

Attend Summer School and Convention, June 14-28

AVUKAH STUDENT ACTION

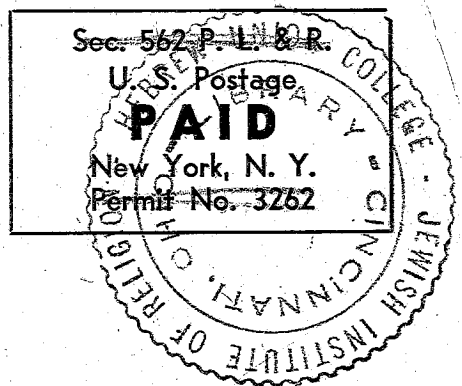
Vol. 4 - No. 6

JUNE, 1942

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

From:
AVUKAH - 111 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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C-87
36



Canada Avukah Leaflet Rouses Local Anti-Semitic Paper

On the evening of Tuesday, March 24th, after an anti-conscription rally, a group of 500 French-Canadian young men caused a public demonstration in the Jewish section of Montreal howling: "a bas le juifs, a bas la conscription, a bas la guerre juive!"

A week later the McGill Avukah Chapter undertook to explain the significance of these riots to the Jewish student body and published a circular (reprinted in the last ASA) which pointed out quite clearly that the Fascist influence here is unmistakable and that the danger to Jews was real and could not be ignored.

On April 16th, a French language newspaper "L'Union" blared forth with a two-inch front page headline: "Secret Society Exposed!" and in a full page and a half article "bared" the existence of a "strong and viciously anti French Canadian group of Jews at McGill," called Avukah, which "meets secretly and plots to usurp the French Canadian's business, income and home." Reprinting Avukah's circular in full the article ended up on an all embracing virulently anti-Semitic note and denounced "the Jewish thieves and robbers who are spreading malicious propaganda and disorganizing local morale". The same issue, by the way, contained an article extolling Pierre Laval as a great French patriot; an ad advocating a "no" prebiscite vote (especially since Meighen, Conservative leader, and Tim Buck, Communist leader, would vote "yes"!); and a libellous attack on a Jewish merchant of Quebec city, plus sundry trash. They insisted that we be investigated by the RCMP (and we were).

To appreciate the issues involved several facts must be clearly understood. First, the misconception generally prevalent among Americans, namely, that all Frenchmen in Quebec are Fascists, must be branded as false; though it must be conceded that French Canada is the last stronghold of (Continued on page 3)

Summer Camp Institute For Zionist Youth

The American Zionist Youth Commission has announced it will run an expanded Summer Camp Institute at Amherst, New Hampshire, to train potential Zionist youth leaders from Avukah, Junior Hadassah, Masada, and Young Judea.

There will be a four week course August 2-30, and two more intensive two-week courses, July 2-15 and July 17-30.

A number of full-time tuition and maintenance scholarships are available for active Avukah members.

If you are interested, write immediately to:
Dr. Shlomo Bardin, Director
American Zionist Youth Commission
381 Fourth Avenue
New York City
for an application. All applications must be returned by June 8.

Vol. 1 - No. 8

L'UNION

TRAVAIL - FAMILLE - PATRIE

SOCIÉTÉ SECRÈTE

MISE À JOUR

Page 4 L'UNION Montréal, 16 avril 1942

L'Avukah, coalition secrète des Juifs contre les C.F.

Les Sémites s'inféodent à L'AVUKAH. -- Société aux visées anti-françaises. -- Les malveillantes insinuations qu'elle porte à l'égard de nos étudiants. -- Sa nocivité. -- Nous exigeons une enquête immédiate sur son fonctionnement. -- En garde, Jeunesse canadienne-française. -- UNISSONS-NOUS!

UN SCANDALE QUE NOUS DENONCONS VIGOREUSEMENT

Here is "L'Union," received in New York just as our May issue went to press. The large headlines read: "Secret Society Exposed! Avukah, secret coalition of Jews against the French-Canadians. Semites are federating in Avukah, etc."

Theses for National Avukah Summer School and Convention

Any attempt to deal realistically with Jewish problems—and that is the function of Avukah—must be based on a factual knowledge of the forces which are determining the fate of Jews as well as of all people. Jews cannot act effectively unless they prepare for future developments which will affect their security.

This analysis of the situation that Jews face today, written by the editors, is addressed to delegates at Avukah's seventeenth annual convention to be held at Liberty, New York, June 26, 27 and 28. It consists of two sections; the first on the present war and peace to follow, the second showing the broad lines a realistic policy for Jews must follow, in view of the preceding analysis.

I. THE WAR

The Nature of the War.

The forces behind the opposing battle lines do not all fight for the same purposes. Behind the Axis lines are the Fascist bureaucracy, their big business allies, and the masses of the party and army, duped into believing they are fighting for a more secure world.

But there are also the German workers whose powerful parties and unions were suppressed and smashed by the Fascists. There are also the 150 million in lands overrun by the Nazis. Many of these are our potential allies against Fascism.

Behind our lines there are the great masses who fight hoping that out of the war will come a world free of the conditions which breed Fascism and war. But there is also big business and its allies, fighting to replace German or Japanese imperialism with Anglo-American imperialism; there are the powerful corporations who have sabotaged this nation's war effort through their agreements with Fascist big business and who might, if this war went against us, make peace with Fascism; there are high officials in our government who supported Fascist governments with money and supplies; there are Fascist states among the United Nations who for the present fight against Germany but who themselves hunt down democrats.

All those who are against Fascism and for the extension of democracy are on our side and should be given full support in their fight. All those who intentionally or unintentionally aid Fascism are our enemies.

WINNING THE WAR.

Production. The production of material necessary for the prosecution of the war has been held up by the great corporations of America, who in pursuit of their own interests have:

1. Continued the production of non-essential civil goods, using up essential raw materials, manpower and factory space.
2. Prevented the production of essential materials—synthetic rubber, aluminum, magnesium, tungsten carbide, to name a few—through their mutual profitable agreements with German big business.
3. Prevented the use of the facilities of thousands of small businesses by monopolizing the contracts their representatives gave out in the name of the government.

Almost without exception, every great American corporation is guilty of these practices. The Administration has failed to correct these practices, despite their continual exposure by the liberal press and congressional investigating committees. The official organizations of business—the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—with the aid of the press and radio, have diverted the legitimate anger of the people at production failures from those really responsible to organized labor.

Morale. Because of the failure to fight this war as a war for democracy, great numbers of people in the United Nations do not regard it as a war against Fascism. While we are ostensibly fighting for democracy:

1. Millions of negroes, Jews and non-citizens are deprived in varying degrees of the equal opportunity that a democracy should grant them. Many of their skills as workers, technicians and administrators are, despite a great need for them, going to waste;
2. Fascist dictatorships (such as Varga's in Brazil) have been aided by the United States government and Fascists admitted into this country as refugees while the staunchest fighters against Fascism are refused refuge.
3. Big business and special privileged groups make off with huge profits while heavy taxes are laid on those least able to pay;
4. Millions of colonial peoples are refused self-determination, even when the granting of

(Continued on page 4)

Unity Felt Closer At Zionist Conference Weizmann Receives Support; Wise Attacks Revisionists

A new and definite unity in the Zionist movement and a reaffirmed faith in its leader, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, was felt to be the result of the extraordinary Zionist Conference called by the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs at the Hotel Biltmore on May 9, 10, and 11.

Award Prizes For Membership

The CAC has awarded Summer School scholarships to the chapters that have been most successful in the past year.

The citations read:

"To Wayne University, Detroit, for the largest chapter. It has 85 members.

"To Queens College, New York, for a young chapter that has made greatest strides in membership."

At the opening conference session, Saturday night, May 9, Dr. Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Palestine, delivered a report on the state of the Zionist movement to 586 delegates and thousands of guests and visitors who packed the ballroom.

The substance of Dr. Weizmann's address was the importance of absorbing the "floating Jewish population" of the post-war era into Palestine.

According to a "calm, statistical estimate," he said, it was believed that "25 per cent of Central European Jewry will be to use the modern term — 'liquidated' — 25 per cent!"

Dr. Weizmann said he hoped for avoidance of the danger of regarding mere military victory as the answer to complex problems. He went on:

"For the floating populations of the various countries there will be—and I do not underestimate the gravity of their plight—a comparatively simple process of reabsorption. For the 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 Jews who will be stateless and homeless, the task will be definitely more difficult.

Need for Migration

"What is to happen to this floating Jewish population of Europe? Its total or even substantial reintegration with the surrounding world is not within the realm of possibility. Large-scale migration to the New World, in the period following this war, cannot reasonably be anticipated, for large-scale immigration is a feature only of expanding economies. The only outlet which will exist for these masses of Jews will be Palestine."

David Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the World Zionist Executive, spoke on the political problems facing Zionism at the Sunday morning session.

Mr. Ben-Gurion conceded it was premature to attempt a detailed plan for the post-war constitution of Palestine. He said, however, that it was not only possible but necessary to set down essential principles directed at opinion especially in America, England and the Dominions and "as far as possible Russia."

The three principles were:

1. An unequivocal reaffirmation of the original intention of the Balfour Declaration and the mandate to reestablish Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth.
2. The immediate granting of authority to the Jewish Agency to control Jewish immigration and the upbuilding of the country, including the development of unoc-

(Continued on page 3)

Avukah Student Action

A Jewish student journal of progressive thought and action published by Avukah, American Student Zionist Federation.

111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine.

Basle Program, adopted by the First Zionist Congress in 1897

Avukah is an organization of American Jewish students formed to consider the situation of Jews and to work for its improvement. It works on three fronts:

1. To defend the civil liberties of Jews, and co-operate with progressive elements in society in combating fascism;
2. To develop Jewish institutions which will meet the needs of the Jewish group in American society;
3. To work for open immigration to Palestine and the building there of a non-minority center for Jews.

NATHAN GLAZER, Managing Editor

Associate Editors

Rosalind Schwartz, Milton Shapiro, Margolish Shelubsky

Staff

Mordecai Chertoff
Jack Osipowicz

Ada Friedman
Ernestine Schwartz

To the Delegates

The seventeenth annual National Avukah Convention to take place at Liberty, New York, June 25-28, will be a crucial one. It is true that any meeting of Zionists is crucial at this time, when the achievement in Palestine is threatened internally by reaction and externally by Fascist attack; when European Jewry has been all but wiped out; when American Jews see the signs of increasing anti-semitism. But besides this, Avukah is faced with problems of great importance to the future development of Student Zionism with which this Convention will have to deal.

Foremost is the problem of our relation to the Zionist Organization of America, and its youth department, the American Zionist Youth Commission. We will soon be entering the third year of an undefined relationship with the Youth Commission. We know that this vague situation should continue no longer. A pattern of relations must be considered by the Convention and the question settled.

But before any final settlement, there must be serious thinking on the ultimate purpose of a Jewish Student Organization and the program which Avukah, through its own efforts, has evolved; and we must consider how this purpose and this program will be affected by the clear decision we will make.

To this end, it would be a good idea for delegates to re-read the "Program for American Jews" before the Convention. The after all, is Avukah's raison d'être, but the course of carrying on the necessary chapter, regional and national activity, this prime cause often recedes into the background. When this happens, our work becomes less meaningful and more of a burden.

The purpose of our organization should never be far from our minds. We should never stop considering what it is we are trying to achieve—it is stated succinctly on the masthead—and whether we are going about doing it in the right way. Continually going back to fundamentals will either keep us convinced of the importance and rightness of what we are doing, and because of that, we will do it more effectively; or lead us to doubt it and cause us to change it. Either way, the danger of doing things and not knowing why, will be avoided, and our work will be clear and vigorous.

This Convention, then, by defining our relations to adult Zionist bodies, must clear the way for activity unhampered by uncertainty, and must take the technical measures necessary to carry on this activity.

Suggest Project to Study Native Fascism

From C.A.C. Agenda

THREE projects covering many aspects of Avukah's work are now under discussion by the C.A.C. If accepted, they would direct the organization's work into fields of research and activity not yet exploited on a large scale in America and, if successfully carried on, would serve to give Avukah leadership status on the campus.

The principal project suggests types of valuable anti-Fascist work which has not yet been undertaken by existing groups and could be at least begun by Avukah. First, would be finding out what happened to local Fascist and anti-Semitic groups after Pearl Harbor. Where are their leaders, their members? Are they still functioning? As well as collecting newspaper reports, this would require original research. It would mean going to the local liberal newspaper, or civil liberty or labor organizations, finding out where the anti-semites and Fascists hang out, possibly interviewing their leaders (for our more Nordic looking members with adventurous spirits).

On a more advanced plane (still original research) would be finding out how they draw their members, the so-

cial characteristics of the neighborhood in which they were most active, what kind of person was attracted, etc. By showing us where the danger of Fascism is greatest, the collection of such material on the nationwide scale would be invaluable.

How feasible and useful such work is was illustrated dramatically by the experiences of the Avukah chapter at McGill University, Montreal. They published information of this type. The violent attack made on Avukah by a local Fascist newspaper shows how much Fascists fear a scientific approach to the sources of their strength, even when made by a small group.

A second part of the project would be gathering information on the less obvious but more basic trends towards Fascism. This would require newspaper and book research into subjects such as: How Fascism obtained power elsewhere; its relation to business, to the middle class, to the workers, to popular discontent; the relations between Nazi and American big business and how it impedes the war effort. This could be fitted in with term papers and other research required for school courses.

The most ambitious part of the pro-

ject would be conducting a scientifically directed continuous investigation of the attitudes of people on matters affecting Fascism, security of minorities, social changes, and other questions of this type, along the lines worked out by "Mass Observation" in England. This organization uses the services of hundreds of non-professional observers all over Britain, directed by anthropologists and social psychologists in a central office. It is the observer's job to overhear conversations, to get into conversations with people, and to record and send in what they hear verbatim.

(The book "Britain," published by Penguin Books and sold for \$.25, describes the work of Mass Observation.)

The job of getting advisory scientists could be arranged through Avukah's Faculty Officers' committee, which contains distinguished social scientists. The analytical work at the center would prove attractive to social science students and could easily provide the material for graduate dissertations.

The descriptions of the second and third projects are reprinted on page 3 from the C.A.C. agenda for the meeting of May 24, 1942.

Revisionist Wolf Plays Sheep in America

Margolish Shelubsky

THE New Palestine of April 24 contains an article, "Toward A Program for Tomorrow," by the Revisionist Benjamin Akzin. In the last issue of Avukah Student Action, the editors protested the fact that the general Zionist press was opened to the Revisionists. The article must now be examined critically because it teaches much about the methods Revisionists use in their attempt to gain support in America. It has been pointed out many times that the Revisionists are attempting to gain a following here now that their chief source of support, Poland, is closed. Working in America requires certain changes in the Revisionists' appearance. It calls for working under fronts, such as the American Friends of Jewish Palestine, and above all, it calls for hiding the irresponsible terroristic character of the Revisionist movement as it existed in Poland and as it operates in Palestine. Revisionists want to reveal themselves to the Amer-

ican public as a responsible group ready to rejoin the Zionist movement.

An so Mr. Akzin writes that programmatic differences between Revisionists and Zionists have dwindled to a minimum and that re-union would be "much easier." This is far from true. There is much more than a programmatic difference with the Revisionists, and union with them has never been easy. The destructive role of Revisionism in Zionism continues today as it did before the war. In every Zionist crisis since the war they have put the publicity and prestige of their own group above the interests of Zionism. Their irresponsible handling of illegal immigration for maximum publicity was one of the contributing causes for the Rumanian government's strong stand with regard to illegal Jewish immigration.

Furthermore, Revisionists have consistently broken Zionist unity and have undermined the independent action of Jewish Palestine. When Britain implemented the White Paper by issuing the

land restrictions in February, 1940, the whole Yishuv recognized it as a threat to the very basis of Jewish Palestine and all groups and parties in Palestine united in a vigorous protest. There was one exception—the Revisionists. They did not participate. Indeed, the Revisionist newspaper, Hamahkif, was one of the two Jewish publications in Palestine which the British did not ban at the time of the demonstrations against the land laws.

Another illustration of Revisionists' weakness, Zionist strength can be found in the following incident: The Revisionists have long carried on a strong fight against the Histadrut. In March, 1940, they placed a memorandum attacking the Histadrut before the Palestine Administration, and asked that the British intervene in the distribution of labor in the Yishuv and forbid calling of strikes. Palestine's press strongly condemned this act as putting the autonomy of the Yishuv in question at a time when Jewish Palestine needed to present a united front before Britain. In the light of these events one reads with considerable amusement Mr. Akzin's or any other Revisionist's call for initiative in taking militant action in dealing with the British.

Unity with Revisionists has never been easy, nor is it "so much easier," as Mr. Akzin puts it, today. There is, for example, the experiences of the Revisionists in the Vaad Leumi. At the outbreak of the war, it was agreed that they enter in the interests of Zionist unity. But their tactics there have consistently been obstructionist. In Hamashkif the Revisionists express this to be their purpose in entering the Vaad Leumi.

"It is our duty to leave the Vaad Leumi out of the firm decision to return only when the party will rule and hold in its grasp the reins of the Yishuv. It is our duty to decide once and for all that our demands of the Yishuv stand for all power to the Revisionist organization." (Hamashkif, Revisionist daily in Palestine, February 19.)

Mr. Akzin, like all Revisionists, seems to be wedded to the notion that Palestine must have a low standard of living. He puts the alternative before us: Either mass immigration and low standards of living or restricted immigration and high standards of living, "pleasing to a social worker." He seems to forget that Palestine's advanced agricultural developments, Palestine's co-operatives, achievements in the field of health, progressive labor organization, modern industrial developments are much more than pleasing to the sensibilities of a social worker. These are the very bases of mass immigration. It was Zionists' concern, for the last 40 years, with how they were building Palestine which makes it possible for colonization experts to say today that Palestine will be able to admit 2,000,000 immigrants at the end of the war.

Letter From England

Sheffield, England, March, 1942.

Since you last heard "From the Front-line," the Front-line has been rather extended and so this is merely in the nature of a message from one part of the line to another. The defense-systems which engender the enemy on his western boundaries has since December, 1941, become enormously more effective by the accession to it of the air, naval and military reinforcements of the U. S. forces which are clearly intended at an early date to help turn our defence into an offensive. The morale effect, however, of the American entry into the war is more obvious than the military one in the everyday life of the British people. It has given encouragement to the serviceman in his long and, for the most part, monotonous duties. It has given new zeal to the workers who might well have wearied as the third year wore on, for there is a limit to the nervous energy and even to the physical powers of any people.

But if it has meant all this to the British people it has meant incomparably more to the Jewish people. The masses of American Jews are now united with us against our deadliest enemy; now they are able to strike their blow and to muster against the enemy their untold resources of enthusiasm and ability.

The deep significance of this makes the refusal to permit the establishment of a Jewish Army an absurd refusal to face the facts.

In England there is a rising clamour to give the Jews in Erets Yisrael the chance to throw in their full resources. This is not the place to detail the chief reactions in political quarters to the Government's policy—but you should

know that Jewish students here take every opportunity to voice their indignation. But repression only strengthens our spirit; even the grief of the Struma disaster does not weaken our resolve or our allegiance to the cause for which England fights.

As for us in the Universities, our numbers have decreased. Of students generally, many are in the forces and most of those who continue are part-time soldiers. They spend many hours each week in their Senior Training Corps or in their University Air Squadrons. This is particularly required of students who are reserved from full-time military service by virtue of their studies, i.e., science or medical students. A now famous cartoon-series in the British weekly "Punch" is entitled "The Changing Face of Britain." So far, it has not, I think, dealt with university lecture-rooms; but never was there such a transformation. Booted and khaki-clad students are lectured to very often by similarly attired Professors and lecturers who act as part-time instructors to the university S.T.C.'s. A bachelor's gown often graces a battle-dress at a degree congregation and degrees are often awarded by proxy when men cannot be released to receive them.

There is in spite of this, however, an increase in Jewish student activity, e.g., in Sheffield, and this can only be ascribed to the awakening of a sense of national responsibility among Jewish students and to a genuine desire to understand the significance of the present situation for the Jewish people and to foresee the possibilities of the future.

HAROLD FISCH,
Hon. Foreign Secretary.

Convention Agenda, June 25, 26, 27, 28

Thursday, June 25—Meeting of Summer School Committees on:

1. Organizational program
2. Structure and constitution
3. External relations (a) American Zionist Youth Commission (AZYC) (b) Hillel
4. Publications
5. Finances

Also concluding chapter Clinics

Friday, June 26—Morning—Committees Complete Reports Preparation of Summer School for Convention Registration

Afternoon—OPENING SESSION

1. Opening by Convention Chairman
2. Reports by Administrative Secretary, Chairman of the CAC, and Regional officers
3. Naming of Convention Committees on nominations, credentials and resolutions.

Dinner—Special ceremonies—choral group and readings.

Evening—Education and Educational Projects

1. What is our program?—presentation by Avukah members.
2. How is our education to be organized? Reports and discussion on: (a) Projects, (b) Summer Institute, (c) Publications, (d) Avukah Student Action, (e) Study Groups

ONEG SHABBAT

Saturday, June 27—

Morning—Student Zionism's Role Today—a talk by an invited speaker followed by discussion by Avukah members

Afternoon—L. Avukah's External Relations—AZYC, Hillel, others

1. Talk by Mr. Weisman, Chairman AZYC
2. Talk by Alfred Kahn, Chairman CAC
Report of Committee on External Relations
3. General Discussion
4. Resolutions

II. Financial report and adoption of budget

1. Report by Fund Raising Chairman
2. Report by Finance Committee
(a) Organizational budget
(b) Fund raising in and out of Avukah

Evening—

1. Report of Nominations Committee
2. Elections
3. Guest Speaker; Social

Sunday, June 28—Morning—

1. Our Program of Community Action
1. General outlook—talk
2. Reports on Speaker Bureau, Pamphlet Service, Youth Leadership and Young Judea, JNF
3. Discussion

II. Regional organization and problems

Afternoon—

1. Avukah graduates
2. Relations to Zionist Youth Groups—Zionist Youth Council
3. Plugot Hechalutz
4. Report of Resolutions Committee; Adoption of Resolutions
5. Close of Convention

Evening—Convention Session of New CAC on

1. Organization of work for the year
2. Public Relations
3. Summer Program
4. Regional Summer Schools

Zionist Conference . . .

(Continued from page 1)

cupied and uncultivated lands in Palestine with their water resources as well as establishing industries and expanding sea trade.

3. Complete equality for all the inhabitants of Palestine, civil, political and religious, self-government in all municipal affairs and the granting to the different communities—Jewish and Arab—of the autonomous management of all educational and religious matters.

At the afternoon session Meir Grossman, representing the small Jewish State party (extreme right-wing group who split off from the Revisionists and remain within the WZO), denounced what he regarded as a long history of "appeasement" in the Zionist movement, asserting that he saw no reason why Zionists ought to be reluctant to "embarrass" the "noble British Government" that brought about the Struma disaster. He added that, "if the United Nations want us to trust them, they must first of all keep the promises of the last war."

That evening, Grossman's attack was answered by Dr. Nahum Goldman, of the World Zionist Executive, and by Dr. Weizmann.

In the final comment, Dr. Weizmann said he agreed on the need of changing leadership in a changing world, but "Where are the leaders? I would be the first to vote for them."

Regarding the criticism of Britain, he said it had become

"something of a sport" to attack the British Government; and, while recognizing the right, he deplored the tendency. Dr. Weizmann stressed the tremendous importance to Zionism of cooperation with Britain and concluded, "as long as the British policy in Palestine permits us to buy land and to bring in Jews, I am ready to put up with everything."

At the Monday evening session, the conference declaration was read and adopted by acclamation. The declaration called for the fulfillment of the "original purpose" of the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate to found a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine, the opening of the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration, immediate authority to the Jewish Agency for Palestine to control Jewish immigration and the upbuilding of the country, and the establishment of a military force of Palestine Jews to fight under its own flag.

Rabbi Wise, the conference Chairman, in his closing address, denounced the Revisionists, attacking their "front", the Committee for a Jewish Army, and their Palestine "defense" organization, the Irgun. He was heckled from the audience and Mr. Grossman tried to answer him. Grossman's disturbances continued through the beginning of Dr. Weizmann's last remarks to the conference, but he was drowned out by the audience singing "Hatikvah."

Chapter Chatter . . .

We have an invitation from the Canadian region to all Avukahites to attend their camp, June 7-14, which according to all reports (from Canada) is really something. And McGill announces new officers, with President Willie Segal heading the list . . . (NO Junior, you cannot give blood to the Red Cross, they're collecting blood for people like you!) . . . Ohio State had a panel discussion on the "Questions and Answers," with Al Levine as the "most effective" speaker. They had a nice crowd, with singing, and all the trimmings, and they're recruiting a crew over the summer to snare freshmen at the beginning of next year . . . UCLA announces its new set of officers, Edwin Posner, President, and Essie Brenner to do the pen-pushing . . . Murray Wax is the new boss of the U. of Chicago chapter, he takes over during the summer. The exhibit run this term was a "bit rough around the edges," but on the whole was successful. They're planning another, bigger and better, for next term . . . (okay okay okay, go donate blood to the Red Cross, Junior, but get your sugar back).

From Carnegie Tech, Eve Rabhan writes of a wonderful spaghetti dinner (your mouth is open Junior) at which, besides eating, the UJA and Avukah Summer School (Yes Junior, you're right, summer-school-camp) were discussed. We're waiting for the outcome of the discussion now . . . U. of Illinois did a real job with the "They Build and Defend" film at the Hillel foundation. They audience was justly amazed at the progress in the country, even the chapter president expressed his amazement at the rapid advance! They have a new president now (no Junior, no connection with his surprise at the growth in Aretz), Irving Friedman, and Leonard Wischnitzer is second in command. They celebrated their election with a torrid canine roast and singing in the park . . .

Wayne had a write up in the "Detroit Collegian," the University publication, about the city-wide Jewish Youth Conference sponsored by the ZYC of Detroit. Morris and Evelyn Sislin carried the Avukah torch into action by leading panel discussions, with Shirley Subar, Leah Levitt, Shirley Sleeper, and Byron Berlin helping keep it lit . . . The Michigan B'nai Brith Hillel News ran a full column summation of the Avukah

chapter's activities for the year at Ann Arbor. The article, which covered a good deal of the chapter's doings, included the results of the elections for next year's officers. Zev Schumer is the new fuhrer, and Paul Mishkin will aid and abet him.

The New York region ran a hike the middle of May, and according to the reports of those that went, it was something to talk about . . . All New York turned out for the JNF collection the week-end of the 15th, with streets and subways well covered. . . . From abroad, we hear that the English University Zionist Council, which has already reprinted the Diagram of Zionism once before, would like to do so again. It seems that in spite of the opposition of "certain elements" there is an interest in Zionism in cholly auld England . . . And just a little burb for the Avukah Summer School-Camp which is being mentioned casually in almost every other line of this issue—how's about it? Junior will publish his daily diary at camp, to show people that while life may be a bowl of roses, he's always the one who gets the thorn, he grouches that he has a lot to put up with from.

The Informer.

From C.A.C. Agenda

II. Palestine Science Project:
To help provide the Jewish Agency and other Palestine bodies with research for the most efficient meeting of post-war immigration problems, and the need for intensive economic development. There are opportunities for chemists, engineers, etc. who will study Palestine resources and problems here and go to Palestine after the war (when young Jewish scientists may be out of lobs here). Others may do research here on problems of interest to Palestine resources, politics, etc. In addition to students in the laboratory sciences there is need of work in production management, economics, (co-operatives, finance, social psychology and race relations, and the economics, internal policies, and international relations of the Near and Middle East.

III. Avukah Halutz Nucleus:
To create a future urban kibbutz of Avukah members in Palestine. Participation in the Palestine collective system (especially in its urban development) may be a fundamental personal and political objective to various Avukah members, and would at the same time be an important contribution to Palestine and to American Zionism. Members of this group may join Plugot Hechalutz, and membership may be open also to Avukah members in the armed forces.

The Extraordinary Zionist Conference— An Editorial

The Extraordinary Zionist Conference that met in New York, May 9, 10, and 11, had more than two full days in which to consider the problems facing the Zionist movement and to prepare a call to the masses of American Jews. Dr. Weizmann set the tone for a serious consideration of the problems of Zionism in a fine opening speech; there were other excellent addresses; an approach was made to "unity without homogeneity." But in view of the opportunity the conference had, its achievements are not too impressive.

What could we have expected to come out of the conference? We could have expected from this distinguished assemblage an approach to American Jews on the basis of the danger they face, of which they see the signs all around them. Developing from this open acknowledgement of the danger of anti-semitism and Fascism in America would have been a program of work against anti-semitism and Fascism here, and for a socially progressive, unfettered Palestine which would be more than a faraway philanthropic interest for American Jews.

Instead of this, the time of the convention was largely devoted to attempting "unity" among small groups. The opportunity to supply direction to the great mass of Jews outside the Zionist movement by approaching them on the basis of their acutely felt needs was ignored.

Canada Avukah Rouses Anti-Semitic Press

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the Roman Catholic Church; that the influence of the Church on the Frenchman is tantamount to life and death, since the Church controls the Frenchman's life, education and income from childhood until the grave; and finally, that the Church policy can be very reactionary where any modernizing or progressive ideas are involved.

Because of the atrociously low standard of living in Quebec, the poor educational system, the poverty, thousands of underpaid oppressed workers are swayed by reactionary movements which promise to alleviate the Frenchman's condition and which conveniently blame everything on the Jewish scapegoat. The French, too, are still possessed of strong national ties so that, for the most part, they secretly despise the Englishman, whom they "tolerate"; and especially do they detest the Jew whom they have been taught to hate.

For a long time Adrien Arcand, French Canadian fascist leader, and his gang of hoodlums nursed these grievances among the French and preached Fascism, Nazism and anti-Semitism as openly and as widely as their finances permitted (cf. Coughlin).

Only recently, since their leader has been interned and their source of revenue cut off by the war, has the movement seemingly quieted down. But many of its officers are still at large and active.

Every Jew living in the Province of Quebec realizes that the French Canadian population is a powder keg which may explode at any time, but Jews generally have ignored the danger and done little to combat it. Anti-defamation committees of B'nai Brith and the Canadian Jewish Congress have many jobs waiting to be tackled, and the latter claims to have already suppressed, by government legislation, three papers similar to L'Union. Both these insist that their anti-defamation work is of necessity confidential and therefore not generally known or publicized. (Incidentally, they have invited Avukah here to join them in this work). The Zionist Organization, however, does nothing. It is afraid to meddle in any political issues at all. "We must not . . . we are too small a group . . . we cannot afford to antagonize . . ."

The violent reaction of the Fascist paper to our circular shows us that our analysis of the forces back of the riots, pointing an ac-

cusing finger at the Fascist groups, fairly struck the nail on the head. But we must not forget that L'Union itself is insignificant and unimportant with a paltry circulation figure and that it may even have used the Avukah scoop merely as a publicity gag. In any case we will not follow their tactics.

Our job is not to holler "Shame on L'Union" or throw dirt in their eyes via 2 inch headlines. Our main duty is to awaken Jews here to a full realization that such forces, though small now and still limited in numbers, can and probably will multiply in strength and influence. We must get Jewish groups here to appreciate the need for striking back in their own defence. We must convince the ZOC that the ostrich policy is no longer tenable and that Jews generally and Zionists particularly must take a positive anti-Fascist stand. And finally, we must see to it that those groups and individuals back of L'Union be investigated for fifth column elements, much as they cried out that we be investigated.

Along these general lines, the Canadian Region of Avukah is now busying itself.

Manuel Fineman
McGill University.

Distinguished Faculty to Be at Avukah Summer School

Blumenfeld, Lewin, Rosenberg Accept Invitation to Lecture

A distinguished faculty is shaping up for the seventh annual Avukah Cooperative Summer School-Camp to be held at Liberty, New York, June 14-24. Work proceeds on all other fronts to make a successful Summer School.

Construction crews of Avukahites will soon be at work on site, repairing tents, cots and plumbing, the program of evening social activities is being prepared by Irene Salzman and the intensive-educational program for the eleven day period has been outlined.

Among those who have been invited to join our faculty are Dr. Kurt Blumenfeld, director of Keren Hayesod; Professor Kurt Lewin, distinguished psychologist; Professor Arthur Rosenberg of Brooklyn College; Jacob Lestchinsky, writer on Jewish sociology; Israel Mereminski, delegate of the Histadrut to America; Moshe Furmansky, delegate of the Hashomer Hatzair to America. Members of the Faculty Officers Committee who have been asked to join the Summer School Faculty are Dr. Zellig Harris, Dr. Jesse Orlansky and Mr. Adrian Schwartz.

Subjects of Lecturers

Many of these have already accepted. Dr. Blumenfeld will speak on Zionist Theory, Professor Lewin on Jewish Self-hate and Morale, Professor Rosenberg on the Military Front and the Situation in the Near East, Adrian Schwartz on the American Jewish Community, Dr. Harris on Fascism.

In addition there will be discussions on organizational problems led by Avukah officers and members, committee meetings on various aspects of organizational work. All will culminate in a four day national convention, to be held Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 25 to 28, at

Canada Summer School, June 8-14, All Invited

The Canadian Region of Avukah is running its Summer School from June 8 to June 14, at Piedmont, Quebec. An outstanding list of speakers has been lined up and members from the United States are invited. To quote Manny Fine-man, Regional President:

"We'd like very much to have some of you Yanks come and see how a Regional SS can really be run—and we guarantee a swell time for all."

which Avukah's leaders for the coming year will be elected and the course charted.

Activities of former summer schools by now classic have not been forgotten. There will be Shir and Cheer night, when each tent will present parodies and skits; a weenie roast, campfires and singing.



Cooperative potato-peeling at Summer School

Wanted: Leaders for Zionist Youth Training

Young men and women trained in Zionist Youth Leadership and in camping, are needed to help achieve an enlarged Zionist program this summer at Camp Young Judaea, the Zionist Youth Camp at New England, located at Amherst, New Hampshire.

Last summer over four hundred young men and women had an opportunity to attend this camp. Young men and women interested in Zionist Youth Education are invited to apply immediately for staff positions by writing to the following address: Director, Camp Young Judaea, 600 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Theses for National Convention, June 25-28

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freedom would, as in the case of India, immeasurably strengthen the United Nations.

THE PEACE

The immense resources of the United Nations will probably succeed in turning the tide. We cannot say what peace will come from victory, but we are not unduly pessimistic if we anticipate:

1. Severe economic dislocation caused by the ending of the war and the reappearance of the more basic economic problems that have been obscured by the war.
2. Arising from the economic hardships, we may expect an intensification of nationalism and the possible re-establishment of Fascism. All the factors that lead to Fascism may still be in existence; popular discontent, contracting external and internal markets for the products of a rationalized industry, nationalism and demagogues. Our only hope is that the opponents of Fascism—of which the chief and most powerful are the trade unions—will be stronger.

Whatever may be the nature of the post-war world, we must be ready to meet the continued growth of anti-semitism in America, and the needs of the uprooted Jews of Europe.

A World of Security And Freedom

Behind all the questions of war and peace we face a more permanent problem, less obvious but more fundamental than our battles against the Axis. That is the problem of social security and freedom for ourselves, for every per-

son. For most people, certainly for most Jews, most workers and many white collar workers and intellectuals, security and freedom can be obtained only through social equality and complete democracy. These are, in fact the ideals which we are taught. An Axis victory would certainly destroy these. We know now that Fascism did not come by chance. It was brought about by unemployment, and the miserable conditions of life which many people had to suffer, by the increased centralization of control of production and by the desire of big business to maintain its profits.

If we want security and freedom, we must rid the world completely of all inequalities and injustices that destroy freedom and make for Fascism. Every independent and honest group should spend the better part of its energy now in finding out what are the forces leading to Fascism and how to combat them.

II.—THE JEWS AND THE POST WAR WORLD

This is the situation that Jews trying to improve their own situation must be prepared to deal with. Their most pressing political task is to help in the defeat of Fascism and the establishment of a post-war world in which Fascism will not be able to rise again. But it would be suicide to believe that victory alone would solve their problems.

Palestine and Post-War Jewish Problems

More than ever, in the post war world Palestine will appear as the solution to the most pressing and immediate problems of the Jews all over the world. That the Jews

who are left in Europe after Hitler is defeated will have to emigrate, is axiomatic. That Palestine will be able to absorb great numbers of Jews is certain, if we prepare for them. Palestine, because its industry and agriculture are socialized to a far greater degree than that of most of the world, will probably be affected relatively little by the tremendous economic dislocation following the war. It will be the only practical outlet for European Jews.

At the same time, many American Jews may prefer Palestine to America after the war. Hundreds of thousands of them will have served in the American army all over the world, many of them in the Near East. Their ties to American homes will have been lessened, and with probable widespread unemployment, intensified for them by increasing anti-semitism, they may consider Palestine a better choice.

But if Palestine is to be able to absorb hundreds of thousands of European Jews, if it is to draw thousands of American Jews, obstacles preventing its upbuilding must be overcome, and we must begin to deal with them immediately.

1. A repressive British colonial policy restricts land purchase and immigration. These are absolutely essential if Palestine is to fulfill its functions in the post-war world. There can be no compromise with such restrictions. We must use every opportunity to fight and overcome them. British colonial policy also forbids the Jews of Palestine the arms they need to defend themselves against Fascist military attack. This, too, must be fought with all the means we have.

2. We must establish a modus vivendi with the Arabs. The industrialization and westernization of the Arab countries is proceeding under forced draft due to the demands of war. We must expect that the Arabs will be a far greater power in the Near East after the war than they have been up to now and that the power of Britain will be relatively reduced.

The real interests of the majority of Jews and Arabs in Palestine do not conflict. Jewish immigration brings Arab peasants and workers a technology and political ideology which they can use to free themselves from Arab feudalism. This makes Jewish cooperation possible with the great mass of Arabs, though not with the Arab landlords (who now claim to speak for

"all the Arabs").

The Arab-Jewish problem requires an immediate and energetic approach to its solution on the part of the Jews on the only practical basis—complete equality between the two nationalities and cooperation and collaboration between Jews and Arabs in eventually all spheres of Palestinian life, with freedom of Jewish immigration and development.

3. Reactionary elements within the Jewish Community itself oppose the necessary dominant role of labor in the economy of the country and oppose its upbuilding on the basis of collective and cooperative industry and agriculture. If these anti-labor forces become powerful, Palestine would be more easily susceptible to the economic ills of the post-war world and would be unable to absorb large numbers of immigrants. We must oppose the Revisionists who are the storm troops of the anti-labor and anti-progressive elements. Agreement or truce with them would be as fatal as the appeasement of Fascists has been all over the world.

A socially progressive Jewish Palestine, living at peace with the Arabs, and with full freedom to buy land and admit immigrants, is the only Palestine that can be a solution to Jewish immigration problems.

Palestine, and America—Palestine needs the support of American Jews and it appears not unlikely that American Jews will need Palestine after the war. American Jews must give the Zionist organization the money to buy land and build up industry and agriculture, some of the technical personnel need for Palestine's development and the political support it needs in its fight against British, Arab and Jewish reactionaries.

The task of the American Jews is therefore two-fold. We must join with other progressive groups in the fight against Fascism. The most essential part of the defeat of fascism is thoroughgoing social change, for that, we have seen in Europe, is the only possible alternative to Fascism. At the same time, for our own security as well as for the security of Jews all over the world, we must build up a socially progressive Palestine.

For both these tasks, the organization of American Jews is necessary. They must be organized for both, for both a progressive America and a progressive Palestine are needed to guarantee Jewish security and freedom.

Avukah's Summer School

Your application must be in soon in order to be considered. Send your application blank to SUMMER SCHOOL COMMITTEE—AVUKAH, 111 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Name	College
Address	City
Class	Age
Dates of desired stay at school June 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 Convention June 25 26 27 28	
Amount of registration fee enclosed (\$2 minimum required)	

RATES: \$12.50 per week; \$2.00 per day, \$6.50 for Convention, \$25.00 flat rate for Summer School and Convention when paid before opening of Summer School.