

JEWISH AFFAIRS

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Never to Forgive! Never to Forget!
On Einstein

Dr. Wolfgang Shlicker

Poland Honors Those Who Saved
Jews During Holocaust

Sol Flapan

Inside Israel

"Prisoners of Zion" — In Zion

May Day Greetings to All



WARSAW GHETTO MEMORIAL: Monument in Warsaw to heroes of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

Imperial Diplomacy

The commercial media proclaim the triumph of Carter's Mideast shuttle diplomacy. In the midst of this well-orchestrated propaganda campaign one must ask a few questions: Does this so-called peace treaty facilitate the conclusion of an overall Mideast settlement; does it recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to their homeland; does it advance the struggle for peace, democracy and national liberation in the Mideast; and does this treaty benefit the working class of the United States?

The answer to these questions is in every instance, *No*. Certainly, Carter's diplomacy does not advance a comprehensive settlement; on the contrary, by disregarding the U.S.—Soviet statement of October 2, 1977, the present treaty advances imperialism's interest. This has been accomplished with the aid of the Right-wing of the Egyptian bourgeoisie and of the Israeli bourgeoisie. The haste with which this agreement was knocked together and the unprecedented frenzy of Carter's personal diplomacy was U.S. imperialism's response to the Iranian revolution and to the rising consequence of the Palestinian liberation movement.

This so-called peace agreement is aimed at undermining the USSR's efforts for peace and at weakening the Arab and African liberation movements; this is why the commercial media have lauded it in such disgusting terms. To further its purposes, the United States government has agreed to spend additional billions providing arms to Egypt and Israel. Billions of dollars worth of weapons in the name of "peace!" And these billions will be paid for by citizens of the U.S.—so much for Carter's anti-inflation drive!

Iran has cut off supplies of oil to Israel and to South Africa. Now the United States undertakes to guarantee Israel's oil supply for the next fifteen years—this is in the face of the alleged "oil shortage" here!

The so-called peace treaty is an insult to the Palestinian people. It talks of "autonomy" while it retains occupation; it refers to a "free vote"—un-

continued on page 11

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CONTENTS

Editorial

Imperial Diplomacy 2

Articles

No More Ghettos! Never Again War! 3

Poland Honors Those Who

Saved Jews During Holocaust

Sol Flapan 4

On Einstein

The War was a Dreadful

Phenomenon for Him

Dr. Wolfgang Shlicker 7

Here and Now

Howard Kaminsky 10

Document

"Prisoners of Zion" — In Zion

Minutes of the Israeli Knesset 12

Bring Terre Fleener Home 16

Special Feature

Never to Forget—Never to Forgive! 17

Greetings 23

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No More Ghettos! Never Again War!



Fred Ellis in the *Daily Worker*
August 19, 1944

On April 19, 1943, the Jews confined in the Warsaw ghetto, confronting certain extermination at the hands of the Nazi butchers, rose up against their bestial persecutors in a heroic struggle which has left an indelible imprint on the annals of history. In the face of the overwhelming odds against them, their cause was clearly hopeless; their resistance could end only in martyrdom. Yet they covered themselves with eternal glory and they made their own unique contribution to the ultimate smashing of Hitlerite fascism.

Six million Jews were slaughtered by the Nazis. This can never be forgotten. But it must also never be forgotten that the monumental victory over fascism was achieved at the cost of twenty million

Soviet lives, not a few of them those of Jews, and hundreds and thousands from the nationalities of Europe, the Americas and Africa. Also not to be forgotten is that in the most difficult circumstances the Soviet Union devoted desperately needed resources to saving the lives of some two million Jews by removing them from the reach of the Nazi armies.

With the passing of the years the symbolic meaning of the Warsaw ghetto uprising has grown. The observance of its anniversary has become an occasion each year for strengthening the battle against reaction and fascism and the determination that the horrors of Nazism will never again be permitted to occur. The battle is still far from over.

Though they have suffered many setbacks during the past three decades and though the balance of world power has turned increasingly against them, the forces of imperialist reaction, of racism, anti-Semitism and fascism are still very much alive.

Significant are the activities and international contacts of U.S. neo-fascists. Their connections with traditional racist and other ultra-right groups are extremely strong. In this context it is worth noting that German Nazis and war criminals are in the service of the CIA, the FBI and the Pentagon and are thus protected, with rare exceptions, from prosecution or deportation. Evidence of this was contained in a report of the Federal Audit Office published in Washington on May 17, 1978. According to this report, of 94 investigated cases of Nazi war criminals living in the U.S., seven are in the CIA's employ, two are "confidential" informers of the FBI and one is working at the Pentagon. Among the most active neo-Nazi and racist organizations in our country are:

- The Ku Klux Klan. Its leader David E. Duke received one-third of the votes cast in the election for Louisiana's Senate.
- The John Birch Society. It has 87 radio stations and an annual budget of eight million dollars.
- The Nationalist Socialist White People's Party. Its headquarters are in Arlington, Virginia, where it receives state grants.
- The Liberty Lobby. It has 25,000 members and disseminates its propaganda over more than 100 radio stations.
- The United White People's Party which uses a telephone call service to propagate its message of hatred.

Among the leading neo-Nazis in the U.S. are Rockwell's successor Frank Collin and George Dietz, head of Liberty Bell Publications which issues two Nazi magazines and also books in German, French, Spanish and English. According to the *International Herald Tribune* of August 22, 1977, there are about 2,000 organizations similar to those listed above, whose messages of hatred refer to the six million Jews and 25 million Blacks in the U.S. in terms not very different from those used by Hitler.

The recent desecration of Jewish cemeteries in New York and Connecticut and other anti-Semitic acts have become part of our daily lives.

Ghettos are built by the banks red-lining districts

against Blacks, Jews and other peoples. Recently the N.A.A.C.P. successfully blocked the construction of a *federally financed*, low income housing project in an economically depressed section of New York. Mr. Nathaniel Jones, general counsel for the N.A.A.C.P. explained that his organization was "... not opposed to housing projects. We think that efforts should be made to obtain sites elsewhere. We're opposed to segregation. We're opposed to efforts by officials to relegate blacks to segregated areas or to ghettoize them." Segregation and ghettoization are still the realities of the land.

April 19 is more than a day for "Kaddish" (prayer for the dead). It is a day of active remembrance, of mobilization against ghettos, racism, wars and fascism.

Just as recollections of the common fate, martyrdom and struggle of Poles and Jews against their oppressor ran like an unbroken red thread throughout the Ghetto Memorial commemorations, so workingclass poet Wladyslaw Broniewski's "To the Polish Jews" was repeatedly mentioned and quoted. Broniewski's poem, written June 3, 1943 in Palestine, is, as the poet said later in 1949, "permeated with a sense of common struggle by citizens of one country, and with a faith in a better and democratic future for all the working people of Poland."

Revolutionary Broniewski (1897-1962) lived to see that day . . .

To The Polish Jews

No cries of despair are heard from the Polish town
or city

As the dying defenders of Warsaw's Ghetto pay
the soldiers' dues.

My words are washed in blood, my heart is wrung
with pity

As I, the wandering Polish poet, grieve the Polish
Jews.

Not soldiers but craven brutes, not men but blood-
thirsty hounds,

They came to wreak vengeful death on you, your
children and wives,

To kill in gas chambers, to destroy in quicklime
mounds,

To mock those who were afraid and helpless and
those who laid down their lives.

But you raised the stone and hurled it at the can-
noneer
Who took aim to crush your homes to dust.
Sons of Maccabee, you know how to die without
fear!
You carry on the hopeless fight begun in Sep-
tember to the last!

In every Polish heart these words must be
engraved as in stone:

The blood shed unites us, the execution wall,
Dachau and Auschwitz and our ravaged home
Every nameless grave and every prison cell unite
us all.

One sky will shed its light on Warsaw's charred
debris

When the years of anguished struggle end in vic-
tory.

Each man will enjoy the rights of law and liberty
And one highest race will rise of men noble and
free.

The Central Commission for Investigating Nazi
Crimes in Poland is amassing further data docu-
menting the assistance Polish people gave their
Jewish compatriots during the five-and-a-half years
of the Nazi holocaust here. An announcement to
this effect has just been released to the media. Wit-
nesses to Nazi repressions against Poles who
brought succor to the persecuted Jewish people are
asked to contact the Commission in midtown War-
saw.

A special organ of the Ministry of Justice, the
Commission has been investigating Nazi crimes
committed during World War II on Polish soil and
against Polish citizens abroad since its founding in
1945.

This latest undertaking is part of Poland's relent-
less search for and efforts aimed at bringing to
justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes
Sol Flapan lives in Poland and is a regular contributor to
Jewish Affairs.

Jewish Affairs

Poland Honors Those Who Saved Jews During Holocaust

by Sol Flapan

against humanity.

Among its documents, the Commission possesses
originals of orders, decrees and proclamations
issued by the German occupation authorities
threatening Poles with death for hiding or in any
other way helping the Nazi-harassed Jews. Exam-
ples are the instructions by Governor-General of
Warsaw Hans ("Hangman") Frank dated October
15, 1941 or the September 5, 1942 public proclama-
tion by the Warsaw District police commandant
"On the death sentence for helping Jews who have
escaped from the ghetto." Also the billboard
announcements by the occupiers of death sentences
already carried out on Poles for helping or shel-
tering their Jewish fellow citizens.

All told, some 100-thousand to 120-thousand
Polish Jews were rescued from the clutches of death
during the Nazi's genocidal occupation of this
country. Several hundred thousand Poles were
involved in this dangerous undertaking, a figure

which is all the more impressive considering the German fascists liberally applied principle of so-called "collective guilt" to those suspected of assisting Jews. Indeed, there were cases of entire families, hamlets or villages being wiped out for the "crime" of extending a hand of friendship to a Jewish man, woman or child.

Nor was this solidarity restricted to individual Poles. A gamut of underground organizations ranging from political groupings to farmers', church related and charitable bodies were all active on this sector of the anti-Nazi war. In 1942 the silent heroes in that battle set up an umbrella organization *Zegota* which engineered rescue and shelter operations of Jews. Soldiers in that still unused army included political activists, scholars and scientists, clergymen and lawyers, and of course industrial workers and farmers.

Many a Jewish child was saved by a Polish family. This was not a case of simple legal adoption. It entailed embracing the youngest as one's "own flesh and blood." Furthermore, the neighbors who knew, and remained silent about this were also contributing their share to the rescue operation as they were "accessories to a crime" in the eyes of the swastika-bearing obscurantists.

Defying the raging terror, some Polish priests drew up church issued birth certificates for newly born Jewish infants as well as for adults.

Over the past few years the Central Commission for Investigating Nazi Crimes in Poland has interviewed well over 2,500 people concerning the still under-researched question of Polish assistance to Jews during the Nazi occupation here. It has marshalled related correspondence from abroad from the United States, Israel, France, West Germany and elsewhere. There are many and moving testimonials from Jews who survived the 1939-45 nightmare. Testimonials that tell of the bravery of Polish men, women and even children who risked their lives to save them. To date, the Commission possesses the names of 621 persons who were definitely murdered by the Nazis for simply sheltering or otherwise helping Jews in some way.

By 1977 Polish courts had passed sentences on 5,358 Nazi war criminals. Besides, over the years the Polish authorities have lent comprehensive legal and documentary aid to foreign prosecution organs, notably the courts and District Attorneys in West Germany. The Central Commission had handed over to these officials more than 130,000

frames of microfilmed documents. 25,400 minutes of evidence given by witnesses and 21,500 other documents concerning Nazi crimes.

Moreover, in 1965-77 the Central Commission delegated to foreign trials 540 witnesses, including 470 witnesses to West Germany. Poland has also made it possible for courts to hear witnesses and carry-out on-site inspections here. Five hundred and sixty prosecutors (DAs), judges and counsels from West Germany took part in these legal procedures.

And yet the number of Nazi criminals convicted in West Germany is negligible in relation to the magnitude of the crimes committed in Poland and the number of their perpetrators. According to Professor Jerzy Bafia, Poland's Minister of Justice, of the 84,403 persons against whom legal action was taken in West Germany, only 6,432 Nazi criminals had been sentenced by January 1, 1978.

Though many years have passed since the end of World War II, Polish officials say, "whole complexes of criminal activities and some groups of Nazi criminals have been completely bypassed by the prosecution. As a rule, legal action was taken primarily against lower echelon functionaries of the Third Reich occupational machine . . . Most of those who organized genocide, the so-called behind-the-desk murderers have managed to escape responsibility for their crimes."

Poland, it is constantly stressed here, lost six million citizens and sustained enormous material and cultural damage during the war and the Nazi occupation. To this day, Poland acutely feels the adverse effects of the Nazi's criminal activities in many areas of life. Hence, Poles consider it their right and moral duty to demand that all Nazi criminals be hauled before the bar of justice. And Polish legislation, in conformity to international law, rules out any application of the statute of limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity. These crimes, it is maintained here, should be prosecuted without any time limitation in the name of international justice, peace and security of nations.

Poland's unceasing tracking down the killers of her citizens—Poles and Jews alike—her attempts at keeping green Polish heroism at rescuing Jews, and her keeping alive the memory of Jewish martyrdom here are daily reaffirmations of this nation's ongoing efforts that there "Never Again" be wars, concentration camps and ghettos. ■

On Einstein

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great physicist and humanist Albert Einstein.

The War was a Dreadful Phenomenon for Him

by Dr. Wolfgang Shlicker

NO less a figure than the leading physicist Max Planck travelled to Switzerland in 1913 with the almost equally well-known physical chemist Walther Nernst to gain Albert Einstein's services for the Berlin Academy. And in his motion to support Einstein's nomination, Planck wrote in conclusion "that the entrance of Einstein into the Berlin Academy of Sciences would be judged by the entire world of physics as a valuable acquisition for the Academy."

Planck's assessment had deep-founded justification. In 1905 twenty-six-year-old Einstein—at that time still a consultant at the patent office in Bern in Switzerland—had published three papers which turned out to be the major contributions to the revolutionary transformation of the physical conception of the world. In the theory of Brownian motion he provided direct, conclusive proof for the atomic structure of matter. His light-quantum hypothesis made a definite contribution to the furthering of the quantum theory formulated by Planck in 1900. In his third and most famous work he developed the special theory of relativity through a more profound analysis of the concepts of space and time—this soon became an established part of modern physics both in its basic assertions and in its derived principle of the equivalence of mass and energy. They have become indispensable bases for related and associated disciplines including further areas of technical sciences and nuclear energy technology. In 1915 Einstein, who had meanwhile become a member of the Berlin Academy, presented his general, relativistic theory of gravitation (general theory of relativity) which proceeded from the proportionality of inert and gravitational mass.

This theory incorporated gravitation in the comprehension of time and space and postulated the dependence of the metrics of space on the division of matter in the universe. Following this, his supreme achievement, Einstein was recognised as the founder of modern cosmology.

The empirical confirmation of his general theory of relativity, for which Einstein had specified three possible ways, was first achieved in 1919 when two British solar eclipse expeditions established bending of light rays in the sun's gravitational field. Suddenly and unexpectedly Einstein became famous; in 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics and henceforth he found himself well and truly in the public eye, even in his social thought and actions.

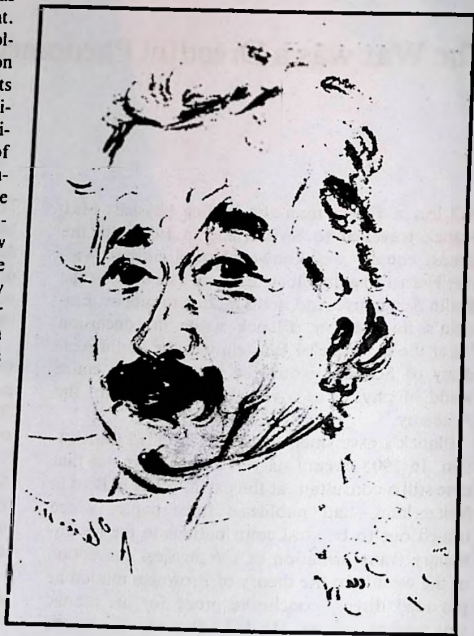
Further development of the physical conception of the world remained Einstein's central concern. To this end he strove tenaciously for a unified field theory to include the electro-magnetic and gravitational fields and he held discussions with Niels Bohr on the physical and philosophical bases of quantum mechanics.

Einstein's personality was as impressive as his scientific work. He was a convinced humanist, committed to peace and social justice. When leading German scholars publicly declared their support for German imperialism and militarism after the unleashing of the first imperialist world war and when they helped to elaborate and propagate its annexationist war objectives, or worked for the scientific and technological substantiation of German imperialist warfare and for the transformation of science into a destructive force, and when they had no qualms about maintaining their traditional

links with the ruling class and supporting its war aims, Einstein acted out of deeply felt humanist responsibility in opposing the genocide and the barbarity which was hostile to culture.

He was one the first to join the *Bund Neues Vaterland* (founded in 1914), an organization of convinced pacifist opponents of warfare, which was also respected and supported by Karl Liebknecht. Men who shared his views, such as Romain Rolland, the great French poet and novelist, soon became his friends despite the borders and fronts that separated them—they esteemed Einstein's attitude which he had clearly shown by signing the anti-militarist appeal "Address to the people of Europe". Like the other members of the *Bund*, Einstein was kept under police surveillance. After the downfall of tsarism in the Russian February Revolution, Einstein and the organization called anew for a peace without annexations. He welcomed the overthrow of the militarist Hohenzollern monarchy in the German November Revolution and together with the *Bund* he advocated reformist socialism along the lines of the English Fabian Society. On his initiative the *Bund Neues Vaterland* protested against the imperialist blockade of Soviet Russia.

As a pacifist Einstein supported understanding between those involved in cultural activities and between peoples. For instance, in 1919 together with Henri Barbusse, Upton Sinclair, Bertrand Russell and others, he signed a declaration of intellectual independence compiled by Romain Rolland which was published in *L'Humanité*. In order to promote understanding and international scientific cooperation Einstein undertook journeys abroad at that time. His anti-militarism also united him with men such as the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore, and he approved of Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent resistance to British colonial rule. In the course of assistance given within the League of Nations' international intellectual cooperation organization he came into contact with other famous scientists such as Hendrik Antoon Lorentz and Marie Curie and he also retained his ties with Paul Langevin, the physicist, humanist and later communist.* In decisive political situations—in the struggle to expropriate the princes in Germany in 1926, against the construction of the first post-war German battle cruiser in 1928, against the judicial murder of the workers leaders Sacco and Vanzetti in the USA, in



Albert Einstein (March 14, 1879—April 18, 1955)

*Einstein wrote to Dr. W. E. DuBois in support of the struggle against Jim Crow. —The Editor.

the movement against colonialism—Einstein proclaimed his support for the revolutionary workers' movement and other anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for peace and progress. He persistently pressed for disarmament and the elimination of international differences and in so doing he emphasised the special role played by the arms industry in increasing the threat of war.

Einstein realised that the young Soviet Union represented a vital factor in the struggle for progress and against war. For this reason he called on the capitalist states to abandon their policy of repression and attempted intervention, so that the Soviet Union would have its hands free to deal with internal developments. Einstein himself lent weight to his stand through participation in the Committee for Workers' Aid to Soviet Russia in 1921 and as a member in 1925 of the central committee of the Society of Friends of New Russia.

Personally subjected to reactionary, political and racist slander in Germany, Einstein staunchly opposed the Nazi menace. He regarded united working-class action as essential if the fascists advance was to be halted.

After the establishment of Hitler's dictatorship, Einstein did not set foot in Germany again. He protested against the rule of barbarity by resigning from the Berlin Academy, the principal scene of his scientific activities.

The impact of the Nazi reign of terror and its inherent threat to other peoples made Einstein realise that pacifism was in fact not a practical proposition. As an active anti-fascist intellectual he henceforth advocated opposition to the menace of fascism—if need be with arms. "Against organised force the only solution is organised force; I can see no other means, however much I may regret the fact." This was his attitude when he took up his appointment in Princeton, USA, in the autumn of 1933 and so he supported the anti-fascist struggles waged under difficult conditions in Spain and Germany. He backed the policy for collective security against aggression and criticised the anti-Soviet course pursued by western appeasement politicians who, ignoring the interests of their own peoples, merely encouraged Germany's aggressive intentions. For the same reasons he eventually signed the two letters sent to Roosevelt in which manufacture of the atom bomb in the USA was advocated in view of the existing danger of the manufacture of atomic weapons in Hitler Germany.

Jewish Affairs

Einstein applauded the Soviet Union's struggle for collective security as well as its later contribution to the destruction of Hitlerite fascism made at the cost of heavy sacrifices and at the same time rendered possible by the achievements of Soviet science and technology. In the end he realised how and where the decisions of strategic importance were taken and saw no need for the employment of atomic weapons.

Consequently the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki deeply affected him. "As scientists we must persist in warning people about the danger of these weapons. We must constantly draw the attention of peoples and particularly of governments of the world to the appalling catastrophe they will precipitate if they do not alter their mutual relationships and recognise their responsibility for the shaping of the future."

In spite of some remaining illusions this maxim shaped Einstein's social thought and actions in his later years when he had formulated his ideas about socialism as a social pattern. This made him an active critic of those forces in the USA which cold-bloodedly included nuclear destruction in their hazardous imperialist policy, and which hauled the American opponents of this course before the investigating committee under Senator McCarthy. Einstein called on people not to appear before this committee.

"For Einstein the war was a dreadful phenomenon," and he attacked with equal ferocity both Prussia-German and later American militarism, as was subsequently pointed out by his assistant Leopold Infeld, the well-known Polish physicist. Einstein's deepfelt awareness of social responsibility caused the great physicist to raise his voice steadfastly in the basic issue of our century, in the struggle for peace. ■

from the *G.D.R. Review*, 3/79

Here and Now by Howard Kaminsky

The Odd Couple

The Jewish Week (the publication of the United Jewish Appeal) of February 4, 1979 published an article by Jonathan Braun extolling the virtues of the ultra-right Dr. Billy James Hargis. Hargis called for a "united front" of Jews and Christians that would support Israel and campaign for religious freedom in the Soviet Union. The article went on to attack the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow.

Hargis a virulent anticommunist, is to the right of McCarthyism. No decent person is immune from his attack.

Subsequently Mr. Leo H. Werner wrote a letter to the editor of *The Jewish Week* (February 18, 1979), conveying his shock that the journal published the views of this "extreme right wing fascist," who spreads "anti-Semitic venom," through the pages of the Christian Crusade and his radio program.

Mr. Werner noted that Mr. Hargis is cited in the book, *The Radical Right*, published by the Anti-Defamation League, for his vicious propaganda. The quote Mr. Werner cites follows: "It is my conviction that God ordained segregation. It is not because I am against the Negro that I demand a maintenance of racial segregation, it is because my mind must acknowledge the truth." What was that truth? Hargis, "No my friends, brotherhood of all men is not a Christian concept: it is un-Christian and even anti-Christian." Werner concludes that *The Jewish Week* would "... embrace Hitler if he espoused the cause of Soviet Jewry."

The editors replied that they checked with the ADL. ADL acknowledged that Hargis is a right-winger but he is not an anti-Semite. The editors once more hailed him and went on to hail Rev. Carl McIntire, another fascist anti-Semite.

One week later Mr. Justin J. Finger, Director of the National Civil Rights Division of the Anti-Defamation League said that his organization was "greatly disquieted" by the original article. He noted that the article was uncritical of Hargis and then went on to set the record straight. We quote:

"... Hargis is best known as a hard liner of the radical right who has preached a Birchite type of political extremism more often than religion.

The following facts should also be noted: Advisors and staff members of Hargis's Christian Crusade included in the past such well-known anti-Semites as General Pedro del Valle and the late Allen Zoll, as well as financial contributors to Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade. Hargis himself was a protege of the late Gerald Winrod, one of the most notorious anti-Semites of the 1930's and 1940's. In the 1950's, when the *American Mercury* first became a virulent anti-Jewish magazine, Hargis promoted it among his followers and described it as "the most courageous and authentic patriotic publication in America today.

"While the ADL has pointed out in the past Hargis occasionally expresses a sympathy for Israel, flowing from his biblical fundamentalism, we feel that it would be extremely unwise for the Jewish community to collaborate in any way with a preacher of political extremism with obviously questionable credentials."

The editors replied again that they did check with the ADL and they were advised of Hargis's right-wing connections, but they insist that they were told he did not engage in anti-Semitic activities. In fact they read his publications and they gave him a clean bill of health. They conclude, "... in any event, ... it is news when anyone heading a Christian based movement supports Israel and Soviet Jewry without entailing missionary objectives."

Unfortunately, the editors of *The Jewish Week* have embraced a fascistic movement. Here is living detailed proof of the truth of Comrade Vergelis's statement—during his recent visit here—that "anti-Sovietism is anti-Semitism." A policy of anti-Sovietism has led the United Jewish Appeal to embrace a U.S. carbon copy of Goebbels.

Bravo Dr. Lerner

The Organization of American Historians, at its recent convention, nominated Dr. Gerda Lerner for president-elect. The elections will be held next March. The election of Dr. Lerner is a certainty and it will be the first time a woman and a Jew will occupy this august position. We congratulate Dr. Lerner.

U.S. A Home for Criminals and Anti-Semites

A number of Soviet criminals were exchanged for two Soviet U.N. employees who were framed on spy charges by the U.S. government. Countless words were printed in the *New York Times* about these criminals that include Valentyn Moroz, who is a Ukrainian nationalist and anti-Semite. The same newspaper carried a four line dispatch datelined Dachau, West Germany. "Vandals (N.Y.T. code word for anti-Semites) smeared Nazi symbols and anti-Jewish slogans at the site of the Dachau death camp on the 30th anniversary of its liberation by American troops."

Jewish War Veterans Say "No" to Statute of Limitations for Nazi Murderers

Nathan M. Goldberg, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans of the USA, discussed the extension of the statute of limitations at a rally in Albany, N.Y. He declared that "In the United States, Latin America, even Germany itself, . . . unprosecuted Nazi perpetrators of heinous crimes remain hidden in obscurity, waiting for their re-prise from facing the bar of justice, waiting patiently for the statute to end. And should the statute not be extended, they can once again assume their roles in fostering Nazi ideology," he warned. NC Goldberg concluded with the following observation: "The scepter of prosecution must remain as a deterrent against the resurgence of another Holocaust."

Search for Peace in the Middle East: The New Context

The American Friends Service Committee sponsored a conference on U.S. policy in the Middle East, April 27-29, in Washington. It was attended by 150 participants and it brought together U.S. Jewish Affairs

citizens from Jewish, Arab and other ethnic and religious backgrounds. Several Palestinians and Israelis took part in the conference.

A highlight of the conference was a moving presentation by Mayor Mohammed Milhem of the city of Halhul located on the Israeli occupied West Bank. He spoke of the effect of the Camp David accords on his city. Mayor Milhem, "I submit to you, . . . , that the so-called Camp David accords, . . . , have in fact resulted for all of us in Halhul, the city of which I am a mayor, in the death of two youngsters, namely two students, whose death I witnessed on the fifteenth day of March. Ladies and gentlemen, the culmination of these Camp David agreements has also resulted recently in a 23 hour curfew, I repeat a 23 hour curfew, . . . that prevented the people of Halhul from conducting their daily lives, trade and education for sixteen continuous days."

The audience was moved by this Mayor Milhem's remarks and we hope to bring you more of his speech in our next issue.

Editorial continued from page 2

der the guns of the occupiers! And meanwhile, Israel's Prime Minister tells his Parliament that his government will never give up the lands it took from these people and that the expanded and unified Jerusalem that Israel now holds, contrary to international law and UN Resolutions, will remain Israel's "forever!" And this is hailed as a victory for "peace!" It is, on the contrary, a guarantee of—indeed a provocation for—continued conflict.

Carter's imperial diplomacy will hasten economic and political calamity for both Israel and Egypt. It makes more difficult the establishment of a comprehensive agreement that would benefit all the peoples and nations of the Midwest and make real peace possible. It does not lessen tensions; on the contrary, it intensifies them.

Again—and now more urgently than ever—we in the United States must insist upon a return to the U.S.-Soviet agreement of October, 1977, and a reconvening of the Geneva Conference for a real settlement of the Mideast question in accordance with the UN Resolutions.

"Prisoners of Zion"—In Zion*

Member of Knesset Sara Doron (Likud), speaking in the name of all women members of the Knesset, from the right-wing Likud to MAPAM, proposed to protest against the imprisonment of the Soviet citizen Ida Nudel in the Soviet Union.

Minister without portfolio, Hayim Landau, supported this proposal. But Member of Knesset Charlie Biton (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) interjected them.** He said about MK Sarah Doron: "She spoke about Ida Nudel. The punishment imposed on a prisoner here is to have bread and water for seven days. This is the punishment I received here in Ramleh prison: bread and water. She (Sarah Doron) says that Nudel eats there fish preserves, bread, sugar and salt. The treatment I received here in Ramleh was to have bread and water for seven days! Do you know about this?"

Interjections

Minister Landau: "You better concern yourself about your political secretary."

MK Charlie Biton: "You framed my secretary, for an alleged murder. This is worse than a murder trial."

**"Prisoners of Zion" is the Zionist, anti-Soviet term for the handful of ordinary criminals of Jewish origin, sentenced by Soviet courts to various prison terms for crimes, such as the attempt at hijacking a plane. The name Zion stands for 'Israel.'"

**Charles Biton is a member of the Black Panther Party of Israel. The Black Panthers were formed to fight against the ethnic and racial discrimination in Israel. The Black Panther Party has advocated an independent state for the Palestinians and as Israeli Oriental Jews, they feel that their understanding and knowledge of Arab culture and realities, should enable them to act as a bridge between the Israeli and Palestinian nations. They are a member of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality which includes Rahak (Communist Party of Israel) and other left and Arab organizations.

MK Don Shilansky (Likud): "You are poisoning the air here in the Knesset."

MK Tawfiq Toubi: "What filthy talk is this?"

MK Ch. Biton took the floor in order to propose on behalf of the DFPE, to drop the proposal of MK S. Doron from the agenda. He said: "Again the almost permanent subject of 'prisoners of Zion' has been brought before the Knesset. This time you talk about identifying yourselves with the struggle of Ida Nudel, who was sentenced to a period of banishment within the Soviet Union. I must say that I have the feeling that whenever you suffer some serious failure, in the economy, the security, or foreign policy—and such are quite frequent lately—you recall the 'prisoners of Zion' and their struggle. You convene the Knesset and perform this permanent show of identification.

"Today I am not going to quarrel with you, Members of Knesset. I will join you in your outcry about the prisoners of Zion. I, too, want to cry out about their bitter fate. What? Am I forbidden to do so and only you are permitted? But let me hasten to emphasize that the prisoners of Zion about whom I am going to speak are not persons like that terrorist, that hijacker of a plane, Mrs. Zalmanson, who joined the Prime Minister in his latest voyage to receive the Nobel prize for peace, nor her partners to the crime. Do not get angry, Members of Knesset, they are terrorists and criminals according to your own definition. Israel fights in every possible forum against air piracy and sharply condemns any institution, organization and government that supports and gives asylum to plane hijackers.

"And what are Zalmanson and others, if not plane hijackers? But this is not the case for the majority of members of Knesset. For them they are 'Freedom fighters' and 'Prisoners of Zion.' No doubt, one needs a great measure of hypocrisy in this government and in this House.

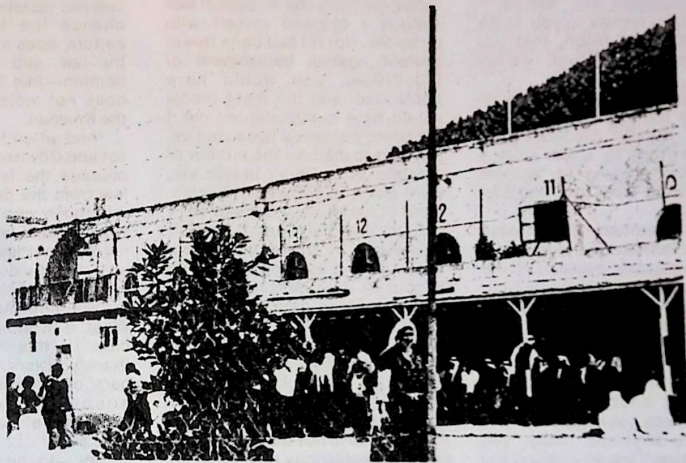
"The prisoners of Zion about whom I am speaking, are kept in the prisons of Ramleh and Ramallah; in Ber-Sheba and Nabulus; in Shatta and Hebron; in Damoun and Bethlehem. It is worthwhile for MK Sarah Doron to visit them to see how the prisoners live there. You spoke about the food which Mrs. Nudel is getting—you did not see the food which I got in Ramleh prison: dry bread and water. This is the punishment fixed in the order of your police, in the state which boasts of being enlightened."

Government Minister Landau was unable to restrain himself any longer and shouted at MK Ch. Biton, from the government's desk, "What were the good deeds that brought you to Ramleh prison?"

MK Ch. Biton: "I reached Ramleh prison due to your crime which brought me to the slums, and forced me to steal in order to survive. That is how I reached Ramleh prison."

Neither the minister nor a single Member of Knesset had an answer to this, and MK Biton continued:

"And the list is still long, even without including the sub-human detention rooms in the various police stations in the country and the special rooms, where prisoners—Jews and Arabs—are beaten, and 'confessions' are forced out of them. These are the real prisoners of Zion—Jews and Arabs, citizens of Israel and



inhabitants of the occupied territories. I wish that they would have been granted such conditions and such treatment as enjoyed by Zalmanson, Sheransky and also Mrs. Nudel.

"These are the real prisoners of Zion—the prisoners of Zion who are imprisoned in Zion. Do not tell me that my talk is not related to the subject, that this does not bear upon the issue. Definitely this is the subject, and this is the issue! How many times have we, my colleagues and I, requested to discuss here the illegal methods of police interrogation, the brutal behavior of the police? How many times have we requested to discuss the horrible situation in the prisons, under which the Jewish and Arab prisoners and detainees are suffering? Did you take this seriously? . . ."

MK M. Savidor (Likud): "Member of Knesset Biton, I have a question for you . . ."

Comrade T. Toubi (DEPE) addressed MK Savidor: "Ask the Minister of Interior about the

Jewish Affairs

women prisoners in Nevi-Tirtsat. Go yourself to Nevi-Tirtsat and see the danger threatening the life of the women prisoners!"

MK Charlie Biton, continuing: "The last time, Minister Chairman and Members of Knesset, when I presented on December 19 to the Knesset an urgent proposal for the agenda on the issue of the 24-year-old Victor Dara'i, who was shot dead by the Israeli police in Jerusalem, while being unarmed . . ."

Here a storm broke out in the Knesset and the chairman of the session, MK M.L. Meron, interrupted the speaker, claiming that he does not speak to the point. But MK Biton raised his voice and continued speaking: "The police suspected him of having broken into houses. Now, after he was killed, they frame him for all sorts of terrible crimes. But, according to your own law, Dara'i was innocent from all these unless the contrary is proved. But the late Dara'i will not attain this prospect of being brought before the courts. He was judged and

punished by the Israeli police, receiving the severest punishment—the death sentence.

"Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Knesset, the death sentence was passed against a 24-year old youngster—for housebreaking. But this tragic event was not important enough and not urgent enough, according to the opinion of the chairman and his deputies. There are more important matters. There are such 'important' issues, as that of Ida Nudel, who was sentenced to banishment. Who is he, this Dara'i, who was killed by the police? This is not important enough. But 'poor' Mrs. Ida Nudel, she was banished, not even put into a prison; she was not killed as the late Dara'i was. Therefore we debate this, instead of debating the tragic event of Dara'i, in order to prevent such events in the future.

"Is it because she is a Jewess? But Dara'i, too, was a Jew! You say that she wants to emigrate to this country? But Dara'i was born here and wanted to be allowed to

live like a human being in this country..."

The Chairman, M.L. Meron: "I have made a remark to you, Member of Knesset Biton, that you must speak to the point. I do not agree..."

MK Biton: "You are trying to deny me the floor. I have now chained myself because you deny the right to speak from a person who speaks up against things that you do, against injustice."

Before members of Knesset and the chairman became aware of what was going on, MK Charlie Biton had already chained himself to the lectern, declaring that he intends to continue his speech in spite of the interruptions. The session adjourned for a quarter of an hour before members of Knesset and Knesset employees succeeded in unlocking his shackles. Many "refined persons" were shocked by this step of MK Biton, but they are not shocked by the severe steps taken every day in this country.

The Knesset presidium decided on the spot to convene the Chairman and his deputies who decided immediately to bring the matter of "severe disturbance" before the Knesset Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee decided to exclude MK Charlie Biton for 5 weeks from the Knesset sessions. On January 8, 1979, MK Charlie Biton appealed to the plenum of the Knesset. He exposed the hypocrisy of the Knesset, which uses a double standard, when the question of the "honour of the Knesset" arises. His appeal was rejected by 54 against 4 votes, while 10 abstained.

MK Biton said: "I have not the slightest intention of begging your pardon, or to express regret at the alleged violation of your honour or the Knesset's honour. On the other hand, I believe that the time has come to demand of you, Members of Knesset, to beg the pardon of the Israeli people, whose honour and freedom is

daily being violated by you. For what reason do you want to remove me from the Knesset? Not because I chained myself with shackles. No! If I had done this in protest against banishment of Ida Nudel, you would have applauded, and the mass media would have complimented me. I am being punished because I demanded to discuss the murder of the late Vitor Dara'i before you were going to debate the banishment of Ida Nudel. I demanded to debate the question of Jewish prisoners in other countries. This—you say—violated the honour of the Knesset. 'Remove the beam from your eyes!' (The Bible says: 'You see the splinter in the eyes of your brother, but you better remove the beam from your own eyes.') I understand, Members of Knesset, that this is very hard for you, for in your case the problem is not that of a beam, but of an electricity pole, or even the smokestack of the Reding power station. Therefore you are so shocked, and are shouting that I violated the honour of the Knesset.

"When a person is allowed to enter this House, who has attempted the murder of a Member of Knesset, my friend Meir Vilner, then honourable Members of Knesset sit with him in the canteen of the Knesset and accept his demands to support unlawful acts of the Gush-Emunim—this is all right, this does not violate the honour of the Knesset, rudely and unprecedentedly. It intervenes in the session of the Knesset Commission for Justice, which had to debate the superprofits of the insurance companies—this is all right, this does not violate the honour of the Knesset.

"And when a new immigrant does not by chance become a Member of Knesset, but by means of bribery and buying votes, with money which he had stolen from thousands of French citizens, this is all right, this does not violate the honour of the Knesset. And when a certain

Member of Knesset, who by chance is the owner of an agricultural estate, and is not by chance the Minister of Agriculture, does not care a damn for the law, and the entire public opinion—this is all right, this does not violate the honour of the Knesset.

"And when Members of Knesset and Government Ministers encourage the fascist breakers of law from the Gush-Emunim, and join those who incite soldiers of the Israeli army to refuse carrying out lawful orders this is all right, this does not violate the honour of the Knesset.

"Wallah! (Arabic: By God!) What a wonderful honour you have! If this is called honour, thank you very much for it, Members of Knesset. It will be an honour for me not to be 'honourable' like you. I will continue—if I will have no choice—to 'violate' your false honour and to expose your terrible hypocrisy. I will continue in this, so that the outcry of the oppressed in this country will be heard in this House, too. This is how I understand my honour.

"From the first day, when we founded the Black Panther Movement, you alleged that we are not all right and not polite. Teddy Kollek (the mayor of Jerusalem) called us to 'get off the lawn.' Golda (Meir) said that we are not nice people. Now you exclude me from the Knesset, because I was not 'nice,' not a 'good boy in Jerusalem.' What do you think? If I did not get scared **then**, this will scare me **now**?

"I will tell you what I am going to do with my time: On the first day of my exclusion I will open a Knesset in Musrara (a Jerusalem slum quarter) in which MK Biton has been brought up and lived—without any honour. On the second day—in the Katanons (several slum areas, also in Jerusalem). On the third day—in the Hatikva (slum area in Tel-Aviv), and so on. You have nothing to be concerned about. Even if you exclude me from fifty sessions of the Knesset, there

will be still enough poverty and slums in which I can open a Knesset, such as is necessary, without any false honour, but with very much truth and with words which come out of the heart and enter hearts.

"You also know that the slum inhabitants have long since got tired of being 'nice and polite persons,' they have long since got tired of being spat at in their faces and told that this is rain; they are tired of getting promises before the elections and being ignored afterwards.

"Tell the truth, Members of Knesset, does any one of you care at all? I do care! Therefore, after the chairman of the House rejected my urgent proposal for the agenda, I presented an appeal to the Knesset Standing Committee. During the proceedings MK Amnon Lin (Likud) told me: 'Whom do you defend? Criminals? He (Dara'i) was a criminal. And what do you want, that the police should not shoot at him? The police defends society.'

"Well, Mr. Chairman, Member of Knesset Lin, who builds his career upon systematic fanning of hatred between Arabs and Jews, this same fascist, who demanded excluding from the universities any Arab student who would not swear an oath of allegiance to Zionism, this same Amnon Lin now exposes 'himself also as a hater of Jews, under the condition, of course, that they are black and/or criminals—in short, not 'nice persons.'"

MK A. Lin (Likud): "It would be better if all the Panthers knew that you support the PLO. Tell the Panthers that you support the PLO and all those PLO members who have been sentenced by the courts."

Chairman M.L. Meron: "MK Lin, we discuss now the appeal of MK Biton. I request you not to interrupt his speech."

MK Lin: "If a person tells you from the rostrum a lie that has no basis..."

MK Ch. Biton: "This is written in the protocol of the Knesset

Standing Committee."

MK Meir Vilner: "What Member of Knesset Biton has said is a quotation from your words in the committee."

MK Biton: "The man is a criminal," says MK Lin, 'and at criminals one may shoot.' It is therefore interesting why he did not demand of the police to shoot at a Member of Knesset, such as the well-known criminal Flato-Sharon. Perhaps because he needed a contribution from the filthy money of the honourable Member of Knesset? And why he did not demand to shoot the criminal, who was found guilty by the court, Yehoshua Ben-Zion? Perhaps because the honourable Prime Minister had granted him an honourable amnesty? And what about the other thief, the biggest in the annals of the state—Mr. Tzur?"

MK Biton spoke about the misbehaviour of the police, about the arbitrary detentions, beatings and tortures, the permanent violations of prisoners' rights, the horrible conditions in prison, adducing some examples from the recent past.

"You know, just like me, that what I tell you politely the inhabitants of the slum areas cry out aloud! Visit the Hatikva quarter, Beit-Dagon, Musrara, the Katanon quarters, speak with the inhabitants and you will see their hatred towards the police. Are all of them criminals? Or is this perhaps your hard heart, the brutality of the police, which has brought about this situation? But your majority prefer to close their eyes, to identify themselves with Ida Nudel on the one hand, and allocate a few coins for the rehabilitation of prisoners.

"There is no need for a commission in order to examine the conditions in the prisons. One only needs eyes, ears and a little bit of heart. But your heart is preserved for Ida Nudel—and to the prisoners in Israel you give an additional commission of empty prattle.

"To the poverty-stricken neighborhoods you send the police, instead of exerting efforts and the necessary money for solving the problem of the social gap, in order to give a life of respectability and well-being to those you call the second and third Israel. For me this is the first Israel! And my duty and my honour I see in the uncompromising struggle for them—by all means!"

from Zo Haderek, Jan. 3&10, 1979

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Palestine Human Rights Campaign

National Office
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Washington, D.C. 20036

BRING TERRE FLEENER HOME

Terre Fleener is a 24 year old American. She has been in Israeli prison since October of 1977. She was arrested, interrogated non-stop for three days (without an Attorney), and finally forced to sign a Hebrew language confession to the effect that she was spying for the Palestinians.

Terre's trial was an unprecedented secret one — but we know from a number of sources (including representatives from the Red Cross, Amnesty International, and the ACLU; her professor Dr. Catherine Edwards, and relatives and friends who have visited with Terre) that there are a number of very disturbing aspects to Terre's arrest, conviction, and imprisonment. We and many others are convinced that her imprisonment is unjust.



At this point, Terre Fleener has completed almost 17 months of her five year term. She has lost 60 pounds and is in very poor health.

We are very concerned about Terre since she has been badly treated in prison. For example:

On February 6, 1978, after her conviction, she was intensively interrogated and roughly treated.

In October of 1978, Terre suffered facial burns when the women's prison was randomly attacked by Israeli border police in an act of revenge against two women prisoners who "spoke back" to prison guards.

On one occasion, the U.S. Ambassador to Israel appealed to the Israeli authorities on Terre's behalf. At that time they refused.

Please send the attached card to the State Department.

**TO: Ms. Patricia Derian
U.S. Department of State
Human Rights Office
Washington, D.C. 20520**

I urge you to intervene on behalf of Terre Fleener — a U.S. citizen in jail in Israel. She has been in prison too long. She should be freed and allowed to return to the U.S.

Name _____

Address _____

"NEVER TO FORGET—NEVER TO FORGIVE!"

די הייליגע צוואה פון די
העלדן פון דעם וואַרשעווער
געטא-אויפשטאַנד איז נישט
צו דערלאזן דעם ווידערנע-
ברוט פון נאַציוס, ראַסיוס און
אַנטיסעמיטיזם.

„ניט פאַרגעסן -
ניט פאַרגעבן!“



האַזחטום פאַר די העלדן פון וואַרשעווער געטאָ

WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

PARTISAN SONG

By HIRSH GLICK

English by AARON KRAMER

Never say that there is only death for you
Though leaden skies may be concealing days of blue—
Because the hour that we have hungered for is near;
Beneath our tread the earth shall tremble: We are here!

From land of palm-tree to the far-off land of snow
We shall be coming with our torment and our woes,
And everywhere our blood has sunk into the earth
Shall our bravery, our vigor blossom forth!

We'll have the morning sun to set our day aglow,
And all our yesterdays shall vanish with the foe,
And if the time is long before the sun appears;
Then let this song go like a signal through the years.

This song was written with our blood and not with lead;
It's not a song that birds sing overhead.
It was a people, among toppling barricades,
That sang this song of ours with pistols and grenades.

So never say that there is only death for you.
Leaden skies may be concealing days of blue—
Yet the hour that we have hungered for is near;
Beneath our tread the earth shall tremble: We are here!



הירש גליק

זאג ניט קיינמאל

זאג ניט קיינמאל אז די גייסט דעם לעצטן וועג,
כאטש הימלען בליענען פארשטעלן בלויז טעג,
קומען וועט נאך אנדער אויסגעבעקטע שעה,
ס'וועט א פויק טאן אנדער טראג — מיר זינען דא!

פון גרינעם פאלמערלאנד ביז ווייטן לאנד פון שניי
מיר קומען אן מיט אנדער סיף, מיט אנדער ווי,
אין וואו געפאלן ס'איז א שפרייט פון אנדער בלוט,
שפראצן וועט דארט אנדער גבורה, אנדער מיט.

ס'וועט די מארגן פון באגילדן אונדו דעם הינט,
און דער נעכטן וועט פארשווינדן מיטן לייב,
נאך אויב פארזאמלען וועט די זון און דער קאפאר —
ווי א פאראל זאל גיין דאס ליד פון דור צו דור.

דאס ליד געשריבן איז מיט בלוט אין ניט מיט בליי,
ס'איז ניט קיין לידל פון א פויגל אויף דער דריי,
דאס האט א פאלק צווישן פאלנדיקע ווענט
דאס ליד געוונען מיט נאגאנעס אין די הענט.

סא זאג ניט קיינמאל אז די גייסט דעם לעצטן וועג,
כאטש הימלען בליענען פארשטעלן בלויז טעג, —
קומען וועט נאך אנדער אויסגעבעקטע שעה,
ס'וועט א פויק טאן אנדער טראג : מיר זינען דא!

Our Town Is Burning

MORDECAI GEBIRTIG

TRANSLATED FROM THE YIDDISH BY JOSEPH LEFTWICH



Our town is burning, brothers, burning,
Our poor little town is burning.
Angry winds are fanning higher
The leaping tongues of flame and fire,
The evil winds are roaring!
Our whole town burns!

And you stand looking on with folded arms,
And shake your heads.
You stand looking on, with folded arms
While the fire spreads!

Our town is burning, brothers, burning,
Our poor little town is burning.
Tongues of flame are leaping,
The fire through our town goes sweeping,
Through roofs and windows pouring.
All around us burns.

And you stand looking on with folded arms,
And shake your heads.
You stand looking on with folded arms
While the fire spreads!

Our town is burning, brothers, burning.
Any moment the fire may
Sweep the whole of our town away,
And leave only ashes, black and gray,

Like after a battle, where dead walls stand,
Broken and ruined in a desolate land.

And you stand looking on with folded arms,
And shake your heads.
You stand looking on with folded arms
While the fire spreads!

Our town is burning, brothers, burning.
All now depends on you.
Our only help is what you do.
You can still put out the fire
With your blood, if you desire.

Don't look on with folded arms,
And shake your heads.
Don't look on with folded arms
While the fire spreads!

פאלקס-הזכרות ניט פארנעסן זיך נישט פארנעבן!



36 יאר נאכן אויסברוך פון ווארשעווער געטא-אויפשטאנד

זיכור פארזאמלונג אין שיטאנא

דער סאראייניקער קאמיטעט פון די שיטאנער אידיש-וועלטלעכע ארגאניזאציעס רופט צו דער היי יאריקער זיכור-פארזאמלונג צום 36-טן יארצייט פון אויפשטאנד אין דער ווארשעווער געטא. דעם 19-טן אפריל 1979, 7:30 אין אונט, אין אויטאריום פון ארבעטער-רינג, 6506 ג. קאליפארניע טוועניו. געוואר שמואל פאלעווסקי, פון ניריאק.

דער רעדנער איז ענגליש וועט זיין ישיעה מאלאו.

יערו איינגעדאנגען פון פארשידענע אידישע ארגאניזאציעס אין ניריאק ווערן איינגעקארנט די פאלגנדיקע צוויי הזכרות: דעם 19טן אפריל, 6 אונט

וועט די הזכרה פארקומען אין אויטאריאום פון דער נארימאן טאמאס היי-סכול פארק עוועניו אה 33טע גאס, ניריאק. איינגעארדנט פון: ארבעטער רינג, אלועטלעכע יידישן קולטור קאנגרעס, אידישער ארבעטער, בונד, אידישער ארבעטער קאמיטעט, אידישער סאציאליסטישער פארבאנד.

מאסן גערופן צו געטא-הזכרה זונטיק, דעם 22טן אפריל

געטא-פארזאמלונג וועט רופן אפשאטן שליסדאטע

Ted Weiss to speak at Warsaw Ghetto anniversary meeting
The Commemoration will be conducted on Sunday, April 22, 1979, 12:30 p.m. at the High School of Fashion, 225. W. 24 Street, between 7th and 8th Avenues, Manhattan.

די היינטיקע הזכרה, צום 36 יארצייט פונ'ם אויפשטאנד אין דער ווארשעווער געטא וועט פארקומען זונטיק, דעם 22טן אפריל, 12.30 נאכ-מיטאג אין דער האר-סכול פון פער-שאנס, וועסט 24טע גאס, צווישן 7-טער און אכטער עוועניוס.

די הזכרה וועט ערן דעם אנדערע פון די 6 מיליאן ערושים און וועט אפנעבן כבוד די העלדן פון דער ווארשעווער געטא

מיטמי ביטש מעיאד וועט אדרעסירן געטא-פארזאמלונג, 22טן אפריל

מע גאס און אשעאן דראוו, מיטמי ביטש, חוץ דעם מעיאד וועט דער סיי טינג אויך אדרעסירט ווערן פון דער באי מאקס שאפירא, לואיס ווייס און בען בענעוויץ. מרדכי ירדני וועט סאך קען די הזכרה נאך די זעקס מיליאן ערושים. אין דער פארענט וועט זיך באטייליקן דער אידישער פאלקס באר

דר, לעאנארד הייכער, דער מעיאד פון מיטמי ביטש, האָט אָנגענומען די איינלאדונג צו זיין איינער פון די רעדנער ביים מיטינג לכבוד דעם 36טן יארטאג פון דעם ווארשעווער געטא-אויפשטאנד זונטיק, דעם 22טן אפריל, איינס ביטאנ.

די פארזאמלונג וועט פארקומען אין אשעאן פראנט אויטאריום, צענ-

א וייער ווירדיקע פראגראם אין ארגאניזירט געווארן. ס'איז וייער וויכטיק אז אלע ארגאניזאציעס זאלן מאַכיליוויזן ייִדישע מיטגלידער צו קו-סען צו דער הזכרה. די רעדנער וועלן זיין הענטי פאך גער, פערנירענט פון דער פארעיסר יוניקד דזשאַנט בלאַנד אין ניו יארק און אימטע נאָלדבערג, רעדאקטאר פון איקוויזישנעל "יידישע קולטור" און פירער פון די פראַגעסיווע קינד-רע-טולן.

עס וועט אויסגעטן דער אידישער זיכהאָרמאָנישער פּאָלעסטיקער, דיר-גענט פראַנטאָ ראָסי.

36th Anniversary ... אייביק וועלן מיר געדענקען
WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING

Sunday April 22, 1979 - 1:30 pm

TEMPLE EMANU-EL

Fifth Avenue & 65th St., New York City

UNITED COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE

WARSAW GHETTO RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION

871 Seventh Avenue, New York 10019



**קארטערס
 פראגלאמאציע**

וואשינגטאן, אפריל 11. - לויט
 א ספעציעלער פראגלאמאציע פון
 פרעזידענט קארטערס וועט דער אג-
 דענע פון די וועסט סיליאן אידן ווע-
 טן די נאציש האבן אויסגעבראכט.
 נעמט ווערן אין סדר פון אסאך פא-
 בלי פראגלאמאציען איבערן-געגען
 זענען.

דיגנאטיק, דעם 24טן אפריל, 12
 בייטאג וועלן אלע מיטגלידער פון
 סענאט און רעפארענטאציען היין זיך
 צוזאמנעמען לעבן דער נעביידע פון
 קאנגרעס פאצאנעבן כבוד די אומגע-
 סומענע מיט דער פראגלאמאציע וועט
 אנטרן דער באוואוסטער שרייבער
 עלי וויזעל, וועלכער אין דער פארו-
 ציע פון פרעזידענט קארטערס, האט
 באקאנט "קאמיוניע" סענאטארן און
 סאנאטאריס וועלן זיין צווישן די
 רעזולטעטן א קינדער-פאר וועט זינגען
 לידער אין אידיש, העברעאיש און
 ענגליש.

פאנאטיק, דעם 23טן אפריל וועלן די
 קאנטיאמאטארן פון "סאטמאר" באהאלטן
 פאציעלע גערענטיצונגען. אונטער
 אירם און סענאטאר וועלן ארויסלאזן
 האלדאטאציעס צו דער נעלעגנדיג.

X X X X

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

SUNDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1979, 1:00 P.M.



In **METHER HIGH SCHOOL**
 5835 North Lincoln Avenue
 Everyone is invited to come and
 honor the heroes of this historic
 uprising, and to demand the
 withdrawal of the Statute of
 Limitations.

Participants in the program:

ABE FEINGLASS

Well-known labor leader, Inter-
 national vice-president of the Fur
 and Leather Workers Union,
 A.F.L.-C.I.O. of North America.

JOSEPH ROSEN

Well-known Jewish cultural and
 progressive activist will speak
 in Yiddish.

מאנאטראל

מאנאטראל

19טער אפריל 1979 19טער אפריל 1943

36טער יארצייט פון

ווארשעווער געטא אויפשטאנד

וועט פארקליינט

דאנערשטיק, 19טן אפריל, 1979, 8 אוונט
 אין זאל פון י. מ. ד. א., 5600 וועסטבורי עוו., מאנאטראל

יידישער ארכעטער קאמיטעט
 יוניאנס און לאנדסמאנשאפטן

ארכעטער רינג
 יי. סאז. ארג. „בונד“

לעס אונזערעלעס

הזכרה

זומיק, 22טן אפריל, 1 בייטאג
 אין בית ישראל שול 8056
 בעווערלי.

רעדער:

רעבאי אייבערשטעס קופער,
 פון ישיבה אוניווערסיטעט און
 ש. וויזענצאל האלאקאסט פער-
 סאזיען דר. איזידאר זיסער-
 שפיץ

זיידע שווארץ וועט ליענען לידער.

אייזיקער פאלקס באר
 חזן הקרשעלע האלמיש

זיינמיט פריי.

אחור קורטמאן, פארוועגן

Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, April 19, 1943

"Never to forget, never to forgive"



Fighters in the Warsaw Ghetto-Uprising



This drawing by William Gropper, America's foremost anti-fascist artist,

**For the Unity of All Working People
Salute to Jewish Affairs**

**Leonard S. Schlafer
San Juan, P.R.**

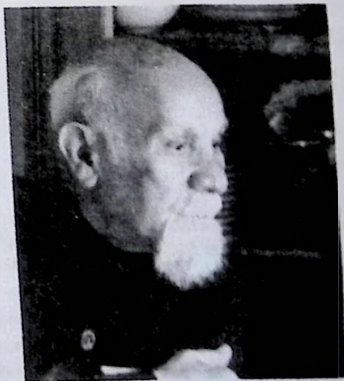
I Cherish the Memory of Hy Lumer

Sarah Mandel

**For Many More Victories
Marsha S. Rifkin**

**Greetings to *Jewish Affairs*
Fanny Bass**

**In Loving Memory:
Toby and Marien
—The Parents—**



Bernard Chazanow

Greetings to chaver Chazanow on his 95th birthday. May he have many more years filled with activity. Bernard came to the United States from Czarist Russia in 1909. He has always participated in struggles for a better world. In 1910 he participated in the historic Cloak Makers Strike. From 1911 to 1916 he was an officer of Local 38 of the ILGWU. He has devoted his life to active participation in the labor and revolutionary movements. Our Yiddish readers will recall reading his book *Days and Years*. Here he recounts many of his positive life experiences.

**Jewish Affairs
Editorial Board**

1980

TIME FOR A CHANGE:

CORPORATE POWER - NO!

PEOPLE'S POWER - YES!

CELEBRATE THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR PARTY. JOIN THE THOUSANDS WHO WILL RALLY AT COBO HALL - DETROIT, AUGUST 26, AT 2 P.M. ADD YOUR VOICE TO THE FIGHT FOR JOBS, AGAINST INFLATION AND AGAINST RACISM.

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