

# PAVILION HONORS AUSCHWITZ DEAD

At Rite, Polish Aide Alludes  
to 'Anti-Zionist' Drive

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OSWIECIM, Poland, April 21  
—A pavilion in memory of the six million Jews who died in the Nazi holocaust was inaugurated by the Polish Government today at the site of the Auschwitz death camp here.

The pavilion displays photographs tracing the history of anti-Semitism, accompanied by such legends as "Those who forget the past are condemned to relive it" and "Don't wake up the beast in man because when it is aroused nothing can stop it."

Housed in a red brick barracks known as Cell Block 27, where three million Jews and a million non-Jews were killed in World War II, the two-story pavilion was officially opened by Lucjan Motyka, the Culture Minister.

Mr. Motyka, himself a former Auschwitz inmate, sought in his speech to steer a middle course between the Government's "anti-Zionist" policy and its proclaimed concern for Poland's 30,000 remaining Jews.

## Defamation Charged

Last week Jozef Kepa, the Communist party secretary for Warsaw, charged that "down-right filthy defaming of people" had resulted from overzealous application of the "anti-Zionist" policy. Most victims of the current political purge are Jews.

In his speech today, Mr. Motyka said: "We hope that those who visit this museum, including the block on the martyrdom of the Jews, will draw proper conclusions and appropriate evaluations as regards the present."

But the Minister said that the World War II deaths of six million Polish citizens—half of them Jews—gave his country "a moral right to protest against violence and attacks wherever they occur."

"We stand on the side of the weak and the attacked in the Far and Middle East," he added, "because we have been through the bitterness of defeat and suffered the highest human loss in our history."

## West Germany Scored

Israeli "aggression" in the Middle East and United States "aggression" in Vietnam are constant themes of the Polish leadership. So is criticism of West Germany, which Mr. Motyka apparently had in mind in denouncing a "revival of fascism in the Western world."

The gradualness with which German anti-semitism built up was a main theme of the exposition, which was divided into sections dealing with the forced registration of Jews, their segregation in ghettos and finally their elimination.

The pavilion traced the history of anti-Semitism from the middle of the 19th century to Hitler's rise and the application of his "final solution" in the crematories of Auschwitz.

Special display cases contained Jewish prayer shawls, children's shoes and a baby's shirt.

The pavilion was studded with quotations from Nazi leaders and blown-up photographs. They showed Nazis herding Jews into ghettos and concentration camps, naked women being pushed into gas chambers, Nazi soldiers in gas masks pouring out deadly Cyclon B gas and piles of naked bodies.

Typical of the anti-Semitic quotations was one from "Mein Kampf," which read: "The Jew is and remains an eternal parasite, similar to a harmful bacillus that reproduces continuously."

## 'Dignity Trampled On'

Next to a headline from Der Sturmer, the Jew-baiting journal of Julius Streicher, was a star of David and the legend "Whoever carries this sign is an enemy of our people."

Alluding to the Nazis' early penchant for torchlight parades, one legend read: "Torches burning; for the time being only human dignity was trampled on; for the time being, people were only beaten and discriminated against."

In contrast with the unveiling of a monument last year at the neighboring Birkenau death camp, which drew Jewish delegations from many nations, the only foreign Jew present today was a Mexican citizen wearing a skullcap. He said he had been born in Poland.

The only Polish Jews in the small crowd were half a dozen representatives of the Jewish Cultural Association, including a past president, Grzegorz Smolar. They laid a wreath.

Mr. Smolar was recently dismissed as editor of the Yiddish-language newspaper Folks-shtimme, expelled from the Communist party and removed

from his post in the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society.

The Jewish Cultural Association and its discussion group have recently been officially attacked and accused of having inspired the leaders of student demonstrations last month.

During the delegation's visit to the pavilion, a tape recorder played fragments of Bach, Shostakovich and a Yiddish lullaby popular as an anti-Nazi song during the war.

At the entrance stood a rough granite slab inscribed with a verse from the fourth chapter of Genesis: "And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel thy brother?"

At the exit a similar slab was inscribed: "And He said, What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground."