

JULY, 1942 •

THE JEWISH

The JEWISH

To the Honorable Commission in May

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L. J. Wapner



MAKE IT A FELONY

by: Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz

THROTTLE AMERICAN QUISLINGS!

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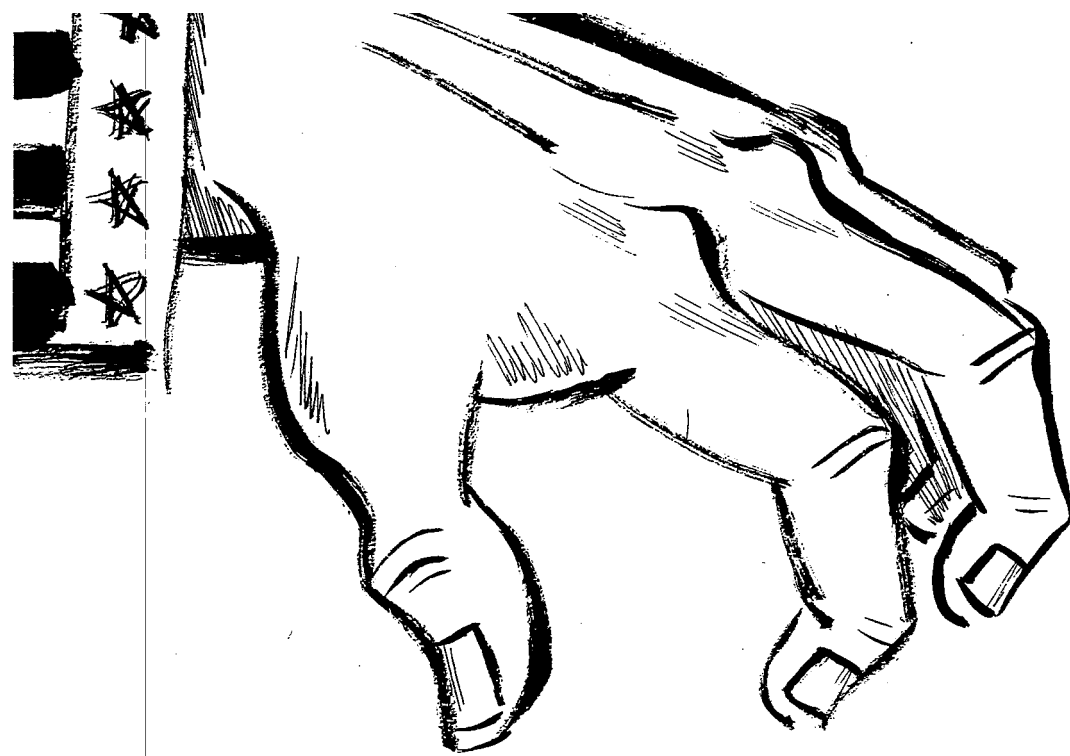
in this issue

Our magazine grows to 32 pages with this issue . . . Rabbi Lee J. Levinger, who was an army chaplain in World War I, is the author of *History of the Jews in the U. S.* . . . Assemblyman Morris M. Mintz has fought vigorously for anti-discrimination laws in the the N. Y. State legislature . . . Harold Weisberg is a research writer in Washington and has published in national magazines . . . Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz, famous for his participation in the Scottsboro Case, was one of the country's outstanding criminal lawyers before his election to the bench . . . Leo Broches has translated from several languages for some years . . . Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer, is the ace correspondent

on the Eastern front . . . Franz Weiskopf was one of the outstanding novelists of Czechoslovakia before his flight from Hitler. His novel, *Dawn Breaks*, appeared recently. . . . J. Levy's article is his last for a time. He enters the army soon. . . .

No prizes were awarded in our Short Story Contest in accordance with the opinion of the judges that no story submitted was sufficiently meritorious.

PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, U. S. Army Signal Corp.; p. 13, Jewish Welfare Board; pp. 14, 16, courtesy of Morris M. Mintz; p. 19, courtesy of Polish Bureau of Information; p. 20, courtesy of Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz; p. 24, courtesy of Marc Chagall; p. 28, Sovfoto radiophoto.



THROTTLE AMERICAN QUISLINGS!

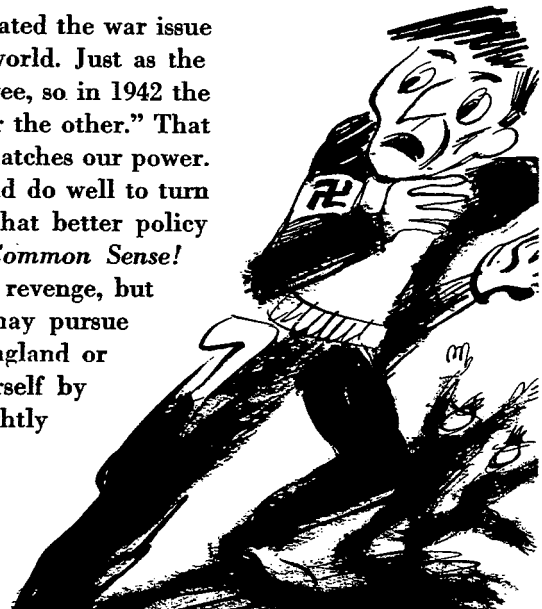
For the third time in 166 years, America is grappling with destiny. On the outcome depends whether our country is to remain free and independent, or whether we are to be enslaved by a marauding, bestial power intent on foisting upon us a way of life that can only debauch, demoralize and disintegrate our nation. On the outcome depends the very survival of the Jewish people.

Anti-Semitism was always a blot on civilization. Today it is treason. Its object is to divide the people, to shatter the unity of the forces of decency, to soften up Hitler's victims. But the Jewish people would make a serious mistake if they searched out only the anti-Semites. For today *treason is anti-Semitism*. Rank treason would open the flood-gates of race hatred which neither pretty speeches nor anxious altruism could shut.

We play Hitler's game when we hesitate to strike at him immediately the destructive blow of which our might is capable. We play Hitler's game when we delay and are timid in striking a destructive blow against his agents and mouthpieces within our own country. The two fronts are one, and the danger arises as much from the one as from the other. The two complement and feed each other.

Vice-President Wallace, in his message of May 8th, has stated the war issue clearly. "This is a fight between a slave world and a free world. Just as the United States in 1862 could not remain half slave and half free, so in 1942 the world must make its decision for complete victory one way or the other." That victory can be achieved in 1942 provided our determination matches our power.

On this anniversary of the birth of our country, we would do well to turn back to our founding fathers for guidance and example. What better policy could we achieve than the wisdom of Thomas Paine in *Common Sense*? "I mean not to exhibit horror for the purpose of provoking revenge, but to awaken us from fatal and unmanly slumbers, that we may pursue determinately some fixed object. 'Tis not in the power of England or of Europe to conquer America, if she doth not conquer herself by *delay and timidity*. The present winter is worth an age if rightly



employed, but if lost or neglected, the whole Continent will partake of the misfortune; and there is no punishment which that man doth not deserve, be he who, or what, or where he will, that may be the means of sacrificing a season so precious and useful."

Today we are faced with an enemy more formidable, more criminal, more inhuman than ever before in our history. The axis has with fire and blood forged the whole of Europe into a weapon against us. The season is upon us—not winter, but precious summer—which we dare not lose or neglect if misfortune is not to overtake us, if the sweat and toil and blood and sacrifice of war are not to be prolonged on axis terms beyond human endurance. Neither negotiated peace nor humiliating defeat will bring the security for which all mankind yearns. Only the crushing of the Hitler axis in the quickest time will achieve our ends.

The President of the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of our liberating forces, supported by the overwhelming majority of the American people, recognizes this fact. This is the meaning of the agreements he has reached with Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The agreements in themselves will not achieve victory. Life must be breathed into them. Yet in some quarters, contrary to the policy of the leader of our nation, delay and timidity are hampering our all-out, offensive effort.

Whatever weakens America's war effort, that is anti-Semitism. Whatever weakens America's war effort, whether it stems from anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism, Negro-baiting, labor-baiting, suspicion of our allies, defeatism, menaces not only a section of our people, but all of the American people. Whatever weakens America's war effort, that is treason. And treason must be rooted out without delay and timidity if America is not to "conquer herself."

Who are these elements who threaten America from within?

... AVIATION SECTION, in the other war, but missed out twice by an eyelash on getting overseas. He was kept on this side as an instructor. He made his reputation in the 20s and early 30s as a speed and acrobatic specialist. He was also a great navigator.

Now that Doolittle has made so eminently good as a fighting flier in World War No. 2, the Government might conceivably deem it wise to find some active service jobs for Lindbergh, Rickenbacker and Williams. Tokio is not the only choice bombing target on the Axis map. It would seem that we can use all the top-flight flying men we can round up, in positions commensurate with their proved abilities.

Anyway, Jimmy Doolittle has well earned his Congressional Medal of Honor—and also have an...

We Accuse

THE NEW YORK "DAILY NEWS." It compares the patriotism of Jimmy Doolittle, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for bombing Tokio, with that of Lindbergh, winner of Hitler's medal for lying about Soviet air power. It libels our Commander-in-Chief by fastening upon him dictatorial ambitions. It warns that this people's war will bring permanent totalitarianism to the United States. Yet in contradiction, it threatens "a fight in this country which will make the recent isolationist-interventionist fight look like a mere warm-up," if Wallace and Welles dare try to put into effect some of the humanitarian principles they recently enunciated. In these perilous times it insists on the right of anti-war, pro-Hitler candidates—traitors—to run for office. It finds it in its yellow-journalist heart to cast doubt on the reliability of the Soviet Union when that country, practically alone, has been fighting the combined might of the Axis for a year, while the *News* cringed in nauseating cowardice. Its job is to confuse, destroy, deceive, split and undermine, using every device of the stool-pigeon to save Hitler's neck. Its fellows in guilt are the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Washington Times-Herald*, the Hearst press.

We Accuse

EDWARD LODGE CURRAN. We refrain from using his church title in order not to besmirch the high honor, patriotism and loyalty of Catholic priests. He was and still is the Coughlin of the East. He confessed to being an isolationist still after Pearl Harbor. He has declared that since our country has been at war with Hitler, "Nazism is not the enemy abroad, but Communism is the enemy at home," which is the main argument of Hitler to disarm us. His main weapon is anti-Soviet red-baiting, in the hope of smashing the United Nations so that "the United States can stand alone against the world," and apparently guarantee a Nazi victory over us. He is associated with *The Tablet*, Brooklyn version of *Social Justice*. He has also been associated with such dubious elements as John F. Cassidy, one of 17 indicted by the F.B.I. for conspiracy against the U. S. government; General George Van Horn Mosely, anti-Semitic aspirant for Fuehrership in the United States; Francis Moran, Boston Christian Front leader;

Elizabeth Dilling, Senator Wheeler and Lindbergh; the Paul Revere Sentinels, now the Patriotic Order of the Republic, anti-Semitic outfit.

We Accuse

CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, whose record for anti-Semitism, fascism, pro-Hitler activity



would fill volumes, but requires no repetition here because it has been generally recognized by Catholics and non-Catholics alike. He is now engaged in reorganizing his Christian Front and *Social Justice* forces for underground activity against our war effort.

Social Justice Publishing Co., Inc.
ROYAL OAK, MICH.

June, 1942

Dear Subscriber:

We feel we owe you an explanation to clarify the events leading up to and associated with the suspension from publication of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

Thus, with our editorial matter prepared in manuscript form, we sent it to Arnold-Powers, Inc., of Detroit, which firm was under contract to do the type-setting and mat-making for us. The type

Our mailing list will be turned over to Father Coughlin, since we feel that the vast majority of our subscribers were and are Father Coughlin's friends and some, perhaps, may care to keep up correspondence with him. You may be certain that we shall never breach your confidence in us by bartering your name which appears on our mailing list.

Social Justice lays plans for a Coughlin undercover move

We Accuse

HAMILTON FISH, not only because he was a friend of George Sylvester Viereck, but also because of his ideas which attracts the Vierecks to him. In missing this point, Thomas Dewey, aspirant for New York Governorship, revealed an unacceptable weakness.



We Accuse

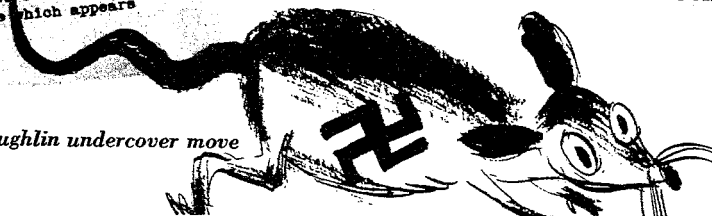
SEN. ROBERT R. REYNOLDS, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He was connected with committees formed by George Sylvester Viereck, paid Nazi agent now in prison. He has boosted the propaganda efforts of Gerald Smith. Senator Reynolds in a letter dated March 26 this year writes to Smith about his sheet, *The Cross and the Flag*:

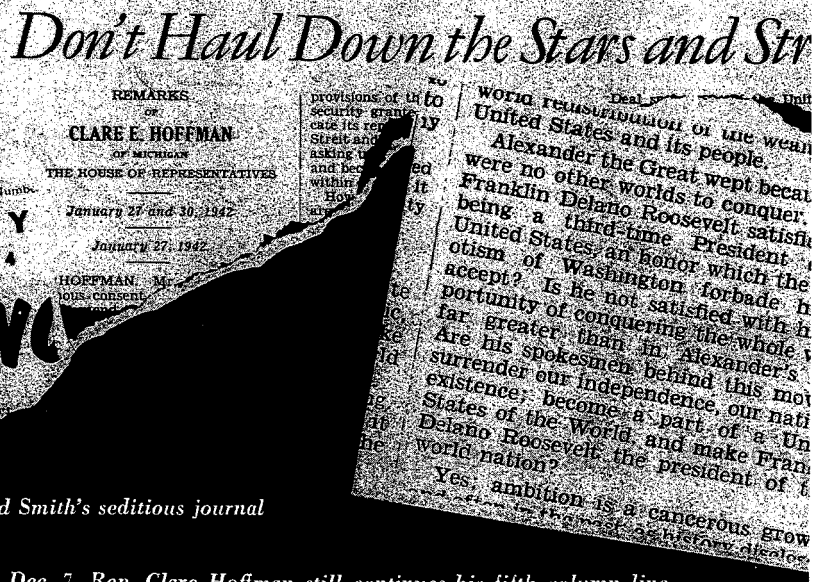
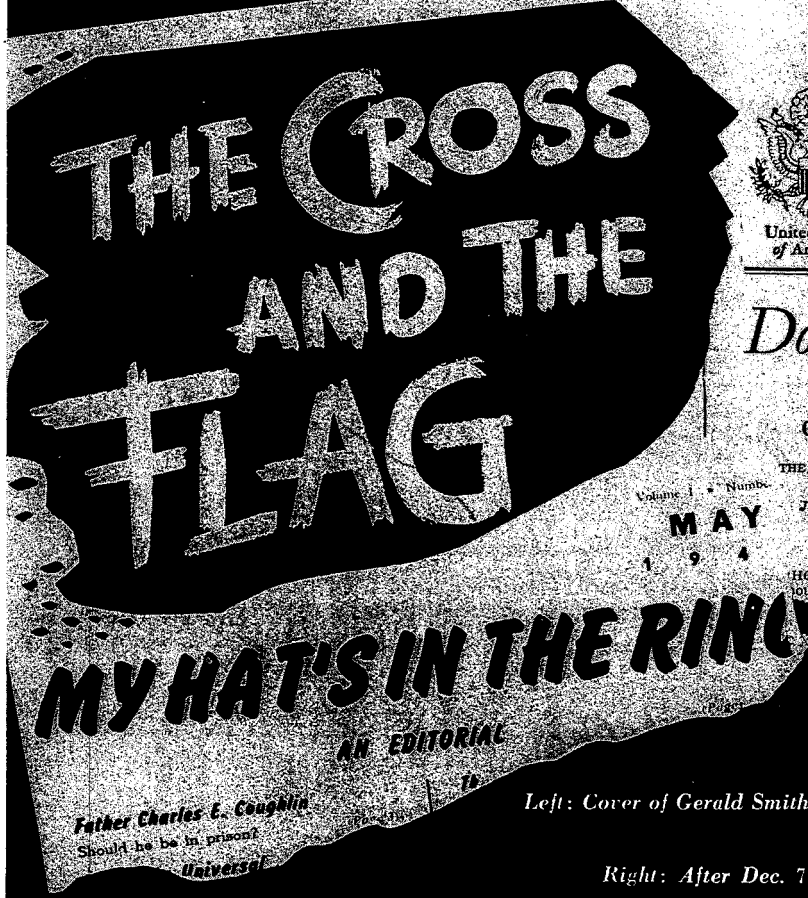
"Let me congratulate you with my full heart upon your first edition. It is just the right size; it hits the bull's eye with every paragraph; it is straight from the shoulder; it should have its appeal; it speaks the truth.

"We have arrived at the hour when we must have more 'two-fisted' talking and real action. America must be saved and America must be saved for the Americans."

We Accuse

CONGRESSMAN MARTIN DIES. Few men in this country are more guilty of subversive activity than he. He has blatantly used the publicity powers of his committee to attack valuable supporters of the war effort. He has failed to investigate the dangerous American fascists. On the contrary, pro-fascists have openly supported his committee as Coughlin, Pelley, and the Klan have done. His committee's latest lying attack on *Time*, *The New Republic* and the Union for Democratic Action, provoked by their campaign to urge election of victory candidates, said Rep. Jerry Voorhis, his fellow committee member, was "striking a blow at liberty." Following the Hitler tactic of labelling any genuine believer in democracy a "Communist," Dies is doing his bit to divide America, to break down faith in democracy and to pave the way for fascism here. Intelligent defense of democracy requires dissolution of the Dies Committee.





Left: Cover of Gerald Smith's seditious journal

Right: After Dec. 7 Rep. Clare Hoffman still continues his fifth column line

We Accuse

REP. CLARE E. HOFFMAN of Michigan, rabid isolationist and labor-baiter, who called the President "a crazy, conceited megalomaniac," who accused him of getting us into the war, who called our AEF in Northern Ireland "a suicide squad," who introduced writings of Gerald L. K. Smith into the *Congressional Record*, whose speech implying that Roosevelt is a "Judas" has been distributed by pro-Nazi groups under his Congressional free mailing privilege.

We Accuse

GERALD L. K. SMITH, who has made a vocation of selling himself to one pro-fascist after another, beginning with Huey Long. His new slogan is "Christ First in America." His magazine, *The Cross and The Flag*, concentrates on defeatism, rumor-mongering, and slander against every leading, active, anti-Hitler member of the Administration. He follows the Nazi propaganda line that America should protect its own borders and forget the rest of the world. He is now running for Congress in Michigan as the defender of Coughlin. He has also organized a secret organization known as the "Inner Circle."

THERE are others, too many others for the safety of America, who can be listed. There is Herbert Hoover, the great American spook, who comes out of retirement from time to time just to remind us with his frightening presence how awful things might really have been. There is the sour Norman Thomas who suddenly finds a kindred spirit in Coughlin and comes to his defense. There is the illiterate Edward James Smythe, who combines his anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism with love of Coughlin. There are Reps. Rankin of Miss., Barry of New York. There are Thorkelson of Montana, Woodruff of Michigan, Day of Michigan, Winrod of Kansas, Howard Smith of Virginia, Cox of Georgia, Lamberston of Kansas, Ford of California, Sweeney of Ohio, Starnes of Alabama, Brooks of Illinois. And there is, of course, Dies of Texas. Big and small—and none is so small that he does not constitute a major menace—toward them we dare not delay and be timid.

All-out is not merely a euphonious phrase. It means all-out, in every respect. We reserve, therefore, special accusations against Attorney General Biddle. What is he doing in a war administration? His men are so busy tracking down liberals who are earnestly carrying out

the war tasks of our government, that they permitted G. Wilhelm Kunze, fuehrer of the German-American Bund, to escape the country before his indictment for treason. Biddle is busy hounding real anti-fascists and anti-Hitlerites like Bridges, but he has dropped the investigation of Coughlin who glories in his treason. And all those listed above parade the country at leisure with their sedition, while Biddle piddles under beds looking for "force and violence" in person. Admiral Kimmel and General Short could have been no more derelict in their duty at Pearl Harbor, yet they faced court martial. What keeps Biddle at his post? Must we wait for a Pearl Harbor to take place in the U. S. before the people reach a Biddle?

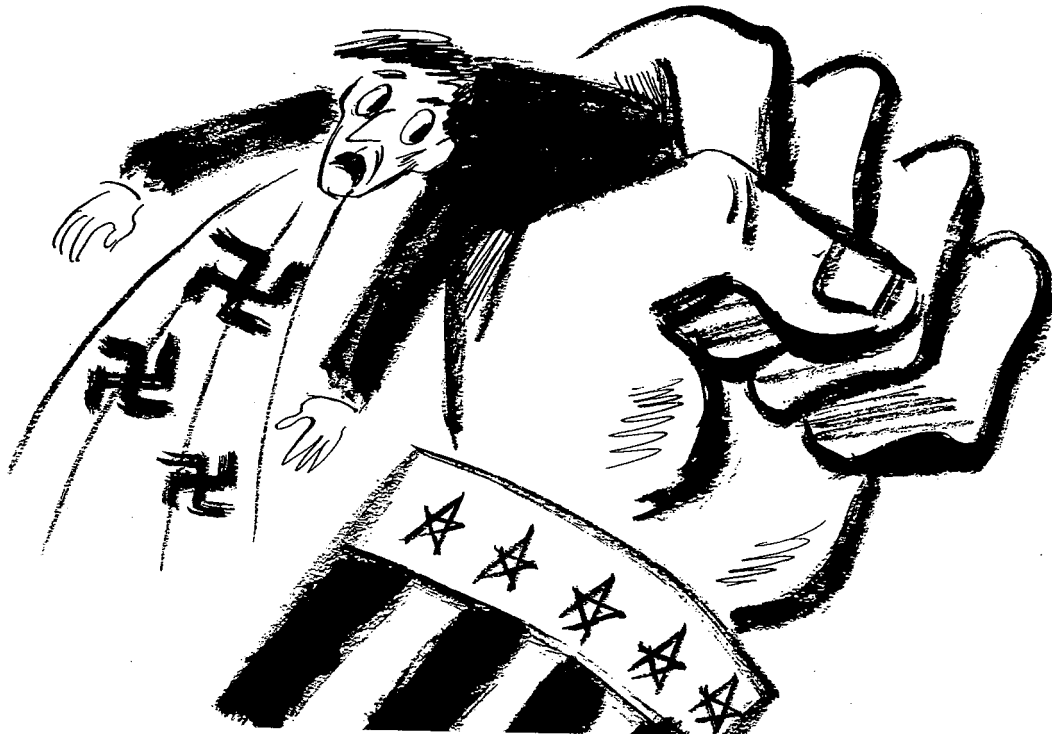
This is a war for survival, the survival of our country and every individual within it. In this kind of war there are no half-way measures. He who is not wholly with us is against us. No one who is an anti-Semite, a Negro baiter, a labor baiter can be wholly with us. They are the stuff of which Hitler victories are made. No one who exaggerates minor differences, social, political or economic, into major divisions now when unity is essential, can be wholly with us. They dig the graves for Hitler's victims. Victory demands wholehearted participation in support of our government, in the tasks set before us by the needs of war.

Yes, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, all our freedoms are involved. But not in the narrow sense of permitting the enemy to run amok in whatever guise it chooses. It is to preserve our freedoms that we must silence the

enemies of freedom. There can be no two opinions about winning the war. There can be no freedom for those who would in any way, unconsciously or deliberately, aid the enemy. There is a new criterion for freedom. And that criterion is the quickest crushing of Hitler.

This is no time to mince words. History has properly designated the Tories of the American Revolution, the Copperheads of the Civil War. But we dare not allow ourselves the luxury of waiting for history to judge the present traitors to our country. The people of France, the people of Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Greece, Yugoslavia, Norway and the rest of the conquered countries are paying a frightful price now for delay and timidity. We must be ruthless. Our enemy has taught us ruthlessness. The 60,000 Jews murdered in Vilna, the hostages slaughtered in Czechoslovakia and France, have taught us ruthlessness. Let us show we have learned our lesson well. We have no hatred for the people of Germany, Italy and Japan. We have no hatred for the enslaved of Europe, Africa and Asia who are in bondage to Hitler's war machine. But we have implacable hatred for that war machine, wherever its parts may be. Our task is to destroy it completely.

America, humanity, history has placed a deep responsibility on us. America must survive if civilization is to survive. Hitler must be crushed if America is to survive. His flunkies, dupes and agents in our midst must be crushed if Hitler is to be crushed. America will carry through its responsibility. America will "not conquer herself by delay and timidity."



Jewish Leaders greet U. S. - ANGLO - RUSSIAN UNITY

The conclusion of the British Soviet mutual assistance pact and the agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union to open a western front in 1942 and to collaborate after the defeat of Hitlerism profoundly affects the future freedom and security of the Jewish people. THE JEWISH SURVEY has asked leading Jewish figures to comment on this momentous series of events. As we went to press we received the following replies to our request for statements:

DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

President, Synagogue Council of America

June 22nd marks the first anniversary of Russia's entry into the war against the Axis. This year during which the Russian army and the Russian people have magnificently resisted the Nazi onslaught, may prove to have been the turning point of the war.

From the standpoint of self-interest apart from any other considerations we, the American people, have reason to feel grateful for Soviet Russia's heroic defense and attack. If, as had been freely predicted a year ago, Russia would have collapsed, our own situation today would be precarious. Japan would have attacked us months earlier and Germany, disengaged from Russia, would have been able to lash out with full fury against England and the United States.

On this anniversary, therefore, Soviet Russia is to be hailed as a gallant ally. We shall need its cooperation in the winning of the peace just as much as we need it now in the winning of the war. The differences which exist between them and us, with respect to social, economic, and political ideas, should not stand in the way of a realistic sharing of responsibility in the building of a just and lasting peace.

The Anglo-Soviet treaty, looking ahead to twenty years of collaboration after the war, is

an earnest of the kind of international planning and cooperation which will be indispensable for the establishment of order and security in the post-war world.

From the Jewish point of view it is significant that the contribution of the Jews of Soviet Russia to its war effort is stressed in its Jewish aspect, and that the heroism of Jews is hailed and singled out for its Jewish character.

A stream of contact between the Jews of Soviet Russia and the rest of Jewry is opening up, which may continue after the war as a source of stimulation to the Jewish people.

RABBI SOLOMON GOLDMAN

Anshe Emet Congregation, Chicago

I am very much flattered by your invitation to express my views on the future of the Jews, resulting from the mutual assistance and post-war cooperation agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union, and Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

I am confident that an agreement of mutual assistance among these three great peoples will undoubtedly affect Jews the world over. But without having studied the compacts signed by these nations, I hesitate to express an opinion.

I am looking forward to a better day after the war. I believe that the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China will be foremost in bringing it about. And of one thing I am certain: A better day for humanity certainly means a better day for the Jewish people.

CONGRESSMAN EMANUEL CELLER

The signing of the mutual assistance and post-war cooperation agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union and Great Britain has a double significance to those peoples who cherish the liberties and the four freedoms. It is of tremendous import to the achievement of our immediate objective—the

(Continued on page 27)

The march of Liberty

by J. LEVY

"It is our glory that we first put the ball of liberty into motion . . . (and it) is now so well in motion that it will roll around the world."
—Thomas Jefferson in 1795.

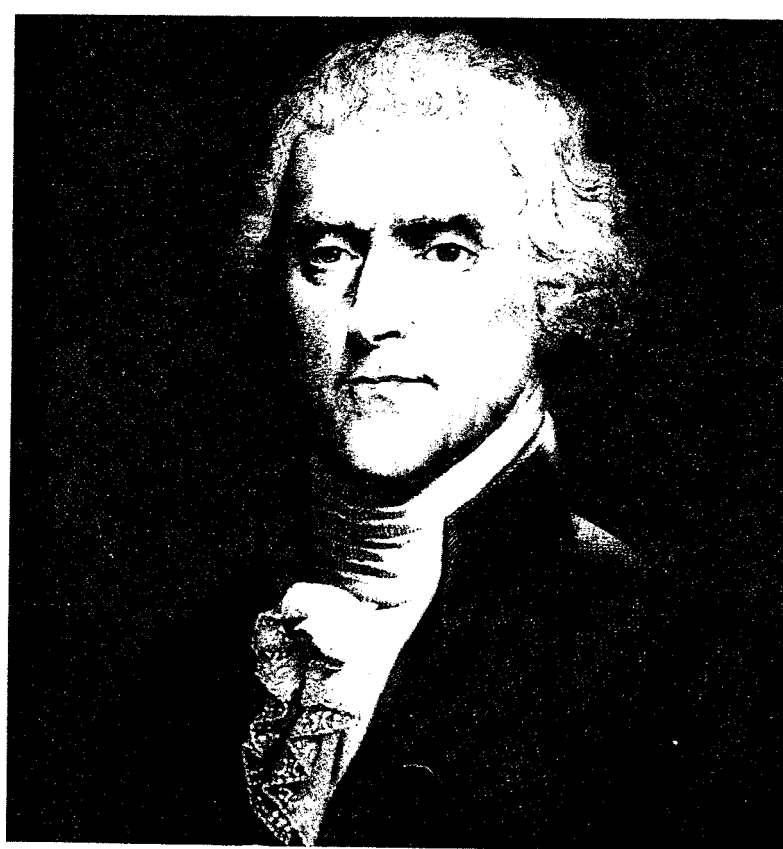
THIS month marks the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

As Americans we are justly proud that this Declaration was the opening gun in the fight against feudalism—the harbinger of three great People's Revolutions of which Vice President Wallace has been speaking. As Jews we celebrate the Declaration as the opening gun in the fight for Jewish Emancipation.

Before the American Revolution Jews the world over were ground down economically, despised and segregated socially, disinherited politically, decried and persecuted for their religion. Nowhere in the old world could they hope to participate in the life of the countries in which they lived. In England, Jews had neither political nor civil rights; in France, even economic rights were denied to them; while in Germany the cry of "Hep, Hep" (Kill the Jews) was still heard in the streets. In Tsarist Russia medieval oppression prevailed.

Everywhere Jews hailed the Declaration that signalled the beginning of the end of discriminations and enforced disabilities. In America the Jews fought and died to make the principles of the Declaration of Independence live.

The promise of equality and life was given in the bold and vigorous manifesto of "The United States of America in Congress Assembled," which proclaimed:



Thomas Jefferson

"We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness . . ." This Declaration was a call to arms—and worth fighting for.

Jews sprang to the defense of the young Republic. Before the outbreak of Revolution, leading Jewish merchants signed the defiant non-importation agreements, well knowing that confiscation of their property and imprisonment might follow. Jewish Rabbis thundered defiance against the invaders, Rabbi Seixas moving his entire congregation to Philadelphia from occupied New York; Haym Solomon, Benjamin Levy, Benjamin Jacobs, Samuel Lyon, Isaac Moses, Herman Levy gave thousands of dollars into the empty treasury of the young nation, to equip it in the fight for freedom.

American Jews distinguished themselves on the battlefields of the Revolution. The gallantry and self-sacrificing devotion to their country of Francis Salvador, Major Benjamin Nones, Colonel Isaac Franks, Colonel David Franks, Bush, De La Motta, Sheftall, Levy, Benjamin, Cohen, Moses—to name but a few—are a proud page in the annals of American military history. American Jews gladly pledged their lives and their fortunes for American independence.

In all parts of the new nation the people welcomed the Declaration of Independence

with enthusiastic gatherings and celebrations. This document was more than an ordinary state paper. It was the unifying agent of all the American people, and it was the battle cry destined to be heard throughout the world.

"A new era in politics has commenced," said Judge Elmer of New Jersey. "This Declaration has had a glorious effect—it has made the colonies all alive," said William Whipple, signer from New Hampshire.

The enemies of the Revolution feared and hated the Declaration of Independence, and lost no time in bitterly assailing it. It is "False and frivolous," said Thomas Hutchinson, Tory governor of Massachusetts. It is "absurd and visionary" said John Lind, Tory pamphleteer, "subversive," and "puts the axe to the root of all government."

The Tories and traitors had quickly recognized the power of the Declaration. But the Revolution was too powerful for them. The ball of Liberty kept on rolling.

Liberty proved infectious. The spark struck in the New World caught fire in the old. The example of the new American nation was quickly followed by the French in their destruction of the main bastion of feudalism in Europe. The doctrines contained in the Declaration of Independence were not merely welcomed by majority of the French people. Even the French autocracy was unable to withstand the general feeling. And these Revolutions brought in their train the breaking of the medieval bonds of restrictions and inequality that had bound the Jews for centuries.

After our Revolution, the Federalists tried to ignore the Declaration of Independence. This proved impossible, so they tried to minimize it by denouncing Jefferson for having included phrases and sentiments that "had been hackneyed about in congress for years past." Jefferson calmly answered that the Declaration was written "not to find out new principles or new arguments . . . or to say things that had never been said before: but to place before mankind the common sense of the matter . . . it was intended to be an expression of the American mind." So it was and is. It grew with the American nation and is the warp and woof of the American Tradition.

The ball of liberty rolls neither steadily nor smoothly. The biggest obstacle in the United States was slavery. The Declaration of Inde-

pendence was finally the death warrant of slavery. Denouncing the Declaration as a mass of "glittering generalities," the Southern Slavery summoned its best logician to demolish this charter of liberty. John C. Calhoun dutifully intoned: "Nothing can be more unfounded and false than the prevalent notion that all men are born free and equal." Copperheads and slave-owners vainly conspired to make this the American tradition even if meant the destruction of the American nation.

Over six thousand American Jews fought for the principles of the Declaration of Independence during the great Civil War. For the Jews knew the meaning of Lincoln's great phrase: "Four score and seven years ago our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." The ball of Liberty kept on rolling, crushing the slave holders and the copperheads in its path.

We are again a nation at war, fighting for those principles proclaimed one hundred and sixty-six years ago—principles which are valid not only for this nation, but for any nation. Principles which are restated and extended in the Atlantic Charter and in words of President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace. We are fighting an enemy who has set out to destroy every vestige of the rights of man proclaimed by our Declaration of Independence, and restated in the Gettysburg Address. The Nazis have chained modern science and are trying to restore the horrors of medieval feudalism. They are modern cannibals determined to devour and destroy the liberty and independence of all nations. But first they must destroy the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It is for this that they have organized anti-Semitism, racism, and the mythology of the *Herrenvolk*. For this they have tried to set nation against nation, group against group.

Jews in America and Jews the world over are flocking to arms. They know that the Declaration which opened the door of equality to them must be defended so that the door will never be closed. They know that that parchment must be defended by the rifle and bayonet, by the plane and tank. Jews march to the battle song of the Declaration of Independence.

The Ball of Liberty is rolling around the world.

Elect Win-War Candidates

an Editorial

THE Jews in America do not constitute an electoral bloc. In every Jewish community Jews are enrolled as Democrats, Republicans, American Labor Party members, etc. The Jews vote as Americans on the basis of the issues of the elections, and the Jews in America are as divided politically as any part of our nation.

This year, however, there is very little room for division on the primary issues of the coming elections. These elections are crucial. They will determine the largest part of the Federal and State Governments in the United States. Coming up for election are the entire House of Representatives, one-third of the United States Senate and thirty-two state governments. The men elected will either help prosecute the war to an offensive and victorious conclusion in 1942, or they may use their posts to play the treacherous game of Petain and Laval in the United States. The outcome of these elections is fundamental to the fate of America, to the fight against Hitlerism and to the fate of all Jews.

The defeatists are already doing everything in their power to make themselves palatable by donning garments which suit them ill and are obviously cut for the election period, and the election period alone. Treacherous as they are, the defeatists are not ignorant. They know the temper and sentiment of the American people. They know that the American people are wholeheartedly devoted to victory. And that is what frightens them. They are utilizing the election campaign in a desperate attempt to sow poisonous ideas among the people and try to weaken national unity and the drive for victory. That is why most of the defeatists are not openly campaigning for their full program. They do not come before the people and say: "We would like to see Hitler victorious"—even though this is close to their hearts. Instead,

they parade as supporters of the war who are critical of certain aspects of the government's conduct of the war.

Thus, the defeatists try to parade as win-the-war candidates—with a "but." And it is these "but" and "if" men, who are half-hearted in their support of the war, who will have to be defeated in the coming elections.

The *Daily News* on June 11 said: "A real election must be held between candidates who disagree with one another on important issues, or it is not a real election. In this case, the candidates would logically agree that we've got to win the war, but disagree as to whether the administration is fighting it wisely or foolishly and as to whether its peace plans are feasible, or fantastic."

There's the fly in the ointment! What they question openly is not the need to win the war—that's too unpopular a question—but the outcome of the war and the offensive, anti-Hitler policies of the Administration. Administration spokesmen are emphasizing the need for the offensive, solidarity of the United Nations and the alliance of America, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. That is what the anti-Administration candidates and the *Daily News* defeatists oppose. But these are not tactics—these are the *only guarantees* for victory. And it is this which the defeatist camp opposes—victory itself.

There are others in the defeatist camp like Gerald L. K. Smith who are openly trying to get a mandate for fascist policies. Let us remember that ninety pro-Axis publications are still circulating in the United States. In the United States Congress, a bloc of approximately twenty-five pro-Axis Congressmen have been carrying out their treacherous activities. Among these are Ham Fish of New York and Representative Day of Illinois. It is from this bloc

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J.W.B. on the morale front

by RABBI LEE J. LEVINGER

THE JEWISH WELFARE BOARD was created to represent American Jewry in relation to the army and navy departments, and to serve in a united fashion the needs of the Jews in the armed services. It sprang out of the great need of 1917, when vast numbers of Jews were enlisted in the armed forces, with no single nationally recognized body to serve them. So at that time sixteen national Jewish organizations came together to found this new organization for a special patriotic need. Unions of synagogues, lodges, various types of Jewish bodies, all wanted to serve, and by unity they were all able to do so as none of them could by itself. The war department recognized the new agency as the official representative of American Jewry for morale work—religious, educational and recreational.

From early in 1917 through the First World War the Jewish Welfare Board carried on this service, in camps and cantonments, in nearby cities which served as leave areas, and in the American Expeditionary Forces. It was the recognized Jewish agency to recommend Jewish chaplains, who for the first time in American history were appointed as officers in the chaplains' corps. It became one of the seven bodies which shared in the great war work campaign of 1918, along with the Y.M.C.A., the K. of C., and the various other great national agencies. By the end of the war the J.W.B. had performed a significant service for the Jewish soldiers; it had also united American Jews as a whole in a fashion paralleled by only one other organization, the Joint Distribution Committee for relief to Jews abroad. Under the impulsion of persecution in Europe and of patriotism in America, and under no smaller motive, could the Jews of America overlook their many lines of division to unite for a common practical service.

The long armistice saw the military work of the J. W. B., which had been carried on through demobilization, now reduced to a minimum.

There were still Jews in veterans' hospitals. There were several thousand in the peacetime army and navy. But there were no longer hundreds of thousands, gathered in great military organizations, coming from a Jewish background and with special Jewish needs. At this time, when a few might have wished to disband the organization and to lose its fine unifying influence, a new step was taken. In 1921 the J. W. B. amalgamated with the association of Y. M. H. A.'s and kindred organizations, and has served since that day as the national coordinating body for the Jewish Center movement of the country. It now has fully 350 member agencies in many cities of the country, serving as recreational and educational centers for Jewish communities. At the same time, the war-time funds and the war-time Army-Navy Committee were held intact for the continuing services in that field.

Today, with the new and growing need for morale service in the armed forces, the Jewish Welfare Board is busy as never before. Again it is the officially recognized body, representing all American Jewry. It has three overlapping functions: as the cooperating body with the War Department, as the Jewish member of the United Service Organizations, and as the representative of American Jewry in the war effort. All three functions are significant, and none of them could well exist without the others.

The official status of the J. W. B. rests on the fact that the War and Navy Departments will not work with various Jewish bodies, but insist on dealing with one organization. Chaplains in the American armed forces must have ordination in their respective religious bodies, and must therefore be certified by their own ecclesiastical organizations. This function is performed for the Jews by the Army and Navy Committee for Religious Activities of the Jewish Welfare Board. Rabbi David de Sola Pool is chairman of the committee which is com-

posed of orthodox, conservative and reform rabbis. This committee recruits candidates, certifies to their professional qualities, and recommends them to the Army and Navy. And while in the First World War we had only twenty-five rabbis in the chaplaincy, we now have thirty-seven already, with perhaps double that number in the offing. The religious and personal needs of the Jewish soldiers are thus being provided for by official chaplains in the armed forces.

In the same way, the Jewish Welfare Board is one of six USO organizations, along with the Protestant and Catholic service bodies. This unity of morale service is a great step forward from the less organized and more competitive system of the last war. Today all the recreational and educational work for one camp or area is carried out jointly, often from the same building, always with staff consultations, with co-operating committees in the communities, and with a broad general national point of view. All soldiers are welcome in every USO building, whether it is run by the Y.M.C.A., the Jewish Welfare Board, or by several organizations jointly. The J. W. B. field worker invites all soldiers to his dances, his classes or his outings.

Only in one respect does he serve Jewish needs especially, in the field of religion and personal service. That is our special duty, of course. Jewish services, home contacts, hospital visiting, the providing of kosher food, home hospitality during the Jewish holidays—such special needs arise at every turn. Every local Jewish community has its Army and Navy

Committee, and thousands of Jewish women are weekly providing refreshments. Other thousands of Jewish girls attend soldier dances, aid in offices, lend a hand to back up the men in the service.

Only one who is familiar with the paradoxes of Jewish life can realize how largely this work is non-sectarian, and yet how intimately it serves the Jewish soldiers and sailors, at the same time. As the Jewish organization recognized by the Army, as the Jewish agency in the USO, and as the representative of American Jewry for patriotic service, the J. W. B. unites Jewish origin and American purpose.

Today 175 field workers represent the Jewish Welfare Board in over a hundred different points in America, both at the camps and in neighboring cities. Others are already being sent abroad by the USO itself, and in Hawaii and the Canal Zone we have many years of history for the J. W. B. work. At the same time, hundreds of communities have developed Army and Navy Committees, including all elements in the Jewish community, to provide funds, volunteer workers, local centers—in fact, a truly national backing of American Jewry. There is no question anywhere as to the loyalty of American Jews, in spite of the bugaboo of the anti-Semites. The total of Jews in the armed services seems quite up to our proportion of the population or a little higher—it is one of the functions of the J. W. B. to keep track of facts like that. And the voice of American Jewry, united for this purpose by the great emergency of our nation, is expressed through

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The lighter side of army life at a USO center operated by the Jewish Welfare Board.



UNITE on every front

by MORRIS M. MINTZ
State Assemblyman, 6th A.D., New York County

The following address by Assemblyman Mintz was delivered at the Eastern States Conference of the Jewish Peoples Committee in New York on June 14, 1942.

AFTER reading the newspapers last Thursday, it is a simple matter for me, or anyone else to speak to you on unity, whether between races or creeds, because we have seen an act performed cementing unity between nations, the like of which history has previously never recorded. We have seen the leaders of three of the nations who are fighting aggression, who are fighting terror,

discuss a problem, and evolve a united front not only for the winning of this war, but to guarantee lasting peace for all peoples, perhaps until the end of the days of the earth. We have seen statesmen brush all else aside except one aim, to destroy a cancerous growth, a growth that might have infected every human being. And we have seen these men bind themselves and their nations to a united effort to destroy that growth. Moreover, we have seen these leaders pledge to our people and to their people the means to an early victory, a second front in 1942.

What lesson can we learn from that historic, momentous meeting and agreement? What effect has it had on our people and on the peoples of the entire world? The agreement speaks of unity: let us here discuss unity with the same thought in mind as they did. How can we unite to help win the war?

First, unity amongst the Jews themselves. We cannot hide the fact that amongst the Jews, amongst certain classes in various strata of society, there are forces pulling against one another, there are forces slandering one another and beating down one another for whatever aims or motives. We still see Jews in high and low places deny their origin, debase their own people and try to hide from themselves the stake that they have in this war. We have seen men like Milton Mayer prostitute themselves for a few filthy dollars, perhaps with the thought that they might ingratiate themselves with certain sections of society. We have seen the professional Jewish anti-Semites disrupt our national effort for their own personal profit. Stupid, arrogant, suicidal, all these things, but still they do it and we've got to teach them to come back to their own people so that they can take their place beside us and fight with us for what is right or we must crush them for the traitors that they are. In the words of the great Jewish leader, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise: "We are resolved to resist anti-Semitism in our country because we are self-respecting Jews, because we know that self-respecting Americans of all faiths and races will take it for granted that we must seek to defend ourselves against those conspirators and gangsters who together make up the leadership of American anti-Semitism, but over and above all, we defend ourselves against anti-Semitism as Americans, knowing that the more stoutly and sternly we resist and seek to crush anti-Semitism the greater our service to our country and its

democratic ideals."

Now, more than ever before, when a war is being waged by the Axis not only for territory, not only for world markets, but for the avowed Axis purpose of exterminating races, every Jew in every walk of life, for his own protection, for the protection of his family, and for the protection of his nation, must combine with one another. Then we can say to the world, "We Jews stand together, will fight together, will work together to defeat the forces that seek to enslave us."

We must have unity between the Jew and Gentile. Fair employment practice in our war effort, the hiring of loyal and qualified workers on the basis of ability without regard to color, creed or national origin is absolutely vital both because it means more tanks, guns, and planes and because it is only as we live our democracy here that we can make it strong against the enemies who seek to destroy us. If needed hands are kept from idle machines because of discrimination, then discrimination strikes with double force at America: first in lessened production, second in creating divisions among us by which Hitler boasted he will tear us apart. The employer, either Jew and Gentile, if he is a loyal American, if he is working to win this war, must end the vicious practice of racial discrimination now. He must allow any human being who can do his job to get at that machine and turn out the work.

We, as Jews, have been persecuted, tortured and driven all over the world and we have bemoaned our lot and cried to the heavens for help. Have we as a minority ever really taken into consideration the plight, the lot of the colored man? What have we as a persecuted minority done to help another persecuted minority? What must we, as Jews, do to help our fellow man whose skin is not the same color as ours? We must as a people fight side by side with the colored man so that his lot and his burden will be made easier, so that he too will receive equal opportunities in industry, in our schools, in our professions and in our political life. We have seen our government break down the barrier by permitting the colored man to enlist in our navy, because our government knows that the colored man is one of its most patriotic, loyal sons. Shall we follow the example? No, *not* "shall we?" We *must* follow that example and we must open our doors in every walk of life to every man who

says, "I have something to contribute, I am a human being. I, too, want to work and fight."

To win a war it is not enough that we send men out into the field of battle. To supply the men with the implements of war and to continue the flow of guns, tanks, and planes that are needed, we must have unity on the labor front. Unity among the working man, capital, management, and more particularly, unity among the various subdivisions of labor. To recall the message sent by our great General MacArthur: "Unity of labor is the indestructible backbone of the nation." Without unity of labor we cannot produce the necessary implements of destruction. The CIO, the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods of America: every single labor organization must forget differences and factional arguments and all must act as one. They must act as Americans fighting not only for the preservation of American independence, but fighting for the continuation and preservation of the labor movement. To protect themselves, to protect their movement, they must unite, they must work in harmony. We've read of those in the labor movement who ostensibly speak of unity, who cry for unity, but who actually are seeking to destroy anyone who stands in the way of their personal gain. A classic example is John L. Lewis and his recent alleged peace offerings. On their face they look pretty good, but if we dig a little deeper we find that the brand of unity he offers is the unity of the America Firster, the unity of the appeaser. Every clear thinking person rejects the proposal. There can be unity in the labor movement: it is up to the labor movement to effect such unity. Labor owes it to every one of its members. Labor owes it to the entire nation and to the entire world. We have seen signs of that unity developing and we have reason to believe that such development will become more solidified. We cannot have a victory unless every man, woman and child in this country is imbued with the idea that only as one fighting machine can we succeed.

We have seen what happens when a people are united. We have seen the English stand up under a rain of shell and fire because they were fortified with the thought that only as one can they withstand the Axis onslaught. We have seen the Russian people united with one purpose in mind, to drive out of their homeland the Nazi invader. We have seen them not only hold, but push back a military machine the like of which

this world has never seen. She has been able to do that only because her people were united. For seven long years we have seen the Chinese people without the implements of war, without tanks, without planes, but with an indomitable spirit to fight and unbreakable unity to fight and hold the treacherous Jap. Let us, as the richest nation, as the arsenal of the world, take our lesson from those peoples, let us unite into one solid machine for victory. Our Commander-in-Chief has pledged the resources and the man power of this country to the opening of the second front. We have applauded that pledge that our men will soon come to grips with the enemy. It is only by standing together shoulder to shoulder, fighting together, producing together, that we can make the opening of the second front the success that it must be. A united home front will mean a victorious battle front.

Our armed forces are being trained to go out and kill the enemy. They are being trained to destroy and wipe from the face of the earth the last vestige of Nazism and Fascism. What can we who remain at home do to help destroy the traitors that we find in our midst? The Mayers, the Coughlins, the Pelleys are just as much our enemies as if they walked around with swastikas on their arms and guns in their hands. By their fascist propaganda, by their Jew baiting, by their anti-Semitism, by their advocacy of lynching, by their anti-Catholic utterances, by their defeatist actions, they are attempting to disunite us, to soften us and to make us afraid. They want us to hate one another, they want us to be afraid of one another. They want to divide us so that we will be easy prey for them and we've got to fight them. We've got to fight them not alone with the weapons they use: the radio, the news-

papers, the printed leaflet, but we've got to fight them with every ounce of energy, with every voice, yes, and with our dollars to bring to the people the truth, and to counteract the vicious lies that they spread. Where they break down the morale of the people, we've got to build up that morale: where they hurt our cause, we've got to rebuild our cause. Our job is not an 8 hour a day job, it isn't even a 5 day week job: it is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week every day and every week in the year. We need organization for such a fight and I want to compliment the Jewish Peoples Committee for the tireless, ceaseless effort that they have made and are making in this fight. For their work, for their leadership, for their far-sightedness, they will go down in the history of this country as a great motivating force for the complete cementing of human relations among all peoples, for the grand fight that they have been putting up against fifth and sixth columnists.

And then we have the other traitor who boasts of his Americanism. We have those men who believe in business as usual, labor as usual, politics as usual, we have the man who is more interested in how much profit he can make than in the winning of the war. We have the man who boasts that his company is still manufacturing radios and typewriters for civilian use and even soft drinks, and we have the cosmetic industry that boasts that it was able to convince the government that it should continue to use glycerine and other products so vitally needed for the war effort. Those men and those corporations, too, are traitors to our country.

We can, we must defeat those forces. As before, the people themselves will play the greater part in their defeat. Public opinion will rear up and proclaim to these traitors, "We've had enough, you've kidded us long enough. You must join with us if you are Americans, for the victory that we must have."

And it is only through the self sacrifice of every human being, it is only through the self sacrifice of business, of labor, of capital, yes, and even of politicians that we can weld this country into one great effort to win this war. Victory in '42 was a dream. It may be and it can be a reality if we make our minds up to it. Let us leave here resolved to do everything we can, to further cement the unity and purpose of our nation. Through unity, we will have victory.

Service flag-raising ceremony on the East Side



THE UNDERGROUND WILL RISE!

by HAROLD WEISBERG

ON September 28, 1939 open military resistance to the Nazis by the Polish Army ceased with the fall of Modlin fortress. A hopelessly unprepared, wretchedly poor Poland, disunited, misled by fascists and anti-Semites, having fought with reckless bravery, finally succumbed to the strength of the panzers.

"Poland is lost," most people thought, and Poland was given up as lost to the Nazis until the Nazis were finally whipped.

Even the Nazis thought Poland was lost and that the Poles had given up. But not for long.

On November 7, 1939, Poland was blanketed with a statement inspiringly labelled "Manifesto of Freedom." This statement said that it had been drawn up by representatives of various labor organizations which had gone underground. After explaining how the corruption and weakness of the former government had hastened the collapse of Poland, the manifesto reported to the people what progressive forces had done since the defeat and announced that the struggle was going to continue.

This manifesto was only the beginning. Jews in particular, promised freedom from prosecution and complete equality, flocked into the Underground.

From this beginning the Underground has grown larger, broader and deeper. Today it includes not only labor unions, but peasants' organizations and groups representing all segments of Polish life.

Today, in fact, the Underground is an army, partially mobilized and fighting the Nazis. Full mobilization awaits the coming of help in the form of a western front, which will force the Nazis to decrease the size of the army of occupa-

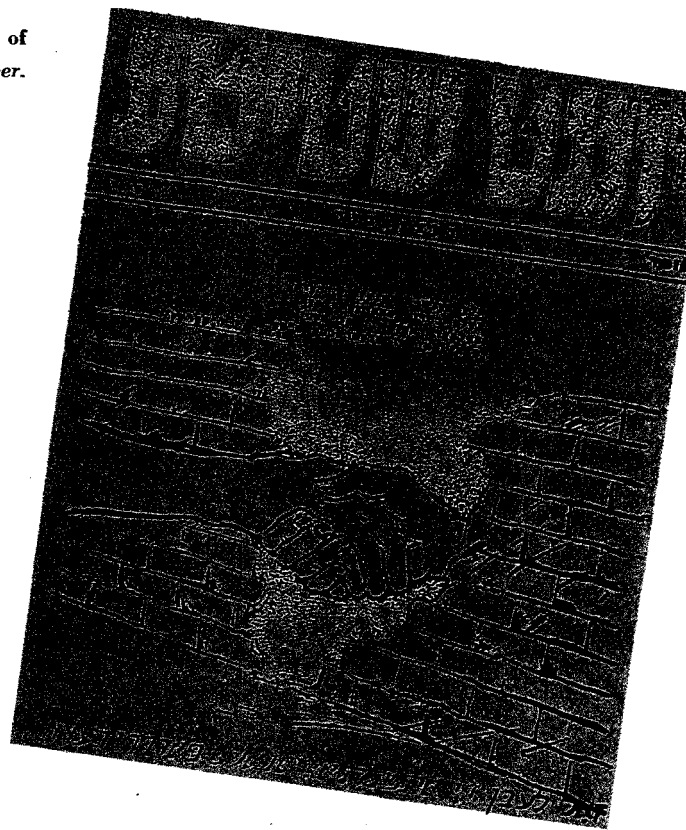
tion. Meanwhile, the Underground is employing every weapon in its relentless struggle against the Nazis. It is safe to say they have cost the Nazis more men and materials than the conquest of France and the Low Countries.

How this amazing feat was achieved by a people who in 1939 were probably the poorest and most illiterate in Europe, in the face of unbelievable barbarities inflicted upon them by the Nazis, is one of the most inspiring stories of this world war against international fascism.

Complete documentation and names will have to wait for the day of Victory, but a brief summary can be given without revealing anything to the Nazis. They know this story!

When the war began there were about a million Poles who were members of trade unions. They were to form the nucleus of the Underground. But this grew until the Underground now includes Polish groups of every kind working together for national liberation. They have all unreservedly condemned anti-Semitism. Meetings of Jewish Underground movements, attended by a few hundred representatives of tens of thousands of Jews, are known to have occurred. And the Underground is firmly convinced that anti-Semitism was a strong cause of Poland's collapse. They are determined that free Poland will not repeat this error.

With the military defeat a great unity came to the Poles. Common experiences bound them together. Men who had fought side by side in



the army, or had hidden from the Stukas in the same cellar, kept in touch with each other.

This unity was clearly shown following the establishment of the ghetto in Warsaw. Immediately the labor units of the Underground published a proclamation, "Do Ludu Pracujacego Warszawy" ("To the Working People of Warsaw") denouncing anti-Semitism. They declared that the establishment of the ghetto was aimed not only at the Jews but at all Polish workers. Its purpose was to disunite the various nationalities.

"There are no grades, better or worse, in slavery," they said. "There are no privileged slaves among those who are oppressed by the brutal invader. There are only those who continue to fight and those who have yielded."

This demonstration of solidarity was greeted by the Jews in the publication *Voice of Youth*, published by Jewish youth inside the ghetto. The cover of this journal carried a cartoon showing hands shaking through a broken ghetto wall, symbolizing the unity of the Jews and non-Jews. Peretz is quoted: "All men are brothers—yellow, brown, black, white. Folk races and climates are deliberate fables." The journal's motto is: "Long live international brotherhood!"

Gentiles responded by tearing down part of the ghetto wall, from the outside. This daring act went unpunished, for the Nazis never caught the men who did it.

Nothing shows the unity and success of the Underground quite as well as the following incident, which occurred on February 4, 1941.

Under the very nose of the Gestapo, representatives of 2,000 organizations in the Underground actually held a meeting in occupied Poland, a meeting that could be called a Congress. Here, without detection, these representatives drew up a second program and incorporated it in a document entitled, "Manifesto to the People of the

World." It appeals to all free peoples for help:

"The war of today, the war against the instigators of war, is above all a defense of the very foundation of civilization, a defense of the most elementary human rights. In this conflict, no one can remain neutral. We call upon the working people of the world to unite with us in the struggle against the new tyranny. Let the century-old slogan of Polish liberation—For Your Freedom and Ours!—lead us today in our fight for Freedom, Equality and Independence!"

Had there been a single traitor among any of the delegates, or in any of the organizations represented, the Gestapo would have wiped them all out in a single bloody stroke.

But part of the credit is due to the Nazis, for they have welded the people into this strong, responsible movement. It is the only possible answer of a valorous people to the barbarities and unspeakable tortures of the Nazis. And the only answer the Nazis have is more torture, more and greater barbarities.

Nazi soldiers, trained into degeneracy, have a free hand except where the people can stop them. Swarming over the country like hungry rats they take what they want. Wherever there is a little food, they eat it. Where they find a Jew they torture him. One of the most inspiring photographs smuggled out of Poland by the Underground shows a bearded Jew standing firm, with his chin up, his shoulders back and his eyes shining defiantly while a group of laughing, uniformed *Herrenfolk*, the Nazi supermen, pull his beard out, hair by hair.

The press of the Underground is perhaps the most amazing thing in Poland today.

There are over 100 regularly appearing publications, each the organ of a group or dedicated to a special purpose. Several are issued by Jewish groups. Most are put out by trade unions. Certain of the papers specialize in identifying Gestapo agents or "collaborationists," who are named, described, and sometimes even photographed. Usually names and addresses, including those of relatives and friends of the traitors, are given. Some of the papers tell how best to slow down production, to resist the Nazis without incurring retribution, and to sabotage machinery.

Generally these papers debunk and warn people against Nazi propaganda and carry truthful news of the battlefronts. They have done a tremendous job of educating the Poles, carefully explaining everything, discussing the issues and



Nazis pluck the beard of a Polish Jew, who is nobly defiant.



Warsaw Jews become beasts of burden for the Nazis.

showing what must be done. Without this press, the largest in Nazi-held countries, the Underground would not be as strong.

The real significance of the size and success of the Underground press is hard for citizens of a free country to grasp. First of all, the Nazis have strictly enforced regulations controlling paper, and it is very hard to obtain. All presses and type must be obtained under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. But the number of papers and the circulation is constantly increasing.

Each paper prints from 500 to 15,000 copies per issue. It takes the coordinated effort of about 250 people to prepare, print and circulate each issue. Every copy reaches about 20 people. Any place along the line a single spy could expose hundreds of people who would be instantly and unceremoniously killed by the Nazis. To date only one or two papers have been detected by the Gestapo, and only a few of the more than 20,000 distributors have been caught.

It doesn't sound so hard to us in the United States, but the organization of the Underground and its agencies was a superhuman job. After a while morale reached a very low ebb. It reached bottom after the collapse of France, when the Gestapo came across information in France that led to the death of thousands of anti-fascist Poles.

But with the invasion of the Soviet Union morale soared to new heights and the major function of the Underground became sabotage,

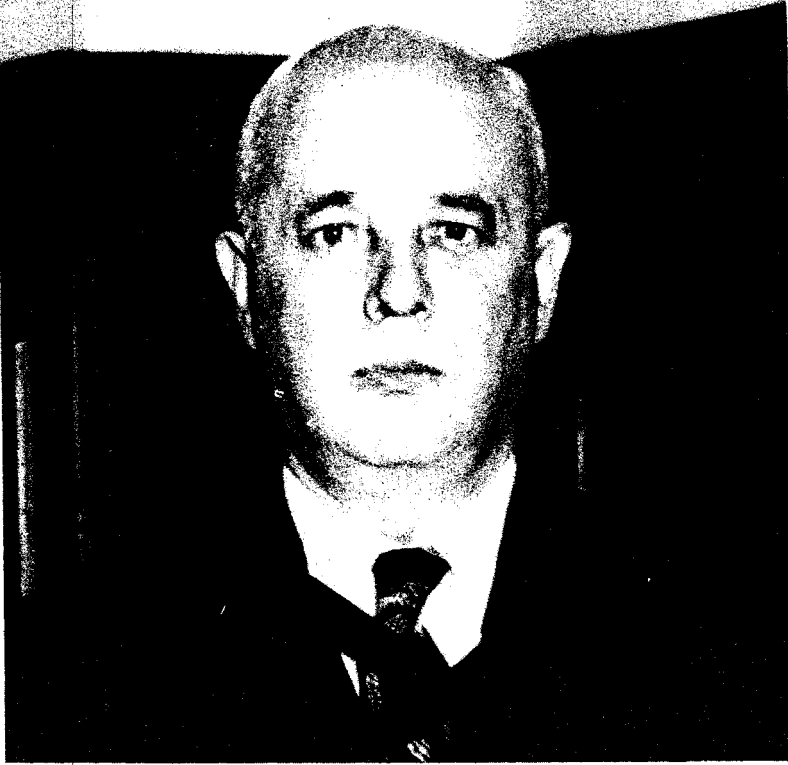
especially aimed against Nazi communications. The wrecking of Nazi trains and motorcades, the burning of oil storage tanks and related activities has been a real help to the Red Army. Industrial sabotage has diminished Nazi production.

When the workers in a factory in Skarzysko refused to work on production for the Nazi army the Gestapo took 300 of them to the edge of the town, made them dig a large trench, lined them up on its brink and mowed them down with machine-gun fire.

Immediately the Underground retaliated by wrecking two munitions trains and made off with 100 cases of ammunition before the soldiers arrived. Eventually, the Nazis got it all back—second hand.

Daily the Underground of all Nazi-dominated nations run risks and make sacrifices undreamed of in the free countries. This is particularly true of the Jews, who run the greatest risks. Their contributions to our common cause is great. They ask of us in return only that we help them. The only way we can help them happens to be what we must do for ourselves. The path has been cleared by the agreements of the United States with Britain and with the Soviet Union. The way to Polish freedom and to the survival of freedom the world over is through the western front.

When the promised western front opens, watch the Underground come up!



Make it a FELONY

by THE HON. SAMUEL S. LEIBOWITZ
County Judge of Kings County, N. Y.

THE practitioners of race hatred are the Capones and Dillingers of our social and political life today. These bigots and haters are a thousand times more insidious and dangerous to our national life than the gangsters who have been executed all these years in the death chambers of our prisons.

Yet these criminals cannot be jailed under our present laws. In most states they cannot even be fined. I am happy that, with the signing of the recent anti-discrimination bills in New York State, race hatred must now pay even a small penalty for refusing employment in limited industries.

But I am perturbed by the ever-present thought that through most of our nation the haters are free to spread their poison unmo- lested, uninterrupted.

The thief and the gunman, the murderer and the pickpocket is jailed and scorned. The infinitely more harmful spreader of race hatred is under no such penalty.

Discrimination should be made a felony. Its practice should be outlawed. Its perpetrators should be held up to public scorn and be forced to pay a penalty for their gangsterism not merely against individuals but against every

individual in our nation.

That is the way discrimination appears to me. I know that the thought is often expressed, and though unexpressed it is cherished by too many of our citizens, that anti-Semitism or anti-Negroism or anti-Catholicism or anti-Protestantism hurt only the members of those groups. This evasion, nurtured by the proponents of discrimination, enables otherwise conscientious, thoughtful men and women to comfort themselves with the notion that, after all, only a few are hurt, most of us are free.

But in truth discrimination is like a lump of oozy mud which, flung against a wall, spatters back and besmirches every person in the vicinity. The Jews, Negroes, Catholics and Protestants are the wall. But in the vicinity is all of America.

This is the danger. Immediately and most directly the minorities suffer from the activities of the Ku Klux Klan and the anti-Semites and bigots of other groups. But no American escapes the imminent peril flaring from such actions. Discrimination is an acid that eats away at the very vitals of our way of life, that rots the foundation of democracy. And if democracy should weaken and perish the very haters would themselves perish.

The bills in New York and the recent New Jersey bill which make a misdemeanor of discrimination in hiring in war industry and public works are creditable steps in the right direction. They are not enough. They are only a beginning. Federal legislation is the urgent need. Teeth are needed to enforce those anti-discrimination measures which are already law but are, it seems, already forgotten.

I am the author of a bill passed some years ago by the New York legislature. The bill, introduced by former Assemblyman Helfand, prohibited non-sectarian institutions of learning from excluding qualified students for reason of race, color or creed. The bill is not being enforced. Quotas still exist. Like most such bills of recent years, that one needs teeth.

I advocate federal legislation because I am convinced that only one law for the entire nation and behind that law the single, indisputable authority of the federal government, can enforce measures to end discrimination. This is attested by the effectiveness of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee which is, without the weapon of special legislation, al-

ready hacking such encouraging chunks from the wall of prejudice that threatens our unity.

The dictators of the world, Hitler and Mussolini and their satellites, say, "Give me the child and you can have the man."

I say, "Give me the child and with proper training I can turn him into a real American who loves his fellow man with his heart instead of mounting platitudes about Americanism."

It is difficult to reform the race-hater after he has attained maturity. When he has from childhood heard and seen and practiced anti-democratic intolerance, it has become a part of his everyday behavior. Psychologists tell of the enormous difficulty of changing behavior patterns. We must, if we are to blot out intolerance, create new behavior, democratic habits of thought and action to allow all men to grow and develop freely, to give their communities the best, the noblest and the most beneficial effort of each. So we must start at the cradle.

I believe that today is none too early to begin building from the child. I believe that every schoolhouse, whether it be in the teeming city where peoples from many lands mingle or whether it be in the red frame country school of a one-language, one-religion community, should start its daily session with a carefully planned talk by the teacher. The talk should concern tolerance and Americanism. It should be an opportunity for children of every type of background to proudly bring forward their culture, a means of enriching the life of our children daily as the life of America has been enriched throughout its history—by the best from many lands, creeds and colors.

Ten minutes wisely spent in this direction, day after day, will help to crush out race hatred within one generation. If, also, discrimination is made a crime, an act of which people are ashamed and for which they must pay.

That is a long range program but one which, I am convinced, must be begun soon. In the war effort today we have a more urgent task. Today a federal law is needed to make discrimination impossible to practice, too expensive for any man, however powerful. Such law is needed if our victory is to be won. For that victory we need unity which has its roots in the multi-national, multi-colored people who are America and who must do the fighting to crush the worst discriminators of history.

Let's put discrimination behind bars.

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

by DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

A BRAHAM GOLDBERG was the 'enlightener of his people' who by tongue and pen enlightened multitudes upon the understanding of Jewish problems and most of all upon the understanding of Zionism.

Zionism was in his blood and he was bone and marrow of the Zionist movement in our time.

He was a man of the people who felt at home with all segments of his people, a delightful, colorful, warm, magnetic human being.

No one loved America more passionately than Abe Goldberg. He understood democracy and espoused it. His speeches and articles interpreted America to the Jewish masses.

In the titanic struggle against the hordes of tyranny, he nourished the spirit of faith and hope in the victory which was to spell a brighter dispensation for Jewry and for humanity.

The zeal with which he threw himself recently into the cause of Russian War Relief, serving as head of its Jewish Council here—added a new area to the compass of his career. He welcomed the renewal of a bond of fellowship with Russian Jewry, who now see Hitlerism as a worldwide peril which must be met by worldwide resistance.

Unity against Discrimination

MANY of the largest Jewish organizations have united to redress cases of discrimination through a Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations Dealing with Employment in War Industries. The Jewish Occupational Council serves as a clearing house for cases brought before the Committee.

This cooperation is a good start in the direction of a solid, all-embracing Jewish effort to deal with discrimination and points the way to a consolidated Jewish front on the even larger issue of destroying Hitlerism.

Any one who is a victim of discrimination or knows of such a case is urged to report it to the Coordinating Committee. For detailed information write to the Jewish Occupational Council, 1841 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Editorials

ELECT WIN-WAR CANDIDATES

(Continued from page 11)

that anti-Semitic articles and speeches were inserted in the *Congressional Record* and then distributed, postage free, throughout the length and breadth of America. It is by this bloc of gentlemen that the anti-Semitic investigation of the movies was inspired about a year ago in an obvious attempt to fan the flames of anti-Semitism from the front pages of the American press. Anti-Semitic groups are still functioning. The Christian Fronters are still meeting and threatening violence against Jews. Attorney General Biddle still hasn't carried out his promise to prosecute Coughlin. Units of the America First Committee, which disbanded officially after December 7, are resuming their activities in communities throughout the nation under new and phony names. But they are working for old objectives and are still harboring and promoting anti-Semitism. And these storm trooper, fascist groups are protected by men in high places, some of whom are running for office in the coming elections.

Many things have to be done yet to demobilize the anti-Semites, fascists and fifth columnists. One of the central things that can be done, in the fight against anti-Semitism, is to organize now to drive all defeatists out of the United States Congress and to bring about the unification of all true win-the-war elements, regardless of party designation, to guarantee the election of all-out war candidates. The Jewish people have a particular interest in joining forces with all win-the-war forces to rout the fifth columnists who are trying to nest in positions of government. This is one of the most important objectives in the coming months and must be met by an alert and vigilant people determined to advance and strengthen national unity in the coming elections.

"I VOW TO AVENGE..."

NAZI savagery against the Jews is beyond description. From the innermost depths of every Jew and every liberty loving human being there arises a cry of protest against the Nazi attempt to wipe the Jewish people off the face of the earth.

A Polish refugee in Stockholm reported that the Nazis conducted an orgy of murder for thirteen solid days and nights in the city of Vilna, the great traditional center of Jewish life and learning. During these thirteen days alone, the Nazis murdered 60,000 Jews!

This unforgettable crime climaxes months of murder and blood-letting in other regions of occupied Europe. And as the shadow of doom closes in on Hitler, as the imminence of a solid ring of Allied steel and fire haunts the Nazi armies, the Fascists threaten even greater savagery against the Jews.

The first condition for the realization of man's democratic and noble aspiration is the extermination of the fascist threat to everything human. This is a simple truth, an elementary law of self-defense.

The Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union has called upon every Jew in the world to take this vow:

"I, son or daughter of the Jewish people, vow not to rest, not to remain aside from my brothers in the struggle until Hitler and his cut-throats—bloody enemies of all peoples, bloody enemies of the Jewish people—shall be wiped off the face of the earth.

"I vow to avenge the lives of my brothers and sisters, those tortured, burned and buried alive in all destroyed and devastated towns and villages in lands fallen into the enemy's clutches.

"I vow, without sparing my life or my property, to help with all I can my brothers and fighters of freedom-loving peoples in the struggle against fascism.

"Nothing will be too hard or too dear for saving my people from extinction. Cursed be those who remain outside the struggle! Forever shall their names be pronounced with scorn and disgrace.

"I vow to be among those people who will fulfill their sacred duty in the struggle to protect the life and honor of the Jewish people."

American Jews re-echo this vow.

The Jewish Press says . . .

"AN HISTORIC BLUNDER"

In our issue of April 24, 1919, the then editor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, the late L. J. Greenberg, writing under the pseudonym of "Mentor" in the weekly causerie which he contributed without a break for some twenty-five years, gave expression to some truly prophetic views on the subject of Bolshevism. A few lines of what he said, torn from their context and usually more or less falsified, have repeatedly been employed by scurrilous Jew-baiters. The actual words were: "The ideal of Bolshevism at many points are consonant with the finest of Judaism, some of which went to form the basis of the best teachings of the founder of Christianity . . . It is the thoughtless one who looks upon Bolshevism only in the ugly repulsive aspects which all social revolutions assume and which make it so hateful to the freedom-loving Jew."

Now the *Morning Post* was at that time in its anti-Jewish phase. The paper had been running a rather malicious "Jews and Bolsheviks" campaign and had called upon Jews to dissociate themselves publicly from Bolshevism. After the appearance of the "Mentor" article ten of the leaders of the Community, their better judgment blinded by panic, complied with the *Morning Post's* request in a formal letter dissociating themselves not only from Bolshevism but from the far-seeing "Mentor" article referred to. In their innocence they no doubt believe that they had scotched, if not destroyed, a serious danger. But they were soon to discover that all they had succeeded in doing was to walk into what proved to be a most unfortunate trap. Jew-baiters fastened on their letter, and up and down the country it became the stock-in-trade of their speeches and writings. In later years it was taken up by Mosley and his followers, and everywhere that extract from the article was held up as the confession, confirmed by the subsequent letter from leading Jews themselves, that Jews were Bolsheviks and Bolsheviks were Jews. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* was never more painfully illustrated. (*Jewish Chronicle*, London, England, May 15)

VOW TO SACRIFICE

The Vilna Massacre story, with its stupefying excess of blood-letting, underscores the oath of vengeance Soviet Jewry will take next Monday on the first anniversary of the Nazi onslaught against Russia. It is a grimly emotional vow of boundless sacrifice the Jews of Soviet Russia have made and they call in stirring words to the Jewries of the rest of the world to dedicate themselves with the same uncompromising, unswerving intensity of purpose to the extermination of nazism. Our response, and that of all the free Jewish communities to whom the Soviet Jews direct their fervid plea, must be writ large in letters of flaming, inextinguishable passion. Their appeal for weapons is an authoritative one, coming as it does from those who have used them with deadly effect. The Russians have set an example of immortal heroism for the rest of the world; they have dramatically demonstrated that no price is too high to pay in resistance to the foe and now they call upon us to furnish them with the means of crushing that foe. (*Jewish Examiner, Brooklyn*, June 19)

SILENCE DEFEATISTS

The Federal action that led Charles Coughlin to suspend publication of *Social Justice* has not entirely eliminated anti-Semitism or sedition from America, but the American air is purer now . . . The *X-Ray*, *Publicity*, and the *Philadelphia Herald* are among a long list of other anti-Semitic and subversive papers upon which the Post Office and the Department of Justice are cracking down . . . The ivory tower "free speech" theoreticians, like Arthur Garfield Hays, are up in arms against these actions, but all realists know that the only way to preserve the peace is to silence those who disturb it. And if "free speech" means the right for Hitler sympathizers to spread defeatism and thus weaken Uncle Sam's war efforts against the Axis, then the overwhelming majority of Americans applaud the Government's actions against them. (*Jewish National Monthly*, B'nai B'rith national organ, June)

HERSHELE

by MENDELE MOCHER SEFORIM

translated by Leo Broches

Although Yiddish had been a written language for several centuries, Mendele Mocher Seforim (Sholem Yankev Abramovitch) was the first great writer of Yiddish fiction. He lived from 1836 to 1917. A master of satire and a lover of the Jewish common people, he was critic of oppression and a satirist of Jewish institutions. The following little story is taken from Dos Wunshfingerl (The Wishing-Ring).

THE residents of Kaptansk are exceedingly poor—may you be spared such misfortune; they haven't, you might say, a penny to save their souls. There are no ways or means for them to gain a livelihood in Kaptansk, except, perhaps, by begging alms from door to door.

If one of them ever ventures to start a petty business, open a little store or shop, the rest of the community will immediately engage upon the same kind of undertaking, with the result that there are so many little shops and stalls in Kaptansk as there are Jews. Shopkeepers galore, but not a single customer. The same thing happens in every other field of activity. All of them are bound to interfere, to meddle, to step on each other's corn; wherever two are seen together, the Kaptansk Jew joins as a third unsolicited party; if there are three, he'll make it a foursome. And thus it went on and continued, until now all the paupers of Kaptansk are so crowded together and in such a state of congestion, that they appear to be clinging to each other as if in brotherly embrace, dooming themselves to suffocation and extinction en masse, all at once, in one batch.

It was Hershele's good luck to have been born here in Kaptansk.

Hershele's parents never for a minute stopped to ponder over the question: why should destitute people, such as they were, bring into the

Painting by Marc Chagall



world a living being—a calamity to them, and an eternal anguish to itself?

Instead, Hershele's parents, at the time of his birth, concentrated their mental energies and strained their wits on a problem of an entirely different kind: What name should be given to the newcomer? All the available names of the family tree had already been bestowed on the children who rushed to be born before Hershele's arrival. The distribution began with the names of the nearest departed relatives, and proceeded until those of the farthest of kin were reached. And besides, each child's name was a merger or a combination of the names of two relatives: one from the father's ancestry, the other from the mother's family tree. That was the way it had been prearranged, and consequently each child had two names or a sort of hyphenated patronymic: Chatzkiel-Benzien, Lippe-Todres, Dwosie-Kroine, Peisach-Zelig, Zippe-Zosie, Stisse-Hinde, Karpl-Faivish, Chone-Lemel, Shmerl-Aisick, Keile-Rickle. This went on for quite a long time, until it suddenly dawned upon the prolific couple that there were no more names left—the roll of the family tree was exhausted.

The parents racked their brains in an attempt to find a way out, but could find no solution.

"Listen, Leizer-Yankel," finally spoke the heroine-in-confinement, after some hemming and hawing, "take my advice and let the child's name

be Gdalie-Hersh, in memory of Gdalie-Hersh, may he rest in peace."

"Shut up, you fool," the father snapped back in wrath and scorn, "with due apologies to your Gdalie-Hersh, I do not want to hear his name mentioned. No, a thousand times, no."

Gdalie-Hersh was one of the wife's relatives. He spent his life time in the labor of repairing trousers, mending caps, darning jackets, doctoring up all kinds of garments, and at times even in putting patches on shoes. In brief, he could perform any and all kinds of repair work brought to him. In the mastery of patching up torn clothes, Gdalie-Hersh had no equal in Kaptansk, and because patched up attire is nowhere so much in vogue and fashionable as in Kaptansk, Gdalie-Hersh was very popular and in great demand. Anything ripped—take it to Gdalie-Hersh; a shoe torn—may Jewish children be spared this affliction—Gdalie-Hersh will close up the gaping hole and will admonish it with some stinging words to stay put. But should the same old rip reappear on the morrow, as if in spite, and the gaping hole have the audacity to reopen—it learned quickly that Gdalie-Hersh is no laggard: he imposes patch upon patch, and is never shy of patches. So the populace of Kaptansk exults in the prowess and success of Gdalie-Hersh. Only one person in the village does not share this sentiment: it is Leiser-Yankel. To him, Gdalie-Hersh was a sore to the eyes and a blot on his reputation. It was not a trivial or jesting matter, that he, Reb Leiser-Yankel, a fine Jew, who can read the Holy Script, is close to the leading circles of the prayer house, should be related to that other one, the botch-job tailor, the lowly artisan—the illiterate ignoramus! Naturally, Leiser-Yankel never recognized Gdalie-Hersh as one of the family, frowned upon him, and never invited him to join in any family affair.

Although Mistress Leiser-Yankel was quite accustomed to her husband's recrimination and abuse of Gdalie-Hersh, she was hurt this time, however, to the depths of her heart, and she burst into tears. The husband looked at her with some symptoms of pity in his eyes, and now spoke to her more softly.

"Don't cry, you silly one, don't, I say. A good Jewish woman should obey her husband. If he says no, no it should be. Now, just compare in your own mind, stupid, who is your husband, and what did Gdalie-Hersh represent?"

"Gdalie-Hersh was an honorable Jew."

"An honorable Jew—a common, ordinary worker? It's ridiculous! Upon my word! He was a disgrace to me when he was alive, yet you want me to call my child by his name, and bring shame and humiliation on my head? Forget it, foolish woman, and stop talking nonsense."

"But what about a name, Leiser-Yankel? Where will you get a name? A fine father you are, it's a pity to say."

"A name? Yes, a name. Well, it will be alright," mumbles father and seems to be lost in contemplation.

"You know," says mother, interrupting his meditations, "I had a dream."

"A dream? What kind of a dream?" inquires father, staring with surprise at mother.

"Gdalie-Hersh came to me in a dream the other night. 'Good luck to you, Malke-Toybe,' he said, groaning. 'I cannot rest in peace in my grave, because there is no one in the world who bears my name. Have pity on me, dear Malke-Toybe,' he said pleadingly and pointed to the child on the pillow."

"Nu, nu, go on," urges Leiser-Yankel.

"Don't 'nu' me," protests the wife. "May I yet have so much joy as it is true that I have seen him. Last night he came again. He kept on staring at me and pointing his finger at the child. Pointing at the baby and staring at me. First he did so as if he were asking, praying, then all of a sudden, with eyes protruding from their sockets and arms menacingly outstretched, he rushed at me as if he intended to strangle me, and blurted out: 'If not—'"

"If not—then what?" asks the frightened father.

"What an absurd question to ask, Leiser-Yankel! Woe is me, he thinks one can fool around with the dead! Oh, my misery!"

"Nu, nu, stop it! What is it you want me to do, you fool?"

"Woe is me, Leiser-Yankel, have God in your heart, don't be stubborn, don't aggravate my agony!"

"Sha, sha, calm yourself, it's enough. Alright!"

It was then decided that the child shall be named Hershl, a compromise by both sides on the last half of the name Gdalie-Hersh.

The mother, always having been a frugal housewife, loved to save for a rainy day. She figured it out: Well, let there remain in the household a spare name of Gdalie—it may come in very handy at some future time.

Probing the news

by CHARLES RADDOCK

THE AMERICAN Jewish Congress continues its efforts in behalf of Jewish unity in its call to a conference of Jewish organizations to organize a United Jewish War Effort on June 28. In view of the "idea of world solidarity incorporated in the United Nations" the Congress proposes that all Jewish efforts for war relief to the various United Nations be coordinated. As Dr. Stephen S. Wise said in the conference call, such centralization will make "visible to our country and to the United Nations how significant is the contribution of the American Jewish community to the effort to win the war and win the peace."

AS ROOSEVELT and Churchill confer once again on American soil—this time to implement the Atlantic Charter with the immediate opening of a 2nd front!—and the threat of an Allied continental invasion looms ominously over Hitler's head, Jews and progressives everywhere are studying the restoration of Jewish rights in countries now dominated by the Nazi hordes . . . Understanding that Victory for the United Nations opens the prospect of doing away with anti-Semitism, 300 leading Jews from 13 Axis-occupied countries, meeting two weeks ago in New York to form an Advisory Council on European-Jewish Affairs, adopted a resolution demanding (1) the total abolition of all anti-Jewish measures promulgated by the Axis powers; (2) the right of refugees to return to the homes and positions from which they were driven since the advent of Hitler; (3) the restoration of Jewish property; etc. . . . Such provisions, declared these 300 Jewish representatives, should be included in the peace to follow an allied victory . . . In line with this, Polish President Wladyslaw Rachzkiewicz affirmed in London last month that the solution of the "Jewish problem" in a liberated Poland will only be possible on the basis of absolute equality . . . And the forty-first annual conven-

tion of the British Labour Party, by an overwhelming vote, adopted a resolution demanding civil, religious and economic equality for Jews in all countries after the war . . .

BEFORE THE dreaded 2nd front has been opened, however, the Nazi monsters are still riding roughshod over humanity—hanging old, helpless men, defiling wives and mothers and bayonetting infants . . . A UP report the first of June told of 200,000 Jews who were mercilessly slaughtered by the Nazi hordes in the Soviet Union, Poland and the Baltic states. Thousands lie in unmarked graves, many in mass graves they were forced to dig for themselves. These figures do not include the millions of European Jews who, driven from their homes, have been herded into medieval ghettos . . . Between May 7 and May 20 alone, a Stockholm report disclosed, at least 60,000 Jews were slain in the ancient city of Vilna by German-controlled Lithuanian police working in cahoots with Nazi stormtroopers . . . And, a week later, in Berlin, 258 Jews were ruthlessly put to death by the SS in "retaliation" for an alleged "Jewish plot" to blow up the anti-Bolshevist "Soviet Paradise" exhibition at the *Lustgarten*; the families of the slain were deported to the Nazi "ghettos" in Poland and elsewhere . . . Emulating his *Fuehrer*, Franco has ordered all Jewish institutions, including synagogues, closed all over Spain—reviving the infamous Spanish Inquisition of five centuries ago . . .

PAYING TRIBUTE to a Jewish father for his son's heroic exploits in Pearl Harbor, Navy Secretary Frank Knox wrote a touching letter to B'nai B'rith member David C. Jeffery of Minneapolis on the heroism of Ensign Ira Weil Jeffery, after whom the B'nai B'rith has now named a new lodge . . . Two more American Jewish heroes have been added to the roster of those who have distinguished themselves on our battlefronts. Ensign Seymour Epstein of New York City, who was serving on the carrier *Lexington* when it went down, is now on furlough to celebrate his 27th birthday; and Sergeant Irving Strobing, a Jewish soldier in the Signal Corps on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay, who sent the last radio message out of Corregidor . . . In Russia, fifteen more Jews were among those honored by the Supreme Soviet for the heroic feat of building the road across the ice of Lake Ladoga through which besieged

Leningrad received supplies this past winter . . . Other tales of Jewish heroism on land and in the air were told to a JTA correspondent in Kuibyshev by Itzik Fefer, the Jewish poet: "The Jews," reported Fefer, "are fighting on all sectors of the front. You will find them everywhere—in the trenches, in the air fleet, in the guerilla units . . ." Jewish bravery is sung all over the Soviet Union. The Soviet Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee announces that Soviet tanks and bombers have been named after Bar Kochba, the leader of the Jewish insurrection against the Roman emperor Hadrian in 132-35 B.C.E., and after other famous Jewish historical figures, Spinoza, Heine, Sholom-Aleichem, etc....

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

(Continued from page 13)
the Jewish Welfare Board.

In New York there is a training school, where men and women of proper background and personality acquire the principles of the J. W. B. before going into the field. Throughout the country field supervisors visit the camps, giving their experience to the workers. In all the major military installations of the country, the Jewish soldier has a friend who understands his problems, aids him untiringly in solving them, invites him to a Seder on Passover, sees to his leave for the high holydays, visits him in the hospital, greets him at the USO nearest his own camp. The Jewish boy away from home and city meets an understanding friend in Texas or Louisiana, and will have another with him when he goes overseas. The influence of Judaism is often stronger on young men in the army, lonely and groping, than when they were careless and comfortable at home. The orthodox boy with very definite Jewish needs, the indifferent with the loosest loyalty to Judaism, both find their Jewish contacts and services provided.

All this is compatible with full unity and cooperation in the broader recreation program of the USO, just as Jewish religion is everywhere compatible with American loyalty and civic service. The nation-wide appeal of the USO for funds means something special to us, when we realize that in this appeal is included the active and devoted labors of our own organization, representing all American Jewry, the Jewish Welfare Board.

JEWISH LEADERS

(Continued from page 8)

defeat of a common foe, and, at the same time, looks beyond to hold steadfast the vision of a post-war world of peace and security.

Implicit within this accord between three powerful nations is the promise of a world wherein our people can live without fear of persecution, and secure in this knowledge, contribute to the progress of the world.

CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

No unprejudiced person could fail to express his joy upon the cooperation agreements between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, impelled by the lend-lease agreement which this country made with the Soviet Union.

This insures the victory for democracies and insures also the continuance of the spirit of cooperation between the governments and the toiling masses of the world. It brings home to the poor and lowly and marks the beginning of a new era, where cooperation will be the watch word, and happiness of the individual the leading motive in world affairs.

Back in 1917, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed, as one of the aims of the World War, the creation of conditions where there is to be no victor and vanquished, but a spirit of model cooperation between all men and all races. The new agreement insures the accomplishment of this ideal.

ASSEMBLYMAN MORRIS M. MINTZ

It was with great elation that I read of the agreement that was entered into between our government and the government of the Soviet Union and of the agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The great mass of loyal Americans who have always been solidly behind President Roosevelt and his ideals are now more firmly convinced that under his glorious humanitarian leadership this country and the United Nations cannot fail to rid the world of terror, hatred, and race extermination. The people of my district, the Sixth Assembly District, New York County, made up of every race, creed, and color received the news of the decision to open a new front for 1942 with jubilation and hope. By this agreement, the free people of the world have been guaranteed not alone a victory, but an assurance for everlasting peace for all peoples on this earth.

FRONT LINE OF GHETTO!

by ILYA EHRENBURG

This article by Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer and war correspondent, was printed in the first number of Einigkeit (Unity), the Yiddish periodical just issued by the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union.

WHY do the fascists hate the Jews? This indeed is a question often asked by people in both hemispheres. There are many replies. Some say that anti-Semitism is a "fool's socialism." Others maintain that the Nazis inherited the anti-Semitism of the German burgher, that Rosenberg, a Baltic German, used anti-Semitic pogrom pamphlets of pre-revolutionary Black Hundreds to convert Hitler.

All of this may be true but it fails to explain the essence of the question.

In Spain there lived in the days of Pedro, the Cruel, a Jew by the name of Rebi Santos. He wrote verses. Pedro once complained to him of insomnia and bade him compose verses that would soothe his troubled mind. Rebi Santos thereupon produced his book of verse, "Counsel." It began with the words, "Nothing in this world grows forever. When the moon is full it begins to wane." The King was in a fury. The poet explained: "But this is the greatest consolation for beggars and kings."

Pedro ordered his poet laureate the Marquis de Santillana to draw up a worthy rebuff to the ignorant Jew. Santillana replied with a poem beginning, "Just as good wine will be found in a bad barrel, so is truth sometimes uttered by Jewish lips." At this point Rebi Santos retaliated with his famous lines: "When this world

was created, some got wine, others the thirst. Even the best wine tires, but parched lips remain forever." With these words he defined the role of the Jewish intellectuals—parched lips and eternal thirst.

The fascists hate the Jews for in them they see the champions of new and ardent devotees of human reason. Fascism thrives in the twilight of history. The Jews love light. They emerged from medieval ghettos to enter seats of learning where they were immediately branded as disrespectful and passionate heretics. Fascism clings to a hierarchy in which the Prussian burgher is ranked above Einstein and Bergson. The Jews were forcibly kept in their synagogues just as they were kept in the ghetto, yet they invariably refuted this cult of the hierarchy. Even in their religion, Chasidism represents a revolt of the righteous multitude, the assertion of love and justice which defied the letter of the law and stood for the wisdom of nature. It was a movement championed by prisoners languishing in indescribable poverty. Jewry gave mankind not only the Old Testament, but together with other peoples fostered the quest for knowledge.

When Goebbels burns the works of Heine, it is not merely absurd, it is terrible. It is the revolt of a frenzied machine against reason, the

automaton posing as creator. In their efforts to justify the extermination of the Jews, the fascists claim that the Jews are the enemies of national culture of the people among whom they live. What a lie! Who if not Heine has better expressed the national sentiments of Germany in the epoch of Romanticism? Who can match the cunning and ability of Disraeli in defending Victorian England? Who has written a more profound study of the life and death of Austria-Hungary than Joseph, the author of "Radezki March"?

The heroism of our Jews fighting in our great war of liberation gives the lie to all these contentions that Jews have not given their lives on the field of battle. How many more have been wounded, decorated for valor and elevated to the title of Hero of the Soviet? We have no statistics, for we do not segregate Jews from other citizens. Our land today is covered with the noble blood of the Soviet people and if some of this blood is Jewish, it is because the Jews breathe Soviet air too and for them too our orchards yield their fruits.

We must be among the first. Being among the first today means being at the front lines. Every young Jew capable of bearing arms must be one at the front unless he wants to be in the ghetto. We are fighting for our dignity, for human dignity. Jewry has never cultivated brute force. Never have Jews regarded muscles superior to irony, and shells above books. But in this struggle between fascism and the Jews, it is the fascists who have chosen the weapons. They have chosen tanks and we must become expert throwers of tank grenades, artillerymen and tankmen. No one will demand more of us than of any other soldier. No one but our own conscience.

Our conscience tells us: We must be doubly brave. Hitler has made us his target. Let us show him that we are not targets but snipers. We are not just targets to be shot at nor bellies to be ripped open, nor corpses for the graveyards of Kiev and Feodosia. We are soldiers and we have vowed to wipe out the fascists. Hitler's hatred only adds to our glory and enhances our responsibility. One old Jew said: "Now is the time to collect stones and throw them." There was a time to think, to discuss, to compose beautiful legends and biting pamphlets, there was a time to build and labor for posterity. But this is the time to shoot!

★ IN ★
**FREEDOM'S
 CAUSE**

Killed in Action

PVT. FIRST CL. K. H. MESSENGER
Bridgeport, Conn.; killed in Philippines

LT. ARTHUR AMRON
Queens, N. Y.; killed in Philippines

FIRST SGT. MARTIN BROWN
Brooklyn, N. Y.; killed on Bataan

NAVAL GUNNER LEONARD KRAM
Bronx, N. Y.; killed at sea

ENSIGN R. L. LEOPOLD
Louisville, Ky.; killed at Pearl Harbor

PVT. MORTON I. KARP
Brooklyn, N. Y.; killed in Philippines

CORP. CARL SCHWARTZ
Highland Park, N. J.; killed in Philippines

Missing

PVT. MAX ADELMAN
Perth Amboy, N. J.; missing in Philippines

LT. J. J. BOOKMAN
New York City; missing in Philippines

MAJOR MAX CLARK
Galveston, Tex.; missing in Philippines

PVT. EDWARD GORODETSKY
Providence, R. I.; missing in Philippines

MAJOR MILTON KRAMER
Allentown, Pa.; missing in Corregidor

BOOKS

Report on fund raising

by AVRAM FREEDMAN

Report to American Jews on Overseas Relief, Palestine and Refugees in the United States, by Eli Ginzberg. Harper's. \$1.00.

PROF. GINZBERG has done a fine service in writing this little handbook on fund-raising for local and overseas relief for Jews, and for Palestine. Fund-raising has become so involved since the inception of the welfare fund that it very frequently happens that a contributor to the fund has no idea of the manner in which it is apportioned, nor how the money is spent after it is apportioned.

The *Report* is a review of Prof. Ginzberg's findings as Director of Research of the Allotment Committee for the United Jewish Appeal. The Appeal combines the fund-raising activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, which distributes relief abroad, the National Refugee Service, which helps refugees in this country, and the United Palestine Appeal, which sends its funds to Palestine for the purchase of land and the colonization of refugees from the Nazi-ridden countries.

In a chapter urging the great need for education of American Jews, Professor Ginzberg says: "There is the greatest need for bringing much

more forcibly to the attention of all American Jews, by all possible educational methods—books and pamphlets, radio and lecture, word of mouth—the tremendous needs of Jews in distress."


It is important to note here that this *Report* does not take account of the tremendous fund-raising activity now going on for other types of relief, such as relief to war-victims. But what Professor Ginzberg says is needed in the case of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, is just as true in the instance of Allied War Relief generally. Our people also need to be educated to give much more to those who today are no longer free to give, and who have lost everything.

The little book concludes with a series of very interesting charts depicting the income of each of the three agencies, and the sums expended on relief, and the charts show the tremendous job which has been done by relief agencies here with funds provided by American Jews.

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**BUY
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Story of betrayal

by FRANZ WEISKOPF

The Edge of the Sword, by Vladimir Pozner, translated from the French by Haakon Chevalier. Modern Age. \$2.50.

THERE have been many books about the fall of France ranging from the honest search for the reasons for the moral decay (J. Maritain) to a brilliant apology for fascism (Saint Exupery), and from the sensationalized report of the chaos (Hans Habe) to the candid description of the plight of the German anti-Nazi refugees amidst the maelstrom of the general flight (L. Feuchtwanger). Here now comes the first fiction born out of the hell of France's downfall in that fateful early summer of 1940.

Like all other novels written about this war in the very midst of it, Pozner's *Edge of the Sword* has to omit many elements of a war novel written with the necessary epical distance. Choosing a small segment of the vast historical events and avoiding any customary plot devices, Vladimir Pozner has painted the history of a handful of Frenchman in the storm of 1940 on a background of betrayal, ineptitude, defeatism and cowardice—the pattern of the ruling 200 families of France.

I do not know any other description of the confusion of France during the weeks of defeat

as vivid and impressive as those in Pozner's novel. There are scenes the reader will hardly ever forget, for instance a birth in an aerial bombardment, or the farewell from Paris of two entirely different men, one a high officer, desperate and broken, the other an anti-fascist worker in the uniform of an army truck driver.

The Edge of the Sword is a novel of tragic and catastrophic events. It is the novel of the end of a France weakened and gravely wounded by the Fifth Column. But the reader who makes the acquaintance of such men as Caillol (the truck driver) and others coming out of the unknown mass of the French people does not close the book with a feeling of despair and hopelessness as to the future of France. He knows that the Caillols will rise against the Nazi invaders and their French henchmen, and that they are certainly waiting for an opportunity to rise, when the second front is opened.



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this world has never seen. She has been able to do that only because her people were united. For seven long years we have seen the Chinese people without the implements of war, without tanks, without planes, but with an indomitable spirit to fight and unbreakable unity to fight and hold the treacherous Jap. Let us, as the richest nation, as the arsenal of the world, take our lesson from those peoples, let us unite into one solid machine for victory. Our Commander-in-Chief has pledged the resources and the man power of this country to the opening of the second front. We have applauded that pledge that our men will soon come to grips with the enemy. It is only by standing together shoulder to shoulder, fighting together, producing together, that we can make the opening of the second front the success that it must be. A united home front will mean a victorious battle front.

Our armed forces are being trained to go out and kill the enemy. They are being trained to destroy and wipe from the face of the earth the last vestige of Nazism and Fascism. What can we who remain at home do to help destroy the traitors that we find in our midst? The Mayers, the Coughlins, the Pelleys are just as much our enemies as if they walked around with swastikas on their arms and guns in their hands. By their fascist propaganda, by their Jew baiting, by their anti-Semitism, by their advocacy of lynching, by their anti-Catholic utterances, by their defeatist actions, they are attempting to disunite us, to soften us and to make us afraid. They want us to hate one another, they want us to be afraid of one another. They want to divide us so that we will be easy prey for them and we've got to fight them. We've got to fight them not alone with the weapons they use: the radio, the news-

papers, the printed leaflet, but we've got to fight them with every ounce of energy, with every voice, yes, and with our dollars to bring to the people the truth, and to counteract the vicious lies that they spread. Where they break down the morale of the people, we've got to build up that morale: where they hurt our cause, we've got to rebuild our cause. Our job is not an 8 hour a day job, it isn't even a 5 day week job: it is 24 hours a day, 7 days a week every day and every week in the year. We need organization for such a fight and I want to compliment the Jewish Peoples Committee for the tireless, ceaseless effort that they have made and are making in this fight. For their work, for their leadership, for their far-sightedness, they will go down in the history of this country as a great motivating force for the complete cementing of human relations among all peoples, for the grand fight that they have been putting up against fifth and sixth columnists.

And then we have the other traitor who boasts of his Americanism. We have those men who believe in business as usual, labor as usual, politics as usual, we have the man who is more interested in how much profit he can make than in the winning of the war. We have the man who boasts that his company is still manufacturing radios and typewriters for civilian use and even soft drinks, and we have the cosmetic industry that boasts that it was able to convince the government that it should continue to use glycerine and other products so vitally needed for the war effort. Those men and those corporations, too, are traitors to our country.

We can, we must defeat those forces. As before, the people themselves will play the greater part in their defeat. Public opinion will rear up and proclaim to these traitors, "We've had enough, you've kidded us long enough. You must join with us if you are Americans, for the victory that we must have."

And it is only through the self sacrifice of every human being, it is only through the self sacrifice of business, of labor, of capital, yes, and even of politicians that we can weld this country into one great effort to win this war. Victory in '42 was a dream. It may be and it can be a reality if we make our minds up to it. Let us leave here resolved to do everything we can, to further cement the unity and purpose of our nation. Through unity, we will have victory.

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THE UNDERGROUND WILL RISE!

by HAROLD WEISBERG

ON September 28, 1939 open military resistance to the Nazis by the Polish Army ceased with the fall of Modlin fortress. A hopelessly unprepared, wretchedly poor Poland, disunited, misled by fascists and anti-Semites, having fought with reckless bravery, finally succumbed to the strength of the panzers.

"Poland is lost," most people thought, and Poland was given up as lost to the Nazis until the Nazis were finally whipped.

Even the Nazis thought Poland was lost and that the Poles had given up. But not for long.

On November 7, 1939, Poland was blanketed with a statement inspiringly labelled "Manifesto of Freedom." This statement said that it had been drawn up by representatives of various labor organizations which had gone underground. After explaining how the corruption and weakness of the former government had hastened the collapse of Poland, the manifesto reported to the people what progressive forces had done since the defeat and announced that the struggle was going to continue.

This manifesto was only the beginning. Jews in particular, promised freedom from prosecution and complete equality, flocked into the Underground.

From this beginning the Underground has grown larger, broader and deeper. Today it includes not only labor unions, but peasants' organizations and groups representing all segments of Polish life.

Today, in fact, the Underground is an army, partially mobilized and fighting the Nazis. Full mobilization awaits the coming of help in the form of a western front, which will force the Nazis to decrease the size of the army of occupa-

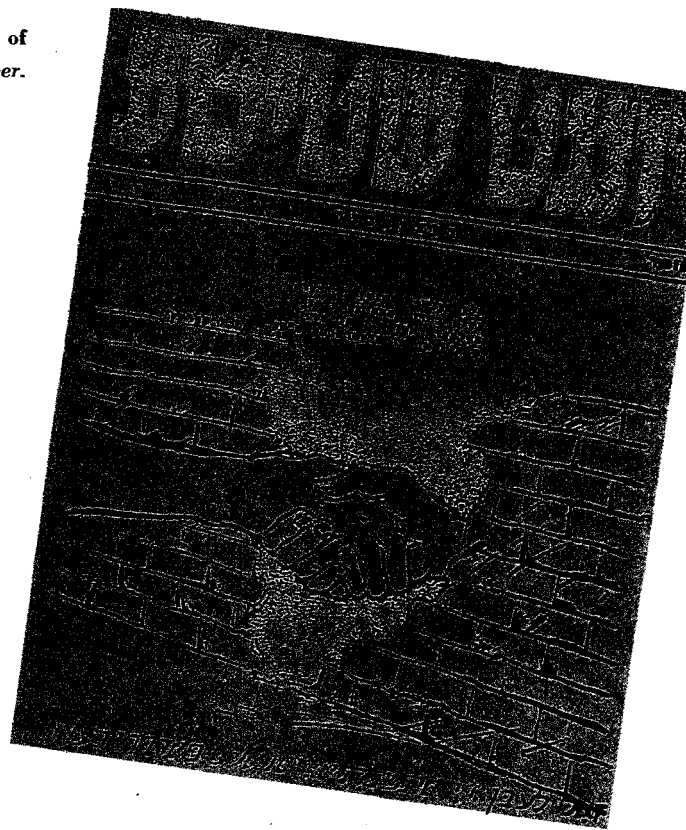
tion. Meanwhile, the Underground is employing every weapon in its relentless struggle against the Nazis. It is safe to say they have cost the Nazis more men and materials than the conquest of France and the Low Countries.

How this amazing feat was achieved by a people who in 1939 were probably the poorest and most illiterate in Europe, in the face of unbelievable barbarities inflicted upon them by the Nazis, is one of the most inspiring stories of this world war against international fascism.

Complete documentation and names will have to wait for the day of Victory, but a brief summary can be given without revealing anything to the Nazis. They know this story!

When the war began there were about a million Poles who were members of trade unions. They were to form the nucleus of the Underground. But this grew until the Underground now includes Polish groups of every kind working together for national liberation. They have all unreservedly condemned anti-Semitism. Meetings of Jewish Underground movements, attended by a few hundred representatives of tens of thousands of Jews, are known to have occurred. And the Underground is firmly convinced that anti-Semitism was a strong cause of Poland's collapse. They are determined that free Poland will not repeat this error.

With the military defeat a great unity came to the Poles. Common experiences bound them together. Men who had fought side by side in



the army, or had hidden from the Stukas in the same cellar, kept in touch with each other.

This unity was clearly shown following the establishment of the ghetto in Warsaw. Immediately the labor units of the Underground published a proclamation, "Do Ludu Pracujacego Warszawy" ("To the Working People of Warsaw") denouncing anti-Semitism. They declared that the establishment of the ghetto was aimed not only at the Jews but at all Polish workers. Its purpose was to disunite the various nationalities.

"There are no grades, better or worse, in slavery," they said. "There are no privileged slaves among those who are oppressed by the brutal invader. There are only those who continue to fight and those who have yielded."

This demonstration of solidarity was greeted by the Jews in the publication *Voice of Youth*, published by Jewish youth inside the ghetto. The cover of this journal carried a cartoon showing hands shaking through a broken ghetto wall, symbolizing the unity of the Jews and non-Jews. Peretz is quoted: "All men are brothers—yellow, brown, black, white. Folk races and climates are deliberate fables." The journal's motto is: "Long live international brotherhood!"

Gentiles responded by tearing down part of the ghetto wall, from the outside. This daring act went unpunished, for the Nazis never caught the men who did it.

Nothing shows the unity and success of the Underground quite as well as the following incident, which occurred on February 4, 1941.

Under the very nose of the Gestapo, representatives of 2,000 organizations in the Underground actually held a meeting in occupied Poland, a meeting that could be called a Congress. Here, without detection, these representatives drew up a second program and incorporated it in a document entitled, "Manifesto to the People of the

World." It appeals to all free peoples for help:

"The war of today, the war against the instigators of war, is above all a defense of the very foundation of civilization, a defense of the most elementary human rights. In this conflict, no one can remain neutral. We call upon the working people of the world to unite with us in the struggle against the new tyranny. Let the century-old slogan of Polish liberation—For Your Freedom and Ours!—lead us today in our fight for Freedom, Equality and Independence!"

Had there been a single traitor among any of the delegates, or in any of the organizations represented, the Gestapo would have wiped them all out in a single bloody stroke.

But part of the credit is due to the Nazis, for they have welded the people into this strong, responsible movement. It is the only possible answer of a valorous people to the barbarities and unspeakable tortures of the Nazis. And the only answer the Nazis have is more torture, more and greater barbarities.

Nazi soldiers, trained into degeneracy, have a free hand except where the people can stop them. Swarming over the country like hungry rats they take what they want. Wherever there is a little food, they eat it. Where they find a Jew they torture him. One of the most inspiring photographs smuggled out of Poland by the Underground shows a bearded Jew standing firm, with his chin up, his shoulders back and his eyes shining defiantly while a group of laughing, uniformed *Herrenfolk*, the Nazi supermen, pull his beard out, hair by hair.

The press of the Underground is perhaps the most amazing thing in Poland today.

There are over 100 regularly appearing publications, each the organ of a group or dedicated to a special purpose. Several are issued by Jewish groups. Most are put out by trade unions. Certain of the papers specialize in identifying Gestapo agents or "collaborationists," who are named, described, and sometimes even photographed. Usually names and addresses, including those of relatives and friends of the traitors, are given. Some of the papers tell how best to slow down production, to resist the Nazis without incurring retribution, and to sabotage machinery.

Generally these papers debunk and warn people against Nazi propaganda and carry truthful news of the battlefronts. They have done a tremendous job of educating the Poles, carefully explaining everything, discussing the issues and



Nazis pluck the beard of a Polish Jew, who is nobly defiant.



Warsaw Jews become beasts of burden for the Nazis.

showing what must be done. Without this press, the largest in Nazi-held countries, the Underground would not be as strong.

The real significance of the size and success of the Underground press is hard for citizens of a free country to grasp. First of all, the Nazis have strictly enforced regulations controlling paper, and it is very hard to obtain. All presses and type must be obtained under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. But the number of papers and the circulation is constantly increasing.

Each paper prints from 500 to 15,000 copies per issue. It takes the coordinated effort of about 250 people to prepare, print and circulate each issue. Every copy reaches about 20 people. Any place along the line a single spy could expose hundreds of people who would be instantly and unceremoniously killed by the Nazis. To date only one or two papers have been detected by the Gestapo, and only a few of the more than 20,000 distributors have been caught.

It doesn't sound so hard to us in the United States, but the organization of the Underground and its agencies was a superhuman job. After a while morale reached a very low ebb. It reached bottom after the collapse of France, when the Gestapo came across information in France that led to the death of thousands of anti-fascist Poles.

But with the invasion of the Soviet Union morale soared to new heights and the major function of the Underground became sabotage,

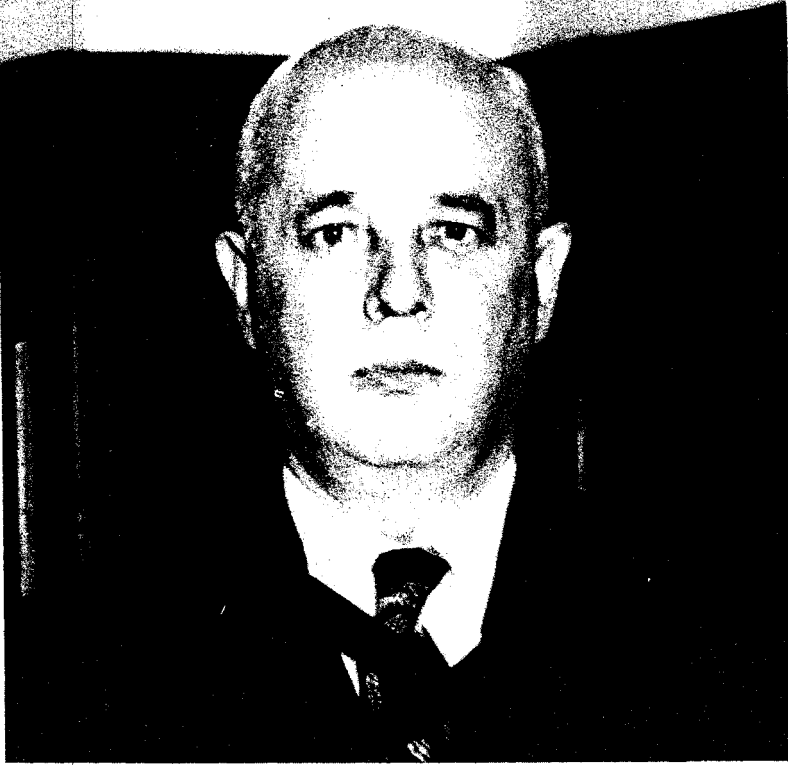
especially aimed against Nazi communications. The wrecking of Nazi trains and motorcades, the burning of oil storage tanks and related activities has been a real help to the Red Army. Industrial sabotage has diminished Nazi production.

When the workers in a factory in Skarzysko refused to work on production for the Nazi army the Gestapo took 300 of them to the edge of the town, made them dig a large trench, lined them up on its brink and mowed them down with machine-gun fire.

Immediately the Underground retaliated by wrecking two munitions trains and made off with 100 cases of ammunition before the soldiers arrived. Eventually, the Nazis got it all back—second hand.

Daily the Underground of all Nazi-dominated nations run risks and make sacrifices undreamed of in the free countries. This is particularly true of the Jews, who run the greatest risks. Their contributions to our common cause is great. They ask of us in return only that we help them. The only way we can help them happens to be what we must do for ourselves. The path has been cleared by the agreements of the United States with Britain and with the Soviet Union. The way to Polish freedom and to the survival of freedom the world over is through the western front.

When the promised western front opens, watch the Underground come up!



Make it a FELONY

by THE HON. SAMUEL S. LEIBOWITZ
County Judge of Kings County, N. Y.

THE practitioners of race hatred are the Capones and Dillingers of our social and political life today. These bigots and haters are a thousand times more insidious and dangerous to our national life than the gangsters who have been executed all these years in the death chambers of our prisons.

Yet these criminals cannot be jailed under our present laws. In most states they cannot even be fined. I am happy that, with the signing of the recent anti-discrimination bills in New York State, race hatred must now pay even a small penalty for refusing employment in limited industries.

But I am perturbed by the ever-present thought that through most of our nation the haters are free to spread their poison unmo- lested, uninterrupted.

The thief and the gunman, the murderer and the pickpocket is jailed and scorned. The in- finitely more harmful spreader of race hatred is under no such penalty.

Discrimination should be made a felony. Its practice should be outlawed. Its perpetrators should be held up to public scorn and be forced to pay a penalty for their gangsterism not merely against individuals but against every

individual in our nation.

That is the way discrimination appears to me. I know that the thought is often expressed, and though unexpressed it is cherished by too many of our citizens, that anti-Semitism or anti-Negroism or anti-Catholicism or anti-Protestant- ism hurt only the members of those groups. This evasion, nurtured by the proponents of dis- crimination, enables otherwise conscientious, thoughtful men and women to comfort them- selves with the notion that, after all, only a few are hurt, most of us are free.

But in truth discrimination is like a lump of oozy mud which, flung against a wall, spatters back and besmirches every person in the vic- inity. The Jews, Negroes, Catholics and Protest- ants are the wall. But in the vicinity is all of America.

This is the danger. Immediately and most directly the minorities suffer from the activities of the Ku Klux Klan and the anti-Semites and bigots of other groups. But no American escapes the imminent peril flaring from such actions. Discrimination is an acid that eats away at the very vitals of our way of life, that rots the foundation of democracy. And if democracy should weaken and perish the very haters would themselves perish.

The bills in New York and the recent New Jersey bill which make a misdemeanor of discrimination in hiring in war industry and public works are creditable steps in the right direction. They are not enough. They are only a beginning. Federal legislation is the urgent need. Teeth are needed to enforce those anti- discrimination measures which are already law but are, it seems, already forgotten.

I am the author of a bill passed some years ago by the New York legislature. The bill, in- troduced by former Assemblyman Helfand, prohibited non-sectarian institutions of learn- ing from excluding qualified students for reason of race, color or creed. The bill is not being enforced. Quotas still exist. Like most such bills of recent years, that one needs teeth.

I advocate federal legislation because I am convinced that only one law for the entire na- tion and behind that law the single, indisput- able authority of the federal government, can enforce measures to end discrimination. This is attested by the effectiveness of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee which is, without the weapon of special legislation, al-

ready hacking such encouraging chunks from the wall of prejudice that threatens our unity.

The dictators of the world, Hitler and Mussolini and their satellites, say, "Give me the child and you can have the man."

I say, "Give me the child and with proper training I can turn him into a real American who loves his fellow man with his heart instead of mounting platitudes about Americanism."

It is difficult to reform the race-hater after he has attained maturity. When he has from childhood heard and seen and practiced anti-democratic intolerance, it has become a part of his everyday behavior. Psychologists tell of the enormous difficulty of changing behavior patterns. We must, if we are to blot out intolerance, create new behavior, democratic habits of thought and action to allow all men to grow and develop freely, to give their communities the best, the noblest and the most beneficial effort of each. So we must start at the cradle.

I believe that today is none too early to begin building from the child. I believe that every schoolhouse, whether it be in the teeming city where peoples from many lands mingle or whether it be in the red frame country school of a one-language, one-religion community, should start its daily session with a carefully planned talk by the teacher. The talk should concern tolerance and Americanism. It should be an opportunity for children of every type of background to proudly bring forward their culture, a means of enriching the life of our children daily as the life of America has been enriched throughout its history—by the best from many lands, creeds and colors.

Ten minutes wisely spent in this direction, day after day, will help to crush out race hatred within one generation. If, also, discrimination is made a crime, an act of which people are ashamed and for which they must pay.

That is a long range program but one which, I am convinced, must be begun soon. In the war effort today we have a more urgent task. Today a federal law is needed to make discrimination impossible to practice, too expensive for any man, however powerful. Such law is needed if our victory is to be won. For that victory we need unity which has its roots in the multi-national, multi-colored people who are America and who must do the fighting to crush the worst discriminators of history.

Let's put discrimination behind bars.

ABRAHAM GOLDBERG

by DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN

A BRAHAM GOLDBERG was the 'enlightener of his people' who by tongue and pen enlightened multitudes upon the understanding of Jewish problems and most of all upon the understanding of Zionism.

Zionism was in his blood and he was bone and marrow of the Zionist movement in our time.

He was a man of the people who felt at home with all segments of his people, a delightful, colorful, warm, magnetic human being.

No one loved America more passionately than Abe Goldberg. He understood democracy and espoused it. His speeches and articles interpreted America to the Jewish masses.

In the titanic struggle against the hordes of tyranny, he nourished the spirit of faith and hope in the victory which was to spell a brighter dispensation for Jewry and for humanity.

The zeal with which he threw himself recently into the cause of Russian War Relief, serving as head of its Jewish Council here—added a new area to the compass of his career. He welcomed the renewal of a bond of fellowship with Russian Jewry, who now see Hitlerism as a worldwide peril which must be met by worldwide resistance.

Unity against Discrimination

MANY of the largest Jewish organizations have united to redress cases of discrimination through a Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations Dealing with Employment in War Industries. The Jewish Occupational Council serves as a clearing house for cases brought before the Committee.

This cooperation is a good start in the direction of a solid, all-embracing Jewish effort to deal with discrimination and points the way to a consolidated Jewish front on the even larger issue of destroying Hitlerism.

Any one who is a victim of discrimination or knows of such a case is urged to report it to the Coordinating Committee. For detailed information write to the Jewish Occupational Council, 1841 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Editorials

ELECT WIN-WAR CANDIDATES

(Continued from page 11)

that anti-Semitic articles and speeches were inserted in the *Congressional Record* and then distributed, postage free, throughout the length and breadth of America. It is by this bloc of gentlemen that the anti-Semitic investigation of the movies was inspired about a year ago in an obvious attempt to fan the flames of anti-Semitism from the front pages of the American press. Anti-Semitic groups are still functioning. The Christian Fronters are still meeting and threatening violence against Jews. Attorney General Biddle still hasn't carried out his promise to prosecute Coughlin. Units of the America First Committee, which disbanded officially after December 7, are resuming their activities in communities throughout the nation under new and phony names. But they are working for old objectives and are still harboring and promoting anti-Semitism. And these storm trooper, fascist groups are protected by men in high places, some of whom are running for office in the coming elections.

Many things have to be done yet to demobilize the anti-Semites, fascists and fifth columnists. One of the central things that can be done, in the fight against anti-Semitism, is to organize now to drive all defeatists out of the United States Congress and to bring about the unification of all true win-the-war elements, regardless of party designation, to guarantee the election of all-out war candidates. The Jewish people have a particular interest in joining forces with all win-the-war forces to rout the fifth columnists who are trying to nest in positions of government. This is one of the most important objectives in the coming months and must be met by an alert and vigilant people determined to advance and strengthen national unity in the coming elections.

"I VOW TO AVENGE..."

NAZI savagery against the Jews is beyond description. From the innermost depths of every Jew and every liberty loving human being there arises a cry of protest against the Nazi attempt to wipe the Jewish people off the face of the earth.

A Polish refugee in Stockholm reported that the Nazis conducted an orgy of murder for thirteen solid days and nights in the city of Vilna, the great traditional center of Jewish life and learning. During these thirteen days alone, the Nazis murdered 60,000 Jews!

This unforgettable crime climaxes months of murder and blood-letting in other regions of occupied Europe. And as the shadow of doom closes in on Hitler, as the imminence of a solid ring of Allied steel and fire haunts the Nazi armies, the Fascists threaten even greater savagery against the Jews.

The first condition for the realization of man's democratic and noble aspiration is the extermination of the fascist threat to everything human. This is a simple truth, an elementary law of self-defense.

The Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union has called upon every Jew in the world to take this vow:

"I, son or daughter of the Jewish people, vow not to rest, not to remain aside from my brothers in the struggle until Hitler and his cut-throats—bloody enemies of all peoples, bloody enemies of the Jewish people—shall be wiped off the face of the earth.

"I vow to avenge the lives of my brothers and sisters, those tortured, burned and buried alive in all destroyed and devastated towns and villages in lands fallen into the enemy's clutches.

"I vow, without sparing my life or my property, to help with all I can my brothers and fighters of freedom-loving peoples in the struggle against fascism.

"Nothing will be too hard or too dear for saving my people from extinction. Cursed be those who remain outside the struggle! Forever shall their names be pronounced with scorn and disgrace.

"I vow to be among those people who will fulfill their sacred duty in the struggle to protect the life and honor of the Jewish people."

American Jews re-echo this vow.

The Jewish Press says . . .

"AN HISTORIC BLUNDER"

In our issue of April 24, 1919, the then editor of *The Jewish Chronicle*, the late L. J. Greenberg, writing under the pseudonym of "Mentor" in the weekly causerie which he contributed without a break for some twenty-five years, gave expression to some truly prophetic views on the subject of Bolshevism. A few lines of what he said, torn from their context and usually more or less falsified, have repeatedly been employed by scurrilous Jew-baiters. The actual words were: "The ideal of Bolshevism at many points are consonant with the finest of Judaism, some of which went to form the basis of the best teachings of the founder of Christianity . . . It is the thoughtless one who looks upon Bolshevism only in the ugly repulsive aspects which all social revolutions assume and which make it so hateful to the freedom-loving Jew."

Now the *Morning Post* was at that time in its anti-Jewish phase. The paper had been running a rather malicious "Jews and Bolsheviks" campaign and had called upon Jews to dissociate themselves publicly from Bolshevism. After the appearance of the "Mentor" article ten of the leaders of the Community, their better judgment blinded by panic, complied with the *Morning Post's* request in a formal letter dissociating themselves not only from Bolshevism but from the far-seeing "Mentor" article referred to. In their innocence they no doubt believe that they had scotched, if not destroyed, a serious danger. But they were soon to discover that all they had succeeded in doing was to walk into what proved to be a most unfortunate trap. Jew-baiters fastened on their letter, and up and down the country it became the stock-in-trade of their speeches and writings. In later years it was taken up by Mosley and his followers, and everywhere that extract from the article was held up as the confession, confirmed by the subsequent letter from leading Jews themselves, that Jews were Bolsheviks and Bolsheviks were Jews. *Qui s'excuse s'accuse* was never more painfully illustrated. (*Jewish Chronicle*, London, England, May 15)

VOW TO SACRIFICE

The Vilna Massacre story, with its stupefying excess of blood-letting, underscores the oath of vengeance Soviet Jewry will take next Monday on the first anniversary of the Nazi onslaught against Russia. It is a grimly emotional vow of boundless sacrifice the Jews of Soviet Russia have made and they call in stirring words to the Jewries of the rest of the world to dedicate themselves with the same uncompromising, unswerving intensity of purpose to the extermination of nazism. Our response, and that of all the free Jewish communities to whom the Soviet Jews direct their fervid plea, must be writ large in letters of flaming, inextinguishable passion. Their appeal for weapons is an authoritative one, coming as it does from those who have used them with deadly effect. The Russians have set an example of immortal heroism for the rest of the world; they have dramatically demonstrated that no price is too high to pay in resistance to the foe and now they call upon us to furnish them with the means of crushing that foe. (*Jewish Examiner, Brooklyn*, June 19)

SILENCE DEFEATISTS

The Federal action that led Charles Coughlin to suspend publication of *Social Justice* has not entirely eliminated anti-Semitism or sedition from America, but the American air is purer now . . . The *X-Ray*, *Publicity*, and the *Philadelphia Herald* are among a long list of other anti-Semitic and subversive papers upon which the Post Office and the Department of Justice are cracking down . . . The ivory tower "free speech" theoreticians, like Arthur Garfield Hays, are up in arms against these actions, but all realists know that the only way to preserve the peace is to silence those who disturb it. And if "free speech" means the right for Hitler sympathizers to spread defeatism and thus weaken Uncle Sam's war efforts against the Axis, then the overwhelming majority of Americans applaud the Government's actions against them. (*Jewish National Monthly*, B'nai B'rith national organ, June)

HERSHELE

by MENDELE MOCHER SEFORIM

translated by Leo Broches

Although Yiddish had been a written language for several centuries, Mendele Mocher Seforim (Sholem Yankev Abramovitch) was the first great writer of Yiddish fiction. He lived from 1836 to 1917. A master of satire and a lover of the Jewish common people, he was critic of oppression and a satirist of Jewish institutions. The following little story is taken from Dos Wunshfingerl (The Wishing-Ring).

THE residents of Kaptansk are exceedingly poor—may you be spared such misfortune; they haven't, you might say, a penny to save their souls. There are no ways or means for them to gain a livelihood in Kaptansk, except, perhaps, by begging alms from door to door.

If one of them ever ventures to start a petty business, open a little store or shop, the rest of the community will immediately engage upon the same kind of undertaking, with the result that there are so many little shops and stalls in Kaptansk as there are Jews. Shopkeepers galore, but not a single customer. The same thing happens in every other field of activity. All of them are bound to interfere, to meddle, to step on each other's corn; wherever two are seen together, the Kaptansk Jew joins as a third unsolicited party; if there are three, he'll make it a foursome. And thus it went on and continued, until now all the paupers of Kaptansk are so crowded together and in such a state of congestion, that they appear to be clinging to each other as if in brotherly embrace, dooming themselves to suffocation and extinction en masse, all at once, in one batch.

It was Hershele's good luck to have been born here in Kaptansk.

Hershele's parents never for a minute stopped to ponder over the question: why should destitute people, such as they were, bring into the

Painting by Marc Chagall



world a living being—a calamity to them, and an eternal anguish to itself?

Instead, Hershele's parents, at the time of his birth, concentrated their mental energies and strained their wits on a problem of an entirely different kind: What name should be given to the newcomer? All the available names of the family tree had already been bestowed on the children who rushed to be born before Hershele's arrival. The distribution began with the names of the nearest departed relatives, and proceeded until those of the farthest of kin were reached. And besides, each child's name was a merger or a combination of the names of two relatives: one from the father's ancestry, the other from the mother's family tree. That was the way it had been prearranged, and consequently each child had two names or a sort of hyphenated patronymic: Chatzkiel-Benzien, Lippe-Todres, Dwosie-Kroine, Peisach-Zelig, Zippe-Zosie, Stisse-Hinde, Karpl-Faivish, Chone-Lemel, Shmerl-Aisick, Keile-Rickle. This went on for quite a long time, until it suddenly dawned upon the prolific couple that there were no more names left—the roll of the family tree was exhausted.

The parents racked their brains in an attempt to find a way out, but could find no solution.

"Listen, Leizer-Yankel," finally spoke the heroine-in-confinement, after some hemming and hawing, "take my advice and let the child's name

be Gdalie-Hersh, in memory of Gdalie-Hersh, may he rest in peace."

"Shut up, you fool," the father snapped back in wrath and scorn, "with due apologies to your Gdalie-Hersh, I do not want to hear his name mentioned. No, a thousand times, no."

Gdalie-Hersh was one of the wife's relatives. He spent his life time in the labor of repairing trousers, mending caps, darning jackets, doctoring up all kinds of garments, and at times even in putting patches on shoes. In brief, he could perform any and all kinds of repair work brought to him. In the mastery of patching up torn clothes, Gdalie-Hersh had no equal in Kaptansk, and because patched up attire is nowhere so much in vogue and fashionable as in Kaptansk, Gdalie-Hersh was very popular and in great demand. Anything ripped—take it to Gdalie-Hersh; a shoe torn—may Jewish children be spared this affliction—Gdalie-Hersh will close up the gaping hole and will admonish it with some stinging words to stay put. But should the same old rip reappear on the morrow, as if in spite, and the gaping hole have the audacity to reopen—it learned quickly that Gdalie-Hersh is no laggard: he imposes patch upon patch, and is never shy of patches. So the populace of Kaptansk exults in the prowess and success of Gdalie-Hersh. Only one person in the village does not share this sentiment: it is Leiser-Yankel. To him, Gdalie-Hersh was a sore to the eyes and a blot on his reputation. It was not a trivial or jesting matter, that he, Reb Leiser-Yankel, a fine Jew, who can read the Holy Script, is close to the leading circles of the prayer house, should be related to that other one, the botch-job tailor, the lowly artisan—the illiterate ignoramus! Naturally, Leiser-Yankel never recognized Gdalie-Hersh as one of the family, frowned upon him, and never invited him to join in any family affair.

Although Mistress Leiser-Yankel was quite accustomed to her husband's recrimination and abuse of Gdalie-Hersh, she was hurt this time, however, to the depths of her heart, and she burst into tears. The husband looked at her with some symptoms of pity in his eyes, and now spoke to her more softly.

"Don't cry, you silly one, don't, I say. A good Jewish woman should obey her husband. If he says no, no it should be. Now, just compare in your own mind, stupid, who is your husband, and what did Gdalie-Hersh represent?"

"Gdalie-Hersh was an honorable Jew."

"An honorable Jew—a common, ordinary worker? It's ridiculous! Upon my word! He was a disgrace to me when he was alive, yet you want me to call my child by his name, and bring shame and humiliation on my head? Forget it, foolish woman, and stop talking nonsense."

"But what about a name, Leiser-Yankel? Where will you get a name? A fine father you are, it's a pity to say."

"A name? Yes, a name. Well, it will be alright," mumbles father and seems to be lost in contemplation.

"You know," says mother, interrupting his meditations, "I had a dream."

"A dream? What kind of a dream?" inquires father, staring with surprise at mother.

"Gdalie-Hersh came to me in a dream the other night. 'Good luck to you, Malke-Toybe,' he said, groaning. 'I cannot rest in peace in my grave, because there is no one in the world who bears my name. Have pity on me, dear Malke-Toybe,' he said pleadingly and pointed to the child on the pillow."

"Nu, nu, go on," urges Leiser-Yankel.

"Don't 'nu' me," protests the wife. "May I yet have so much joy as it is true that I have seen him. Last night he came again. He kept on staring at me and pointing his finger at the child. Pointing at the baby and staring at me. First he did so as if he were asking, praying, then all of a sudden, with eyes protruding from their sockets and arms menacingly outstretched, he rushed at me as if he intended to strangle me, and blurted out: 'If not—'"

"If not—then what?" asks the frightened father.

"What an absurd question to ask, Leiser-Yankel! Woe is me, he thinks one can fool around with the dead! Oh, my misery!"

"Nu, nu, stop it! What is it you want me to do, you fool?"

"Woe is me, Leiser-Yankel, have God in your heart, don't be stubborn, don't aggravate my agony!"

"Sha, sha, calm yourself, it's enough. Alright!"

It was then decided that the child shall be named Hersh, a compromise by both sides on the last half of the name Gdalie-Hersh.

The mother, always having been a frugal housewife, loved to save for a rainy day. She figured it out: Well, let there remain in the household a spare name of Gdalie—it may come in very handy at some future time.

Probing the news

by CHARLES RADDOCK

THE AMERICAN Jewish Congress continues its efforts in behalf of Jewish unity in its call to a conference of Jewish organizations to organize a United Jewish War Effort on June 28. In view of the "idea of world solidarity incorporated in the United Nations" the Congress proposes that all Jewish efforts for war relief to the various United Nations be coordinated. As Dr. Stephen S. Wise said in the conference call, such centralization will make "visible to our country and to the United Nations how significant is the contribution of the American Jewish community to the effort to win the war and win the peace."

AS ROOSEVELT and Churchill confer once again on American soil—this time to implement the Atlantic Charter with the immediate opening of a 2nd front!—and the threat of an Allied continental invasion looms ominously over Hitler's head, Jews and progressives everywhere are studying the restoration of Jewish rights in countries now dominated by the Nazi hordes . . . Understanding that Victory for the United Nations opens the prospect of doing away with anti-Semitism, 300 leading Jews from 13 Axis-occupied countries, meeting two weeks ago in New York to form an Advisory Council on European-Jewish Affairs, adopted a resolution demanding (1) the total abolition of all anti-Jewish measures promulgated by the Axis powers; (2) the right of refugees to return to the homes and positions from which they were driven since the advent of Hitler; (3) the restoration of Jewish property; etc. . . . Such provisions, declared these 300 Jewish representatives, should be included in the peace to follow an allied victory . . . In line with this, Polish President Wladyslaw Rachzkiewicz affirmed in London last month that the solution of the "Jewish problem" in a liberated Poland will only be possible on the basis of absolute equality . . . And the forty-first annual conven-

tion of the British Labour Party, by an overwhelming vote, adopted a resolution demanding civil, religious and economic equality for Jews in all countries after the war . . .

BEFORE THE dreaded 2nd front has been opened, however, the Nazi monsters are still riding roughshod over humanity—hanging old, helpless men, defiling wives and mothers and bayonetting infants . . . A UP report the first of June told of 200,000 Jews who were mercilessly slaughtered by the Nazi hordes in the Soviet Union, Poland and the Baltic states. Thousands lie in unmarked graves, many in mass graves they were forced to dig for themselves. These figures do not include the millions of European Jews who, driven from their homes, have been herded into medieval ghettos . . . Between May 7 and May 20 alone, a Stockholm report disclosed, at least 60,000 Jews were slain in the ancient city of Vilna by German-controlled Lithuanian police working in cahoots with Nazi stormtroopers . . . And, a week later, in Berlin, 258 Jews were ruthlessly put to death by the SS in "retaliation" for an alleged "Jewish plot" to blow up the anti-Bolshevist "Soviet Paradise" exhibition at the *Lustgarten*; the families of the slain were deported to the Nazi "ghettos" in Poland and elsewhere . . . Emulating his *Fuehrer*, Franco has ordered all Jewish institutions, including synagogues, closed all over Spain—reviving the infamous Spanish Inquisition of five centuries ago . . .

PAYING TRIBUTE to a Jewish father for his son's heroic exploits in Pearl Harbor, Navy Secretary Frank Knox wrote a touching letter to B'nai B'rith member David C. Jeffery of Minneapolis on the heroism of Ensign Ira Weil Jeffery, after whom the B'nai B'rith has now named a new lodge . . . Two more American Jewish heroes have been added to the roster of those who have distinguished themselves on our battlefronts. Ensign Seymour Epstein of New York City, who was serving on the carrier *Lexington* when it went down, is now on furlough to celebrate his 27th birthday; and Sergeant Irving Strobing, a Jewish soldier in the Signal Corps on Corregidor Island in Manila Bay, who sent the last radio message out of Corregidor . . . In Russia, fifteen more Jews were among those honored by the Supreme Soviet for the heroic feat of building the road across the ice of Lake Ladoga through which besieged

Leningrad received supplies this past winter . . . Other tales of Jewish heroism on land and in the air were told to a JTA correspondent in Kuibyshev by Itzik Fefer, the Jewish poet: "The Jews," reported Fefer, "are fighting on all sectors of the front. You will find them everywhere—in the trenches, in the air fleet, in the guerilla units . . ." Jewish bravery is sung all over the Soviet Union. The Soviet Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee announces that Soviet tanks and bombers have been named after Bar Kochba, the leader of the Jewish insurrection against the Roman emperor Hadrian in 132-35 B.C.E., and after other famous Jewish historical figures, Spinoza, Heine, Sholom-Aleichem, etc....

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

(Continued from page 13)
the Jewish Welfare Board.

In New York there is a training school, where men and women of proper background and personality acquire the principles of the J. W. B. before going into the field. Throughout the country field supervisors visit the camps, giving their experience to the workers. In all the major military installations of the country, the Jewish soldier has a friend who understands his problems, aids him untiringly in solving them, invites him to a Seder on Passover, sees to his leave for the high holydays, visits him in the hospital, greets him at the USO nearest his own camp. The Jewish boy away from home and city meets an understanding friend in Texas or Louisiana, and will have another with him when he goes overseas. The influence of Judaism is often stronger on young men in the army, lonely and groping, than when they were careless and comfortable at home. The orthodox boy with very definite Jewish needs, the indifferent with the loosest loyalty to Judaism, both find their Jewish contacts and services provided.

All this is compatible with full unity and cooperation in the broader recreation program of the USO, just as Jewish religion is everywhere compatible with American loyalty and civic service. The nation-wide appeal of the USO for funds means something special to us, when we realize that in this appeal is included the active and devoted labors of our own organization, representing all American Jewry, the Jewish Welfare Board.

JEWISH LEADERS

(Continued from page 8)

defeat of a common foe, and, at the same time, looks beyond to hold steadfast the vision of a post-war world of peace and security.

Implicit within this accord between three powerful nations is the promise of a world wherein our people can live without fear of persecution, and secure in this knowledge, contribute to the progress of the world.

CONGRESSMAN SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

No unprejudiced person could fail to express his joy upon the cooperation agreements between the Soviet Union and Great Britain, impelled by the lend-lease agreement which this country made with the Soviet Union.

This insures the victory for democracies and insures also the continuance of the spirit of cooperation between the governments and the toiling masses of the world. It brings home to the poor and lowly and marks the beginning of a new era, where cooperation will be the watch word, and happiness of the individual the leading motive in world affairs.

Back in 1917, Woodrow Wilson proclaimed, as one of the aims of the World War, the creation of conditions where there is to be no victor and vanquished, but a spirit of model cooperation between all men and all races. The new agreement insures the accomplishment of this ideal.

ASSEMBLYMAN MORRIS M. MINTZ

It was with great elation that I read of the agreement that was entered into between our government and the government of the Soviet Union and of the agreement between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The great mass of loyal Americans who have always been solidly behind President Roosevelt and his ideals are now more firmly convinced that under his glorious humanitarian leadership this country and the United Nations cannot fail to rid the world of terror, hatred, and race extermination. The people of my district, the Sixth Assembly District, New York County, made up of every race, creed, and color received the news of the decision to open a new front for 1942 with jubilation and hope. By this agreement, the free people of the world have been guaranteed not alone a victory, but an assurance for everlasting peace for all peoples on this earth.

FRONT LINE OF GHETTO!

by ILYA EHRENBURG

This article by Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer and war correspondent, was printed in the first number of Einigkeit (Unity), the Yiddish periodical just issued by the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union.

WHY do the fascists hate the Jews? This indeed is a question often asked by people in both hemispheres. There are many replies. Some say that anti-Semitism is a "fool's socialism." Others maintain that the Nazis inherited the anti-Semitism of the German burgher, that Rosenberg, a Baltic German, used anti-Semitic pogrom pamphlets of pre-revolutionary Black Hundreds to convert Hitler.

All of this may be true but it fails to explain the essence of the question.

In Spain there lived in the days of Pedro, the Cruel, a Jew by the name of Rebi Santos. He wrote verses. Pedro once complained to him of insomnia and bade him compose verses that would soothe his troubled mind. Rebi Santos thereupon produced his book of verse, "Counsel." It began with the words, "Nothing in this world grows forever. When the moon is full it begins to wane." The King was in a fury. The poet explained: "But this is the greatest consolation for beggars and kings."

Pedro ordered his poet laureate the Marquis de Santillana to draw up a worthy rebuff to the ignorant Jew. Santillana replied with a poem beginning, "Just as good wine will be found in a bad barrel, so is truth sometimes uttered by Jewish lips." At this point Rebi Santos retaliated with his famous lines: "When this world

was created, some got wine, others the thirst. Even the best wine tires, but parched lips remain forever." With these words he defined the role of the Jewish intellectuals—parched lips and eternal thirst.

The fascists hate the Jews for in them they see the champions of new and ardent devotees of human reason. Fascism thrives in the twilight of history. The Jews love light. They emerged from medieval ghettos to enter seats of learning where they were immediately branded as disrespectful and passionate heretics. Fascism clings to a hierarchy in which the Prussian burgher is ranked above Einstein and Bergson. The Jews were forcibly kept in their synagogues just as they were kept in the ghetto, yet they invariably refuted this cult of the hierarchy. Even in their religion, Chasidism represents a revolt of the righteous multitude, the assertion of love and justice which defied the letter of the law and stood for the wisdom of nature. It was a movement championed by prisoners languishing in indescribable poverty. Jewry gave mankind not only the Old Testament, but together with other peoples fostered the quest for knowledge.

When Goebbels burns the works of Heine, it is not merely absurd, it is terrible. It is the revolt of a frenzied machine against reason, the

automaton posing as creator. In their efforts to justify the extermination of the Jews, the fascists claim that the Jews are the enemies of national culture of the people among whom they live. What a lie! Who if not Heine has better expressed the national sentiments of Germany in the epoch of Romanticism? Who can match the cunning and ability of Disraeli in defending Victorian England? Who has written a more profound study of the life and death of Austria-Hungary than Joseph, the author of "Radezki March"?

The heroism of our Jews fighting in our great war of liberation gives the lie to all these contentions that Jews have not given their lives on the field of battle. How many more have been wounded, decorated for valor and elevated to the title of Hero of the Soviet? We have no statistics, for we do not segregate Jews from other citizens. Our land today is covered with the noble blood of the Soviet people and if some of this blood is Jewish, it is because the Jews breathe Soviet air too and for them too our orchards yield their fruits.

We must be among the first. Being among the first today means being at the front lines. Every young Jew capable of bearing arms must be one at the front unless he wants to be in the ghetto. We are fighting for our dignity, for human dignity. Jewry has never cultivated brute force. Never have Jews regarded muscles superior to irony, and shells above books. But in this struggle between fascism and the Jews, it is the fascists who have chosen the weapons. They have chosen tanks and we must become expert throwers of tank grenades, artillerymen and tankmen. No one will demand more of us than of any other soldier. No one but our own conscience.

Our conscience tells us: We must be doubly brave. Hitler has made us his target. Let us show him that we are not targets but snipers. We are not just targets to be shot at nor bellies to be ripped open, nor corpses for the graveyards of Kiev and Feodosia. We are soldiers and we have vowed to wipe out the fascists. Hitler's hatred only adds to our glory and enhances our responsibility. One old Jew said: "Now is the time to collect stones and throw them." There was a time to think, to discuss, to compose beautiful legends and biting pamphlets, there was a time to build and labor for posterity. But this is the time to shoot!

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Louisville, Ky.; killed at Pearl Harbor

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Highland Park, N. J.; killed in Philippines

Missing

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Perth Amboy, N. J.; missing in Philippines

LT. J. J. BOOKMAN
New York City; missing in Philippines

MAJOR MAX CLARK
Galveston, Tex.; missing in Philippines

PVT. EDWARD GORODETSKY
Providence, R. I.; missing in Philippines

MAJOR MILTON KRAMER
Allentown, Pa.; missing in Corregidor

BOOKS

Report on fund raising

by AVRAM FREEDMAN

Report to American Jews on Overseas Relief, Palestine and Refugees in the United States, by Eli Ginzberg. Harper's. \$1.00.

PROF. GINZBERG has done a fine service in writing this little handbook on fund-raising for local and overseas relief for Jews, and for Palestine. Fund-raising has become so involved since the inception of the welfare fund that it very frequently happens that a contributor to the fund has no idea of the manner in which it is apportioned, nor how the money is spent after it is apportioned.

The *Report* is a review of Prof. Ginzberg's findings as Director of Research of the Allotment Committee for the United Jewish Appeal. The Appeal combines the fund-raising activities of the Joint Distribution Committee, which distributes relief abroad, the National Refugee Service, which helps refugees in this country, and the United Palestine Appeal, which sends its funds to Palestine for the purchase of land and the colonization of refugees from the Nazi-ridden countries.

In a chapter urging the great need for education of American Jews, Professor Ginzberg says: "There is the greatest need for bringing much

more forcibly to the attention of all American Jews, by all possible educational methods—books and pamphlets, radio and lecture, word of mouth—the tremendous needs of Jews in distress."

It is important to note here that this *Report* does not take account of the tremendous fund-raising activity now going on for other types of relief, such as relief to war-victims. But what Professor Ginzberg says is needed in the case of the agencies of the United Jewish Appeal, is just as true in the instance of Allied War Relief generally. Our people also need to be educated to give much more to those who today are no longer free to give, and who have lost everything.

The little book concludes with a series of very interesting charts depicting the income of each of the three agencies, and the sums expended on relief, and the charts show the tremendous job which has been done by relief agencies here with funds provided by American Jews.

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Story of betrayal

by FRANZ WEISKOPF

The Edge of the Sword, by Vladimir Pozner, translated from the French by Haakon Chevalier. Modern Age. \$2.50.

THERE have been many books about the fall of France ranging from the honest search for the reasons for the moral decay (J. Maritain) to a brilliant apology for fascism (Saint Exupery), and from the sensationalized report of the chaos (Hans Habe) to the candid description of the plight of the German anti-Nazi refugees amidst the maelstrom of the general flight (L. Feuchtwanger). Here now comes the first fiction born out of the hell of France's downfall in that fateful early summer of 1940.

Like all other novels written about this war in the very midst of it, Pozner's *Edge of the Sword* has to omit many elements of a war novel written with the necessary epical distance. Choosing a small segment of the vast historical events and avoiding any customary plot devices, Vladimir Pozner has painted the history of a handful of Frenchman in the storm of 1940 on a background of betrayal, ineptitude, defeatism and cowardice—the pattern of the ruling 200 families of France.

I do not know any other description of the confusion of France during the weeks of defeat

as vivid and impressive as those in Pozner's novel. There are scenes the reader will hardly ever forget, for instance a birth in an aerial bombardment, or the farewell from Paris of two entirely different men, one a high officer, desperate and broken, the other an anti-fascist worker in the uniform of an army truck driver.

The Edge of the Sword is a novel of tragic and catastrophic events. It is the novel of the end of a France weakened and gravely wounded by the Fifth Column. But the reader who makes the acquaintance of such men as Caillol (the truck driver) and others coming out of the unknown mass of the French people does not close the book with a feeling of despair and hopelessness as to the future of France. He knows that the Caillols will rise against the Nazi invaders and their French henchmen, and that they are certainly waiting for an opportunity to rise, when the second front is opened.



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