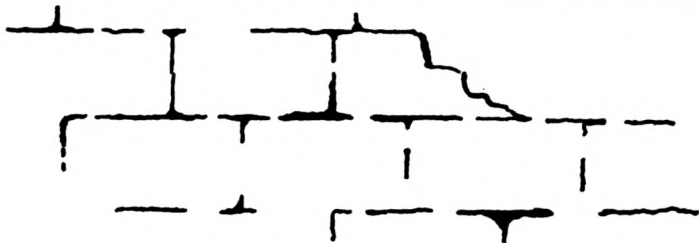


WWII

# THE GHETTO



# speaks

No. 15

SEPTEMBER 1, 1943

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## Table of Contents

## PRESS RELEASE

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- FOUR YEARS OF WAR
- HOW IT WAS DONE . . .
- THE GERMANS CONTINUE TO SLAUGHTER
- FOREIGN JEWS IN POLAND EXECUTED ON THE SLY
- FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR WITNESS NAZI ATROCITIES
- THE SPIRIT OF ARMED RESISTANCE SPREADS . . .
- CAMILLE HUYSMANS' TRIBUTE TO THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT
- WHO ARE THE HEROES OF THE ARMED RESISTANCE IN THE GHETTO OF WARSAW?
- SZMUL SYGIELBOJM'S PARTING WORDS TO HIS CLOSEST FRIENDS
- BEHIND THE ERLICH-ALTER EXECUTION
- PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN'S OPINION OF ERLICH-ALTER CASE UNSHAKEN

## *Four Years of War*

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During this most gruesome war of all times, our country — Poland — has suffered the greatest losses and our people — the Jews — are the most tortured in the most suffering country in Nazi Europe.

Tragic is the plight of our Polish homeland, in the sea of blood and tears, that has been flooding the world during the past four years. Despite this, the role of our country and our people in the struggle against the Axis beasts is both distinguished and honorable.

In the beginning of September, 1939, Poland wrote one of the most unforgettable chapters in the history of the present war — the **resistance of Warsaw**. Similar resistance, but luckily with more success, was later waged by London and Stalingrad. A new trend in the present war was the leading role in the resistance of Warsaw played by the labor movement of Poland — the Polish Labor Party (P.P.S.) and the Jewish Labor Party (the "Bund").

Poland has been occupied since October, 1939, at first by two foreign governments and, since June 22, 1941, solely by the Nazis. However, oppressed as it is, Poland has continuously been waging a courageous underground struggle for freedom and independence. Poland, which was the first to offer military resistance to Hitler Germany, was also the first to organize an **Underground Movement**. Greater still than during the defense of Warsaw, became the role of the **labor movement** when the fight for the freedom of Poland went Underground. The Polish Labor Party and the Jewish Labor "Bund" became the centers of organized clandestine anti-Nazi struggle and resistance. Despite the ghetto and Hitler's racial madness, there is close, comradely cooperation between the Polish and Jewish Labor Movements. Such unity exists not only in Poland, but wherever people are fighting for their rights and freedom, and want to defeat not only Hitlerism and Fascism, but also abolish every kind of oppression.

It is now more than a year that the war has literally become a method of annihilation of the Jews of Poland. We do not wish to relate here the particulars of the Hell in which the Jews under Nazi occupation have and are still losing their lives. Only a fraction of the three and a half million Jews of Poland has re-

mained alive. Those who are still alive, as well as those who only yesterday were among the living — they all plead to us and to the entire world for **aid and salvation**. They demand, that extraordinary measures be adopted to halt the slaughter of an entire nation by the Nazi murderers.

The tortured Jewish masses of Poland have the **absolute moral right** to demand extraordinary, unusual, even supernatural efforts to obtain their rescue, for not only with their inhuman suffering, but also with their heroic, armed resistance they have gained a rightful place among the United Nations. The Jews in the ghetto of Warsaw who, without the slightest hopes of escaping death and with the crudest weapons opposed the military machine of Hitler Germany, not only achieved a permanent place in world history, but also gained the right to demand **immediate protection and rescue on the part of the United Nations**.

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### HOW IT WAS DONE . . .

#### **The Annihilation of the Jews of Poland**

Among the many unheard of crimes committed by the Nazis throughout occupied Europe, the annihilation of the Jewish community of Warsaw, which numbered more than 500,000 persons, is outstanding because of its indescribable horror and cruelty. It overshadows all mass-slaughters that have been recorded in the history of mankind.

It is now common knowledge, that the Germans commenced with the wholesale slaughter of the inhabitants of the ghetto of Warsaw on the 22nd of July, 1942, with a sham announcement, that all Jews must register for deportation to the East. Actually the Jews were taken from their homes to three death camps — Tremblinka, Belzec and Majdany — to be murdered. Despite the "transportation" of hundreds of thousands of Jews to mysterious localities in the East, no one in Poland ever heard of any deliveries of food for these "removed" victims. **According to reports from reliable Underground sources, who have close connections with Polish railroad workers, there**

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

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wasn't any noticeable delivery of goods by railroad anywhere in Poland to supply the 500,000 Jews that were "removed" from the ghetto of Warsaw. Of course, there was no need for it.

The annihilation of the Jews of Warsaw was carried out in spasms, to coincide with various schemes invented by the Nazi beasts. This horrible crime, the mere thought of which congeals our blood, was completed in the early days of May, 1943, with the slaughter of the remnants of Warsaw's Jews, who waged armed resistance against their Nazi murderers.

Already in the first two months of this dreadful procedure, the Nazis removed more than half of the 500,000 doomed Jews of Warsaw, disorganizing, to the very roots, the life of the then terror-stricken remaining half.

Because of their love for orderliness and for the sake of posterity, the Germans kept an account of the achievements of their bloody madness. This data, which concerns itself with the above-mentioned first two months of the annihilation procedure, has now reached us from Poland, through Underground channels. We deem it our duty to stress here, that these figures were compiled by an official German agency.

## (DOCUMENT No. 1) INDEX OF JEWS REMOVED FROM THE GHETTO OF WARSAW

<i>Month</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
July	22	1942	6,289
"	23	"	7,815
"	24	"	7,444
"	25	"	7,530
"	26	"	6,691
"	27	"	6,424
"	28	"	5,241
"	29	"	5,722
"	30	"	6,651
"	31	"	6,894
Total.....			66,701
August	1	1942	6,265
"	2	"	6,325
"	3	"	6,357
"	4	"	6,728
"	5	"	6,783
"	6	"	11,454
"	7	"	10,826

<i>Month</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
"	8	"	7,655
"	9	"	8,212
"	10	"	3,679
"	11	"	8,177
"	12	"	4,688
"	13	"	4,513
"	14	"	5,479
"	15	"	3,857
"	16	"	4,503
"	17	"	4,160
"	18	"	4,196
"	19-24	"	(approx.) 20,000
"	25	"	3,002
"	26	"	3,000
"	27	"	2,464
"	28-31	"	(illegible)

Total.....142,523

Sept.	3	1942	4,609
"	4	"	1,869
"	5	"	(illegible)
"	6	"	3,634
"	7	"	6,840
"	8	"	13,596
"	9	"	6,616
"	10	"	5,199
"	11	"	5,000
"	12	"	6,906
"	21	"	2,661

Total.....56,730

## (DOCUMENT No. 2) GENERAL FIGURES CONCERNING REMOVED JEWS FROM JULY 22nd UNTIL SEPTEMBER 21st, 1942

<i>Month</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
July	22-31	1942	66,701
August	1-31	"	142,523
September	1-21	"	56,730

Total.....265,954

Some of the Jews, who were assembled at the place of transportation, weren't loaded on the death trains but, instead, were sent to be buried alive at the Jewish cemetery. The "scholarly minded" Germans kept a special account of this unbelievable deed, too. The following data concerns the number of those ordered to be buried alive.

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

## (DOCUMENT No. 3) LIST OF JEWS SENT TO THE CEMETERY

Month	Day	Year	Number
July	22	1942	39
"	23	"	515
"	24	"	44
"	25	"	180
"	26	"	291
"	27	"	204
"	28	"	161
"	29	"	242
"	30	"	221
"	31	"	98
August	1	"	45
"	2	"	49
"	3	"	99
"	4	"	140
"	5	"	160
"	6	"	1,369
"	7	"	154
"	8	"	351
"	9	"	1,920
"	10	"	1,531
"	11	"	452
"	12	"	—
"	13	"	—
"	14	"	351
"	15	"	174
"	16	"	408
"	17	"	—
"	18	"	220
"	19-24	"	illegible
"	25	"	—
"	26	"	—
"	27	"	—
"	28-31	"	illegible
Sept.	3	"	—
"	4	"	—
"	5	"	—
"	6	"	—
"	7	"	—
"	8	"	—
"	9	"	—
"	10	"	—
"	11	"	—
"	12	"	2,100
"	13-21	"	465
Total from July 22nd, until September 21st, 1942			11,580

Incredible as the above figures may seem, we again wish to stress their German source. For the sake of punctuality, it should also be mentioned, that the German statistician considered those 11,580 human beings who were buried alive as "Jews who were unable to work."

During these two infernal months of notorious man-hunting by the Nazis on the gloomy streets of the ghetto of Warsaw (July 22nd until September 21st, 1942), the Jews resisted their bloody oppressors time and again. The resistance at that time, however, differed widely from the armed insurrection waged by the remnants of the Jews in Warsaw during the latter part of April, 1943, at which time the entire Jewish community there numbered only 40,000. During the first two months the resistance was rather an act of self-defense of desperate individuals, who invariably paid dearly for their daring. They were shot on the spot by the Nazis. **How many of the Jews of Warsaw found death because of desperate acts of defense against the Nazis during these two months?** This question, too, is answered, adequately, by Nazi statisticians. The following is a table showing the mortality among the Jews of Warsaw, from July 20th until September 21st, 1942. The number of those who were shot is shown in a separate column.

## (DOCUMENT No. 5) INDEX OF DEATH-RATE AMONG JEWS OF WARSAW JULY 22nd UNTIL SEPTEMBER 21st, 1942

Month	Day	Year	Number	Shot
July	22	1942	88	22
"	23	"	144	25
"	24	"	256	94
"	25	" (Saturday)		
<i>On Saturday burial is not allowed according to Jewish religion. Therefore, there is no data available for that day. Judging by this remark, we can take it for granted, that the German statistician's index is an extraction from official Jewish religious sources of Warsaw.</i>				
July	26	1942	164	74
"	27	"	173	87
"	28	"	198	92
"	29	"	196	26
"	30	"	202	21
"	31	"	205	57

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

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Month	Day	Year	Number
August	1-10	"	1,927
"	11-20	"	1,687
"	21-31	"	983
Sept.	6	"	495
"	7	"	620
"	8	"	785
"	9	"	480
"	10	"	326
"	11	"	181
"	12	"	160

As a result of difficulties encountered in getting these documents out of Nazi occupied Poland, the data for September 1st to 5th, as well as that for the 13th to the 21st is **illegible**. However, the index gives the following totals:

"From the 22nd of July until the 30th of September, 1942, 10,380 Jews died in Warsaw. Out of this number, 5,961 deaths were caused by shooting."

To illustrate the disorganization in Jewish life, which was caused by the bloody events during the period between July 22nd and September 21st, 1942, the Germans compiled an index of the activities of the post office in the ghetto of Warsaw.

## (DOCUMENT No. 19) POST OFFICE OF THE GHETTO OF WARSAW

Article	Date	Number
Food Packages	July 21, 1942.....	2,446
Food Packages	October 20, 1942.....	8
Cables Received	July 24, 1942.....	276
Cables Received	October 20, 1942.....	4
Cables Sent	July 21, 1942.....	211
Cables Sent	October 20, 1942.....	1
Money Orders	July 24, 1942.....	400
Money Orders	October 20, 1942.....	15
Registered Letters	July 24, 1942.....	150
Registered Letters	October 20, 1942.....	3
Foreign Post Cards	July 24, 1942.....	300
Foreign Post Cards	October 20, 1942.....	7
Letters (plain) Sent	July 21, 1942.....	4,030

Letters (plain) Sent	October 20, 1942.....	150
Letters Received	July 24, 1942.....	4,000
Letters Received	October 20, 1942.....	500

The above picture speaks for itself. Comments are unnecessary.

## THE GERMANS CONTINUE TO SLAUGHTER

*The Polish clandestine weekly, Biuletyn Informacyjny, in its issue of March 18th, 1943, No. 11/166, published the following report:*

"Of the four officially established Jewish ghettos in the district of Radom, two have already been liquidated, those in Radomsko and Ujazd. The German military police, together with the S.S.-men, have killed all the inhabitants there. In addition to this, the Jewish ghetto in Sobolev, near Garvolin, was liquidated and, on the 21st of January, the Germans killed the remaining Jews in Radzymin. The sullen beastliness of the Germans continues."

## FOREIGN JEWS IN POLAND EXECUTED ON THE SLY

German authorities in Poland announced severe penalties for any one giving out information as to the situation of the Jews in Poland. They have taken special measures to censor outgoing mail in an effort to prevent leakage of news to the outside world.

Formerly, letters written to Jews in Poland were often returned with the inscription that the "addressee is dead." The new formula adopted now is to write "not known." Despite these precautions, news reaches us daily of the continued terrible slaughter of Jews. Tremblinka Camp, which has recently been enlarged, is now receiving Jews from Holland and Czechoslovakia. French Jews are expected soon.

The number of Dutch Jews deported to Tremblinka during May and June is said to have reached 10,000. From Czechoslovakia many thousands of Jews

are reported to have been sent to Tremblinka as a reprisal measure for the destruction of the Mohle and Eder dams by British airmen.

150 Jews were murdered in Tursk and 450 Dutch Jews in Sochy, in Lubelski district. Hundreds of Jewish women and children were murdered in Potok near Bilgoraj. Catholic bishops in Holland have issued a pastoral letter protesting against the persecution of Jews.

## FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR WITNESS NAZI ATROCITIES

TWO FRENCH WAR PRISONERS, who were in camps near Rawaruska and Tarnopol, recently escaped to Sweden. Goeteborgs Handels-Ochsjoefartstidningen publishes their impressions from Poland. They reported that the Polish population is living under extremely hard conditions being insufficiently fed and clothed. In spite of German terror, the Poles show a vivid sympathy for allied war prisoners. The informants were witnesses of persecutions of Jews, since concentration camps for Jews were situated near their camp. They saw how young Jewish girls were forced under extremely hard conditions to clear up ruins of old buildings. Their work was carried out under the threat of bayonets. Near Tarnopol there's a Jewish concentration camp whose inmates have almost lost the appearance of human beings as a result of incredible undernourishment and illtreatment. In August, 1942, they were eyewitnesses of raids on Jews and describe the following details: SS men took small children from their mothers killing on spot those women who refused to give away their children. The old people, too weak to climb into the cattle-trucks in which the Jews were deported Eastward, were killed on the spot too. These horrible scenes were accompanied by merry outbursts of laughter on the part of the soldiers.

## THE SPIRIT OF ARMED RESISTANCE SPREADS . . .

It would be incorrect to state, that only the Jews of Warsaw put up a heroic, armed resistance against

the Nazi hangmen. In every part of Poland, particularly there, where there was a branch of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland ("Bund") before the outbreak of the war, the Jews revealed the same spirit of resistance. The reports, that recently reached us from Underground Poland describe several of these events in various parts of Poland. We quote:

*" . . . In Krynki, near Bialystok, the Jewish population waged an armed resistance against its murderers and succeeded in killing more than a dozen of the Nazis. The Jews then went into hiding in the forests."*

*" . . . In Minsk Mazowiecki, the Germans picked out 30 of the 350 Jews, who had been driven into barracks, and killed their victims publicly. The remaining Jews barricaded themselves in the public school building and resisted the Nazis. The German beasts set the building on fire. Some of those resisting Jews were burnt alive. The remainder of them, who jumped out through the windows of the burning house, were killed on the spot."*

*" . . . Some Jews, in numerous parts of Poland, particularly the workers, resolved not to remain under the Nazi heel any longer. They ran away to the forests and are waging guerrilla warfare against the Germans. They already number over fifteen thousand."*

## CAMILLE HUYSMANS' TRIBUTE TO THE JEWISH UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT

*Camille Huysmans, president of the Socialist and Labor International, was one of the many prominent men, who had the privilege of addressing the Annual Conference of the British Labor Party in London on the 16th of June, 1943. In his speech, devoted to post-war problems of the Socialist Movement and its future international organization, Mr. Huysmans paid profound tribute to the underground resistance of the European nations under Nazi domination, and particularly to the heroic, armed resistance of the Jews of Warsaw. We quote:*

**"Do they, the working people of the occupied countries of Europe, really need our advise or leadership, in order to continue with their sacred tasks? I doubt it. Throughout Europe, with no exception, our**

comrades have already organized both open and clandestine resistance to the enemy. They have already engaged themselves everywhere in dangerous sabotage work and are hitting the quislings and the appeasers."

"What is more, their Underground Movements are gradually developing into an open insurrection and, in some parts, have already taken the shape of revolts. Even now, while I am speaking before you, tens of thousands of Underground warriors have already met death while waging open resistance against their Nazi oppressors. The most dramatic events recently occurred in Warsaw, where German planes dropped bombs on the remaining 40,000 inhabitants of the ghetto, mostly **Jewish workers, members of our Socialist organizations.** Men, women and children, not yet burnt to death, were murdered in a wholesale slaughter. But, the members of the Socialist "Bund," Zygielbojm's comrades, gave blow for blow until the very end. Out of their last trenches of desperate resistance, our comrades sent their passionate plea to the world, a plea which has been read by all who are assembled here, with a promise to resist until the last man. This promise was kept."

"We can be proud of the heroic spirit of our fallen comrades. Those of them, who are still alive are convinced of their ultimate victory, which can be achieved with your full support. The working population of the occupied countries doubtlessly knows where its duties lie, without receiving orders from abroad."

## WHO ARE THE HEROES OF THE ARMED RESISTANCE IN THE GHETTO OF WARSAW?

Lucjan Blit delivered the following address at the 42nd Annual Conference of the British Labor Party in London on June 16th, 1943, in behalf of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland ("Bund"):  
*Mr. Chairman, Comrades!*

*I greet the Conference of the Labor Party of Great Britain on behalf of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland ("Bund"). I greet you on behalf of the So-*

*cialist Party which, a few months before the war, in the general municipal elections, proved to be the strongest political party among the Jews in Poland.*

*I am speaking to you as the representative of a people who have been condemned to death. I am speaking to you on behalf of the men, the women and the children who are destined to die. Their judge and their executioner is Nazi Germany.*

*When the National Socialist Party became the sole ruler of Germany, it was thought that its bloodthirsty intentions towards the Jews were so much "hot air." Their open announcements of the coming war were also ignored.*

*When in Germany the Jews were robbed of all their rights as citizens and human beings, many considered this strictly Germany's internal affair. The same was even felt about the preparations which transformed highly industrialized Germany into an army camp—where soldiers were being trained to march towards the conquest of the world.*

*And yet, in September, 1939, the Germany Army, the S.S. and the Gestapo marched on Europe. This was the beginning of the sad years of hardship which the world is to-day experiencing.*

*The cry of fear and pain uttered first in 1939 on Polish soil has become to-day the tortured cry of defeated and enslaved Europe. Now from occupied and ravished Europe new calls for help reach us daily. They come from Jewish citizens of countries which were free only a short time ago. They come from the freight wagons, which carry them, tortured and nearly suffocated, to be slaughtered in Poland. Everybody is suffering to-day—Poles and Norwegians, Frenchmen and Belgians, Czechs and Slovaks, Yugoslavs and Dutchmen. But the worst fury of the inhuman, unprecedented barbarity of the Third Reich is directed consciously and systematically against the most defenseless and the weakest, against the Jews. From the first day of the German occupation of Poland the Polish Jews were outlawed. They were robbed of their possessions, making their existence impossible. Then the three million men, women and children were driven into isolated districts in the various towns enclosed by walls 8 feet high, which were guarded day and night by*

Germans armed with machine-guns. The disgrace of the middle ages — the ghetto and the yellow star — were revived in the twentieth century for millions of people by the descendants of the German Order of the Knights of the Cross.

When in 1942 Hitler's Blitzkrieg had exhausted itself, the rulers of Germany decided to apply in turn their Blitzkrieg methods against 5 million unarmed and unfortunate people who had fallen into their hands.

The first to be slaughtered were the Polish Jews. According to official Polish figures, the Germans had murdered at the end of 1942, mainly with the help of special gas chambers, 2 million Polish Jews. Since July 22nd, 1942, four hundred thousand people have been "deported" to death camps from the Warsaw ghetto alone.

The Nazis and their Fascist brethren see in the stupidity and barbarity of anti-semitism one of the best weapons of their fifth column in the free countries. Beaten in Russia and in Africa, in the air and upon the sea, these bankrupts want to give to their admirers the easy satisfaction of a bloody victory over the defenseless and the weak.

From this high place, from the speakers' platform of the great British Labor Movement, I pay homage to those defenseless people of the Warsaw ghetto who, in April, of this year, took up arms, to those weak men who fought for five weeks the mighty German Army, the cruelty of the S.S., against planes, tanks and machine-guns. I pay homage to the men who preferred to die in battle rather than ask mercy of the bestial enemy of the human race. They fell in the second battle of Warsaw in this war, killing 300 and wounding over one thousand Germans.

We want you to know that these heroes of the Warsaw ghetto were in the first place your comrades, Jewish workers, Socialists, who were bound to you by one and the same International, by one and the same ideal and belief. You were their hope, in you they saw their allies, workers of Great Britain. To you they cried for help in their battle, from the illegal underground and from the last lonely barricades of the Warsaw ghetto.

I greet the Conference of the greatest Socialist movement in the world on behalf of the Jewish Socialist Party

"Bund" of Poland. I greet you in the name of my comrades who are condemned to death. Let the echo of the lonely shots fired by the defenders of the Warsaw ghetto and the echo of Szmul Zygielbojm's last appeal, increase your effort and hasten the Socialist liberation of enslaved Europe.

## SZMUL ZYGIELBOJM'S PARTING WORDS TO HIS CLOSEST FRIENDS

S. Zygielbojm, who committed suicide in order to arouse the conscience of the world towards the unheard of crimes of the Nazis against the Jews of Poland, left a farewell cable for his closest friends in New York. This moving human document reached us only recently, after having been released by the British authorities. We consider it our duty to reprint it here.



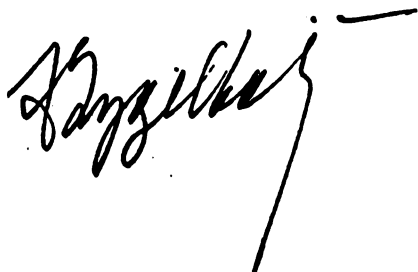
The late Szmul Zygielbojm photographed shortly before his tragic death

THIS IS TO TAKE LEAVE AND SAY GOOD  
BYE TO ALL COMRADES AND ALL PEOPLE I  
LOVE STOP THE VERY REMNANTS OF OUR  
PEOPLE IN POLAND ARE PERISHING TODAY



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

AS I WAS UNABLE TO SAVE A SINGLE SOUL OF THEM STOP I HAVE A DEBT TO PAY TO ALL I LEFT BEHIND WHEN I ESCAPED FROM WARSAW IN 1940 STOP THE LAST OF OUR COMRADES IN WARSAW HAVE JUST DIED IN THE HEROIC RESISTANCE THEY CARRIED ON SINCE APRIL 18TH I CANNOT SURVIVE THEM I BELONG TO THEM STOP I AM GOING AWAY AS A PROTEST AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS NOT HAVING TAKEN ANY STEPS AT ALL TO STOP THE COMPLETE EXTERMINATION OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE IN POLAND PERHAPS MY DEATH WILL CAUSE WHAT I DIDN'T SUCCEED WHILE ALIVE THAT CONCRETE ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN AT LAST TO SAVE THE LESS THAN 300 THOUSAND JEWS WHO REMAINED BY NOW IN POLAND OUT OF 3 MILLIONS AND A HALF STOP IT'S THE VERY LAST MINUTE TO DO IT STOP I THANK ALL FOR THE HAPPINESS YOU GAVE ME DURING LONG YEARS WE LIVED WORKED AND FOUGHT TOGETHER I LOVE YOU ALL STOP LONG LIVE THE BUND



## BEHIND THE ERLICH-ALTER EXECUTION

The tragic events, which led to the execution by the Russian Government of the two internationally prominent anti-Fascists and Socialists, leaders of the Jewish Labor Movement of Poland, Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, are still a deep mystery. Independent public opinion throughout the world does not believe the preposterous official accusations directed against the victims. Every scrap of information, therefore, which tends to reveal the truth, must be considered of some value.

Lucjan Blit, who is now in London, in behalf of the Jewish Underground Movement of Poland, was

one of the very few, who enjoyed the company and the friendship of the two murdered labor leaders of Poland, during the few weeks between their release and re-arrest by the Soviet Government. Mr. Blit resided at the same hotel as they did in Kouibychew.

Talking about the circumstances of their imprisonment, in 1939, and their release from jail in July, 1941, Erlich and Alter time and again emphasized, that they had been officially informed by the Prosecutor of the Soviet Union, that the death sentence was meted out to them mainly because of an article written by S. Zygielbojm and printed in the Jewish Socialist daily "Folkscajtung", which was edited, before the outbreak of the war, by Erlich and Alter.

This article appeared in the days of the heroic resistance of Warsaw, during the latter part of September, 1939, and dealt with the Stalin-Hitler pact and with the new partition of Poland between Germany and Soviet Russia.

This amazing fact is reported in an article about S. Zygielbojm, which was written by L. Blit and published in the "New Poland Monthly," Nos. 7-8, in London.

## PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN'S OPINION OF ERLICH-ALTER CASE UNSHAKEN

The well-known German anti-Fascist and pacifist, now in exile in London, Otto Lehman Russbuldt, sent the following cable to Prof. Albert Einstein, in New York, on the 22nd of June, 1943:

THE COMMUNISTS IN ENGLAND ARE PERSISTENTLY SPREADING RUMORS, THAT YOU WITHDREW YOUR SIGNATURE FROM THE CABLE OF PROTEST TO THE SOVIET MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS MOLOTOV, IN THE CASE OF ERLICH AND ALTER, DATED JANUARY 27, 1943. IF SUCH WAS THE CASE, WOULD YOU PLEASE GIVE ME YOUR REASON.

The famous Professor responded with the following cable on the 29th of June:

I HAVE NEVER BELIEVED IN THE GUILT OF HENRYK ERLICH AND VICTOR ALTER AND I HAVE NEVER CONCEALED THIS CONVICTION.