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JEWISH AFFAIRS

**Passover Seder: A Grand
Celebration**

Lewis M. Moroze

The Time is Now: Boldness, Unity

Gus Hall, Chair CPUSA

Israel and Palestine

Hans Lebrecht

May Day in New York

POETRY

The Time is Now

Richard Davidson

REVIEWS:

*The Philippines, Colonialism
and Resistance*



Passover Seder a Grand Freedom Celebration

By Lewis M. Moroze

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Over ninety people attended the Passover Seder conducted at the Henry Winston Unity Center on Tuesday, April 13, 1993.

The Seder was conducted in the tradition of progressive Jewish organizations conducting a Third Seder to commemorate the struggle for freedom. The tables were set in the traditional manner in this celebration of the escape from Egyptian slavery.

At the head of the table were placed the following:

BAYTZOH, a hard boiled egg, symbolizing Spring and rebirth. Another interpretation holds that the egg symbolizes the immortality of humanity; **ZEROA**, a piece of roast meat symbolizing the practice of ancient peoples of making paschal sacrifices on joyous occasions; **KARPAS**, a vegetable symbolizing the richness of the earth in the Spring; **MOROR**, a bitter herb, a head of radish or some ground horse radish, symbolizing the bitterness of slavery; **CHAROSHES**, a mixture of ground apples, chopped walnuts, cinnamon and red wine of the consistency to symbolize the mortar mixed without straw, but with the blood and sweat of the Jewish slaves who were forced to make bricks for the Pharaoh with their blood; **CANDLES**; **DECANTERS** of sweet red wine; a soup plate filled with **SALT WATER** symbolizing the tears of the slaves.

To maintain the interest of the children a Matzoh is hidden and the child who finds it is rewarded before the end of the Seder.

John Bachtell, Chair of the Communist Party of New York State, introduced Lewis Moroze, editor of Jewish Affairs, who opened the Seder Ceremony. In his address to the assembled guests Moroze observed:

"Tonight, as we joyfully celebrate Passover, the holiday commemorating the deliverance of the Jewish people from ancient Egyptian slavery, we engage in the ever-continuing struggles of the Jewish people and all peoples for their freedom and independence, we face many new challenges on this long and thorny path of the people across our continent and throughout the face of the globe. To the leaders and the people of the land of Israel we say: It is time that we live side by side in peace with our Arab neighbors."

The bestial beating of our African American

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Israel and Palestine - history of a conflict in need of a solution

By Hans Lebrecht

The co-sponsors of the peace process for the Middle East, officially launched one and a half years ago in Madrid, the U.S., (then still the Bush-Baker team), and Russia, (then still USSR under Gorbachev) have extended invitations to the parties, Israel, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinians, to convene the ninth round of bilateral peace negotiations in Washington, beginning April 20th. This round was scheduled for February this year, but did not take place due to the Palestinian refusal to continue the talks as long as the 400 Palestinians, exiled by Israel in December 1992, will not be repatriated. Meanwhile, the Palestinian delegation rejected the invitation to the ninth round because Israel refuses, until now, to return the 400 to their homes. And it should be clear to everybody: Without the Palestinians, the same as without Israel, there won't be peace and an end to the ongoing bloodshed, since the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the core of the Middle Eastern conflict, the solution of which should be the foremost goal of the negotiations in Washington.

The first eight rounds have not brought real substantial progress towards peace. However, the naked fact that the parties sat together at the negotiation table - looking back at several decades of the Israeli-Arab conflict - was in itself a new positive factor in official Israeli-Arab relations. The one exception was the Israeli-Egyptian Peace Accord, which was manipulated under the baton of President Carter and signed in 1978. This "peace" certainly did not bring peace to the Middle East, but was closely followed by two bloody and devastating Israeli invasions (July 1981 and June 1982) into Lebanon, the major goal of which, set by the aggressor, was to destroy the military and political basis of the Palestinian liberation movement, the PLO, then concentrated in Lebanon. Some of the architects of the major 1982 aggression - in particular the then "Defense" Minister, ex-General Ariel Sharon and the army's Chief-of-Staff Raffael Eytan - had in mind to conquer Southern Lebanon, and annex it to Israel, an old Zionist dream.

THE GREATER-ISRAEL DREAM

Already in 1919, when appearing before the post-World War I Peace Conference in Paris, the Zionist leaders drew a map, showing their ideas of the borders of the future "Jewish Homeland." The northern border on this map was drawn about 40 miles north of the later Israeli-Lebanese border and included in this "home-

land" the major part of Southern Lebanon, as well as parts of Syria, including the Golan Heights, and the Western part of Transjordan (present-day Jordan). Zionist leaders continued to claim from time to time these parts of Lebanon, so e.g., David Ben-Gurion in 1937 at a Zionist Congress in Geneva. Therefore, these dreams of Sharon and Eytan had their roots in history. It should be remembered that in 1919 Palestine was populated 91 percent by Arabs and 9 percent by Jews. In 1937 the relation was already 72 percent Arabs and 28 percent Jews.

The concept of all Israeli governments was - and still is - that the former British mandated Palestinian territory between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean coast belongs, allegedly by right of history, to Israel. Even in 1948, when the newly-formed Israeli state agreed to the U.N. plan to partition the country into two states - a Jewish and an Arab one - this was never final for the Israeli rulers. They resolutely rejected motions (mainly tabled by the Communists in the then "Provisory People's Council" to include in the Independence Proclamation, or in any other official document, any definition of the borders of the state. The first Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion and his Labor Party companions, unequivocally stated at the time that only the future will design the borders of Israel. Obviously, for the ruling circles in Israel this future has not yet arrived. The right-wing parties, the former "Revisionists," under the leadership of Vladimir Jabotinsky, and their follow-up parties, Heruth, Gahal and present-day Likud, headed by Menahem Begin and later Yitzhak Shamir, went even farther and had written on their banners until quite recently "Israel on this bank of the Jordan, and on the other one too," accompanied by a map including Eretz-Israel and Jordan.

FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY AS TOOL FOR EXPANSION

But the main concern of all Israeli governments was, and still is - beside the never defined borders of Israeli - the alleged non-existence of an Arab-Palestine people as a national entity in its own rights. Of course, they could not claim that there were no Arabs living in the country. The times are past when the Zionist leaders could fool Jews abroad, telling them that Palestine was a "land without people," waiting to be settled by Jews. The much-heard Zionist claim that Arabs settled the land only 1,300 years ago, that they arrived en masse only in the wake of the Jewish settlement in the 20th

century to seek work, or that the kingdom of Jordan was historically seen, part and parcel of the historic Eretz-Israel, separated only by the British rulers and the League of Nations in 1922, are all historic falsifications. Arabs in this country are mentioned in the bible (at least 14 times). Many of the Kanaanite tribes had been Arabs who immigrated to the land at the same time as the Hebrews (Evrei) during the 18th century B.C., both from Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq) and the Arab deserts.

The former areas of Palestine and Transjordan, under the Ottoman rule until 1918, were part of the Syrian Province. West of the Jordan River were the southern parts of the Beirut district, the Acre, Nablus and Jerusalem districts, while East of the river were the districts of Houran and Ma'an. After the Arab insurgents under Emir Feisal of Bedjas (present-day Saudi Arabia), with the help of British arms and officers (led by the well known Colonel T.E. Lawrence) conquered, or liberated Transjordan from Turkey (1917-18), and the British army under General E. Allenby conquered Palestine (Cisjordan, West of the Jordan River), the British set up a common General Command Headquarters and a civil Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA) for the territories of Palestine and Transjordan. In July 1922, the League of Nations entrusted Great Britain with the Mandate to administer the territory of Palestine, and a few months later, to administer the territory of Transjordan. There never was national unity between Palestine and Transjordan. The Jordan valley rift, which partitions the West Bank from the East Bank to a depth of 1,200 feet below sea level, was historically always a line of division between different ethnic groups. That now about 60 percent of the citizens of Jordan are ethnic Palestinians, was caused by the massive flight from war-torn Palestine and the mass eviction of Palestinians during and after the 1948-49 war, and again in the aftermath of the 1967 war.

When you are told that "the Arabs" did not accept the 1947 partition plan of Palestine, and "the Arab armies" invaded Palestine to prevent its realization, you should know that even this was, at best, only half the truth. True, the Palestinian leadership of the reactionary "Supreme Muslim Council," headed by the Mufti of Jerusalem, Hadj Amin el Hussseini, rejected the partition plan and called for a "holy war" with the assistance of the neighboring Arab countries. During World War II, Hadj Amin who was in Germany, was a well known collaborator with Hitler, and broadcasted anti-Semitic radio propaganda to the Arab world. In 1946, through intervention of Great Britain, he was liberated from a French prison where he was awaiting trial as a Nazi collaborator, was allowed to return to Palestine and installed by the British rulers to chair again the Supreme

Muslim Council.

The Arab states were at the time under the umbrella of the British-ruled "League of Arab States." The armies of this League which invaded Palestine May 15, 1948, were headed by British officers; the supreme commander of the "united" Arab armies was the British General, Sir Ronald Glubb (Pasha). With the help of the Arab armies, Great Britain attempted to prolong its colonial power over the region. The British colonialists saw in Israel an anti-imperialist force which received assistance from the Soviet Union (which was the first state to recognize the Israeli state and with Soviet political and material assistance the Israelis were able to resist the invasion of the Arab armies). Of course, the seemingly "anti-imperialist" course of the then Israeli leaders was at the time an objective necessity to mobilize public opinion against the British aims, but truth is, that with their "anti-imperialism" the Zionist leaders of Israel had, in mind, to exchange the British influence by one of the U.S. Sure enough, in 1949 the Israeli government left its pronounced "neutral non-aligned" policy and joined the "Truman doctrine" aligning Israel in the Cold War with the imperialist powers.

Another axiom of the Zionists, and then the Israeli leadership of all shades, was, never to negotiate with the leaders of the Palestinian people, the national existence of whom they try to ignore, but only with proxy leaders. In 1919, the President of the World Zionist Council, Dr. Haim Weizman, conferred with the Hashemite Emir Feisal, the Arab leader of the victorious Arab uprising against the Ottoman Empire. Assisted by the British High Commissioner in Cairo, Sir Henry McMahon, they proclaimed Feisal as the spokesman for the Arabs in Palestine. In order to mention only a few more of such examples - in March/April 1948, on the eve of the end of the British Mandate and the establishment of the Israeli state, Ben Gurion sent his emissary Golda Myerson (later Meirson) to Amman, in order to make arrangements with Emir Feisal's brother, the Hashemite Emir (later king) Abdullah (grandfather of today's King Hussein of Jordan) as their proxy "Leader of the Arabs in Palestine" with the aim of preventing the establishment of an independent Arab-Palestine state, foreseen in the U.N. partition plan. At these talks, the border line was drawn by Myerson and Abdullah between the parts of the should-be Arab-Palestinian state, which will be conquered by Israel and Jordan respectively in the ensuing Israeli-Arab war. In 1978, at the Camp David Accords with Egypt, it was the Egyptian President Anwar Sadat who was chosen by Israeli and the U.S. (Begin and Carter), to sign, quasi on behalf of the Arabs in Palestine, in the framework of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Accord, a plan for a "temporary" autonomy under Israeli protection - all, of

course, without consulting the Palestinians and their PLO leadership, and in order to prevent any future advent of a Palestinian state, but to perpetrate the Israeli occupation of the whole of Palestine. President Sadat received in the Peace Accord, as price for his treason against the Palestinians, Israel's withdrawal from the Egyptian Sinai peninsula, conquered by Israel in 1967.

Then, the Israeli government circles from right to "left" presented King Hussein of Jordan as the spokesman for the Palestinians, arguing that Israel has conquered in 1967 the West Bank from Jordan, and not from a "never existing Palestinian state." True, the West Bank was occupied from 1948 through 1967 by the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, but neither the Palestinians nor any other country recognized the Jordanian occupation (and annexation) as legal. Many Palestinian Communists and other patriots filled King Hussein's prisons for struggling for the liberation of their native soil from Jordanian occupation. In summer 1988, King Hussein declared that he no longer represents the Palestinian cause and that the PLO was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

Now again, related to the peace process started in October 1991, the Israeli rulers arrogantly attempt to decide who was allowed to represent the Palestinians. With the full support of the Bush Administration - and it seems that Clinton and Christopher are following suit - Israel has set the terms for the composition of the official Palestinian delegation to the peace negotiations. This Israel-U.S. concept dictates that Palestinian inhabitants of Jerusalem (the Arab part which was annexed by Israeli), Palestinians who live outside the occupied territories (including persons forcefully expelled, deported or exiled by Israel), as well as any functionary of the PLO, have no right to represent the Palestinians at the negotiation table. Moreover, officially there should be no independent Palestinian delegation at all participating at the peace efforts, but a common Jordanian-Palestinian one only. Well, everybody knows that this unrealistic farce went down the drain by the fact of life. The official Palestinian delegation, chaired by the Gazan Dr. Abdel Shafi, is openly led by an advisory committee, chaired by Faisal el-Husseini. It is no secret that the Palestinian delegation receives, directly, or by way of the advisory committee, detailed directives for leading the negotiations, and the Israeli rulers had to close their eyes against the circumvention of their dictate.

PALESTINIAN "TERRORISM"

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), was founded 1964 as a union of most of the movements and organizations for liberation of Palestine. Every now and again, the Israeli leaders point to the articles in its

foundation charter, the Palestine National Covenant, which defines that the whole of Palestine belongs to the Palestinian people (art. 4), that armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine from "Zionist occupation" (art. 9). At first, the PLO was led by Ahmed Shukeiro, a representative of right-wing bourgeois circles, appointed to this post by the League of Arab States. The irrational slogans of the PLO under Shukeiri's leadership to "destroy the Zionist State" (Israel), and to "throw the Jews into the sea" had a major part in the successful mobilization of almost the whole Israeli nation (and the Jews in the world) behind the aggressive war of territorial expansion against Egypt, Jordan and Syria, in the wake of which the whole territory of British mandated Palestine, the Egyptian Sinai peninsula and the Syrian Golan Heights were conquered by Israel.

After this June 1967 "six-day" war, the PLO disposed of its reactionary chairman Shukeiri, who was expelled from the organization. The Palestinian National Council (PNC - Parliament in Exile), elected Yassir Arafat, the leader of the largest PLO party, El-Fatah, to chair the Organization, a post he holds until now. The policy of the PLO - although the text of the Covenant was never amended - has changed considerably throughout the years. At least since the 12th session of the PNC in June 1974, the PLO has introduced in its program to lead, besides the armed struggle, a policy of diplomatic steps for settling the Palestinian question. In the wake of this decision, the PLO was accepted to observer status in the United Nations Organization and many states have established diplomatic ties with the PLO.

December 1987, the liberation struggle of the Palestinian people took on a new form, the form of a popular uprising against the Israeli occupation, for national independence and just and stable peace. The Arabic word for uprising, intifada, entered the languages of the peoples around the globe as the definition for the Palestinians' struggle for independence. At its November 1988 session the PNC decided to intensify the intifada, led by popular committees, local and national organizations, but, at the same time, to lead a political and diplomatic struggle for a negotiated peace under the auspices of the U.N., and on the basis of the related resolutions of the U.N. and its Security Council. Almost all the Palestinians - in spite of political discussions - accept the PLO as their recognized leadership. Even those groupings who oppose the adopted PLO policy of negotiating peace, recognize the PLO as the national leadership and representative at the national and international level.

When Zionist and official Israeli leaders state, that so long as the PLO will not eliminate the articles in its

covenant which speaks of destruction of the "Zionist State," or of armed struggle to achieve this goal, that so long as the Palestinians will not stop their "terrorism," they will not recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinians. They try to forget the "Zionist Covenant," the Biltmore program of the Zionist Movement adopted in 1942 (at its session in the Biltmore Hotel in New York), which declared that the whole of Palestine was the homeland for the Jewish people, while ignoring the fact that at that time about 70 percent of the inhabitants of Palestine were Arabs. In March 1972, following the Biltmore program, the Israeli Parliament, the Knesset, adopted a law which proclaims that the whole territory of Palestine (Eretz-Israel), between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea was Israeli territory, and "the Jewish people have the right to settle it in all its parts."

Since July last year, following the general elections in June, the regime in Israel was taken over from the right-wing conservative Likud government headed by Yitzhak Shamir, by a coalition government dominated by the social democrat Labor Party, headed by Yitzhak Rabin. The Labor coalition with the left-Zionist three-party Alliance Meretz, raised many hopes in Israel's progressive peace camp, as well as amongst the Palestinians, that now the peace process - as promised by Rabin and the Meretz leaders - will speedily progress towards peace and the longed-for end to the many decades of mutual bloodshed. However, this turned out to be premature. Rabin and his cabinet, while creating a more favorable atmosphere at the negotiation tables, by using a less arrogant hard-line language than their predecessors and by promising moderate peace terms, in fact continued almost the same line of negating the most elementary national rights of the Palestinians.

Rabin speaks of realization, under certain conditions, of the Security Council resolution 242 (1967), which demands of Israel withdrawal from the Arab territories it conquered by force in 1967. But he adds that Israel's concept of this resolution was a "territorial compromise," meaning that Israel may withdraw to a so-called 'security' line East of the pre-1967 "Green Line" and keep large portions of the West Bank. According to this concept, in the other parts of the occupied West Bank, Israel was prepared to give the Palestinians the right to some sort of "self-government," or "autonomy" regarding their local and internal affairs, while all affairs of state, such as "security," distribution of water resources, foreign affairs, etc., should remain in Israel's hands, i.e., "self-rule" under a colonialist Israeli protectorate. After a period of three years of "Palestinian autonomy," negotiations should begin for a permanent solution to be realized after another two years. Rabin, however, made it clear that according to

his and his government's view, a Palestinian state would never be established, Palestinian independence will be made impossible, if necessary, by force of arms. Therefore, the Palestinians should come to the negotiation table without any dream of an independent Palestine, Rabin advised.

At the same time, the repressive measures by the Israeli occupation forces and authorities have in no way eased up since the advent of the Rabin-Meretz "peace government." On the contrary, the Israeli watch-dog Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, B'tzelem, confirmed in a recently published report that inhuman oppression has increased, many more Palestinians shot dead, many more Palestinians expelled from their native land, many more held in so-called "administrative detention" without being indicted or brought before a judge, more houses destroyed, more often massive collective punishments administered, such as curfews over whole towns and areas, have become daily and weekly occurrences, all on a much larger scale than during the time of the Likud government. Many people recall that Rabin, while he was Minister of Defense in Shamir's cabinet (1984-1990), and responsible for the occupied territories, he ordered the breaking of the bones, hands, ribs and feet of Palestinian youth detained during demonstrations. Also then, many Palestinians were expelled over the frontiers to Lebanon and Jordan by decrees signed by Rabin.

To the disillusion about Rabin's peace proposals was added the provocative and inhuman expulsion of 414 Palestinians on December 17th last year, and their dumping at a desolate spot in no-man's land, North of the Israeli-held territory in Southern Lebanon. The exiled Palestinians are alleged by the Israeli government to be ideological, and organizational leaders of the HAMAS and JIHAD Muslim fundamentalist movements, acting in the occupied territories. True, the Hamas movement signed responsibility for many of the latest fatal attacks upon Israeli soldiers, settlers and even civilians inside Israel proper. But even this can never be an excuse for a government of a state to exile political leaders in contradiction of international law and the Human Rights' Charter. In practice, this unprecedented mass deportation acted as a boomerang against Israel's real interests. In the wake of it, the prestige and popular support for the fundamentalists, having close ties with the Iranian ruling party, and who reject any sort of peace talks or peace settlement with Israel, is on the rise, as against the moderate PLO supporters in the territories who seek progress at the peace negotiation table, who lost some support, at least for the time being.

In practice, the PLO and the Palestinian delegation

had no other choice, but to state that they will not return to the talks as long as these deportees will not be repatriated in accordance with the Resolution 799 of the Security Council. Israel will stop; its escalated violation of Human Rights in the occupied territories, and be prepared to state its adherence to the principle of withdrawal as outlined in the Security Council resolution 242, now already towards the temporary stage of "autonomy," accepted as a compromise by the Palestinian side.


To an ever increasing scale, the Palestinians and other Arab parties lose confidence in the U.S. Administration as an impartial sponsor of the peace process. The Bush Administration lost this confidence by the way it handled the Gulf crisis in 1991, when under the slogan of enforcing resolutions of the Security Council, waged, with some of its allied NATO partners, a most destructive and murderous war against Iraq, while heavily supporting Israel's occupationist policy which violates international law and Security Council resolutions en masse for a quarter of a century. With the new Clinton Administration entering the White House, the Palestinians hoped that this would change to some extent, that Washington would take its role as an impartial sponsor more seriously. But this too proved to be an illusion. While the whole world was demanding of Israel to take back the 414 Palestinian deportees, the U.S. State Department signed February 1st an accord with Israel - most certainly again without consulting the Palestinians - according to which Israel was prepared to take back a quarter of the deportees, to consider the fate of the others in the framework of Israeli army appeal committees, and to return all the others, most of them, to their prison cells not later than the end of this year. This new Israel-U.S. compromise plot was not accepted as a basis for the Palestinians' return to the negotiation table. The other Arab negotiation parties - Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, so far anyway, have announced that without the Palestinians taking part they also will boycott the talks.

Meanwhile, Rabin and his American supporters attempt to disrupt the unity of the Arab peace negotiators. Rabin sets into the air promises to the effect that he may withdraw Israel's troops from the Golan Heights - sometimes he speaks of some inches of withdrawal, other times of more extensive areas to some imaginary "security line" within the Golan Heights, if Syria would meet his demand to sign a full-fledged peace treaty, exchange ambassadors and pledge never to wage war on Israel. But, answering pressure from the right-wing extremists and the colonialist settlers of the 36 settlements, established on the Heights, Rabin states that Israel will never leave the Golan Heights altogether; that, when he speaks of withdrawal for the

sake of peace, he means withdrawal within the Golan Heights, but never from the Heights.

Rabin's concept is to achieve peace with the Arab states, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, while leaving the Palestinians out in the cold. Isolated, the Palestinians would agree to Israel's dictated peace terms, he speculates.

Now, it will be seen, first of all, whether the ninth round of the bilateral peace negotiations will materialize in the second half of April, or whether they will be again postponed because of the stubbornness of Israel's government. It must be seen - if the negotiations will be renewed - whether Israel will come to the talks with a changed attitude in order to make possible real and substantial progress towards a peaceful solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict, and first of all the Israeli-Palestinian one. Most certainly - and every sensible person should have learned it by now - such peaceful solutions have to respect the national rights of all states and peoples concerned, the rights of Israel.

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New Israeli Peace Bloc urges steps toward peace

By Hans Lebrecht

TEL-AVIV - A new peace movement of Jewish and Arab peace campaigners from different branches of the Israeli peace movement, called "Gush Ha' Shalom" (the Peace Bloc) held a press conference last week.

Among its founders are former Knesset member Uri Avnery, Prof. Binyamin Cohen of Tel Aviv University, Uzi Burstein, spokesperson of the Communist-led Democratic HADASH Front, Bedouin rights campaigner Nuri el-Oqbi, Hanna Knaz of Women in Black, Adam Keller of the Yesh-Gvul organization of army reservists refusing to serve in the Occupied Territories, prominent Arab social worker Arabiya Mansour and Amnon Abrahamson, who was crippled in a 1989 attack by a Palestinian extremist on a bus.

"The (Israeli) occupation of Arab territories has become an intolerable burden for both the Palestinian and the Israeli peoples," the new group's 1993 Peace Manifesto declared. Instead of fulfilling the Israeli people's mandate to make peace within six to nine months, the manifesto said, the Rabin government is continuing the Likud government's policies and even aggravating the situation in the Occupied Territories.

The statement said the support for Rabin's policies from supposedly pro-peace Meretz ministers in the government has created confusion and despair among Israeli peace activists at

a time when the chances for peace are better than ever.

"Therefore, a new mobilization is needed," the manifesto said. "Peace seekers must be united into a body with a clear message. The Peace Bloc undertakes this task."

Organizers said the new group is open to all who are willing to work together for:

- an end to violence, oppression and colonialist settling in the Occupied Territories;
- achievement of full Israeli-Palestinian peace and direct negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization;
- full equality between Jews and Arabs in Israel.

Peace requires (Israel's) withdrawal from all territories occupied since the June 1967 war, and recognition of the principle of "two states for the two peoples," The document says. "Only a just peace can guarantee security for both peoples."

On June 5, the Peace Bloc plans to conduct a large-scale peace caravan to the Gaza Strip, with the double purpose of bringing food and medical supplies to the hard-pressed population in the refugee camps, and symbolically marking the future peace border between the State of Israel and the future State of Palestine at the Erez checkpoint between Israel and the Gaza Strip.

Jewish Affairs Newsnotes

JEWISH PAPER SUED FOR LIBEL IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW - The Jewish Gazette is being sued for libel in a Moscow court for a reference to the publication Pamyat as anti-Semitic. One of the key officials of Pamyat, Dimitry Vasiliev, is suing the Jewish Gazette for 20 million rubles (\$50,000) because the publication listed the Pamyat publication on a list of publications it considers anti-Semitic.

Pamyat officials delayed for more than 18 months in filing the suit because that rabid anti-Semitic group was banking on the political upheaval brewing in the Russian Congress of People's Deputies that would bring about a more favorable climate for guaranteeing success for its suit.

ARAFAT SUPPORTS PEACE TALKS

GENEVA - Despite the expulsion of 400 Moslem Fundamentalists from Israel by the Israeli government, Yasir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization indicated very strongly that he supports the continuation of the peace talks.

Arafat referred to the Israeli expulsions as an "eth-

nic act and a war crime." At the same time he condemned such acts as the kidnapping and murder of Israeli border policeman, Nissim Toledano, by activists of the Islamic fundamentalist Hamas movement.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA INCREASES

From 1988 to mid-1991 immigration to Canada from Israel rose very sharply. Those figures indicate a significant increase in Israeli migration to Canada over previous years. 1986 figures reveal that 12,570 Israelis migrated to Canada during the 1980s as compared with the head-count of 11,140 immigrants from Israel in the years from 1978-1981.

The authorities in Kiev handed over the main Kiev Synagogue to the Lubaticher authorities of Kiev.

Prayers were led by chief Rabbi, Berel Karasik. Rabbi Karasik was born in the Soviet Union and migrated with his family to Israel in 1948. He returned to Kiev as an emissary for Lishkas Ezras Achim, a Lubavich group, in 1989, and was appointed chief Rabbi by the Ukrainian government in 1991.

Statistics reveal that the third largest ethnic group in the Ukraine are the Jews. They number 500,000 today.

The time is now – Boldness, Initiative, Militant struggles

Report to the National Committee, CPUSA by National Chairman Gus Hall

This report is limited to a section of the full report

WHO'S SHARING? WHO'S SACRIFICING?

The longer-range results of the policies of the Clinton Administration are not self-evident at this point, and it is not easy to distinguish real positions and intentions from demagoguery.

In the name of "equal sacrifice" some of the most unequal taxes are being promoted, like the consumer, energy and gasoline taxes. Clinton himself is not proposing them, but they are being floated for him as trial balloons to see how they will fly with the people.

For example, under a consumer tax, Jacocca with his billions, and a Chrysler worker making \$15 an hour, would both pay the same 25 cents tax increase on a pound of butter. Or, under the so-called "sin taxes," the billionaires and the homeless will pay the same tax increase on a pack of cigarettes and a bottle of liquor. The same will apply to the new energy tax. Everyone will pay "equally," the poor and the rich. This is the "fair, shared sacrifice" Clinton is pushing. There is a lot of demagoguery and double talk in the campaign to sell the Clinton package to the people.

So far the opinion polls show Clinton has not yet had to pay for reneging on his promise not to increase taxes. Clinton is getting rather high marks for his programs. But he is getting rather low marks for his overall performance as a president. But the same problem exists about the attitude of the people's movements. Clinton gets high marks for his speeches and low marks for a lot of talk, but little action.

The Clinton Administration has, in a sense, created its own new kind of gridlock; different, nevertheless a gridlock. And the Republicans, with the support of some Democrats and the rightwingers are able to take advantage of the gridlock. With each passing day that there is no mass action, the chances that Congress will not adopt Clinton's programs increase; or, that they will pass only the negative, anti-people parts of the program. The Democrats very easily compromise with the Republicans.¹

It is now more obvious that the Clinton Government will not adopt liberal or progressive positions and policies without mass pressure, mass actions. Without this, criticism of this administration will remain just that. Words must at least be backed by a threat of action. Mass actions should include public, town hall-

type, open mike events, multiracial demonstrations, mass meetings, marches, leafletting, petitions.

In this sense our Party's public meetings are an important feature of the growing mass actions. It is clear that the focus of our work has to be on public mass actions, under all kinds of sponsorship. In developing struggles and movements, it is important to think through how we will do this without inadvertently falling into the camp of the right wing that is attacking Clinton. This is a very important tactical question.

In criticizing the weaknesses of the Clinton Administration it is necessary to lay the basis for it by sharply exposing the reactionary framework of the rightwingers. We have to expose the reactionary purposes of the Republican attack on the administration's weaknesses.

IMPERIALISM

Clinton's mandate from the sectors of monopoly capital who backed and bankrolled him is to shore up U.S. capitalism, to make it work better, domestically and internationally. This includes defending U.S. corporate interests worldwide. And this means defending U.S. imperialism primarily, but also world imperialism.

Many, including some Communists, mistakenly see the end of the Cold War as the end of imperialist aggression. And from this wrong estimate they draw the conclusion that there is no further need for peace movements of any kind. As a result, the peace movement in general, but also organizations like the anti-imperialist U.S. Peace Council have declined. Although there are some hopeful signs of renewed activity, like the re-organization of SANE-Freeze into the Peace Action group.

Imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, did not pull in its fangs or disappear with the end of the Cold War. Not by a long shot! That is a dangerous illusion that cannot be sustained by reality. The Clinton Administration seems to have adopted the idea that the U.S. is now the world's only superpower and can therefore do anything it wants - anywhere, anytime. This is borne out most recently by the provocative war maneuvers being conducted now in South Korea.

Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, the top leaders of the AFL-CIO have rushed to support every reactionary move by the Clinton Administration. The fact is that their positions are closer to the Reagan-Bush poli-

cies. At its February meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council spent most of its time defending U.S. imperialism and said very little about the homeless, the unemployed or the millions who will soon be laid off.

At the meeting, Clinton's new Secretary of Labor Robert Reich asked the labor leaders to support Clinton's economic package. Instead of pressuring the new administration, the meeting turned into a corporate-labor bonding session. Words like "jobs, minimum wage, shorter hours, wage increases, racism, affirmative action" were absent. There was not even talk about action or struggle on the agenda.

Struggle against these policies calls for international working class unity. It calls for rank and file movements to remove leaders who neglect the needs of U.S. union members and workers. It calls for a struggle against labor leaders who support the worldwide efforts of the imperialist, anti-working class forces of monopoly capital.

At the recent meeting of the Rainbow Coalition in Washington, D.C., while the words were more militant, there were no initiatives for action and struggle. Illusions about the Clinton Administration still exist, although not as strong as right after the elections. It has not sunk in yet, that when it comes to issues affecting workers and their families the Clinton Administration will not move on its own initiative.

In a sense we are in a period of a lot of talk from all sides. But the truth is that the people cannot win a gabfest contest. Corporate types are faster, slicker and more glib talkers. The people can win only by backing up their talk with demands and action. Even the threat of action will have some effect.

There is a need for people's movements that expose and oppose Clinton's foreign policy. There is a need for movements demanding a cut in the military budget and for conversion. These movements would be much more effective if there were also more direct struggle against the overall imperialist policies.

CLASS STRUGGLE

On the political front, the class struggle rages on. In some ways it is more favorable, but no cake walk is in store. Labor can anticipate big-time resistance to its legislative proposals. And the support of the Clinton Administration is by no means assured.

Labor's initial reaction to the new administration has been favorable. The economic policies of Clinton are certainly not everything labor wants, but many trade union leaders say that they will be much better off than under the policies of Reagan or Bush.

The rank and file understand that it will take a fight. A new president in the White House and new legislators in the Congress may help, they say, but mass

struggle is decisive in the end. Kirkland's posture of collaboration and sitting on his hands is not their posture.

Labor sees some openings for struggle now. Most trade unionists say that some legislative gains are winnable for the first time in more than 15 years. The passage of the family leave and unemployment extension bills add to this positive outlook.

1993 ELECTIONS

The voters' overwhelming desire was to get rid of the suffering of the Reagan-Bush era. It not only brought about the defeat of Bush-Quayle, but elected a Congress that has the potential to pass measures to alleviate the suffering of millions.

Most of the big cities are holding elections this year, including New York, Los Angeles, Houston, Detroit, Seattle, Miami, Atlanta, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Jersey City, New Haven and Hartford.

In New York, Dinkins is expected to win the primary, but the general election will be a tough fight because his base of support has declined since the last election.

In Texas, there is a very important race for Bentsen's Senate seat. It is an open race with no primary. So there are a number of Democrats and Republicans as well as a Perot-ite running. Jose Gutierrez, the only candidate who is for repeal of the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law, is also in the race.

All over the country there is a major effort by the right to re-coup some of the losses they suffered in the presidential election by winning a number of key local races. The race for mayor of Los Angeles, New York and Detroit could result in a victory for more conservative forces if progressive forces are not vigilant. Progressive forces must not be caught off guard.

Dinkins is being attacked from the right. His refusal to settle the labor contract with city unions, and his attack on the homeless greatly weakens his re-election possibilities.

Like Dinkins, other liberal big city mayors have had trouble holding together their winning coalitions due to the harsh effects of federal budget cuts during the Reagan-Bush years. With the new administration in Washington, these mayors could greatly strengthen their re-election possibilities if they take the lead in demanding federal aid, as some are doing.

The victory of African American, Alderman Freeman Bosley, Jr., in the mayoral race in St. Louis is a sign that the mood of the 1992 election continues into 1993. This is the first African American ever to win the democratic primary for mayor in St. Louis. While the returns are still being studied, Bosley, a moderate, received an unexpected 20 percent of the votes cast by

white voters in a field of two Black and two white candidates.

While labor was split in the primary, they are now united behind Bosley, and his election in November is all but assured. The corporate wolves, as usual, are now surrounding him, trying to influence his basic agenda.

The Party has a role to play in all these elections in helping to build independent grassroots committees, based on issues and constituencies which could offer a progressive program. The role of the labor, African American and Latino forces is key.

ANTI-RACIST INITIATIVES

Initiatives must be taken in the fight against racism and its effects. This cannot be accomplished without mobilizing masses of people in struggle around a program that addresses the effects of racism in housing, jobs, wages, health care and education. This requires affirmative action with quotas and timetables.

In this struggle, strengthening the labor-African American alliance, building multiracial working class unity, and building unity between the labor movement and the Mexican American, Puerto Rican and other communities of the nationally and racially oppressed is decisive. The self-interests of different components of the class can come together in the struggle to expand these issues for all. The struggle for Black, Brown and white unity will be forged around these struggles.

Clinton's economic program is significantly weak in this area. There are no provisions for affirmative action and dealing with the special effects of the economic crisis on African Americans.

Any idea that the economic crisis or the size of the deficit does not allow for addressing this problem must be challenged vigorously, along with the concept of "shared sacrifice." These are nothing but corporate excuses to make the multiracial working class bear a disproportionate share of the burden..

Using our plus, we must continue to stress that the only way out of the crisis is by advancing solutions that move in an anti-monopoly, anti-corporate direction. Eliminating the effects of racism can be achieved by making the ruling class pay, for example, by eliminating the racist wage gap and going after corporate superprofits. We have to continue to stress that doing so is in the interests of the working class, people and the country as a whole.

We also have to deal with new notions promoting the "permanence" of racism. It is significant that these concepts are being put forward by some who are beginning to see the systemic source of racism, that it is rooted in capitalism, but still see no alternative. In this regard we must continue to stress that advances can

and have been made, and that further progress can be achieved. But for this to be accomplished solutions have to be aimed at the root of the problem - corporate profits.

It is important to see that in the last period, in response to the pro-corporate and racist orgy of the Reagan-Bush years, new majorities are emerging that move in an anti-racist, anti-corporate direction. Mass anti-racist and anti-corporate sentiment continues to grow. This is evidenced by the votes African American, Mexican American and other Latino candidates received in the Congressional elections. Senator Carol Moseley Braun received 200,000 more votes than Clinton did in her district. And African Americans, Mexican Americans and women were elected to public office in large numbers after the L.A. rebellion, demonstrating that the people did not move to the right in response to the rebellion.

This, along with the new anti-corporate mood in the country - as indicated by the jury's ruling against General Motors in Florida and the judge's ruling against plant closings in Ypsilanti, Michigan - shows that mass thought patterns continue to change in a progressive direction. This growing anti-racist and anti-corporate sentiment must be expanded and organized into mass action against the economic crisis.

The Party's efforts in the struggle for equality, while multi-faceted and occurring on many levels, must more and more be centered in efforts to organize and mobilize the victims of the crisis. This organizing, and the achievement of real victories in this struggle, will go a long way towards enhancing the struggle for equality generally.

The efforts we have undertaken already have, for example, resulted in recruiting a significant number of African Americans. In fact, indications are that African Americans are joining the Party at a very high rate. The potential is now to surpass the periods of our greatest growth among Black people. This bodes well for the future.

Footnotes

1. *The filibuster in Congress which left a paltry 4 billions for unemployment benefits is a good example.*

May Day 1993 in New York – a symbol of growing Communist-Labor unity

On May Day 1993 the streets of New York City rang out with working class chants and slogans while Union and Communist Party banners waved in the spring breeze as thousands of trade unionists marched in celebration of the workers' holiday, MAY DAY. The historic march was endorsed by the Central Labor Council including 200 men and women in the contingent of the Communist Party. The spirited contingents marched from Times Square to the corporate headquarters of General Motors where trade union speakers vigorously attacked the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to great applause. NAFTA was attacked as a grave threat to the American people, the working class in particular. Speaker after speaker sharply condemned the closing of the General Motors plant in Tarrytown.

The Communist Party contingent was led by its National Chairman, Gus Hall. The march was comprised of teamsters, electrical and office workers, teachers and other union members.

Fifth Avenue strollers were shaken by the chant of the marchers: "One, two, three, four, tax the rich and not the poor; five, six, seven, eight, throw NAFTA out the gate."

The marchers comprised mothers and fathers carrying children on their shoulders while others pushed babies in their strollers.

The Communist Party contingent comprised party veterans alongside new members who are currently joining the Party at the rate of 100 a month.

The new spirit in the labor movement revealed itself when members of the Teamsters Union and other unions warmly greeted Gus Hall and Elizabeth Hall with waves and smiles. A teamster carried a picket sign proclaiming: "4 a Day? No Way!" He shifted from his union contingent to join the CPUSA contingent.

The march this May Day made history," Hall observed, while addressing an overflow May Day dinner program at the Winston Union Center. "Those of us who have been around for a long time have been wait-

ing for this day for some 45 years - a labor-sponsored and labor-led May Day in which the Communist Party participated as one of the contingents."

After the march there occurred another historic pace-setting event - a Speakout by trade unionists at the traditional sight of Communist Party May Day events at Union Square.

Among the speakers was Esther Moroze, Organizational Secretary of the New York District of the CPUSA. She observed that "Capitalism in in crisis. Capitalism makes socialism inevitable. Black, Brown and white will have to fight to put people before profits." Her full remarks follow:

It is a time when millions of Americans who voted for radical change are now coming to the stark realization that the Clinton-Gore platform for jobs, no new taxes, economic stability, and an end to the Reagan-Bush anti-people policies look like nothing but broken promises. Those platform promises are promises that the ruling class, the right wing, the Perot and corporate forces don't want Clinton to keep. This is Capitalism in crisis - economic, political and social. It is a system that's broken down. It doesn't work any more;

In a country as rich as ours there is no reason for haves and have-nots - no reason to have very, very rich and very, very poor - but we do;

There is no reason to have homeless living on the streets and under bridges - by the millions - but we do;

There is no reason why we should have people without medical and health care - by the millions - but we do;

There is no reason why workers should be unemployed, no good reason for mass layoffs, to have jobless workers - by the millions - but we do;

There is no acceptable reason why all our young people are not in school - but there are - by the millions;

There is not one good reason why so many of our youth are on the streets, on drugs, are unemployed, on welfare - but they are - by the millions;



There is no good reason why every young American, Black Brown, white, should not have the basic human right to a job, an education, a profession, a trade - to a future;

There is no good reason - no excuse - for any man, woman or child to suffer because of racism, discrimination, segregation, bigotry or prejudice;

There is no good reason why the rich should be super rich - but they are;

Give me one good reason why we should accept or put up with a society reeking with exploitation, inequality and racism? What good is society if it cannot guarantee a minimum, human, decent standard of living for every American?

What's wrong with a redistribution of the wealth? What's wrong with canceling the 5 trillion dollar debt? No one will suffer. The big moneylenders have made their profits many times over; what's wrong with laying claim to all the excess income for the good of all society? Why not claim every dollar over a hundred thousand in income for the good of society? For hospitals? For schools?

What's wrong with a minimum wage of a hundred dollars a day? That's \$500 a week. That's \$25,000 a year. That's not a lot. What's wrong with universal, free comprehensive health care for every man, woman and child? What's wrong with food stamps for everyone in need? Why should anyone have to choose between eating or heating? Why should people have to pay for cleaning up the environment? Why should people be removed from welfare when there is not a single new job to be had?

What's wrong with the concept of a comfortable life for everyone in our society? Why should we accept the propaganda of the rich and powerful that there is something morally wrong with having a good life? Every human right is just. And there is no such right to be very rich. What is just or morally right about one percent of the people stealing 99 percent of the wealth?

The basic cause of what is called street crime is the lack of jobs for the people on the street. Hopeless, desperate and angry, people take things into their own hands. People who have lost all faith in society act against society. How could they have faith in a legal system that says "6 hits on the head of a Black person

is legally permissible." The solution to crime is not more police and more prisons, but more jobs, more schools, more recreation facilities. What's wrong? It's not that all of a sudden there are bad people. It's not that all of a sudden there are some people who are selfish and want more money. It's not that there are people who want to rob and loot and kill.

What's wrong is the system, the economic and political system that is based on creating poverty and inequality. It's a system in which the rich, the crooks, the corrupt, the thieves and swindlers have the upper hand. There is nothing right, just nice, humane, civilized, neighborly or honorable about capitalism. There is no way this capitalist system can function without robbery and corruption. There is no way it could function on the basis of truth, honesty, morality and equality.

Capitalist society is not acceptable any more. Capitalism makes Socialism inevitable.



Jewish Peace Lobby - looking ahead to 1993

In the coming year the Jewish Peace Lobby will focus its efforts on the following five areas:

Engaging with the Clinton Administration on how the U.S. can be most effective in promoting resolution of the Jewish-Palestinian-Arab conflict.

Expanding our role in promoting Israeli-Palestinian grassroots cooperation.

Addressing major issues in a series of articles directed at the American, Israeli and Palestinian public.

Monitoring West Bank settlement activity and seeking a vigorous U.S. policy against settlement expansion.

Educating members of Congress, especially new members, on the basics of the conflict.

This is a full agenda, and in order to be effective we will need the continued, energetic support of our membership.

ENGAGING THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION

As was mentioned above, our communications to President-elect Clinton started during the primaries and continued after his election. We expect to find that we have higher level access to the Clinton Administration than we had to the Bush Administration. We are seeking to expand this access and hope to use it wisely.

During the primaries we were quite concerned with the positions taken by Candidate Clinton. Specifically, his position that the U.S. government should not pressure the Israelis with respect to settlements, but rather should leave the issue to be "resolved" in negotiations between the Palestinians and the Likud government seemed nonsensical. Likud was engaged in a self-conscious effort to close forever the "land for peace" option. Settlement expansion is the *raison d'être* of the Likud; there is no way that negotiations could have produced an end to settlement activity. Indeed, the Likud position was that the issue of settlements wasn't even to be brought up in these interim status negotiations. Had Shamir been re-elected, Clinton would now be facing a choice between abandoning his campaign position or standing idly by while the Israeli right-wing destroyed the only possible basis for resolving the con-

flict.

Most fortunately, Shamir was not re-elected, but this episode gives reason to be concerned about how committed a Clinton Administration will be to resolving the conflict. Clinton has promised to give priority to domestic concerns, and it is doubtful that without sustained top level American involvement that progress will be made. Moreover, it is quite possible that at some time during the Clinton Administration, the Israeli right-wing will return to power. No one knows what to expect from President Clinton in the eventuality.

Even with the enormous changes in Israel and in the American Jewish Community, the Jewish Peace Lobby is, and will remain, outside the establishment.

While our point of view (e.g. that some form of demilitarized Palestinian state is the best way to mutually satisfy Israel's right to peace and security and the Palestinian right to self-determination) is now firmly established as part of mainstream discourse, we as individuals and as an organization bear the weight (and honor) of "being right too soon." In many ways, we prefer to be something of an outsider. It allows us to speak in a clearer, more direct, moral voice.

At the same time, at the very beginning of the organization, we realized that to be effective as a lobbying organization, it was essential that we be recognized as a credible Jewish organization with something valuable to say about how peace can be attained. Despite occasional attacks from the American Jewish right-wing, we achieved that credibility, and as we move into the new era, in which there are many inside the Israeli government who hold the same views that we do, these issues are largely behind us. Indeed, it is AIPAC, not the Peace Lobby that today struggles with these problems.

In short, in our relations with the Clinton Administration, we will be retaining our voice as an outsider, but expanding our access in order that our message is heard and taken seriously by those on the inside.

Exhibition on Anti-Fascist Performance at the New York Public Library for the Performing Arts

Other Exhibitions and Programs Held at Library for the Performing Arts in Conjunction with Central Library Exhibition "Assault on the Arts."

Throughout the 1930s many performing artists in New York City created works that protested fascism in Europe and the United States. On March 12 The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts (40) Lincoln Center Plaza opened *It Can't Happen Here: Anti-Fascist Performance* in New York, an exhibition that provides rare insight to this significant period of social protest by artists in the United States. *It Can't Happen Here* will be on view through June 12 in the Library's Vincent Astor Gallery and is one of several exhibitions and programs presented by the Library for the Performing Arts in conjunction with *Assault on the Arts: Culture and Politics in Nazi Germany*, an exhibition opening February 27 in the Central Research Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

Many specific abridgements of freedom were addressed in the wave of protest performances during this era. Maxwell Anderson's play *Gods of the Lightning* was written in response to the 1927 execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The organized labor movement was supported by such works as Clifford Odets' 1935 play *Waiting for Lefty* and by performances of the New Dance League and the Composers Collective. Other causes that provoked artistic response included the fight for democracy in Spain and the injustices of the Scottsboro case in which several black youths were persecuted for seemingly unsupported rape charges in Alabama. *It Can't Happen Here* also focuses on works by such groups and artists as the Rebel Dancers of Newark, the Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Paul Robeson, Marc Blitzstein, Will Geer and Anna Sokolow.

Among the items on view in the exhibition are the original script of Zero Mostel's *Professor Magenshimmel* routine, in which he explained the concept of German racial purity known as "Gelegeneinfachsammelungen-atkatvat." Also on view are photographs of the 1937 May Day celebration in Union Square, the music to the 1938 song *The Chamberlain Crawl* by Lewis Allan, and a costume design by Charles Hawkins for the 1938 Federal Theatre Project production *Coriolanus: Autocracy versus Democracy*. *It Can't Happen Here* was organized by the Library for the Performing Arts' Curator of Exhibitions, Barbara Stratyner, who explains that the current exhibition is

the first of a series relating to politics and the performing arts that will be held at the Library in the next two years.

It Can't Happen Here was the title of Sinclair Lewis' 1937 play that considers life in the United States after control of the country has been seized by a dictator. More than twenty productions of the play were staged across the country during the season it was first presented.

THE GIFT TO BE FREE: REFUGEES FROM NAZISM IN THE AMERICAN PERFORMING ARTS

From February 27 to May 28, 1993, in its third floor exhibition areas, the Library will present *The Gift to be Free*, an exhibit which considers the work in the United States of artists who fled Nazi-occupied countries. A significant portion of the exhibition is devoted to the set and costume designs of H.A. Condell, a Jewish refugee from Germany who worked at the New York City Opera from 1944 to 1950, as well as for many other opera and theatre companies. *The Gift to be Free* will also include items concerning the careers of composers Ernst Krenek, Arnold Schoenberg, and Kurt Weill; musicologists Alfred Einstein and Curt Sachs; and performers Herta Glaz, Suzanne Sten, Robert Goldsand, Emanuel Feuermann, Adolf Busch, and Rudolf Serkin. A video, *Forbidden Sounds*, about music in Nazi Germany, will also be on view during the run of the exhibition. The materials in *The Gift to be Free* are drawn from the collections of the Library's Music Division, Billy Rose Theatre Collection, and Rodgers and Hammerstein Archives of Recorded Sound.

IN PERILOUS TIMES: DANCERS OF GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, 1930 TO 1945

On view through June 18 in the third floor reading room of the Dance Collection is *In Perilous Times: Dancers of Germany and Austria, 1930 to 1945*. This exhibition focuses on choreographers and dancers who either emigrated from or chose to remain in Germany and Austria during the period of Nazi rule. *In Perilous Times* includes photographs and posters relating to such artists as Rudolph von Laban, Mary Wigman, Joseph D. Lewitan, Kurt Jooss, and Hanya Holm. The exhibition also includes advertising brochures and photographs illustrating the official Nazi policies which promoted folk dancing, mass movement choirs, and the cult of physical fitness showcased to the world in the

1936 Berlin Olympics.

MASTERS BANNED BY THE NAZIS

On Thursday, May 13, at 6:30 p.m. the Library will present *Masters Banned by the Nazis*, a classical music concert given by students of the Juilliard School, who will perform works by Kurt Weill, Arnold Schoenberg, and Bela Bartok. The concert has been programmed by Joel Sachs, Juilliard's Coordinator of Contemporary Music. *Masters Banned by the Nazis* will be held in the Library's Bruno Walter Auditorium, and admission is free. The concert is made possible in part by funds from the New York State Council for the Humanities.

Admission to events and exhibitions at The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts is free. The Library is located at 40 Lincoln Center Plaza. It is open Monday and Thursday from noon to 8 p.m., and Wednesday, Friday, Saturday from noon to 6 p.m. For more information about exhibitions and programs at the Library for the Performing Arts, please call 212-870-1630.

Passover Seder

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brother, Rodney King by the brutal police of California, is reminiscent of the oppression of ancient Jews by the Egyptian Pharaohs.

The murder of that great selfless and tireless leader of the South African Communist Party and of the African National Congress, Chris Hani, is a stark reminder that the basic human right to live free is a precious right that needs constant defending - a prolonged and arduous task for all people determined to establish freedom and peace among the people throughout the four corners of the globe.

To Chris Hani, to Rodney King, to the Black People of South Africa and our own United States of America we pledge tonight, the night of Passover, that the fight against racism and apartheid will continue. "The Fight Will Go On! The Fight Will Go On."

• Esther Moroze, Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party of New York State, conducted the Seder Ceremony substituting the 10 plagues of Capitalism for the 10 Plagues of ancient Egypt, more befitting a Seder conducted in 1993.

The 10 Plagues of Capitalism include: Exploitation of the Working Class, Unemployment, Poverty and Homelessness, Racism, Anti-Semitism, Lack of Health Care, Oppression of Women, Oppression of Youth, Contempt for the Aged, Colonialism and Provocation of War between Nations.

In the reading of the Haggadah Esther Moroze involved each of the guests at the tables.

The four youngest guests, ranging in age from 9 to 15 years, asked the traditional questions. The Four Questions were answered by the adults at each of the tables.

Adan Jesus of the Young Communist League read the poem, "Freedom Plow," written by Langston Hughes.

Joe Sims, Editor of Political Affairs, in his remarks concluding the Seder ceremony stated:

"This Passover Seder is not only a commemoration of the struggle for freedom from slavery of the Jewish people and against anti-Semitism. It is also an important commemoration of the struggles for freedom of all people from exploitation and racism today as well.

"We not only commemorate the struggle of people. We also commemorate courageous people like Moses who led the Exodus from Egyptian slavery.

"We cannot commemorate the heroes of yesterday without commemorating the heroes and Moses of today. One such Moses was Chris Hani, the General Secretary of the South African Communist Party and a leader of the African National Congress, who was tragically and criminally murdered.

"Comrade Hani was murdered by the hand of the fascist apartheid government and world imperialism. The hand that pulled the trigger is the same that legally expelled the 400 Palestinians from Israel. It was the same racist hand that brutally beat Rodney King. It is the same hand that is committing economic violence against our communities through massive job layoffs and plant shutdowns."

One of the ways we are able to carry on the fight for freedom is through the pages of the *People's Weekly World*. Our paper is a powerful weapon in the struggles against racism and anti-Semitism, anti-Communism, for freedom from exploitation and for Socialism.

Book Review

'The Philippines: colonialism, collaboration and resistance'

By William S. Pomeroy, International Publishers

By Gerald Horne

William Pomeroy was born in Waterloo, New York in 1916 and grew up in Rochester, New York, where he toiled as an industrial worker. He served in the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific from 1942-46. In the course of the campaign he became closely acquainted with the Hukbalahap movement. At war's end he decided to remain in the Philippines. In 1948 he married Celia Mariano, a Huk leader. He and Celia were involved in the postwar Huk struggle, and early in 1950 accepted assignments to help conduct education and propaganda in the forest and mountain regions. Both were captured in 1952 and served 10 years as political prisoners until deported to the U.S., but Celia was denied U.S. entry. Hence, since 1963 Pomeroy has lived in England, where he has continued to write voluminously about the Philippines and foreign affairs generally.

The instant volume is his latest investigation of this heroic Pacific nation. It has been the misfortune of the Philippines to have encountered in the 20th century a rising U.S. imperialism. It was U.S. imperialism that stepped in during the early 1900s after Spanish colonialism had been ousted and sought to block the rise of Philippine independence. This intervention lasted virtually until the beginning of World War I and involved forms of torture and development of weaponry that were to be later deployed by U.S. imperialism globally.

A major theme of the author is the involvement of Communists from both sides of the Pacific in the struggle against U.S. imperialism in the Philippines. James Allen, the prolific author known to some because of his in-depth history of Reconstruction after the Civil War in the Deep South, and his wife, Isabelle Auerbach, traveled frequently to the Philippines and both were active in solidarity efforts.

As tensions rise once again between Tokyo and Washington, it is useful to re-examine the historical roots of this phenomenon. Their jousting over influence in the Philippines was an essential component of the tensions that exploded in war in 1941. Like Warsaw and Leningrad, Manila was a principle victim of the war and suffered grievously. Strikingly, some of Washington's staunchest allies in Manila collaborated with Tokyo during the war, then switched back after the war ended.

A major theme of this book concerns the perfidy of the compradors and other imperialist allies in Manila and how they have repeatedly betrayed the nation in the inter-

est of Washington, Tokyo and foreign capital generally. The immense raw materials of the Philippines have been plundered systematically by foreign capital. The government in the Philippines has accumulated over the decades a massive foreign debt that has made the nation a virtual vassal of banks in New York City and Tokyo.

Roiling relations between Washington and Manila over the years has been the issue of the U.S.-controlled military bases in the Philippines. A patriotic struggle has led U.S. imperialism to pull back somewhat from their military foothold in the Philippines, but the struggle to end the occupation continues. Over the years these bases have been used for direct U.S. military intervention in Korea and Vietnam. Today these bases remain as a dagger pointed at the heart of Asia.

Pomeroy's view of the course of recent Philippines' history is riveting. He argues that Ferdinand Marcos often represented the interests of the national bourgeoisie, which frequently came into conflict with U.S. imperialism. It is the author's contention that U.S. imperialism helped to create a situation that led to his downfall and his replacement by Cory Aquino. Pomeroy avers that after Marcos' ouster a large percentage of the state sector was "privatized." Certainly, the rise of Aquino did not involve a fundamental transformation of property relations; in many cases her cronies simply replaced Marcos' cronies.

Pomeroy also has striking points to make about the New Peoples Army and the Maoist guerrilla insurgency that has gripped the Philippines. These forces attracted some support, not least because of their ties to the Catholic Church. It is Pomeroy's contention that guerrilla war was launched though it was doubtful whether this project was either necessary or feasible.

This book is informed with a detailed understanding of the peculiarities of the Philippines and a passionate opposition to U.S. imperialism. It is the product of a mature mind with a broad grasp of the course of world history during this century. As such, it is not only those with an interest in the Philippines who could benefit from perusing Pomeroy's latest handiwork. By focusing so intently on the Philippines, the author has provided us with a laser-like insight into the nature of neo-colonialism and imperialism.

William Pomeroy, who has written with deftness on guerrilla warfare and apartheid, has provided us with yet another worthwhile study.

Poetry

The Time is Now

By Richard Davidson

Somebody asked, "Where is Crown Heights?"
A child weeps at night in the fading light of the distant star,
A Jewish youth has been stabbed to death,
A young Black man falls with every bone broken.
Is this the heritage of a thousand years?
Is this what has come
Out of the past like sweeping leaves?
We have known Egyptian sands and the hard whip of Pharaohs.
They have known slavery for a year of decades.
Brother in the agonized Night
What is this talk of flame and revenge?
What is this sea of death and destruction?
We are a peoples together and should not be apart.
Those of us who went side by side into the jungles of Southern prejudice
Who gave their lives for a better world
And signed their names with honor,
The sweep of the thirties
When we all marched against the forces of hunger and pain,
Out of the shacks and deserts of deserted time
Came the rumble of voices, our cries, our demands.
We helped side by side to build the unions,
To establish our children's right to grow.
We could tell the names, the places, the events,
The fight for prosperity and peace.
Men and women of color, "You are not my enemy,"
The enemy lies behind the large desk in the forbidden hall,
The enemy is the swagger of dollars
And those who like to start wars between friends.
The enemy is the steel clangor of banks
And the rumble of stocks which know only

The flag of disunion,
Listen to the heart of the wind,
Listen to the tremble of voices,
Stop the flow of hate between us,
Stop the little wars that bleed in silence,
Stop the deaths that should not have died.
Our country, founded with the birth of human rights,
Brotherhood can be again in our hands
Like a healing salve.
Lie in the center of summer
Where our peoples are together
Where all peoples
Can embrace Martin Luther King's dream.
It is the chime of hope
That pulsates in the air.
Let us embrace this hope.
Let us once again saw the chains of pain and misery,
And wipe away the blood, of fear in the naked sky.
Somebody sneers, "Who believes in brotherhood today?"
Let us all together give him the answer.

The Arts, Entertainment & Media Club, Communist Party New York State and the Editorial Staff of Jewish Affairs mourn the untimely death on Saturday, May 8th of our good friend and comrade,

RICHARD DAVIDSON, poet.

His good nature and his optimism were an inspiration to all.

Charles Keller, Chair, AEM-CP

Lewis M. Moroze, Editor Jewish Affairs

Poetry

Silence Leaves Nothing

Zareefah Story

It's supposed to be golden
It's portended to be the rule
But it can spell death for all of
those fools;
For the silent majority.

It's not silent in the corporate board rooms:
where they manipulate the destiny
of mankind and when to make war.
From the point of production to the
issue of the spotted owl.
From the mass media on how to control
thought, to envisioning making a million
on the state lottery; but for the majority
naught.

If silence is a fruit don't eat it,
for it is not ripe.
It will make you ill and consequently
may lead to your demise.

Let our union halls open our silent
portals that will leave a mantle full
of ripe fruits and tidings to unlock
the company store.

Turn Over

Zareefah Story

Turn over, from the deprivation
to a time of change.

Turn over, the ill-gotten gains
to a life full of fresh spring rains.

Turn over, let this upheaval
sway with the tide that will free
the masses and uplift them with
pride.

Turn over, workers moving with the
sun, that a new day will be won.
Where hunger and disease will be
cast away like a fisherman's net

May

to catch the bounty for the future
of children's rest.

Turn over: Why the fruits should end
up in the banks of ill repute,
where slavery and death awaits us all
They're not able to rule. Only
with outstretched foot in an
extended boot.

Turn over, from the poverty to a
time of changed winds
in which north meets south on a
bird's fluttered wings.

Childhood

By Henri Percikow

Can I forget -
The barren chalked garret
In which we huddled,
Curling from cold,
Fighting for the shifting coats?

Can I forget -
The stinking cellar
Where the sunshine was alien
And the orange crate bare?

Can I forget -
Mother nursing the lame
Washing the ghetto dead
For scanty crumbs?

I can't forget -
When still trapped
On the hook of greed
Warding off the hurt
Of the desperate claws!

*People's Tribute to
America's Martyrs*

Ethel and Julius
Rosenberg

NOON

Friday, June 19, 1993

U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square

7 pm to 9 pm

NYU Law School Auditorium
40 Washington Square South

ADMISSION FREE