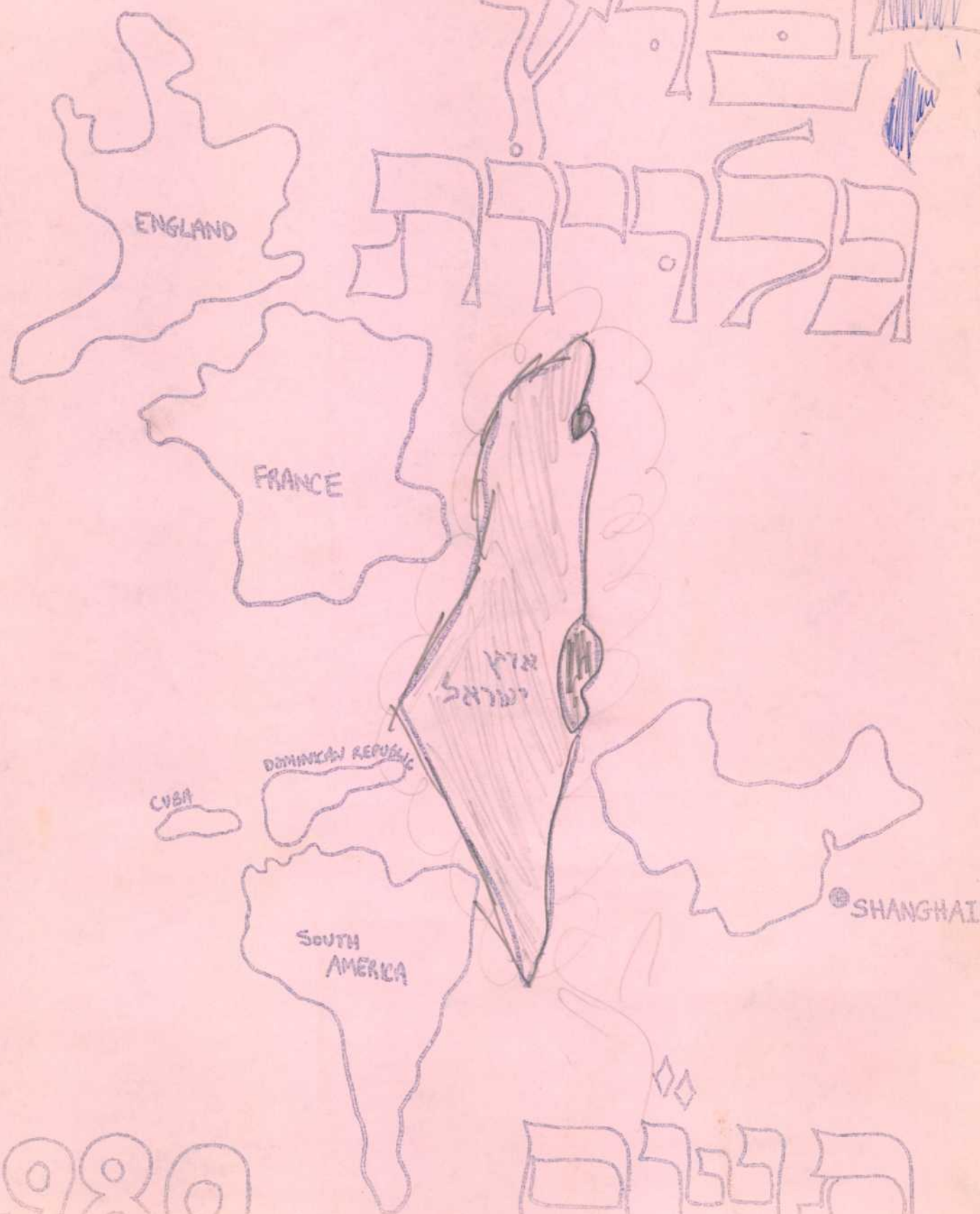


מלחמה מדרשית

הבדלי

במלחמה



1980

הנצח

CAMP MORASHA

KIBBUTZGALUYOT

182

Team #13127
פ' 7218 א

Leora Adler
 Karen Green
 Beth Halpern
 Estie Knobel
 Karen Leibar
 Debbi Sutton
 Sharon David
 Honey Bodner
 Miriam Gershbaum
 Rebecca Kupchik
 Arlene Samuel
 Joel Blush
 David Eisenman
 Jeff Harris
 Michael Escott
 David Zeitz
 Natlali Monheit
 Neal Adler
 Danny Newman
 Norman Saffra
 Hillel Becker

CAPTAIN:

MOSHE MEHLMAN

LIEUTENANT:

ESTHY KANAREK

COUNSELORS:

LAYA EPSTEIN
 MITCH RAVEN

Team #23127
פ' 8218 א

Aliza Marans
 Barbara Wagner
 Lisa Feinstein
 Naomi Leberman
 Yoel Blech
 Boni Loebenberg
 Mindy Bashkowitz
 Susie Gross
 Miriam Zughart
 Alice Silverstein
~~Joseph Tushman~~
 Howard Hint
 Jonathan Hill
 Mark Saks
 Michael Wildes
 Elliot Adler
 Paul Dauber
 Abbe Kaplan
 David Reich

CAPTAIN:

RIVKIE MANDEL

LIEUTENANT:

ALAN BOGUPULSKY

COUNSELOR:

BETH ZWEIBON

② CAMP MORASHA KIBBUTZ

Team #3 ת"ר

Rachel	Bayme	<u>ת"ר</u>
Lisa	Stern	
Maomi	Weiss	
Barbi	Polinsky	
Phyllis	Srulowitz	
Sheryl	Rosenfeld	
Ronni	Silbermintz	
Suzanne	Bochner	
Alisa	Feldman	
Anette	Katzenstein	
Judi	Stern	
Shari	Zachter	
Chaim	Winter	
Sheldon	Gladstein	
David	Mehler	
Yoni	Schwartz	
Kenneth	Weiser	
David	Simon	
Elihu	Davidoff	

CAPTAIN:

DAVID LEIBOWITZ

LIEUTENANT:

ELANNA ELTES

COUNSELORS:

BEV HEYMAN
GERSH

GALUYOT

ת"ר

Team #4 ת"ר

Ora	Nordlicht	<u>ת"ר</u>
Joy	Hammer	
Lea	Katz	
Sarah	Dobin	
Debbie	Morris	
Zahava	Ben-Natan	
Shari	Chester	
Cheryl	Blatt	
Gitty	David	
Donna	Katz	
Teena	Wartenfel	
Steve	Polinsky	
Steve	Polinsky	
Glenn	Cohen	
Harold	Goldberg	
Zvi	Zander	
Ira	Press	
Danny	Feder	
Sandy	Shapiro	
Mark	Witz	
Steve	Sutton	
Andrew	Schein	

CAPTAIN:

LEORA NUSSBAUM

LIEUTENANT:

JONATHAN TASKAS

COUNSELOR:

TEK

CAMP MORASHA - 1980 נעס

L.T.P. - שווייץ פאר - פליג 770

12:30 - Pargod; Rabbi Warhaftig

1:00 - Lunch - Boys

1:30 - Lunch - Girls

2:00 - Teams Meet

Team A - Gazebo

Team B - A Building - Rm 1

Team C - A Building - Rm 2

Team D - A Building - Rm 3

5:00 - Teams Meet -
Rehearsal

7:00 - Supper in פליג 770

8:00 - Teams Meet

8:45 - Evening Program - פליג 770

Skit
Shelet
Song

Judges: Rabbi Heil Maran
Rabbi Abe Warhaftig
Ari Haim
Nach Simon

Consultants: Rabbi Warhaftig
Elly Zomick

KIBBUTZ GALUYOT - Source Material? from The Struggle to Leave Europe

The Holocaust

by Nora Levin

With the exception of the panic exodus of 1933, Jewish emigration from Germany up to 1937 had been fairly well organized. By the end of 1937 129,000 - 25 percent of the Jewish population - had already left Germany. The Nazi takeover in Austria, March 1938 created a new crisis: there were now 185,000 more Jews for whom refuge had to be found. Moreover the appointment in February 1938 of von Ribbentrop, an avowed Nazi, as Foreign Minister, was a bad omen.

The shock of the sudden change in emigration policy was felt not only by Jews but by German officials who had worked cooperatively with Jewish relief agencies in the early years of the Hitler regime. The Reich Office of Migration in the Ministry of the Interior, which handled Jewish emigration, had been staffed by men who were accommodating and sympathetic.

In 1938 the situation changed radically. A complete shift in the political center of gravity unsettled the base of the old ministerial staffs to such a degree that they frequently consulted with Jewish community leaders for advice.

England - מדינת אנגליה

At the behest of Chamberlain the South African Minister of Defense, Oswald Pirow, visited Hitler and suggested that German Jews be

resettled in former German African colonies. Hitler rejected Pirov's suggestion. How could he offer the lands where "the blood of so many German heroes had been shed?" Chamberlain had warned the members of the House of Commons that "the interests of native populations must not be prejudiced" in considering the British Empire for Jewish resettlement purposes. The British Colonial Secretary agreed that twenty-five settlers and their families could go to Kenya.

On October 21, 1937, a British ordinance had given the High Commissioner in Palestine the power to set political limits on immigration, which in no case was to exceed 1,000 a month. Several weeks later 800 per month was announced. The actual numbers of Jews entering Palestine during this period were 10,536 for 1937 and 12,868 for 1938. "Illegal" immigration had already started. By the end of 1938, hundreds of "illegals" were entering Palestine monthly. Some of these boatloads had been organized by Auerbach in Vienna and by Pina Ginsberg in Berlin with the connivance of the Gestapo. To Austrian Zionists, it seemed a cruel joke to have Moshe Auerbach, a farmer from Galil, match wits with Eichman, but Eichman seemed to have been impressed by the self-assurance and blunt speech of this new type of Jew. He had already agreed to let a thousand Jewish youths train in preparation for Palestine.

France -פרינסטון 3/3/37

Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier, the French Premier conferred in preparation for a forthcoming meeting with von Ribbentrop to discuss closer French-German relations. Bonnet the French Foreign Secretary said that France already had 10,000 Jewish refugees and could not permit a new immigration on a large scale. Chamberlain expressed sympathy for the plight of the refugees but pointed to "the serious danger of arousing anti-Semitic feeling in Great Britain." He reported that 500 Jewish immigrants were currently being admitted to Britain each week. Chamberlain hoped that the French Government could exercise some beneficial influence over von Ribbentrop and bring about a relaxation of German policy. Von Ribbentrop refused to deal with committees concerned with the Jewish Question. Bonnet urged Germany to take steps to keep Jews from coming into France. His government was thinking of sending 10,000 of them elsewhere, possibly to Madagascar. Von Ribbentrop commented that "we all want to get rid of our Jews. The difficulty is that no country wishes to receive them."

South America - קבלת תחבורה

South American countries offered special terms for farmers. Jewish emigrants bribed German peasants into giving them certificates. A new class of Jewish "landowners" arose. This led to a flourishing trade in landowner title deeds for unexplored land in Brazil. It was inevitable that a documents racket develop. There are countless stories of travel agents and consuls who sold worthless documents at high prices. The case of the German liner St. Louis is one of the many episodes of hopes dashed by worthless paper. The St. Louis left Hamburg on May 11, 1939 bound for Havana, Cuba. Of the 937 passengers arriving on May 30, 1939 thirty passengers were allowed to disembark, the rest were told their papers were worthless. On June 2, President Bru of Cuba ordered the St. Louis to leave Havana with an escort of 26 police boats to pick up any passengers who might jump overboard. After 35 days England, France, Holland & Belgium finally agreed to divide the human cargo. When this plan was announced, a spokesman for the League of Nations warned: "One thing we must state is that if these (passengers) are taken care of by certain governments, it is not to be constituted as a precedent for other shiploads."

כס"ו

תורה תמיד

זכרים, ע"א

אחרת

אחרת, אכילה
אבות מאנוש זכרים

בכל מקום שכל ישראל
בית שבת מהם

זכר ע"א ~~זכר~~ זכר
שבתם בין האומות (שיר)
זכר

כס"ו
כ"ז