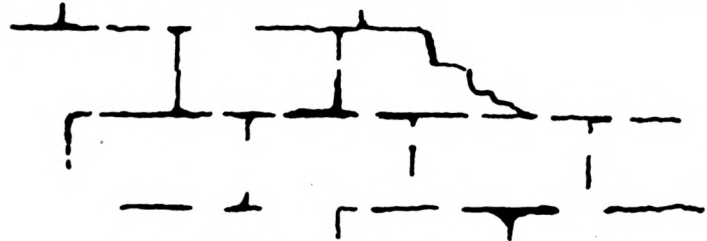


THE GHETTO



Speaks

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SHOULD YOU MAKE
use of this release, please
forward a clipping to us.

Jewish Labor Representatives in the United States Pledge Support to Dr. Emanuel Scherer

Dr. E. Scherer has been appointed to succeed the late Szmul Zygielbojm in the Polish National Council in London. Previous to Dr. Scherer's departure, a conference was called, of representatives of the Jewish Labor Movement in America, at which Jewish and general problems of Poland were aired. At the conclusion of the discussion, a Declaration was adopted unanimously, the text of which follows:

This conference is taking place at a time when, daily, heroic United Nations armies are scoring glorious victories upon all battlefields; when our triumphs are leading to complete mastery over Fascist Italy, which is surrendering unconditionally to the Allies; when the approach of Victory is being hastened with ever-increasing tempo. But it is an hour, too, when the Jewish people are experiencing the most trying and difficult period in all of the many thousands of years of their history.

The representatives of the Jewish labor organizations in America, spokesmen and leaders of the I. L. G. W. U., Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, Workmen's Circle, Jewish Socialist Verband, and others joined in the Jewish Labor Committee, assembled in New York, on September 8, 1943, to bid good-bye and Godspeed to Dr. Emanuel Scherer upon the occasion of his departure to London, as representative of the "Bund" in the Polish National Council, succeeding S. Zygielbojm (Arthur), who so courageously and staunchly served as spokesman of the Jewish masses and who voluntarily sacrificed his life, in order to arouse the conscience of the world. Assembled here, we, the representatives at this conference, declare:

The Jewish Labor Movement of the United States has always sympathized to the fullest with the Labor and Democratic Movement of Poland in the latter's struggle against Fascism, reaction, and anti-Semitism, for liberty, democracy, and progress. Firm and hearty, indeed, are the bonds which link the Jewish Labor Committee and its affiliated organizations, with the working masses of Poland and their organization, the General Jewish Workers' Union ("Bund").

Four years ago, amidst Poland's heroic resistance against Nazi assault, during which the Polish and Jewish working masses outstandingly excelled, particularly in the valiant defense of Warsaw, while Poland fell under the severe blows of the Nazi war machine, the Jewish Labor Movement of the United States boldly and openly took the position that the rehabilitation of a free and independent Poland is, and must be, one of the most important aims of the present World War.

The conference declares that today, when the heroic armies of the Allied Nations are scoring victories on all fronts, and the hour of triumph is drawing nigh, the demand for restoration of a free and independent Poland, should be accepted as firmly as possible. Poland's liberty and independence is closely linked with restoration of a truly free Europe.

The representatives of the Jewish Labor Movement in America believe that the future free and independent Poland will be built upon the basis of true liberty and equality for all its citizens and nationalities, and in accordance with the principles of Democracy and Socialism. The new Poland will cooperate fraternally with all free nations of Europe and of the entire world. Thus, the new Poland will see, within its borders, the obliteration of every vestige of reaction, national oppression, and discrimination, and the establishment of a society based on freedom, equality, and security for all of that country's citizenry.

The representatives of the Jewish Labor Movement in America maintain that in Poland's reconstruction efforts, the leading role must be assumed by the working masses of Poland, regardless of their nationality, headed by the Polish and Jewish Labor Movements. The common sufferings in the present Nazi Hell and the common fight of the Polish and Jewish underground Labor Movements will, certainly, strengthen all the more, the common bond of fate and struggle linking the Polish and Jewish masses.

At the present hour, while in Poland — most plagued and tortured land of Europe — the Nazi conquerors are committing the most inhuman acts of

brutality and terror, to annihilate our people, the Jews, the representatives assembled here regard their most urgent task: rescue of the Jews still alive in Europe. The assemblage is deeply convinced that means exist — and must be applied — to halt, now, the further slaughter of the Jewish people by the Nazi executioners. Such means are at the disposal of the United States and its mighty Allies. The Polish Government and the Polish Parliament-in-Exile can, however, play an important part in mobilizing the democratic world in the granting of protection to the tortured and ravished Jewish population of Poland.

This conference demands that the United Nations Declaration be translated into action and reality; that means be immediately adopted to halt the slaughter of the Jews in Europe generally and in Poland, in particular. Now that the Nazis are beginning to realize that the hour of their defeat is drawing nigh, immediate decisive action, on the part of the United Nations, can bring rescue to millions of Jews still alive in Europe.

The Jewish masses of Poland — the most tortured of all the victims of the murderous Nazi regime — have, through their unsurpassed heroic resistance, prepared and conducted by the organized Jewish Labor Movement, shown an example of heroism and unbroken fighting spirit. This resistance has once more revealed the deep-rootedness to Polish soil, which has always permeated the Jewish masses of Poland.

This gathering joins in solidarity with the masses of Poland, and bows its head in tribute to the heroes of resistance in the ghettos of Warsaw and elsewhere in Poland. It honors, most deeply, the Jewish underground movement generally and pledges that movement its full and wide brotherly aid and support.

In the name of hundreds of thousands of Jewish members of the organizations represented here this evening, the assemblage extends unstinted support to Dr. Scherer, in the fight which he, as representative of the "Bund" in the Polish National Council, will carry on in the interests of the Jewish masses of Poland. It pledges him the fullest aid and sympathy of the organized Jewish Labor Movement in America.

POLISH FASCIST DESCRIBES THE BATTLE OF THE GHETTO OF WARSAW

The Polish clandestine publication "Polska" serves

the anti-Semitic and totalitarian group among the Poles, whose only distinction from the German Nazis is, that it has always preferred a Fascist regime of Polish origin to one "instituted by Germany." The "Polska", in its issue of April 29, 1943, published a graphic account of the armed resistance that was waged by the Jews of the ghetto of Warsaw against their German oppressors and murderers. The editor of the newspaper, who wrote this account, not only witnessed the battle, but boasts, that he knew of the preparations made by the Jews to meet the anticipated assault of the Germans.

The tone of derision and scorn, which accompanies his description of the course of the events in the streets of the ghetto of Warsaw cannot diminish the reverence throughout the world for the Jewish heroes and martyrs of the armed resistance. As for his story, which is the first report of the immortal attempt of the Jews of Poland to wage armed resistance against the Nazis, we are firmly convinced, that our readers can distinguish the true account from the usual anti-Semitic lies and indecencies. We quote:

"The ghetto which usually looked like a dead city began to show life. Groups of people were seen gathering at the street corners, in the gates and in the yards. They talked animatedly, gesticulated. Some gave secret signs and uttered passwords. New rumors were circulating.

" 'New deportations are coming!

" 'Another 5,000 are to be taken for slaughter!'

"But there were also optimists among the Jews. 'This time,' they said, 'they will send Jews to Germany. Perhaps they will treat humanly and give them food.'

"They talked and talked . . . The Germans send out this order:—'5,000 Jews must report for deportation on Stawka Street.' The first transport soon left. They were not kept too long in the overcrowded wagons. Speculators and go-betweens of all kinds were busy. 'It is possible to hold back further transports,' they said, 'and save money but it is necessary to pay. The German police want money, dollars, diamonds. Make a collection.'

"They began to storm the Jewish Council but the Council was poor and so they went to those who still had left some of the big fortunes. They went to organizations which had funds at their disposal. A bargain was concluded. Foreign Jews, imported into the Warsaw

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ghetto, German communists who had found asylum there, Moscow emissaries and Jewish comrades in their pay were ready to 'finance the bargain.'

"But all of a sudden several Jews who had been deported 'for work' managed to escape. They brought the terrible truth. It appeared that a transport of Jews from the ghetto had been taken not far from Warsaw and there ordered to dig their graves. Then machine guns were placed round the graves.

"A second transport of Jews was destined to go to this place to fill in these graves.

"It was all to be for the 20th of April, Hitler's birthday. The news terrified the ghetto. The bargaining ceased.

" 'Kein Geld, kein Mensch!' was the word.

"The speculators and go-betweens disappeared. The streets emptied. No one reported any more for deportation. All men suddenly disappeared from the streets, from the shops, houses and factories.

"The Gestapo begun to search for them, dragging out women and children as hostages. They collected them in the Jewish cemetery and ordered them to dig their graves and wait for the re-appearance of the Jewish men-folk.

"But in reply, there came from what appeared to be dead houses a shower of bullets and hand grenades on the German police guards in the ghetto. Roofs and attics begun to spout fire and death. The servants of Hitler were overtaken with terror and ran for their lives.

"An alarm call was sent out to the S.S. More Police were mobilized. The walls of the ghetto were surrounded. From behind these walls there came a new fusillade of fire against the sentries.

"The Germans brought up four tanks, drove them suddenly through the main streets of the ghetto and fired chaotically into houses. More bullets and more hand grenades came the reply from new centres of resistance. The Germans had to remove their demolished tanks which could not master the situation any more.

"Then the Germans brought up field guns and placed them at the Bonifraterska Street and at the Plac Krasinski. They began firing from all sides in an attempt to stamp out the seat of revolt.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

"It was Monday of Holy Week, six o'clock in the afternoon. The booming of the guns shook the walls. The windows in the old City trembled and the echo reverberated all over Warsaw. Suddenly there arrived at the military headquarters a representative of the German civil authorities in Warsaw protesting against the use of artillery in the fight against the Jews.

"Why? The German civil authorities of this district — said the messenger — are convinced that the firing from the big field guns constitutes a threat to the public security, because it may easily cause the crumbling of the old and feeble walls of the buildings in the old city (Stare Miasto), a neighborhood located near the Jewish ghetto and, what is even of more importance, the detonations deprive the German inhabitants of Warsaw of their calm. Being separated from the scene of the military events and fully unaware of what is going on in the city, the Germans are apt to turn panicky for fear of their lives. They are now more frightened, than during air raids and cannot sleep normally. This, in turn, has a bad affect on their daily work "fur das liebe Vaterland" . . .

"Further complaints, long distance telephone calls between them and Krakow, and this "convincing" protest of the German "Civil-verwaltung" were accepted by the military headquarters of this new "war front". A compromise was agreed upon. The big field batteries, which menaced to destroy the walls, ceased fire. Instead, fire bombs were thrown directly into the ghetto. A pall of black smoke, by day, and red glares, by night, covered the sky over the northern part of Warsaw."

REVENGE

"In reply the Jews began to set fire to workshops producing for the German army. They burnt down the big mattress factory, manufacturing for German hospitals. They destroyed the brush factory. In a few minutes, all factories making uniforms, underwear, boots and belts for the Germans were either burnt or the goods taken away. Fire devoured the big German factories where new furniture was being made for the Germans and old furniture, confiscated from the Jews, repaired.

"Simultaneously, the ranks of Jewish fighters grew, many of them dressed in German uniforms and German boots, protecting their heads with German helmets and firing from German guns.

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"In this action, the entire Jewish auxiliary service took part, the fire brigade, the air raid wardens, nurses, etc.

"It appeared from their efforts to extinguish the fires, the Jews were not caught unprepared. Apparently for months previous the Jews had been buying up, in and out of Warsaw, water pumps and installing them in their yards in fear that the Germans would deprive them of water. In fact, the Germans actually had such intention but it could not be carried out because the water pipes running under the ghetto also supplied water to the suburb of Zoliborz, the citadel and Danzig railway station.

"And thus day after day passed Holy Week. On Thursday when the battle of this 'second front' continued to the great amazement of everyone, the Germans as if to calm their agitated minds, organized a visit of German, Axis and neutral journalists from Germany, to this what they called 'new theatre of the war.'

"Among the journalists were also several Italians, one Hungarian, one Finn and, it was said, a Swede. He seemed rather a suspicious fellow, all the time making signs to the Gestapo. The group was conducted round by a special officer of the Propaganda Department assisted by a Gestapo officer with photographic apparatus.

"As protection, the journalists were given half a platoon of S. S. men with guns ready to fire — always in front of the warriors of the pen. They were shown into pacified parts of the ghetto which meant extinct parts.

"Smoke was coming out of the buildings, half of which were still in flames. On the streets lay the rotting bodies of Jews and Germans, not removed because of the fighting. It was difficult to recognize which was which because not only did the Jews wear Germans' uniforms but they had been also aided in their fight by deserters from the German Army who had been hiding out in the ghetto.

"It is difficult to give the appropriate military honors, said the representative of the Propaganda Department to the journalists. Remarks of an even more unusual nature followed over a glass of beer.

"The Jews, he told the journalists, before the battle hid all their women, children and aged people in underground shelters. These shelters are in cellars and in many points strongly reinforced with cement. They extend throughout the whole of the ghetto and in some places foundations of houses have been cut through thus linking

other houses and streets. In this way, they can communicate secretly with the outer world. In order to stop this, the police had been forced to guard even the sewers leading out of the ghetto.

"Through these secret channels, the representative continued, there reached the Jews — and possibly still do so — food and arms. They receive in this way "Communist assistance" and preparations are made for them to escape in case of capitulation.'

"Every Jewish house had been turned in some kind of a fortress. Sentries were posted on lofts and roofs. 'The siege was very difficult.'

ARMED FORCES OF THE GHETTO

"The armed forces of the ghetto were made up of the following 'formations.'

"1. Bundists and Communists — Jews who while working in the German war factories secretly prepared for sabotage and armed uprising.

"2. German Communists — Aryans — released after the German agreement with Russia and later, after the pact had been severed, escaped into the occupied countries and, evading the vigilant eye of the police, found safe asylum with their Jewish 'comrades.'

"3. German deserters — Aryans — who have escaped from the Eastern front. They were not able to find refuge with the Polish population, who feared that they were provocateurs. Neither could they speak their language. They found a welcome reception and understanding in the ghetto.

"4. Soviet emissaries — Jews and Aryans who reached the ghetto by parachute descent. They supplied also by this method arms and ammunition. They were the 'specialists,' instructors in revolutionary fighting and diversion.

"5. Jewish soldiers and officers who had served in the Polish Army — many of them had accepted Christianity and had been assimilated into Polish society. As non-Aryans and 'mischlinge' they had been herded into the ghetto and were trying to find means of escape.

"The means to carry on the fight was financed and assisted by:—(i) Wealthy local and foreign Jews who have been forced into ghetto but having money and contacts

had been able so far to escape 'liquidation.' (ii) Communist organizations abroad. (iii) German speculators who acting as go-between in the supply of arms, also 'Volksdeutsche' hovering round municipal institutions who under the pretext of smuggling food to the Jews in municipal tramcars and even in military motorcars supplied the Jews with arms and ammunition in exchange for gold. For all this, of course, money and time was necessary.

"The fight with the Jews, the foreign journalists were told, was in such circumstances very difficult. In order to subjugate the ghetto, it would be necessary to conquer by arms, house after house. It would take much force and many victims.

OUR CONCLUSION

"The S. S. men in hiding so as not to be sent to the Eastern front are neither willing nor able . . . How long the fight can go on in the ghetto depends on the food reserve, arms and ammunition. The only way is to destroy everything — men, arms, reserves — by fire, 'burn out this nest of revolt completely.' So the representative of the German Propaganda Department told the journalists banging his fist on the table so that the beer glasses danced: 'Prosit!'

"That is why the sky over Northern Warsaw is full of smoke and flame.

"How much truth there is in the amazing stories which are further coming out from behind the ghetto walls is difficult to say. Much, of course, is being magnified. They speak of American automatic arms being supplied by parachute in rubber barrels, about Soviet instructors who are trying to organize this force of Jewish desperation — names are mentioned, names of colonels, majors, captains, who are said to have a decisive voice in the general headquarters of the 'second' Allied front on the Nelewkis. (The Jewish district in Warsaw—Ed.)

"Even if not all these stories are true, one fact is undeniable, namely, the growth from day to day in the weakening of the German military and police machinery. It was broken by superior force at Stalingrad, it retreated before equal force in Tunis and stands helpless before a small group of revolting Jews in the Warsaw ghetto. This is the biggest revelation of all . . .

"We wander through the streets of Warsaw as we wander in our thoughts."

WHERE ARE THE CAPTURED JEWS OF WARSAW?

At the beginning of the heroic armed resistance against the Nazi beasts, which commenced on the gloomy streets of the ghetto of Warsaw in April, 1943, only some forty thousand Jews were still living there. They constituted but a small fraction of the former Jewish community of the Polish capital, which numbered more than a half a million only a half a year prior to that time.

The fight against the desperately resisting inhabitants of the ghetto of Warsaw was the only battle which the motorized army of Hitler Germany, defeated throughout the world, won in 1943. The Jewish community of Warsaw was liquidated, and no Jews were left there. Thousands upon thousands of Jews, who had taken up arms against their oppressors, were killed. The rest of them, men, women and children, were captured and driven away to some unknown destination. **Where are the many thousands of captives taken by the Germans after the liquidation of the Jewish ghetto in Warsaw?** How are they being treated? What new or old methods of inhuman torture are being inflicted upon them by their Nazi murderers?

The captured remnants of the heroes and martyrs of the Jewish ghetto of Warsaw deserve all the help and care the United Nations can give them. It is the obligation of the International Red Cross to do its utmost to seek out their whereabouts — a dreadful secret, which is being jealously guarded by the Nazis. According to various reports that have reached us, approximately 25,000 Jews of Warsaw are being held captive in a concentration camp called **Berenbostel**, in the vicinity of the well known German city of **Hanover**. We also know, that a number of Jewish organizations in neutral countries have attempted to contact these captives, but their efforts have been unsuccessful.

Can we rest before the fate of the captives from the ghetto of Warsaw is assured, before they are rescued from the clutches of the Nazis?

THREE OTHER JEWISH COMMUNITIES OF POLAND WAGED ARMED RESISTANCE

Words cannot describe the heroic spirit of the Jews in Poland, who are waging armed resistance

against their Nazi murderers, preferring to die fighting rather than be tortured to death by the Fascist beasts.

To the immortal glory of the Jews of Warsaw, who were the first to take up arms and wage armed resistance against the military occupation of the Germans, the names of three other Jewish communities of Poland must now be added.

The clandestine Polish broadcasting station "Swit" recently reported about the Jews of Bialystok, Bendzin and Sosnowiec, who, although separated from each other, almost simultaneously dared a revolt against their Nazi hangmen. The authentic reports from our comrades there have not reached us as yet. We, therefore, deem it our duty to relate the events as they were given on the radio:

"Bialystok. About three hundred Germans were killed and several hundred wounded, during the liquidation of the Jewish ghetto in Bialystok. The Jews of Bialystok, in anticipation of the murderous event, prepared themselves with firearms and, under the leadership of two workers, resisted the Germans."

"Bendzin, Sosnowiec. During the dislodging of the Jews from their dwellings in Zaglembe and in the mining region of Dombrowa, which was recently started by the Nazis, bloody clashes took place in the streets between the Jews and the Germans. On the streets of Bendzin and Sosnowiec, the Jews waged armed resistance against the Germans, and a certain number of Jews, as well as of Germans, was killed. Many young Jews from this region recently joined the guerrilla detachments already organized in the vicinity of Warsaw and Lublin."

AN OFFICE TO CARE FOR THE REMNANTS OF THE JEWS IN POLAND

There are no longer any organized Jewish communities in Poland with institutions and social welfare organizations of their own. Most of the remaining Jews in Poland are in labor or concentration camps, or scattered throughout Poland, hidden among the Polish population. The Germans, however, apparently because of their innate sense of orderliness, applied even to their murderous tasks, have recently established a new office to concern itself with the life of

the Jews in Poland. This new German invention is called — "Juedische Unterstuetzungs-Stelle", and is located in Krakow. Dr. Weichert is in charge of it.

The first news of the existence of such an office came from Switzerland. Swiss Jews sent packages containing medicaments to their relatives in Poland, and were informed by the Germans, that all the packages had been turned over to the "Juedische Unterstuetzungs-Stelle", which was dividing them among the Jews in the concentration and labor camps.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE ANNIHILATION OF THE JEWS OF POLAND

A heartrending document has just reached us, through Underground channels, from Poland. It is a testimonial, signed by three Poles who witnessed the liquidation of Jews in three different parts of Poland. For obvious reasons, we cannot reveal the names of these persons. The following is a literal translation of this appalling document, which we have on file:

"The liquidation of the ghetto in Sandomierz. During my stay in Sandomierz, in December, 1942, I witnessed the liquidation of the Jewish ghetto there, by the Germans, which took place about the 20th of December. At 4 a.m., the ghetto, which was surrounded by a wooden wall, three meters (approx. 120 inches), was encircled with detachments of S.S. men and Ukrainian Fascists. The Ukrainians were wearing Czech uniforms and were armed with rifles, or machine guns, both of Polish origin. The S.S. men went into the ghetto and immediately commenced to throw the Jews out of their homes, onto the streets. Anyone who tried to escape or hide was shot on the spot. I surmise, that about two hundred Jews, men, women and children, paid with their lives in that manner. The remaining Jews were driven out of the ghetto to a place near the Cathedral. Many of them were only clothed in their underwear, because the Germans apparently had not given them time enough to dress. Despite the bitter winter frost, the Jews were thus herded in the street until about 11 a.m. At that time, they were again driven, escorted by the Germans, in the direction of the railway station, but about three hundred Jews were already frozen to death. The Jewish police of the ghetto were ordered to clear the

corpses away from the place near the Cathedral. To the best of my knowledge, the Jews in the ghetto of Sandomierz numbered about three thousand at that time."

"Before entering the railway station, the Jews were submitted to a second personal search, and stripped of all clothing fit for further use. I personally saw young girls being ordered to remove their drawers. After this robbery, the Jews were loaded into freight cars, the floors of which had been thickly covered with lime and chlorure. The train started at about 1 p.m. After covering only a short distance, the train stopped and remained stationary for more than sixteen hours. Upon arriving at the first station, the train was cleaned of the corpses. The same procedure was repeated at every stop the train made. Polish railroad workers told me, that only about three hundred Jews reached their destination — the Belzec death camp — alive. Belzec is, today, the center where Jews from all of the county of Lublischczyzna are gathered."

.....(signature)

The liquidation of the ghetto of Radom took place in August, 1942. At that time, Mr. happened to be there. He relates:

"During the early morning hours, the ghetto was surrounded by S.S. men and Ukrainian detachments (apparently Ukrainian Fascists — Edit.). While the liquidation was proceeding, my aunt, who was a nurse in the Polish Hospital, located in the ghetto, was still performing her duties there. She told, later, that the Gestapo murderers shot into the crowds of Jews who were driven out of their homes. The streets in the ghetto were literally strewn with corpses and it took more than two full days to clean the streets of the murdered Jews."

"I saw columns of Jews being escorted in the direction of the railway station, apparently for transportation. As they passed, members of the Gestapo shot at them incessantly from automatics. These Gestapo agents were completely drunk. The train with the remnants of the Jews went East. What happened to those Jews, I don't know . . ."

.....(signature)

The liquidation of the Jews in Lublin. The Jewish ghetto of Lublin, located in the vicinity of Maj-

danek, constituted several thousand Jews. Mr., a former student in a marine school at Gdynia, who was at that time visiting some estates near Lublin, was unable to ascertain the exact number of Jews in Majdanek. The liquidation of the ghetto took place in September, 1942. Shortly before the liquidation, some three thousand Jews died there of various diseases, malnutrition, and beating or flogging. Majdanek has never been a ghetto in the real sense of the term, but, rather, a concentration camp. Corpses have always been stripped of clothing, and other belongings, which were stored in two barracks especially designed for this purpose. Mr. revealed, that practically the same procedure that was followed in Sandomierz and Radom, was pursued during the liquidation of the Jews in Majdanek. The impression one cannot help but get is, that the Germans carried through their annihilation, everywhere, in the same fashion. The Jews from Majdanek were also deported in the direction of Belzec.

Mr. reported that after the liquidation of the Jews, the Germans established a concentration camp for Poles in Majdanek. The number of captives there is ten thousand. The regulations in Majdanek are just as severe as the ones in the death camp Oswiecim. The mortality in Majdanek is appalling. More than two hundred persons die daily. Despite the new transports of captives, that arrive at Majdanek daily, and the fact that no one has ever been released, the number of the inhabitants of this place of torture remains almost stationary.

.....(signature)

AUSTRIA'S POPULACE REJECTS ANTI-SEMITISM

News, which has slipped out of various subjugated countries of Europe does not leave any doubt, that among the people suffering under the heel of Nazi occupation, there is a strong resentment against the anti-Semitism of the Nazi officials and their persecution of the Jews. Simultaneous with the rise of active hatred towards the Nazis, is the compassion towards the Jewish victims. The former apathy and coolness regarding the fate of the Jews under the Nazis is rapidly changing to genuine understanding and human sympathy towards them. Reports from several countries

testifying to this remarkable change of attitude have appeared in previous issues of this publication. Now, word has come from Austria about this new trend of affairs. The "Austrian Labor News", a carefully edited and trustworthy publication, received a "first hand report from Austria" from which we quote the following:

"The persecution of Jews which was at first viewed with apathy by the population has ceased to be a matter of indifference and is adding to the unpopularity of the regime. As far as this is possible, the few remaining Jews are helped by the population. The Nazis feel the change and therefore deportations of Jews now take place secretly at night whilst formerly they had been made a show in the open."

"The influence of the Catholic Church is not as great as one would think. It is true that the churches are well attended, but this is natural in war-time. The Viennese population does not put its hope in the Church. The attitude of Cardinal Innitzer (who welcomed Hitler when he occupied Austria) partly accounts for this. Nor have the common people forgotten the attitude of the Church in the times of Dollfuss and Schuschnigg."

A MEMORIAL MEETING IN TEL AVIV FOR THE LATE SZMUL ZYGIELBOJM

On the 19th of June, 1943, a number of members of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland initiated a meeting dedicated to the memory of Szmul Zygielbojm. Among the speakers at the meeting were Minister Jan Stanczyk, a member of the Central Committee of the Polish Socialist Party P.P.S., Dr. Jerzy Gliksman and N. Canin, members of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland, Dr. J. Malinjak, of the P.P.S. and the well-known Polish author, Marjan Czuchnowski. The meeting was very well attended and the speakers made a deep impression on the audience.

HAROLD J. LASKI ABOUT THE EXECUTION OF ERLICH AND ALTER

Prof. H. J. Laski, one of the most prominent lead-

ers of the British labor movement, who has, for many years, been advocating an understanding and conciliatory attitude towards the Soviet Union, wrote the following in an article recently published in the "Nation":

"I am willing to admit, that the U.S.S.R. has made mistakes, committed blunders, been guilty, as the execution of Erlich and Alter testifies, of crimes."

CABLE TO THE BRITISH TRADE UNIONS

The American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland sent the following cable, in behalf of the Jewish Underground Movement of Poland, to the National Conference of the Trade Union Congress, which took place in England, during the month of September, 1942:

ON BEHALF OF THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT OF THE JEWISH WORKING POPULATION OF POLAND NOW FIGHTING UNTIL THE LAST MAN OUR COMMON CAUSE FOR INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALIST RECONSTRUCTION OF ITS HOMELAND POLAND FOR A UNITED DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIALIST EUROPE WE CONVEY BEST WISHES AND GREETINGS TO THE DELEGATES OF YOUR CONVENTION STOP YOUR CONVENTION TAKES PLACE AT A HISTORIC MOMENT STOP UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF ITALY CRADLE OF FASCISM OPENS GATE FOR ARMED FORCES OF UNITED NATIONS TO BRING ABOUT ULTIMATE DEFEAT OF AXIS STOP THOUGH A LONG BLOODY PATH STILL LIES AHEAD PEACE AND LIBERATION OF OPPRESSED EUROPEAN NATIONS IS APPROACHING STOP ORGANIZED LABOR THROUGHOUT WORLD MUST HELP BUILD FOUNDATION OF NEW ORDER OF ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL EQUALITY STOP BECAUSE OF GERMANY'S WEAKENED CONDITION EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES BY GOVERNMENTS OF UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO RESCUE REMNANTS OF JEWISH POPULATION OF POLAND STOP WE RENEW OUR PLEA TO DO YOUR UTMOST IN THIS MATTER