

*The Jewish  
Labor*

# Bund



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# Bulletin

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## "LET BY-GONES BE BY-GONES"

After his nomination as Commander-in-Chief of all armed forces of the North Atlantic countries, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, on his first inspection tour of European capitals, also visited Germany.

This encounter of the former conqueror of Hitler Germany with the representatives of the vanquished Germans was in many respects quite a remarkable event. The final cord of General Eisenhower's appeal to the German people was "*Let By-gones be By-gones*," according to a report in the "New York Times". The phrase was meant to voice the General's sincere desire to forgive and forget, and to pave the way for a return of the German people as an accepted member in the European community of nations.

Only five years have elapsed since the victorious conclusion of the Second World War, and the same Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, who once insisted upon unconditional surrender, now insists upon unconditional forgiveness. . . .

For this is the real meaning of the appeal to "let by-gones be by-gones". General Eisenhower wants to restore Germany and the German people to their former place in the family of nations. He wants us to forget, or at least to condone, the appalling crimes against humanity committed by the Nazis. He wants to erase from the memory of mankind the names of such hellish spots as Belsen-Bergen or Oswiecim.

This desire for unlimited forgiveness suddenly revealed by General Eisenhower was also apparent in his report to the White House in Washington after

his return from Europe. With reference to the problem of re-arming Germany, the General stated that he did not want the German soldiers as mere hirelings. He wants them as full-fledged and dignified German

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warriors, but he realizes that such soldiers could emerge only after the policy of unconditional forgiveness were whole-heartedly accepted and applied. The commander-in-chief of the forces of Democracy is resigned to wait patiently for this blessed moment.

At the end of the Second World War, General Eisenhower was able to force the Germans to accept his will by the mighty power of the armed forces under his command. His present tendency is backed by weakness, the most characteristic ingredient of the policy of appeasement. The reactionary part of the German people—and those are the men who will form the German army—are, however, the last to show respect for weakness.

We are deeply convinced that the policy of appeasement toward the German military clique, in contradistinction to a vigorous policy of re-educating Germany in the principles of democracy and freedom, should be

opposed by the Socialist movement throughout the world. As Jewish Socialists we are the more vigorously opposed to this suicidal policy.

## STATEMENT OF PROTEST AGAINST REPRIEVES FOR NAZI CRIMINALS IN GERMANY

The Central Bureau of Bund Organizations in the U. S. and Canada voices its vigorous protest against the amnesty and reprieves granted approximately one hundred Nazi criminals in the American Zone of Germany.

This act of clemency by the American occupation authorities committed allegedly for the sake of humanity and justice is a mockery of all the lofty ideals of mankind and of all truly human sentiments. It is a grave injustice committed against the Jewish people, six million of whose men and women were slaughtered by the Nazi criminals, and an injustice committed against millions of other victims of the now reprieved Nazi oppressors, the chieftains of the Nazi bandits. Those now reprieved are themselves partly responsible for the rivers of blood and tears in which fascism and nazism drowned the most elementary concepts of humanity along with a large segment of mankind.

The codes of laws of civilized nations do not contain severe enough punishment for the appalling crimes committed by these beasts disguised as human beings, by those responsible for the Treblinkas and Oswiecims, Maidaneks and Bergen-Belsens, for the ghettos in Warsaw and for the Lidices, for the hundreds of ruined towns of Europe, and for the many millions who perished on the battlefronts of the Second World War.

The amnesty granted the Nazi criminals by the American authorities must be regarded as plain appeasement of those Germans who still harbor Nazi sympathies, and particularly appeasement of the bulk of the former German Army officers.

The American Government, which placed itself at the head of the forces fighting against the policy of appeasement of the Communist aggressor, should not have committed now an act of appeasement of the Nazi and Fascist movement, thus undermining the very foun-

dations of the democratic camp. Democracy, engaged in a bitter struggle against Soviet imperialism, should not have emulated the tactics of the Soviet Union, which had set out long ago to appease the vanquished elements of the German Nazi movement and granted amnesty to many a Nazi criminal. Nazism and Fascism have always been and remain sworn enemies of democracy. No pardon should be granted to those who had strived to destroy our democratic way of life.

The Central Bureau of Bund Organizations in the U. S. and Canada regrets the fact that the German Socialists participated in the general German delegation to the American occupation authorities requesting the commutation of the death sentences of the Nazi criminals. The Socialists' argument that the new constitutional law of Germany eliminated the death sentence should not be considered applicable to the Nazi chieftains. They had placed themselves beyond the community by their own beastly deeds.

German Social Democracy, which plays the most important part in the endeavor to rehabilitate democracy in Germany, is liable by similar mistakes to weaken its own position and to help create the impression that the entire German population requested amnesty for the Nazi criminals. As for the amnesty itself, it will undoubtedly make the severe task of re-educating Germany in democracy and humanity even more difficult.

The Bund Organizations in the U. S. and in Canada appeal to all those for whom democracy and socialism, freedom and justice are more than mere words, to raise their voice of protest against the policy of the State Department toward the Nazi criminals.

*Central Bureau of Bund Organizations  
in the U. S. A. and Canada*

*New York, February 9, 1951*

## COMMUNISM SPEAKS CHINESE

World public opinion remains centered upon the highly dramatic and no less explosive armed intervention of Red China in Korea.

The United Nations voted several times for an immediate cease-fire to end the bloodshed in Korea. Each time these peaceful suggestions of the U. N. were coupled with solemn promises to discuss the other Far Eastern issues with due regard to Communist China's rightful interests in Asia. Yet each time these attempts on the part of the U. S. and the U. N. to put an end to an armed conflict pregnant with world-wide consequences was rejected by the Chinese puppets of the Kremlin. They met the efforts of the United Nations in the best "traditions of Leninism-Stalinism,"—with a cascade of name-calling and with the usual Communist distortion of the truth. The Chinese language, praised for centuries as an instrument for highly exaggerated polite speech, became the opposite.

Red China's loud "No's" to the repeated efforts of the United Nations to bring about a peaceful solution of the war in Korea were in the last stages of the discussion in the U. N. changed to a remote "Perhaps," which was almost worse than the previous flat rejections. This vague note of promise, introduced by the representatives of the Government of India as the lat-

est word from the sages of Peiping, did not bind the Red Communists to any decision. It was a simple machination designed to split the camp of democracy, to sow among the democratic forces the seeds of misgivings and hesitancy.

To a certain extent the Communist maneuver succeeded, even though the resolution in the U. N. branding Red China as an aggressor was passed with the required number of votes.

It is almost certain that the grand strategy of Communism requires the entanglement of the Western Democracy in a vast military conflict on the continent of Asia. Communism strives to denude the decisive battle-front of democracy and totalitarianism, Europe, of the means of resistance.

Peace without appeasement must remain the general policy of the democratic camp. But at a time when world Communism began talking Chinese, it has become more important than ever for Democracy and Socialism to start to speak the language of all the dispossessed millions of people in the undeveloped areas of the world, the language of freedom and independence, of economic well-being and cultural advancement.

## KARL RENNER'S LEGACY

In December, 1950, Vienna celebrated the 80th birthday of Dr. Karl Renner, President of the Austrian Republic and a world-renowned leader of Socialism. Several days after this celebration Karl Renner became ill and succumbed.

For more than a half century Karl Renner was continually active in the field of social science in general and the theory of Socialism in particular. His life work was important not only for Austrian Socialism, but for the Socialist movement throughout the world as well. Part of Dr. Karl Renner's scientific legacy—his contribution toward the analysis of nationality problems—was and remains especially valuable for the Jewish Socialists grouped around the Bund.

More than half a century ago, in 1899, a small booklet of only 39 pages was published in Vienna. The title of this remarkable work, which created quite a sensation among the various nationalities of Austria,

was *State and Nation (Staat und Nation)*. In this, his first, and in his other works published under his various pen-names, such as "Sinoptikum" or "Springer", Karl Renner tried to apply Socialist theories and Socialist policies to the question of the struggle of nationalities, one of the major problems of Austrian political life at that time. Dr. Karl Renner was the first to formulate the notion of national autonomy based upon the individual's voluntary choice of adherence.

It is a fact of history that the various nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire did not take the advice of Dr. Karl Renner. Instead of establishing a common state providing autonomy for every nationality, they were bent upon independent statehood and created, after the First World War, several new states, every one of which was burdened with problems of national minorities of its own. The machinery created by the former League of Nations to protect national minori-

ties was from the very start a fiasco. Long before World War II, Eduard Benes, a leading personality of democratic Europe, advocated the forcible deportation of national minorities as the only way for the state to solve the problems created by them. After the Second World War, Eduard Benes' views were carried out in most countries of Eastern and Central Europe. The majorities in each country simply banished the national minorities from their territory. Hitler was only more ruthless when he banished the national minorities out of life altogether.

The State of Israel was established in defiance of Karl Renner's principle of national autonomy. It was the victory of anti-autonomists in the Jewish community. Since then a few years elapsed, and the garish painting on the new house of Jewish independent statehood is already beginning to pale, the romantic sentiment is waning when confronted with the sombre and

sad reality. At present even some ardent Zionists admit that national life of Jews throughout the world is carried on independently of the State of Israel.

Scattered over the continents of the world, Jews were and remain a national community, even without the formal adoption of the principles of national autonomy. These principles, as Dr. Karl Renner formulated them, are more than a set of judicial norms to protect a national minority and to ensure its peaceful cooperation with other peoples dwelling within the boundaries of the same state. Personal autonomy is the social basis for the advancement of national culture, for the enrichment of national values. The advancement of Jewish culture aids establishment of Jewish autonomy, and vice versa. This advancement is our task everywhere, even before the juridical norms of national autonomy can be implemented.

## THE CASE OF HENRYK ERLICH AND VICTOR ALTER

The two famous leaders of the Jewish labor movement in Poland and members of the Socialist International were murdered in the Soviet Union in 1941. In December, 1951, ten years will have passed since this hideous crime was committed by the bloodthirsty Soviet Secret Police. In anticipation of this tenth anniversary, the Unser Tsait Press published a remarkable book about the lives and accomplishments of these two heroes and martyrs.

The book, just off the presses, covers 472 pages of large format and is divided into three parts, preceded with an introduction by the editorial staff, written with dignified simplicity. Part One includes the biographies of Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter by Emanuel Nowogrudsky and Alexander Erlich, respectively. A remembrance by Joseph Rothenberg relates the author's meetings with the two personalities during their wanderings along the roads of wartime Poland. Lucjan Blit describes Henryk Erlich's and Victor Alter's lives during the short time of freedom after their first release from a Soviet prison. A. Feinzilber recalls his days with Henryk Erlich in a Soviet prison. Dr. J. Glikzman, author of *Tell The West*, describes his meeting with Victor Alter in prison. K. Pruszyński, a renowned Polish author, contributed a portrait of the two personalities. W. Gabitzki relates the will of Victor Alter before his execution. Ludwig Honigwil writes about the legal side of the crime in an article entitled "Criminals

Disguised as Judges". In addition, this part includes authentic descriptions of the events leading to the arrests of the two leaders, the international campaign of protest, the intervention to release the victims, and the indignation throughout the world after the execution.

Part Two embraces excerpts from the literary heritage of Henryk Erlich, including his essays about Vladimir Lenin, W. Medem, L. Markoff, Friedrich Ebert, M. Olgin, and the Essence of Bundism.

Part Three provides a glimpse into the literary heritage of Victor Alter. In addition to a series of articles re-printed from periodicals, we find a chapter from his famous book *The Man In Society*, published before the war in French and Polish. At the end are brought excerpts from a scientific work about modern physics written by Victor Alter during his imprisonment in the Soviet Union.

Ephim Yeshurin supplied an extensive bibliography containing hundreds of items dealing with the Erlich-Alter case.

The attractive cover design is by J. Schloss.

The remarkable work is abundantly illustrated with pictures of the two victims, their families, and friends.

## TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YIDDISH SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE

One of the truly remarkable achievements of Polish Jewry was the establishment of the Yiddish Scientific Institute (Yivo). Persecuted by the reactionary forces prevalent at that time in Poland, the Jewish population fought relentlessly for its own national identity. The creation of the Yiddish Scientific Institute was a most important event in this struggle for self-preservation. The mere existence of the Institute buttressed the idea of Jewish cultural advancement and supported the fight of the Jewish Labor Movement, under the banner of the Bund, for cultural autonomy.

It was the Jewish Labor Movement, or more specifically its educational department known as Cisho, that in April 1925 established the Jewish Scientific Institute. Since then, until the outbreak of the Second World War, the Institute, with its headquarters in Wilno, became, in the opinion of millions of Jews in Poland and the world over, their leading cultural center which won their recognition and respect. Many a ramification of Jewish scientific research became, for the first time in our current history, a part of the Yivo activities. During this period of its growth, until 1939, the Institute did outstanding and remarkable pioneer work.

After Poland was overrun by the Nazi armies, the Yiddish Scientific Institute's activities were transplanted to the U.S.A. At first the move was meant to be a temporary exile, for the duration of the war only.

Since the annihilation of the Polish Jews by the Nazis, the temporary haven of the Jewish Scientific Institute became its permanent home. Thus the American period of its life began.

This American era of the Jewish Scientific Institute differs greatly from its glorious past in Wilno, Poland. Gone is the powerful Jewish Labor Movement and the organized Jewish democratic opinion that surrounded and influenced the Jewish Scientific Institute. The Yivo has never made sufficient contact with the Yiddish-speaking masses in the United States, with the Jewish Labor Movement, with the Jewish secular educational system, its teachers or its graduates. Scientific research of Jewish life in Eastern Europe is now no longer its main task. It is less active than before in the struggle for the preservation of the Yiddish language and its further advancement. It is preoccupied with the remote past, and does not pay enough attention to present Jewish life. It did not encourage the growth of an idealistic and creative environment. Under the pretext of scientific objectivity it compromised too often with its ideological principles. In short, it failed in many respects.

However, in spite of its shortcomings, it still remains *our* Jewish Scientific Institute. We remember its origin, we are proud of its past activities, and we shall not lose our faith in its mission of perpetuating Jewish cultural values.

## FROM OUR MOVEMENT

### BUND COORDINATING COMMITTEE

During the last few business meetings of the Bund World Coordinating Committee, some of the problems discussed were the budget for the forthcoming year; the conditions in the Bund groups in Europe; the situation of the Bund Organization in Israel; the efforts to transport the Bund archives from Paris to New York; the forthcoming conference of Bund groups in Latin America.

The Committee received several reports from its special representative in Israel describing the first developments within the newly-established Bund Organization there. More than 300 Bund members are now in the State of Israel. A Workmen's Circle Branch is in the process of being founded. The regular publication of a weekly magazine is also in the planning stage.

The Bund Coordinating Committee recently received a touching letter from a group of Bundists aboard the S.S. Cyrenia, en route to Australia, who celebrated the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the Bund on the open seas. The group comprised emigrants from Germany, Sweden, Belgium, and France. The letter conveyed greetings to all Bundists throughout the world.

### CENTRAL BUREAU OF BUND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE U. S. A. AND CANADA

The Central Bureau of Bund Organizations in the U. S. and Canada, a body created by the recent conference of Bund groups in the two countries, has held

a number of business meetings at which a plan for future activities was outlined. The plans include the continuation of efforts to bring about the unification of the Bund groups with those of the Jewish Socialist Farband; the issuance of an appeal to all former Bund members and friends to get in touch with the Bureau or with the local groups, so that a master list of Bund friends in the U.S. and Canada could be compiled; the establishment of a special division designed to supply local groups with lecturers specializing in political, social, and cultural topics; the preparation in the U. S. and in Canada of public gatherings to commemorate the anniversary of the uprising in the Warsaw ghetto; and the calling of a plenary session of the Bureau in the spring of 1951 for the purpose of approving plans for further activities.

On January 12, 1951, a representative of the Bureau visited Paterson, N. J., where a Bund group was founded that day. A new Bund group was likewise recently established in Miami, Fla., where only a group of "Friends of the Bund" had existed until now. Efforts are also under way to establish a Bund group in Cleveland, Ohio.

In Montreal and Toronto the Bund groups successfully concluded a campaign for financial aid to the Bundist daily in Paris, UNSER SHTIME. Both organizations took leave of the French Bund representative, Chil Neiman, at appropriate public gatherings. At present the campaign for UNSER TSAIT and the Coordinating Committee is due to start.

The Central Bureau plans to delegate H. Himelfarb to Los Angeles, to conduct there a campaign for the Bund.

### NEW YORK

Late in 1950, the New York Bund Organization sponsored a lecture by the renowned Jewish columnist, Dr. B. Hofman (Zivion), who had recently returned from a trip to Germany and Israel. The meeting was well attended.

In a series of business meetings, the group discussed the report of the recently held conference of Bund organizations in the U. S. and Canada. The resolutions adopted at the Conference were accepted against two opposing votes.

The New York Bund Committee met in a joint session with the Central Bureau of Bund Groups in the U. S. and Canada to hear a report about the pro-

posed merger with the Jewish Socialist Farband. The report and the comments of the Bund delegation were accepted by the meeting.

The Central Bureau as well as the New York Organization are active in the organization of the new Socialist Center, a body composed of representatives of all Socialist groups in America: Socialist Party, USA; Social Democratic Federation; Bund; Jewish Socialist Farband; *et al.*) and aiming at coordinating all Socialist activities in this country. The first public gathering sponsored by the new body was a symposium about the elections, and the Bund speaker at the symposium was Dr. Emanuel Scherer.

To conclude the campaign for the Bund daily in Paris, UNSER SHTIME, conducted in this country by Chil Neiman of Paris, the New York Bund Organization sponsored a meeting held on December 9, 1950. In addition to the Bund speakers, Emanuel Nowogrudsky and Emanuel Scherer, the meeting was addressed by David Dubinsky, President ILGWU; J. Baskin, Workmen's Circle; J. Pat, Jewish Labor Committee; Louis Nelson, Knitgood Workers' Union; H. Miller, Jewish Socialist Farband; and Bialon, a companion of Chil Neiman in the Bund underground in France during the years of Nazi occupation. The famous poet Ch. Grade read some of his poems at the gathering.

The representative of the French Socialist Party, Daniel Mayer, in this country for a short visit, was guest of the Executive of the Bund Coordinating Committee and the New York Bundists at a special luncheon. The luncheon served to tighten the ties of friendship and understanding already existing between the Bund movement and the French Socialists.

The New York Bund Organization sponsored a report by Dr. Jerzy Gliksman, author of *Tell The West*, and one of the principal witnesses at the libel trial against the Communist periodical *Lettres Francaises* in Paris, about the trial and his impressions upon his return from Paris.

A lecture on "Bernard Shaw, Writer and Socialist," by Prof. Victor Erlich of the University of Washington in Seattle, Wash., was organized by the New York Bund Organization Cultural Committee.

In response to a number of letters from Israel outlining the appalling financial condition of a number of Bundist immigrants from behind the Iron Curtain

and the D.P. camps in Germany, a special aid committee was formed pledged to send packages of food and clothing to Bundists in the Jewish State. The committee published an appeal to all friends for contributions to enable the speedy and effective dispatching of essential aid.

## FRANCE

The Cultural Centre of the Workmen's Circle has been particularly active during the last few months. Among the gatherings sponsored by the Centre were an open forum dedicated to Jewish music; a meeting dedicated to the newly-published volumes of Yiddish poetry and prose in France; a concert of Jewish music, executed by Jewish virtuosos and singers; and reunions of the former citizens of Warsaw and Lodz now in Paris.

The annual conference of the Youth Organization TSUKUNFT in France was held on November 16-18 in Paris. 30 delegates attended the sessions, including three representatives of the Jewish Socialist Organization Bund—Alexander, Anin, and Perec. Emi Skutelsky reported on organizational matters, while Sami Zberman reported on the political situation. Alexander spoke on the problems of Jewish life and the role of the Bund.

The Jewish Socialist Organization Bund in France elected a special body whose purpose it will be to gather and systematize all data related to the underground activities of the Bund groups and members during the German occupation of France.

The Medem Library in Paris sent the first 60 Yiddish books to the Bund group in Israel. This is the first shipment of a large number of Yiddish books reserved by the Medem Library for the Yiddish library being organized in Tel-Aviv by the Bund Organization there.

A delegation of the French Bundists visited the French Minister of the Interior and left with him a memorandum concerning the recent instances of anti-Semitic propaganda in Alsace and in the Paris region. The delegation also drew the Minister's attention to the continued showing in Paris of an anti-Semitic film entitled "The New Bosses".

The Jewish Socialist Organization Bund sponsored a well-attended public meeting on the international

situation. The meeting was addressed, among others, by the former Minister of Labor, Daniel Mayer.

A monument commemorating the Bundists and sympathizers who perished in the underground struggle and during the forced deportations under the Nazi occupation of France was dedicated in a Paris cemetery. Thousands of people took part in the funeral march from the gate of the cemetery to the site of the monument. All segments of the Bundist movement in France, as well as children from the Mendelsohn and Sigman orphanages and the B. Vladeck Sanitarium took part in the proceedings.

## BELGIUM

The Brussels Bund Group sponsored a lecture by Jerzy Gliksman on "American Jewish Problems and General Political Life in the United States". The meeting was well attended and evoked favorable comments in Brussels.

Two recitals by the famous Jewish actress Rachel Holcer were likewise sponsored by the Brussels Bund Group. In addition, a leaflet calling upon parents to register their children in the S. Mendelsohn Yiddish School was issued by the Children's Friends Organization, under whose auspices the school is operated.

## LATIN-AMERICA

Some of the groundwork for a forthcoming conference of Bund groups in Latin American countries was recently discussed at a regional meeting of representatives from Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. Maxim Stern, of Rio de Janeiro, reported on activities in Brazil; K. Abelsman spoke on behalf of the Bund groups in Uruguay; and the Argentine groups were represented, among others, by J. Nirenberg. The meeting resolved:

- (1) To create a coordinating committee of Bund groups in Latin America. The site of the committee is to be Montevideo;
- (2) To hold the first Bund conference of Latin American countries early in May, 1951. A special body was created which is to prepare the conference;
- (3) A special Bund publication, to serve the South American countries, was voted into existence;

(4) To express the appreciation of the organizations involved to the World Coordinating Committee for its help in the local work of the Bund groups.

### MEXICO CITY

The annual banquet of the bi-weekly FOROIS was held this year in conjunction with the festivities to commemorate the 53rd anniversary of the Bund's founding. The gathering was presided over by S. Jezior, while J. J. Zacharjasz, Aks, Cefes, Rotenberg, and Ferdman, sat on the Chair's Stand. The speakers emphasized the relatively strong position of Bund publications in Mexico City, where in addition to FOROIS, published since 1938, another periodical, "The Times", is being published now, and the attainments of the Yiddish School in Mexico City, built and maintained despite active enmity by both the Zionists and the Jewish Communists. The editorial board of FOROIS reported on a plan to change the magazine into a weekly publication, which would strengthen even more the influence of the periodical.

### AUSTRALIA

The influx of new immigrants greatly strengthened the Bund groups in Australia. In addition to the Bund group in Melbourne, a new group was recently formed in Sidney.

The Melbourne group numbers more than 200 members. At the banquet called to commemorate the 53rd anniversary of the Bund, a greatly successful collection on behalf of the Bundists in Israel was taken up. In addition, the group prepared fifty 25-pound food packages to be shipped to the Bund members in Tel-Aviv.

### TORONTO, CANADA

In addition to devoting its regular business meetings to current problems of the Bund movement, such

as the recent Conference of Bund Groups in the U. S. and Canada, the Toronto group is very active in the work of various sister organizations. Thus the group was of material help in organizing the lecture by M. Mandelman on "The Life Work of Y. L. Percec"; the evening dedicated to the work of the poet Ch. Sh. Symchowicz, sponsored by the Cultural Committee of the Workmen's Circle; and the National Conference of the Jewish Labor Committee, held in December, 1950.

The representative of the Paris Bund daily, UNSER SHTIME, Ch. Neiman, remained in Toronto for several days and took part in several meetings, as well as delivering a public lecture on "The Future of Europe." The campaign for UNSER SHTIME was a great moral and material success.

### MIAMI, FLORIDA

The Jewish Socialist Farband in Miami, Fla., celebrated the 80th birthday of the veteran of the Jewish Socialist labor movement and one of the founders of the Bund, John Mill, at a touching gathering attended by about 100 people. The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers from the Miami area as well as by representatives of the national organization of the JSF. John Mill spoke to his assembled friends at the conclusion of the meeting.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

Due to the initiative of the Chicago Friends of the Bund, the local branch of the Congress for Yiddish Culture invited the renowned Jewish writer J. J. Trunk for a stay in Chicago. The writer spent a full week in Chicago, during which time he appeared at numerous meetings, reading his essays and some of his shorter works, as well as excerpts of his monumental work, *Poland*. The writer also spoke on the role of the Bund in Jewish history and the prospects of an upswing in Bund activities in the future.