March 13th, 1945

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Director, War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are pleased to send you, with apologies for its belatedness, a copy of The ANSWER in which there appears (page 15) an article on your assumption of the directorship of the War Refugee Board.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the Editor
ANSWER

HERBERT CLAIBORNE PELL
The "ANSWER" and Its Cause
by THE READERS

A CURE FOR ANTI-SEMITISM

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find check for $5.00 for which please send me 25 issues of the ANSWER. I shall like to limit it to a few of my friends who would sign the petition, too, if asked. It still seems true of what I think of them—and makes me ashamed to be a member of the human race.

You might send the "ANSWER" to—(on antisemite relative) I'd like him to see it every month, as a reminder of what I think of him and his refusal to sign that petition. I'm so mad I can't write.

Vigorousy,

ADELINE W. NELSON
1619 San Antonio St., Austin 21, Tex.

MISUNDERSTANDING

Sir:

I, a Protestant, am a true friend of the Jews. I will not tolerate even the slightest hint of antisemitism in my presence. I believe this country should open wide its doors to all their refugees. I am ashamed that this has not been done. I have donated financially to the Emergency Committee as far as I am able. I am also a subscriber to The Protestant magazine and was unaware of the unwarranted attack on the magazine in the August 29 edition of The ANSWER.

MRS. VAlESA L. DAVIS
1116 Woodrow Wilson Blvd., Washington 8, D.C.

CRITICS THEN AS NOW

"The resolution had been stirred up by a few crafty men who had played upon the ignorance and passions of the mob, by a handful of conspirators... and these conspirators were an 'injunction' of their attorney, a "Protestant" attorney. What was worse, the vice of the day, the vice of the age, was that the people, the multitude, were taken in by it..."

NEW YORK GAZETTE, May 23, 1878

"...you haven't been there, you haven't sat at the Waters of Bab-ylon, trying. You read about these things, but that means nothing. One has teeth in your mouth hurts more than a thimbleful dead in Zion... Nobody who has not been through it can understand it. Terror, atrocities, oppression—that's all words. Statistics don't help. Do you know what counts? The detail. Only the detail counts. . . ."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
By Arthur Koestler

"OF GREAT INTEREST"

Gentlemen:

I thank you very much for the January copy of your magazine. Your writings are of great interest to me, and I certainly would not derogate myself by being informed about what is done to save the Jewish people of Europe.

I am enclosing a postal note for $5.00 for 1 year's subscription and a copy of Ben Hecht's "Guide to the Bedevilled."

Very truly yours,

ELIZABETH HERBSTMAN
17570-5th N.W., Washington, D.C., December 9, 1944

ENJOYS READING IT

January 24, 1945

Sirs:

This is to advise you that we have been receiving your magazine "THE ANSWER" and enjoy reading it very much. It is a very fine magazine and up to the minute.

Thanks for allowing us as a subscriber.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH ZEMANSKY

Send Mr. PELL to London,
Says Edgar Ansel Mowrer
(In His N.Y. Post Columns)

"Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew has, at long last, announced that the State Dept. wants to see the German punished for all their crimes, within the Reich as well as in the victor countries. If so, then the so-called Department ships Herbert Goldstone, Pell, American representative on the United Nations War Crimes Commission, back to his job in London.

For in the eyes of the entire Allied world, Mr. Pell represents those Americans who want Allied justice to do a clean job. as against those Americans who want something less."

THE RIGHT OF HEBREWS to turn to their own country has been affirmed and re-affirmed in official documents, and British refused to let them in to illegal residence it is indeed. The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation represents the rights and aspirations of the Hebrew Nation, and the demands of Jews and non-Jews alike, when it proclaims as its policy the intention to aid every Hebrew to enter his homeland. Enlightened nations of the world over will not, we hope, permit the British to prevent their entry by force of arms.

OSTRICH JEWISH allies have added their share to the conspiracy of silence which has so long surrounded the brutality of Hebrews in Nazi Europe. Miss Parker points the finger of scorn at this type of racial roundabout.

A Non-Sectarian Approach to the Problems of the Hebrew People in Palestine and Europe

COVER: Herbert C. Pell, American representative on the War Crimes Commission, who outlined the conscience of the nation by his passionate insistence on full punishment for Nazi war criminals—despite the cynicism in Washington and London who tried to silence him. Men of Mr. Pell's caliber deserve our urgent support.

"... RARELY HAVE THE HALLS OF CONGRESS RESOURED TO A MORE IMPLICATIONAL POST FOR INTERNATIONAL morality and fighting democracy than the speech of Rep. TAYLOR LANE on foreign punishment for the crimes of Germany and her satellites, for their crimes against Hebrew nationals, their former citizens."

"...they must not die."
An exclusive report on the trial of two Hebrew patriots for the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident Commissioner in the Middle East, and Colonial Secretary at the time of the Suez and the Arab—demonstrating conclusively that their execution would be political murder to deprive the guilt of the Mandatory power, and to divert the attention of the world from her murder in Palestine. There was no act of despair, but their actions were pure, their death would be a massacre of justice."

"The right of the Hebrews to turn to their own country has been affirmed and re-affirmed in official documents, and British refused to let them in to illegal residence it is indeed. The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation represents the rights and aspirations of the Hebrew Nation, and the demands of Jews and non-Jews alike, when it proclaims as its policy the intention to aid every Hebrew to enter his homeland. Enlightened nations of the world over will not, we hope, permit the British to prevent their entry by force of arms."

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Lord Moyne's Racial Theories—Professor A. S. Yahuda

The Cairo Trial

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The Jews, Not Axis Nationals

In our times, we have become used to many strange happenings. Yet what occurred recently in the councils of the United Nations War Crimes Commission was the most cynical imagination. The situation may be summarized as follows. Two courageous, farsighted statesmen—Sir Cecil Hurst of Britain, and Herbert C. Pell, an American—were forced to resign from the War Crimes Commission because of opposition to their demand for these three things: 1. That all Axis war criminals, regardless of rank and position, be brought to trial for the unspeakable atrocities committed against human beings;
2. That these war criminals be tried and punished even if their crimes were committed against Jews of their own countries;
3. That in order to translate the Moscow declaration on atrocities into concrete action, an international conference be convened with the purpose of setting up a United Nations War Crimes Court.

For the past year, Sir Cecil and Mr. Pell had been pressing their governments for a solution. The British Foreign Office did not even show Sir Cecil the courtesy of answering his presentations. In December, Mr. Pell resigned, making his protest universally known. Some weeks later, Mr. Herbert C. Pell found himself out as the American representative on the Commission. The official reasons for the "purge" of these two champion statesmen—Sir Cecil for "ill health" and Mr. Pell for the lack of an appropriation of $30,000 for himself and his staff—as well as the legalistic hair-splitting brought forth again the trying of Axis criminals for having tortured and killed Jews, are senseless and inhuman.

As to the legal aspect, only two things need be said: By virtue of the Nuremberg laws, the Jews in Axis countries have long ceased to be their nationals. They have been "de-nationalized," and transformed into stateless people—in fact, they form part of the Ethno-Political entity which has been designated by the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation as "the remnant Hebrew nation."

Should International Law fail to acknowledge this fact, there is only one conclusion to be drawn: something is wrong with International Law, and it must be changed or abandoned in the interest of historic justice. The world must not permit the establishment of an axiom that Law supersedes Justice.

If legalistic excuses are to remain the basis of the United Nation's efforts towards the worst crimes witnessed in history—there is no hope for the survival of humanity and civilization. To leave crimes of this kind unpunished would mean to allow the continued existence of a lawless zone for crime. Within this zone, the philosophy of barbarism would continue to feed itself upon its own cruelty, it would make the coming peace less than an armistice—a situation that would lead to another war just as surely as the present war followed the last because of an incomplete peace.

As a matter of fact, the United Nations have already demonstrated their determination to apply to the Axis criminals the procedure used against gangsters and murderers, by depriving them of legal rights and denying them the right to commit atrocities against others.

What makes this a very grave and very urgent problem is that most of the estimated million or more Hebrews still alive in Germany-controlled Europe are former Axis citizens, and now the Germans are being informed that crimes committed against Jews are not considered as war crimes. In their criminal way of thinking, the present policy of the War Crimes Commission might seem like tacit consent to their mass murder of Hebrew men, women and children.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation has requested that the governments of the United Nations proclaim all crimes committed against Hebrews of Europe, of whatever citizenship or former citizenship, as war crimes; and that the Hebrew people be given representation on the War Crimes Commission through the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, until such time as Hebrew national sovereignty is re-established.

Spectacle

"It is our inexcusable purpose to destroy German militarism and nazism and to insure that Germany will never again be able to disturb the peace of the world. We are determined to disarm and disband all German armed forces; break up for all time the German General Staff and War Ministry, which has repeatedly conceived the resurgence of German militarism; remove or destroy all German military equipment; eliminate or control all German industry that could be used for military production; bring all war criminals to just and swift punishment and exact reparation in kind for the destruction wrought by the German savages upon the Nazi party, Nazi laws, organizations and institutions, remove all Nazi and Jewish influences from public office and from the cultural and economic life of the German people; and take in harmony such other measures in Germany as will restore the greatness of the world. If it is not our purpose to destroy the people of Germany, but only when nazism and militarism have been extirpated will there be hope for a decent life for Germans, and a place for them in the compty of nations." — Excerpts from the statement on Germany by the Allied leaders at their conference at Yalta.

BUT: Who are the criminals, and what are war crimes?—three questions remain to be answered. We cannot be satisfied by the shadow of barbarities committed against the Hebrews in Axis countries as declared war crimes.

[4]

Two Wrongs Will Not Make One Right

A Cairo military court has sentenced to death two young Hebrews at Auschwitz charged with the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister to Egypt, in the Middle East. The act of these youths cannot be condoned, but they must not die. They are not ordinary criminals. They did not commit murder for any personal reason. They are participants in the highest and purest motive, which risked their lives for the cause they serve, in protest against the regime which has had its way, if it be, indeed, in the extermination of millions of the Hebrew people in Europe.

They must not die, for they belong to the martyrred people who have already sacrificed so many lives, through ruthless extermination in occupied Europe, in the resistance movement, in the ghettos, in the underground forces in all the lands of Europe, and to the battlefields of the Middle East and the Mediterranean, participating in saving the life-line of the British Empire, and in the defense of the entire world which now has condemned them to death.

They must not die because their death would be political murder. British imperialism is out to clear its record in Palestine by besmearing the character of these two Hebrew patriots, as well as of the people and the cause they hoped to serve in their own misdirected way. The head of the British Government likened them to Nazi gangsters, and warned the whole Hebrew community of Palestine—every man, woman, and child—that they will be held responsible for the deeds of any Hebrews. On the legal policy of the Colonial Office may drive to desperate acts. And Sir Edward Grigg, the successor to Lord Moyne in the Middle East, had the cheek to threaten the entire Hebrew people with the wrath of the Christian world if they do not call "Jewish Nazism" in their midst.

Such expressions are not used against common murderers. Here is an obvious intention to strike at the Hebrew people and Palestine through the two young men. The act of the assassins was political. British imperialism now wants to commit a political murder for its nefarious ends.

This is also evidenced by the unprecedented censorship of the trial, and the complete black-out of the defendants' statements. No ordinary criminal case is handled this way.

It is not in the interests of justice, decency and freedom to permit cold-blooded murder, even by so-called judicial process. It is not in the interests of Egypt and her own cause of independence to resort to, however unwittingly, the political machinations of a colonial power.

Two wrongs can not possibly be wiped out by one right.

Prisoners of Zion

Within recent years, thousands of Hebrews in Palestine have been expelled, kept in concentration camps, or whisked out of the country to Ged-forenken ghettoes without any formal charges, any trial, any process of law. The British Administration defines its obligations to the Hebrew people and to the world whose trustee it is supposed to be, and tramples on the principles of democracy or even decency. In the meantime, the country is robbed of the services of so many capable and energetic men and women, and families are torn asunder by the system of their providence.

To bring greater to those families and aid in every possible form to the victims themselves of British terror, a committee of prominent Jewish Americans of all parties has been formed, and in a statement the Jews have announced its program to her:
1) Legal aid and protection for the political prisoners of Palestine;
2) Financial assistance to the families of the imprisoned and deported;
3) Return of the deportees to Palestine.

"We Jews," says the statement, "have always aided political prisoners and victims of tyranny, in Czarist Russia, and in other lands, and we can do no less for our brethren and sisters who are victims of British terror in their own land, Palestine."

Protests and demonstrations have taken place in Tel Aviv for the release of the 279 whom the British had admitted having deported to Eritrea and later transferred to Anglo-Soudan. The place of their illegal detention is unsanitary, and the food is bad, according to word reaching their relatives.

Britain's Arab Game Still On

That clever British scheme of an Arab Federation has not yet run its course. The latest, we hear, is the conference of the foreign ministers of six Arab states—the seventh, Tunisia, is still reluctant and might yet send an observer—which started at Cairo on the 14th of this month, with the apparent purpose of the four former "states in the Middle East"—and to legitimate once again against Palestine as a Hebrew state. Those Arab statesmen are Britain's proxies and are doing her bidding, though they may have their own ideas of which England will yet have to depend upon for its measures. But it is quite certain that what British imperialism is up to is to meet the pressure of the Arab hands through their ruling families, it wants to drive France from the near East, and to capture Italy's colony in North Africa by handing them over as new states to the Arab Federation which will serve as a bulwark to Israel in the Middle East. Britain wants to outflank the Arab states to suit her own ends, to suit the purpose of Britain for the control of the world's oil supply, for the Pacific and Great Britain. Britain wants to outflank the Arab states to suit her own ends, to suit the purpose of Britain for the control of the world's oil supply, for the Pacific and Great Britain. Britain wants to outflank the Arab states to suit her own ends, to suit the purpose of Britain for the control of the world's oil supply, for the Pacific and Great Britain. Britain wants to outflank the Arab states to suit her own ends, to suit the purpose of Britain for the control of the world's oil supply, for the Pacific and Great Britain.
Lord Moyne's Racial Theories

by PROFESSOR A. S. YAHUDA

According to dispatches from Cairo about the Moyne trial, the two Jewish youths declared having killed Lord Moyne, not so much to defend Zionism as to fight Hitlerism, implying that Lord Moyne was inspired in his political activities against Palestine by Nazi racial theories. Now the question arises whether such an accusation against Lord Moyne is justified after he has been described by Mr. Churchill in his speech on the House of Commons of November 31 as a friend of the Jews, and presented during the trial as having been a friend of Zionism.

As a matter of fact, this is not the first time that Lord Moyne was blamed for having introduced racial motives in the dispute between Jews and Arabs. It was in 1917, at the Peace Conference, that Lord Moyne had proposed that the Palestine Arabs should be removed, but to the whole of the Jewish people. Thus, as Colonial Secretary in 1911 and 1912, he went so far in his opposition to Jewish immigration into Palestine as to say in a speech before the House of Lords on June 9, 1912, that: "To the Arabs the Jews are not only alien in culture but also in blood." And added: "It is very often loosely said that Jews are Semites; but anthropologists tell us that, as pure as they have kept their culture, the Jewish race has been mixed with Gentiles since the beginning of the Diaspora."

"During the Babylonian captivity they have acquired a strong Hittite admixture, and it is obvious that the Assyrian features which are found among Sephardim (Oriental Jews) have been bred out of the Ashkenazim (East European Jews) of Slav blood." This was one of his main arguments against the rights of the Jews on Palestine, implying that it was wrong to believe that the Arabs, who claim descent from Ishmael, considered the Jews as belonging to the same family of nations.

This implication stands, however, in gross contradiction to the views maintained by the Arabs themselves, and which have most prominently been expressed by their highest leaders, precisely in connection with the Balfour Declaration. Thus the Arab newspaper "al-Qibla," in the Holy City of Mecca, the official organ of the late Hussein, King of the Hedjaz, published on March 23, 1918, an article of welcome to the Jews on their expected return to the sacred and beloved homeland of their ancestors and spoke of the Arabs as being "brethren of the Jews." Also his son, Amir Faisal, later King of Iraq, who was recognized by the British Government and the Allies as the official spokesman of all the Arabs at the peace conference, repeatedly expressed himself in similar terms. For instance, in an interview published in "The London Times" of December 12, 1918, he spoke of the "two main branches of the Semite family, Arabs and Jews," asserting that they therefore "understood one another." Further, in his memorandum presented to the peace conference at Paris, dated January 1, 1919, he said that the great majority of the inhabitants of Palestine were Arabs but that the Jews and Arabs were racially related to each other, so that there was no contrast in the character of both people.

Also in his letter of March 1, 1919, to Professor Felix Frankfurter, now a member of the United States Supreme Court, King Faisal wrote: "We feel that the Arabs and Jews are cousins in race, and we Arabs, especially the educated people among us, look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement.. . . and we shall show the Jews a most hearty welcome."

Now considering that the two Arab kings made those utterances with the obvious intention of paving the way for a mutual understanding and co-operation between Jews and Arabs, before Arab minds were poisoned by the British and other "pro-Arabs"—which is only a misnomer for anti-Jewish—one can imagine the effect such a speech coming from the head of the Colonial Office must have on the Arabs, and that it is only bound to add fuel to the secondary appetite of some Arab firebrands. It is most likely that Lord Moyne's speech was the first official attempt to reveal to the Arabs the views of those anthropological racemongers, whose discovery of an admixture of American and Slav blood in the Jewish race Lord Moyne saw fit to make public as a member of His Majesty's Government, and thus impress upon the Arabs that they were wrong in looking upon the Jews as "cousins"—just as the Nazis were telling them in their headsets.

This attitude is typical of the tactics of all anti-Semites who based anti-Jewish campaigns on the view that Jews were Semites and hence had no claim to equal rights with European people. The Jews were constantly told: "Go to Palestine, whence you came and join the Arabs, to whom you belong as Semites." This the Jews were told so long as Palestine was closed to them; but now that (Continued on page 23)
Abdel Fatah el Sayyed accused the Jewish government of having committed war crimes in Palestine and the Middle East. He stated that the Jewish government had used violence and forced people from their homes. He also accused the Jewish government of destroying villages and towns in the Palestinian territories.

Abdel Fatah el Sayyed argued that the Jewish government had committed war crimes and that the Jewish leaders had planned to establish a Jewish state in the region. He called for an end to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian land and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Abdel Fatah el Sayyed's speech was met with widespread support in the Arab world. It was delivered in front of a crowd of thousands in downtown Cairo, Egypt. The speech was broadcast on the radio and television and was widely reported in the press.

Abdel Fatah el Sayyed's speech was a powerful condemnation of the Israeli government and its policies. It was a call for justice and a reminder of the human rights violations that were taking place in the region. It was a statement that would be remembered for years to come.
THE APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY

An appeal to the King and Government of Egypt and to Prime Minister Churchill for clemency of the death sentence of Eliahu Hakim and Eliahu Be-Tosour has been made by a group of outstanding public figures and organisations in the United States. The appeal to the King, sent through his Grand Chamberlain, Ahmad Hamaani Pasha, reads:

"Two sons of Israel in desperation over unconsolable plight of their brethren in Europe committed an Egyptian soil despicable act of assassination. Regrettably our unequivocal disapproval of this act we believe that background of full gamut of agony, despair and death of millions of Hebrews in Europe and continuing suffering of survivors in that inferno constitute sufficient reason for leniency. We therefore respectfully request Your Excellency to plead with His Majesty the King to commute death sentence to imprisonment taking into consideration sufferings and youth of condemned. We believe such an act of mercy will be in tradition of great Egyptian civilization and will further goodwill and friendship of peoples of earth. Eyes compassionate people everywhere are looking for His Majesty's gesture of justice and mercy."

RAHIB ELSIEZER SILVER, Co-President, Union of Orthodox Rabbis and Prs., Agudath Israel
ARTURO TOSCANINI
JOHN W. Mccormack, House Majority Leader
SIR YORK WILLIAM S. LANGER
IRVING L. SOMER, M.C
SIEGEL UNOSET
JOCH BROSFIELD
JUDGE WILLIAM S. BENNET, Co-Chairman, Emergency Committee to Save Jewish People of Palestine
JUDGE OSCAR W. EHRLIN, Past President, National Federation of Church Women
ARTHUR GUY
KONRAD HEBREW
DEAN ALFANGE, Co-Chairman, Liberal Party
ALEX WOLF, Executive Director, American League for a Free Palestine
HARRY LOWE SEDLIN, Co-Chairman, American League for a Free Palestine
RAHIB BENJAMIN HENDELS, Co-Chairman National Emergency Committee
R URIE MORRIS M. ROSSE, Co-President Union Sionist Remenons USA
H. Z. ZAIBER, Member Editorial Board, Jewish Morning Journal
HARRIS DANZIS, Chairman, Editorial Board
M. J. NUREMBERGER, Member Editorial Board, Jewish Morning Journal
MAY LOWE
KARIN MICHAELS
PROFESSOR JONAH J. SMERENKO
RAHIB BARUCH KORFF
MRS. JOHN GUNTER
MRS. LOUISE STEINMAYER
STELLA ADEL

A DELEGATION OF RABBIS representing all shades of Jewish religious belief in America called upon Egyptian Minister Mahmoud Hassan, to present him with a plea for the commutation of the death sentence passed on the two Palestinian youths for their assassination of Lord Moyne. The Minister received the delegations at the Egyptian Legation, Massachusetts Ave., in Washington, D.C. Photo shows, right to left: Egyptian Minister, Mahmoud Hassan, Mr. Samuel Rosen, Exec. Vice-President Temple Beth El, Of. of Amz.; Rabbi J. M. Chaim, leader of Orthodox Rabbinic Union, reading the petition asking for clemency; Rabbi Abraham Scheinberg, Rabbi Lazzar Shoenfeld, Rabbi Mendel Stokol, all members of Exec. Board of Union of Orthodox Rabbis, and Rabbi J. H. RUBIN, Rabbi-Chairman of America. The delegations went on behalf of the Committee for the Atonement, 140 W. 44th St.

ARTURO TOSCANINI

Comments on the Moyne Case

The court at Cairo has handed down the death sentence to Eliahu Hakim and Eliahu Be-Tosour, the two Hebrews who have assassinated the British diplomat, Lord Moyne, and his chauffeur.

One may be the sharpest opponent of the ideas of the two terrorists; one may be utterly against political terror, and yet consider the decisions of the Cairo tribunal as downright criminal. Progressive people have always condemned capital punishment. There might be extenuating circumstances in the case of the culprits, acting under impulse or having been led on when a court found someone to death; it is done in collected and blood-bloody fashion.

Similarly, progressive people have always been drawn by the lines between criminal and political felonies.

In this case, there can be no division of opinion that the act was political. Account must also be taken of the circumstances. The Hebrew people are going through one of the most critical periods in their history.

The wonder is that at such a time there are so few fanatics among us. . .

The vast majority in Palestine and elsewhere continue to hold a peaceful policy.

One must be blind not to see that here is not a case of an ordinary crime, but that we are dealing with idealists ready to sacrifice their lives for the ideals they believe in. If it is criminal to punish by death common malcontents, it is a thousand times worse to use capital punishment in the case of political offenders.

by LEON KUSMAN
(Jewish Morning Journal, January 1939)

At a time when the British Premier and Lord Moyne's successor hurried the trial in Cairo to 'Jewish-Nazi gangsters' are abroad in Palestine, and placed the responsibility for their deeds upon the whole Hebrew community, neutral American representatives, who during the trial or before had familiarized themselves with the true facts, deny the accusation. No, the defendants are not gangsters but idealists and patriots. And the community bears no responsibility because it is against terror under whatever form.

The late Lord Wedgwood, an ardent friend of Zion, once said, in his speech of June 9, 1942, in the House of Lords: "I hope to see the day when those who sent the Struma back to the Nazis will hang as Hamas did, side by side with their prototype and leader, Adolph Hitler."

If I am not mistaken, Lord Moyne was Colonial Secretary in the days of the Struma.

Another positive aspect revealed by the trial was the defense of the Arab lawyers. They spoke as strong Zionists, though they are not adherents of the cause. One of them drew attention to the fact that one of the defendants was born soon after the Balfour Declaration was brought up in an environment of hope that the 2000-year-old dream of the return to Zion was coming true and he was so cruelly disappointed.

I recall the answer of the Russian statesman Bogen, who had shot at death Lord Curzon's Premier, when asked why he had asked such a sentence. "I felt myself in the presence of a man who tried to silence the Jewish voice of protest by dropping down a censorship on the speeches delivered by the two Jewish defendants at the trial in Cairo."

NO INNOCENTS IN GERMANY

"There are no "innocents in Germany," says the current issue of Das Schwabe Korps, official organ of Himmler's SS. And it explains: "The Jews are not any Germans who, for political considerations, refused marriage, children, family subsidies, preferential taxation or paid holidays because these things originated with National Socialism. They throw on the economic upturn the burden of the Jewish enterprise. They had no scruples against the Aryanization of Jewish enterprises and they shared in the general economic boom."

by Dr. S. MARGOSHES
This Is the Season—This Is the Time
by PAUL ELDRIDGE

What we hate, and how intensely, is the symptom of our mental state. This is even more acutely true with masses of men. A movement—political, religious, artistic—cannot prosper unless it has—or it is able to conjure—an appropriate object of hate. Even if the movement proclaims universal love as its aim, it blossoms only as long as its roots are deeply planted in the rich soil of hate. Indeed the nobler the ideal, the fiercer must be the hatred, or it will wither and perish.

How profoundly the Christian world has understood this phenomenon of human psychology? How consistently it has implemented it? What good reasons the Jew has had throughout the long centuries to observe its workings?

And yet—the Jew has never learned to resort to it for his own salvation. Congenially, he is incapable of hate. The case with which he forgives his perennial enemies, the anxiety to do so, evokes only their contempt and suspicion. His generosity is interpreted as cowardice or diabolic plotting. Abused, he transfer their guilt to him, and against malice and wrong and torture him—as he due and deserved punishment.

Unconsciously, to compensate for this unique weakness (tantamount to being too kind in a flawed world), the Jew wages religious wars against his own fellow Jew. It is not hate, for the ancient wounds in one Jew’s heart throb in the hearts of all the Jews. Still, the bitterness of words, the menace of gesture, the uncompromising obloquy—all the simulacra of hate—alienate his Gentile friends and provide ever fresh ammunition to his enemies.

Fragmented thus into factions, grudges, cliques, cabals, with multitude subdivisions, the Jew is paralyzed for any positive action to free himself from his interminable exile. Many are the estimable causes—the all-too-human causes—vanity, ambition, greed, vengeaner, fear, inertia, compulsion. But the core of this tempestuous and futile duality is the manically recurring question—"What is a Jew? Who is he? Why is he?"

All other peoples are permitted to be many things and yet one. All are permitted to have dimensions, back­grounds, perspectives. A non-Jew may be a descendant of the Persians or he may have a moresy ancestry. He may be a Protestant, a Catholic, a Mohammedan, an agnostic. He may be a democrat, a republican, a pro­hibitive. His race may even be outside the confines of the States and speak another tongue. The Jew must be assimilated, straight, entirely un­deviating. One thing only. A race or a religion or a people or a nation. He must have one tradition, one ethic, one mission. Be this—or you do not belong!

Why can’t he, too, be many things, and still one? Why can’t he be mixed of race, frequenter of the synagogue or skeptic, citizen of any country, steeped in any culture—and still be a Jew?

He can be all these, because indeed he is. He, in this as in a two-thousand­year diaspora made it a question of life and death to acquire many colorations with many nuances. The miracle—the most astonishing in human history—is that despite all these mutabilities, he survived—the most remarkable chameleon in all the universe?

Why was he capable of survival? Was it his race consciousness? Was it his religion? Was it his traditions? Was it the endless persecutions? Was it the ghetto? It was, doubtless, something of each, the emphasis shifting in different periods and in different places.

But does it matter? Does it matter at all, the emphasis shifting? When five million Jews have been butchered and two more million are either in imminent danger of a similar fate or are driven from pillar to post, gaps of grief and hopelessness? Does it matter now when a great nation is rocked to its very foundation because its troops were ordered to kill rebels in one country but is totally unconcerned that hundreds of thousands have perished because troops were ordered to keep the gates of their home closed? Does it matter now when another great nation considers itself, magnanimous for allowing 900 persons to take refuge as Jew­ish refugees have constantly shipped back to their unwilling owners as soon as convenient? When now this same great nation regards this an in­appropriate moment to propose to have all­ally and fellow citizenary to lift the ban and let the tragic caravan enter?

Can the Jew indulge in academic sub­letions now? Has he the right to magically differences to stress distinc­tions? Has he the right to allow opinion to interest or bias or tech­nical to cause schisms to divert the attention from the one urgent, lamenta­tion purpose—the establishment of a permanent home in Palestine for those who are still Sarahs and others who will find it impossible to return or to remain in their native countries for responsible?"To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under the heavens," says the Bible. Is this the season, is this the time, for the religious Jew to say—Palestine a theocracy or not at all; for the skeptic this particular nationalism from religion or not at all; for the man—what is the obligation to say—Palestine a country of private enterprise or not at all; for the commu­nist to say—Palestine a proletarian nation or not at all? Is this the season, is this the time, for the despair to say—let us not forget the Arab and his rights; for the assimilation­ist to say—let us give up Judaism and be done with it; for the pessi­mistic—by any—perspective is good for us—the inferiority complex creates genius? Is this the time for the interaction­alist to say—enough of small nations—destroy the barriers between coun­try and country and all our problems are solved? Strange and futile tag­line for an ideal whose seed was planted in Babel and whose flower will bloom with the advent of Mes­siah or everywhere. Has any one ever heard a Greek, or a Swede, or a Montenegrin, or a Luxembourgeois, or of enough small nations? Let us de­stroy our frontiers! Let us merge our land with other lands! Let us be no more—and thus solve the prob­lems of the Earth!

Is this the season, this the time, to insist, to delaminate, and to hazard a group of men who have had the misery of their brethren with their own eyes, came to stir us, to warn us of the terrible urgency, to whip us into tireless action? Are they to be ridiculed and despised because they speak with pride of the Land of the Hebrews, because their blood pulses with the battle rhythm of an un­quenchable patriotism? Are they to be ostracized because they make a distinction between a Jew of Palestine or a Jew of the world?—we must invent it with all the torments and the degradations we have suffered for century after century, and with every hatred upon us.

We must hate the "Wandering Jew!" We must hate that conception of ourselves—that miserable, ragged, famished and hopeless, broken des­truction—that wounding being imploring admittance at every port and at every gate—mocked and beaten and humbled—what guilty tragicomique figure existing for some fabulous crime into all eternity. We must eliminate the "Wandering Jew!"—we must de­stroy him once and for all!

And that profession for love he shall unite us all—all. We shall de­clare war on every stumbling block. We shall never relax. Never surren­der. Never accept a pitiful compromise. We shall create together the New­Jews—proselyte, strange, eye-servant to life, to joy! We shall create the Young Jew, master of his ancient relations and the New­Jews—forever he will defend and own.

[12]

HERBERT C. PELL

Mr. Herbert C. Pell, an American diplomat and former Congressman was appointed French Consul-General of the United Nations War Crimes Commission in June, 1943. He had served as Amer­ican Minister to Portugal from 1937 to 1941, and subsequently as Minister to Hungary until that Axis satellite broke relations with the United States.

He served in the House of Represen­tatives from 1919 to 1923 from the 17th New York District, and was chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee in 1924. He was born in New York, February 16, 1864; attended Pres­byterian School; and was graduated from Harvard, A.B. 1885, a year after President Roosevelt. He also attended Columbia University and New York Law School.

On a number of occasions he pub­licly warned that Germany was planning for a third world war, and in an article published December 19, 1943 in "This Week," Sunday magazine section of the New York Herald Tribune, he wrote: "We must now make it clear to every German that war is the most impractical enterprise in the world."

In a statement to the press Mr. Pell stated the point that the persecution of minorities is an easy, and often instant­ent, regularly used means of bringing down governments. He warned that all nations must disengage and take close notice of the hostility provoked by its own methods. He declared that the United States has to respect the dangers of any foreign country that...
Accomplices to Murder

by DOROTHY PARKER

I believe what we are doing here to-night is technically known as honoring Senator Gillette, but I think the truth of the case is that it is Senator Gillette who brings honor to the whole human race.

He realized that the day of words was over long ago, and the day of action is already at its noon.

There have been so many statesmen, and they have said so many words. They have said them beautifully, and they were lovely words that do credit to the hearts of those who have said and felt them; only their day is done. Maybe they never had a day; maybe they never were of any use. If, on your path you find a desperately wounded man, it really does very little good to turn away from him and run back home and write him a letter of sympathy, even though you get your most attractive friends to sign it.

Senator Gillette is not a member of the cantidate school. He believes in saving lives while there are still lives to be saved. He introduced one resolution after another to our Congress. He dogged all the departments of the Government until a beginning was made towards the saving of human beings. One man was responsible for that beginning. It takes more than one to keep on from there. It takes all of us.

For a while, just a little way back, it looked as if we would not have to work, as if everything had been done for us. When our armies went tearing magnificently through the violated countries, liberating their people, it seemed that everything would be all right, and there would be justice and decency and life itself for everyone in the world. But it did not turn out like that. People are being liberated, I suppose, though in slow and strange ways; not all people, and certainly not the Jews.

Here in their frantic fighting, the German takes time out to murder Jews, and in the liberated countries, the Germans

Speech delivered at Dinner Dance of the Emergency Committee at the Commodore Hotel.

EXAMPLE

(For R.M.)

What is amazing is how with the machines grinding, blasting,-
The bodies torn to shreds,-
Roses on the Interfaces, even now,
Rising serenely from the shaken ground
Of their parented beds,
Proffering gentry their heart-shaped petals.

They have found a way,
In spite of their great delicacy, to endure,
To survive.
At the bedside of the wounded they alight pain,
They care sorrow,
Speaking softly, in tones of perfume
They implore the wounded to remain alive.

—MAY LEWIS

ON HEBREW IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE
A STATEMENT OF POLICY

In view of the vital and desperate needs of our nation at this time, the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation publicly declares that it maintains it to be both morally and legally right and proper for every Hebrew in Europe, who has survived the holocaust of German murder, to proceed to Palestine and live there if he so desires.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation maintains that the regulations which the British Government has enforced and which bar the immigration of Hebrews to Palestine are illegal since they have been rejected by the Mandate Commission of the League of Nations.

It must always be remembered that Palestine is not and never has been a British territory. It is an international territory, mandated to Great Britain for the purpose of transforming it into a free and independent country and reuniting it as the national territory of the Hebrews.

We are not proclaiming a rebellion against the mandatory government of Palestine. We wish to stress most emphatically, as we have done in the past, and we intend to continue to do so, the Administration of Palestine in all its regulations and decisions, even those which we bitterly oppose.

During the years 1937-38, members of the Hebrew Committee were instrumental in originating and organizing free immigration to Palestine which resulted in the entry of some 40,000 Hebrews, most of whom would have been dead today had we bowed internationally to the rules of the Colonial Office.

It is typical of the whole situation that several thousand of these "illegal immigrants" are fighting with the Hebrew Palestinian units of the British Army in Italy and many of them lost their lives in their gallant participation in the battles of Egypt and North Africa.

On behalf of all those Hebrews, survivors of the holocaust in Europe, who are determined to leave the scenes of horror and destruction, we appeal to the governments and peoples of the United Nations and the nations associated with them, to give their full assistance to such individuals so that they may reach their destination safely and without additional sufferings.

The Hebrew in Europe today is no longer a beggar, hopelessly knocking at the gates of every nation of the world. The Hebrew in Europe today is a voyage out of a new home, and as such should be given all possible aid and comfort.

We have good reason to believe that over 500,000 Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to go to Palestine immediately, and we shall do our best to get them there in the nearest possible future.

We are making these decisions public because in the past, British Colonial officials found it possible to machine-gun transports carrying Hebrews and to force them back to sea. The understanding and support of the governments and peoples of the United Nations is our only hope that Britain's Colonial administrators will refrain from such criminal acts in the future. We wish to avoid the tragic necessity of post-mortem process which has too long been our lot. While we are in need of help we will realize that our chance for survival lies only in our own determination. We pray for the light of God, and for the assistance of his followers the world over.
Hebrew Committee Hails Liberation of Poland

Washington, January 15, 1945

Excellency M. Sosinka-Morawski, President of the Provisional Government of Poland, Lublin, Poland.

On behalf of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation I wish to offer our heartiest congratulations to the Government and people of the Soviet Union on the historic achievement of its heroic Army under the leadership of Marshal Joseph Stalin in freeing the Capital and most of the territory of Poland. The liberation of Poland where so many of our fellow Hebrews died cruel deaths, would be a symbol of hope for a better future for all nations of the world, which the innocent death of the victorious Red Army is testifying about.

PETER H. BERGSON Chairman

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation has learned with deep regret that Mr. Herbert C. Pell, the United States representative on the War Crimes Commission, has been withdrawn from his post. Mr. Pell has been in this country for consultation, and it was generally hoped that on his early return to London he would bring with him the backing of a definite policy of the United States Government for an intensification of the Commission's work. The statement made today by Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, however, indicates that there is as yet no readiness on the part of the United Nations either to clarify the issue or to accelerate the work of the Commission.

Since it is a matter of public knowledge that Mr. Pell has constantly advocated a positive course of action by the Commission on crimes committed against the Hebrew people, we feel naturally apprehensive over this development.

For several months the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation has endeavored to the best of its ability to move the governments of the United Nations, and more particularly the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain officially to clarify their stand in relation to Germany's wanton mass murder of the Hebrew people of Europe. While more than three million people have thus been murdered, the attitude of these governments amounts to maintaining that, unless the victims happen to be citizens of the United Nations, this does not constitute a war crime, and since it is certainly not considered a crime under the law of nations, the murder and extermination of the Hebrews of Europe appear to have been agreed to all around.

Mr. Speaker: The subject of punishment of war criminals has recently come very much to the fore and I regret to say that it has disclosed a rather ghoulish picture. It has often been stated, and with a great deal of logic, that the failure of the Allies in the last war to exact punishment against the war criminals paved the way to the present war.

Mr. Pell has frankly declared that he suspects he was removed because he believes that the Axis should be punished for crimes committed against Hebrew people in the same manner as they are to Jews, for these terms are not synonyms. Crimes committed against Hebrews will be punished...
AN APPEAL TO THE BIG THREE

Following is the text of a communica-
tion addressed to President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, and Prime Minister Chamberlain.

The historic occasion of the meet-
ing of the leaders of the principal Uni-
eted Nations, the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, while leaving aside for the moment other concerns of the Hebrew people, however vital and urg-
ent, considers it its duty to re-
quest that the problem of the continued mass murder of Hebrews all over the world remain on the meeting's agenda. For many months the War Crimes Commission in London, on which Great Britain and the United States are represented, refused to include such murder under the category of war crimes punishable by the United Nations. Recent American and British declarations on the subject still treat these crimes differently from the rest, leaving open the possibility that their punishment will be left to the Germans themselves.

We beg to draw your attention, how-
ever, to the fact that as far as the Hebrew people of Europe are concerned, it raises more than a question of punishing those guilty, but there is the grave and urgent problem of preventing the Germans and the Hungarians from murdering hundreds of thousands of Hebrews still in their territories. Most of these survi-

ors are from the United Nations and do not plan to punish these wanton acts as war crimes. We beg to stress that the act of referring to "Hebrews" and not to "Jews," since the crimes committed against United Nations nationals of the Jewish religion are included in the crimes committed against the United Nations. It is only those crimes committed against Hebrews—people now referred to either as state-

less Jews, German Jews, or Hungarian Jews, which are not being considered as war crimes since the Hebrews are not recognized as a part of the United Nations. These people are neither state-

less nor German nor Hungarian. They are Hebrews, belonging to the remnant Hebrew Nation. To the German criminal mind, which invented, planned, and exe-
cuted the mechanized murder of millions of innocent Hebrew men, women and children, such an attitude on the part of the United Nations' governments means but one thing—condemn and encourage the SS as a whole, and planned total extermination of every Hebrew in Eu-


erope.

We therefore, respectfully urge that Year Excellency back your treatment of this conference issue a declaration pro-
claiming that crimes committed against Hebrews in Europe, irrespective of the geographical location where the crimes are com-

mitted or the civilization of the mem-

bership of the victim at the time of death, are to be treated as war crimes and punished as such.

We also respectfully request that re-

presentatives of people be given membership on the War Crimes Commission and that temporarily, until such time as the United Nations' national terri-

tories. This is adding insult to injury. The rescue work was impeded, rather than as-

sisted, by Great Britain, and fewer He-

brews therefore reached the shores of Turkey. And still fewer were permitted to go to their own homeland.

George. It is the Great Britain of the Torins, of the Cliveden set, of the Col-

loquiums, where the talk is about the sale of imperialistic interest "ap-

pealed" Hitler into trying to subjugate the world, and who now, when he has found himself isolated in many re-

pects to emulate his policy in Greece, Italy, Belgium and Palestine. These other lands in similar condition consti-

tute a wide front of peoples fighting for freedom and self-determination. The Palestinian sector of this front fights not for freedom above, but first of all for more survival.

MOYNE'S RACIAL THEORIES

Continued from page 20.

fifty-two nations have pledged them-

selves to open Palestine to them, and that the most authoritative spokesmen of the Arabs adhere to these pledges, the Arabs are told that the Jews are not Semites but mixed with Armenians and Slavs, and that therefore they cannot ex-

pect to be favored by the Arabs as kins-

men. This shows how unsavory these race apologist are in their efforts to shut the door before the wandering Jew, whenever they can; and now the "pro-

Arabs" have adopted their methods to bar the Jews even from their ancient land.

THE ANSEWER WANTS PRIZES!
YOUR FRIENDS WILL WANT
THE ANSWER
HAPPY NEW YEAR 1945
OR GIVE THEM A GIFT SUBSCRIPTION!

THE ANSWER: [20]

[21]

[22]
"Situation Makes Return of Jewish Property Difficult"

The Bulgarian Government realizes the "righteousness" of Jewish demands for restoration of property confiscated by former regimes, but the present economic situation makes immediate restoration difficult, Minister for Social Affairs Grigor Chebbadchian told a meeting of the Jewish section of the Social Democratic Party called to discuss the problem.

Mr. Joseph M. Levy, New York Times correspon-dent, told a Bulgarian friend that the situation of about 45,000 Jews there is deplorable and desperate. They are ill clad, shod and starving. They are existing, not living, under the most inhuman conditions, three and four families sharing a dingy little room which is unsanitary and without windows.

The writer also visited the quarters Hajdarpah and Dormitory where the vast majority of the Sofia Jews are concentrated and where nothing has been done to alleviate the conditions of these unfortunate human beings.

Most of them told the writer that they carry their 14,000 Macedonian coreligionists who were deported to Poland, where they had been deported by the Germans.

Despite innumerable appeals for help, no relief from abroad has been forthcoming. The Bulgarian Government has done nothing to help them. Thousands of devout Jews in Sofia are living in bad conditions.

Mr. Levy reported that a number of Jews in Sofia were never deported to Poland, where they had been deported by the Germans.

In announcing the decision of his colleagues, Congressmen Somers declared:

"My colleagues and I are so keenly interested in the aims and activities of the American League for a Free Palestine because the Congress of the United States is under legal as well as moral obligations to consider itself with the fate of the Hebrew people in Palestine and Europe. By unanimous resolution of both Houses in 1922 the Congress ratified the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine which led to the Anglo-American Convention of Palestine in 1924. By its terms the American people, and the national homeland of the Hebrew people became equal to that of Great Britain.

"But," continued the Congressman, "my colleagues and I have an even deeper reason for sponsoring the work of the American League. As Christians we feel that the Hebrew people are the chosen people of God and that they are the heirs of the promises made to Abraham. The American League for a Free Palestine, which is a non-sectarian and non-partisan, seeks to provide that final solution by supporting the aims of the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, which seeks recognition for the Hebrew people of Europe and Palestine as the remnant Hebrew nation, and the up-building of Palestine in its historic boundaries, as an independent state, within the framework of a world order based on the principles of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter."

TWENTY CONGRESSMEN JOIN AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE

Representative Andrew L. Sanders of Brooklyn, Co-Chairman of the American League for a Free Palestine, has brought in twenty of his colleagues in Congress as members of the Sponsorship Committee of the League.

The new sponsors are Congressmen H. Carl Anderson (Mich.); August H. Anderson (Mich.); Homer D. Angel (Ore.); H. Street Baldwin (Mich.); Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.); George H. Beuler (Ohio); Pat Cannon (Fla.); Ralph E. Church (I11.); John M. Coffin (Wash.); John D. Dingell (Mich.); Carl T. Durham (N.C.); Herman P. Eberhardt (Pa.); Clair Eagle (Cal.); Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.); Thomas Lane (Mass.); Vito Marcantonio (N.Y.); J. H. Randolph (W. Va.); John H. Tolan (Calif.); Samuel A. Weiss (Pa.); and Ray O. Woodruff (Mich.).

Lord Wedgwood Spoke for the Conscience of Great Britain

"I Failed to Save for England the Glory of Rebuilding Jerusalem - An Appeal to America by the Late LORD WEDGWOOD"

To get your America to act, to press for freedom and justice... to build another free land, with open doors and open hands... I have no other country than my own country, but the glory of rebuilding Jerusalem, of doing justice, of creating freedom. It is no use they tell me the Jews do not deserve it, because they cannot do it. We must turn to America and must take up the job yourselves. Ask no more from Britain. You make yourselves too nice, you make yourselves too sneaky, and you refuse to do the right thing. We must start again and begin the work..."

DO YOUR PART IN THIS CRUSADE!

We think that the American people, heirs to a glorious tradition, keepers of a sacred flame of justice, must take a firm stand on this issue. We must not yield to the ideals for which our sons and brothers are dying in Germany, Italy, in the Pacific Islands and on the Seven Seas.

In the name of the American League for a Free Palestine of Washington, Lincoln and Tom Paine stands, won't you join us in our struggle to remove this blot from the record of the United Nations? Join us by mailing this coupon NOW.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE, INC.
11 West Forty-second Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR A FREE PALESTINE
11 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Recognizing the solution of the age-old problem of Hebrew people in Europe as one of the objectives of Democracy and as a duty to America and the world, we have decided to establish the AMERICAN LEAGUE for a Free Palestine.

1. Every American who has the following qualifications... to enable you to carry out your activities, one dollar of which please deduct as my annual membership dues.

Name.

Address.

City.

Zone. 

State.
Hon. John W. Pehle  
Executive Director WRB  
Washington, D. C.  

My Dear Mr. Pehle:  

I am enclosing a copy of the current issue of THE ANSWER.  

May I call your attention to the item on page 31 which may be of specific interest to you.  

Sincerely yours,  

Cynthia Bernstein  
Secy. to the Editor  

May 9, 1944
The person who has no land that he can call his own, who has nothing to look forward to, is the lonely Jew. The person who is being kicked around, you see, the one who is kicked around, you see, the one who is being kicked around, you see, the one who is being kicked around, you see, the one who is being kicked around, you see.

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One of the elements that makes a man great and a writer a genius—is complete and utter frankness. Frankness about himself. Frankness about the world. Everyone is trying to pretend to be somebody else instead of himself. Ben Hecht, in his "A Guide for the bedsheets" is thoroughly frank throughout. That is one of the reasons why his book is so powerful and impressive.

In his frankness, he declares: "I am no historian and no less theologian. I am an admirer. I admire all the Jews of whom Grotes tells." In paraphrasing Ben Hecht, I would like to say: I am no critic. I am an admirer. I admire Ben Hecht and admires, without limit, his book. I admire his pride. He is proud of his Jewish childhood on the East Side, of his amusing, fascinating experiences, of his whims, of his uncouth and odd, and as a result of his high and successful career as a writer. He is proud, and justifiably, of a myriad of other things that he has done and achieved.

I admire his love for the Jews and his hatred for the Germans. These two intense feelings go inseparably together. You cannot really be devoted to the Jews, or even be a well-wisher of the Jews, without hating the Germans. I admire his intelligence which penetrates the mystery of human mind and soul, an intelligence which embraces the greatest problems of science, psychology, philosophy, economy, state philosophy. I admire his style—the sparkling and ringing expressions of thought and feelings: a style unique and superb in its wit and power, a style that makes it possible to convey every sentence of his book a quotation.

But above all, I admire his guts: the amazing, exceptional courage needed to tell the truth in a world that they are fools or mad, or cowards, or dupes. He decided to tell the truth, the whole truth, about everyone. His book is mainly an attack upon the thousand faces of anti-Semitism and its one soul of a murderer. But his mind and his forceful indignation are never censored because of his Jewishness. But under the cover of high falutin' phrases and ideals of liberty and freedom the Jews are oppressed and intimidated. It is the lady who has so many accomplishments with liberty and freedom when he exposes first in his opening chapter of the "God's." It is the "mass of authority," the "all knowing," who estranges him most: these personalities of "authority" are responsible for the situation of tens of millions of human beings, and not Jews alone; and for all the disasters of all times, in all countries. When he speaks of "all-knowing authority," he has in mind the philosophers, the statesmen, the Prime Ministers and Presidents, leaders of time past and of today. With wit and irony, almost with despair, he states: "The world is never Semmelsweizer." Symbol of simple, contemptuous sense and decay—S.M." It will undermine forward, our world, out of exhaustion, of the proclivities of disaster, it will undermine forward bitterly or gracefully.

"IT WILL DO GOOD"]

A witty and devastating attack on the anti-Semites. It is cmd of all this tone and style into a book. He tells us how the anti-Semites live, how they live in secret, how they live in compromise, how they live in lies. It is going to be widely read and it will be good by its own explanation, which will make clear to many a lay what the true and despicable nature of this is of the malady which has been the cause of many of his admirers and their enemies—Mendel I. Saidle, Comic, Book of the Month Club Jews.

Ben Hecht has the courage to tell Christianity what he thinks of it. A thousand years of Christianity, 700 to 1700, are based almost entirely on the hatred of Jesus of Nazareth triumphed more swiftly than it could be used to harm and outrage the weak and the helpless.

And he comes to the conclusion: "If I am looking for the villain responsible for the murder of 3,000,000 Jews, I must, as a human being, not single out a few anti-Semites. I must attack a world from pole to pole."

He admits his guilt in telling the Jewish Potemkin in Hollywood what he thinks of him, and that is why half the world is so excited over the first chapter of this entire book. "The Masks of Humanity," all its lies and devastating sarcasm.

I admire Ben Hecht for his keen sense of propaganda, of how to influence mass psychology. If Palestine were a free and independent state, I would modestly suggest that Ben Hecht, though a foreigner, should invite to become Minister of Propaganda. His sense of propaganda tells him that the Jews committed two disastrous mistakes in telling the world of their distress. He never advertised their victims. His sense of propaganda implies him to declare: "I wish only that the accusations (by the anti-Semites) of omission were as simple and easy to understand as the world's problems."

In this wish lies the force of Ben Hecht's "A Guide for the Bedevilled." He seems the whole system of apologists, and probably as great as those of their predecessors in grace. As a champion, he has launched an attack... It is up to the millions of Americans of Jewish descent to follow him. It will be a triumph, not only to the Jewish situation, but to the very name of humanity.
The Masked Heroes of Israel
by Ben Hecht

It is nothing new for the Jews to have heroes who will not speak to them. Nor have champions precipitated elsewhere.

In times of stress, the Jews usually find themselves standing behind heroes who are as close to the tomb, and looking to champions whose backs are turned to them. The great Jews of the world are not frequently found on any Jewish battle-roads.

The Jewish Kings of Hollywood are part of this tradition. Though they have the hearts of lions, they will not fight as lions. As anything else, yes. For any other cause, yes. For ideals they never bound of and that mean nothing to them—just as Jews—no.

I can tell you this that two-thirds of the mighty Jews of Hollywood who read these pages will blaze with anger against me. Why? Because I am writing of them as Jews. They will pass the word out that I am an anti-Semitic of ugly proportions. And they will pronounce that I have done my best to ruin the cinema industry. It is not a serious charge, and I will ignore it. I shall always show my admiration for the great Jews of Hollywood. And, if I pause here to criticize them for a few paragraphs, it is only to make my preliminary admiration seem of a same, rather than intensified, man.

These Jewish heroes of Hollywood put a hundred thousand chances on their names and earn a wage. They ride to the end of every wound dealt in their films, and glorify the values of all affiliated peoples except the Jews. For they have a mission. It is to convince the world that their Americanism is intended as no special consideration for Jews. It is a mission, an excellent standing among most of the great Jews of today. This high "American" attitude of Hollywood is to be found also in Washington. They have the same magnitude but as most of Hollywood, and have won a solid victory over some of the Jews. So, in the course of government, a single chapter of magnanimity against the number of Europe's three million Germans. Not one. You Jews of Washington, like those of Hollywood, are not human beings. They are a single vote for those great Jews. No crimes against their lives but one. A single wound of some size and usual demand by Israel. A sin from them against anti-Semitism. The age of Jewish martyrdom died on Mr. Sinai.

These examples are reproduced from The Jewish Anti-Nazi Committee's "The Jews as the Real Jews" with the permission of the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Masked Heroes of Israel—by Ben Hecht

Forget the many lovers and look at the winnings these heroes bring. They are considerable. Twist and squirm though they will, they are actually that—Jewish heroes. And that's a winning.

So why, so tongue-tied, so masked a hero as the great Jew of Hollywood has seldom appeared in the long history of Abraham's children. He hangs from a Gentle Christmas tree covered with candy crosses. He stands up, beaming, in a red, white and blue gown stunning and when you squeeze his middle he sings, "Owadiah Christian Soldier" and "The Wearing of the Green."

But he is hero of Israel, nonetheless. And now that I am done carping at him, let me admire him sanctified and with much respect. For he has greatness, and however fantastically and un-Jewishly he uses this greatness, it remains Jewish greatness.

A great Jew—a Jew of success, of talent, of power—is the most potent Jewish propaganda that exists. Whatever time he shirks, and even though he content himself so he comes apart at all the seams, the great Jew is always the most powerful weapon against anti-Semitism that Jews are capable of forging. He can turn his back all he wishes—but he points always at the enemies of Jews.

Thus let us take the silence of the great Jews of Washington and Hollywood with good cheer. It is a pity they will not speak, for they could speak so well. And in their silence, others who have the voices of many goats and seaco. owls often pre-empt the podium. Nevertheless, they are a historical riches, sort of Jewish museum pieces of incalculable value to the Jews. Silent, invisible, but with their backs turned, they enjoy. And their existence is a tremendous asset. It is a treasure greater than their polemics. It offers, also, a strength. For even though they do not battle, these great Jews are, in themselves, victorious—to be shared by all Jews.

If I would have them a little different, it is not because I disclaim them as they are. Looking on Hollywood and Washington, I know that such Jews—though they seem empty—bring to Jewishness more than they take from it. They have my applause; for it may be that in my obituary it will turn out that I was one of them.

My Dark Prayer

The Jews who have been murdered by the Germans—a whole continent of them—are vague people to me, not as vague as the Chinese has the Gypsies. It is sufficiently diluted by distance and separate cultures to seem almost strangers. They never quite lived in my mind, and they never quite died. What was left, and the inherited—of their position in the Jewish people's heads: the Kol Nidre and the Memoirs which are the chief elements of Jewishness. But to throw their American-won greatness into the battle against anti-Semitism—that, do not ask for. To stand up as that the great of Hollywood and proclaim in their films against the Jewish murder of their kind—that too, do not dream about. Their position they have told—so obvious. Though they own them, the movies are not theirs to use willfully for special Jewish pleading. That, they argue even in their sympathies, would be an out and out betrayal of trusts. For the American people trust them to be Americans and not Jews. It is a part understood between the movie fans and the movie makers that there is nothing Jewish about the whole thing.

Do not examine these statements too closely. And forget all the special cinematic pleading for Chinnamn, Greeks, Weenians, Suds, Dutch, French and Ethiopians that have been flashed on all the screens of the world. Forget, also, the neutrality of the cinema before our entrance into the war. It played with the issues of the rights of man like a monkey with a hot brick. And forget the naughtiness of these Jewish heroes toward allowing any hint of the German massacre of Europe's Jews to soil the Americanism of their product.

Lyoner and forget and do not argue, for it is untrue and unanswerable to examine heroes. The Jews must be extra cautious in the appraisal of their own. They must be extra cautious even about cheering them, for the Jewish hero is not always blessed with Jewish cheer.

This is the legend-bound German—should dare to pronounce judgment on his superior, dare to outlaw from the world the name of Jews—a name that dwarfs him as the tree does the wood—is an outrageous thing. It is an evil thing for the world that factories can supply fools with what God has denied them—greatness. It is an evil thing for the world that there remains in it a tribe that has only one dream—to cut the wings of others.

That these little pig-eyed Germans should have condemned and executed, not only three million Jews, not only the name of Jew, but the very name of humanity—condemned and executed every dream and hope of beneficent men from Moors to Socrates to Christ, to Washington, to Garibaldi, Koestler, Bolivar, Pitt, Burke, and Lincoln are outrageous things. They brought nothing to their century but the cry of an evil hungry. They left nothing of their century but week-ends.

In this book I write an epitaph for the Jews in their graves. I write over each of the three million graves of those who were murdered the news—"The German is an abomination."

Wherever I go I shall carry this epitaph with me. I shall plant it in German graves and German desks. Wherever a German sits or stands, weeps or laughs—there is abomination. The years will never clean him. Nor will the whispering and calking silence into which he will soon fall change his name and his epitaph. The German remains in defeat as in victory, in his virtues as in his glories—an abomination.
A Guide for the Bedevilled

BEST OF ALL—IT'S FULL OF FIGHT
by Taylor Caldwell

Of course, I've always been one of Mr. Hecht's more ardent admirers, and hardly anything I can possibly say about his new book—his latest book—has failed to transport me to those driving heights where worshippers dwell. His style, to me, has always been perfection, so vital, so sparkling, so wise and rollicking is it—and almost—almost—what he has to say is genuinely stimulating and invariably brilliant. I may be biased. I may lack certain critical discrimination, always a failing with admirers. However, though it sounds egotistical, I don't think so. There are too many other admirers for Mr. Hecht who are also of my opinion.

His latest book, A Guide for the Bedevilled, is delightful, passionate, fiery, full of sardonic vitality. Most of all, it is full of fight.

This book, an attack on the anti-Semitic, is indeed full of fight. Written by a Jew, it does not apologize, does not appeal to the enemies of the Jews. He does not assume that they possess any charity, decency, compassion, or reason. Rightly, it assumes that they are Goons and Loosos, to use Mr. Hecht's favorite telling expressions. He does not go about solemnly ging, as do the Franz Werfel and others of the latter's ilk, trying to "explain" the Jew, trying to persuade murderers and fools and lunatics that the Jew is a human being like themselves—God save the mark! To do this, as Mr. Hecht believes, is to limit the Jew. He assures the lunatics that there is no Jew, a Jew is a victim, and how they love victims, the inhuman bastards.

It is shot through with flashes of wit, penetrating observations, sardonic indignation, entertaining self-revelation.

Column, Saturday Review of Literature, March 29th.

Mr. Hecht's Guide for the Bedevilled is grand autobiography, chocked with that infinite richness of style that has made Ben a memorable expression of anti-Semitism in brilliancy.

Daily Mirror, March 17.

Mr. Hecht doesn't write treatises. He wields a slasher's sword...here it is, timely, fierce, full of cut truth for those who dare to be demons. It will select some other reviewers to quite different things. That is the manner of its pen.


Mr. Hecht does not appeal to such mystical thing called "Christianity," for better treatment of the Jews. For he knows that Christianity as a reality, does not exist in the world, and has never existed, except, perhaps, among the Jews who invented it and are the only ones who can possibly understand it. To appeal to us Gentiles in the name of Christianity is to appeal to us in the name of a philosophy unintelligible to us, and which we secretly fear and hate.

I am enchanted with an episode in A Guide for the Bedevilled, which every Jew should ponder. Mr. Hecht tells of the time when, as a little boy, he was taken by his uncle, Tante Chana, to a melodramatic play in the Alliance, the incoherent hero is accused of a crime, while the villain sneers in the background. The little boy, bewildered and taunted, and when he tried to shoot up his wonderful Tante (whom I now shudder to think of) struck the interferers strongly over the head with her umbrella. Later, with a radiant smile, she assured the little Ben that breaking heads is always the best way to win an argument. Yes, indeed, Jews should ponder that story, instead of forcing themselves into the role of a high-spirited and noblechested creature full of love and compassion for their tormentors.

I have always been infuriated with Jews who apologised, who explained, who tried to induce a humanity to treat them as human beings. The time has come for them to abandon this cowardly nonsense. Come up fighting: heap scorn and disgust upon attackers. That is the conduct of a man.

O Christian Church, you celebrate A Rosen When you glorify the shade of blood and tears in saving you. Next, say the ancient debt and raise his brothers, too.

—Anabel Lebis Berry.

Mr. Hecht's chapter on the Germans should be required reading. He had in the coming Peace Tables, distributed to all men everywhere. To me, the Germans have always been a human creature, and nothing better says in anger and disgust and contempt about the Teuton is strong enough. Thinking men well understand that it was the Germans who invented Hitler; he is their creature, not their leader. Their bloody souls have eternally been filled with murder and hatred. Mr. Hecht suggests that they be allowed to keep their beloved Nazism, or "im" which they will invent, out of their black and primitive hearts, and that they be allowed to practice it within a stockade, in which enclosure he fervently hopes they will exterminate each other.

An excellent idea, as far as it goes. However, I have better ones, ones that will take less time than Mr. Hecht's, but even Mr. Hecht might find them too ferocious, too monstrous and too inhuman. But, after all, Mr. Hecht is a Jew, and I am not.

Mr. Hecht does not believe in any goodness in humanity. There is a cry of hopeless despair through his chapters on this subject, though they are written in the oratorical and most fascinating manner possible. He convicts the humanity of man with gran gaiety and docility. He is full of gullible humor. No one, except a fool who believes in the absurdity of "sweetness and light" can possibly disagree with him. Man is a trash in the purgatory of the universe. We have always believed so.

But I found no such a champion of my belief until I encountered Mr. Hecht. But yes, there was one other in our belief in the New Testament. He understood humanity, despised it, berated it, and found a little hope for it. His name was Jesus.

Some raptures of Christianity still clime to me. I dream, sometimes, that Jesus might return to the world again.

—Eustatic

Mr. Hecht's Guide for the Bedevilled is a provocative book. It has provoked thinking for those of us who dare to be demons. It will select some other reviewers to quite different things. That is the manner of its pen.
A Guide for the Bedevilled

MURDER BY MILLIONS
by Russell Gordon Carter

Yes, gentlemen, it is murder! There is a distinction, you know, between war and murder. Yes, murder is the word. It is an ugly word, a shocking word. You must be very careful how you use it.

Ben Hecht uses it with great care in his new book, A Guide for the Bedevilled. As a former Chicago newspaper man, he knows something about murder. He has seen corpses. He had fingered blood-stained clothing. He has visited jails and talked with men and women sentenced to life or to the chair. He not only knows something about murder, he also knows something about murderers.

He knows the Germans. As Berlin correspondent for his paper, he had many opportunities for studying their habits, their actions, their strange minds. Just as he had visited Cook County jails and talked in murderers, so he visited Germany and talked to Germans.

He did more than talk: he listened. He listened, for example, to the weeping boche lieutenant who, after the Alexander patch had maimed a machine gun in the courtyard of a Munich prison, in Berlin, and assisted at the execution of nine hundred men, women and boys—of all the workers—all Germans. Then—"I left the lieutenant in my bed and hurried to a Munich prison, armed with binoculars. From the branches of a tree some distance off I watched the last of the two thousand prisoners tied together and driven with batons into the courtyard and shot down by the Lanciester's successors at the machine guns."

Yes, gentlemen, in the careful considered opinion of Ben Hecht, the Germans are a nation of murderers. "Oh, but surely, not all! Please, Mr. Hecht, there must be many good Germans!" ... Yes, the author can see that argument, but he can't understand it. He

writes, "It is like arguing who commits the murder—the man who fires the gun or the gun that shoots? The man who fires is obviously a murderer, but obviously too the one that gun that shoots.

"That is to say, between the German people and their leaders when they follow so blindly, so willingly?" "Please, please, dear Mr. Hecht, won't you admit there are at least a few good Germans?"

Ben Hecht readily admits the fact: "There are Germans who have fled their nation as virgins might flee a brothel. And there are Germans who have not fled and have no voice, but who give high testimony by their deaths in concentration camps. And there are the usual connoisseurs of virtue—the 'good' Germans who turn a little at night. Their deceivers are not strong enough to override their urge for conformity. In a band of beasts they are unable to bear the anti-social stigma of asserting themselves as human beings."

Yet even these last are suspect. "I do not ask them to explain that, but I suspect these passen playing human beings of Germany. I suspect that if you examine any one of them carefully you will find he is no soul in torment, but a coin with two sides. He can offer either side as coin of the realm."

Here, however, are a few facts that require no argument. The Germans murdered a million Jews in Poland and another million in Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, Austria and Roumania. They murdered a third million in Russia, Serbia and the other Slav countries. Who precisely are the murderers? Let Ben Hecht answer the question: "The Germans sat at desks and held conferences discussing the most economical way to murder Jews. The Germans at these desks were not fantastic Germans. They were usual Germans. They were German professors, officers, city planners, business men, German writers, German nurses, German musicians, German scientists. In coming to this conclusion of Europe's Jews, my mind has remained forever long on the screaming little pigs and the cracking synagogues filled with burning Jews. Not on any of the piles on piles of dead Jews in the rivers and ditches. My mind moves always to the Germans at the desks inventing new ways of murder, giving orders for murder to be done and receiving the reports from the little pigs, the gas chambers, the machine guns and armed squads.

Something of course is fundamentally wrong with the German character. Many of us have suspected it for a long time. Do you doubt it, gentlemen? In that case let us summon in witness a German—revered by Germans—who has made too much for his own good.

All of this is expressed with an overpowering force and a remarkably fine style, which shows how rich modern German may become once his faith and fascinate with its brilliance.

While this is not for the first time that Ben Hecht makes a bow as a profound flinker, this may be the book that establishes his reputation as a philosopher of human foibles. If it is not sacrilege to suggest that Ben Hecht may be the Dostoevsky of modern Jewish life, he may be the Huxley of our day. He has known hands, without being pedantic or bombastic. Such a storehouse of wisdom defies attempts to itemize its contents. Ben Hecht analyzes hatred as the motive power of anti-Semitism. "The eunuch—prince or priest or adventurer—has known always that it is easier to win followers through his deep talent for hate than his (biologically) recent capacity for love. He has known hands, we feel the courage necessary for his slaying. If we happen to hate someone weak and assailed against us, this does not lessen our courage."

(Continued on page 12)
A Guide for the Bedevilled
A DISTURBING BOOK
by May Lewis

In spite of the stupendous disorder of the world there are still many people who need to be disturbed—in their complacency, in their apathy, in their existence. They must be disturbed and perhaps awakened.

Very clearly apparent is the fact that from now on we must be prepared to find the world smaller, more crowded, more mixed in its populations, its areas of exclusiveness reduced to the vanishing point. If we wish to maintain human life on the globe we must learn willy-nilly, and rapidly at that, to live peacefully and at far closer quarters than heretofore with the various types of our fellow men.

Know yourself—this is the preliminary and most important step towards knowing others. But recently man has not had the proper tools for this difficult exploration. Now, psychology, the youngest of the sciences, is teaching us that for health and sanity the secret sense of civilization must be uncovered and exposed to the healing light. The most recent discovery in the restoration of our shell-shocked men is the insistence on making them talk of their fear and horror, even if necessary, under hypnotism, even under the influence of drugs.

Therefore, Ben Hecht’s “Guide for the Bedevilled,” with its brilliant and outspoken analysis of anti-Semitism, is a valuable contribution towards the cure of one of the oldest and most evil of the problems of civilization.

Although, alas, it has taken the horrible destruction of at least three million helpless beings and the loss, with them, of what can never be computed in possible gains to science, to art, to humanity—although it has taken this horrible destruction to bring anti-Semitism to the surface as a subject serious consideration, it has at last come out into the open, to the benefit of all concerned.

MURDER BY MILLIONS
(Continued from Page 10)
a careful study of his fellow countrymen.

"Herr Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche will you kindly step forward and tell us what you think of Germans?"

"What do I think? Go! Do you not recall that I wrote that there was no hope for Germany because they had brutalized themselves beyond cultural repair by their conduct in the war against France in 1871?"

"That is most interesting. I had forgotten the exact phrasing. Now tell us, did you not describe the spirit of Germany as self, swamp, dripping soul?"?

"Yes, of course. I also wrote that the Germans love all that is crepuscular, damp, and shrouded, and that they have not the finest idea of how vulgar they are. The Germans, I pointed out, are the most backward among the civilized peoples of Europe."

"Civilized? The Germans?"

"Ach, all we make mistakes! I regret that one."

"THAT THESE LITTLE PIG-EYED GERMANS should have condemned and executed... the very name of humanity... A scene in the Warsaw Ghetto during aExtras."

"Herr Nietzsche?"

"Yes, but I recited when I wrote. "The Germans are barbarians—and worse."

Also I wrote, "The tendency to be un-German has always been a mark of efficient members of our nation."

"Let us hear more?"

"Thank you, we've heard enough about Germans. But the Jews, don't you also say something interesting about the Jews?"

"Naturally, I wrote, 'It was the Jewish free thinkers, scholars and physicians who upheld the banner of enlightenment and of intellectual independence under the severest personal sufferings and sacrifices in the world."

I added, 'They are the health of Europe.'

"Thank you. I appreciate, of course, that your remarks about the Germans, which you have been good enough to repeat, were made originally in the latter part of the 19th Century. I want to be fair, for you see, Ben Hecht quotes your remarks in his book, A Guide for the Bedevilled, which I am reviewing. Perhaps you no longer hold such harsh views of your fellow Germans—"

"My dear naive American! Go in Himmelfahrt; if held those views before the two world wars, do you suppose the conduct of the Germans since then could possibly have caused me to change?"

"Thank you again, Herr Nietzsche. That is all."

Gentlemen, let us get on with the subject. I think we all understand by now that it is with a notion of murderesses and their accomplices that we shall have to deal when we have finally won the war. Remember there are only two sides to the coin. After the first world war we turned the unpleasant side down. This time we must turn it up!"

The foregoing reveals only one facet of a remarkable book that would benefit Christians as well as Jews to read. There will be those who will call it a defense of the Jews. It is not; rather, it is an attack on the enemies of the Jews—wittingly, unwittingly, devastating attacks that will encourage others. And by attacking the enemies of the Jew, Ben Hecht, of course, is also attacking the enemies of civilization.

Thank you, Ben Hecht!

The New York Times of March 16th reports that: "A nation-wide campaign to teach tolerance in the schools and colleges of this country in an effort to stamp out prejudices and antagonisms is being undertaken by the National Education Association's commission for the defense of democracy through education, representing 200,000 American school teachers." On March 23rd there was a further account of the "Expansion of the Bureau for Interracial Education on a national scale, with the establishment of three summer workshops in colleges and introduction of experimental projects in various parts of the country to try to find ways of eliminating intolerance. . . . Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor Emeritus at Teachers' College, is chairman of the board of directors. In expanding to a nation-wide basis, Dr. Stewart G. Cole, executive director, said the bureau has voted a minimum budget of $100,000 for the coming year."

His book is brilliant, passionate, witty, arrogant... bristling with lightening epigrams. In the final word, a cry of defiance to the wolf pack.

Chicago Tribune.

H. E. F.

It is one of the most famous at-
tae on anti-Semitism ever written, and the first to be written by a Jew of Ben Hecht's literary command. The reader should be prepared, however, to read this book in the same place, if that is possible.
Ben Hecht, let us say at the beginning, must not be mistaken for a Jewish champion. He forgets that he was a Jew from the time when, at the age of eight, he left the New York ghetto for the West, until the present hour. He has missed, perhaps through no fault of his own, the great spiritual heritage of his people. What he does justify, in an original and convincing manner, to the eye in man remains totally unaware of that mysterious element which is the soul. He cannot rise to the conception of a power greater than human although he sees dimly the grandeur of Abraham, his prophets, and the Bible, and he cannot acclaim the father of his country.

It is this chapter which he designates, "On Tip-toe Through the Bible" and it begins: "I am no historian. I am an admiring observer. I flounder into a long discourse on Abraham and his prophets, which seems somewhat beyond his depth. But even though he is a Jew deficient in, or deprived of his background, he is none the less a champion, outspoken, vigorous, to the point that he "I know I have shot," he2 admires, and there is an unquenchable, often joy, daredevil—a gamin quality in all he says. "It is my dearest earnest, and he knows his subject, indeed, to be a number one. His people, who are not overwhelmed by too numerous champions, must be grateful for his courageous shout. If it detracts from the quality of his tone it perhaps adds to the force of his message." He has the mission to write about the Jews. I have a mission also to write about anti-Semitism. And, in addition, he has a straight and blazing way of the Germans in whose country he has lived as a newspaper correspondent. He knows his country well. He knows also, expressly, that in a world where too much moral fibre has atrophied beyond the world of vitamins, their crimes will not only be forgotten and forgotten but transferred and attributed to their victims. They easily it will be said: "This has all been the fault of the Jews." As a journalist he has moved with gusto in the underworld of America as well as in its upper streets, and knows the many sides of mankind.

Realizing that he has undertaken the writing of a very difficult book, he is a bit staggered when he faces the possible breadth of its scope. Owning freely to his limitations, he decides to "peer only where it pleases me and hit only where I see a fitting target." His score amounts to many bull's-eyes—kiss in sight, like neat shots from a well aimed rifle.

Under the heading, "The Miracle of Jewish Gayety" he takes note, as follows: "But this tale of Jew-killing that runs through many centuries and is apparently still running through them is a little misleading ... I was fascinated by other matters than the lists of dead and folly-done-by-Israelites. I was fascinated by the curious animation of the living Jew.

"Here is something that when I met it had the odor of miracle. During the eighteenth centuries in which hate, humiliation and massacre boiled constantly around them, my kinmen the Jews revealed a single, unvarying characteristic. They are not impressed. It is an easy book to read with its crisp, short chapters, each wearing a jaunty title, like a hat tiffled, but it is a difficult book to write about. He describes the curious "falsehood of its faith" and its "mocked with their haud of mineows" by Frank Sturman. "There are flaws larger than elephants in my legacy," he says gallantly. He disclaims scholarship and yet, with that eagerness, that vividity and vision with which, in his condition, as a newspaper correspondent in Chicago, he encounters in person Brandes and Levin, and gives proof thereby of that racial expression, the incomparable hunger for learning. He can lay an age finger, too, and far and wide on the great books of the world, in a paragraph of Maimonides "Guide for the Perplexed" (although that guidance was drawn from the Bible). He knows, with the enthusiasm of a convert, that Klaun­ser of Palestine is a magnificent scholar; and he refers with ease to Montaigne, quotes Nietzsche to the confusion of the Germans and Plato against Hollywood, and in his sharp and penetrating psycho­analysis of anti-Semitism, Freud is at his right hand. He lays no claim to good taste and demonstrates this at more than one point. It might be wished that in a book so vital, a judicious putting aside of material had been applied to what is over-exuberant, as well as to what is merely vulgar. But let it be remembered that Reidel was none too careful with his time and had survived as a classic, and in the book's indictment of the indifferent Nice People, the case against the other side, is well taken: "It is in the world of these indifferent men that anti-Semitism flourishes. Anti-Semitism and everything foul. It is these Nice People who make all horror and wretched­ness possible, not their anti-Semitic Nieces. By their fierce pride in the little they know. By their abominable insinuations. They are the neutrals—the myriad of neutrals—in the war between anti-Semitism and reason and reason. To me these sleepy, deeply, primping and prancing on arms are the true scientific explanations or utter silence can stop the Jew-haters."

We saw in Germany, where most of the Jews thought that they might out­last Hitler simply by pretending they didn't see what he planned to do. They even told the world for years that the Nazis weren't so bad, that most crimes against the Jews were only individual acts of terror. The Nazi regime began methodically to kill them, and to attack other countries and liquidate the Jews there.

A Guide for the Bedevilled

THE SHAME OF ANTI-SEMITISM

curt riss

If a man runs amuck, he is taken forcibly to a hospital. If a man com­plains that he is being persecuted by men with red hair, it is called "persecu­tion mania," and he is sent to an asylum. If a man breaks into another man's house to kill and plunder, he is put on trial for murder.

But if the victim of the man who runs amuck, or who feels himself persecuted, or who kills and robs is a Jew—if the victim is a Jew—the crime is called "anti-Semitism"; and no one dreams of sending anybody to an asylum or to the electric chair for an act of anti-Semitism. At best, long arguments result, the whole purpose of these discussions being to decide to what degree the man is guilty—not the man who made the attack, but the man who was attacked. This is what nine out of ten discussions of anti-Semitism are about. There is only one way to set in situations of this kind, Ben Hecht's Aunt Chasie knew it. When she was thrown out of a theatre because little Ben protested at certain dramatic but unjust activities on the stage, and was then ushered back by the manager to apologize, she began to belt him over the head with her umbrella.

"That's the right way to apologize," she informed him.

At any rate, that is right way for a Jew to apologize for anti-Semitism. We should know it by now. We should have learned long ago that neither scientific explanations nor utter silence can stop the Jew-haters.

We saw in Germany, where most of the Jews thought that they might out­last Hitler simply by pretending they didn't see what he planned to do. They even told the world for years that the Nazis weren't so bad, that most crimes against the Jews were only individual acts of terror. The Nazi regime began methodically to kill them, and to attack other countries and liquidate the Jews there.

By now American Jews should know that there is no use in looking the other way and pretending that things aren't so bad. Because they most certainly

Ben Hecht decided to look into the matter and write a book about Jews.

He didn't do exactly that. What he wrote became a book about anti-Semitism, an extensive and important tome, because there are so many more Jews around than there are Jews and because they are dangerous and should be studied, and perhaps because they are more interesting (the murderer usually makes better reading than the victim). Anyhow, there is little to be done about people who get shot, but it is a great deal about those who shoot. There is, for instance, the excellent use of an umbrella, intro­duced by Mr. Hecht's Aunt. In a way, his book is nothing but the employment of this method on a literary basis. And that is good.

There was no sense in writing another learned treatise about Jews and anti-Semitism. Too many learned books have been written on the subject and anti-Semites don't read them, anyhow. If they did they wouldn't understand them, and they did they wouldn't be anti-Semitism. Which is why it has always seemed to me superfluous to fight for the Jews by telling the world how many prominent Jews there are and what great things they have accomplished. That sort of thing does not work in 1938. It is nothing but the old "my father can kick your father any time." This holding behind other people's records is childish, particularly so because the real anti-Semites know nothing about the Theory of Relativity or the importance of the invention of Dr. Ehrlich, or the history of a symphony by Gustav Mahler. They know nothing; nothing at all. All they can understand is the crash of an umbrella against their skulls.

Nor have they logic. They cannot see what is going on when one man murders another. They have always been upon a time that the Germans are nice people. So
A DISTURBING BOOK
read from page 10


actress, as well as the whole-hearted sincerity of his efficiency for his country... And at whose doorstep if not that of those same New People shall the blame for the slack he laid? If it needs forth its brilliant children a little dusty and unconcerned, how greatly is to their credit that they are able to devise their proudest at all and attain to their many high achievements. There is a connot to New York that says: "City, you are the thoughts of these your through..."

These tiny men—desire and will of each; A squalid street is builded out of wrongs. A happy brain has dreamed a park's wrong..."

It is a difficult book to talk about because its contents are so extraordinarily varied. It includes the author's too proud but frank and easy autobiography, and in a way, we must undoubtedly learn to live in the way we are, no self-deceiving document can be negligible.

He himself says on an early page that in spite of "all this darting about... the continuity, movement and suspense will all be there" and this promise he makes good, holding true to what he describes as "an inner liveliness, a most fantastic aliveness that bubbles away like a Jewish sap in civilization. It is against this aliteon that twenty-eight pages of his book have launched themselves—and lost.

The ghastly that he tells us that he feared in this missionary work puts vigor and spunk, wit and poetry into his desperately serious subject, of which he has been impelled to write from a sense of deep outrage—"doubt if any man has ever felt more..."

It has all been done with a light touch, but with so levy of meaning. Into the making of this live coal of a book has gone all of the dead and all of the heart.

The "moral thunder" but delivered in the form of thunder's precursor, the flickered lightning over the dark landscape, and derived from that passion that has almost faded out of the world, the moral flame called Righteous Indignation.

The Jews of all the world have done their part nobly in Palestine. Five hundred thousand of the best intelligence and morality have converted a wilderness for which and through which the world lives. This not something that may happen in a distant future. It is happening now.

The world is on its way back to the Middle Ages. The decline in ethics is bewildering and frightening. The public conscience, only fifty years ago one of the great forces which ruled the world, is all but destroyed. Only fifty, twenty years ago, a single man sentenced sentencelessly could arouse the whole civilized world. Today, the same world has become accustomed to the wrong which is done heedlessly. Instead of being indignant, we shrug it off.

Anti-Semitism is but one symptom of the disease of a world that has lost its conscience. By showing it up for what it is, maybe we can bring back to society the quality of indignation which it must collapse. By fighting anti-Semitism we fight and destroy a much greater danger. It is not impossibility, All we need are logic and courage—and, of course, an umbrella!

THERE IS NO OTHER WAY
From "Testament to Democracy"
by Lord Wedgwood

The dying effort of Lloyd-George's Nationalist to the last war allocated to the Jews a homeland in Palestine; and Great Britain graciously accepted the mandate in order to carry out the "Balfour Declaration". Those of us who had worked for and secured this settlement did so not only as an act of justice and to provide a home for the homeless, but also to provide a bridgehead whence civilization and Western culture might penetrate the East. The British are bad masters; the Jews should be the carriers of Occidental life and thought into the sleepy Orient. The new colony should be a credit to British statesmanship, and Palestine our firm fortress in time of trouble.

One Jewish Success

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CHURCHILL ON WEDGWOOD

"Were I asked for the best evidence of the virtues of our democracy I would cite the whole of my old and gallant friend Lord Wedgwood. Had he achieved nothing more than the example he has set to us of steadfast courage and constancy in the support of what he deemed the honour and interest of his fellow-countrymen, it would be enough.

"He was disturbed of the whole world to look to him and through him to Parliament, for a patient bearing and the weight of wrongs.

"There have been occasions when he and I have differed; but I have never doubted his single-minded pursuit of truth and justice."

Winston Churchill
But they were not British, they were Jews.

However much the Colonial Office Administration may dislike Jews, they might at least have spared the House of Commons the hypocrisy of the last 22 years. All this image of Jewish freedom and of British interests has taken place because crypto-fascist rules in the Near East and Berks in Whitbread. They don't like Jews; won't use Jews; do not accept the Balfour Declaration, and are determined and determined to break it. Twenty-five years of continuous Jewish struggle against Jews in Palestine has produced in the officials a state of mind which prefers Hitler and Mussolini to that cause for which we fight. They would sooner the Jews drowned in the Straits than landed in Palestine; that is the measure of their hate.

Arab Reactions

The effect on the Arab nations is obvious. The mob of plunderers and murderers use as their slogan: "The Government is with us." They think it, they have reason to think it. They think the Administration hates the settlers as much as they do and for the same reason—that they are Jews. This continuous struggle against Jews in Palestine has produced in the officials a state of mind which prefers Hitler and Mussolini to that cause for which we fight. They would sooner the Jews drowned in the Straits than landed in Palestine; that is the measure of their hate.

The Oriental mind does not understand. It takes appeasement for fear, surrender for consent, the desirability of weakness. The last Arab rising against the Jews (which could have been put down in three weeks and lasted 18 months) failed because it was not properly restrained! Mark Kammel can (or could) be bought in Palestine while the Government considered it to that cause for which we fight. They would sooner the Jews drowned in the Straits than landed in Palestine; that is the measure of their hate.

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WE SHALL DEMAND REDRESS

By Sigrid Undset

The tragedy of the Jews of Europe is different from the sufferings inflicted on the people of the occupied countries; not only because the number of murdered Jews is greater than the number of victims from any other single nation, but the enormity of that had been the hallmark of German nationalism during this war has culminated in ways chosen to exterminate the Jewish population of Europe. The victims of the roast countries were murdered because they expressed the will of their nations to fight against the oppressors—from the very first day of this orgy of bloodshed they were the enemies of their enemies. They died for their country.

The murdered Jews were torn from the bodies of the nationalsities to which they had belonged. To Germany, Jews who had fought for Germany in the First World War, who had honorably served Germany science, German economic life, German administration, were cut off from the Fatherland by the Fatherland and those they had always believed and loved as their own. Faithful Frenchmen, as well as faithful nationals, were murdered, not because they were patriots, but because they were Jews.

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THREE POLES
by Martha Gelhorn

In my village," the man said, "the people stood in front of the church and cried. Is there a God? If there is, He would not allow these things to happen.

That was when the Germans came for the men and boys to send them away as slave labor. They took what they wanted. It was known that from there they would pick the girls and women up in brothels on the Eastern front. The other women would become work animals.

In a nearby village, when the Germans made their sick dig their own graves and afterward shot them, the peasants ran away because they were too frightened to watch. Then the Germans confiscated all the farms and gave them to German colonists; some Poles were allowed to remain as servants in their own homes, as servants on their own land.

The man went on speaking of these things slowly, in an ordinary voice. He had a good face with a wide, sensible mouth and gray eyes that before must have been laughing and kind. He could have been thirty-eight or forty-two or more or less. His hair was brownish-gray and he wore a new, badly fitting suit. He had been in London and he was ill, with his skin dim, as though he thought little about the eyes. He had been four months on route from Poland, which is quick for a Pole.

Before the German occupation he had been a farmer owning some few acres in Silicia and he had stayed to slave for the Germans in his own fields. He became the chief of the underground in his district and now, after four years, he had been sent as a representative of the Polish National Committee in London.

The Germans are very kind to animals, the man went on. They sent commissions to Poland to verify that the dogs and horses were living under good conditions. These same committees then arranged to send our old people to concentration camps to die, since the old are useless. The Germans, of course, took all the young. There were 300,000 foreigners departed from this part of Silesia. The land is not especially good, he said, though the coal mines are very valuable. The Germans sent their colonists because they intended this part of Poland to remain German forever.

It is very interesting, the man said in his quiet, unchanging voice, to see that the exploitation of our coal mines under German rule is greater than before the war: in the same way the forests are four times more productive. The Germans conserve nothing; they cut down all the trees, mine all the veins. It is not their own property they are destroying.

Then it is so easy with labor, he added, if workers are slaves, and all you have to do is give them barely enough food to keep them alive. If a farm laborer is late for work, if a miner is sick for a few days, his boss can always report him to the Gestapo as a saboteur, and the penalty for sabotage is death. The Germans do not tolerate labor problems.

In the morning we began work on the farms at four o'clock in the freezing dark and we finished when the Germans decided we had worked enough. They gave us whatever food we had; each Pole depended entirely on the German colonist who owned him. There was not much food. For breakfast, we had potato and salt; for lunch, vegetable soup, potato and vegetables; for supper, potatoes. The Germans gave us three slices of bread a day and sometimes wine. We had no fats, of course, and no meat. The tuberculosis is bad now, especially among the children.

If you were lucky enough to live near forests or coal mines, you could steal a little wood or coal, but if not, then you would live in a house without heat. The Germans gave us some work clothes. We were crass; we wore woollen suits, wooden shoes, and had no underwear or socks. Poor people still owned some clothing of their own from the time of peace.

We did not complain, the man said. We were happy to stay and work as slaves on our own farms. We would be there then when the day came and we would catch the necessary Germans. We could also prevent the Germans from destroying our mines or burning our forests, if we had jumped out before they left. We have seen everything, the man said simply, the cattle trains where they kill the Jews, the execution of Jews in the village square.

The Germans never hid any of this; they wanted to terrorize us with their murders. They have killed millions of Jews, he said, and thousands of Polish families. We have been shot for trying to help Jews.

They published an order that any Pole who gave a piece of bread to a Jew would be killed. We used to leave bread or whatever we had, in the forest; where the Jews were hiding. We could do nothing for our own people because they had been sent into Germany, and we never knew where the Germans had our girls or our old people. One's parents, you understand, he said; one's daughters.

Not So Confident Any More

Just before I left, the man said, the Germans were making plans to deport the Jews. In the beginning, they were so sure of winning the war that they did not even bother to work; the colonists were lazy and incompetent, but lately, they tried to drive us with food and to make friends. The German colonists began to say on us, saying, "Look at our side of it. If we lose the war we will have no farms to go back to." We said nothing and we sat together, some still talking, still waiting and ready, and the Germans knew it and they are afraid.

For an instant, the man's face looked less sullen and tired. The fear of the Germans who had done nothing but terrorize others with fear was a patiently awaited reward. Now the man did not wish to talk any more. He was not going to talk to himself, since clearly he did not care about himself. In a way, it made him uneasy to speak so freely of these things, which had been spoken of only in secret.

The younger man had been in London longer and he was used to talking by now. He was tall and dark, twenty-eight probably, good looking, clean-shaven.

Before the war he had been a student; he was writing his thesis in Paris when the war started. Like many Silesian farmers, nothing about his own people surprised him to surprise the student, nothing of his own life seemed important. He spoke of the Germans in Poland as if he were describing a deadly disease which must be controlled and eradicated. Obviously it was hard, dangerous work. The Pole had not invented the disease; they simply fought.

It did not seem amazing to this youngest man that 85,000 to 100,000 children in the Warsaw district alone were going to secret schools. The Polish underground state paid the teachers and provided the textbooks and carried the education from primary training to the final examinations and awarding of degrees.

The teachers were shot if the Germans caught them; the parents of the students were sent to concentration camps, and the children who studied were deported for forced labor; but purely on the educational matter security.

The students continued; the Germans could not be allowed to destroy all education in Poland. There were also technical schools in the country where young boys and girls learned to make grenades to derail trains, to ruin motor transport — as a side line.

There were four branches of the government: the civil administration, the army, the parliament, the judiciary. The Polish ex-student himself acted as a liaison officer between the army and the other three branches of the government. It sounded so orderly and normal that you could make no picture in your mind.

"Then he said, "Of course, the official of the government must always seem to be something else: a shop owner; and advertiser, a bank clerk, a milkman—working for a few hours at those ordinary jobs and equipped with the necessary German identity and ration books. We often had meetings inside the German factories," he said.

He himself had jumped from a train in Poland and he had been deported by the Germans for forced labor to East Prussia. He returned to Warsaw, changed his appearance, his name and his papers, and the Gestapo reported that he was still at large.

The underground government sent him on missions around Poland to make reports on the German New Order for Poles.

Not many civil servants are called upon to report the functioning of German breeding farms, where selected Polish girls are kept so as to augment the German population. Not many civil servants in their normal course of duty make eye-witness reports on the German policy of extermination for the Jews. This was perhaps the best piece of work the Pole had done. He said for his notoriety for five weeks after that. There were Jewish women and children and old people as well as men; they were packed 120 to a cattle car. There were 46 cars of them, and the train was run 22 kilometers outside a town, and it took the Jews seven or eight hours to die.

"The whole train was moving with the children, as they were completely cut off from the world. He spoke of what the Germans were doing in their country, very calmly relating facts, and he spoke without hate. It is possible that dignity can be greater than hate — that dignity can be the clearest expression of all.

If one was healthy in spirit, one could live for a few days, then die. In their quiet, factual voices the two Poles had been telling of horrors which were very close to life. But when the Jews began to make death more terrible, they, in the same way, began to tell of the ghosts in Warsaw, even the Poles were appalled. The Poles believed, if they could escape to France, believe that knowledge could serve those of his people who were still alive in Europe. He worked in France as long as he could and then came to England to join the army. He was thirty-six and he had not seen too much and it showed in his eye.

The Pole said: "Most of the people of Poland to Warsaw. The Germans spread ed up all the Jews in Warsaw and drove them into the ghettos; they built a wall ten feet high and sealed off here. Inside the wall, 550,000 people were herded together, then were divided into the outside the wall and work. They were kept alive by the rations the Germans allowed them. Hunger is the hunger tightening about them every day.

Hunger is a slow torment and can be used to destroy the dignity of man. You can throw food to a beast and watch starved people scrambling for it. They are a funny sight, and young, unethical people in Auschwitz had it to laugh about. If there is hunger and people being crowded into unheated houses and no way to maintain the sanitation system of a city, there comes disease. Typhus spread through the ghettos. The German did not allow doctors or medicines to the Jews. In the mornings, the Jew said, people went out and covered the corpses in the street with newspapers. It was all they could do for the dead. Later the trams would drive through and collect the bodies.

(Continued on next page)
FULL OF JEW

In his new book, "In Certain Rooms", Ossip Mandelstam describes a bedroom into which he and his wife had just returned, describing a "stained" in which he is lying, and a "Japanese" in this country from abroad.

His "Crystal Room" went off on a quiet journey. But it too came to an end, first in memory, and then in the room. He said, "You will be welcome, and you and I will be welcome."

The elderly soldier, dressed in evening dress, came to a room in a house in the country. He had been asked to come to the Yiddish theater, but in the end he decided to come to the Yiddish theater.

"Where did you live?" one of them asked him, and when he said, "New York," remarked, "How funny! All you are going to see are Jews!"

"I need a Jew," said Mr. Rabinowitz. "Where I've been lately, the place was full of them."

"Have you been?" the old man asked.

"I've been with the 1st Division in Sicily," Mr. Rabinowitz answered. "Full of Jews. Perhaps it will please you to know that a half of a lot of them were killed."

They joined their ranks. To the usual guerrilla's oath, the commander had added: "Oath of honor."

As a son of the Jewish motherland, for the Jewish people, for the Jewish state, for the Jewish state, for the Jewish people, for the Jewish people, for the Jewish people.

They must have a home. This colonial suffering could not be wasted. He was thinking of the future; he was thinking of the world that would be safe and honorably. This is how he was able to say that he had never been on the Germans at all.

Poland seemed dreadfully far away, dark and silent, and the Germans had tried to frighten the Jews. But here were those men and in Poland there were tens of thousands of others like them. In four and half a years organized resistance, the Germans have never been able to stop them. It is almost impossible for us to imagine life in Poland, but these men without names can testify to that life and speak for the silenced millions of their own people. It is not impossible to imagine that the Germans will never again conquer it must now be afraid.

THREE POLES

(Continued from Page 20)

Amusement for the Germans

The Germans also organized shooting parties, the Jews said. He spoke of this war, as if he were ashamed to talk of it. You could not guide soldiers to work through the shooting gallery as anyone they saw, and the Jews fled from them like huddled animals to the shelter of the trees. They looked at the wall around them and they realized exactly what it meant. Then they decided to fight with what few supplies they had to get.

It was obvious from the beginning that the battle of the Jews was a battle of mass, of the size of the crowd; it was a beautiful gesture and the last one the Jews could make. The people in the ghetto never doubted that the Allies would win the war, the Jews said, but they knew it was too late for them. It is a hard thing to die, knowing that help is coming. They spoke now for the dead—for the two and a half million Jews who were killed in Poland alone. He had watched the greatest organized destruction the world had Known and he refused to believe in it. His people could not be defeated.

The Jews are a nation, he said; they must have a country. They must never be driven over the earth again.

In the new speech Gerassim Krenitchikov gave figures on the Jewish population of the First Ukrainian Front, and there also Jewish heroes held a place of honor. Among them was on this front who has been given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Jews have five places.

We are proud to know that our brothers and sisters refused to be meek and dunt victims of the German barbarians. They went

THE JEWISH CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW

The third meeting of representatives of the Jewish people was held in Moscow on April 2, under the auspices of the Jewish Antifascist Committee of the USSR, Solomon Mikhoels, Chairman of the Committee, presided. Following are excerpts from speeches delivered at the meeting:

Prof. Mikhoels:

Gender and daughters of the Jewish nation have always played an important role in the history of our people. In the last war the young Jewish girls in Poland and in other countries were the leaders of the fight against fascism. As a result of their efforts, a large number of Jewish girls were killed or severely wounded. But the Jewish girls are not only victims, they are also fighters. They are the future of our people, the future of our state.

If we join guerilla detachments, they organize the fighting of thousands of Jewish girls. We have a duty to fight for our country, for our rights, for our future.

We are fighting in a war. Our country has given us this right, this duty, this honor. We appeal to the Jews all over the world to follow the example of the Jewish participants, to follow the example of Jewish women.

Ilya Ehrenburg:

At night the shades of the dead surround us. We are with him who forgives? We are with him who forgets?

It was a bright summer night. Along a steep street in Moscow stood a young German. The German lifted a hand in a gesture of farewell. He was thinking of his young son, who had been killed in the war. Then the German turned and walked away.

We are going to fight, we are going to win. It is not a question of victory or defeat, but of principle. We are fighting for our country, for our society, for our future.

We are going to fight for our country, for our society, for our future. It is not a question of victory or defeat, but of principle. We are fighting for our country, for our society, for our future.

We are going to fight, we are going to win. It is not a question of victory or defeat, but of principle. We are fighting for our country, for our society, for our future.
In Soviet districts in which the enemy temporarily held sway, he consolidated the Jewish population that remained, but he has not renounced in annihilating the majority of the Jewish population, for our Government cannot stand idly by in the face of such crimes. The Soviet Union, in fact, the sole country in the world where the Jewish people has been preserved, is leading a full-blooded life in the family of brother nations, and is setting an example for other countries, showing them how to defend their boor, freedom and national dignity.

In the streets of Vilnius fronted with tall apartment blocks, two retail and wholesale grocery stores, three kindergartens and four schools were opened—conducted by teachers who put their whole soul into this work. All this was done illegally, because the Jews were forbidden to attend school. But this was not the only manifestation of the ghetto's resistance. There was an organized army, founded in 1941, to which the Jewish police, under this earth you trod.

The idea of resistance united all. In a short time funds were collected in the ghetto for obtaining arms. Members of the organization employed in German war factories stole pistols and at the risk of their lives brought them to the ghetto. Those were special protection guards of the Jewish Red Army soldiers and commanders, some of which have been quoted at this meeting.

The remains of the national army of the Soviet Union, the anthem of struggle and freedom, we are ending our meeting with the call: Everybody for victory over Fascism.

In the Vilnius Ghetto there was a special room where German professors were busy developing methods of prolonging and intensifying the suffering and humiliation of the Jews. Then the Germans planned a "big execution" was carried out in the secret ghetto, under the supervision of Moshe Schnizberg. Soon that ghetto was cleared. The gas was pulled down, the blood washed off, and the remains of the victims were tossed into the Vilnius dump.

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A. Sutkever:
I have come to you from a different world. For almost three years I have not set foot in a sidewalk. My mother was beaten to death in a bomb attack by Soviet troops, for no other reason than that she forgot to go to the center of the street. She inadvertently put one foot on the sidewalk. I would be glad if I could withdraw some of the memory's sadness, pictures still in my brain's eye. In September, 1941, when a section of the Jewish population had already been killed, I was unable to be sent to work but actually to be shot. Almost 60,000 Jews were forced into the streets of Vilnius and a column of storm troops shot down them. We were not permitted to take anything from our homes. The unfortunate were formed into columns and driven in the direction of the Jewish Ghetto. Actually, only part of them were killed in ghetos; the rest were taken to the Liskhski prison, from whence no one returned.

Extension

This lawn
Where you lie hated in the autumn sun,
In earth—
the great rounded surface thereof.
You, nature's creature, so minutely small,
Cannot see from where you are
That far, far, far, on the overhanging hill,
People have been shrouded under,
Under this earth you touch,
They did not lie down of their own will;
They would have liked to lie down:
As you are;
They would have liked it very much—
To be able to walk about; to sit to leave;
To love;
There is a great difference between
Being below the surface, or above,
—May Lewis.
The Fighting Cohen: Priest and Warrior

A Non-Jew Speaks

Who does not know the saga of that ancient race of God Whose immortal feet the grapes of wrath have trod Through centuries? The immensity of anguish and despair inflicted by Jehovah’s chastening and molasses care, Banished to exile-wilderness for forty fearful years, By waters strange in Babylon weeping their bitter tears. Oppressed through long captivity, emerging submerged, With courage still unconquered and living faith renewed. Commanding the dead past to bury all its dead and gone, Closing their broken ancient ranks and pressing on. When has there ever been, when will there be again, An epic having equal power to stir the souls of men? A persecuted pilgrim band through generations long In search of the promised land, their eyes fixed. Faced by countless enemies, in whom the power of song Failed not, and mid madings days and nights distraught Prophets and poets were born and mighty prophets taught. Who has not heard the tale of Goliath who rose coat into a deep pit coat and left in region for remote From his loved home, rescued and as a captive sold To Nomad marauders, prized for his same coat gold? From slave ruling statesman in Pharaoh’s alabaster land, No pride of favored place nor private ease restrained the hand Stretched forth to those afar whose scrool chicken state As appeal for refuge from their dark foreboding fate. What Christian generation has not remembered the old Testament, bogotted of the New, whose pages hold The treasured story of the man of Goliath word and way Of life created Christendom, that holds the legacy today The Good Samaritan bequeathed as parable supreme, Rejecting which, no nation can retain mankind’s esteem. What means that legacy to you, ye Christian officers of state? The world aways your words in deeds—and the hour is late Too late for present power-wielding Pilates to excuse Self-righteous grapes quite anointed with the blood of murdered Jews.

—Richard W. Hogue

The Full Story of the Battle

At the headquarters of the Polish Government in exile, a courier from the Polish legation in London telephoned the first detailed, second-hand account of these six weeks of desperate fighting in the streets of Warsaw. Since 9:30 a.m. a Polish citizen, who had been away from Warsaw for some weeks, had received a telephone call from his brother, who, he said, was waiting for the time to strike. At 9:30 a.m. the War Ministry released the following statement:

"Warsaw Army, 28th October 1939, 9:30 a.m.

"The War Ministry is pleased to announce that the Polish forces in Warsaw have taken over the whole city and are now in control of all the streets and buildings. The German forces have been driven out of the city and are now in retreat. The Polish forces have been reinforced by the arrival of fresh troops from the East and are now in a position to continue the fight until victory is assured."

The above statement was confirmed by a Polish Army officer who was present at the battle. He said: "The Polish forces have been fighting for the last two weeks with great determination and have achieved many successes. The German forces have been driven out of the city and are now in retreat. The Polish forces are now in control of all the streets and buildings and are continuing the fight until victory is assured."

The fighting has been very heavy and the streets of Warsaw are now in ruins. The Polish forces have suffered many casualties but are in a strong position. The German forces are now in retreat and are expected to surrender at any moment.

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A Ben-Eliezer Detained In Palestine

A wire has been received from Palestine with the information that Arieh Ben-Eliezer, member of the Executive Board of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, has been "detained in Tel-Aviv under the emergency regulations of the Palestine Government."

The Attitude of Soviet Russia

Beyond the veil of the official (and uncritical) reference to the last meeting of the Zionist Council, there is gradually leaking authoritative information to the facts revealed by the Chairman of the Jewish Agency. He disclosed, among other things, that the attitude of Soviet Russia to the Jewish Commonwealth was not at all消极, and that well informed circles in London were convinced not only America but Russia as well, "for opposition, would instantly support a British initiative for the establishment of a Jewish Commonwealth."

It is also known that M. Maisky, the late Russian Ambassador to London who, during his passage through Palestine on his way to his new appointment as a Foreign Commissioner in Moscow, had several lengthy conversations with Zionist leaders here, has now made himself champion of that policy at the Kremlin, and has indeed submitted a memorandum to Marshal Stalin along these lines, and has communicated a copy of such statements to his friend, Professor Harold Laski.

A seemingly insignificant fact, such as recent Middle Eastern developments can hardly be assumed to have been without relevance in this connection, namely the statement by the Lebanese Communist Party that they were definitely opposed to the "Arab Federation," as well as to the "Greater Syria" scheme. For all the disaffection of the Comintern and the complete political independence of communist parties in their respective countries, it is difficult to believe that such an attitude does not conform to Kremlin intentions towards the Middle East.

Oil In Palestine

Mr. Harold Ibsen's project of pipe lines from Beersheba and Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean Coast has made a deep impression in Palestine, inasmuch as it foresees a joint discussion between Governments of the United Nations of major Middle Eastern problems. But many ask, why lay new pipes stretching hundreds of miles when there are untapped oil resources in Palestine itself? This is emphasized by the fact that a new monthly, Palestine and the Middle East, refers to a statement made by Major Bakeney in Reynolds's Weekly, which said in parte: "There is no doubt that there are considerable oil reserves in the vicinity of the Dead Sea. Private interests should not be allowed to interfere with the development of these resources ..."

It is daily becoming apparent that the whole of the Middle East constitutes one vast Oil Area. There must be good grounds strategy which have impelled the U.S. to concentrate on the exploitation of the Sudan oil. But geologically, at any rate, the Sinai and part of Syria as well form part of the tremendous "Oil Belt." An Egyptian newspaper disclosed the fact that an Egyptian Ministry of Mines engineer has submitted to his Government a detailed report on the rich oil resources in the Sinai Peninsula.

"But," adds the same paper, "we have not to assume officially that the necessary steps have been taken."

(Coimtined on Page 53)

I. F. STONE IN P.M.

On April 8th, P.M. published the following article, entitled "The Question," by I. F. Stone:

"When outbreaks of terrorism are rewarded, outbreaks of terrorism are encouraged. The current outbreaks in Palestine differ from those of the past in one respect. This time the terrorism is by Jewish extremists, not Arabs."

"I do not approve of what these extremists have done. I condemn it. But I understand it. Ever since the last war the inevitable outbreak of Arab terrorism in Palestine has been rewarded by new concessions to the Arabs at the expense of the Jews. It is strange that some misguided Jewish youths have said to themselves, "Maybe we'd have better luck if we tried those tactics."

"These youths are the victims of bad examples. Who was Haj Amin al-Husseini when Sir Herbert Samuel named him Grand Mufti of Jerusalem for life? A fugitive from a 15-year sentence in a British court who twenty years ago had condemned him as a dangerous gang leader and agitator. How did the Grand Mufti refute the charges against him and win the Nazis and Fascists against the British. Where is he now? In Berlin, with the Pariser."

What is appeasement? Appeasement is the rewarding of one's enemies at the expense of one's friends. As Hitler was rewarded at Munich, as the Arabs were rewarded at the Cairo, as the Arab extremists were rewarded that same month in Tel-Aviv, so it was that the anti-Axis Jews. The White Papers, Philip Noel-Baker, the House of Commons in May, 1939, was the government's response to the slaughter of the Jews... and Arab violence. So these Jewish youths have asked themselves, "If terrorism is rewarded...

"Every outbreak of Arab extremism in Palestine since the last war has borne fruits in new measures of appeasement. In 1926, Transjordan was taken from Palestine. In 1929, new immigration was changed to immigration for the benefit of economic absorption capacity. In 1933, land sales to Jews were restricted. In 1937, partition of Palestine was proposed at the expense of the Jewish National Home. In 1939, came the 'White Paper' and all Jewish immigration was stopped out of fear of March, 1944."

"If the Jews of Palestine had grown malign of the Allies in the last war and in this one policy would be understandable. But these are Palestinian Jews who have been in the war and if poorly acknowledged part in both. What did the Arabs do in the last war? They did not do their part", Churchill once said, the 'Palestinian Arabs were against us.' What did they do in this war? Every Arab government from Egypt to Iraq has been riddled with Axis corruption and treachery."

"The Jews of Palestine are a proud people. The newer immigration which began in the 1800's has already seen in its third generation. They are admirable. They have the courage, the fight against Arab parasites under the cover of the British regime, today. They are not going back to the ghetto. They are fed up with the hypocrisy which issues terroristic statements about the slaughter of the Jews in central and eastern Europe, and then denies the remonstrances of these same Jews a haven in Palestine."

"What rights in the heart of Palestine Jews, as of Jews elsewhere, what incentive to violence is, that the laws imposed by the White Paper were imposed in response to their desire from Berlin, that this is Hitler's triumph in defeat. We are now asked to submit—and this is what usually does to us—agitation which is fed with foreign money and occasionally inflamed by Nazi and Fascist propaganda. The reference was to the White Paper; the time, 1939; the place, the House of Commons; the speaker, Winston Churchill. Must we still submit today?"

RICHARD MOWRER IN THE CHICAGO DAILY SUN

In a longabled to his paper from Jerusalem, Richard Mowrer of the Chicago Daily-Sun said:

"... The present situation (in Palestine) is a consequence of the recent embroilments of official buildings and shootings of policemen by two desperate groups. There are the terrorist group, who are engaged in a blood feud with the police, and the Irgun Zvai Leumi, who believe that a campaign of terrorism is the only way in which Britain can be forced to reconsider its negative attitude towards the plight of the Jews in Europe."

"The real issue behind the Irgun group was the fact that the Jews of Palestine ought to be armed. Money needed for arms had to be obtained. The Stern group embarked on a campaign of extortion and robbery banks. This led to a check with the police, and the Mossad. Their leader, Aharon Stern, was caged in and abstained from terrorizing.

"Last, 24 men of the gang were captured, and put in an internment camp at Latrun, but these recanted, a few months ago, to escape. Survivors of the group have pledged themselves to fight to the death a war of revenge against the police."

"The terrorist activities of the Irgun Zvai Leumi group on the other hand, have only one political motive. The Irgun is an offspring of the revolution party in Palestine, which insists on the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, and is impatient at the delay of modernism in effecting this for this end."

"Early this year Irgun made a declaration of war against the government. This declaration, Irgun made clear, was issued as a show of solidarity, since Irgun was useless, its despair at immigration limitations in Palestine and at what they considered to be the deficient attitude of the British government towards Palestine."

(Continued on Page 54)
A pledge to use all the resources at its command and to do every available instrumentality to prevent the killing of Jews now caught in Hitler's path and to rescue those still free and possible was made by the War Refugee Board through its executive director, John W. Peble, in a message sent to a meeting of nearly 1,000 American Jews in Hungary. The meeting, one of the most unusual and largest gatherings of its kind, was held under the auspices of the National Jewish Council of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe to provide a forum where prominent Hungarians could discuss the critical situation now being faced by the Jews in Hungary.

Dean Afflalo, former American Labor candidate for Governor of New York State and a co-chairman of the Emergency Committee, presented a four-point program to save the 900,000 Jews who are still trapped in Hungary:

1. A warning to the quakers of Hungary and the Balkans that they will be held strictly accountable and morally punished for the lives of every Jewish life.
2. A barrage of radio appeals through OWI to the worldwide Jewish public to save the Jewish people and to cooperate with all Jewish workers to escape.
3. An immediate appeal by the President of the United States to all allied and neutral Governments to cooperate with the War Refugee Board in evacuating Jews and providing for their temporary care and shelter.
4. Israel Palestine as the ultimate refuge of the Jews, and no rescue program can be expected to be effective until a large mass of the Jews is rescued from Europe.

Further called upon the American people to place their full support behind the Board and concluded that "this Conference call upon the governments of the United Nations to form similar boards of rescue to the end that all the Jews who desire to do so may find a chance of safety."

Refrigeration to the destruction of all the Jewish table of Palestine in violation of the Mandate of the League of Nations and of the United States-Great Britain convention, was also resolved to make this resolution known to the President and Secretary of the War Refugee Board.

Address by Mr. Dean Afflalo

"Hitler's occupation of Hungary is an imminent threat to nine hundred thousand Jewish lives. Nine hundred thousand Jews are now housed in Hungary, of whom an estimated two hundred and fifty thousand are refugees from Nazi-occupied territories. These two hundred and fifty thousand refugees escaped to Hungary from Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria because Hungary was the only state in which Jews were not murdered solely because they were Jews. Hence a quarter of a million doomed Jews find themselves in Hungary from the occupied territories in the hope of saving their lives." 

The rank and file of the Christian people of Hungary opposed racial persecution. Now they approved the actions of the Regent of Herceg in scripting Jewish labor battalions for slave labor in Russia. The present noble stand of the Bishop of Sopron, which courageously declared that he would reconstitute any member of the Church who aided and abetted racial persecution. It was a courageous action of this kind which reflected the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the Christians of Hungary, that brought these thousands of Jewish refugees to Hungary.

I do not say that the Jews of Hungary are free from persecution, but it can be truthfully said that since the war Hungary was the only Axis state where the Jews had a chance to live their lives tolerably and free from the fear of sudden death.'

"This condition no longer exists. The face of the Jews of Poland and Russia of the Jews of Hungary. This is a dark and crucial moment for this enfraged segment of European Jewry. They are about twenty-five percent of the suffering Jews of Europe. Immediate and aggressive steps must be taken to rescue them before thousands are lost before the Warsaw Ghetto is taken."

Now that Hungary has lost its sovereignty and Hitler is the undisputed master, these innocent men, women and children are face to face with death.

"We must take immediate action to save not only the lives of these Jews, but many for immediate slaughter, but to protect, as well, the permanent protection of Hungary, which totals near seven hundred thousand."

President Roosevelt in his recent press conference on atrocities quite clearly portrayed this desperate scene when on March 28th he declared that the "hundreds of thousands of Jews, who, living under persecution, have at least found a haven from death in Hungary, and the Balkans, are now threatened with annihilation as Hitler's forces descend more heavily upon these lands. That these innocent people, who have suffered a decade of Hitler's fury, should perish on the very eve of victory over barbary which their persecution symbols, would be a major tragedy."

The entire refugee problem will, according to the decisions taken at this meeting, be discussed at a later date.

"It will be a long time before the refugees can be evacuated from the Balkans. The blanket appeal for the Jews of Europe must be kept alive and we must try to get to all the Nazi-dominated countries. The Intergovernmental Committee must go into the matter with all the resources at its command."

"The entire refugee problem will, according to the decisions taken at this meeting, be discussed at a later date."

"The Board will continue its work with the same determination and the same efficiency."
In an editorial on April 7, the New York Post says, "There is a mystery about Palestine—the mystery of 30,000 still unsubmitted permits for Jews. Why the editorial comments, "They want more permits than they have a right to. Why doesn't anyone care about the White Paper?" A magnetic attraction to Judaism, immigration into Palestine so long as there are 30,000 black immigration permits still lying around?"

The British Government knows the answer. But since it has not shown to deliver the story, we will.

The British Government has dangled those permits before the eyes of the Jewish distressed Jews of Europe—dangled them—safely out of reach. They are always there, but always inaccessible.

The Jews who needed the permits most were obviously the Jews of Hitler's Europe—Poland, Germany, France, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, etc. They were the Jews who could never get them. They could never get them because they got a permit from the applicant in order to apply to a British Consular officer. Now where was a Jew in Poland or Romania or Greece to find a British Consular officer?

"But suppose this Jew had a lot of right left in him and toiled and struggled in order to escape their clutches. Some of those Jews succeeded. A comparatively handful made their way into Spain or into the borders of Turkey. What then? They did not dare to come to the haven in Palestine, the refugee had to have an entry permit from the British. But the Turks (fearful that the Jews might become a public charge) wouldn't let him into Turkey unless he already had his entry permit into Palestine.

"To get the permit he had to get into Turkey, but to get into Turkey he had to have the permit. You figure it out. The Jews of Europe couldn't—and every died. And that is why the British Government still has some 30,000 unsubmitted permits.

"Still, some of the more courageous Jews tried to sneak into Palestine, permit or no permit. In the Fall of 1940, about 2,000 Jews landed in Palestine from small boats that had come from Greece and Romania. They were caught. They were not given the unsubmitted permits. Instead they were loaded on the steamer Patras and consigned to the desert island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean.

"Posthumously the Patras exploded. The survivors, 300 dead Jews, were finally permitted to stay in Palestine.

"In Nov. 1940, some 2,000 more Jews were caught making illegal entries (with or without permits) into Palestine. They were herded into a concentration camp, and 300 Jews in the dead of night forced to board a steamer. Those who protested and asked for entry permits were beaten. Those Jews ended up on God-forsaken Mauritius. No one has been able to get in touch with them. They are held incommunicado.

"In February 1942, the ship Struma 300 Jewish passengers from Hitler's Europe asked for permission to land their starving countrymen in Palestine. Permission was refused. The Jews had failed to secure permits. (Where were they to get them—-from Hitler?)"

"The Struma started its wanderings with a cargo that no one but the Germans wanted. In the Black Sea it struck a mine. Seven hundred and sixty-eight Jews were killed, but the 30,000 'idle' permits were still unsubmitted.

"And now the British Government has just been asked to issue 10,000 of those permits in the hands of their consular officials in Turkey and Spain so that whenever Jewish refugees showed up at the borders, the British could get to the red-hot authorities and show them the permits for Palestine. This will get the Jews in and start them off in safety. The British reply is this request is a complex evasion of the proposals. There is no mention whatever of the 10,000 permits but much expression of anxiety for refugees in general, and much talk about 'agendas' for committees.

"The British government 'governing,' the U.S. Government, bound by the Treaty of 1919 to protect, says nothing; and the doves of Palestine, the 'Jewish homeland,' are closed tight to Jews and Jews alone. And the Jews die."

Senator Guy M. Gillette, (Continued from Page 19)

From a speech at a dinner of the Order of Sons of Zion, in New York, April 2, 1944.

"The power, and has a way of frightening more of little minds. What should I lie would be a larger Palestine (embracing the Haaran, Transjordan and Sinai) as a self-governing State of the Democratic Federation Union; such a State to be pledged to open frontiers for immigration; and Jewish police to keep order.

Then the Jews would soon be in a majority, and with votes for all and single member constituencies on a general franchise, the State would develop as peacefully and justly as the State of New York. As for the rest, being something of a Twentieth Century, I should gladly see the rest of Syria and Iraq reoccupied by the new Turkey—that would at least remove those hideous walls and barbarities which we seek to perpetuate in Palestine in the ascendant middle Ages of the Middle Ages.

Such a solution would provide a land of refuge for all Jews and solve the Jewish problem. There is no other way of doing so. But, that, of course, is no guarantee that it will be done. Even the spirit of the land will live on in quite a number of people. I commend this solution, however, to America; otherwise American Arabs..."
WE SHALL DEMAND REDRESS

(Continued from page 19)

of murdered Jews, condone crimes toward their own brethren. I hope the elements here in America, who would listen to slander or disarray

of American soldiers, sailors, army doctors and nurses with Jewish names, many of whom have been mentioned for special heroism, without getting fur-

rious are few. I believe the great wave of Americans will take care of the honor of their brave companions of Hebrew origin. But the defense of the honor and the rights of the Jews as a whole should be in the hands of Jewish Jews, citizens of a Jewish homeland.

There is a Jewish people, in spite of the just and valuable contribution Jews have made to other nations where they have been assimilated, and this people should not be without a country of their own any more.

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VERSAL LECTURES BUREAU, THE

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VIOLENCE IN PALESTINE

(Continued from page 20)

human life is involved in their operations.

"Jews make it a point to warn people in the places they have mistreated to get out, that there will be an explosion. The outbreak of bombing has largely been an outbreak of hysteria and impatience over the plight of the Jews in Eastern Europe."

"We are fighting for the opening of the doors of our native country, for our nation, which is already existing. The bombing is designed to prevent the help of its consulates, detachments and base yards, a wall which keeps our life in safe hands of their native country, says the legion pamphlet.

"Members of the legion are said to be Jews who have been refugees in Nazi-occupied Europe and who are fanatic and desperate at their plight."

"The whole of the Jews of Europe. The legion line is roughly this:

"By their campaign of violence in 1936 to 1939 the Arabs put their White Paper. Violence is the only thing that appears to work. Now it is our turn. We want a Jewish state, a state in which we want immigration bars against Jews to be lifted; we are tired of the go-back-saying anti-Jewish policies of the present government Jewish leaders in Palestine."

"So far, the leaders of the campaign of bombings are administrative buildings in the Jewish quarters, Halls and Tel Aviv. It started out by the setting up of mines in the immigration office. The legion claims that its numbers were not over 50 and in its leaflets, while indignantly claiming credit for blowing up administrative buildings—attributed to the Stern group—express regret if loss of

THE FIGHTING COHEND

Print and Warrior

(Continued from page 27)

kahn (Transval); Sergeant A. P. Cohen (Australia); and Lance-Sergeant M. R. Cohen, R.A.

China has also brought honor to a Cohen—Manchesthe- and piscine General Morris Cohen, whose adventures have made him almost a legendary figure in Canada, where he became a friend of the Chinese and from whom the intimate of Sun Yat-sen to President with his own recruited company in the last war; and on to China; finally a prisoner of war of the Japs, and now repatriated in Canada—outh, in brief, is his career.

The home front cannot be left out in the, recital of the Cohen's who have suffered the same enemies on duty in the blitz—David Cohen, N.I.S., of London, killed by a sniper round when he was transferred to the Isle of Wonder; Sylvia Cohen, A.F.S., who was injured by falling 30 feet through a sky-light while fighting during the blitz on Manchester. Even the civilians have their representatives: Morris Cohen, of the East End. Former soldier in the Russian Army, now 105 years old, and has had to refuse to leave his home for the Huns.

Finally, the Cohen says would not be complete without mention of the Cohen, sol-

He has his job in the war, he devotes his life to the welfare of the ex-

certification of the London papers, a few minutes from the home of the Jewish who has recently been hon-

ored with a Knighthood by the King—Major Sir J. B. Brundell Cohen."

... in the first year of its existence, The ANSWER acquired many readers and friends. Their letters and comments of appreciation indicate that The ANSWER is rendering valuable service in clarifying the Jewish problem and discussing its possible solution.

There are hundreds in your own community who will thank you for introducing them to The ANSWER. In so doing you will also be extending the regular commission paid to accredited agents.

Write to Mr. Mathias Radin, Circulation Manager, The ANSWER Publishing Company, 25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

"A decent respect to the opinions of mankind":

... An urgent message to the Government of Great Britain... in this last hour when 2,000,000 Jews trapped in the Balkans face total destruction

... This advertisement is addressed to the government of Great Britain. It is a message to the people of America... It is written to those who are living the same experiences as the people of the Balkans and the people of the world.

The ghetto has been made by the sick and the wearing of a badge of judgment upon them. To say the people of Great Britain who are fighting in this war, this is the least we can do... We are all fighting in this war... We are all fighting for the same thing.

... This message says plainly to a great ally... You shall not in this darkest hour unwittingly share in the destruction of a whole people.

... It says plainly... in the name of Hu-

manity and the Fuddins for which we commonly shed our blood... Open the Gates of Palestine... Open the gates for more than a hundred thousand Jewish refugees... Open the gates for the future of the Jewish people.

... We shall demand redress to the Jews of Europe. The problem of the Jews of Europe is the problem of all humanity. The principles laid down in the Covenant of 1920 between the United Kingdom and the League of Nations shall be carried out. No person shall be excluded from Palestine on the sole ground of his religious beliefs should be continued."

ALEXANDER WISE, U. S. Senator, Wisconsin.

... The overwhelming majority of American citizens are appalled at the premeditation and cruelty with which the Jews are treated. This did not aspire the Jews in a Christian position. They know that in the incontestable world of today the only place where the Jews can go is to Palestine. I wish it were otherwise, but unfortunately it is not.

EDWIN C. JOHNSON, U. S. Senator, Colorado.

... The closing of the doors of Palestine to the Jews is one of the greatest tragedies of the war. It shatters the constancy of every fair-minded American. It is agreement, not justice.

WALTER L. WING, U. S. Representative, N. Y.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

In this hourly fight against exter-

mination the enemies fight with poisonous gas and torture and with every cruelty. The weapons of humanity are more limited. They are your determination and your good will—and every small con-

tribution of time and money that you can possibly spare.

We operate solely through vol-

untary contributions. By your support will be determined the speed, scope and effectiveness of our fight to save the Jewish people of Europe.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO SAVE THE JEWISH PEOPLE OF EUROPE

25 West 45th Street,
New York (19), N. Y.

"Invites your assistance to make it you-


to carry out your determination in the sum of $10.

None.

(Deficiency of the Treasurer's contribution, contributions to the Committee are tax exempt) These funds are subject to a Federal tax.
MAR 13 1944

In reply please refer to 282

Dear Mr. Merlin:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of March 9, 1944, and the enclosed copy of "The Answer" which has been read with interest.

Your offer of assistance and your good wishes for the success of the Board are indeed appreciated.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Pohle

J. W. Pohle
Acting Executive Director

Mr. S. Merlin,
Editor,
"The Answer",
One East 44th Street,
New York, New York.
Mr. John W. Pehle
Director, War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing the latest issue of our magazine which I think may be of interest.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you personally for your kind cooperation which made this issue on the work of the War Refugee Board possible.

Do not hesitate to call upon us if we can ever be of assistance to you and sincere wishes for success in your great work.

Respectfully yours,

S. Merlin
Editor
In reply please refer to 196

Dear Mr. Merlin:

Your letter of February 15, 1944, to Secretary Morgenthau, enclosing a copy of the February 13 issue of "The Answer", has been referred to me.

The comments regarding the establishment of the Board have been noted with interest.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. W. Fehle

J. W. Fehle
Acting Executive Director

Mr. S. Merlin,
Editor,
"The Answer",
One East 44th Street,
New York, New York.
February 15, 1944

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
Treasury Department
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I take the liberty to enclose, herewith, the latest issue of our bi-weekly publication, the Answer.

I think you may find this issue of special interest to you since your most noteworthy activities on behalf of the Jewish victims in Nazi-occupied Europe are commented upon.

Cordially yours,

S. Merlin
Editor
Serving the martyred Hebrew people of Europe, he is relentless in his efforts to secure action for their rescue.
THE "ANSWER" AND ITS CAUSE

By the Readers

The Veteran Speaks

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find check for $3.75 for a year's subscription to the ANSWER and The Forgotten Army.

This subscription is from a Spanish-American War veteran, Vice Commander of the Post No. 64, Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

Since July 1, 1928, when I crossed the San Juan Hill to the top of "Old Glory" on the black hills on the summit of that Hill, I have always been in Blikinch, not in Stuckey's. Now I am an old man, quite above the Biblical allowance, as it is up to you youngsters, to carry on the Blik. I am proud of my brothers-in-arm, who carry on the tradition of our patriotic warlocks—Jacob.
The sun stands still in Gibraltar, the more never out from the valley of Ahab; Dehav—The stars in their courses will fight your enemy's forces.

May God guide them and guard them.

Very truly yours,

Peter E. Benson
Lakeview, N. J.

Commends Presentation

Gentlemen,

I was very pleased to receive the ANSWER through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Solomon of Green Cove, Fla., and have already written him, thanking him for his thoughtful action.

I believe that the issues raised by the ANSWER are timely and pertinent. The subjects therein discussed should be presented to the public just as intelligent and clear-cut manner, as that all may know what is occurring, and that all may be prepared to make their opinions felt after the war, if not now. May God give you strength and courage to carry out the program you have set for yourselves.

Sincerely yours,

Milton A. Goldman
Deer Haven Field, Florida.

Well-Worth Reading

Dear Sir:

I wish to let you know that I find your magazine most interesting and informative, and indeed well-worth reading.

Very truly yours,

Sgt. M. McGuire, Post 1219480, 26th Service Squadron (transport), Turner Field, Oklahoma.

From a Soldier

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry to be so late in expressing my appreciation for your kind words in sending me the ANSWER. I also express my thanks to the person who has made it possible for me to receive the magazine.

I am also sorry that I can't do anything for you personally, here in the European theatre of war. I shall carry your kindness at the first opportunity I get. The ANSWER is a typical American magazine, with interest for every race, creed and color which takes an interest in human beings.

Please let me express my appreciation to Mr. Van Patten and to Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., and to Mr. Quinones-Hernandez for his article in the November issue.

Respectfully yours,

Prior, Church Bocuml, A.E.1

A.D. No. 2.

N. Alaska.

North Ireland.

Continue Sending It

Dear Sir,

Thank you for sending us ("Mess of 3rd and Ice Float") your magazine, the ANSWER. If you will be kind enough to continue sending it to us, please send it to the Librarian of this college, Rev. Fr. Daniel, O.P., where it will be assured of circulation, or me.

Very truly yours,

Prior, St. Boniface Institute.

Co. B, A.S.T.U., Ft. 141

Providence College
Providence, R. I.

One "Swallow" Makes a Reader Comforted

Gentlemen,

I have received the first copy of ANSWER, "swallowing" its contents at one sitting. It is very good, and ought to increase sympathy which is so important to the cause of Jewish salvation. For my part, I shall pass the word around, and do the utmost in order to make the ANSWER the answer.

Also please send the 26th's "That Age of Palestine", for which a check of $3.00 is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Anton Goldberg
Los Angeles, Calif.

Interesting and Worldwide

May I commend you for your latest issue of the ANSWER. I would have been particularly interested in the admirable review of May Lewis, my nephew's poem and many other articles. I think you are getting out a most interesting and worthwhile journal.

Sincerely,

Anna Nathan Meyer
New York, N. Y.

Fine and Necessary

Gentlemen,

I am enclosing $3.00 for a subscription to the ANSWER.

I have received two issues, and am passing them on to friends who are interested in the Palestine problem or who are hostile to Jews.

You are doing a fine and necessary work, one in which I wish I could help with more than money. Although I am an "old stock" American (North European mongrel), the "Jewish question," which is also the question of civilization, has preoccupied me. I am interested not only because of the obvious concern, but because I have Jewish friends for whom I am afraid. I am reading Mr. Van Patten's book now.

Very sincerely yours,

ELVIRA HAST
Sangerlands, N. Y.

For Official Notice

Dear Editor,

With the enclosed order I wish to send a brief but heartfelt word of appreciation for the copy of the ANSWER recently mailed to me in the rather isolated country spot where, at the age of sixty-seven, I have become a stranger of the field. I am profoundly grateful to the person, unknown to me, thru whom I received a copy of the magazine.

I wish that a copy of the December issue might be sent at least half of the members of the U. S. Senate. I am confident that some of these Senators whom we know best would gladly place a number of the articles in the Congressional Record.

May the new year widely increase your influence.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Hosel
Remington, Va.

A Non-Sectarian Approach to the Problems of the Hebrew People in Europe and Palestine

COVER. Peter B. Bergman, also the "YOUTH" and "YOUTH" of the Free Palestine Committee, has been made a captain in some quarters in Warsaw, Paris and London by his efforts, and for the sake of his work towards a non-sectarian approach to the problems of the Hebrew people in Europe and Palestine.

The ANSWER is dedicated to the answer to the problem presented in the current magazine, with interest for every race, creed and color which takes an interest in human beings. The subject raised by the ANSWER is timely and pertinent.

Please let me express my appreciation to Mr. Van Patten and to Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., and to Mr. Quinones-Hernandez for his article in the November issue.

Respectfully yours,

Prior, Church Bocuml, A.E.1

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Sincerely yours,

Anton Goldberg
Los Angeles, Calif.
EVENTS AND COMMENTS

Escape from the Truth

London movie theaters have refused a picture dealing with the activities committed by the Nazis in Europe.

The reason is obvious. The public gave to the movies for education. Londoners have been educated. If they happen to have a few hours for rest, they prefer to do something else. Something greater than this two-sensitivities—this unswerving tendency to contemplate the horrors of the war, this escape from the truth which is responsible for years of inaction. For the tragedy has been self-dismissed, and the public has been too busy to even think of "sensitive" minds, there have been few to fight it.

Horror and Impunity

That an angry wave of rage swept every America at the report of the sponge attack is understandable. What is not so pleasant is the "discovery" that the Japanese are capable of initiating such horrors and cranking upon human beings.

We dare say that, had the American public given the facts concerning the nature of Hitler's treatment of the European Jews, the Japanese methods would have come as no surprise. Ruthless practices with prac-
tical, and the inhumanism of savagery became first aware with the performance. The war "sins" of the Axis are built on the premise of depraved human nature.

More than ever, therefore, we helplessly deployed the apathy of the democracies world a decade ago, when Hitler first began to build up his organization of wholesale fanatics. Had Hitler been put in his place—by all time—when he first came in power, we would have been spared not only this chaos of cruelty but the horrors of war

A Ransom Deal

Since the semi-official order made by the Romanian Government to "sell" the surviving Jews in Transnistria (part of the Ukraine occupied by Romania) was made public, the Bucharest government has been forced to make money out of three unfortunate Jews in another way.

The Japanese Jews were told that in the event the Axis is forced to retreat from Transnistria, the German and Romanian armies will extirpate all the Jews there. If the Japanese Jews wish to save their lives, the Bucharest government will extend them funds to carry on the work of the Commission. It is being organized also in such a way as to provide a front for a large identification card and women in uniform, by distribution of tickets through the Union of Fighters.

According to Al Rosen's letter in the New York Times, the United States government has been given the right to supervise the evacuation of the Jewish population from Transnistria, but the Bucharest government is to pay for each person the cost of the evacuation.

2. Each Jew permitted to return alive in Transnistria must apply for an individual permit to leave. The permit will be granted by the Bucharest government after his return. A sum up to 800,000 yen will be paid for each Jew in advance in the Bucharest Central Office.

3. The Jewish Central Office is to supply clinkers for any Jew returning Jewish departure to his home town.

4. The Romanian Government guarantees to each returning Jew personal security. This apparently includes also a guarantee that he will not be molested by Gestapo officials in Romania.

5. The Jewish Central Office undertakes to pay immediately the arrears of the special tax imposed upon Jews in 1943 in addition to 6,500 yen for each Jew on the account of the German occupation.

For a lesser reason, these unfortunate Jews could have been transferred a year ago from Transnistria to a safer haven than Romania.

Palestine Perspective

Dr. Weissman, president of the Jewish Agency, has made in London an optimistic statement with regard to the Palestine problem. The White Paper, he believes, is a war; important developments concerning Palestine, he declared, are a part of this developing situation which is a 35-36 step forward. "I feel optimistic," he said, "that I think something is growing and may happen sooner or later.

The main thing is the whole scenario of the Middle East situation. The question is, whether this something will justify the Middle East claim, the political situation. If the shameful White Paper, condemned by every decent man, should collapse along the Jews, there will be no special reason to rejoice. Before the White Paper of 1939 there was the White Paper, which practically liquidated the policy of the British Declaration and the Mandate.

It should be pointed out that Palestine was practically closed to the Jews long before the 1939 White Paper. Even if the shameful White Paper, condemned by every decent man, should collapse along the Jews, there will be no special reason to rejoice. Before the White Paper of 1939 there was the White Paper, which practically liquidated the policy of the British Declaration and the Mandate.

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The New Statesmanship

The story behind the historic act of the President in creating a War Refugee Board should be learned by every student of political science, indeed, by every man who believes in international relations. America, together with the rest of the world, had been witnessing its silence the horror of Japanese extermination.

For many years there were in this country a multitude of Jewish groups, congresses and conventions which strove to get the President to do something on behalf of the Jewish people of Europe. All were ineffective.

Then, above their clamor, came the call of a group of European and Palesti-

nean Jews who arrived at these shores to plead for our help. They told us their plight; at the same time they taught us that their tragedy was OURS too; more than theirs. America listens...to their voice. Leading men throughout the country came together in special conferences, in informal conversations, and wrote and spoke on behalf of the cause which they represented. In the last few weeks there were in American press, men demanded action.

This group, now as the Free Palestine Committee, came here unher-

evaded, without friends, supporters, or money. Yet it made itself heard, for these men were a part of the suffering Jews, imbued with their feelings, with their psychology; it was this fact that gave birth to a new, dynamic Jewish policy.

To pierce the conspiracy of silence surrounding the Jewish tragedy was no easy task. The Free Palestine Committee realized that success could be attained only by the use of heroic methods commensurate with the scale of the task undertaken. Through its initiative several organizations were created, in the United States, among them the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe. The methods of these organizations were sometimes criticized as "vicious." Some even thought them dangerous, for they went against the grain of the American psychology. Today these methods have to their credit a first and great success.

This was not the success of a new method alone. It was the vindication of a creed. These men believed that, fundamen-
tally, the world was just, that if you believe in something, you have to speak for it to be heard. They were ready to the credit first and great success.

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tally, the world was just, that if you believe in something, you have to speak for it to be heard. They were ready to
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The President's move is the outcome of pressure brought to bear by the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, a group made up of both Jews and non-Jews that has been active in the Capital in recent months."

"From an article in the same paper."

This is the board of Cabinet officers, you recall, that has just been set up at the request of the Emergency Committee to save the Jewish People of Europe.

The President's order answered these two basic premises of this Committee.

In defying the task of this Board, the President stated:

(Continued on page 8)
January 26, attended by Secretaries Hall, Steinman, and Margolits. "All
matters were advised that instructions have been issued by the President to the
Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War to
endeavor to effect the release of Jews in Europe and other
victims of Nazi terror," the announcement
explained.
Instructions to the U.S. diplomats abroad for
the resettlement of Jewish refugees which
hinder-removal of refugees may indicate
an important policy of "urgent action" to
ministers that look to exile refugees.
In the light of these facts, we don't
think it fair or advisable to be
killed or displaced.
7. Although the Board is a result
of our endeavors, it would be unfair
to ourselves to say that it is exactly
what we wanted. The Board is not
entirely unsatisfactory and does not
does to the broad sweep of its assign
ment. It is called the War Refugee
Board, which, while its objective, as already
defined in the President's order, is to
save the doomed people of Europe
by changing their status to refugees.
It is also to be regretted, as Senator
Gillette explained in a press conference
in Washington,
that the name of the Board does not
include the mention of the specific
Jewish problem, for although there are other
people persecuted in Europe, none have
been given and specifically marked for total excommunication.
Not only that, the Jews are the only
people whose Board is determined to
exterminate as a people, regardless of
whether he wins or loses, and especially
in the event that he does lose. This is
his intention of "slamming the door of
destruction." There is no interference,
now he is approaching doom and
der virtuous. That is why we would
vote it that the board, the task of
saving the Jews should not be done.
Again we quote Senator Gillette:
"Yet we realize that it is the function
and purpose of the War Refugee Board
which is the root of this situation. Senator
Gillette therefore removed his resolution of the Senate because 'the President's action
attained the goal we were seeking'
in the case of the War Refugee Board does not mean that the race
against death is over. Right now, every
day and every hour, the Nazis are
killing countless human beings only because
the Jews are allowed to live in places
where it is not possible to use their
purposes with Hitler's challenge to exterminate the entire Jewish
people of Europe shall be made.
Under your leadership, the United
States will win the battle against massacre even as the irresistible
onslaught of their armies is crushing the enemy's military might.
For the Axis is the essence of evil, which can never hope to withstand
a just cause. Wherever the word of your new task reaches—from
the death camps of Poland to the held beds of Japs, Jews shall be
praying for you."
**Statement by the Sponsors of the Rescue Resolution**

In a statement on the President's Executive Order establishing a War Refugee Board, Rusk and Brecher, the Representatives for Rusk and Brecher, said:

It is not happy to happen without reservation the President's Executive Order establishing a War Refugee Board. We feel that the President has failed to resolve the problem. The resolution introduced in Congress, sponsored by the President of a commission of diplomats, economists, and experts to formulate a plan of immediate action to save the Jews of Europe from extermination at the hands of Nazi Germany. The resolution states that we are among the people of this country. Indeed, rather than a resolution it has been adopted by Congress. The aim of the plan of action elaborated by the Emergency Committee to save the Jewish people of Europe.

"It may be noted that the President's order creating the War Refugee Board has followed the recommendations of the Emergency Committee. The Emergency Committee to save the Jewish people of Europe has issued a statement placing itself at the disposal of the President and of the War Refugee Board, for cooperation in carrying out the complex and expensive task undertaken by the Board. Among the members of the Emergency Committee there is a group of men who are not Americans. They have come to us from Europe and Palestine as the spokesmen and spokespeople of the people of Europe. It is their purpose to carry the story of the war and the people involved in it. They have initiated this humane action resulting in the creation of the War Refugee Board. They have announced that they will volunteer the services of their organization in this country and elsewhere in their work for the War Refugee Board. We fervently hope that the Board will accept this generous offer, made by men who have made the task of saving the remnants of their brothers the main purpose of their lives. By whose men, moreover, who have had vast experience in the field of refugees. Their energy and knowledge of the problem will certainly be a valuable addition to the Board's work. "We believe that the creation of the War Refugee Board has been a step of historic importance, surpassing by far in immediate results and long-range impact the accomplishments of the basic principles of humanity, democracy, and the ideals embodied in the Four Freedoms. Unlike these principles the Board is not intended to deal with the world's refugees."

**John W. Peble appointed WBB Executive Director**

The appointment of John W. Peble as Executive Director of the War Refugee Board has been announced. The 34-year-old law graduate of Yale University, Mr. Peble, in his new position, will have the responsibility of leading the Board in the task of rescuing the Jews of Europe from extermination.

"The Board's task is to strengthen the underground forces in defending the Jews of Europe," Mr. Peble said. "We will continue to work to make the Jews of Europe safe from extermination."

"For administrative funds from the Government, it will be financed through private funds. The Board will have representatives in the field, as attaches to American embassies and consulates, thus lending the Board a presence in the field."

---

*The Rescue Board Begins Its Work*

On Wednesday, January 25th, the first meeting of the War Refugee Board took place, attended by Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and Secretary of War Stimson. The announcement made after the meeting covered the following points:

Negotiations are under way with foreign governments to determine the extent to which they are willing to cooperate in rescuing Jews and other victims of Nazi aggression.

All U.S. diplomats and consular officers throughout the world have been instructed to do everything possible to cooperate with foreign governments to effect the immediate rescue and relief of Jews in Europe and other victims of Nazi terror. While the Board is responsible for giving the orders, the Board is directed to work with UNRRA, the Intergovernmental Committee, and other appropriate international organizations.

The Board is responsible to the President, and it is assigned the responsibility of carrying out the policies of the President as outlined in the statement accompanying the Board's resolutions as announced by the President, bearing in mind the urgency of the problem.

Diplomatic and consular officers have been directed to cooperate

"with all public agencies and established private organizations in the matter."

Diplomatic and consular officers have been requested to make "immediate" reports on the conditions existing in each country with regard to whether refugees could be saved and where refugees are refused entry and the reasons why they are refused.

The Board is committed to the President, and it is assigned to carry out the orders of the President, as outlined in the statement accompanying the President's resolutions, which is the White House statement which accompanied the Board's resolution. It is clear that nothing on this order and new statement that the purpose of the Board is to save from destruction those people now awaiting death in Germany and German-occupied territory. These people are not refugees. Indeed, the aim of the Board seems to be to save these people by making them refugees — giving them a refuge in this too.

The White House statement says that the President deemed it urgent that action be taken at once to form a plan to deliver the Nazis to exterminate all the Jews and other persecuted minorities in Europe.

"In the light of this clear and definite statement it is to be regretted that the Board does not include a mention of the specific Jewish problem, for although there are other peoples persecuted in Europe, yet none but the Jews have been officially called upon to account for the atrocities committed against them. We realize that it is the function and not the name of the Board which is important, and it is for this reason that we welcome it without any reservation, but with the hope that the Board's work will be carried out in a manner befitting the tasks which it has been assigned."

"The resolutions introduced by us in the Senate and House were referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

---

*Secretary Morgenthau's Telegram to the Emergency Conference in July*

"We are happy to tell you that we believe that the President's analysis of the situation is correct. We have been encouraged by the reports of the underground movement in Europe, and we feel that the Board is the proper agency to carry out the rescue of the Jews of Europe."

"We are confident that the Board will be able to carry out its work efficiently and effectively, and we urge the Board to make every effort to rescue the Jews of Europe."

---

*WBB Executive Director*

The appointment of John W. Peble, a prominent lawyer and former United States ambassador to India, as Executive Director of the War Refugee Board has been announced. The 34-year-old law graduate of Yale University, Mr. Peble, in his new position, will have the responsibility of leading the Board in the task of rescuing the Jews of Europe from extermination.

Mr. Peble's appointment is welcomed by all those circles which are interested in this work. The Board is now in a position to make a greater impact on the situation in Europe and Palestine. It is the Board's responsibility to work closely with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the United Nations Commission on Refugees, and other international organizations. The Board's task is to strengthen the underground forces in defending the Jews of Europe, and to continue the work of the Board in the field of rescue.

"For administrative funds from the Government, it will be financed through private funds. The Board will have representatives in the field, as attaches to American embassies and consulates, thus lending the Board a presence in the field."

---

*Statement by the Sponsors of the Rescue Resolution*
THE PRESS:

Rescue the Refugees

(Edited in the Washington News and the New York World-Telegram

Just what can President Roosevelt's new War Refugee Board expect to accom-

The board is the cabinet office, you recall, that has just been set up at the re-

house the President, in his actual agreement with the Jewish People of Europe, which has

the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously ap-

The idea is purely humanitarian; to save the persecuted minorities who have es-

the Jews would be directed...

and who, incidentally, have a history of sincere and untiring dedication to the

The body is the United Nations, for the post of

This is directed in part to

for the United Nations, the first step towards a new world, is
to appeal to all the people of the world to

The work is to be done by the

The conference will be composed of

The Constitution will be

The President has already

March 23, 1944

$40,000,000

H. G. Baker

February 23, 1944

Call of Humanity

(Edited in the Washington Post

January 29, 1944

The PRESSES

Refugee Aid Board's Mainly Moral

By Mary Hornday

The PRESSES

Refugee Aid Board's Mainly Moral

By Mary Hornday

The President has forecasted certain actions in Congress as a result of the

The President, in his

Roosevelt in his

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by the imposes a limit along without effective action, like many other

This board must not be allowed to

This morning's statement on

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Extraordinary measures are necessary, the President declared, to enable the Jews

Extraordinary measures are necessary, the President declared, to enable the Jews

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We would have preferred an

THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

(Edited in the N.Y. World-Telegram

February 23, 1944

By his appointment of a War Refugee Board "to take action for the immediate re-

This would be a

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TESTIMONIAL TO THE FIGHTING LIBERALISM

On the evening of January 26th, twelve hundred and twenty men gathered in New York's Hotel Commodore to pay tribute to Dean Alfange, former American Labor Party candidate for governor of New York and a co-chairman of the Executive Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe.

Originally planned as a testimonial to Mr. Alfange's untiring efforts on behalf of the doomed Jews of Europe, the gathering at the same time turned into a demonstration of gratitude to the President of the United States for his creation of the War Refugee Board. Indeed, in the numerous messages greeting Mr. Alfange on this occasion, much stress was placed on the Emergency Committee's role in effectuating the establishment of this Board. Secretary of the Interior Idaho, who is the Honorary Chairman of the Washington division of the Emergency Committee, went on to say, "Now that the War Refugee Board is in existence, the Committee will double its efforts to assist the Government in every way possible in the accomplishment of this task and to keep alive the hope of rescue in the hearts of the Jewish people of Europe." Mr. Wendell L. Willkie likewise warned that "we must now exert our energies to implement the findings of this Commission."


The testimonial to Mr. Alfange, as presented through the splendor of the evening, was a tribute to all the fighters for the rescue of the heretofore neglected Jews of Europe, for the American people have heard our cry and the President has heeded it too."

"By undertaking the initiative for the salvation of the Jews of Europe, the United States has taken an essential step toward the establishment of human decency, which is the only guarantee of lasting world peace."

It is of the greatest significance, Mr. Bergson pointed out, that the misunderstandings of the Hebrew people on the part of the American government has finally been dispelled. It will serve, he said, as a turning point in the relationships of the Jews toward the other peoples of the world. After the war, he concluded, we shall want to devote our energies to the building up of a free and prosperous land on those shores of the Mediterranean.

Other speakers were Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who also acted as toastmaster; Rabbi Louis L. Newman of Temple Rodef Shalom; Miss Lila Sargent, the noted news commentator; H. J. Nuremberger of the National Jewish Committee of the Emergency Committee; Dr. Bernard Bergmann and Mr. Isaac Zare.

MEET DEAN ALFANGE
A Soldier in Mobi

By Gabriel A. Wechsler

If there ever was a time in history when man had to declare himself and show his colors, it is today. In this global battle for democracy, there are no neutrals, and lack of opinion is a confession of guilt. On the home front, even more than on the war front, battles that will decide the future of the world are being fought. The democratic forces must win this war and the peace, or the river of blood will have been shed in vain.

One of the prominent warriors carrying the banner of democracy is Dean Alfange. Since the first vague threat of Fascism appeared on a compliant horizon, this soldier of democracy has been in the forefront, first to awaken public opinion to the danger and then to combat it at every turn.

Mr. Alfange entered the fray well qualified for the task. He graduated from Hamilton College and Colgate University Law School. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Epsilon, an honorary journalistic fraternity, and Delta Sigma Rho, an honorary formal fraternity. He is known as first line of the army of war, having served with the American forces in the last world conflict. In his attempt to awaken the American public to the dangers of the conflict for democracy launched by the power-mad fascists, Mr. Alfange became national vice-chairman for the League of American Jews and directed the Institute for American Democracy. After Pearl Harbor, he continued his activities as director of the United Nations Association and of the Better Understanding Foundation.

His book, "The Supreme Court and the National Will," was awarded the first Theodore Roosevelt award as the best non-fiction book of the year 1942. Always interested in the affairs of the people from whom he sprang, Mr. Alfange is a former national president of the Order of Abraham and director of the Greek War Relief Association.

A leader of men, this American has not forgotten that compassion at the polls is a weak point of democracy, standing four square on the principles for which he stands, he twice candidated for public office. With the blessings of President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and other national leaders, Mr. Alfange became a candidate for Congress in the special election held in New York State in March, 1941.

The next year he again lowered his visor and entered the lists as candidate of the American Labor Party for Governor of the State of New York. Given his chance for election by the political sagacity, he made one of the most surprisingly strong runs in the political history of that State.

Believing that there is a job for every man on the home front, Mr. Alfange has set to his varied activities, from his war jobs that have to be done. He is chairman of the New York Appeal Board No. 6 under the Selective Service Act, a member of the New York State Labor Congress and a member of the Enemy Alien Hearing Board of the Southern District in New York.

With such a background, it is not surprising that Mr. Alfange rallied to the cause of the doomed and persecuted Jews of Europe. From the inception of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe he has taken the lead in the fight to ensure survival to these unfortunate people. Before Congresses and the fronts of the country, he has been fearless and outspoken. As co-chairman of the Emergency Committee, he will not rest until the forces of democracy remove this blot on their consciences.
I am proud to be co-chairman of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe. While others, like Hamlet, were losing the power of action in the energy of resolve, this Committee got things done. It created a public awareness of the annihilation of the Jews of Europe, proved by expert testimony that many can be saved and persuaded Congress to take official action to evacuate their rescue. We have ganged our direction. We are now on the way. In the name of Heaven, I appeal to our great Jewish organizations to stop sniping at each other and at us and pool their energies and resources in the common cause of saving human lives. The issue is not who shall save the Jews of Europe; the issue is how to save them.

The savage slaughter of the Jewish people of Europe is not a Jewish question. It is a Christian question because it deals with the precepts of morality, charity, brotherhood and mercy. The murder, in cold blood, of two million innocent men, women and children, and the threat to root out the lives of four million more, is the mightiest challenge ever hurled at Christendom. What have we done about it?

I speak as a Christian who believes in the tenets of Christianity. I want to see them practiced as well as heard when preached. The virus of anti-Semitism which is spreading through our social system has warped our judgment, blinded our vision and muddled our purpose. Anti-Semitism is a menace to America and a blight on its traditions. By pretending to ignore it, we are unwittingly promoting the spread of it and concealing from ourselves its real dangers.

The churches, the schools and the press own democracy the duty to stamp out this evil by affirmative action. Christian clergymen should mount their pulpits and denounce anti-Semitism as a sin they cannot desert in democracy at home without betraying the men who defend it on the field of battle.

There is a tendency on the part of some of our newspapers to pursue a lukewarm policy toward this very evil as they used to do on the subject of social diseases. The press can render a distinguished public service by creating a public understanding of anti-Semitism, the symptoms of democracy — its causes, its consequences, its symptoms, its communicability by contamination, the means for its prevention and the methods of its cure. We must realize that anti-Semitism is as great a menace to the character of our nation as social diseases are to the state of its health, and treat it in the same manner.

When Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence that certain "inalienable human rights", he did not restrict those rights to white Christian human beings, but wrote of them as belonging to every human being of every color, each and every man being "endowed" with them "by his Creator". Similarly, when the American Constitution was written, it opened with the phrase "We, the people of the United States", not "We, the Christian people", but "We, the people", all the people.

These inclusive phrases were not the careless words of men arriving for rhetorical effects, but the expressions of the deepest convictions of men who had wrestled with the whole concept of liberty until it became the profoundest motive and passion of their lives. They knew that no man can enjoy security in his liberty unless liberty be accepted as the right of all men and all groups. They knew that the fight for liberty is one fight — one and indivisible — and that the loss of a battle for liberty on any one front is a threat against our losing the war for liberty on all fronts.

So when we battle for the rights of the Jew, we are battling for the rights of every Catholic, because every restriction of the rights of the Jew is a threat against the rights of everyone in that country of which we are all citizens and equals under the laws.

The recurrent waves of anti-Semitism and the tragic apathy of the United Nations to the plight of the defenseless Jews of Europe are by no means the sole concern of the Jewish people. They are the vital concern of every decent man and woman, of every liberal-minded person throughout the world, for they indicate — and all too clearly — that the war has lost its idealism and has degenerated into a struggle for power and self-preservation.

This fact projects a question that cannot go unanswered: to what end, the blood, the sweat and the tears? What are we fighting for?

The battle of ideas and ideals, which rages beneath the surface of the clash of arms, shall be the real decisive battle of the war. Military victory, as an end in itself, is meaningless. What will the victory mean? If it will mean the end of terror, fear and anxiety, the end of exploitation, imperialism and slavery; if it will mean the uplifted home for every family, the decent job for every worker, the quart of milk for every baby, the open school for every child, the free church for every believer; if it will mean universal justice and universal peace and brotherhood and goodwill between men, then the war will have been won. But if, after victory, there shall remain in the soil of the earth those seeds and those roots which grew and blossomed in bigotry and hatred and oppression of man by man and nation by nation, the war then will have been lost. The victory will be a tragic mockery of all the death and sacrifices that preceded it.

At this stage of the decisive battle, the war is lost, because the ideals for which it should be fought are lost. While victory on the military front is assured, defeat on the ideological front looms imminent. We are now faced with a post-war reaction of such magnitude and intensity that we may have to fight another war, possibly within our own borders, before those elemental precepts of the Declaration of Independence shall become the property and enjoyment of all men.

The battles that have been fought and are to be fought, the lives that have been lost and will be lost, the sacrifices that have been made and must be made by uncomplaining millions are only one side of the war. That side is not and must not be an issue.

But whether these dead shall have died in vain is an issue — the greatest of all political issues ever to confront the American people. The principles which lie beneath the surface of the battle are the issue. The goals for which we fight.
We are drifting aimlessly where we were before we started. We have surrendered to reaction. Twenty-five years ago we also surrendered when, through our blindness and cynicism, we permitted a small group of willful politicians to scuttle Wilson's plan for world security. We are now paying the price in blood, but what is worse, we refuse to heed the lesson that was learned at such terrible cost in human lives and dollars.

In this most crucial time in world history we cannot permit a renewal of reactionary government, of business, anarchy, of imperial and international barriers, of class and racial antagonisms and inequalities. We cannot allow the revival of that way of life in which the seeds of our take root to bloom with evil regularity every twenty-five years.

We are at the crossroads of the past and the future. We have a chance—a historic chance—to avert the awful calamity of the first world war and lay the foundation of a bright new day. It is a challenge that ought to stir the hearts and souls of men to action. Will we accept that challenge?

From Sponsors of the Rescue Resolution

The following wires have been received by the National Secretary of the Emergency Committee, Rabbi M. J. Werblin:

"PLEASE ACCEPT CONGRATULATIONS FOR CHAIRMAN ALFANCE AND ALL CO WORKERS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THEIR EFFORTS AS EVIDENCED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECENT ACTION. LET US CONTINUE TO WORK TOWARD THE GREAT HUMANITARIAN GOAL.

GUY M. GILLETTE, U. S. SENATOR, IOWA"

"PLEASE ACCORDINGLY THAT A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT WILL PREVENT ME ACCEPTING YOUR KIND INVITATION TO ATTEND THE TESTIMONIAL DINNER AT THE CONGRESS HOTEL WEDNESDAY JANUARY 26 IN HONOR OF YOUR CO CHAIRMAN, ALFANCE AND THE INTRODUCERS OF RESOLUTION WHICH RESULTS IN THE PRESIDENT APPOINTING A SPECIFIC COMMITTEE WITH SAVING THE JEWISH PEOPLe OF EUROPE. AS YOU KNOW I AM IN COMPLETE SYMPATHY WITH THE WORK YOU ARE DOING.

JOSPEH F. GUFFEY, U. S. SENATOR, PENNSYLVANIA"

The statement of the American Jewish Congress against the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe is one of the most amazing documents of our confused and contradictory modern times. It is amazing to us because we have not been aware that in Jewish life a personal and bureaucratic interest are playing such an important role in public affairs; because this statement, in its tone and overtones, bears such striking similarity to those uttered and publicized by defectors of other peoples in the course of national disaster.

These claims and pretensions of "established" authority and authorized leadership remind us too grimly of similar claims by a Petain or a Goebbels, though we do not intend to draw any parallels.

But, let us examine the statement and analyze it according to its merits: 1. First of all, the Emergency Committee is accused of being a "front"; but it is not specified just what it is fronting for. It is, however, remarkable that such an accusation comes from the American Jewish Congress which is generally recognized as a twelfth-hour front for the entrenched Zionists in Europe.

The press...
The Press

The Jewish Daily (B. Rivkin)

"The year 1943 has left us a sad heritage...a spectacle of Jewish distress demonstrated around the world that has left the Committee under the influence of the Emergency Committee, this spectacle was a reminder of the general responsibility to see to it that its aims were pursued, its conclusions were applied, and that the task was accomplished.

Though the Emergency Committee does not pretend to represent any definite and stable constituency, it has succeeded in winning the sympathy and enthusiasm of the democratic and liberal mass of Jews and non-Jews alike in this country. It is particularly gratifying that the leaders of all Orthodox Jews, which constitutes the majority of Jews in this country, stand firmly and devotedly behind the efforts of this Committee. So many journalists of the Yiddish press who are the spokesmen and representatives of Jewish public opinion in this country, too, are so determined and eager to help us to establish our survival upon the world's stage. Jews who have signed a petition to their government asking its interference to help save the Jewish people of Europe.

Its financial reports are public property and accuracy and anyone can procure these financial reports upon request. These reports will certainly be quite surprising to all people of good-will who will take the time to examine them. These reports will reveal the existence of the most extravagant organization in the world, neither parties nor organizations, which has a job to do; when this job was finished, these organizations considered their mandate—the mandate of their conscience—fulfilled as well.

Unfortunately, the leadership of the Jewish people in this country is hesitant about the situation in which the Jewish people of Europe have found themselves.

It is with profound regret and consternation that we report the sequel of our report on the Emergency Committee. But we have come to the conclusion that Christians and Jews alike have the moral duty to consider and treat the Jewish problem with normal criteria without racial or religious prejudice and without a pre-established set of ideas. We think that it is necessary to avoid prejudicial and emotional discussion of the problem of the Jews and to treat the Jewish problem as an international problem.

The Press

The Jewish Review (Editorial)

"Say what you will about the Emergency Committee, but it is only motivated by the desire to help the Jews. It is not motivated by any selfish motive, but it is motivated by the desire to help the Jews. It is not motivated by any selfish motive, but it is motivated by the desire to help the Jews. It is not motivated by any selfish motive, but it is motivated by the desire to help the Jews. It is not motivated by any selfish motive, but it is motivated by the desire to help the Jews. It is not motivated by any selfish motive, but it is motivated by the desire to help the Jews. It is not moti..."
DEATH IN THE INTERIM
By Nathan George Horwitt

The years 1912-1943 will go down in Jewish history as the period when our people were caught between two deadly crises. It will go down as the time in which the Nazi plan to slaughter the remaining Jews of Europe within their borders gained its greatest momentum. It will be recorded in history that within those two years a Christian world, dedicated to the preservation of the basic human freedoms, turned its back upon the massacre of a helpless people. This critical period will go down as a time when the cry of Jewish victims brought from friendly nations not swiftly butacross the borderlines of European nations—when the doors of neutral Palestine were shut alike upon those who sought to escape the Nazi butcher from without and the misguided relatives who awaited them inside the Holy Land.

And while all this went on and while the desperate people of the world, Jews and Christians alike, protested against this inhumanity and cast about for a means to overthrow the barriers that were everywhere raised against the Jews—what did this frightful period mean to Rabbi Stephen Wise? What will be the record of 1942-1943 to him and to the entrenched hierarchy that sat him astride American Zionism?

For the American-Jewish Conference, for its High Priest and his disciples, it will go down as a time when few energies were wasted upon the effort to cause apart from the main task of relentless and implacable war against what they like to term "an upstart Jewish movement". And how was this movement of this period? Its sole apparent guilt was that its viability, its very success, was a thorn in the flesh of those who seek to sink the Jewish question in the mud of a "Jewish Movement".

Against the American-Jewish Conference for the vetoed immunities; for liberal suggestions of double taxation; for smearings the members of the Executive Committee as "irresponsible"—a term coined by Dr. Wise, who seems lately to have developed a "bitter" and vindictive concept of his own and which means, of course, "not authorized by His Holiness".

No initiative was lacking for continuous back-stage pressure upon non-Jews to boycott any rescue mission not bearing the "only and official" label. No initiative was lacking for obstructionist tactics against the Congressional resolution to save the Jews of Europe.

In short, regardless of the divisive effect upon Jews and the adverse effect upon the image of the American-Jewish Committee, the American-Jewish Committee has made critical days in Jewish history memorable for the most incredible viciousness and underhandedness in the history of internecine warfare. Against whom? Against a handful of energetic Jewish youths come here from Palestine, without funds or friends, for the terribly urgent purpose of awakening American Jews and American Christians, if you will, to the dreadful peril of their trapped brothers.

THE PRESS

THE JEWISH POST
(Edited)

"Did the Emergency Committee arouse the U.S. public to the new action for the Jews of Europe? The answer is a strong "yes". Before the Committee had gotten under way, most of the speeches of the U.S. Jewish leadership were in the cold indifference of the U.S. in the terribly plight of Europe's Jews. As soon as the Committee got under way and there was indication that its demands were receiving a hearing in the U.S., the Citizenship, which only a few months before had failed to include the rescue of Jews of Europe in its agenda, took over this part of the program of the Committee and stuck it into the Committee schedule at the very last minute.

"The statement released this week re-enforced the Emergency Committee for its having conducted the establishment of a leadership in the resolution it presented to both Senate and House, calling for immediate action to save the Jews of Europe, but here too it should be pointed out that the Emergency Committee performed again in the one circumstance for which it has the highest credit and that is "victory".

"In this success, the Jews of the U.S. are responsible, and especially the leadership which until a full ten years later still did not want, or could not, gather the American Jewish Committee, is still on the record on any concerned program. Now that the Emergency Committee has shown how it should be done, it may be done. 'It is getting the shoe.""

ST. LOUIS JEWISH TRIBUNE
(Edited)

"Unity in Israel will never be attained if organizations established to aid and help develop solely into mutual defensive organizations, a specifically Jewish-American Jewish Committee was specifically organized for the purpose of attaining unity in Israel. It made a most essential move. It had every Jew in the country behind it. It was believed then that it would accomplish its purpose. What happened? Our scattered leadership so organized the Conference that it went up in flames. And, in addition, attempted to bring a resolution on non-Zionism. The result is no less than disastrous. It is the death knell of the American Jewish Conference itself. And what have we left? An Interim Committee facing a budget. And then comes the meat-trimming.

"A statement is issued to the effect that the Emergency Committee to save the Jews of Europe of People of Europe has emitted "disorder." The American Jewish Conference has failed in its purpose. The American Jewish Committee to save the Jews of Europe has actually failed in its purpose. The statement is again against the American Jewish Committee, and the leadership is again a reconstruction of the U.S. and before the people of the Nation. An Interim Committee is now in operation. It is the date that our so-called leaders began to think more of how to save the Jewish people of Europe and less of themselves."

THE PRESS

THE JEWISH STANDARD
(Edited)

"The Emergency Committee was in existence prior to the deliberations of the Jewish Conference. They had been drawn together to bring the Jews of Europe to an end, there will be an end to the Jewish Conference. This is the result. The organizing activities of the Emergency Committee had achieved results. We stand against the American Jewish Conference and the anti-Semitic movement. We stand against the Emergency Committee and the anti-Semitic movement. We stand against the American Jewish Conference and the anti-Semitic movement."

THE JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER
(Edited)

"The American-Jewish Conference has made a special set of collecting such sums (on principal)—prably for a gigantic post-war "Messianic" mission. Without such statistics will not produce resurrection. Without the American Jewish Conference, there will be no "Messianic" movement. Why are the American Jewish Conference and other affiliates of the American Jewish Conference making such strenuous efforts to harness the power of the Roger-Baldwin resolution, the only measure to date which would have the U.S. take official action to stop this mass murder? What right does the Conference have to attack the resolution and its sponsors? And why does the Emergency Committee to save the Jews of Europe want to prevent the Conference from taking action and emancipate claims as to what this resolution will accomplish? When the American Jewish Conference itself has been doing nothing but the Jewish question upon the agenda of the United States Congress, has accomplished this miracle with the expenditure of only a few thousand dollars, contributed not a cent by the man in the street. Back of the "Messianic" Trust more recently known as the American Jewish Conference, and its affiliates, there are millions of dollars. To retain this "responsible" (read "propertied") position, they will naturally fight with every weapon at their command, fair or foul."

"That the printed attack upon the Emergency Committee is a full-page, twenty-four hour a day declaration of war may be seen by the simultaneous and widespread nature of the campaign. Every Christian of prominence connected to the Emergency Committee, every Congressman and Senator on the Resolution Committee has been approached by one or another of this "announced" but not-above-whispering Jewish leadership."

English and Yiddish advertising, virtual carbon copies of these earlier statements by the Emergency Committee which the Interim Committee discriminated, now sign direct-away a membership which has come to the support of the Emergency Committee and its challenging program."

A Zionist could say—"speaking of this Zionist leadership in 1942-43, "Never before have a people owed so little to so many."": To the despised Jews in Europe's hell, the recent record of the American Zionists' organizations cannot, after all, have been only one thing that this once powerful world force has accomplished so little in their behalf in the past two years—will even be more appreciated in 1944, fighting a political and cultural battle. The anguish of those Europeans, thrust out of power, dashed among as they are by the oceans, sea and land, or shipwrecked, will be drowned out completely by the shrill-\n
\[As it happens, this little schema was clipped in the lead by the President's appointment of the War Refugee Board.\]
FAIR PLAY
By May Lewis

The following letter was written by May Lewis, a supporter of the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, to a ZIONIST leader in reply to the attack made by the American Jewish Committee on the Emergency Committee, and it: the point of view of one whose ancestors have been in America and well-known for nearly three centuries.

My attitude in the whole matter is that of an outsider—"the public" perhaps, not even the Jewish public. (except in deep sympathy.)

I know nothing about the Emergency Committee except in my recent contacts and what I have read.

I know nothing about the American Jewish Committee except what I have read. So I stand outside and judge what I see with detachment.

I see: Jews being exterminated (I have too much imagination to endure this calmly).

I see: The White Paper wickedly imposed on Palestine.

I see: (with stunned amazement) the governments of the world madly protecting the Jewish -backer. (Scandinavia excepted.)

I see: Ditto, the Christian world pública and, almost dato, the Jewish world publicly.

I see: A group-four, five, determined, dedicated—leaving no stone unturned—to end extermination.

Their methods are new, imaginative, dynamic, and I would be willing to reach for it, sincerely. Everything new is always suspect—new poetry —new music—new art. It's an old story about the new.

I am naturally cautious and conservative. I joined this group "cautiously" and with a fear, for me, of public, if that means, I waited and watched their efforts for some time before I made up my mind. I have had no cause to regret this step.

I find them all that I have said, as well as courteous, always—ever in the midst of the pressure of their tremendous task.

There is no outward sign of extravagance in their offices and their personnel shows a fine spirit de corps.

Now, what I want to say is this—and I have been saying this from the beginning. If there is any real foundation for these slimy suspicions, why doesn't Dr. Wise make a dignified investigation (their books are open to any responsible citizens and their accounts audited) and then make a real accusation?

What can the world think of this Jewish behavior? Better let Hitler have his way with the Jews...
A year ago, there was a responsible voice in the House when the Foreign Affairs Committee saw the terrible truth about the actions of a considerable number of refugees who arrived in this country under the guise of a seemingly humanitarian effort. The Committee, headed by Mr. Bergen, took a co-operative attitude to this problem. They listened to the statements of both sides, to those who supported the refugees and to those who opposed them. They took the trouble to visit the border and to speak to the refugees themselves. They heard the refugees' story and the story of the people who were left behind. They then made a recommendation, which the House adopted, to permit the refugees in this country on humanitarian grounds.

The refugees, however, have not been permitted to come to this country under the same terms as the earlier refugees. They have been subjected to a series of restrictions, both in the countries of origin and in this country. These restrictions have been imposed by the government, not because there was any hard-heartedness, but because there was a feeling that more assistance was needed for those who were left behind.

I feel that this attitude is contrary to the humanitarian principles that should guide our policy. It is not in the best interest of the refugees themselves to have a continued flow of refugees into this country. The refugees themselves, I believe, would prefer to have the restrictions removed and to be permitted to come to this country on a more permanent basis. They would then be able to contribute to the economic and cultural life of this country. They would also be able to help their countrymen who remain behind.

I believe that the government should take a more positive attitude towards the problem of the refugees. The government should consider the possibility of providing some sort of assistance to the refugees in their own countries. This would be a more humane and effective way of helping them.

In conclusion, I urge the government to reconsider its policy towards the refugees. I believe that the government should take a more positive attitude towards the problem of the refugees. The government should consider the possibility of providing some sort of assistance to the refugees in their own countries. This would be a more humane and effective way of helping them.
I LIVED TO TELL THE HORRORS OF TREBLINKA

By Anonymous

I left Warsaw on July 27, 1942, and wandered through many towns to escape deportation. We did not know then what "deportation" implied, but we had a foreboding that it was synonymous with death.

All around had already been deported and nothing had been heard from them.

In the town of —, I was detained by Polish police and kept in a cell for four weeks.

I failed to convince my fellow-prisoners that we should attempt to escape. They thought it was impossible. Our guards forewarned us that ten hostages would be shot for each Jew who escaped.

We were 110 Jews, guarded by 15 Polish guards. One day we were led to the railroad station where the tracks were blocked by cars packed with Jews. A sixth car was awaiting our arrival. I was one of 84 people and men and women, crowded into this car, which had a single window near the roof. When my mother Z. and I entered we saw the window for escape, we were prevented forcibly by the others, who feared they would be shot if we succeeded.

Arrival at Treblinka

At 7 in the morning, the train arrived at Malkina, where it was divided into sections, each containing ten cars. My ward was separated from another by a branch line. Some 15 minutes later, we arrived at the Treblinka station; the train had turned for another five minutes after entering a forest and passed through a big gate. The doors opened suddenly. At each side stood guards armed with sticks and whips, shouting in Polish, Ukrainian and German: "Quiet, get out!" To evade the beatings, we desperately scrambled to get ahead of one another. Twelve Ukrainians, with rifles aimed at us, reinforced the guards who, in turn, were reinforced by other men, guns in hand, holding ferocious dogs by their leashes.

We were ordered to stand in formation. An S.S. officer, watch in hand, shouted an order: "I give you one minute to take your shoes and stockings off, stand together and hold them in your hands. One minute—or you'll be shot!"

We were ordered to run between the tide and return through the "corridor." The guards behind us fired. Some of us crouched and died. We were barefoot and as the ground was riddled with bullets, our soles bled. We were ordered to throw our shoes onto a pile of clothes, some 2000 stories high, and to return through the "corridor." Wispering and Whipped

Finally we were ordered to halt and the women were marched off to a square covered by a thatched roof. Later we saw them marched past, nude, toward a fenced-off area. They vanished behind a gate.

We were ordered to undress and run back and forth between the clothing pile and the spot where we had undressed—all the time through the "corridor" of swiftly yelling guards. From the direction of the high fence there came a horrible singing which lasted for only a minute or two. I observed that the men with whips and sticks forming the outer wall of the "corridor" were Jews themselves—defect, half-naked individuals, prodded by Ukrainians who pressed guns into their backs.

We continued to wade and undress; we again reached the clothes-pile. I jumped onto it, grabbed a pair of pants and a jacket, picked up a cane and forced my way among the guards forming the "corridor."

With all the others, I shouted hysterically and waved my cane, S.S. men, and to the side, watching the sacrificial orgy with satisfaction, shot all well-built Jews.

"Hospital"—Not Inside

At the sound of a sharp whistle, we were rushed to the train, where we formed two rows at the doors of each car. We more cars had arrived from one of which an old Jew tumbled. An S.S. man ordered one of the guards to take him to "the hospital." Then I, too, was ordered to take an old noon to "the hospital." I did not know what was meant by "the hospital," but I followed the first guards who took me into an area from which thick smoke rose, and stopped at a pit ten meters in width and depth. I could see enormous human bodies at the bottom. I followed the motions of the "veterans."

We undressed the old Jews and seated them at the edge of the pit, their feet dangling. Some more were brought here. When ten of them were thus seated, our their feet dangling, Ukrainian guards took them and immediately they dropped into the smoldering pit.

I learned that the veterans had been here for some three weeks, others for no more than three or four days. Every morning, one or two of the beatings group were led away, never to be seen again.

The fenced-off enclosure from which came the frequent horrifying means, followed by a dreadful silence, was known as the "court of death." Two Jewish youths, employed as gravestones engravers, escaped from there and sought to lose themselves among us. They told us that there were eight barracks with room for 7000 men. All who arrived on the trains, except those who were assigned as "beaters," were led into the barracks and tens to who they would receive baths and showers. The barracks were sealed and gas let in.

Those outside waiting their turn soon learned what was happening and sought to stampede. But even S.S. man and Ukrainians with ferocious dogs appeared and kept them back. The doors were sealed for 15 minutes at a time, and when they were opened, all who had been locked in were dead.

Five hundred men were assigned to the one task of removing the corpses and throwing them into the burning pit. Five hundred men—mental derelicts. Sentence of death, half-dead themselves. There were at least ten victims daily among them. All here the stench of carrion, because of their work. The two youths who escaped to us were immediately spotted by the Gestapo boys. They were tortured with barbed-wire fences and told names of their stencil.

In the far corner of our yard there was a hut in which lived the essential laborers—carpenters, locksmiths, electricians, tailors and 12 musicians. Brought here from Warsaw some months before the official deportations began, they had constructed the camp and were still employed at such labors. They were yellow patches on their clothing and were kept separate from us. The musicians were assigned to play for the Nazis at their orgies.

I was at Treblinka for four days, during which Jews arrived from Poland, France, Vienna and all parts of Poland, only to disappear behind the fence of "the court of death."

Blueprint for Escape

Escape during the day was impossible, for we were under constant guard on the moment we were marched out at 6 a.m. until 7 p.m., when we were locked in again.

We decided that we must find some way to remain behind the barracks at night. One evening, at 6 p.m., I tied my comrades into a bundle of clothing and placed them on the pile. One who had refused to escape himself tied me into a bundle, as I had done with my comrades, and placed me on the pile. After 6 p.m., silence settled on the camp. We disentangled ourselves and, with the pressure of our bodies, dug a big pit in the clothes-pile in order to be able to see without being seen. Every half hour the guard passed the clothing hill, and frequently the spotlight was turned on it. We were able to tell the time by the change of the watch.

Escaping the spotlight, we crept slowly toward the pit, using its vapors, hiding thicker at night than during the day, as a smoke-screen. We faced the first barbed-wire fence. The soil was soft under it and we dug with our hands and knapsacks into it. We found ourselves in a forest, walked straight ahead and soon faced another barbed-wire fence. As the soil here was hard, we could not dig, and were compelled to climb the barbed wire. Bruised and cut, we got across. Soon we faced a third barbed-wire barrier. We climbed this one, too.

We reached Warsaw on the morning after Sosnow. I obtained the necessary "auras" documents and secured passage for myself and the border of a neighboring country. I made two attempts to cross the border.

The first attempt failed. After obtaining from me 20,000 zlotys, approximately $50, the first guard of smugglers left me stranded in a forest. But I tried again. In February, 1943, I was finally taken across — (name of a neighboring country)

—Independent Jewish Press Service.

100 CONCENTRATION CAMPS...

As the day of victory approaches and with the day of judgment for the German perpetrators of crimes against the population of the occupied countries, the Polish Government in London is gathering more and more evidence of German guilt.

The latest information collected concerns 100 concentration camps organized in and outside Poland.

There are nine concentration camps for Jews. These are Belzec, Stare-grad II, Fortecz II, Sobibor and Treblinka I, II, III, Treblinki, Pomors- chowik, and a camp between Czeh and Wisznau. Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka are all slaughter camps.

A prisoner who escaped from Oswiecim where thousands of Polish Jews were imprisoned and many of them slaughtered described conditions there as "hell on earth."

"When we arrived in the railway tracks from the segregation camps, we were all driven from the station to the camp by the guards who fired shots into the air to make it more terrifying. We were kicked out of the tracks and beaten, dangling suspicions were flashed into our eyes. We were ordered to run towards the camp, the old and weak prisoners who could not run fast, fell from exhaustion and were shot, on the spot."

For several weeks after arriving at Oswiecim, prisoners are quarantined in separate quarters. This period is the worst of all because the guards force prisoners to do strenuous exercises for hours on end as a kind of preparation for the further hardships which await them. The clothing issued to them consists of old American and German uniforms, little more than rags. At Oswiecim prisoners were fed on potato puddings cooked in water used for washing up dishes. A kilogram of bread was issued three times a week to those doing heavy work, other prisoners a half kilo. Many prisoners could be seen all the time searching rubbish bins for "pencil grips." Discipline in many camps is the means of torture. Routine forms of punishment, pillory, hogging, death cells, deprivation of food, standing to attention for hours, S.S. guards and prison commandants and their own methods such as making prisoners stay out in zero weather without shirts, coat or caps, kicking them in the vital organs, making them crawl and leap with hands raised for hours, spraying with water at close range, which may stop the heart beating or spraying the face which may destroy the eye balls.

Prisoners such as Jews, priests and those who have tried to escape, are marked out for death by one number or another and put into "pencil grips." The numbers on the men's blouses are ringed around in black. They must do the heaviest manual work and do it on the run. Life in such gangs is very short. Of 120 Jews in a "pencil grip" in Duchas, 118 died in six months.
HOW THEY CAPTURED THE JORDAN FORD

By Col. J. H. Patterson

K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., to carry out
with the Australian and New Zealand
Mounted Division the 28th Indian
Mounted Infantry Brigade, the 39th
and 49th Battalions of the Royal
Fusiliers, and the 5th and 2nd Battalions
British West Indies Regiment, a series of
demonstrations with the object of induc-
ing the enemy to believe that an attack
East of the Jordan was intended, either
in the direction of Damask or Amman.

"The enemy was thought to be antic-
pating an attack in these directions and
every possible step was taken to strengthen
his suspicions."

COL. PATTERSON

As a keen observer on the spot, I can
verify that General Chaytor carried out
the task allotted to him in the best spirit
of camouflage, and thoroughly deceived
and outings the enemy at all points.
On September 18th, the 39th Battal-
ion Royal Fusiliers, under the command
of Colonel Margolin, D.S.O., arrived in
the Jordan Valley, and took up its posi-
tion on the Ajja in support of the 39th
Battalion in the line.

Weeks of days before the big
ensive, which began on September
18th, General Allenby visited my
headquarters, where I presented all the of-
ficers and asked them to do the best
that they could to prevent the enemy from
making any more without their knowledge.

The role of the composite force was to
secure the right flank of the army and the
Jordan crossings, to keep in close
contact with the enemy and the advan-
tage of any withdrawal on their part, but
not to risk being involved with a
more powerful foe too far to the east
least. This difficult task was admirably carried
out."

(Continued on next page)

BY THE HEADWATERS OF THE JORDAN is Palestine, where the progressive spirit and science
of the new Hebrew Nation has not yet been allowed to make itself felt, the Arabs are still passive
victims of the crossing.

During the nights of September 18th,
19th, 20th, and 21st, we made demonstra-
tions against the Turkish positions along
our front. Parties would crawl out into
favorable positions, such as a fold in
the ground, and open fire all down the
line. This always made the Turks ac-
scious, and their trenches would be
manned, and every individual would
blue away for all he was worth. On the
19th and 20th they get so "windy"
that they called on their artillery to post
down a barrage to prevent us from mak-
ing an assault. Each time the barrage
was put down our men were well clear,
and they hung and safe until the enemy
had uselessl extended hundreds of
rounds, and then they quietly returned
to camp, not a whit the worse for all
the commotion. There was very little sleep
on these nights for anyone, and the Jew-
ish Battalion certainly did all that it
was possible to do to prevent the enemy
from confirming the German General-in-Chief by holding every
Turk in the neighborhood of the Jordan
in place with his lines. On the 20th we
pushed well up against the Turkish
front, found all manned and again
saw heavy rifle, machine-gun and artillery
fire. We had a few men wounded
in this affair. Why we had not a heavy
casualty list on these occasions is a
mystery to me, for the men had to ad-
vasance in the open over a stretch of
ground as level as a billiard table.

Number 6 Trench Mortar Battery R.A.
was under my command in the Mella-
Sheh, and I ordered this Battery to open fire
on the Turkish position near Um el
Sher, if we should find difficulty in
casting the enemy from this important
place.

I had arranged to attack this position
on the 22nd September, but at midnight
on the 21st my Intelligence Officer sent
me news that the enemy's resistance in
the trenches opposite Um el Sher
had been weakened. I immediately
ordered out my reserve, and sent them
under Liet. Cross to reinforce Major
Noll, whose duty it was to keep in the
Turks, and take the Ford at the earliest
possible moment. I got favourable news
by telephone of the speedy advance
of the men; trench after trench was occu-
pied, and when I left my Headquarters
at 4 a.m. for the scene of the fight, I
was able to report to General Chaytor's
Staff Officer that we were almost in pos-
tession of the crossing.

I galloped off as dawn was breaking,
scrambled up the cliffs and across the
ground from which the Turks had fled,
and arrived in time to go down with
Major Noll, Captain Jolans, and Lieu-
tenant Jabotinsky and Cross, to take
possession of this covered passage over
the Jordan. I may mention here that
Jabotinsky had been attached to G.I.Q.
special work, but as soon as the Bat-
talion went into the line, he requested to
be returned to duty in order to share in
all our dangers and hardships.

The moment we had secured the Um-
as-Sher Ford I signalled the news to
General Chaytor, who immediately took
advantage of our capture of this posi-
tion by posting mounted troops across the Jordan, thus
outflanking the Turks, who held the foot-
bills of Shanttim Nustin which barred the
way to Es Salt. The 1st Australian Light
Horse Brigade crossed while we covered
the Ford with our rifles and machine-
guns, and they never drew rein until Es
Salt was reached that evening, where a
large force of the enemy with guns, etc.
was captured by the Ausa Mounted Di-
vision. That same afternoon, two com-
panies of the 28th Regimental Royal
Fusiliers moved up to our support, and
took up position in the posts which we
had vacated in the Mellauba. It is a
curious fact that the whole movement
of the British Army in Palestine, which
swept the Turks out of the country, was
actually pivoted on the sons of Israel,
who were once again fighting the enemy,
not far from the spot where their fore-
fathers had crossed the Jordan under
Joshua.

"SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES."

According to a report from Palestine, certain Moslem Arabs, "Hejaz" immi-
gress into Palestine who had been ready to abandon Leeds in the be-
cause Palestine was in view of "special
situations."

The circumstances: Mrs. Lang's husband is one of the leaders of this
people, his people camp (see ANSWER of Jews."

The words enclosed have caused the "reptile."
THE PASSING OF AN ALCHIMIST

By Israel L. Tarshitt

Major Rudolf Schlacht raised his eyes from the cover of the map in his hand, and looked through the window at the dark forms moving along the street below.

The sound of shuffling feet came to the well-muffled tread of military boots. Major Schlacht glanced at his watch, smiled. The departure was being carried out on schedule and the Major liked efficiency.

Lieutenant Eckhardt came in. His features, under the fresh dust-streaks, seemed strained in the fading twilight.

"The Colonel wants to know whether you are ready to accompany him to the station, sir."

"Yes, of course," Major Schlacht folded the document and laid it on the desk. Then, turning again toward the window, he beckoned to Eckhardt to join him.

"It's poetic justice, Lieutenant, such as none but the Führer could have conceived."

"What do you mean, sir?"

The Major nodded toward the plauding mass below. "Those filthy Jews! Disturbed from their beds—by what on their way to become the cause of further Jew-hating.

Major Schlacht bit his lip. "Then this is the group going to Belgium?"

"Yes, to the soap factories."

Major Schlacht chuckled. "I hope our chemists won't be disappointed with the material we are sending them. Personally, I shall be glad to see the last of them, and be produced."

He threw a sharp glance toward the younger man at his side. "As 'something-touching-you, Lieutenant?"

"Nothing at all," was the quick reply. "It's merely wondering how we shall be able to distinguish between the soap that we are getting from other sources and—what shall we say from Belzits."

The Major laughed again. "That shouldn't worry you. Besides, the Belzits product will probably be shipped back to the Reich. Come, let us go."

Night had already fallen when the German staff car drew up at the station. Beyond the old stone building soldiers, with bayonets fixed, were herding Jews into the black openings of the box-cars.

The Jews stumbled into the gaslights, like blind men, with vacant, staring eyes. In the deathly silence Lieutenant Schlacht found the cursing of the soldiers very welcome.

As they were passing one of the cars Major Schlacht stopped abruptly. From the interior came a strange sound, like the intonation of a dirge. Without waiting for a command from his superior, the Lieutenant projected his flashlight on the huddled mass inside. A bearded face lifted upward to the roof of the box-car, lips moving, blazed in the white glove of the beam.

Father of mercy, who dwelleth on high... in his deep compassion may he review with mercy... the holy congregations who gave up their lives for the sanctification of God's name..."

"You, there, keep quiet," Lieutenant Eckhardt cried.

Mgy God remember them for good, with all the righteous in the world, and may He smite the blood of his saviors that has been shed... As it written in the law of Moses, man of God..."

"Bring that old swine out here!"

The Major commanded, reaching for his revolver. "I'll teach him how to hold his tongue."

Sing loud, O nations, of His perusal, For He avenges the blood of His servants, and wreaks recompense on his foes... For He who avenges blood remembereth them, He has not forgotten the cry of—"

A shot startled the night... the humble, dear, Old Israel, the Lord of—

One Saturday evening, several days later, Lieutenant Eckhardt was poring over a map in the study of Major Rudolf Schlacht. The latter was in the bathroom, preparing for a night's visit at a home for the aged.

The Lieutenant was so absorbed that he failed to hear the command until it was repeated.

"Yes, sir, I shall get it for you."

Eckhardt went into the bathroom. After some search he came upon a neatly-tied brown parcel. He snapped the string and returned to the study.

With his hand raised to tap on the bathroom door, Lieutenant Eckhardt paused. He stared at the small package in his hand, and his face blanched. "Jewish Soap."

Hastily he removed the wrapper, knocked at the door and waited.

"Thanks."

Major Schlacht reached for the white soap. "Now, please, go down and order Wilhelm to have the car ready in fifteen minutes."

He flung open the shower and stepped under it, soaping himself profusely.

As he was rubbing the lather into his face, he paused and sniffed. Quickly he wiped his eyes to see a look at the soap, but as he opened them a stinging sensation burned into his eyelids in a lightning-like flash.

And suddenly it appeared to warm the soil of the earth.

"Bring the soaps for the white car!"

"Now, please, go down and order Wilhelm to have the car ready in fifteen minutes."

The water was going into small channels and nearby creeks. And along the valley, streamed between the shell casings and foxholes, lay the bodies of American boys, quiet as the countryside itself, in the peace of death...

The battle had been won, one of the bloodiest of the war, in the par 21. The boys out in the valley would never know about it—but they had never doubted its outcome.

A few moments before Nuremberg struck them, those boys, crawling through the mud of a strange, faraway country, probably were thinking of the things every American soldier the world over thinks of 24 hours a day: home and those he loves. A few moments before the German machine gunned them. Private Tom Smith from Texas or Missouri, or California, probably rolled over on his back during a hell in the fangs, and pulled out a crumpled letter. He had read a hundred times, and warmed it once again. For a few seconds, he forgot everything, a kick in the heart, the howls, the cries."

When, a few hours later, the small group of newspapermen crammed toward the now silent, occupied railheads that had been San Pietro, they came across Tom Smith and the piece of paper that was sticking out of his pocket. They could still read the last lines... "I'll be glad when you are home, dear..."

Tom Smith and hundreds of thousands like him will never come home. They are dead, lying in San Pietro, Salerno, Cannasalana, Tarawa, there they lie fallen. And they will die all over the globe, in places they had never heard of before, where the natives had never suspected their existence.

But from among the ruins of the San Pietro's will emerge the ragged women and children, starving and terror-stricken, but alive. They will live.

Years from now young men and women will walk abroad, and march and play on the soil where Tom Smith once lay as if asleep, with the little pool of red blood drying near him...

These people will emerge to a future through the sacrifice of strangers, from faraway countries. In this fact lies the secret of the war, its reasons, and the possibility that it will not happen again.

This is true for all. The interdependence of man's fate, the world over. Until this truth dawns upon America's millions and England's, and the rest of the civilized world, men will always be cruelly torn away from their homes and their dear ones.

This world is one world, the fate of its people interdependent. No one can enjoy security and happiness in our time without sharing it with his neighbors, not only those next door, but on the next continent as well. By the same token, there are no frontiers that can stop misery and war once they are permitted to exist. Like dangerous infections, they spread. The earth today has become one sole human organism. It cannot stand infection in one person of the body without the rest of it being affected—and infected. As long as there are nations, people and races that suffer, that hunger, that are discriminated against—the world organism as a whole will suffer, sooner or later.

The invasion of Czechoslovakia may have felt like a pin-prick to the world organism, and the next invasion of Poland like a mere headache. But at last the entire world has had to say for it. This invasion, this shattering of the borders of the world as we know it, this shattering of the very identity of the world is proceeding rapidly. More rapidly, it would seem, than the average human mind can grasp. There will be another 30 years before the facts of the world, its fate and future, and the average man's concepts of it.

It is not enough that a few Americans understand. It is not enough that Henry Wallace and Wendell Willkie have proclaimed it; nor is a few among millions are beginning to realize it. It must become the common property and knowledge of all the great masses of people throughout the civilized world.

(Continued on page 34)
The First Great Realistic Step Has Been Taken

To Forestall the Plan of the Nazis to Exterminate all the Jews and Other Persecuted Minorities in Europe

President Roosevelt has answered the call of millions of defenseless men, women and children. The voice of an aroused public has been heard. The long and arduous campaign of the Emergency Committee to stimulate specific governmental action to save the Jewish people of Europe has received full justification.

The President has appointed a special War Refugee Board, charged with drafting a program to ensure a prompt and effective response generally to the content of the recent United States Senate resolution which our Committee, called upon the President in a non-party spirit of internationalism.

"To create a commission of diplomatic, economic and military experts to formulate and execute a program of immediate action, designed to save the surviving, persecuted people of Europe from extinction at the hands of Nazi Germany." 

This is the beginning of action which Americans of every creed and in all walks of life have long urged. This official governmental agency, manned for a specific approach to one of modern civilization's greatest problems, has within its very heart the mainspring of action. At last, we have begun the battle against want, hunger, the voice of despair. It is with a sense of deep pride that we hail this leadership of the United States, the world's greatest democracy.

While we rejoice in this forward step which we are confident will bring fresh hope of survival to the millions in Europe, we all too well realize that the Board will not have sight of all the problems, that it will meet many necessary measures to make its program effective, and that its decisions will be shaped by their sensitiveness that this government is determined, as the President pointed out, "to fasten the plan of the Nazis to the door of the Jew." We believe that the new Board does not do its justice to the broad scope of its assignment. The object of the Board is already clearly defined by the President's order to save the devastated people of Europe by changing their status to refugees.

However, since the task and situation has been clearly defined by the President's order, it becomes a matter of secondary importance.

It Is Still a Race Against Death—No Time Must Be Lost

Right now, every day and every hour, the Nazis are killing countless human beings only because they are Jews. Now is the time for action in America. The time for action is here. Now is the time to act.

A complete plan of events, evolved by the Emergency Committee last July, is in the hands of the responsible officials of our government. We have the responsibility of seeing that our program will be carried out and our time and our experience to it. It is to save a month, a week, a day, and we have a great purpose.

Here are only a few steps that are vital and can be put into effect without delay:

Our Program for Immediate Action!

WON'T YOU HELP?

We operate entirely through voluntary contributions of money and services of our members and friends. No dues are asked or expected. All contributions are made in confidence and are not taxed.

To donate your support to the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, send your contributions to:

Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe

Address

executive director: A. Metcalfe

all amounts of this Committee are used for the relief of Jews in Europe. No fees are charged. Any contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

TO
Mr. DuBois

FROM
J. W. Pehle

May I have your views on this promptly. It seems to me we are not in a position to make any of the statements made therein and that the statement could be shortened considerably.

JWP
STATEMENT OF JOHN W. PERK for "THE ANSWER"

As Acting Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, I am aware that we face perhaps the greatest humanitarian task of all time. I am aware of the urgency of that task. We must seize the Nazi program swiftly and decisively.

The problems before us are complex and difficult. Facilities must be arranged for evacuation. Means of transportation must be found. Havens of refuge must be opened up. Help must somehow be given to those who cannot escape.

We have no blueprints to guide us. We have no precedents to show us the way. There are no panaceas, no pat formulas to meet these problems. But we are meeting them and I am confident that the results will be inspiring, when they can be told.

We are encouraging the movement of Jews from German-occupied and satellite countries. We are negotiating with neutral countries to absorb refugees on either a temporary or permanent basis. We are working to establish havens of refuge in territories under United Nations control. We are waging psychological warfare to influence the governments of satellite countries to stop the persecution of Jews and to stop their deportation to Germany.

And we are bringing here to the hunchmen of the Axis our country's firm determination to punish the guilty when the day of reckoning comes. To implement the Board's program of action special attaches with diplomatic status are now being stationed in places where aid can be given to those who have thus far escaped with their lives. We are cooperating and we will cooperate with any private agency which can help us in carrying out our gargantuan task.
Cure is a life-saving expedition. There is no time to spare.

We must succeed.
PROPOSED PERSONAL STATEMENT ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

The job of the War Refugee Board, to use the words of the Executive Order creating it, is to carry out the policy of the United States "to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war." More specifically, the Board is charged with "the development of plans and programs and the inauguration of effective measures for (a) the rescue, transportation, maintenance and relief of the victims of enemy oppression and (b) the establishment of havens of temporary refuge for such victims." The task just bristles with problems many of which, I am sure, are familiar to any reader of The Answer.

There is, at the outset, the problem of opening wider — and keeping wide open — the principal means of exit from Hitler's Europe, the borders of the contiguous neutral countries. This problem is itself a composite of a number of other problems, both economic and political. Thus, it cannot be expected that the contiguous neutrals will keep their borders open and, what is equally important, advertise the fact, unless this Government can be persuasive enough to offset counter-presures of the enemy. Nor can the contiguous neutrals be expected to encourage a large-scale influx of refugees by announcing the fact that their borders are open, if to do so will mean that they will have to bear alone the burden of feeding, clothing and housing such refugees from their own meagre supplies.
Thus are raised two basic problems confronting the Board: the maintenance of refugees and the creation of havens of temporary refuge. Maintenance in the European neutral countries is often more than a question of remitting funds. Food, clothing and housing are scarce in countries whose economies have been put askew by war and blockade; they have hardly enough to meet their own ordinary needs. Consequently, the solution of this problem may involve supplying the contiguous neutrals with additional commodities to meet the needs of those to whom they give refuge. With our own resources strained to the utmost to meet our own war needs and those of our embattled allies, the problem of maintenance may become acute. But, even before the problem of securing supplies becomes acute, the problem of securing shipping space will arise and, perhaps, even before that, problems created by our own blockade policy may come into play.

Perhaps the best way of solving these problems would be to create havens of temporary refuge on United Nations soil to which all refugees reaching free territory would be taken pending their return to their homelands or resettlement elsewhere. This would relieve the contiguous neutrals of any real burden and avoid, for the most part, any conflict with our blockade policy. On the other hand, any such program would itself raise many problems.

In the first place, there would be the problem of transportation. Any haven of refuge on United Nations territory would, of course, have to be either across the Mediterranean or the Atlantic. Thus, immediately
the problem of securing the needed shipping would arise. Secondly, any
such program, if it is to be effective, might involve the use of coercion
in removing refugees from the contiguous neutrals to the havens provided.
To adopt such a course would, it goes without saying, involve overcoming
many psychological hurdles — and some problems, such as who would do the
coercing in, let us say, such countries as Spain and Turkey, that would
be rather delicate politically. In any event, as things now stand, no
such program would help in the case of Switzerland, from which there is
no egress except through territories held by the enemy.

I have not, of course, dealt fully with the problems confronting
the Board, nor, indeed, with the problems I have mentioned. Thus, I have
not even touched on one of the most important problems before the Board,
that is, the determination of what action can best be taken to secure the
cooperation within Hitler's Europe that is necessarily incident to the
success of any program of rescue. Nor have I mentioned the obstacles in
the way of bringing relief to those who cannot escape or to whom escape
is not yet feasible.

I have attempted, however, to outline those problems of the Board
which may not at first blush be apparent. If I have made these problems
sound insuperable, I did not intend to do so. I do not believe they are
insuperable and I have every hope that they will soon be solved, if not
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CC: Messrs. Pehle, Luxford, DuBois and Friedman and Miss Hodel
LSLessentials 2/21/44
Mr. S. Merlin, Editor,
THE ANSWER,
1 East 44th Street,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Merlin:

Your letter of February 15, addressed to Mr. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, has been referred to my office for reply.

In response thereto please know I shall be happy to furnish you with the information you requested. Photographs of Mr. Pehle, as well as his biographical sketch, are available immediately, but a list of other personnel with biographies, together with a statement on the problems facing the Board, might take a short time to assemble.

Please know that Mr. Pehle appreciates deeply your interest in the Board, and is grateful for your expressed willingness to cooperate in putting the job across.

Yours very truly,

Chas. P. Shaeffer,
Director of Public Relations.

[Signature]

February 16, 1944
Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Answer magazine will dedicate its next issue to the War Refugee Board; its members, its activities and plans and particularly its Executive Director. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of requesting the following information and material.

1. As many photographs of yourself as possible. (One of these will be used for the magazine cover.)

2. As much biographical material of yourself that you can let us have.

3. A list of your present personnel with short biographic material.

4. A personal statement to the Answer magazine on the problems of the War Refugee Board.

The Answer magazine, a bi-weekly, is dedicated mainly to the problems of rescuing the Jews of Europe. It is a non-sectarian and non-partisan magazine in its approach and has many well-known writers as its contributors.

I am sure that if it is at all possible we will have your cooperation in carrying out our plan to devote the next issue of the Answer to the War Refugee Board and its Executive Director.

Cordially yours,

S. Merlin
Editor

S. Merlin
Editor

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