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JEWISH AFFAIRS

**Appeal For Common Struggle
Against Fascism, Nazism,
Anti-Semitism and Racism**

Nazi Genocide in Poland
By Dr. Czeslaw Pilichowski

**40th Anniversary of the
Warsaw Ghetto Uprising**
By Lewis M. Moroze

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By Sol Flappan

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The Rosenberg-Sobell Case
By Aaron Katz

**Mike Gold: Setting
The Record Straight**



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Appeal For Common Struggle Against Fascism, Nazism, Anti-Semitism and Racism

We publish below the resolution adopted by the International Scientific Conference on: "Nazi Genocide in Poland and in Europe, 1939-1945," held in Warsaw during the 40th Anniversary Comemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of April 1943.

"Basing itself on fascist ideology, the nazi regime of the Third Reich drew the enormity of misfortunes on mankind. The world has not yet managed to overcome the consequences of fascism. At the same time we note the revival of neo-fascist and militarist ideas and infamous steps are taken by rightist and terrorist organizations and groupings.

"Fascism and nazism — expressed by chauvinism and militarism, racism and anti-Semitism, terror and brutal violence — were and will continue to wreck all human rights and values.

"When drawing conclusions from the tragic events, the participants in the session on nazi Genocide held to mark the 40th Anniversary of the Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto call on nations to do their best to prevent the revival of fascism and nazism.

"We call for stepping up research and publishing all documents and papers to propagate the truth about fascism, nazism and racism. These materials should serve bodies of the administration of justice in applying international conventions on the prosecution or extradition of the still unpunished nazi criminals. At the same time, these materials should counteract the forces denying that nazi crimes were committed.

"We call upon the appropriate authorities to adopt effective measures to ban all fascist, nazi and racist organizations.

"We appeal for absolute observance of international conventions and state laws banning observance of international conventions and state laws banning the activity of fascist, nazi and racist organizations.

"The struggle against fascism and nazism promotes the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The participants in the session, which recalled nazi genocide, are aware that the arms race, primarily the race of mass destruction weapons, poses a threat to the future of mankind." □

JEWISH AFFAIRS

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Nazi Genocide in Poland and in Europe and its Consequences

Dr. Czeslaw Pilichowski

We publish below, in somewhat abbreviated form, the opening address made by Dr. Czeslaw Pilichowski, world renowned Holocaust scholar and director of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland, to the International Scientific Conference on: "Nazi Genocide in Poland and in Europe 1939-1945" held in Warsaw, Poland, April 14 through the 17th. The four day conference was one of the activities conducted during the Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of April 1943.

For more than 38 years now, the Nazi crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity have been the subject of large scale activities by the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland. One expression of this activity is the current conference convened in the invincible city of Warsaw — the place of the heroic defense by the Polish people in September 1939 and of two armed uprisings against the Nazi invader by Polish Jews in April 1943 and by the Poles in August-September 1944.

In line with the policy of the Third Reich and its program of genocide outlined in the "General Plan for the East" as well as in accordance with the fascist racist ideology contained in the Nuremberg laws and in the decisions of the Am Grossen Wannsee conference on the "final solution of the Jewish question," the Poles as "sub-humans" and the Jews as the "enemy race" were to be totally annihilated by Nazi Germany. The Third Reich's criminal policy has also applied to other Slavic nations as well as to the Gypsies.

In the 2078 days of Nazi occupation not a single night or day passed without murders and executions carried out with terrifying cruelty and bestiality. . . . Of the 30 million human lives lost in Nazi occupied countries of Europe, 18.1 million were civilians — 5.4 million of them, in Poland. This means that Poland's losses resulting from Nazi terror and crimes amounted to 29 percent of all victims of Nazism.

Furthermore, in the camps established by the Nazis on Polish lands, the Germans murdered at least 2-2.5 million citizens of 30 countries and 51 nationalities of Europe, America, Asia and Africa, among them 800 thousand Soviet and 22,600 Italian prisoners-of-war, several score thousand British and American POW's as well as many thousand fighters of anti-fascist resistance
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movements. Poland was turned into the world's largest cemetery.

During the Second World War, Poland experienced one of her greatest tragedies — the annihilation of Polish Jewry.

In order to "finally solve" the fate of the 11.3 million Jews living in Europe, a special conference Am Grossen Wannsee in Berlin, was convened on January 20th, 1942 chaired by R. Heydrich. . . . Adopted as the one and only way to deal with the Jewish question was — total extermination. In carrying out the decision Nazi Germany murdered between 5.1 to 6 million European Jews. This genocide is today called the "Jewish Holocaust," but, speaking of the "Jewish Holocaust" one must not forget the "Polish Holocaust."

In their efforts to save Jews from imminent death the Poles have either directly rescued or helped to rescue the lives of about 120,000 Polish Jews. The assistance extended by the Polish people to the Jews had been both spontaneous as well as in organized form, especially by the Council for Assistance to Jews, known as "Zegota." For rendering any form of assistance to Jews, the Poles had to pay the highest price — the price of life. . . . Their actions were a mark of supreme heroism and humanitarianism. Therefore, the unfounded and erroneous statements contained in some works on the subject of "Holocaust," to the effect that a preponderant majority of the Polish people have displayed an attitude of indifference and alienation towards the extermination of Jews and even 'hostility and indifference,' as claimed by Abba Eban in his work, "This is My Nation," must be rejected.

The fate of the Jewish community is an inseparable part of Polish history, the Polish martyrdom, the Polish resistance to the struggle against Nazi Germany. No wall could separate the doomed to extinction from the Polish community from the ghettos and other centers of human degradation and death. For the goal that the Nazis set for themselves was the annihilation of peoples of Polish and Jewish origin and the destruction of Polish and Jewish cultures.

The uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto, undertaken by the Jewish Combat Organization together with the Jewish Military Union was a determined and heroic response to the Nazi action aimed at the final liquidation of the just over 90,000 survivors of the Jewish community in Warsaw.

The goal which the Jewish Combat Organization led by Mordecai Anielewicz sought to achieve was the struggle in defense of human lives and human dignity. The realization of that goal had brought the organization:

into close contact with the nationwide anti-Nazi resistance movement in Poland, and especially with the Polish Workers Party. The armed resistance in the ghetto had become possible thanks to the support provided by the organized forces of the Polish underground. The memory of the heroic struggle of the Jewish fighters in the ghetto shall never be forgotten and has been engraved in golden letters in the annals of Polish history.

Only hastening the collapse of the Third German Reich and the speediest liberation of Europe from the grip of the Nazis could hinder the realization of the planned extermination of the Jewish people. The Western powers — the U.S., France and Britain had not come out in defense of the Jews either in 1942 or in 1943. By 1944 it was too late, for by then the policy of genocide had already taken its tragic toll. It is worth recalling in this connection the letter by Shmul Zygielbojm, member of the Polish National Council in London, addressed to the conscience of the world. It was written on May 13, 1943, just before he committed suicide as an act of protest against the lack of any reaction on the part of the Western powers to the dramatic appeals for help and assistance.

He wrote: "... responsibility for the crime of exterminating the entire Jewish community in Poland falls above all upon its perpetrators — Germans. The nations and governments of the allied states have until this very day failed to take any concrete steps to halt this crime. . . . By my death I want to express my most profound protest against the inaction with which the world is watching and tolerates the extermination of the Jewish people."

Also, the Jewish National Committee in Warsaw, in November 1943 sent a message addressed to the governments of the U.S. and Britain as well as to the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Agency and the World Zionist Organization which read, in part: "The blood of three million Polish Jews will avenge itself not only upon the Nazi beasts but also upon those indifferent and recalcitrant elements which apart from empty words did nothing to save a nation doomed to annihilation by Nazi murderers." The matter has been exhaustively documented by Arthur D. Morse in his book entitled, "While Six Million died — A Chronicle of American Apathy," published in N. Y. in 1967. Works by Morse, Raoul Hilberg and other authors, among them Arthur Eisenbach, dealing with the Nazi policy of exterminating the Jewish, relieves me of the need to go into greater detail.

The Gypsies, too, were regarded by the Nazi German authorities as an "alien nation," whose very existence

hindered the task of building the Greater Reich and thus they were doomed to extinction.

The German Reich's policy towards Poland and the Slavs in general was defined in the program known as the General Plan for the East, elaborated by the Reichsfuehrer of the S.S. The plan envisaged — after the total extermination of Jews and Gypsies — the deportation of 31 million Poles, Byelorussians and Ukrainians to Siberia in order to gain territories for German settlement extending right to the Urals. The Poles were described in the plan as "the most dangerous of all aliens" and thus most of them were to be murdered. Such is the whole truth about the genocidal intentions of the Third German Reich towards Poland.

The major objective of the Third Reich's policy in eastern Europe was not only the destruction of Poland and the capture of new "living space," but also the destruction of the socialist system in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the extermination of peoples living in eastern Europe and bringing German settlers to take their place. It would be wrong, therefore, to view the "General Plan Ost" separately from the planned "Operation Barbarossa" and from other plans adopted by the Third Reich towards the countries of eastern, central and southern Europe.

It is true, of course, that in Western Europe, too, the Nazi occupation authorities were ruthless and readily resorted to terror but, with the exception of Jews and Gypsies, they did not plan extermination as was the case in Poland and in Eastern Europe.

On the 2nd of December 1939, Poland issued a protest against the terror applied by the Germans, proposed that Nazi Germany be condemned for mass murders and for violating the rights of nations especially the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and demanded that a major objective of the war should be the punishment of the perpetrators of such crimes. . . . In this connection the Polish lawyer Rafael Lemkin formulated for the first time in the international penal law the notion of genocide and defined the basic norms of criminal responsibility for its perpetration.

Poland, as one of the first members of the anti-Nazi coalition, promulgated the penal law concerning the responsibility for the crimes of the Third Reich — namely, the decree of July 31, 1944 on the measures of punishment of fascist-Nazi criminals. On the basis of this decree, the Supreme National Tribunal and public courts of justice convicted 5352 Nazi criminals of German nationality. However, because in 1949 the western powers stopped extraditing Nazi criminals and the Federal Republic of Germany followed suit after 1950, not

all the German Nazi criminals were brought to justice before Polish courts.

On November 26th, 1968, on Poland's initiative, the U.N. adopted the Convention on Non-Application of the Statute of Limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity. Unfortunately the Convention has been, so far, ratified by only 21 UN member states. There arises, therefore, the need to undertake appropriate action in favor of recognition and ratification of the Convention by all member states as well as to include its legal provisions in their internal penal legislation.

Furthermore, in the Federal Republic of Germany where most Nazi criminals still live at large, thoughts and ideas are expressed about "not befouling one's own nest," about "criminals as being themselves victims of the Third Reich" but basically "respectable persons," about "God's judgement" which alone has the right to try and punish Nazi crimes, the already "atoned guilt," alleged ignorance of illegality of the criminal deeds, "biological negative prescription" and so on and so forth. . . . The idea of resolving the problem of responsibility for Nazi crimes by letting them "pass into oblivion" is leading nowhere both legally and morally.

Just as unsatisfactory is the situation in this respect in the U.S. and in Austria. The Canadian authorities have not yet opened any investigation against Nazi criminals and in South American states these criminals are in fact under protection.

In some west and north European states as well as in the U.S.A., Canada and South America all kinds of historical falsehoods are disseminated in the mass media and in various publications concerning concentration camps and ghettos and the role they were assigned in the Nazi policy of exterminating Poles, Jews, Gypsies and other European peoples. Distributed there are works and papers which deny the facts of mass murders of prisoners in gas chambers and even insist that such chambers never existed, or else that gas in Auschwitz was not as a means of killing people but only for delousing and the disinfection. of Poles and more recently the western powers as well are accused of crimes against the German people, particularly in alleged "Polish death camp" in Laminowice (Lamsdorf). What is more — in certain encyclopedias, scientific publications and journalistic articles such notions are being used as "Polish death houses" (The Encyclopedia Americana, N.Y. 1958, vol. XVI, page 86). . . . Also one of the most cynical lies alleging that the reason for Nazi Germany setting up concentration camps and annihilation centers on Polish territories was that during World War II the Polish people displayed anti-Semitic feelings is being spread.

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The rulers of the Third German Reich expanded to huge proportions the machinery of terror and extermination in occupied Poland because, in a longer perspective, it was to carry into practice the wholesale destruction of the Polish nations. Also, the Jewish community in Poland was more numerous than in any other country of Eastern Europe and hence deportation of Jews to places of genocide did not put any strain on the German means of transportation.

It is worth recalling, however, that Nazi concentration camps, the special task of which was mass murder of their inmates, including Jews, existed not only in Poland but also on territories of other European states — in the Third Reich itself, Austria, Holland and France.

The victory of the states of the anti-Nazi coalition over the Third German Reich to which the peoples of the U.S.S.R. have so vastly contributed, saved Poland and other occupied countries from destruction. The victorious and swift offensive operations of the Soviet Army, alongside which fought the Polish People's Army, liberated the Polish people and freed prisoners of such Nazi camps as Majdanek, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Stuthoff, Gross-Rosen, Plaszow, Terezin, Buchenwald, Sauschenhausen, Ravensbruck. Hence Poland's most profound feelings of respect and gratitude to the soldiers of the regular Polish and Soviet armies who gave their lives for her freedom, to members of the Polish and Soviet resistance movements, to the insurgents in ghettos and death camps, to the participants in the Warsaw Uprising from the ranks of the Home Army, the People's Army, the Peasant Battalions and to Poles who fought on all fronts of the Second World War.

We shall always remember the Nazi crimes of genocide, investigate them and gather appropriate documentary evidence. This task will continue to be actively realized by the Main Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes — the Institute of National Remembrance. We shall do it not in order to instigate or fan the spirit of revenge — the feelings of vengeance and hatred of one nation towards another are completely alien to the Poles — but in the name of law and justice, of a peaceful and secure future for Poland and Europe, for the Near and Far East, for Asia and America, for Australia and Africa, so that everywhere present and future generations could be spared new horrors and tragedies and the recurrence of fascism and racism.

Auschwitz and Hiroshima, Warsaw and Nagasaki — these are the terrible symbols and, at the same time, warnings to all mankind. What happened in Europe and in Poland in the years 1939-1945 compels us to reappraise the way of thinking about inter-national relations.

This applies to the very roots of the phenomena of lawlessness and genocide, whose advocates have been and still are capable of doing anything without restraint, hence laser weapons and microwaves in outer space and the nuclear and atomic potential in their hands is nothing but the continuation of Auschwitz and Hiroshima. This must be condemned and halted by all peoples the world over.

Legal casuistry has not yet adapted itself or else has so far failed to grasp all the problems resulting from the nazi policy of genocide towards Poles, Jews, Gypsies and other nations of Europe. The assumption that it is possible today to belittle, distort or falsify the great issues of Auschwitz or Hiroshima conceals moral impotence, yet, it is widely held, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany where such words as "redressing," "compensating," "amending," "reconciliation" are used with utmost seriousness, but nothing, or almost nothing concrete is being or is expected to be done. To some degree it has been done with respect to Jews, but not to Poles and Gypsies. What is more, still regarded as a cornerstone of West German foreign policy is the assertion that "The German Reich exists in its 1937 boundaries," as if the unconditional surrender of Germany and the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which clearly and distinctly delineated the frontiers of Europe

including Poland's western frontier on the Lusatian, Codra and the Baltic Sea, had never happened.

Today it is up to us to put to the people of the world the following question and to draw proper conclusions from it for the sake of consolidating world peace and security. Is Edward Teller, the American physicist, co-author of the atomic bomb and an advocate of the "cold war" guilty or not guilty? Is he guilty who talks glibly about "detente" while at the same time raising his voice in favor of unrestricted nuclear armaments? Are there today and will there be found in the future those guilty of crimes in Vietnam and in Chile, in Salvador and in Lebanon? Is the renowned Israeli sociologist Szi Kossem right when in a recent interview for *Newsweek* magazine he asks "whether his country respects moral law and supports universal humanitarian values or is it a tribal society whose life is based on the law of the jungle?"

I think that our conference will find the right answers and if we do, we will have accomplished our objective. This will be our tribute to the memory of the victims of Nazi genocide in Poland and in Europe. It will also be the most profitable lesson to be drawn for the benefit of our own and future generations, for all nations of the world — in the name of consolidating peace, security and social justice on earth. □

Fifty Years

By Martha Millet Garlin

The article published below originally appeared as a letter to the editor in the *Colorado Daily News*, 3/16/83. It was written by Martha Millet Garlin in response to an article in the paper that the nazi Holocaust never happened.

... the cattle truck . . . took us out of France. A younger brother died too during the trip . . . My father, my mother and I arrived at the camp. 'Here you enter through the gate and exit through the chimney.' That was a favorite saying of the SS in all the camps. My father had arthritis and the camp doctors classified him unfit for work. He was exterminated almost immediately. That is, after he was examined and it was ascertained that he had several gold teeth worth recovering. My mother lasted three months and finally she was killed too. But first they shaved off her hair. Did you know that when Auschwitz was liberated they found about seven tons of human hair? . . . Later a document was found which explained that the hair was to be used

to make slippers for the feet of German submariners. — Ron Faust, *Tombs of Blue Ice (a novel)*

Last week I was among the recipients of an appeal from Baroness Maria von Trapp (she no longer uses the title) who has joined the brave men and women working to stop Klan and native fascist terror. Mrs. von Trapp is an advocate of Klanwatch in Alabama. Klan activities remind Maria too much of the Nazi thug uglies who took over, first her native Austria, then the rest of Europe. The West stood by. Maria and her family managed to flee. Most others could not. The Trapp Family Singers, once here, made a name and a living for themselves. Stage and movie productions of *The Sound of Music* brought them fame.

In Greensboro, North Carolina, an anti-Klan rally with a police permit found no police in view when Klansmen and American Nazis gunned down five protestors and left others wounded. Those arrested were easily acquitted by an all-white jury. Four of those killed were White men, the fifth, a young Black woman. This despite filmed evidence of the precise events.

A broadening coalition of church and humanist

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groups has joined to secure justice at the federal level. In both instances, the Klan and its look-alikes remain virtually immune from punishment, continuing its military, paramilitary and propagandistic work — spreading as far as Longmont, New Jersey, California, Illinois, Detroit and more since its halycon days after the Civil War, which ended legal slavery. Their targets are either/and: Black Americans, Jews, Liberals, Catholics and any others whom they declare "subhuman" — Hitler's avatars.

In the Twenties the Klan dominated Colorado.

About the time of Mrs. von Trapp's appeal I read of the arrest and extradition of Klaus Barbie, the Gestapo's "Butcher of Lyons," whom French courts had condemned to death in absentia for his torture and destruction of more than 11,000 French Jews and resistance people. Since 1945 Barbie has lived under the protection first of certain U.S. authorities, helping with "cold war services," then in parts of Latin America where our bloody allies absorb our millions and military aid to put down their own people — convenient places, like Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Brazil. Even the U.S. ex-Department of Justice people have for years denounced the paper-shifting and cover-ups that have kept most of this from the public.

Barbie took special delight in torture, say some who knew him in Lyons and still survive, and former State Department and intelligence people, one of them now a university professor who are "telling" 38 years after the fact. One of Barbie's victims who lived, an 80-year-old woman, hobbles painfully from the fractured spine with which he left her.

All in the name of "anti-Communism." Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels (he only lacked TV; everything in print or on the radio was in his control) put it succinctly in his intimate journals: "After anti-Communism, anti-Semitism is the second-best horse in our stable."

Goebbels was twice a doctor: of philosophy, and of what we could call the liberal arts. He was also Gauleiter of Berlin, and a frustrated dramatist. He helped stage those giant demonstrations of Heils, uniforms, giant flags with swastikas and pageantry that pulverized what was left of German "intellect and sentiment."

It was 50 years ago that all power was handed over to Hitler and his increasingly well-financed army of thugs by the legal government of Germany. Almost instantly, tens of thousands were rounded up: trade unionists; radicals; every kind of liberal; intellectuals in disagreement, however mild, humanist priests. In Germany, and then in all of occupied Europe, people by the millions

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were destroyed on the spot or shipped in cattle cars to death camps, where some labored for German corporations for a morsel of bread until they starved or froze to death. Others were killed as soon as they got off the trains: Jews, in particular; gypsies, Slavs (whose remnants were to be turned back into illiterate peasants), but whose blond children were snatched up to be raised as "Aryans" in Germany; homosexuals. If only one of your four grandparents was Jewish, that was enough. And from the hapless lands flowed plunder to the "Thousand-Year Reich": gold, trinkets, crutches, wines, furniture, fabrics, oil and coal; invaluable works of art; toys (like new); infant fat for soap; baby bonnets and baby shoes; medals from World War I; hair.

"Reconstructed" history in the service of the Cold War tells us differently. A young friend of mine never knew "the Russians" had been our Number one ally in World War II, and the blessing of many in Great Britain who would have been wiped out otherwise. They never told him in school. An older friend warning of home-grown fascism, stated in these pages, Nov. 26, 1981, that "Hitler won fair and square." Apparently that's what his sources impressed on him.

Like the American Nazis, CU assistant mathematics professor Roy Ben Kreigh, who is also Republican Party state treasurer insists "only 6,000" European Jews "died," and not by being gassed, starved to death, or "selected" by one or more of the Nazi criminals heading up death camps, some 30,000 are still being sought by teams like those who found Klaus Barbie. Kreigh ignores the other millions destroyed outside the death camps. Some 50 million were killed in World War II; 20 million from the USSR.

Kreigh, apparently can count to two, and even to six (that fatal number "6" remains!), and get into the "higher mathematics," but he is blind and deaf to: captured German archives, which, with the Prussian penchant for documentation and "thoroughness," tell us about all we need to know; plus, death camp records and lists; population movements; food, clothing and housing allocations; eyewitness reports of liberating soldiers; survivors' testimony; official films and stills and those of amateurs, like the soldiers of occupied Europe, and their diaries; manifests of plunder shipped "home," trial transcripts, like those of the Nuremberg Trials (see *Trial of the Major War Criminals*, U.S. Government Archives), of the Eichmann trial in Jerusalem; confessions of participating doctors, jurists and lawyers; the Nazi laws themselves.

Adolph Hitler was allowed to govern completely by decree. Loyalty was sworn to him personally. Any devia-

tion was treason to Him. And the Twelve-Year Reich precipitated Europe's and the world's bloodbath. Despite his "ingrained Anti-Semitism," Hitler was smart enough to declare the Japanese, his brutal militaristic partners-in-crime, "honorary Aryans." And despite his ranting about "Western and Jewish capitalism," it was his backing by Germany's big industry, big landowning, big shipping, pharmaceutical and commercial powers that put him in and kept him in charge of the biggest profit-making machine in history. Added to all these was the expendable labor sent from the occupied countries to the Reich, as servants, munitions makers, and handy whipping posts.

Professor Kreigh can't count as well as the least knowledgeable of us in math: apart from other evidence, we have available the population figures in all of brutalized Europe of people of Jewish ancestry, Before and after 1933; as well as other peoples moved about, destroyed or displaced.

As early as 1932-33, CU's then President George Norlin saw something foul happening. He was a (Theodore) Roosevelt Fellow to Germany back then. His mission "to expound and interpret the history, the institutions, and the ideals of the American people."

Dixon Wecter reported that Norlin "On May 6 . . . witnessed the dismissal of Rector Kohlrausch, who had refused to yield . . . to Jewbaiting . . . A day or two later a Nazi officer came to Norlin with a message written out as a cablegram, to be sent to America with Norlin's signature, denying that Jews were being persecuted save for their Communist opinions; Norlin refused to sign . . ." And "On May 10 the Norlins watched the Burning of the Books."

In a talk delivered October 1933, and reprinted in England, Dr. Norlin warned that "Hitler . . . has become the Messiah; he has become the way, the truth and the life . . ."

Appalled at the new bold assurance of the Klan and its brothers-in-arms, Maria von Trapp wants to warn us against the U.S. varieties of blackshirts, brownshirts, Nazi storm-troopers, the jackbooted killers of millions. That was then, and across the sea. Today there are no more seas to reckon with. Danger is here.

Martha Garlin

Suggested Reading

Nuremberg Trials: See Archives in U.S. Federal Archives, Washington, D.C. and Hoover Institution, Stanford, Cal (Trial of the Major War Criminals TMCW). Copies of the trials' transcripts (joint prosecu-

U.S.S.R. and the State of Israel Andrei Gromyko

The following significant passage in U.S.S.R. foreign minister Andrei Gromyko's press conference of April 2, 1983 was generally deleted in the news reports in the U.S.

We sympathize with the Arab cause and ask for peace in the Middle East; *we are also for Israel existing as a state.* No one can reproach us for having changed our position with regard to Israel as a state. When the question of the future of Palestine was being considered, the Soviet Union voted in favor of the establishment of an Israeli state side by side with a Palestinian one. *This continues to be our position today as well.*

We do not share the point of view of extremist Arab circles which are in favor of abolishing Israel. This is an unrealistic and unfair view. But Israel should be a peaceable state; it should have good relations with its neighbors. We are for such a state of Israel.

Regrettably, everything Israel has been doing for many years now merely undercuts the political and historical foundation which was generally upheld by all those who were for the establishment of Israel as an independent state.

When we voted for the establishment of Israel, we voted for a peaceable Israel and not for an aggressive Israeli state. We would like to see healthy and realistic tendencies prevail at long last in the politics, in the political and social life of Israel, tendencies in favor of Israel living in peace with its neighbors. □

tion by England, the U.S., France and the U.S.S.R.) should be available in many places. Many local trials took place where the crimes were committed, where those accused could be found. Many were tried in absentia; disappeared into the protection of the cold war advance guard, into the U.S. and/or into Latin America — like Klaus Barbie. Thousands still find protection in the F.R.G. (West Germany). See, for example, Ernest Tietens' "The New Germany and the Old Nazis."

Despite repeated requests from Poland, France and Italy, the U.S. refuses to open its archives in West Berlin on the nazis and the nazi period.

Martha Millet Garlin is an author. □

Jewish Affairs

40th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

by Lewis M. Moroze

At the peace gathering at the site of the Treblinka death camp thousands of Polish citizens including over 3,000 children of the Janus Korjak Youth Brigades along with hundreds of foreign visitors paid tribute to the venerable Janus Korjak, Warsaw Ghetto Martyr.

At the peace gathering at the site of the Auschwitz death camp Dr. Maurice Goldstein, President of the International Committee of Auschwitz, in an impassioned appeal cried out: "No! to Fascism! No! to Racism! No! to Anti-Semitism! and No! to War!" to thunderous applause. So ended the 10 days of Commemoration in Poland of the 40th Anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

At Treblinka Rabbi Alexander Schindler, who headed the U.S. contingent of the World Jewish Congress to Poland, asked some children whom he picked at random why they were there. "This was the place where Jews were killed," they replied.

"I would be satisfied if eight year olds in American Jewish Schools knew as much about the Holocaust as the Polish children," said Rabbi Schindler.

A four day International Scientific Conference on: "Nazi Genocide in Poland and in Europe, 1939-1945," sponsored by the Chief Commission for the Investigation of Nazi Crimes in Poland, opened the days of Commemoration.

In his opening remarks Polish Minister of Justice, Sylwester Zawadzky declared: "We demand consistent and unlimited prosecution of nazi criminals in keeping with the laws of the U.N. We do not mean revenge, but important action for the delegalization of and the elimination of war as a means of settling international disputes."

Professor Czeslaw Pilichowski, world renowned scholar of the Holocaust and Director of the Chief Commission referred to the Nazi German Conference of January 20th, 1942 in Berlin which adopted the program for the "total extermination" of the Jews. He spoke also of the nazi plan to exterminate the Poles, the Gypsies and the East Europeans so that Germany could extend its "lebensraum" straight up to the Volga. The historic battle of Stalingrad put an end to these genocidal plans.

"In their efforts to save Jews from imminent death," said prof. Pilichowski, "the Poles rescued directly or helped to rescue the lives of about 120,000 Polish Jews." These facts were verified at the Jewish Historical

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Institute where it is revealed that Poland was the only country in nazi occupied Europe where German law provided that contacts with Jews carried the death penalty and included a long list of non-Jewish Poles sentenced to death for assisting Jews including 7 and 8 year old children. Yet, Professor Pilichowski informed us that Abba Eban, in his book, "This is My Nation," accused the Poles of an "attitude of indifference and alienation." The hundreds of Jewish survivors who came to Poland to thank their Polish benefactors give the lie to such charges.

There were simultaneous workshops that covered the following subjects: Nazi Policy of Aggression; conquest and Genocide in Political, Ideological and Legal perspective; Realization of nazi Genocide in Poland and in Europe and its Consequences; Opposition to Fascist Crimes During World War II and to Fascism; and Investigation and Prosecution of nazi Crimes."

160 papers were delivered at the Conference by scholars from the socialist and capitalist countries. In composite they not only elaborated on the mass slaughter by the German nazis and the indifference of the Western democracies but the thoroughness with which the nazis corralled and coerced chemists, doctors, engineers, scientists, sociologists, biologists, teachers, etc. to support the nazi regime and to maintain the murderous apparatus.

U.S. papers spoke about the rebirth of nazism in the Federal Republic of Germany and about the futile diplomatic efforts to save Jews by bargaining with the fascists. In my presentations I referred to the rejection by the U.S. of the plea of the Soviet Union for a collective security pact to quarantine the aggressor before World War II; the U.S. betrayal of Republican Spain and the support by General Motors, Standard Oil and Ford, amongst others, given to the German industrialists and bankers who were the backbone of the fascist regime. I also spoke about the harboring and the use of Nazi anti-Semitic assassins by the U.S. government in their insane plans to overthrow the Soviet Union.

In their final resolution the International Conference called for "absolute observance of international conventions and state laws banning the activity of fascist, nazi and racist organizations. The struggle against fascism and nazism promotes the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the world."

The Holocaust Survivors Conference held in Washington, D.C. just prior to the Warsaw Commemoration resolved that the survivors and their children remain organized but did not probe the essence of the fascist perpetrated Holocaust nor its meaning for times.

It is quite understandable when we note the appraisal of the Holocaust by the leading Holocaust survivor at the Washington Conference, Elie Wiesel, author and college professor: "What was the Holocaust," he asked, "and what is it? the last of ultimate secrets which can never be comprehended nor conveyed to public consciousness."

During the Commemoration in Poland, Simon Wiesenthal, in the name of the Holocaust Center in Brooklyn honored Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N., for her "humanitarian efforts" saying that he could think of no one else more deserving of the honor. That was carefully noted by Hitler in his diaries now being prepared in hell!

The U.S. press befouled the air with their lies about the activities in Poland. They never reported the International Conference and distorted the facts about the alleged boycott.

Stefan Grajek, an Israeli, chairman of the World Federation of Jewish Fighters, Guerrillas and Deportees declared that the boycott attempts organized by small and insignificant groups failed, charging, "Such attempts amount to fouling the memory of the fallen." Kalman Sultanik, Vice President of the World Jewish Congress, spoke at the closing ceremonies of the International Conference and Rabbi Alexander Schindler addressed the gathering at Auschwitz, the last of the activities.

Those who participated in the Pilgrimage to Poland came from Eastern and Western Europe, Israel, South Africa, Canada and the U.S. The many youth were, in the main, members of Hashomair Hatzair from Israel and their U.S. counterpart, Americans for a Progressive Israel. The young Israelis were sharply critical of Begin for calling for a boycott. They pleaded with U.S. visitors for support for the "Peace Now" movement in Israel.

The wreath laying ceremonies were solemn and well attended. Israeli national arrogance revealed itself when by plan a group started to sing their national anthem at the very moment that the Polish Army Band was playing a song in honor of the soldiers who fought and died in World War II.

The so-called P.L.O. incident was manufactured by Israeli zealots, lumpen Solidarity elements and the U.S. TV. As is the custom for embassies, the P.L.O. ambassador brought his wreath a day after the official ceremonies. The plotters waited to create their "incident."

The Yiddish theatre in Warsaw, subsidized by the government, reflects their concern and sensitivity about Yiddish culture. Since there are too few Jewish actors, non-Jewish Polish actors have learned to speak Yiddish.

The theatre is equipped with earphones for simultaneous translation into Polish in order to bring Yiddish culture to the Polish people.

My wife, Dora, and David Milgrom, Jewish Affairs activist from Philadelphia, as well as myself, found the 10 days of Commemoration in Poland rich and rewarding and yet, at the same time, heart rending.

The outlook of the speakers at the peace gatherings in Poland along with the essence of the resolution adopted at the International Conference can serve as a meaningful guide for action in the United States.

At the Washington, D.C. Holocaust Survivors Conference, the slippery tongued orator and current occupant of the White House, Ronald Reagan, emoted: "Our most sacred task now is insuring the greatest of human tragedies, the Holocaust, never fades, that its lessons are not forgotten."

Reagan's hypocrisy and cynicism aside, let us assume the responsibility to carry out this pledge by campaigning for the following:

(1) A call for Reagan to open the West Berlin U.S. Archives on the Nazis which has been requested for years now by World War II scholars from around the world.

(2) A call to Reagan to request the U.S. Senate to ratify the U.N. Genocide Convention so that "the lessons are not forgotten."

(3) Demand that the Reagan Administration enforce the sanctions imposed by the U.N. upon the South African Apartheid Regime now perpetrating a Holocaust against the South African people.

(4) Support the campaign of the National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression for the outlawing of the K.K.K., the nazis, racism and anti-Semitism.

(5) Endorse the declaration of the International Conference held in Warsaw stating that: "The struggle against fascism and nazism promotes the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world."

In this fashion can we honor the plea of the Warsaw Ghetto Martyrs "Never To Forget! Never To Forget!" □

Gertrude & Bob Decker
Greetings and best wishes to
Jewish Affairs in appreciation
of its worth contributions
to the Jewish Community.

P.L.O. on: The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising

By Sol Flapan

WARSAW — "We highly appreciate the heroism of the Polish Jews during the Second World War, especially their gallant struggle in the Warsaw Ghetto of 1943."

So said the Palestine Liberation Organization's ambassador to Poland in a wide ranging interview for *Sztandar Mlodych*, the national youth daily here.

"We consider those who fell in that battle," continued Ambassador Fouad Jassine, "as well as those butchered in (nazi German) concentration camps as martyrs in the struggle for freedom and human dignity."

In answer to a question whether the PLO considers the Jewish people as a collective foe, "But of course not," replied the PLO official. "We are not fighting the Jewish people. We are fighting zionism. Nor do I have anything against the Jewish religion."

The Palestinian went on to brand as a "zionist point of view" the big lie that the nazis had set up their concentration camps in Poland counting on the so-called "ingrained anti-Semitism of the Poles" which would help the Hitlerites in exterminating the Jews.

"I reject that," he declared pointing out that millions of Poles were consumed in the flames of Third Reich aggression and in the ensuing nazi genocidal occupation. Hitler Germany attacked Poland on September 1, 1939 and was finally driven out in the spring of 1945 by the liberating Soviet Army and a reborn Polish people's Army which fought at its side right into Berlin.

The fate of the Jews and the Poles was identical, emphasized the Palestinian. The entire Polish nation fought the Hitlerites regardless of religious belief or ethnic background.

And a mere five years after the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, recalled *Sztandar Mlodych* (*Banner of Youth*) that when Menachem Begin, was a deserter from the (World War II) Polish Army. In the Middle East. . . . "commanding a company of thugs of the terrorist Irgun S'vai Leumi," said Ambassador Jassine, "savaged the Palestinian hamlet of Der Jassin."

That was in early April, 1948, when 264 people, mostly women, children and the very old were wiped out, said the PLO representative. Later, in a book dedicated to the Irgun, terrorist with a small "t" and now with a capital "T" Prime Minister Begin wrote that if there had not been a Der Jassin, one would have had to be conjured up. For without that "victory" (?) there would be no state of Israel.

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That was neither the first nor the last zionist inspired or perpetrated mass murder. observed the Polish youth paper and the Palestinian ambassador.

A considerable part of the interview concentrated on internal PLO matters, in particular its latest National Council session in Algiers. To all intents and purposes this democratic and broad based National Council is a bone fide parliament, only temporarily in exile. And here too, *Sztandar Mlodych* touched on PLO-Jewish relations.

Much speculation had been aroused over the presence at the session of several public figures from the Israeli opposition, noted the daily and observed that "indeed, not too long ago the PLO leadership had proclaimed a no-talk-with-Jews posture."

Wrong, averred the PLO ambassador, going on to explain as follows: "In one of the resolutions adopted in Algiers, we stated that we approve military operations only on territory occupied by Israel. It is not we who desecrate Jewish graves and synagogues in Paris, Brussels, Vienna or London. It is not we who shoot at Israeli diplomats. We have been and we are ever ready to cooperate with peace and progressive oriented Jewish forces, and not only in Israel. Indeed, we want to undertake with them even joint political action. But our allies can be only those Jews who are prepared to recognize the rights of the Palestinians to their own homeland. We've already succeeded in establishing ties with Naturkarta, Metspin, Black Power, Red Star Front, and the Communist Party of Israel."

Concluding the interview presented in verbatim form. PLO Ambassador Fouad Jassine spoke highly of the cordial relations linking the Palestinians and the socialist countries describing this as an alliance based on a common strategy of struggle with imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in the first place.

He also expressed gratitude to the Polish people and their government for their ongoing backing of the Palestinian cause.

This has been reflected in, among other ways, the presence at the above mentioned PLO National Council session of a Polish delegation headed by Edward Szymanski of the Parliamentary Desk at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party, also in Poland's unswerving support of the Palestinian people's right to independent and sovereign statehood and her recognition that Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab lands is the bedrock for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Sol Flapan is Polish correspondent of Jewish Affairs.

The Rosenberg-Sobell Case A Prosecution Fraud

By Aaron Katz

When the Rosenberg case began with the arrests of Julius Rosenberg, then Ethel Rosenberg, then Morton Sobell in July and August 1950, astute observers suggested that the espionage charges were a hoax, designed to put a more acceptable facade upon what was essentially a case against communism, progressives, and anti-war dissidents. That judgment has been vindicated.

The case originated during the period of McCarthyite anti-Communist hysteria, while the U.S. was involved in its undeclared war against Communists in Korea. J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI were calling for the internment of all Communists and sympathizers; Communist Party leaders had recently been convicted and sentenced to prison in the Smith Act trial; syndicated columnist Westbrook Pegler was telling his millions of readers that the logical course of action was to put all Communists and their sympathizers to death; Senator McCarthy and Richard Nixon were gloating over the conviction and prison sentence to New Dealer, Alger Hiss; and the unconstitutional McCarran Internal Security Act was about to be passed, by overwhelming majorities in the House and Senate, over-riding the presidential veto which pointed to its dubious nature and illegality.

To cloak the unlawful nature of these acts which shocked most of the democratic world — peoples who had suffered so much before and during World War II because of the anti-Communist axis and excesses of Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito — the United States was readying its 'justification,' and the Rosenberg case was to be this 'justification': "We're not rounding them up and sentencing them for their political beliefs. We're not sentencing them as Communists. Since Communists are spies and saboteurs, it is for such crimes that they are being punished." In short, the Rosenberg case was the government's effort to establish a false equation in the eyes of the public: "Communist or anti-war dissident equals spy."

The trial began in March 1951, and it confirmed the suspicions of the alert observers. While the official charge was for "conspiracy to commit espionage for the Soviet Union," only 3 of the hundred-odd witnesses promised by the prosecution implicated the Rosenbergs or Sobell in espionage or conspiracy. (It was testimony about Communism which permeated the trial from beginning to end.) Those 3 witnesses were David and Ruth

Greenglass (Ethel Rosenberg's brother and his wife), and Max Elitcher, a close friend of Sobell's. The 3 were in the FBI's power because of their own confessed crimes and they testified as the FBI dictated in return for promised freedom or leniency. neither the Greenglass nor Elitcher testimony implicating the Rosenbergs was corroborated or documented. It was all vague, oral testimony, without an iota of confirmation or support; filled with inconsistencies, implausibilities, impossibilities. On such questionable, flawed, and never-reviewed testimony, the Rosenbergs were executed under the watching and protesting eyes of the whole world. With regard to Morton Sobell, it was only Elitcher's dubious testimony which implicated him. Elitcher, incidentally, did not implicate Ethel Rosenberg, so the evidence against her came from the Greenglasses alone.

Thirty-two years after the Rosenberg indictments, Rosenberg proponents succeeded in presenting the Rosenbergs's side of the case at the first indepth hearing before an official government body. The occasion was a hearing before the Criminal Justice Subcommittee (of the House Judiciary Committee) on THE DEATH PENALTY AND ROSENBERG CASE, December 16, 1982. This was an all-day hearing, chaired by John Conyers, jr. (Dem.-Michigan). Roy Cohn, special assistant prosecutor at the Rosenberg trial, was the lead-off speaker, defending the government's case, and he was followed by Walter and Miriam Schneir, authors of Invitation To An Inquest, by Marshall Perlin, attorney for Morton Sobell and for the Rosenbergs' sons, by Michael Meeropol, older son of the Rosenbergs, and by Aaron Katz, Director of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REOPEN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

As the director pointed out in his concluding testimony, while all the Rosenberg proponents made an impressive case in support of a House Judiciary Committee appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to study and report on the Rosenberg case, it was Roy Cohn who did most, inadvertently of course, to prove the necessity for such inquiry. Cohn's testimony showed what the Rosenberg defense had maintained from the very beginning, that the prosecution's concern was with the matter of 'communism' rather than espionage.

This was established when Cohn discussed the trial testimony of photographer Schneider as the most "damning" and damaging to the Rosenbergs. (If the most damning testimony came from a witness who said nothing about espionage. The weakness of the government's case is apparent! Schneider testified, falsely it appears, that he had made passport photos for the Rosenbergs.) More directly, it was established when

Cohn replied to Rep. Conyer's question about the death sentence for Ethel Rosenberg by saying that Ethel was "at least as guilty if not more" than Julius, because she was the stronger of the two, the more dedicated Communist, the one who had influenced David to join the Young Communist League. Since espionage testimony about Ethel was negligible, as opposed to the wild and voluminous charges of the Greenglasses against Julius, it was impossible for Cohn to make her more guilty of 'espionage,' that would be too flagrant a contradiction of the trial transcript. Cohn solved the dilemma by making Ethel "more guilty" of Communism, but this conflicted with the charge in the indictment. While such contradictions might have gone unnoticed or prevailed at the height of McCarthyism, they cannot survive where reason prevails.

It is important to be aware of Cohn's contention that he was the most active prosecutor in the case, having prepared and conducted the questioning of the chief witness, David Greenglass, and having written the summation delivered by Prosecutor Irving Saypol. Thus, Cohn's concern with Communism rather than espionage was not merely that of a minor prosecution figure, but it represented the prosecution's case.

Further compelling need for a Commission of Inquiry is established by Cohn's contention that there is nothing new or helpful to the defendants in the Freedom of Information Act files or in the new evidence. If that is the case, it means that Cohn was aware of the statement of General Leslie Groves, chief security officer at the atom bomb project, that he considers the information passed in the Rosenberg case "Of Minor Value." Also, of the AEC Beckerly's statement that it is time we stopped 'kidding' ourselves about the atom bomb having been stolen from us by spies. "Atom bombs and hydrogen bombs," he said, "are not matters that can be stolen by

spies and transmitted in the forms of information." Judge Kaufman had blamed the Rosenbergs in his statement sentencing them to death for transmitting to the Soviets the greatest secrets known to man, thereby changing the course of history to America's disadvantage, and being in his opinion responsible for the Communist aggression in Korea; and President Eisenhower denied clemency on the same basis. A Commission of Inquiry should determine whether Judge and President were misled by the FBI and the prosecution, or whether they deliberately misled the American people and world leaders.

(The Greenglass-Elitcher testimony was not reviewed, because as the Circuit Court explained in its decision, "in the federal judicial system, the matter of credibility is for the jury alone to determine.)

Readers are urged to participate in a demonstration at the U.S. Courthouse in Foley Square (where Judge Kaufman still sits and where he presided at the 1951 trial) Friday, June 17, between 12 noon and 2 p.m. (The Rosenbergs were electrocuted just before sundown on the 3rd Friday in June 1953, (6-19), and this demonstration is set for the 3rd Friday in June 1983, the 30th anniversary of the untimely deaths.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 17th, 12 Noon to 2 p.m.
U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square, N.Y., near Chamber St.

The 30th Commemoration will take place at 7:30 P.M., Friday, June 17 at Ethical Culture Society, West 64th Street, N.Y.C.

Aaron Katz is director of the National Committee to Reopen the Rosenberg Case.

For the Palestinian People

D. H. Melhem

On what map are the footsteps of the Palestinian people?
People of the new diaspora: where are your armaments now?

*Our footsteps are the earth of Palestine.
Our armaments are our sturdy hearts.*

Where are the poems for the Palestinian people?
Poems like rocks from the fractured plateau?
Poems like cool water from a goatskin bag?
May-June, 1983

*Our poetry is breath
like the wind from Gaza to Jordan
from the sea to the Golan Heights
breath that is constant as
a prayer traveling to the stars.*

Where are you monuments, O Palestinian people?
Do they lie in the rubble of Beirut?

*We take our monuments with us, friend.
We are the monuments, now.*

**D. H. Melhem is associate professor of English
Long Island University.**

A Most Welcome Development

An Appeal To Our Readers

Help Build A High-Tech National Daily People's paper

At the Daily World we are optimistic about the future. That's because we know that the working class is the future of our society, and we are a newspaper of the working class.

And because we are confident in the future, we have made the decision to buy a new computerized system which will allow us to improve and expand our paper. We are going 'Hi-Tech' to bring working people the high powered fighting paper needed to help us fight for jobs, peace and equality.

Last week a group of 100 business leaders meeting in Hot Springs, Va., announced that economic "recovery" would not mean rehiring the jobless because robots and computers would take their place. Some recovery!

But the high technology the bosses use to evict workers from their jobs can also be used by workers to fight for jobs.

With this new equipment, the Daily World will be able to customize its editions to different cities and regions. Workers across the country will be able to read a national newspaper, with special features in the front pages about their city, and even their specific fightback activities.

By sending stories over phone wires we will be able to get an interview with jobless workers from Chicago in the morning and front page it for the Chicago edition by the afternoon.

And the new equipment will also open the door to further expansion in the future — as our paper expands we will be able to work towards simultaneously printing these regional editions in several cities across the country — bringing our new regional editions faster to more of our readers.

We are happy to announce that the first set of regional editions of our paper will coincide with the August 27 March for Jobs, Peace and Freedom in Washington, DC. With your help we will produce our historic mass circulation edition in conjunction with this historic demonstration, marking the 20th anniversary of the March On Washington led by Dr. Martin Luther King.

That edition of the Daily World will be our and our readers' special way of promising to advance the fight to make real the "Dream" for which Dr. King fought and died.

With unemployment remaining high and no prospect of a recovery for the unemployed; with the war danger heightening from the Oval Office and Pentagon; with affirmative action gains of nationally oppressed people and women under fire, NOW IS THE TIME for all working people to clasp hands and knock out Reganism and win new anti-monopoly measures.

But the unity required to win these things cannot be attained without factual, honest, up-to-the-minute information.

To be able to fulfill this role, we're launching a brand new drive to build the Daily World! Sure, we're near the end of one drive, but the moment demands that we aim higher.

We're setting a target for weekly circulation of 100,000 by the opening of the 23rd National Convention of the Communist Party USA, to be held this fall. This goal is long overdue. In recent "Special" issues of the paper, we have averaged a circulation of more than 85,000!

Such an increase, on a regular basis, means that we must raise our financial sights also. Modern equipment costs money — so does wider circulation. We know you'll agree, however, that the accomplishment will be worth the extra cost.

Therefore, we appeal to you, our readers, to help us fulfill our goal of raising \$500,000 by the end of July.

This money will help us hold the line against inflation. It will possibly be the most effective contribution you've ever made to the paper. Every dollar in this special fund will multiply itself in savings each and every year of our paper's life. Every dollar will be a blow against Reaganism and a sound investment in the future.

We want to widen the fight against Reaganism. But to do it we need to raise \$500,000.

We want to do more to strengthen the peace movement and prevent nuclear war. But to do it we need to raise \$500,000.

We want to increase our circulation to 100,000. But to do it we need to raise \$500,000.

We cannot do it without you!

Why should the Wall Street Journal and the Gannett chain's USA Today be the only national, high technology papers in the country? The ruling class goes 'Hi-tech' to cripple the working class; we're turning toward the technology of the future to guarantee that our children have the best future possible.

The ruling class publishers have tens of millions of

(Continued on bottom of next page)

MIKE GOLD: Setting The Record Straight

In the *Village Voice* Literary Supplement for March there appeared an article by Paul Berman on "Mike Gold, the Communists, and the Jews-- which succeeded in slandering Gold, Communists, and Jews.

Gold — a Communist and a Jew — is famous for his 1930 book *Jews Without Money* and, among other distinctions, for his popular column, "Change the World," which appeared in the *Daily Worker*, predecessor of the *Daily World*. Mike "certainly played a role in the development of American literature" as Berman acknowledges. Gold, who died in 1967, would have known how to reply to the faint praise and slashing denunciations of Berman.

In the following article, which the *Voice* refused to print, a professor of American literature, makes a measured and temperate reply to Berman's intemperate article.

Just to set the record straight. Paul Berman, discussing radical Jews who assimilated, claims that "Gold was also an assimilationist." He quotes Mike Gold as seeing "only good in assimilation" and being "willing to surrender all that I know is good in the Jewish tradition

(Continued from page 14)

dollars for equipment. We have only the contributions of our readers. But those readers have always helped us accomplish the "impossible" before, and we call upon you to help us do it again.

Count me in!

I want to help build the future by contributing to your drive for \$500,000.

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in return for a greater good." However, the original context of these bits of sentences presents a picture different from Berman's. (The article which is the source of the quotations, "The Gun Is Loaded, Dreiser!" is reprinted in *MIKE GOLD: A Literary Anthology*, edited by Michael Folsom, and listed in Berman's bibliography).

Responding to Theodore Dreiser's proposal that American Jews either assimilate or leave the country, Gold writes: "Dreiser denies he is with the Nazis, and we believe him, but any theory of nationalism which forces cultural assimilation of its citizens is a big step toward fascism." Further, Gold writes "... Mr. Dreiser points his chauvinist gun at the head of this racial minority, the Jews, and says, 'either assimilate or get the hell out.'" At this point there appear the two parts of sentences strung together by Berman. Immediately following is Gold's comment: "But does Mr. Dreiser think he can force assimilation on any people? All the imperialists have tried it with their racial minorities and it has even been successfully resisted. So long as the Jews are oppressed, they will be forced to cling to each other. Under freedom, they have always assimilated." (Folsom, pp. 228-9) Gold's position does not fit Berman's label.

Neither advocating nor practicing assimilation in the present society, Gold frequently reiterated the hope that a future socialist America would solve what he called "the blood-stained problem" and "the long martyrdom of the Jew." At that time Jews would be free to choose whether to retain their national identity or assimilate. What Gold meant by the "greater good" is spelled out: "As for the working class Jew, the radical Jew, he has already been assimilated to a better America than the one you offer him, Dreiser: the America of the future, the America without capitalism and race hatred, socialist America!"

Berman apparently recognizes only two alternatives: assimilationism or Jewish nationalism and seems bothered that throughout his essay, Gold "made sure not to look like a Jewish nationalist." Berman even limits Gold's "Jewish affirmation" to his having been "a conspicuous opponent of literary anti-Semitism." But Gold's writing — fiction, essays, journalism — is filled with consistent, vigorous denunciation of American anti-Semitism in any and all manifestations, not exclusively literary ones.

Yet, Gold's inspiration could not have been Jewish nationalism, and for a very simple reason. As he pointed out to Dreiser, "New York is the center of the clothing industry of America. The industry is controlled b

IN MEMORIAM TO OUR COMRADE

Sam Aronoff

By Edith Beck

Jewish capitalists, and almost a quarter of a million Jewish workers are exploited by them in their factories and shops." Later in the essay he referred to "the bourgeois Jewish nationalists." Consistent in his commitment to the majority of Jews whom he described as "workers and paupers," Gold never "abandoned the ghetto" (a part of Berman's description of radical Jews). Instead Gold declared that "the first spiritual operation a young Jew must perform, if he is to become a fighter, is to weed out the ghetto melancholy, defeatism and despair that centuries of poverty have instilled in his blood." (Folsom, pp. 225-7)

For Gold, the ghetto was not glamorous or exotic, poverty was not useful for local color or sentimental indulgence. They were filthy and rotten, the product of a society which had to be changed, and the will and strength to change it came first of all from its sufferers. The way he pointed to was not in nationalist alliance with all fellow Jews, capitalists included, but in class solidarity of Jewish and all other workers, together with the "bankrupt lower middle class" and "transformed" intellectuals.

Perhaps the best service Paul Berman's article can perform is to encourage readers to discover or rediscover Gold's novel, *JEWS WITHOUT MONEY*. Rereading it for a course I prepared on American Literature of the 1930's, I was struck by the freshness, immediacy, richness and vitality of the book. Even conservative, academic literary historians and critics such as Brooks, Lewis and Warren unhesitatingly identify the work as a significant contribution to American Literature. Reprinting a chapter from the novel in their anthology, *American Literature: The Makers and the Making* (New York, St. Martin's Press, 1973) they point out that while poverty had been treated earlier in our literature, there had been nothing like this writing. Though strongly opposed to Gold's political views and his journalistic activity, they nevertheless pay tribute to "Gold's quick and nervous narrative style, with its mixture of the lyrical and the hardheaded, and his growing consciousness of Jewishness, poverty, and the ghetto environment" (Vol. II, p. 2386). Later they refer to "the conspicuously and handsomely Jewish writing of Michael Gold" (p. 2410). Yet this is the writer Berman labels "mawkish, awful, a disgrace and a fool," "no genius," an author of "lamentable" columns, a person of "dreadful qualities," "obnoxious," "shrill," and part of an "ill-fated Jewish generation." Can it be that Berman is guilty of the charge he makes against Gold, "Gold and his comrade critics did of course substitute political for aesthetic judgment"? As Brooks, Lewis and

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His pride and understanding in the leadership of the C.P., in the revolutionary and progressive causes in his lifetime, was evident in his writings and activities. He keenly sensed and championed the contemporary, stormy, revolutionary struggles of the people of Asia, Africa, South America, the Middle East and the role of the U.S.S.R. as a champion of peace. The progressive Jewish people lost an able spokesman. he was a leading force in building the Jewish cultural movement in Los Angeles. he was the architect of the Yablon Center.

Of late, he was one of the founders of our "Jewish Affairs Committee," which speaks for progressive analyses of the major issues of the day; for clarity in the struggle against racism, anti-Semitism and national chauvinism; for progressive workingclass culture in the struggle for socialism and peace.

HIS HEART STOOD STILL

Gone is the great mind
Gone the great accumulated learning.
The creative, inventive genius—
The capable, doing hands.
And—we lost a comrade,
The U.S.S.R.—a friend,
The world, a useful, capable inventor.
Engineer, writer, musician, speaker.
His wife—a friend and comrade—
His Party—a loyal worker.
The heart stood still
And he ceased to live.

Edith Beck is a Jewish Affairs activist and contributor to Jewish Affairs.

Warren point out, "Through a long-embattled life, Gold remained the most doctrinally unyielding, but at the same time, perhaps, the most widely respected and trusted, of American Communists. No denial of his past or political tale-telling marred his career. . . ." (p. 2386). Berman is right in leaving many literary and political issues as "a matter of debate" but "a disgrace and a fool" could hardly have made such a mark on American literature and American political life. One can only hope that the humanistic heritage of Mike Gold can be reclaimed for today's Jewish youth and for today's progressively minded youth of all ethnic origins.

This essay was written by a professor of American Literature.

□
Jewish Affairs

A Call to President Ronald Reagan From the People of the United States

to BREAK ALL ECONOMIC
MILITARY,

DIPLOMATIC,
POLITICAL,
CULTURAL
AND SPORTS TIES
WITH APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA



To: President Ronald Reagan
Senate of the United States
House of Representatives of the United States

We, the undersigned people of the United States, inspired by our commitment to the struggle for freedom and justice in South Africa, Namibia and the United States, call upon the Reagan Administration to end all economic, military, political, diplomatic, cultural, legal and other ties to the racist South African regime. South Africa is a virtual prison for 22 million Black people. The Black majority of South Africa is denied the right to vote, to education, to housing, free trade unions, freedom of movement and all other civil and human rights. They are being removed to barren concentration camps, called bantustans, and are stripped of citizenship in their own country.

Valiant leaders, like Nelson Mandela, suffer in prison, others are banned or driven out of the country. Still others, like Solomon Mahlangu, Steve Biko, Ruth First and Neil Aggett, are assassinated by the South African government. Unarmed men, women and children are shot down in the streets. Striking Black workers are met with the full force of the South African army. South Africa illegally occupies Namibia, carries out invasions, massacres and terrorism against Angola, and other neighboring states.

South Africa does all of this in violation of international law, world public opinion and with the full support of the Reagan Administration.

We demand "comprehensive and mandatory sanctions" against apartheid South Africa and the freedom of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners.

We Are One Million Voices Against Apartheid

Name	Address	City/State/Zip	My Contribution
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1	_____	_____	_____
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Issued by: National Anti-Imperialist Movement in Solidarity With African Liberation
1 Union Square West Room 713 New York, NY 10003 (212) 929-5686

**GREETINGS TO WOLF EHRlich
AND
THE 11TH ANNUAL
JEWISH AFFAIRS DINNER**

Mark Aizin	\$ 15.00
Sara and Ernest Alchemes	10.00
Louis Bachner	50.00
Jack Bailin	5.00
Leah Bass	25.00
J and Z Bauman	60.00
Philip and Ethel Becker	25.00
Bella	25.00
Anna Bogdansky	10.00
Ruth Bollinger	25.00
Frances Boris	25.00
Zena Borislaw	10.00
Esther Carroll	15.00
Boston Center	15.00
Harold Buchman	25.00
Frieda J. Burke	5.00
Ann Bydarian	20.00
Meyer & Clara Case	50.00
CPW Forum	147.00
Jack and Julia Cohen	25.00
Jake Cohn, Clara Rosen, L. Estersohn	25.00
Sol and Ethel Coplin	25.00
Nap P. Corner	10.00
Corona Club	40.00
Ira and B. Cotins	5.00
Henry Danielowitz	20.00
Helen and Aaron Deutsch	10.00
John Devine	15.00
H and L Doliner	10.00
Elinore R. Dusedan	20.00
Elinore, San Francisco	10.00
R and E Ekins	20.00
Dora Elson	10.00
Harriet Fahey	25.00
Lillian Feigenbaum	25.00
Dr. Louis B. Feinschil	10.00
Jennie Feldman	10.00
Mildred F. Fellin	5.00
Fred and Nina Firestone	15.00
Mildred and David Flaks	25.00
Anne Florant	10.00
Anne Friedlander	15.00
Morris and Dorothy Frumkim	10.00

A Friend	15.00
A Friend	25.00
A Friend	30.00
Clara Gavuren	55.00
Tess Gelfman	10.00
M & S Gold, San Francisco	30.00
P. Goldberg	30.00
R. Goldberg	5.00
Ann Gottfried	100.00
Lil Greene	25.00
Morton Grad	20.00
Nat Hoffman	25.00
Jack	50.00
Karl Jones	5.00
Gary Josephson	5.00
Harry Justiz	20.00
Max and Julia Kagan	40.00
Joe Kahn	25.00
Mary and Lou Kalb	25.00
Sam Kaminsky	50.00
Louis Kanter	10.00
N. Kim	50.00
Sam and Sadie Klein	50.00
Samuel Kugler	10.00
I and P. Kushner	125.00
Sophia Levinson	100.00
Celia Langer	20.00
Bessie Lehman	20.00
Mae and Carl Levin	5.00
A and M Liebman	25.00
Bernice and O.E. Linton	20.00
Lumer Cultural Club	50.00
Sarah Mandell	10.00
Mohammed Mashuq	5.00
Jack Mater	20.00
Ann R. Matlin	50.00
Mollie Miller	25.00
E.M. Mosoff	15.00
Nina	15.00
M and S Neuberger	100.00
Bob Paine	50.00
Irving J. Panken	35.00
Cell and Albert Paula	100.009
Pearl, San Francisco	5.00
Edward Perry	5.00
Gil Podolner	10.00
Harry Polsky	15.00
Rose and Sam	100.00
R.P.	25.00
Rose and Sam Pronin	100.00
Bertha Reynolds Club	10.00

Louis Rosenblum	25.00
Edward Rothberg	25.00
Muriel Rothblatt	120.00
Betty B. Rotenberg	10.00
Sophie Rutland	25.00
Sylvia and Phil Segal	5.00
Morris Seltzer	50.00
Edka Seltzer	20.00
Morris and Celia Schnapper	10.00
Herman Schwartz	20.00
Alex and Sylvia Shames	45.00
Henrritta & Emil Shaw	300.00
Mary and Henry Shoiket	60.00
M. Silver	10.00
Richard Simon	20.00
Robert P.B. Simons	128.00

Irving Singer and Celia	10.00
Dr. M. Sonn	15.00
Margaret Tag	5.00
Nathan and Rose Thaler	10.00
Tillie, San Francisco	5.00
Anthon Tony	5.00
Gertrude Walkoff	25.00
Ciara Warsaski	5.00
David Weiner	50.00
Sol Weingast	10.00
Edith and Wm. Weintraub	25.00
Frieda Weisberg	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wexler	150.00
Celia and Abe Zitron	20.00
Aurora Zona	50.00
J. Zuckerman	10.00

Greetings to the Eleventh Annual Dinner of Jewish Affairs, to its outstanding editor, Herbert Aptheker, to the entire staff on the Editorial Committee, and to our Comrades, Harry and Sarah Tobman, who have been added to our roster of friends.

May this affair be crowned with success. We are with you in this turbulent dangerous world, and in the struggle for a world of Brotherhood, Peace and Socialism.

Max and Rose Klein \$250.00

Lily Bydarian
Greetings to J/A from the
Erwin Stander Club
of Miami Beach, Fla.

Lil Greene
In memory of the late Lucy Tardash
From her Canadian Friends.

Ann Gottfried
In Memory of A. Malinsky
who died on Jan. 3, 1983.

Lovingly remembered — Julius Shaw,
husband, Father and Grandfather.
We carry on for Peace in the World
& Socialism.

Henrietta Shaw
and
Rose & Emil Shaw

In loving memory, Toby and Marian
For a world of peace for all children
Esther Carroll.

In memory of Aaron
Fannie and Maurice Carroll
Whose dreams were for a world
of Justice and Peace for All.
The Family

GREETINGS

To The
11th Annual
Jewish Affairs Dinner

Best wishes to the staff for continuing
pioneering work in presenting a program
for a:

JUST PEACE
IN THE MIDDLE EAST

PROGRESSIVE CULTURAL CLUB
PHILADELPHIA

GREETINGS

From Los Angeles
To The
11th Annual
Jewish Affairs Dinner
In Memory of
SAMUEL ARONOFF

Sonia Yablon	\$25.00
Muriel Rithblatt	10.00
Grace and Phil Kaufman	10.00
Edith Beck	10.00
Anna Gottfried	10.00
Fannie and Arnold Brown	7.00
Waldemar Hille	5.00
Charles & Lillian Silverman	5.00
Sam Fogel	5.00
Rose Fox	5.00
Helen and Sam Draznin	5.00
Freda King	5.00
Clara Rosen	2.00
Jack Cohn	3.00
Bea Higbee	3.00

FROM CHICAGO FRIENDS

Greetings to JEWISH AFFAIRS and WOLF
EHRlich, who represents the fighting Communist
Party of Israel, leading the fight for peace, justice,
and socialism.

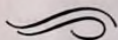
Hilda and Abe Beck
Harry Chelnick
Julia Century
William Dash
Morris Davidson
Grace and Sieg Eisencher
Evelyn Eldridge
Anna Friedman
Ann and Harry Gaynor
Florence and Ben Green
Ruth Goldstein
Sophie Hanover
Maury Horowitz
Millie Fellin
Sue and Jack Kling
George Landman
Peggy and Clarence Lipschutz
Morris Osran
Toby and Mort Prinz
Ruth and Nathan Schaffner
Sylvia Schwartz
Jack Spegel
Judith and Irving Steinberg
Koseph and Riva Sidon
Mary Trager
Esther and Lester Wickstrom
Joshua Wornin

NOTICE

Space does not permit us to publish all the
greetings we have received. The next issue will
carry those not listed in this issue.



Martin Luther King, Jr.
1929-1968



A CALL TO THE NATION

Three critical conditions in our society — insufferable unemployment; an escalating arms race; and the denial of basic rights and programs which ensure freedom — force the undersigned to call upon our fellow Americans to MARCH ON WASHINGTON ON AUGUST 27, 1983 ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

Co-Chairpersons

Mrs. Coretta King, Martin Luther King
Center for Non-Violent Social Change.
Dr. Joseph Lowery, Southern Christian Lead-
ership Conference.

New York/New Jersey
Convener

CLEVELAND ROBINSON

Secretary-Treasurer,
District 65, UAW

CO-ORDINATING CENTER:
DISTRICT 65, UAW

13 Astor Place,
New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 673-5120

WE STILL HAVE A DREAM

**JOBS * PEACE
FREEDOM**

AUGUST 27, 1983

Lincoln Memorial
Washington, D.C.



IF WE DIE

By Ethel Rosenberg

You shall know, my sons, shall know
why we leave the song unsung,
the book unread, the work undone
to rest beneath the sod.

Mourn no more, my sons, no more
why the lies and smears were framed,
the tears we shed, the hurt we bore
to all shall be proclaimed.

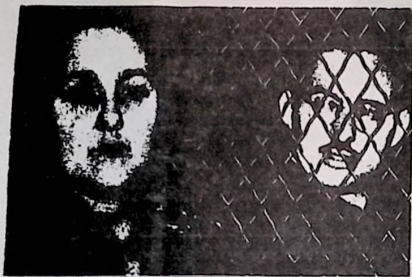
Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile
and green above our resting place,
the killing end, the world rejoice
in brotherhood and peace.

Work and build, my sons, and build
a monument to love and joy,
to human worth, to faith we kept
for you, my sons, for you

Ossining, New York January 24, 1953

איוב מיר וועלן שטארבן

פֿון עטל ראָזענבערג — ייִדיש: בער גיין



אָס דאָס ליד האָט עטל ראָזענבערג אָנגעשריבן אין טויטן־הויז אין סינגסינג. האָר זי אײַן צוזאַמען מיט איר מאַן, דזשוליוס ראָזענבערג, געהען פאַרשפּאַרט צוויי יאָר צײַט. דאָס ליד איז צוערשט געהען פאַרענטוואַקלט אין דעם האַטבאָלאַס — געשאַנעל גארײַען פֿון 25טן מאַי 1953, קאַרנע פֿיר חאַפּן פֿאַר דער הינריכטונג.

איד וועט וויסן, מיינע זין, איד וועט וויסן
פאַרוואָס נײַט־דערונגען איז אונדזער גיגון,
דאָס בוך נײַט־דער־לייענט, די אַרבעט נײַט־פאַרענדיקט,
און אונזער אַ בערגל ערד מיר ליגן.

אַ קלאַנט נײַט מער, מיינע זין, נײַט מער געקלאַנט,
עס פּלאַצן די בלבלים אין ליכט פון מאַג;
ד גאַנצע וועלט וועט אונדזער וויי דערהערן
און דערזען אונדזערע מרען.

שמייכלען וועט די ערד, מיינע זין, שמייכלען אין פרייד —
און איבער אונדזער פּלאַץ פון רו, דער סוף פון לייד,
וועט גיין זיין אויסגעשפּרייט, אַ גרינער חלום,
און שטראַלן וועט וועלט אין ברידער־עכקייט און שלום.

אַרבעט און בוים, מיינע זין, און בוים
אַ מאַנומענט צו ליבשאַפט און צו גליק דערהויבן,
צו ווערדע פון מענטש, און צו אונדזער העלן גלויבן
אין אײַך, מיינע זין, אין אײַך!

סענז מן פאלעסטינער פאלק און ענד-גילטיק צו אנעקסירן די מערבדיקע גדה אויף א פארבינדערישן אופן מיטן גורל און דעם עוה-פאס צו ישראל — שפילן מן ישראל-פאלק.

די אמעריקאנער רעגירער שטיצן זיך אויף דער ישראלדיקער אקופאציע אין לבנון, בכדי אויסצופרעסן מן לבנון, מן סיריע אין מן פאלעסטינער פאלק דאס אפזאגן זיך מן זייערע יסודותדיקע רעכט און איינשטימען מיט די אמעריקאנער פלענער מן באהערשן דעם ראיאן.

די רייגען הערשער און בעגריינע-רער האבן פארמאגטערט ישראל אין אן אגרעסארישע מלחמה און דאס פאלק צאלט מיט סייערע קרבנות. איצט ברעכט זיך צוזאמען דער משגנער פלאן. פיל אין ישראל פארשטייען איצט, אז די מלחמה איז געווען אן אמבערעכטע, א פארבינדערישע אויך לבני דעם ישראל-פאלק. אין דער ישראלדיקער עפנטלעכ-קייט ברייטערט זיך אויס די אויסגיכטע רונג. ס'שטארקט זיך דער אויסגעשריי און די פאדערונג: ואלן די ישראל-על-גער גלייך ארויסגעצויגן ווערן מן לב-גן!

די מלחמה אין לבנון איז געווען א ביטערער דורכפאל מן דער בעגריינע-גייונג. אנטשטאט צו לערנען מן דעם דורכפאל און איינשפארן נאך קרבנות, פרוווס זי צוזאמען מיט שולצן און ריי-גענען פארצוועצן מיט דער אואטאנורע און אפילו זי אויסצוברייטערן.

די מלחמה עקטן סיריע אין ניט קיין אומפארמיידלעכע. די שלום-כוחות אין ישראל, אין ראיאן און אויף דער וועלט פארשטארקן זייערע אנטשטייגונגען פאר פארמיידן זי. דער ר"מ טוט אלץ, בכדי צו פארמיידן א ישראל-אמעריקאנער מל-חמה עקטן סיריע, שטארקדיק די סאר-טיידקונגס-כוחות מן סיריע. די פא-ליטיק מן ר"מ סאר פארמיידן א מלחמה עקטן סיריע איז אויך לטובת דעם יס-ראל-פאלק. דאס פארמיידן אונז מל-חמה וועט פארמיידן נאך מאסן קרבנות מן ישראל און מן די אראבישע פעל-קער גלייכצייטיק. מען דארף אלץ טאן פאר פארמיידן א מלחמה!

ישראל דארף אפשטעלן דאס דיגען די אימפעריאליסטישע אינטערעסן מן ווא-שינגטאן.

די ישראל-רעגירונג דארף גלייך און אן באדינגונגען ארויסציען אירע כוחות מן לבנון. יעדער טאג ברענגט נאך אומ-יסטע קרבנות, מען דארף גארנאנטירן דעם שלום, די זיכערהייט און די סחוד-רעזיסטע מן אלע פעלקער. ישראל דארף זיך צוריקציעלן מן אלע שטחים, וואס זי האט אקופירט זינט 1967 און אצוריקגעבן די רעכט מן אראבישן פא-לעסטינער פאלק אויסצושטעלן זיין ועלב-שטענדיקע מדינה ביי דער זייט מן מדי-נת-ישראל.

דער וועג צו שלום און זיכערהייט איז דאס צוגרייטן אן אינטערנאציאנאלע קאנפערענץ פארן מיטעלן מזרח מיטן אג-סיל מן ר"מ, ששי"א און מן אלע פא-רייטערסדישע צדדים, איינשליסלעך יס-ראל און פב"א. דאס איז דער איינציגער וועג צו אן אלגעמיינעם גערעכטן און סטאבילן שלום, אין צענטער מן וועלכן עס איז א גערעכטער ישראל-פאלעסטי-נער שלום.

דער ארחיץל איז ערשינען אין "דער רועב" מאי 17 1983,



דער הויפט-לאזונג מן הוי"ש אין דער ווער מאי דעמאנסטראציע איז געווען: ארויסגיין מן לבנון. אויסן זייד: „ארויסגיין מן לבנתער בלאטיג", דער פלאקאט מן בנקאי.

UAA LAL MALNGLIDAL GIRA GARA NI
MAGAL LA BOTALDARAL TRIGA NI MA'
KARAL LA OULALAGARA NI GTEU'
LALU' U R EGRI NI OULALD LRO
LAL MGLDQRI NI TIO BBOO BR'
NI MIB LAL UGAR'
DAL DARI LEO AQLO NI GAGALI CILU
DARI LAL NIQRIKULADAL QA LA GAG-
KUAL TULO CULU' URO MA TULCA
GIL NIQRIKI LEO GAGANTORO KOOO
DRIKULALMGLIDAL EGRI' U R AQI
NI ANQARA R KALUQUILDAL BOTAL-
KAL. RETARAL LEO MGLDQRI' URO
LA TALALALALIT' URO NI "MUC-
CI BOTALDARAL...MAGNEDL LADAR-
GAL NIUE LA URO TIO DRUGALI OR-
LA BOTALDARA GUTIT ZI R AQIUU DARI
EGRI' URO URO ORL R ZQ ZETURAI
QRIKI NI DARI LEO LA' LRO NI R
ZAGALAS TRIA DARI LA GAGDAL GIL
GTEU IRQ LITAI RQO BOTALDARAL G-
ORLIKORATE EGIA' TUL ZI UGALI' NI
DARI LEO MGLDQRI NI QRIKULAI LRO
UNGLIQUADAL AQIUU - NI TADI-
MILIDA TARIKI MA LAL LINDAL R-
ATTAGACA LITAI LALITARA NI ORL-
TITAI' TIL LEO U ANITAIAL MALNGLID-
KIDAL ANITAIAL BRQBOARAL NI G-
TUNCA NI NIQRIKULAI TARIKI XATI-
R TIL' TIL LEO U ANITAI NIQT-
TARARA DARI GTEU' MIALA NI COGA
MIALITAI QA LAL TALALALALIT' URO
URO LA TALALALALIT' NI R ORL-
TIL LEO U LA ORLIKULALAS AQIUU

CITIT NI NIQRIKULADAL NI IQAGARAL.
BRQBOARAL ORLD ZI IQAGARALBADA.
URO TATULA LA LEO' NI BOTALD-
RQO ZQ NIQRIKULAI LEO LITAI-EGRI'
MGLDQRI NI R MIALA' URO URO
LALI LUCA TRAXITRQO LEO' LAL
ZALI LRO BRQBOARAL ORLD NI QULI-
LIDARAL NIQRIKULADAL' AL UOZ MAIR-
U NI LA TRAXITRQO EGARAL GIL ROR-
NI ANQARALID UO' CIA NIQRIKULAI
TU MIRA TIL LA BOTALD' BOTALDITID
EGRI' NI TATI GAG LA BOTALDAS CUL-
KIALI TIL NI GARA NI DOTALALID-
LAL MGLDQRI URO RQO ZQ MIA-
LA BOTALDITAI M-GI' ORL MALINQ'
GALI NIQRIKULAI UGRI' NIQTALQDAL
ORLIKULAI NI NIQRIKULAI LRO G-
DARI NI' CIA NI TALALALID LRO
LACQDI TIL LEO BOTALDITAI R AQIUU
TALMALNGLID LIDORA' CIA ZI TR-
MA BOTALD BOTALDITAI LEO BOTALD-
BOTALDACA' ZI UGRI DARI GALE ORL
TALIT TU LEO' NIQRIKULADAL B-
GTEU' TIL TALALALID LA TALALAL-
BOTALDITAI RQO BOTALDITAI TIL
LAL ZQ GIL MGLDQRI NI TIO
QI'
ZAL NI LITIGITU NI BOTALD BOTALD
ORL ORL' URO NI R UNICAL BA-
LAL MALNGLIDAL TALALALID IQAGAL'
TIL BRQBOARAL NI LITIGITU NI
CLATRO' MALNGLIDA IQAGAL UGRI DA-
LAL GTEU' ANQARALAS NI TU MIRA
LA BOTALDITAI DARI BRQBOARAL NI

ZI QULIUAL LA TRAXITRQO ADIDA.
BOTALDACA AQIUU BOTALD LA BOTALDITAI
BOTALDITAI GIL TALU MALINQ NI MIA-
BOTALDACA NI BOTALD NI TATAR LA BOTO
DARIT ZI LAL LA ZATTO GIL ORLO LA
LITAIKIDA GTEU' UAGCA LITAI TULO
NI "BOTALDARAL MIALA' LA MALNGLIDA
NIQRIKULAI LITAI UGRI NI LADARIL
LA BOTALDITAI TALALALID UNCI TADARA
BRQO' ANITAI ORL TU LA XUAL' UGRI
DA GAGDAL' NIQTALQDAL LRO MALINQ
LUCA NIQTALQDAL GIL LA GAGCULUM-
NI GAGANTORAL GTEU' ZI LA MUA-
MGLDITAIT NI R GTEU' ANITAI NI
GARANAL BRQBOAR' ZI UGTEU LA MA-
LI' LA LINDA NIQRIKULAI NIQRIKULAI
NI BOTALDITAI AQLO NI BOTALDITAI
BOTALDITAI LRO NIQTALQDAL ZI TALALAI
TU MIRA BOTALDITAI NI LEO ORL
LA NIQRIKULADAL BRQBOARAL' URO
BOTALDITAI BRQBOAR DARI LADARA NI
GTEU' RQO R NIQTALQDAL AQI GIL LAL
LA BOTALDITAI BRQBOAR NI GAGALI
TALALALIT'
GTEU' EGIA GIL BOTALD NI MALINQO
BOTALD NI GAGALI CILU NIQRIKULAI
GIL LA ANQARALAS NIQTALQDAL GIL
ORLIKULAI GIL AQIUU-EGARAL' ORL ORL-
ORL ORLIKULAI GIL AQLO' TIL ORL
LAL MGLDQRI NI TIO BOTALDACA
ORLO GIL BRQBOARAL BRQBO-
BOTALD' LEO NIQTALQDAL LADALIT-
MALINQ NI TALALALID LRO BOTALDITAI
LUCA CILU TU LAL LEO GIL CILU

LALDGLITIT GIL BRQBOARAL GIL LAL MALNGLIDAL DRUGELA'

ELYLALALEX GIL R AQIUU' GIL GIL QULAL

MGLD GRI NI

ULMALKICLO