

*The Jewish
Labor*

Bund



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THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR

On November 4, 1952, the people of the United States will elect a president of the United States. The progress of the presidential campaigns waged by both the Democratic and Republican parties and the outcome of the election itself will be observed carefully in all parts of the world. Because of the leading role of the United States in world affairs, because of America's vast potential for good or evil in the contemporary political scene around the globe, our presidential elections are no longer only a domestic matter. The eyes of the world will watch the presidential nominations, will follow with intense concern the platforms and pledges of both parties and their candidates, and they will focus on the people of America as they enter the voting booths.

Certainly, the foreign policy of the United States will be a vital issue in the 1952 campaign, as can be seen even now in the conflicts within the Republican Party for a Presidential nominee. But this will be only one of the many issues on which the American voter will unfortunately have a too limited choice. Though both Democrats and Republicans will campaign with their worn-out clichés in the name of democracy and progress, the American voters, if fortunate, will be presented only with the alternatives of reaction or fair dealism. It is in this area that the absence of the third force, the vacuum that ought to be filled by a national, independent third party of labor is strongly and tragically felt. Because neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party offers a real alternative to the system of free enterprise and the capitalistic way of life, the

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general electorate is prevented from fully employing its democratic privileges and guarantees. The absence of such an active challenge may explain why a much smaller proportion of the country's voters go to the polls than in other democratic countries. Only a truly independent labor party could challenge the entrenched parties and thus mobilize the many millions of our working population to participate in the presidential campaign.

The establishment of a third party by America's powerful trade unions, embracing the majority of the working population, would effect a tremendous transformation of our political life. Not only would a labor party give voice to the aspirations of millions of Americans; it would also compel the traditional parties to compete more honestly and effectively for the voter's support. The existence of a national labor party would force both the Democrats and Republicans

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GERMANY AGAIN IN THE HEADLINES

Germany has again made the headlines. After the apparently successful bidding by the Western world to win over Germany, the Soviet Union has entered a much higher bid. As the West was trying to accelerate the process of integrating Western Germany into the European defense community, to end the occupation and give Germany equality in the European armed forces under NATO, the Soviet Union made two sensational proposals regarding Germany. The Soviet Union has offered to unite all of Germany by providing "free" elections on its own terms; it is willing to restore German sovereignty and allow unrestricted rearmament. In addition, the Kremlin is dangling before the German nationalists the prize of the former German territories now on the far side of the German-Polish borders. The price demanded by the Soviet Union for this generous offer is the promise of German "neutrality" in the struggle between East and West.

It is futile to speculate whether Moscow's present proposals are to be considered any more sincere than earlier ones. But the truth remains that the Soviet Union is playing a big game and is prepared to pay a great price for stopping the integration of West Germany into the defense system of free democratic Europe.

The rivalry between the East and the West to win over Germany and the competitive bidding between the former allies who conquered Nazi Germany and forced it to unconditional surrender have at least one salutary effect. The clouds of wishful thinking and unfounded optimism about Germany have been dispelled. The great, unanswered questions about Germany cannot now be ignored or suppressed.

It is not the first time that we Jewish socialists have been calling the world's attention to the profound danger involved in the rearming of Germany. The influence of former Nazi generals and their political counterparts is still rampant in Germany, as are German nationalism and anti-Semitism. These are all dangers which cannot be wished away. It is because of these dangers that we oppose the rearmament of Germany. Such rearmament can be tolerated only if it is proved unavoidable by the machinations of the Communist hirelings running East Germany under the guise of a legitimate government, but actually as only a puppet to the Kremlin.

There is one particular aspect to the recent Soviet proposals concerning Germany whose cynicism is

staggering even to those who have learned to expect anything from the communists. The Soviet Union surpassed itself by proposing to restore all rights and privileges to former Nazis, leaders and followers, to grant broad and all-embracing amnesty to the murderers and hangmen who annihilated six million Jewish men, women, and children and untold millions of other peoples in subjugated Europe. With this proposal, the communists are erasing from the record the unparalleled crimes of the Nazi race supremacists who victimized all of Europe during their conquest.

In this respect, of course, the Western powers are not faultless. The American, British and French occupation authorities have many times been rightly accused for condoning former prominent Nazis, reinstating them in positions of influence and power. But these frequent deviations from the procedures of cleaning the house of Germany of the Nazi pest were committed with a sense of shame and under all kinds of pretexts. The Soviet proposal is the first outright, unabashed effrontery to the conscience of the world. It is a colossal attempt to appease the Nazis and do business with them on a scale not yet conceived.

The confusion and abject chagrin among the communists caused by this latest Soviet offer to collaborate openly with the Nazis provide little amusement. After the first few palpitations, the communists twisted with the new twist in the line, as they always do. For Jewish socialists, the Soviet proposals on Germany were not unexpected. They are completely in line with the Stalin-Hitler pact which unleashed World War II to wreak the terrible havoc it did and completely destroy Jewish life in Eastern Europe — the greatest catastrophe in the modern history of the Jewish people.

The new Soviet proposals on Germany reveal once again with startling clarity the role of the new totalitarian imperialism in resurrecting the old brand of totalitarianism. Behind the false facade of the noble words of "peace" and "democracy," the Soviet Union advances without moral restraint towards its goal; Soviet partnership with the Nazis of Germany seems to be a faster means of arriving at the end and goal of communist "liberation."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

The new address of the *Jewish Labor Bund Bulletin* is 25 East 78th Street, New York 21, New York. Please address all communications to the new address.

ISRAEL PASSES A DISCRIMINATORY LAW

By DR. B. HOFFMAN (ZIVION)

Four years ago, David Ben Gurion proclaimed the independence of Israel as a state "based on the principles of liberty, justice, and peace." On April 1, 1952, the Knesseth passed the Nationality Act, which is a travesty on these principles. The following comment is translated from an article in the *Jewish Daily Forward* of April 26, 1952, by Dr. B. Hoffman (Zivion), one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Bund and a leading Yiddish journalist.

The Nationality Act just passed in Israel grants automatic citizenship only to Jews. Only Jewish inhabitants of Israel will be declared as citizens on July 14, 1952, when the law goes into effect. The Arab inhabitants of the country will, however, have to prove that they were citizens of Palestine during the British Mandate, that their names are included in the official register of citizens before March 1, 1952, and that they have had continuous residence in Israel since the establishment of the state.

In the reports received about this new law, it is claimed that only 10 per cent of the 170,000 Arabs in the country will be able to provide the proofs demanded. The others can apply for Israel citizenship five years later, if they will be legal residents. In addition, they must also know Hebrew.

I will not here discuss this discrimination against the Arabs in terms of justice. The morality of nationalism is that of the Hottentot. The Hottentot distinguishes between good and evil by saying that when he takes another man's wife it is good, but when the other man takes his wife, that is evil. We protest when we are discriminated against, but we consider it permissible to discriminate against others. Nonetheless, we should realize that only a small part of the Jewish people live in a Jewish country, whereas the great majority of Jews live in other countries. Only one out of every nine or ten Jews lives in Israel. Thus, it is obvious that it doesn't pay for the Jews to abide by Hottentot morality. If Jews will, in their own country, practice discrimination against non-Jews, then they can have no complaints when other peoples discriminate against them.

I cannot believe that discrimination against the Arabs is to any advantage to the Israelis. I cannot see any use in it, except to satisfy nationalistic feelings. On the contrary, this discriminatory law can harm the Israelis, because it will arouse enmity even among

those Arabs who have accepted Israel as an accomplished fact and deemed it best for them to be loyal citizens of Israel and help in the country's development.

Nor is it unlikely that the discriminatory Nationality Act can lead to serious complications in Ben Gurion's present government coalition which has the cooperation of five Arab deputies in the Knesseth who are affiliated to Mapai. If these five Arabs remove their support from the present government, as they did on this law, Ben Gurion's government may become quite shaky. Furthermore, this law will undoubtedly aid Communist agitation among the Arabs, giving the Communists an effective propaganda weapon.

But let us leave the question of the ill effects of this law on Israel to the local politicians. Judging from the Israel press, I can see that public opinion is far from united on this discrimination against the Arabs. In fact, some newspapers criticize the law quite severely. I wish, however, to dwell on the great damage which this law can wreak on Jews living outside Israel.

Reactionaries and anti-Semites in many countries, in favor of discrimination against Jews, have now received strong support of their own policies. They can point out now that the Jews, having attained the power to discriminate against others, avail themselves of it. This argument will not stop me from calling the reactionaries and the anti-Semites by their proper names, but I must admit it is a painful feeling to be accused of the very crime which we have always accused others of committing against us.

Jews have always protested against discrimination. We have always felt that our protest was justified. Can we now have that feeling of justification? Those who practice discrimination can reply to us: Are you Jews any better? Don't you do the same thing when you have the power? Do you not discriminate against members of another people living in your country?

I cannot explain what possible advantage the Israelis have won with the passage of this discriminatory law against the Arabs. I do know that the Jews throughout the world have lost a lot by this law. Morally the Jewish people has lost a great deal.

DAVID DUBINSKY ON HIS SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has reached the age of sixty. This occasion has been greeted in the press of the United States because of Dubinsky's unusual activities, his natural gifts that made possible his remarkable career, his rise to national stature in the trade-union movement and in the country's political life. As friends of David Dubinsky, we welcome this occasion to greet him.

David Dubinsky was born in a Jewish home in Lodz, a smoky and turbulent city, known as the Manchester of Poland. Like many of his generation, he joined the rank and file of the Jewish labor movement, the Bund, then a rapidly rising power in Jewish life in Czarist Russia, which was bringing to the oppressed Jewish workers and to all people the hope of deliverance, the promise of justice and freedom. Still in his teens, David Dubinsky was attracted by the ideas and ideals of socialism, justice and equality for the common man. Persecuted by the Czarist police, he was forced to leave Poland for America.

All through his career in America, David Dubinsky did not lose this sentiment. Even in a position of power and as a founder of the Liberal Party in New York State, he did not discard the belief and faith of his youth. His sentiment for the cause of the workers is genuine. Though his membership in the Bund lasted only a few years before he emigrated from Poland, he has never turned away from the first love of his youth. His loyalty to his ideological heritage has distinguished David Dubinsky among other trade-union leaders.

David Dubinsky has not become a Zionist since the establishment of the State of Israel, though he has great feeling for the Jewish community there. He belongs to that remarkable generation of American trade-union leaders with a broad international outlook. He has been gifted by nature with the ability to fight stubbornly for the cause of justice. His belief in people and in democracy has put him at the head of the crusade against communism. He has proven his devotion to this cause by the significant role he played in the campaign of protest against the Stalin murder of the two leaders of the Bund, Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter.

It is our sincere conviction that David Dubinsky's life work will be complete only when he, together with other prominent leaders of the American trade unions,

May Day Statement of

Workers of the World Unite!

MAY 1, 1952

Jewish workers and laboring masses!

The specter of a third world war does not cease to threaten mankind. In the last year the cold war between the democratic and communist camps has not abated. The long-drawn out negotiations in Korea have turned into a lingering disease and no one knows how the hot war in this unfortunate part of the globe will end. From day to day the armaments race between both world blocs grows faster and more dangerous.

Recently the Soviet Union made a series of proposals with the apparent purpose of saving the world peace. Stalin himself has declared that the differences between the West and the East can be resolved without arms, and that the democratic countries and the communist countries can coexist peacefully. But since 1945 Stalin has done everything to arouse among the democratic world lack of confidence in his statements, which until now have turned out to be only a cloak for the aggressive plans of the Soviet regime. Communist totalitarianism is today the greatest threat to world peace.

While building up its own strength and preparing to protect its freedoms, the democratic world must nevertheless not pass up any chance to relieve the tensions of the cold war. Every possibility must be explored to avoid the most terrible tragedy that can befall the world — **an atomic third world war.**

In the fight for peace the laboring masses cannot depend upon the capitalistic governments. The capitalist elements and their reactionary henchmen exploit the fight against communism for their own class interests. They use the justified defense against the dangers of communism as a pretext to limit the elementary democratic rights and freedoms of the working people and to lower their standard of living. Millions of American workers have shown their readiness to fight against these capitalist encroachments by strikes and open declarations. In the course of the past year,

will decide to follow in the wake of their British counterpart by establishing a third party, an independent labor party.

We extend our heartiest greetings to David Dubinsky on his sixtieth birthday.

of Central Bureau of the Bund of the United States and Canada

the reactionary elements in our country have become more brazen. Only an independent policy carried out by an independent party of the American workers can effectively fight both capitalist reaction and communism. Only a united socialist organization can exert significant influence on the labor movement in America. **Only the victory of democratic socialism in the leading countries of the world can bring all humanity an order of peace, freedom, well-being and international brotherhood.**

During the past year Germany has again become an important factor in world politics. Germany, militarily beaten and stripped only seven years ago, is again being armed and is beginning to play an important role in the calculations of both the East and the West. The democratic and socialist camps, and the Jews above all, remember the calamities which an armed Germany brought upon the world. That is why a large part of the democratic world fights a decisive battle against the resurrection of a Germany, governed by its former Nazi generals and murderers. Only a united Europe, organized as a democratic federation of the free countries, will be in a position to end the threat now posed by Germany.

Jewish working people!

In the past year the dangers Zionism holds for Jewish life have become clearer. The State of Israel has still not solved the most important problem on which hangs the very existence of the Jewish settlement there: peace with its Arab neighbors is today just as distant as it was in the past. It becomes more obvious that Jewish and Arab nationalisms cannot reach an accord. Other forces will have to come to power in both camps before it will really be possible to attain peaceful Jewish-Arab cooperation. At the same time it also becomes more apparent that Zionism's tendency is to regard Jewish settlements outside Israel merely as colonies to be exploited exclusively for Israel. This tendency is meeting increasing resistance on the part of the creative forces in Jewish life in the United States, Canada and elsewhere throughout the world.

Zionism could never in the past and cannot today solve the Jewish question. Its only solution is work and struggle **wherever Jews live**, for the development of secular Jewish culture and the Yiddish language and for the reconstruction of our whole life on the basis of democratic socialism.

Through democracy to socialism and through a planned socialist economy to a true and complete

democracy — this is the only way to attain the liberation of all mankind and of the Jewish people as well.

Long live the unity of the American and Jewish socialist movement in the United States!

Long live an independent party of the American working class!

Long live socialism!

Long live the Bund!

CENTRAL BUREAU OF BUND ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

THE BUND IN THE UNITED STATES

Our Bundist faith is supported by two pillars.

One pillar is international socialism — faith in the socialist movement, which is a powerful force in the world, a force desirous and able to build a new and better order in the relations of man to man, people to people. Here, in America, we unfortunately do not see the strength of socialism (though many more people here speak the language of socialism than they realize). But we, internationalists and foes of isolationism, should not drift into mental isolationism. America is large, but the world is larger. For lack of a strong socialist movement in America, we should not overlook the fact that socialism is alive, effective, and a power in many countries of the world. In a word, the first pillar of our Bundist faith — international democratic socialism — is strong and indestructible.

The second pillar in our faith is the future of the Jewish people. We cannot foresee the details of this future. We do not know, as no one knows, how Jewish life will develop throughout the world and in Israel. One thing however, is clear. Zionism does not and will not solve the Jewish question — more properly, the questions of millions of Jews dispersed throughout the world. Zionism does not even provide a clear solution for the small minority of the Jewish people living in Israel. The conclusion is inescapable. If the Jews in America and in other countries will in the future continue to live as Jews, then they will become once more, as in the past, Jews concerned with their *here and now*. Socialists in their countries of residence. It is toward this goal that we direct Jewish life. It is toward this end that we are oriented. This is the second pillar of our Bundist faith.

As long as there will be in the world a great, powerful and democratic socialist movement, as long as there will be a vital Jewish people, our ideals will not only be correct but also attainable. For this we continue our hope, faith, and work.

Excerpts from an address by Emanuel Scherer at a meeting in behalf of *Unser Tsait* in New York on March 28, 1952.

HIRSCH LEKERT'S LEGACY

By PROFESSOR LIBMAN HERSCH

The Jewish labor movement is now commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Hirsch Lekert, Vilna Bundist, who was hanged on Czarist gallows, at the age of twenty-two.

Professor Libman Hersch, of the University of Geneva, is a member of the World Coordinating Committee of Bundist and Affiliated Jewish Socialist Organizations.

A half century ago, May, 1902, a young Jewish shoemaker in Vilna by the name of Hirsch Lekert, aimed his revolver at a Czarist governor Von Wahl, a Baltic German baron, and wounded him. For this act, Lekert was hanged.

What was the meaning of Hirsch Lekert's act? Why must it not be forgotten, why can it not be forgotten?

It began with a May Day demonstration organized by the Bund. Fearless Jewish workers publicly demonstrated against Czarism and capitalism, for freedom, for the human rights of the Jew as an individual, for socialism. They demonstrated their international solidarity with the fighting workers of the world. To this the Czarist government replied by flogging the arrested demonstrators with switches.

The degradation of these fearless socialist fighters was dreadful, smarting and unexpected. As political dissidents they could have anticipated from their brutal opponent truncheons or shooting into the mass of demonstrators, prison or exile to Siberia. For all this they were prepared, but not flogging.

Heavy oppression settled over them. They felt degraded as individuals and revolutionaries, deprived of elementary human dignity and stripped of the honor of the cause for which they lived and fought. How continue to live? How continue to fight? In that suffocating atmosphere, Hirsch Lekert's revolver resounded.

Hirsch Lekert knew that this meant his death. But this was a death which gave notice to the world, to the enemy, and to brothers in the struggle that the Jewish worker would sooner die than permit the degradation of the human being, the revolutionary, the Jew. To the world outside and especially to the enemy this was unheard of news, a revelation. They were used to considering the Jew, the East European Jew, especially the East European Jewish worker, as a creature without self-respect, the embodiment of cowardice, a worm to be stepped on. Lekert's shot raised the prestige of



the Jewish workers, of the Jewish name, particularly in the eyes of the enemy. The revolutionary Jewish worker breathed more freely. There was an end to flogging as political punishment.

Hirsch Lekert's act was the first armed revolt by a Jew to defend his human dignity. It gave expression to his unbroken will "to fight for freedom and right, against all tyrants and their slaves." He let the world know that under the aegis of the Jewish Labor Bund there had arisen a new kind of Jew.

Lekert's heroic action not only liberated the revolutionary Jewish worker from the dreadful nightmare of Von Wahl's flogging; it inspired him to new heroic heights. However, with the meager political experience of the Jewish worker, there was a tendency at first to elevate acts of terror into systematic means of political struggle. But thanks to the consistent and uncompromising position of the executive committee of the Bund, then in exile, under the leadership of its leading theoretician Vladimir Kosofsky, and also because of the healthy understanding of the Jewish worker, the Bund, as the Jewish labor movement, elected not to take the perilous road of organized or individual terror.

Instead, the accumulated revolutionary energy of the Jewish working people, strengthened by Lekert's deed, and the sense of human worth, which Lekert exalted, found their expression in the powerful growth of a social, political, and national mass movement.

The University of Iowa Libraries

IN MEMORIAM: SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

Throughout the world grief struck the hearts of people with the news of the sudden death of Sir Stafford Cripps, prominent leader of the British Labor Party and ardent socialist, whose name will remain in the annals of our time as one of the founders and pillars of British socialism.

On April 22, 1952, the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund cabled the British Labor Party:

"WE EXPRESS OUR DEEP SORROW AT THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS. THE JEWISH LABOR MOVEMENT UNDER THE BANNER OF THE BUND PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE FIGURES AMONG THE LEADERS OF BRITISH LABOR, ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF A SOCIALIST WELFARE STATE AND PROMOTERS OF THE IDEALS OF SOCIALISM."

The following appreciation of Sir Stafford Cripps was first published in the monthly *Unzer Tsait*, April-May, 1952, Yiddish organ of the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund.

* * *

Stafford Cripps is dead. A feeling of profound sorrow for this loss has engulfed the British labor movement, the socialist world, and many of his political opponents who sincerely honored and respected him.

He was gifted with exceptional qualities and abilities. Unsullied character, high idealism, tremendous energy, profound socialist faith, strong conviction and personal integrity—these and many other characteristics went to make up the great personality of Stafford Cripps. He had qualities that are rarely combined in one person. He was a socialist theoretician and a man of action, a visionary and a builder of a new world of justice, a politician and a scholar. In each field he was great and prominent.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

to show their real colors on issues affecting the working people.

It is our belief that the increasingly sharp struggles between labor and capital will soon persuade the more far-sighted leaders of the American trade-union movement of the necessity for their active and independent intervention in our country's political life. It is our hope that real labor participation in politics is inevitable.

When that time comes, and we trust it will be soon, the socialist movement in the United States will take its part in the activities of an independent labor party. There, the socialist movement will be able to fulfill its proper role in the quest for a better world.

He was a militant socialist. As such, he opposed the official position of the British Labor Party before 1939 and for some years stood outside the party. Hitler's attack on the world brought him back to the party, and he formally rejoined in 1945.

The great role of Sir Stafford Cripps in the British Labor government is still too fresh in everyone's memory to need repetition. It is enough to say that as a socialist statesman, as a captain of the great but heaving ship of English government, he accomplished great deeds and showed once again—under changed circumstances and with new methods—his ability to combine two traits that are seldom paired, practical socialist work and tremendous socialist militancy.

His militancy had brought him close to the Bund even before the war. He was a friend of our movement, a friend of our unforgettable comrades Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, whom he had met in the Soviet Union in the period between their two arrests.

We join the British labor movement in grieving at the death of Sir Stafford Cripps.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

An Associated Press dispatch from Oslo, published in the *New York Times* of March 7, 1952, described Mr. Raphael Lemkin as a "veteran of the underground fight against the Nazi invaders of Warsaw." On the basis of my own personal knowledge I know this to be incorrect.

During part of October, 1939, when I was in Vilna, I met Mr. Lemkin there several times. In the middle of October I left Vilna for Bialystok, returning to Vilna on January 15, 1940. That day I learned that Mr. Lemkin was in Stockholm.

Thus, it is clear that the above description of Mr. Lemkin is not in harmony with the facts.

Fraternally yours,

LUDWIK HONIGWILL

Jackson Heights, N. Y.
March 12, 1952

NEWS OF OUR MOVEMENT

Socialist International Executive Meets

During the first week of April, the Executive of the Socialist International held its session in London. The World Coordinating Committee of the Bund was represented by Rafal Ryba. Subjects under discussion included European unity and the European army, Germany, United Nations, Franco Spain, German restitution for Jewish property claims, political developments in Asia, Tunisia, and the agenda for the forthcoming congress of the Socialist International, to be held in Milan in October. On the question of German restitution, our representative R. Ryba presented the position of the Bund which opposes on moral grounds the negotiations conducted by both Israel and Jewish organizations with the Germans.

May Day Celebration in New York

The Bund planned and participated in several May Day celebrations in New York. On May 1, 1952, in Hotel Diplomat, the Bund joined with the Socialist Party, Young People's Socialist League, the Social Democratic Federation, the Jewish Socialist Verband, the Workmen's Circle and other labor organizations in a united meeting to celebrate May Day. Dr. Emanuel Scherer spoke in the name of the Bund. Prior to this meeting, the Bund and the Socialist Party held a brief joint meeting at the Fraternal Club House. Speaker in the name of the Bund was J. Gutgold.

On May 2, 1952, at the traditional Socialist Party May Day dinner, held in honor of Samuel H. Friedman at the Hotel Brevoort, Emanuel Nowogrodsky was the guest speaker.

A May Day Bund party was held on May 3, 1952, in Hotel Capitol, and was arranged by the Bund branches of the Workmen's Circle: Branch 611, Branch 1055, Erlich-Alter Branch, Arthur Zygiel-bojm Branch, Shloime Mendelson Branch, and Michael Klepfisz Branch. M. Alexandrowicz spoke on behalf of the Bund.

Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Meetings

On the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the uprising of the Warsaw Ghetto, the Bund in New York held a memorial meeting at the Rand School on April 19, 1952. Meetings were also held in Albany, Detroit, Toronto, and other cities. The Union of Former Concentra-

tion Camp Inmates conducted a memorial meeting in New York on April 6, 1952. Also the Jewish Culture Congress held a meeting on April 20, 1952. The memorial meetings initiated by Bund organizations in Argentine, France, Belgium, Brazil and Mexico drew many thousands of followers.

Emanuel Nowogrodsky in Mexico

Emanuel Nowogrodsky visited Mexico as a guest of the Bund there from March 10 to April 4, 1952, speaking several times at large public gatherings and at Bund membership meetings in Mexico City. The Bund in Mexico has urged that the World Coordinating Committee call a Latin American Bund conference.

Fund-Raising Meeting for UNZER TSAIT

On March 28, 1952, the annual fund-raising meeting on behalf of the Bund's Yiddish monthly *Unzer Tsait* was held in Hotel Capitol, with the participation of several hundred comrades and friends. B. Shefner, E. Scherer and S. Hertz addressed the meeting. Representatives of many labor organizations were present, including the Jewish Socialist Verband, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Workmen's Circle, Socialist Party, and several trade unions. At the close of the meeting it was announced that over \$5,000 had been raised for *Unzer Tsait*.

Yiddish Chair Established at Columbia University

Frank Z. Atran, Jewish philanthropist and long-time Bundist, who recently provided the Atran Center for Jewish Culture; has established a chair for Yiddish literature at Columbia University with a thirty-year endowment. This endowment has evoked wide acclaim in Jewish circles. It is of great significance to the American Jewish community and we hope that it will provide many opportunities for the enrichment of Yiddish studies.

Bund Monthly in Israel One Year Old

Lebensfragen, the Yiddish monthly published by the Bund in Tel Aviv, is one year old. On the publication of its twelfth issue, we greet our comrades in Israel and commend them for their excellent publication. *Lebensfragen* has been fulfilling a deeply felt need among the people in Israel and has gained in circulation and prestige.

Argentina Bund Projects

Professor L. Hersch of Geneva has accepted the invitation of our friends in Argentina to represent the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund there during the summer of 1952.

The summer resort near Buenos Aires named for Henryk Erlich and Viktor Alter which the organization *Kultur un Hilf* purchased on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of their death is being readied and enlarged.

Socialist Slate Elected to Kehilla in Vienna

In the recent elections for officers of the *kehilla* (Jewish community council) in Vienna, Socialist candidates won twelve of the twenty-four seats; the Zionist bloc obtained six seats, the Communists five. The religious bloc fell short of voting in even one representative. The Communists suffered the greatest loss in the elections, their votes having fallen by half. Dr. Emil Maurer, friend of the Bund and head of the Socialist slate, has become chairman of the *kehilla*.

The Bund in the Atran Building

The World Coordinating Committee of the Bund and its affiliated organizations have moved from the Forward Building and are now located in the Atran Center for Jewish Culture. Mail to the Bund organizations as well as to *Unzer Tsait* should be addressed to:

25 East 78th Street
New York 21, N. Y.

The Franz Kursky Archives of the Bund will also be housed here.

Dr. Karl Eineugler Dead

On March 22, 1952, Dr. Karl Eineugler, a pioneer and leader of the Bund in Galicia, died in Evansville, Ind. His body was cremated there. In his native city of Lemberg, Dr. Eineugler had been the foremost Bundist and acknowledged leader. He was one of the first Socialists arrested by the Bolsheviks when they occupied Lemberg in 1939. Dragged from one prison to another, he was persecuted and tortured behind bars by the Soviets until 1948. Shortly thereafter he came to the United States, a physically shattered man, but eager to devote himself once more to the Bund.

At the last rites over the urn of ashes brought to New York, on April 5, 1952, comrades and friends came to pay their last respects to a great Bundist and idealist in whose broken body lived an indestructible spirit.