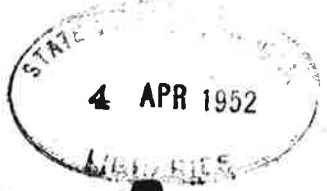


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The Jewish Labor Bund



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1952 — THE CRUCIAL YEAR

1952 is destined to be a year of crucial decisions in the field of international politics as well as in the sphere of domestic affairs. The "positions of strength" built up by the West are already solidifying. Despite all the contradictory utterances by the diplomats and statesmen assembled at the United Nations' sessions in Paris, there is justification in assuming that Soviet Russia has been swayed to relax a little its rigid attitude toward the complex problem of international disarmament. A case in point is Mr. Vishinsky's sensational declaration that the Kremlin is ready to accept some form of international control of atomic weapons on a continuing basis, along with a ban against using them. It is probably more than a concession on paper. At any event, for the first time since the mushroom clouds of worldwide atomic destruction darkened our troubled lives, dim contours of reconciliation between the East and West are at last slightly visible. It would be unwise to disregard them negligently or to ignore any possibility of reconciliation without first carefully exploring and exploiting it with a view to arriving at a successful conclusion.

The Churchill-Eden team at No. 10 Downing Street is, unfortunately, less fitted for such a task than the former British Labor Government headed by Mr. Atlee. During Mr. Churchill's reign as leader of the Opposition to the Labor Government, he spoke loudly and frequently, but was not in position to do much harm. Now, he is far less eloquent, but he can do more than ever before. Despite his statements to the con-

Contents:

1. 1952 — The Crucial Year.
2. Jewish-Arab Relations.
3. Jewish Claims Against Germany.
4. 10th Anniversary of H. Erlich and V. Alter.
5. Ku Klux Klan in Florida.
6. Ben-Gurion and the American Zionists.
7. Correspondence: Bund and British Labor Party.
8. News of Our Movement.

trary, Churchill's fingers on the trigger of the pistol are not very reassuring. It will take all the endurance, courage and wisdom of the British Labor movement and all its devotion to the ideals of international brotherhood, of liberty and freedom to bridle the appetites of the old-fashioned empire builders.

1952 promises, above all, to be a year of fruition for most important European affairs conceived earlier. The famous Schuman Plan, rearmament of West Germany, the European Army, and the final molding of NATO are a few examples. The Old Continent is shedding its old skin. From under the ruins and shambles of the second World War, new growths are sprouting which will change Europe's old way of life.

In the United States, 1952 is an ominous year—a year of presidential elections. It is obvious that General Dwight D. Eisenhower has lent the whole influence

(Continued on Page 2)

JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

If diplomatic skill and a knack for scholastic application were the only requirements, Israel would already have solved the complex task of establishing peaceful relations with the Arab countries. Unfortunately, the Jewish-Arab relations are still very far from being solved. This unresolved problem is sucking the new state of its meager economic resources, is converting the largest part of every dollar given generously by the Jews from abroad into guns and is overshadowing every aspect of life and politics in Israel. The awareness of this gloomy state of affairs is slowly spreading even among the rank and file of ardent Zionists. But the clash between two extreme nationalist ideologies has offered no way out. It has particularly manifested itself in handling the problem of the Arab refugees.

The significance of removing this obstacle, the generally acknowledged major area of conflict, cannot be overemphasized. *The New York Times*, which is favorably inclined toward Israel, wrote on January 22, 1952: "Of all the problems plaguing the relations between Israel and her neighbors, the problem of the Arab refugees is the most explosive. Estimated at anywhere from 600,000 to 1,000,000—depending on the point of view—the refugees are a living, heaving mass of humanity, crowded into squalid camps along Israel's borders, unable to return to their homes, forbidden to go to any others, a prey to the demagogues that swarm around them thick as flies; a teeming group of men and women and children, sometimes cold, sometimes hungry and always miserable. They constitute a political as well as a humanitarian problem that must be settled; and until it is settled there can be no real peace between Israel and the Arab states."

The existence of many hundreds of thousands of Arab exiles, along with the fact that new Jewish settlers now occupy Arab buildings and till former Arab soil, is a bleeding wound that smarts and irritates the whole Arab world, constantly reminding of the military defeat and the wrongs inflicted on their unfortunate brethren. But the concern is not limited to Arabs. The conscience of the democratic world is deeply perturbed by the injustice inflicted on these refugees.

We have lately been deluged with all kinds of plans and schemes to solve this problem by means of financing an elaborate resettlement project, inspired by the Israelis and proposed by their supporters. The United States, together with other countries, groups of private citizens in the U. S. and elsewhere, have presented such plans to the UN. A characteristic of these plans is the acceptance of the *status quo* and consequently the

endeavor to solve the problem of the Arab refugees by means of integrating them into those neighboring Arab states that lend them shelter. These plans unquestioningly accept Israel's refusal to permit the refugees to return to their homes, and they extol the benefits the Arab refugees are apt to gain by "integration."

What is the trouble with these plans, why is this propaganda to no avail and why does it constantly meet stubborn resistance among the Arabs?

Doubtless the leaders of the Arab world are no less nationalist-minded than the Zionist leaders. The refusal of the Arab League and its representatives in the UN to consider plans for integration of the refugees is not intended to alleviate the suffering of their exiled brethren. But this is not the whole story.

Even poverty-stricken people reject vigorously efforts to treat them like cattle. Every human being undeniably has the right of pursuit of his own happiness by providing for himself and deciding what is best for himself. Human beings should not be forcibly removed and resettled elsewhere for the sake even of benevolent planners. In addition to the natural longing for their old homes and the fields of their forefathers, the resentment against being shunted around like cattle manifests itself in the Arabs' hostile attitude.

Even if such integration of the bulk of the Arab refugees into the neighboring states would be by far the best solution of their miserable plight, it cannot be done without their consent. But both the Arab and Jewish nationalist leaders act as if human beings and their desires were no more than pawns on a chessboard. Only truly democratic and liberal Jews and Jewish Socialists, untainted by Zionism, can come to terms with truly democratic-minded Arab leaders on this explosive issue of the Arab refugees. Thus would be removed the main obstacle to solving the problem of peaceful Jewish-Arab relations.

(Continued from Page 1)

of his person and the sentiment he well deserves to swell the coming Republican tide. Let us grant there is a difference between the typical "old soldier," knight-on-a-white-horse of the MacArthur brand and "Ike," who somehow seems a bit of a civilian, though in uniform. Nevertheless, General Eisenhower in the White House would constitute a severe set-back for those who look ahead to the implementation of a Fair Deal and the advancement of the American people toward the goals of economic equality and social justice.

JEWISH CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

The more than usual commotion in the American Jewish community, as well as among the Jews in Israel and elsewhere, started when the State of Israel let it be known that it was demanding reparations for Jewish property plundered by the Nazis during the second World War. According to the first press releases, Israel demanded one billion dollars from West Germany and half a billion dollars from East Germany, a total of one and a half billion dollars. To be sure, Israel made it clear from the very start that the indemnities in question would cover only the loss of property and not the loss of the six million Jews slaughtered in cold blood by the Nazis.

The legal and moral right of Israel to press these claims in behalf of the Jews all over the world has been strongly opposed by the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund in its statement published in the *Bund Bulletin*, March-May, 1951. In this statement, we raised the question whether "the State of Israel is altogether entitled to demand compensation from Germany, as if it were the sole heir of the six million slaughtered Jews or the sole representative of the Jews all over the world." Lately, other segments among Jews have expressed the same objections.

But this is only part, and by far not the most revealing part, of the whole story.

As soon as the State of Israel put out feelers among the leading countries of the West to seek support of its claim for reparations, bedlam broke loose: a substantial part of Jewish public opinion strongly opposed the very idea of taking money from Germany, an act which the average person, the "man-in-the-street," would inevitably consider as taking blood-money from the murderers.

According to those holding this position, Germany is a nation of criminals, with which no normal relations can be maintained. The notorious Menachem Beigin, leader of the Israel fascists, is a most vociferous spokesman of this view. Another and no less substantial part of Jewish opinion is willing to negotiate on indemnities from Germany. Between these two conflicting trends of Jewish public opinion there are those who do not deny our right to receive indemnities from Germany, but reject any negotiations on this exclusive subject.

Dr. Adenauer, in a strongly worded document on behalf of West Germany, recognized the wrongs done the Jews by the Nazis and their right to receive compensation for plundered property. Even more elaborate

and eloquent was the stand taken on this issue by the representatives of the German Socialist movement. The rulers of the "People's Democracy" of East Germany have elected to remain silent and no word on this matter was issued by them. In the ranks of the Communists silence reigns.

The Jewish Socialist movement, led by the Bund, condemns the attitude of collective criminal guilt of all the German people for the crimes committed by Nazi Germany. We are not unaware of those among the German people who suffered under the Nazi regime, who were victimized by the Nazi hangmen and who never reconciled themselves with the Nazi gospel.

A distinction must, however, be made between collective criminal guilt and the acceptance by a nation of responsibility for crimes committed in its name. Acceptance of such national responsibility, in no way to be confused with collective guilt, can go a long way in showing that nation's desire to cleanse itself of the Nazi stigma, to express its condemnation of the horrors perpetrated in its name, and to broaden the chasm between it and the Nazi regime which executed these unparalleled crimes against the Jews, as well as against all humanity. The existence of such moral responsibility, as differentiated from collective guilt, cannot be denied. Recognition of this responsibility by the German people and some implementation of this principle will be the dominant factors in a growth of real democracy in Germany and a sincere rejection of Nazi or neo-Nazi ideology.

Indemnities, reparations or compensation for crimes and ravages committed by a government on behalf of a nation, cannot be condemned in principle. But, in this respect as in all others, might does not make right. The right of the Jewish people—not of Israel alone—to receive compensation from Germany is rooted in the responsibility for the wrongs done by Nazi Germany. Though Jews cannot enforce compensation from Germany, the right cannot be denied. Such compensation should, and here we quote from our monthly *Unser Tsait*, "be offered by Germany voluntarily as an inner need and as a deeply felt protestation against the shameful crimes committed by the cursed Hitler regime. Only then will the compensation bear witness to moral rebirth and genuine penitence for the sins. Only then will the compensation clear the way for a relentless campaign against the existing remnants of Hitlerism, anti-Semitism and racial hatred, against all the old and the new forms of Nazism."

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MURDER

The commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the murder by the Soviet government of the two outstanding Bund leaders, Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, initiated by the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund, was impressive in scope and intensity.

Three leading newspapers in New York City, the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *New York Post*, printed the public announcement signed by: William Green, President, American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations; David Dubinsky, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Louis Hollander, President, New York State CIO; Jewish Labor Committee, Adolph Held, National Chairman; National Executive Committee of the Workmen's Circle, Leon Arkin, President, Joseph Baskin, General Secretary; *Jewish Daily Forward*, Alexander Kahn, General Manager; Alex Rose, President, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union; Jewish Socialist Farband, N. Chanin, Chairman Administration Comm., N. Gaft, Chairman, National Executive, I. Levin-Shatzkes, National Secretary; Norman Thomas, Socialist Party of America; World Coordinating Committee of the Bund, Emanuel Nowogrudsky, General Sec'y, Dr. Emanuel Scherer, Exec. Comm.

We quote this remarkable reminder:

**"We Shall Never Forget
the
Murder in Cold Blood
of
ERLICH and ALTER**

"Ten years ago HENRYK ERLICH, member of the Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International, and VICTOR ALTER, member of the Executive Committee of the Trade-Union Congress, were secretly murdered by the dictators of the USSR. One year later the news of this dastardly act was blandly released from behind the Iron Curtain, and was made known by the American Representative of the General Jewish Workers Union, internationally known as Bund.

"ERLICH AND ALTER, leaders of the Bund, had devoted their lives to the ideals of Freedom, and the welfare of workers everywhere. That was their death warrant when they fell into Stalin's hands. They are the symbols of the vast army of martyrs who have

gone to their graves on orders from the Kremlin murder machine.

"Today, in reverence and devotion, we salute the memory of ERLICH and ALTER. In their names we re-affirm our undying pledge to continue our crusade side by side with all democratic forces until the evil menace of Communist tyranny and every other kind of totalitarianism will perish, and victory of Democracy, Freedom and Justice is finally assured.

"REMEMBER ERLICH AND ALTER!"

The Socialist International *Information Bulletin* carried an article by Julius Braunthal, "The Case of Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter," which was reprinted in almost every socialist publication on the European continent.

The following publications in the United States, Europe, and Latin America carried editorials or articles dedicated to the memory of Erlich and Alter on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of their murder by the Soviets:

1. *New York Times*, January 14, 1952, editorial, "Erlich-Alter."
2. Julius Braunthal, "In Memory of Erlich and Alter," *The New Leader*, New York, December 10, 1951.
3. Lucy S. Dawidowicz, "Two of Stalin's Victims," *Commentary*, New York, December, 1951.
4. *The Jewish Newsletter* (William Zukerman, ed.), New York, December 24, 1951, and January 7, 1952.
5. *Jewish Daily Forward*, New York; several articles and notes published between December 23, 1951, and January 14, 1952.
6. A. Leyeless-Glantz, "Erlich and Alter," *The Day*, New York, January 19, 1952.
7. "Ten Years Erlich-Alter," *Zukunft*, New York, January, 1952.
8. *Der Wecker*, New York, December 15, 1951.
9. "Tenth Anniversary of Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter," *Facts and Opinions*, New York, December, 1951.
10. J. Hart, "Erlich and Alter," *Der Frint*, New York, December, 1951.
11. "In Memoriam Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter," *Robotnik Polski*, New York, December 9, 1951.
12. *Socialisticheski Vestnik*, New York, January, 1952.

MEMORIALS TO HENRYK ERLICH and VICTOR ALTER

13. Daniel Mayer, in *Le Populaire*, Paris, December 4, 1951.
14. *Unzer Sztimme*, Paris, December 22-23, 1951 (entire issue); December 25 and December 26, 1951.
15. *Neue Zuricher Zeitung*, Zurich, January 13, 1952.
16. *Volksrecht*, Zurich, December 27, 1951.
17. *Torsdagen*, Stockholm, November 29, 1951; also articles in 35 other Swedish newspapers, including *Morgon Tidningen*, Stockholm; *Ny Tid*, Göteborg; and *Arbetet*, Malmö.
18. *Der Veg*, Mexico City, December 15, 1951.
19. *Die Shtimme*, Mexico City, December 23, 1951.
20. I. Selesky, "Erlich un Alter." *Havaner Lebn*, Havana, Cuba, December 22, 1951.
21. *Yiddische Zeitung*, Buenos Aires, December 21, 1951 (several articles).
22. L. Zhitnitski, "Erlich un Alter." *Die Presse*, Buenos Aires, December 20, 1951.
23. A. L. Shusheim, in *Die Naye Zeit*, Buenos Aires, December 27, 1951.
24. *El Sol*, Montevideo, December 29, 1951.
25. *Folksblatt*, Montevideo, December 28, 1951.
26. "Two Socialists Whom Russia Destroyed Ten Years Ago," *Forward*, Glasgow, Scotland, January 19, 1952.

Public memorial rallies attended by many thousands of people were held during December, 1951, and January, 1952, in New York, Paris, London, Buenos

Aires, Boston, Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto, Brussels, Melbourne, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Chicago, Tel Aviv, Montevideo and a few others.

Jewish socialist publications, particularly publications of the Bund, paid special tribute to the memory of Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter. The *Jewish Daily Forward* of New York City carried articles by Dr. B. Hoffman-Zivien, B. Shefner, R. Abramowitch, Chaim Liberman, J. Fogel, and an editorial dedicated to the tenth anniversary of the murder. *Unzer Sztimme*, the daily newspaper of the Bund in France, issued a special edition to commemorate the two martyrs of the Bund. It carried more than six hundred paid obituaries from the French Jews and their organizations. The central organ of the Bund, *Unser Tsait* (a Yiddish monthly appearing in New York), published an issue in memory of Erlich and Alter.

An enlarged edition of this bulletin released sixty statements and messages from outstanding personalities the world over, received by the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund on this occasion. Some statements arrived too late to be published in that issue of our bulletin. Among them were a statement of the Italian Socialist movement, signed by Angelica Balabanoff, one from the Socialist movement of Uruguay, signed by Dr. Emilio Frugoni, and one from Bruno Kalnin on behalf of the Latvian Socialists. Camille Huysmans in his letter of December 25, 1951 to the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund reaffirmed his statement of abhorrence for the executioners of Erlich and Alter which he had made in April 1943.

KU KLUX KLAN IN FLORIDA

Towards the end of 1951, Florida was once more the scene of violent Ku Klux Klan activities. After a series of bombings of synagogues and Jewish centers, of a Negro housing project, and attempted demolition of a Catholic Church, the culmination of the terroristic violence was achieved in bombing the home of Harry T. Moore, Florida State Coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Mr. Moore was killed directly in this bombing and his wife died subsequently of injuries.

Abhorrence, indignation, and protest swept the country. What struck the American people in their revulsion against this KKK terrorism was also the impotence—or was it obvious indifference—of the state and national authorities to deal with the Ku Klux Klan

murderers. The most serious implications of the unpunished violence in the vacationland of Florida and the fact that the killers are still at large are that the authorities have been negligent in pursuing their investigations or, still worse, that the KKK terror and control in Florida are so great among even ordinary citizens that it is impossible, even with the best intentions of state and national investigators, to obtain the necessary evidence for a prosecution in a courtroom. The question in everyone's mind is: Have law and order in Florida been replaced by KKK terrorism?

This conclusion has been implicit in numerous national protests against these bombings. Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, in a telegram to Attorney General Howard Me-

(Continued on Page 6)

BEN-GURION AND THE AMERICAN ZIONISTS

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion's address in the Israel Knesseth (parliament) on the state of affairs among the American Zionists focused Jewish public attention on a certain duplicity in the attitude of the American Zionists. An ardent promoter of the Zionist philosophy of "ingathering of the exiles" from the four corners of the world into the State of Israel, Ben-Gurion bluntly accused the American Zionists of bankruptcy because not even five American Zionist leaders settled in the new State of Israel since its establishment. He appealed to rank-and-file American Zionists (as to all Jews in general) to exchange their homes and occupations here for a life in Israel, which is in dire need of their trades and skills and know-how, as well as of their accumulated resources.

The resulting consternation among the Zionists was genuine. Ben-Gurion's name-calling infuriated them. The vast majority of the American Zionists felt slighted and wronged. In all the years before the establishment of the Jewish state, in all their efforts to support Zionist aspirations, financial as well as political, none of the American Zionist leaders ever concealed a desire to establish an independent Jewish state exclusively for their East European brethren. They never thought of exchanging their own homes in the United States for new ones in Israel. The audacity of Ben-Gurion's request to pay for their adherence to the Zionist gospel of "ingathering" into Israel confounded them.

The American Council for Judaism reacted to the Ben-Gurion assault with unmitigated hostility. In a letter to the New York Times, December 15, 1951,

(Continued from Page 5)

Grath, demanding the use of total resources by the Department of Justice in searching for the Moore killers, asked: "Surely it is fair to conclude that this assassin took encouragement from the fact that other crimes against Negroes had gone unpunished. Are we to expect still more murders and maiming of Negroes in Florida?"

A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Car Porters, sent a telegram to President Truman that reads in part:

Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the Council, in no uncertain terms repudiated any request or appeal to American Jewry made by the State of Israel. "The Council contends," he declared, "and, we are convinced, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Jewish faith also believe—that because they worship God as Jews neither the State of Israel nor any of its official representatives have any authority to speak for them. Israel is a foreign state like any other foreign state, and Americans of Jewish faith have no national attachments to it . . . The State of Israel has no more rights or authority concerning our status as individual Americans than it has concerning the rights of Americans of any other faiths with whom we are joined in attempting to meet and solve the manifold problems of American life. We reject vigorously and repudiate any implication that it has such rights or authority."

We oppose Zionism, as does the Council, and we object specifically to Ben-Gurion's contentions, but we do not, however, share the Council's basic view that Jews are only a religious group. We believe that cultural and historic ties unite Jews all over the world. They form a kind of world nationality without statehood. The small minority of world Jewry assembled in the State of Israel does not represent the Jewish people outside Israel. Israel leaders have no right to put themselves above the interests of the Jews as a whole or to act in their name. Our goal is not the severance of our ties with the people among whom we live, but the common struggle for political and economic advancement toward libertarian socialism within the countries in which we live and which we consider our permanent home.

"We respectfully implore you to promptly appoint a presidential commission of distinguished citizens to comprehensively investigate the lynching by bombing of Negro leader Harry T. Moore of Miami, Florida, on Christmas Night. Such a commission should be charged with responsibility of exhaustively studying the present reign of terror in Florida against Negroes and Jews.

"I urge prompt and forthwith action by you to assure justice and to effectively disarm Communist propaganda which will see the manner of Moore's death as another good chance to misrepresent the true

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CORRESPONDENCE

Bund and British Labor Party Exchange Greetings

After the election in Great Britain in October, 1951, the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund sent the following letter to the British Labor Party:

November 16, 1951

The British Labour Party,
Transport House,
Smith Square,
London S.W. 1, England.

Comrades:

In the gigantic struggle waged to establish throughout the world a new Socialist way of life based on freedom, equality, justice and everlasting peace, in the Crusade for Democracy and Socialism, in which the British Labour Party takes the most outstanding part, the result of the elections in Great Britain on the 25th of October, 1951, is but a passing episode.

The Tories came to power by the rules of the political game, and not by a majority vote. In spite of the austerity regime, of all the hardships endured by the British people, in order to overcome the dire consequences of the Second World War, and of the former capitalistic mismanagement, the British Labour Party emerged from the election with the biggest popular vote. You have gained hundreds of thousands of new

(Continued from Page 6)

United States of America which is shocked and chagrined at the latest Florida killing of an American Negro."

Normas Thomas, the leader of the Socialist Party of America, wrote in the *Socialist Call*: "The guilt of mobsters in Miami and the Groveland area must be shared not only by the gangsters, but by officials who have been apathetic to murder if they have not been partners in it.

"Governor Fuller Warren was elected by voters who like or condone his outrageous conception of law enforcement. Consider the shame of America, the governor's latest pronouncement."

After conveniently deploring the bombing of Harry Moore, Gov. Warren hastened to denounce—not the murderer—but the sins of Walter White of the NAACP whom he called a "bigoted meddler," come to Florida, "to stir up strife."

The Bund has joined the democratic forces of America in the demand for a thorough investigation and punishment for the gangsters.

supporters, you have increased the influence of Socialist principles and ideals among the British people. This remarkable achievement of yours during the last election, shall remain as an inspiration for the Socialists and freedom-loving people all over the world.

Since 1945 your Labour Government showed the world a shining example of a new domestic and foreign policy based on the lofty ideals of Democracy and Socialism. By granting liberty to the former colonies of the British Empire, by firmly establishing the Welfare State, by constant endeavors to liberate the industry from its capitalistic shackles and to put it in service of the people, the British Labour Party became the captain who led the boat of suffering mankind to the shores of the Promised Land of Socialism and Freedom. The undying glory of these basic achievements cannot be undone by the results of the last election.

LONG LIVE THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY, LONG LIVE DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM.

With Socialist Greetings,

WORLD COORDINATING COMMITTEE
OF THE "BUND"

In reply, the British Labor Party wrote us:—

22nd November, 1951

Mr. E. Nowogrudsky,
World Coordinating Committee of the Bund
175 East Broadway,
New York 2, N. Y.

Dear Comrade Nowogrudsky:

Thank you very much for your kind message of November 16 regarding our election result.

We are far from being downhearted, having gained a majority of votes and also a considerable increase on our 1950 poll. We fully realize the great responsibility we have towards international Socialism, and are determined by greater effort to regain the governing position in Great Britain. In view of the entirely negative character of the present Conservative Government's policy and the general disillusionment which is already being felt amongst those who voted for them, we do not think it will be very long before Labour once again rules Britain.

With best wishes to all our friends in the Bund.

Yours sincerely,

MORGAN PHILLIP, Secretary

NEWS OF OUR MOVEMENT

At the meeting of the Bureau of the Executive members of the Socialist International, held in Brussels last December, Rafal Ryba, the representative of the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund, spoke on the rise of neo-Nazism in Germany and criticized the attitude of the German Socialists in this respect. At the end of the meeting, the audience paid tribute to the memory of two outstanding Socialist leaders, Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, on the tenth anniversary of their murder by Soviet Russia.

The Jewish Labor Bund in France recently concluded a successful fund-raising campaign for its daily, *Unzer Sztimme*. Two thousand donors contributed a total of two million francs.

The membership of the Bund Organization in Israel is growing rapidly. The six hundred registered Bund members in Tel Aviv are having difficulties in finding quarters for their regular meetings and gatherings. The proprietors of private meeting-places have received warnings from official circles not to rent their premises to the Bund, upon pain of suffering dire consequences.

The Bund Organization in Mexico published a large New Year issue of its weekly *Faroy*s, consisting of over one hundred pages. Emanuel Nowogrudsky, General Secretary of the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund, will be the guest of the Bund in Mexico in March, 1952.

The Bund Organization of Melbourne, Australia, participated for the first time in the elections for a new joint board of Kadimah, a leading organization of the Jewish community in Australia. In spite of Zionist anti-Bund propaganda and Zionist endeavors to intimidate the voters, nine Bund members were elected.

The Bund in Montreal, Canada, succeeded in establishing a youth organization, *Zukunft*. The new organization is making remarkable progress. It has already gained youth members and sympathizers also from the circles of the Jewish families settled for many generations in Canada. The active members of the Workmen's Circle in Montreal are wholeheartedly supporting the young Bundists. The Bund Youth Organization, with the help of the Workmen's Circle, has established a youth club, a chorus and an orchestra.

Lucian Blit, of London, member of the Executive of the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund,

visited Paris, December 23, 1951, to address an Erlich-Alter memorial meeting.

J. Gutgold, member of the Central Bureau of Bund Organizations in the U.S.A. and Canada, returned to New York after a prolonged visit abroad. He was the guest of the Bund Organizations in France and Israel. On January 17th, 1952 he reported his impressions to the members of the World Coordinating Committee of the Bund, Central Bureau of Bund Organizations in the U.S.A. and Canada.

The Bund Organization in Buenos Aires has established a summer rest-camp named "Erlich and Alter Camp." M. Bernstein, a well-known Jewish educational worker, came to Buenos Aires from Germany. Our organization in Argentina gave him a warm welcome.

The Bund in Montevideo is engaged in a program of cultural activities. A special organization called Kultur Liga is growing. It has already gained acclaim by the Jews in Uruguay for presenting an outstanding series of lectures. Dr. N. Steinberg, of New York, while in Montevideo, was a guest of the Kultur Liga. His anti-Zionist lectures met with the approval of a substantial part of the Jewish community.

A session of the Central Bureau of Bund Organizations in the U.S.A. and in Canada, held at the end of December in New York, approved measures to increase Bund activities among the recent arrivals, members of the Workmen's Circle, and in the field of Jewish culture. It was also decided to convene a rally of Bundists in the U.S.A. and Canada to spend a week-end in New York during the summer of 1952. The date will correspond with the fiftieth anniversary of Hirsch Leckert, who was hanged by the Russian czar for his adherence to the Bund.

The Erlich-Alter Memorial Meeting in New York, held on January 13, 1952, in the New School for Social Research, was very impressive. Hundreds of persons were turned away from the overcrowded auditorium. The speakers included Emanuel Scherer — Chairman, Julius Hochman, Adolph Held, Louis Hollander, J. B. S. Hardman-Saludsky, M. Gaft, Samuel Friedman and Emanuel Nowogrudsky. Messages were received from William Green, Philip Murray, David Dubinsky, Joseph Baskin and many others. Renditions by the Workmen's Circle chorus under the direction of Lazar Weiner and a recital by Arkadie and Alexander Kougell, pianist-composer and cellist, respectively, rounded out the program.