

WJTE

# THE GHETTO

# Speaks

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## *Recent Reports About the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto*

Just before going to print, we received a brief report pertaining to the famous Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto, which broke out on the 18th of April, 1943. The information contained therein is of great importance. The report, which was sent out of Poland, through underground channels on the 22nd of November, 1943, reached the Delegation of the Jewish Underground Labor Movement of Poland, in London, only recently. It follows:

*"Several thousand Jewish fighters have remained in the Ghetto of Warsaw. They comprise those who avoided bullets, who escaped asphyxiation. They are living in cellars and sewers. Polish smugglers provide them with food through underground channels. German guards, wearing rubber boots and equipped with sound detectors are hunting the Jews and Polish smugglers as well. Those who are captured are shot behind the walls of the Pawiak prison. The Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto has not ceased."*

### **3,125,000 HAVE ALREADY PERISHED**

The Polish Minister of Interior, Banaczyk, recently made public, in London, the following official data pertaining to the number of Polish citizens who have perished, from the beginning of the occupation until the 1st of July, 1943:

<b>POLES:</b>	murdered, tortured to death in concentration camps, and died of epidemics and disease .....	1,325,000
<b>JEWS:</b>	murdered, tortured to death in concentration camps and died of epidemics and disease .....	1,800,000
		<hr/>
		3,125,000

There were about 3,500,000 Jews in Poland before the war. Approximately 500,000 Jews succeeded in crossing the Polish-Soviet border and thus escaping Nazi atrocities.

### **WHERE JEWS ARE BEING SLAUGHTERED**

Of the one hundred concentration camps in Poland, where the Nazis torture their captured victims, some are assigned exclusively for Jews. The names of the most known Jewish slaughter camps are: BELZEC, STAROGRAD No. 2, POTULICE No. 2, SOBIBOR, KOSOW-PODLASKI, TREMBLINKA No. 1, TREMBLINKA No. 2, TREMBLINKA No. 3, TRAWNIKI, POMIECHOWEK, and a camp somewhere between CHELM and WLODAWA. In addition, there are several other camps such Majdanki, Myslowice and other unnamed places in Polish Silesia where Jews constitute a considerable part of the prisoners. There are also thousands of Jews at Oswiecim.

### **GAS CAMERAS USED THREE TIMES A WEEK**

The Polish clandestine publication "WRN" (the letters stand for Freedom, Equality and Independence), published the following news on the 18th of June, 1943, in its issue No. 118:

"The concentration camp Majdanki has become a forced labor camp for Poles. As a result, its inmates must now wear their own clothes. They have even been promised to be paid for their work (from 90 pfennig to 4 marks). However, new gallows have been erected on a nearby field to hang those guilty of breaking camp regulations."

"Those remnants of Warsaw's Jews who were sent to Majdanki are being systematically annihilated by means of gas suffocating cameras, that are operated three times a week. Since the crematory has been out of order, the corpses of the murdered Jews are burned in large heaps."

### **THE NAZIS' BEHAVIOUR THE SAME EVERYWHERE**

*For some reason, there have been few reports concern-*

*ing the fate of the Jews of Lodz and vicinity, the second largest city of Poland with a prewar Jewish population of approximately 200,000. We, therefore, deem it our duty to quote the scraps of information, that we found in several Polish clandestine publications, that have reached us.*

**"PRZEZ WALKE DO ZWYCIESTWA,"** No. 29, November 30, 1942: "The Ghetto of Lodz has been decimated. The Jews from the small towns in our district has all been taken away. Chelmno, an estate 8 kil. from Dabie, has become a torture camp for Jews. The Jews there are asphyxiated and burned. After the Jews have been driven to death, the cars return loaded to the hilt with clothing removed from the victims."

**"SZANIEC,"** No. 2, January 16, 1943: "During the liquidation of the small ghettos in the district of Lodz, the Germans followed this routine: local Jews were locked for a period of several days in the town church. When the Jews were taken away to a death camp, the debased church was kept open for some time for inspection by the Polish population."

This clandestine newspaper printed the above item under the caption: "The Protectors of Christianity."

## **THE POLISH UNDERGROUND LABOR MOVEMENT FIGHTS ANTI-SEMITISM**

The Polish Underground Labor Movement combats Germany's anti-Semitic propaganda. The manner in which this is being done is illustrated in one of the clandestine Polish Socialist newspapers "WRN," a copy of which was sent to us by Dr. Adam Ciolkosz, a Polish Socialist leader who is now in London. The article is entitled "Beware of the Enemy's Propaganda." It follows:

*"The hoodlums who have been designated by Goebbels to beguile Polish public opinion, are now working overtime in an effort to divert attention from German crimes and direct it exclusively towards the Soviets. Simultaneously, the Germans have increased their anti-Semitic propaganda, apparently aiming to create an excuse for their own crimes and to paralyze the moral indignation and contempt for them prevalent among the Poles, who have been compelled to witness an unprecedented crime of mass-*

*murder of Jews, at the hands of the Germans, and of a manhunt for those Jews who have escaped, regardless of age or sex. Such victims, when found, are killed instantaneously."*

*"Only recently, the Germans issued official appeals asking the Poles 'not to have any moral scruples regarding Jewish persecution.' We know, that the Germans would like the Poles to be as unscrupulous towards the Jews as they are. They are eager to show the world, that the Poles are sharing their anti-Jewish bestiality, thereby finding some excuse for themselves. To what an extent the Germans are interested in such an excuse can best be seen from their numerous efforts to have the dregs of our city population stage pogroms on the Jews. Recently, for example, while a group of Jewish prisoners who were passing Warsaw on their way to the Tremblinka death camp or to a similar Hell, the Germans ordered them, on Leszno Street, to place their luggage on the sidewalk. A crowd of Poles, passing by, were invited to divide the belongings of the victims among themselves. A car with a motion picture camera filmed this scene. This film will serve as evidence that not only the Germans indulge in the slaughter and robbery of Jews. The trickery of the Germans is of no use. Despite all their ruses and all their efforts, the Poles will not cooperate with them. The mass-murder of the Jews by the Germans has aroused a desire among the Poles to aid the Jews, to give them shelter. The Poles are now helping those Jews who have escaped from the Ghetto Hell, despite untold difficulties. The Poles are doing this despite the death-penalty which the Nazis have threatened to mete out for such acts. However, the Germans have not given up as yet. It is once more apparent, that they have mobilized numerous agents who bustle about, delivering anti-Jewish speeches and selling anti-Semitic publications of all sorts."*

*"We request every worker to fulfill his duty and obligation and oppose all efforts to poison the minds of Poles and jeopardize their good name. We again call the attention of all Poles to the appeal made to us by the late Prime Minister of Poland, General Sikorski, on the 5th of May, 1943, pertaining to the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto:*

**"The biggest crime in the history of mankind is now being committed. We know, that you are helping the tortured Jews with all your means. On my own behalf, and on behalf of our Government, I want**

to thank you, fellow countrymen. Once again I request you to lend the Jews all your help and to exterminate this dreadful bestiality."

*"General Sikorski's appeal is a statement of our Government, that every Pole must heed. Anyone who acts contrarily to this is actually COOPERATING with the intruder of our country. Such persons will be penalized either immediately or in the near future. According to a special order issued by the Government's delegate, anyone guilty of aiding anti-Jewish policies of the Germans will be registered and tried by our Underground Court. He will not escape a severe penalty."*

*"The organized working masses of Poland should do their utmost to help cleanse the atmosphere around us and destroy, at their inception, the germs of German propaganda. We must oppose them on every occasion. Let us mark the scoundrels, who work hand in hand with the Germans. Let us ascertain their guilt and direct their cases to the proper authorities. Let us see to it, that their crimes should not remain unpunished."*

## "THE TREMBLINKA ESTATE"

According to reports received by us recently, Jews from Italy are being deported to Poland, probably to share the dreadful fate of Polish Jewry. The first transport of about one thousand Italian Jews has already been sent to a camp in the vicinity of Lublin. The victims are unaware of the horrible death that is being prepared for them by the Nazis. Some of those Italian Jews, enroute to Poland, have been shown papers stating that they are being sent to do farm work on the "Tremblinka Estate."

The "Tremblinka Estate" is the well-known death camp, where Jews are suffocated by gas and burned.

## THE STORY OF A JEWISH BOY FROM LODZ

His name is Henryk Karbowski. He was born in Lodz, a son of a poverty-stricken Jewish worker. When the Germans occupied Lodz, he was shut within the Ghetto together with his parents and their five other children. He was then only fourteen years old. Young as he was, the horrible scenes of ghetto life imbued him, from the outset, with but one thought — to escape. It was an obsession with him. He relates:

*"I knew what the Germans were up to in conjunction with the Jews. I witnessed the slaughter of Jews on the streets. I saw German soldiers murdering elderly Jews with the butts of their rifles. I was always hungry, and I saw many die of starvation. I could not bear these crimes. I could not rid myself of the conviction that somewhere, outside of the ghetto, beyond Poland, freedom still exists. I believed, that people throughout the world were fighting the Nazi beasts. Words came to my ears, that somewhere there was a fighting Polish Army."*

*"One day I saw Germans setting a synagogue on fire and tossing Jewish women into the flames. That was the last straw. The following night I ran away from Lodz without even saying good-bye to my poor parents. I later received word, that they had perished along with many others . . ."*

*"I spent my first night as a fugitive in the forest near Lagiewniki. A cheap sweater and trousers was all that I wore. Since that night, during almost three years of wandering through Germany, France and Spain, I spent quite a number of nights in the fields and forests, but I shall never forget my first night away from home, away from my native city of Lodz."*

*"It was not hunger or loneliness that frightened me; it was the thought of the Gestapo hunting me."*

*"Since my appearance is not particularly Jewish, I was able to reach Warsaw, and, after some time, Krakow. On my way, I often witnessed German atrocities, that I shall never forget. Even now, after more than three years, I burn with indignation, when I remember . . ."*

*"On my way to Krakow I passed Piaski, a town near Lublin. There I saw how Germans, for the sheer fun of it, tied four Jewish boys to horses. While the horses were driven by the Germans, the boys were torn to pieces. For days after witnessing this horrible crime, I could neither eat nor sleep. The mere thought of what I had seen, made me sick."*

*"In Krakow I was imprisoned and, along with many others, sent to Germany for forced labor. For eight months I worked in a large wire factory somewhere in Alsace. We were treated like slaves."*

*"I became seriously ill one day and the doctor sent me to the hospital for an operation. I thought, that every-*

*thing was finished; they would discover my Jewish origin and turn me over to the Gestapo. However, they did not do that. I found friends who helped me escape from Germany to France. People there are different. They treated me very kindly. I decided to go to Spain. I knew but a few French words, and I did not have a chart nor a compass. Somehow, I managed to reach the border. After three nights of wandering, of cold and of hunger, a Spanish border official found me and took me into custody. Handcuffed, I was driven from one prison to another, until I was brought to the large Miranda prison. This turned out to be the end of my sorrows. After seven days, I was released from prison, in January, together with many others. I succeeded in reaching England, and, there, enlisted in the Polish Army."*

Henryk Karbowski, who has just reached seventeen, is now a soldier in the Polish Army, attached to a unit, that is stationed in Scotland. Although he wandered through an entire continent and suffered tremendously, he attained the goal he had dreamt of — to fight as a soldier against the Nazi murders.

## "GHETTO GUERRILLA"

"Ghetto Guerrilla" is the name of a new Jewish clandestine publication issued in occupied Poland, along with others, by the Jewish Underground Movement. This new publication is issued solely for the purpose of serving the needs of the steadily increasing detachments of Jewish guerrillas, comprising Jews who managed to escape from the ghettos and death camps. These Jews have dedicated their lives to the struggle against the Nazi invaders of Poland, those criminals who are executing the Jews of Poland in cold blood.

## DR. EMANUEL SCHERER'S MOTION TO RESCUE THE JEWS OF POLAND

Dr. Emanuel Scherer, representative of the Jewish Underground Labor Movement of Poland in the Polish National Council in London, has been doing his utmost, since he took up his duties, to call the attention of all men of good will to their obligation to rescue those Jews of Poland who are still alive.

On November 26, 1943, Dr. Scherer conferred with the Polish Premier, W. Mikolajczyk. He handed him a memorandum containing several important suggestions for the rescue of the remnants of Polish Jewry. The memorandum consists of four main proposals for the use of every available means to prevent the extermination by the Germans of Polish Jewry.

One of these proposals is that the Polish Government should make representations to the Three-Power conference in London; another that an international body should be appointed for the purpose of finding means of saving remaining Polish Jews from slaughter. Premier Mikolajczyk stated that he would put the proposals before the Cabinet and himself commented favorably on them.

Dr. Scherer has also sent a letter to the National Council, requesting a special emergency meeting of the Council to discuss some of the proposals he put to the Premier.

Dr. Scherer was informed that a SPECIAL emergency meeting of the Polish National Council, devoted chiefly to the discussion of ways and means for the rescue of the remnants of Polish Jews was to be held shortly.

The decision to call such a meeting was made by Prof. Grabski, the chairman, as a result of his appeal to him. Prof. Grabski informed Dr. Scherer that he was in full accord with his appeal and that he would put the matter before members of the Council.

Dr. Scherer believes that there is still a chance of saving Jews in Poland from complete extermination provided immediate steps are taken by the Allies. He believes that the Polish Government should make itself instrumental in pressing the Allied Governments to take the necessary steps.

On Monday, December 20, 1943, Dr. Scherer proposed the following motion to the Polish National Council, which was marked urgent, and sent to a special committee, appointed by the Council:

1. The Polish National Council again protests to the civilized world in the strongest terms against the

unprecedented and continuous mass-murders committed by the German occupants of Poland.

2. The Council calls the attention of the world to the fact, never recorded before in modern history, of the extermination by the Germans of the Jewish population in Poland on the soil of which country the Germans have organized the murder of all Jews in occupied Europe.

3. The Council considers that this systematic, mass brutality must be met with determined, systematic counteraction by all the United Nations.

4. For this purpose the Polish National Council appeals to the Polish Government that it should immediately consider means to stop the Nazi murderers and to rescue the Jewish population in Poland from the dangers of complete extermination.

5. The Council requests the Polish Government to appeal to the United Nations for immediate consideration of an inter-Allied body — a Council of Rescue of People in Occupied Countries — which should make joint efforts to prevent the systematic extermination of people by the occupants. The Council also requests the Polish Government to appeal to the newly created

6. The Council asks that the demands by the people in Poland for retaliation on the Germans for crimes committed in Poland should be passed on to the Allied Governments.

7. The Council is of the opinion that through appropriate continual propaganda, the German people should be informed of all these crimes that are being committed by their rulers and be told of the punishment that will be meted out to all criminals, however slightly involved.

8. The Council accepts the principle that German criminals be tried in the countries in which they have committed these deeds. Representatives of the Jewish people in Poland should take part in the administration of justice.

9. The Council asks that a committee of the In-

ternational Red Cross should investigate the Germans' acts in Poland and particularly what has happened behind the Warsaw and other ghettos of Poland.

10. The Council asks the Polish Government to warn satellite countries bordering Poland what will be the result of their participation in any of the Hitlerite cruelties.

11. The Council is of the opinion that Poland has a right to ask that, by way of exception, permission be given to send food and medical supplies to Poland to be distributed to the population, with particular attention to the needs of the Jews and in a manner which will ensure that this aid reaches those for whom it is intended.

12. The Council expresses the deepest admiration for the heroic armed fight of the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto and pays homage to the memory of those who fell. The Council expresses its thanks to all Poles who helped make this armed fight of the Warsaw ghetto possible and who, at the risk of their lives, have and are sheltering Jews who have escaped. The Council appeals to the people of Poland to continue their efforts to make further rescue possible and to help their Jewish brothers in our country.

## MEMORANDUM TO THE POLISH DELEGATION OF THE U. N. R. R. A. IN ATLANTIC CITY

The American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland submitted the following memorandum, in behalf of the Jewish Underground Movement of Poland, to Jan Kwapinski, vice-premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, who headed the Polish delegation to the U. N. R. R. A., in Atlantic City.

*New York, November 24, 1943.*

*To Jan Kwapinski, Vice-Premier of the  
Polish Government.*

### M e m o r a n d u m

*The final stage of the war has begun. The bloody*

struggle which the world in general and labor in particular, is waging against Fascism and Hitlerism, is nearing its end. All forces are being mobilized, not merely to smash the enemy on the battlefield, and through organized, armed manifestation of the underground movement, but also for the preparation of reconstruction of the world. The issue as to the basis on which the post-war world should be built, is already becoming tangible and real.

The Atlantic City Conference concerns itself with the most important aspects of our future life: relief and rehabilitation. These aspects are closely linked with the entire picture of the world-order of tomorrow. It is, therefore, vital that there now be set forth the lines along which the international organization, UNRRA, as well as the bodies which will realize its work, the governments of the individual countries, will function.

The Jewish population of Europe, in general, and of Poland, in particular, is the greatest victim of Hitlerism. Hitler is following a policy of total extermination against the Jews.

As spokesmen of a movement which, before the war, enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the Jewish population of Poland; as spokesmen of the Jewish underground, which has contributed extensively to the fight for freedom in our country, beginning with the heroic defense of Warsaw and ending with the armed revolt in the ghettos, we regard it our duty to set forth certain postulates which should, we think, be considered in the reconstruction of Poland.

It is impossible, at the present time, to go into detail. We know too little about the economic status of the country, and of the number of Jews it has been possible to save. We, therefore, satisfy ourselves with but basic stipulations, which, if sincerely carried out, would create certain guarantees that the laboring masses, particularly those among them who are Jews, would, in the reconstruction process, not be wronged.

We maintain that only the existence of a Socialist Government would create the full assurance that the reconstruction-effort would be based upon the just foundation of a planned Socialist economy and would, first of

all take into account the interests of the broad sectors of the population.

## General Stipulations

1. In determining the measure of relief for the suffering populace, as well as the scope of the rehabilitation work in war torn Europe, one cannot set forth, as a criteria, such purely statistical stipulations as the population totals of the individual countries. Such mechanical criteria would not exemplify the real needs and the actual state of affairs. The scope of the destruction and the degree of misery of the population, must, indeed, be taken into consideration also. Poland is among those countries most extensively demolished. Terror in the severest form has been maintained there by the forces of occupation. The country has been sacked economically, depleted culturally, and terrorized politically.

A factual, and not merely a numerical approach is necessary — not only in ascertaining the scope of the international relief for every country, but also in distributing relief among the various groups in the countries themselves. In Poland, for example, the urban population has suffered most severely, and in this regard, the ghetto-confined Jewish population, which is almost entirely cut off from the outside world, has suffered most.

One cannot, therefore, maintain purely automatic uniformity in distributing relief in the country. The relief given must be adapted to the actual situation of various groups of the population and their actual needs.

2. The pre-war standard of living of the Polish population should not serve as a measure for ascertaining the scope of international relief for our land. Because of the unemployment in the cities and hamlets, and also due to the policy of the Government and of the ruling classes, the standard of living of the Polish population was very low. The very first stages of the reconstruction process must, therefore, already give expression to the desire of lifting the standard of living of the population in Poland, with the aim of placing it upon a footing equal to that of western Europe's population.

3. For almost two full decades, the Governments of Poland have served the wealthy classes. The political and economic interests of these classes assumed the up-

per hand. The future Poland must serve the interests of her working population. However, this political slogan has practical value only if it has an economic foundation. Reconstruction of our demolished country must be conducted in the interest of the laboring masses.

4. The reconstruction effort should, at the very outset, be based upon active cooperation of the organized forces of the working masses. The machinery for relief and rehabilitation must avoid bureaucracy and be based upon social responsibility.

5. All reconstruction plans should rest upon the principles that Poland cannot be a country of estates and big landowners. A radical agricultural reform will completely alter the economic appearance of the village. The rehabilitation plan will have to take into account the needs of the peasantry.

6. The reconstruction plan should rest upon the principle that the economy of the country will be planned along the lines of industrialization, as well as intensification of our agriculture. The influence of big Capital, which would result in economic anarchy, must be avoided from the very start.

7. Of outstanding significance will be the problem of repatriation of the populace. Millions of Polish citizens are scattered throughout the world. The task of the Government will be, not merely to facilitate their return to their former homes, but also to see to it that the refugees be adjusted, as quickly as possible, in the country's economy, as socially-useful and productive individuals.

## The Jewish Population

1. In connection with the repatriation of the populace, we must state emphatically that it must be applied in full measure to the Jewish refugees. The Polish reactionary camp questions whether the Jewish refugees have the right and the need of returning to Poland. The Polish reactionary press maintains that Jewish refugees cannot return to Poland, partly also because the economic positions of these unfortunates have, as a result of Hitler's policy, either been seized by others, or have been destroyed. We contend that the Polish Government will have to carry out the repatriation of Jewish refugees on

the same scale as it carries out the repatriation of non-Jewish refugees.

2. We can point to the sad experience of pre-war years, when equal rights of the Jewish population of Poland, even if they existed formally, were never given. The Jewish labor movement, for example, ceaselessly fought for the right of the Jews to be employed.

We are, therefore, concerned not merely with statutes and constitutional declarations, but also with the actual situation. Every act of discrimination, regarding Jews, would be not merely an unheard of wrong against them, but, simultaneously, an irreparable wrong with regards to Poland. Hitler has sought to exterminate the Jews economically. Vast effort is necessary to adjust them once again in the country's economy. The reconstruction plan must, therefore, properly envisage the transplantation of the Jewish population.

Jewish workers must be permitted to enter all spheres of the country's economy, key industries as well as communal and State enterprises.

The true equality of the Jewish population must be realized, in full measure, at the very outset of the country's reconstruction. Every expression of anti-Semitism and discrimination must be most sharply condemned.

3. In the course of the four-year period of occupation, the Jewish population has been driven from one place to another. Forced labor, wanderings through woods, hiding outside the ghetto, death haunting one at every turn — that has been the fate of the Jews under Hitler's heel. The Warsaw ghetto is burnt to the ground; thousands of homes are plundered. After the end of the war, the housing need will become acute, since a large number of homes have, due to war operation and the enemy's terror, been destroyed. At the same time, the Jewish population — the largest part of it — is entirely homeless. The relief plan should make provision for special means for construction, in Poland, of temporary as well as permanent homes for Jews. Reconstruction of any kind whatsoever will not be possible unless this part of the population has a roof over its head.

4. We do not possess exact figures on the number of Jews who have been murdered by the Nazis. The toll of



# T H E G H E T T O S P E A K S

victims probably reaches many hundreds of thousands. No nation on earth has been subjected to such wide mass-murder as the Jews of Poland. The number of Jewish orphans in need of special care, will, for that reason, be disproportionately large.

The problem of establishing orphanages for orphans in general, Jewish orphans particularly, and providing them with all necessary means, and preparing the needed personnel, must also be included in the agenda.

5. The Jewish population has, more than any other sector of the country's inhabitants, been robbed of its belongings. Hitler has sought to affect complete pauperization of the Jews.

The same basis on which the Polish Government will distribute damage compensation to the populace generally, should be applied to Jews, as well.

Nationalization of industry, land and real estate, must be applied equally to Jews and non-Jews. If, in the process of setting up postwar Europe, Germany will be compelled to pay reparations, in goods or in funds, or if the compensation will be recognized from other sources, and a part of it will be turned over to Poland, we demand that the Jewish population receive a part of that compensation, in proportion to its losses. If heirs of the victims cannot be found, the democratically-organized representation of the Jewish populace of Poland should administer the compensation.

6. Along with economic reconstruction, must come cultural reconstruction. Hitler has poisoned the minds of the younger generation, disseminating ignorance and illiteracy among it. Polish youth had at least a limited opportunity to attend elementary schools. Jewish youth, on the other hand, lacked even such opportunity. Education of the younger generation will be a principal task on the agenda as soon as the war is over. That education will have to be permeated with ideas of freedom and equality, and will have to instill, in the hearts of the children, a love of fellowship and of social justice.

The Jewish population must be granted the right to build its cultural life and educational organizations, upon the basis of cultural self-management. Schools for the

Jewish populace should be conducted in Yiddish. Preparations should be made to provide Jewish educational facilities and teachers as well as Jewish text books.

7. Poland, as every other country, is the common property of all citizens living within its borders, irrespective of national affiliation.

All nationalities ought, therefore, be allowed to participate actively in the reconstruction effort. The Jewish population — and, particularly, the Jewish laboring masses — should be represented in the apparatus for relief and reconstruction. This should apply to reconstruction work outside of the country and within. This principle is an elementary part of the setup of true and equal rights.

We trust that the Polish Government will give the basic principles, which have been set forth here, favorable consideration.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION OF THE  
GENERAL JEWISH WORKERS' UNION OF POLAND  
("BUND")

## "THE BUND FIGHTS ON"

This caption heads an article, which was published by the "Polish-Jewish Observer" in London on the 10th of December, 1943. The article, written by Leon Oler, a prominent member of the Central Committee of the Jewish Labor Youth Movement of Poland, "Zukunft" (Future), who is now a member of the London Delegation of the Jewish Underground Labor Movement of Poland, describes the struggle for freedom and national advancement which is being waged by the Jewish workers of Poland under the banners of their organization, the "Bund" (General Jewish Workers' Union), depicting their share in the epic fights against the Russian Czar and leading up to the heroic Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto.

This useful article will, no doubt, augment a closer understanding on the part of English speaking people of the true character of the Jewish working masses of Poland.