of the rest of the press.

*Hadoar* is not a journal of opinion alone. The section of the magazine devoted to literature and literary criticism as well as to social, philosophic and economic studies is by no means its least important contribution.

Many of the foremost Hebrew novelists, poets and thinkers have enjoyed the hospitality of the publication. A volume of *Hadoar* provides a true cross-section of what Hebrew-thinking Jews have contributed in the realm of letters in any particular year.

It should also be added that in a classic language like Hebrew the process of adaptation to modern thinking and reactions is by no means complete, and both the writers and the editors often have to struggle for expression. To put modern reactions in an ancient linguistic garb, without corrupting the dignity of that garb, requires a great deal of knowledge and skill. *Hadoar*, in this respect, is an outstanding example of how Hebrew should be written today. Its insistence on the purity of the language without thwarting the ideas which it is to express has given *Hadoar* a high literary standing.

While meeting to the best of its ability the needs of the adult Hebrew reader, *Hadoar* is not unmindful of the needs of the younger reader and twice monthly publishes a supplement of *Hadoar* *Lanoar* (*Hadoar* for the Youth), which is edited by the veteran Hebrew worker, teacher and writer, Daniel Persky. It is used in Hebrew schools throughout the country as a collateral reading.

Needless to say that a Hebrew periodical in the Diaspora has a hard struggle for existence. In fact, *Hadoar* is the only Hebrew weekly in the Diaspora today. In fact most publications in all languages which do not cater to the substantial advertising, have to be subsidized. *Hadoar*, therefore, is no exception. It receives a certain annual subvention from the Z. O. A., which is very helpful. The Jews of America should realize that a well-edited and well-received Hebrew weekly is an important cultural achievement of which American Jewry has cause to be proud and for which it has to pay.

## Norfolk Active Season

The Norfolk Zionist District under the leadership of its president, David Friedman, has outlined an ambitious program of action for the coming season. Rabbi Israel Golden will speak at the Birth Shalom Center for the Jewish National Fund and wind up the Roosevelt Golden Book project of the city.



Rabbi Adolph H. Fink, of Spokane, Washington (left), who participated in the symposium at Sunday morning session. Rabbi Irving Miller, of Long Island, pictured as he addressed the Sunday morning session.

## Zionist Districts Make Progress

With the membership campaign under way, the Detroit Zionist District expects to raise 1,000 members before the closing of the drive. Aaron A. Silberblatt and Charles Lapides head the membership committee. The campaign is also being led by Lawrence W. Crohn, president, Dr. Bernard Friedlander, secretary, and the other officers of the District.

### Baltimore 1500

A concerted membership campaign for the enrollment of 1500 members is about to be launched by the Baltimore Zionist District under the direction of Isaac Petts, in charge of the membership efforts. The drive will be conducted by a membership committee representative of all workers in the District, of which Dr. Moses Gelman is president.

### New Kensington Drive

Dr. Geo. M. Kitter, who was recently re-elected president, announces that the New Kensington Zionist District has launched a drive to double its membership. Special efforts are being made to enlist professional men as members of the District. At the recent annual meeting, Sol Silverman was elected vice-president; Aba Stuchiner, secretary; and Morris Miller, treasurer.

### Houston Drives For 500

With a goal of 500 members, the District of Houston, Tex., has embarked upon an ambitious program to enlist every adult Jew in the community as members of the Organization. The drive was formally opened with a mass meeting at which Ludwig Lewishin was the guest speaker.

Preparations are now being made for the visit of Dr. Solomon Goldman on February 28th. The leadership of the District, expect to present Dr. Goldman with a large roster of new members.

David E. White is president of the District; Morris Catchman, vice-president; Dr. Marcus Levinson, secretary; M. M. Goldstein, treasurer.

## ORGANIZE CARDOZO CAMP

A group of Newark Zionists have formed a Camp of the Order Sons of Zion hearing the aid of the late Justice Cardozo at a recent meeting.

Sam Saller has been elected president of the new group which has 50 members. Mary Kaplan and George Janoff were chosen vice-presidents; Mrs. Mat Smith and David Kirsh, secretaries; and Ben Kael, treasurer. The Camp was organized at the initiative of Adela Lipschitz.

## Text of Resolutions at Conference

### RESOLUTION TO PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN

WHEREAS, the present tragic situation abroad calls for immediate resettlement of the Jews of Germany in new lands, and

WHEREAS, the economic, social and cultural development of Palestine warrants the admission into that land of at least 100,000 new settlers during the year 1939, and,

WHEREAS, the Jewish Agency for Palestine has expressed its readiness to undertake this additional settlement program, and,

The National Conference for Palestine respectfully petitions the President of the United States, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull to address an appeal to the British Government that it fulfill its solemn obligation under the Palestine Mandate by granting permission for the entry of 100,000 Jewish immigrants into Palestine during the current year.

### THANKS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

The National Conference for Palestine expresses its gratitude to our fellow Americans for their sympathy with and assistance to all the oppressed now suffering in lands of persecution.

This conference conveys its heartfelt thanks to our President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, spokesman of the American people, for his unflinching concern for human and religious rights and liberties wherever impaired or threatened.

We recount with the deepest gratitude his unswerving support of the Jewish claim to Palestine and of the right of the Jewish people under the Palestine Mandate, to the uninterrupted settlement of their Homeland. In pursuing this course, the President and Secretary of State, the Hon. Cordell Hull, with the full support of the American public, are maintaining the traditional American policy of earnest solicitude for human freedom and welfare, regardless of race and creed.

### GREETINGS TO MR. JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS

The National Conference for Palestine extends its most cordial greetings to Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis whose inspiration and counsel have served to give direction to the Jews of America in their efforts to further the rebuilding of the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

It is our fervent hope that we may have the benefit of his wisdom and guidance for many years to come.

It is gratifying to record the fact that the colony named in his honor, Ain Hashofet, has inspired the creation of a second American settlement in Palestine made possible through the decision of the Jewish National Fund.

### RESOLUTION ON DR. SILVER

The National Conference for Palestine expresses its gratitude to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, National Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal who, through his selfless dedication to the support of the Jewish National Home, has drawn to the support of the United Palestine Appeal new active forces throughout the United States.

This conference takes note, with great satisfaction, of the increased measure of support attained during the past year through the leadership of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver and his associates.

### Boro Park Zionists Institute Permanent Forum

The series of Zionist open meetings and lectures which the Boro Park Zionist Organization has been conducting for the past several months will now be converted into a permanent Forum, according to an announcement of Mr. Samuel J. Borowsky, President of the Zionist Organization of Boro Park. This Forum will be conducted under the auspices of the Zionist District in cooperation with the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Boro Park. The lectures will be held in the large auditorium of the Y.M.H.A., 14th Avenue and 50th Street.

The following is the schedule of lectures for the next six months: January 28th, Dr. Lowenthal—"Jews of Central Europe"; February 5th, Rabbi Dr. Brickner—"Minority Rights in the Zionist Position"; February 12th, Prof. Nathan Rosenberg—"The Jewish Question in Poland"; March 5th, Dr. Neumann—"Lessons of Jewish History"; March 12th, Prof. Lore—"The Changing Jewish Scene"; April 12th, Prof. Spiegel—"Middle Ages and Modern Days"; April 27th, Rabbi Zion Bokser—"The Essence of Zionism"; May 8th, Rabbi Borowsky—"A Program of Zionism in America"; May 15th, Borowsky—"A Summary of Season's Lectures."

The Forum is open to the general public. Admission is free. Voluntary admission contributions are welcomed.