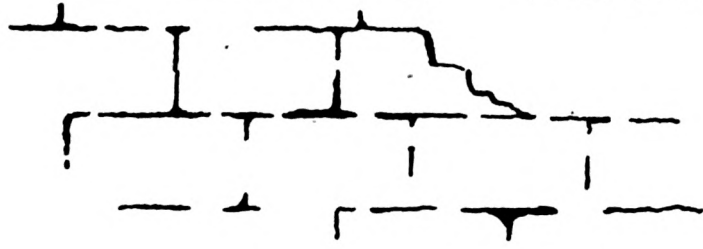


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THE GHETTO



Speaks

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

Headquarters of the Jewish Labor Underground of Poland Reports

The American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland recently received two authentic reports from the Central Committee of the Jewish Labor Underground of Poland; one, marked "A," dated the 22nd of June, 1943, and another, marked "B," dated the 15th of November, 1943. These reports reached us through underground channels via London. These highly revealing documents, compiled by our headquarters in Poland, describe the annihilation of Polish Jewry at the hands of the Nazis, the appalling plight of those Jews who have remained alive, their urgent need for immediate help and rescue and, above all, the immortal, heroic spirit of those Jews, who are waging armed resistance against their Nazi hangmen. The reports also give an account of the activities of the Jewish Labor Underground, which are still being conducted and will be continued until the last breath has left our fighters.

The full text of these two documents will appear in a pamphlet, with but a few necessary omissions. This pamphlet will be sent to the readers of "Ghetto Speaks." The following are excerpts from these reports:

Excerpt from Report "A" — Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto

... A characteristic trait of this new extermination campaign waged by the Germans against the Jews is — **ARMED RESISTANCE** on the part of the Jews. During the previous wave of extermination, such acts of armed resistance were seldom dared. Once in a while we would receive word about such desperate deeds from one small town or another. Now, the entire situation has changed radically. The leading role is being played by the Ghetto of Warsaw.

The first clashes on the streets of the Warsaw Ghetto occurred from the 19th until the 23rd of January, 1943. That was the beginning of the battle between the armed German Police, SS men and the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization, which made its first appearance at that time. The January clashes were an embarrassing surprise for the Germans, and were very promising for the future — a prelude of events to come.

Unfortunately, lack of space prevents us from describing the historic events that occurred in the Warsaw Ghetto after the January clashes, with the precision and esteem, that even the smallest detail deserves. This must and shall be done at some future date.

The fight between the Jews and the Germans in April and May, 1943, that which has been termed the "Battle of Ghettohrad" (Ghettohrad — reminiscent of the stubbornness of Stalingrad), eclipses everything, that has ever occurred in the annals of the Jews or any other people. The methods and means of the fighting, forced on the belligerents by the special circumstances in the Ghetto, varied in accordance with the various phases of the Battle.

The heartbreaking picture of the Ghetto in flames, shrouded in smoke, the noise of machine guns, cannons, field artillery, mine explosions, the destruction of blocks of buildings, the hell, that was unleashed on our people — will forever remain in our memory. No man of letters, no painter will ever be able to recreate the greatness of the events we witnessed, nor the emotions, that overwhelmed us during those tragic and historic days.

The Battle, that began on the 19th of April, lasted about a month. However, even at the end of May, there was still some resistance.

The backbone of the entire battle was the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization, which led the people into the fight. This Organization is the armed body of the Coordinating Committee, which comprises an equal number of representatives of the "Bund" and the Jewish National Committee. Neither the Revisionists (a Zionist group—ed.), nor the Agudah (religious Jews—ed.) belonged to the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization. The Revisionists organized a small "Organization for Vengeance" of their own, which ceased to exist after the second day of the Battle. Workers and youth formed the majority in the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization. The youngest was Lusiek, thirteen years of age, a member of a "Bund" youth group "Skif." The oldest member of the Organization was forty. All the members of the Resistance Organization were idealists, adherents of various political trends. Their fraternity in battle (Bundists, Chalucym, Shomrim, etc.) was exemplary. The gen-

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eral attitude of the inhabitants of the Ghetto towards the idea of resisting the Nazis changed radically from what it was a year ago. It would be wrong and unjust to presume, that the heroic spirit and the determination of the defenders of the Ghetto was but a result of their despair. Many a fighter had ample opportunity to rescue himself by leaving the Ghetto. However, the fighters were full of a noble sense of duty, a soldier's duty, of a powerful desire to carry on the fight for honor, for human dignity. They were anxious to take revenge on Fascism, on the enemy of their people, on the enemy of mankind. The precautions of the Germans bordered on cowardice. The prolonged heroic resistance of the Ghetto banished the legend of the invincibility of the German Army, showed the Polish Nation its vast possibilities in resisting the Nazis and strengthened its self-reliance. The "Jewish-German War" lent strength to the splendid spirit of resistance against the Germans, with which the Polish Underground had already been marked.

Being perfectly aware of this situation, the Germans gave vent to their rage and fury by turning the entire Ghetto into one mass of ruins. On the fifth day of the Battle, the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization published a manifesto addressed to the Polish Underground, and to the inhabitants of our Capital conveying greetings from the Jewish Underground fighters. Various sectors of the Polish Underground Labor Movement immediately responded with messages of solidarity and admiration. On the whole, the attitude of the Polish Underground towards the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto was marked with respect for the fighters and with esteem for their daring. However, this attitude varied, in accordance with the different viewpoints on the Jewish problem of the various parts of the Polish Underground. The capital city of Poland, as well as the entire country, seethed with excitement because of the Battle of the Ghetto. During the Battle, the Coordinating Committee of the "Bund" and the Jewish National Committee issued daily communiques on the Battle, which appeared in Polish clandestine publications and were broadcasted abroad by the Polish clandestine radio station "Swit."

The result of the Battle was: several thousand Jews were killed, burnt alive, suffocated by gas and about twenty-five thousand were deported to the concentration camps of Trawniki, Poniatow, Majdanek and Lublin. Only the ruins of buildings, destroyed by mines, cannons and fires remain where the Ghetto once stood. The Warsaw Ghetto is now one big cemetery. Somewhere, in the catacombs

hundreds, and perhaps thousands of those who survived the Battle are still living in agony. Only two days ago, for example, a thirteen year old boy appeared from out of this subterranean world with a message dated the 10th of June, informing us about "life" in the modern catacombs. The entire bombardment of Warsaw in 1939 caused the destruction of 75,000 homes, while the present Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto ended with the destruction of one hundred and several thousand homes. As for German casualties: more than one thousand were killed or wounded and tremendous material losses were suffered by German war production enterprises, that were set on fire and destroyed by the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization. The casualties suffered by the Resistance Organization were comparatively small, but many of its best members, including its commander-in-chief (M. Ordche—Shomer), Engineer Klepfisz, Armament Chief and Berek, both members of the Central Committee of the "Bund," fell in the fight.

When various detachments of the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization, that struggled separately in different sections of the Ghetto, were compelled to cease fighting, mainly because they had run out of ammunition, they tried to reach the outlets of this Hell. At that time some two hundred members of the Organization were still alive. The first messenger who brought us word about the desperate struggle of the remnants of the Organization was Frydrych, a member of the "Bund," who was prominent in our pre-war athletic organization "Jutrznia." A former soldier in the Polish Army, he was a man of unusual bravery and courage. Not long after he accomplished this mission, he, together with a detachment of fighters of the Resistance Organization, were captured by the enemy outside of the Ghetto and shot. He made his last journey through subterranean channels to reach us, well aware of the importance of his task, and accomplished it against tremendous odds and under unusually dramatic circumstances. Those members of the Resistance Organization who remained

alive tried to get out of the Ghetto through underground channels and passages. It was a fantastic undertaking, accompanied by untold difficulties and danger. Several detachments, numbering some seventy people in all, managed to reach the forest under sensational circumstances. Several other detachments were caught by the Nazis, either at the outposts of the Ghetto or already outside of the Ghetto, but they died fighting until their last round of ammunition. The remaining members of the Resistance Organization, some sixty of them, did not man-

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age to reach the outposts of the Ghetto and probably died in the underground channels, surrounded by the Germans.

The Warsaw Ghetto, as well as the others, have officially ceased to exist. An official statement, proclaiming the death penalty for all Jews, and for anyone found sheltering them, speaks of the "former Jewish Ghettos." Now, in the midst of a new wave of extermination, we are receiving urgent demands for weapons from the ghettos. However, we have very few left. That is why the resistance of the Jews is now not what it was in Warsaw. There are places, however, where Jewish resistance to their Nazi oppressors is even more stubborn than before. The example set by the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto has influenced everyone. Unfortunately, circumstances prevented us from waging similar battles everywhere.

C. K. R. Z. M. P. W POLSCE

WARSAW, JUNE 22, 1943

Excerpt from Report "B"

4. COORDINATING COMMITTEE

In July, 1942, a Committee was established in Warsaw, to coordinate the efforts of our organization with those of the Jewish National Committee. The new group's activity in this regard, has brought fruitful results (armed insurrection of January and April, 1943). Following complete liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto, the activity of the Coordinating Committee embraced the entire sphere of material relief for the Warsaw Jews, and for all of Poland. This Committee is neither a political body, nor a communal representation of the Jewish populace; it is merely a unit coordinating the activity of both organizations in the field of relief and struggle. Paragraph II of the Committee's statutes states: "Political matters shall be settled by each party in accordance with its world outlook." Within the Coordinating Committee, we have been active in aiding the smaller cities and towns, along with the camps in the field of relief and preparation for armed rebellion. We have assisted the Coordinating Committee with substantial sums for relief of Jews and non-Jews alike, who were active in the Relief Council for Jews, and had been arrested in their line of duty.

We have dispatched aid to various camps, amounting to hundreds of thousands of zlotys. The Coordinating Committee has neither a Treasury nor a Treasurer of its own; however, all matters are aired, agreed upon, and

unanimously decided upon by both parties. In settling a number of Committee matters, many of our comrades play an important part in trying and hazardous positions. The Committee spokesmen have conferred with the official military representatives of underground Poland, on preparation for the armed rebellion in the Warsaw Ghetto.

5. ARMED STRUGGLES.

During the period covered in this report, a number of armed insurrections flared up around many centers. These struggles represent a continuation of the chain of heroic deeds which the Warsaw Ghetto initiated.

a) *FIRST OF ALL—BIALYSTOK.* This is one of the cities which had, before the war, been strongly influenced by the "Bund." The Jews of Bialystok put up fierce resistance when the Nazis began to liquidate the ghetto in mid-August, 1943. The armed rebellion lasted a month, and was conducted with remarkable heroism. In Bialystok, the Nazis again brought into play the methods and ammunition which they employed at Warsaw. Nazi losses in the latter city were high. The Bialystok Ghetto which numbered 30,000 — many of them victims of the uprisings — was liquidated. The surviving population was shipped to the Trawniki labor camp.

b) *TREMBLINKA.* This death camp, where the Nazis annihilated hundreds of thousands of Jews, met total destruction, at the hands of the Jews who had been enslaved there, in the early part of August, 1943. The revolting Jews slaughtered the entire 30-men Nazi guard unit that had patrolled the camp. They seized the ammunition, set fire to all buildings, destroyed all electrical communication lines, and blazed a path to the neighboring woods. Two hundred Jews fled.

c) *Jewish rebellions on a smaller scale occurred in TARNOV, BENDIN, CZENSTCHOW, BORISLAW.*

d) *Heroism characterizing the Tremblinka revolt, also marked the Sobibor rebellion. In Sobibor, too, hundreds of Jews were murdered. The revolt, which occurred in October, 1943, culminated in the successful escape of a large number of Jews from that camp.*

e) *In conclusion, I should like to cite the resistance which the Lodz Ghetto Jews have displayed on a number of occasions, and which, while they were unarmed, was nevertheless intense and heroic. In February, 1943, a general strike swept the Lodz Ghetto, because of the launch-*

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ing of mass-executions by the Nazis. The strike was successful; the executions were halted.

I should also like to mention the Jewish camps of *PONIATOW* and *TRAWNIKI*, which prepared an armed rebellion with the aid of the Coordination Committee and Jewish armed resistance organization, which dispatched funds, ammunition and instructions to them. Revolt preparation, along with the relief effort, were carried forward by a Coordinating Committee (set up similarly to the Warsaw Coordinating Committee). In this body, our comrades, who, in the camps, comprise the greatest majority, are very actively preparing for the tasks ahead.

PARTISAN GROUPS.

As I have already previously noted, in connection with ghetto liquidation, certain groups periodically flee to the woods and sometimes affiliate with partisan groups whom they meet along the way. We have devoted a great deal of attention to the matter of how to organize, link, and unite these units. We have also discussed the problem at a number of meetings with spokesmen of the Polish underground military organization.

WARSAW, NOVEMBER 15, 1943

MANIFESTO TO THE POLES

The following is the text of a manifesto addressed to the Poles, which was issued by the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization during the first days of the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto in April, 1943:

"Poles, citizens, soldiers of Freedom! Through the din of German cannons, destroying the homes of our mothers, wives and children; through the noise of their machine-guns, seized by us in the fight against the cowardly German police and SS men; through the smoke of the Ghetto, that was set on fire, and the blood of its mercilessly killed defenders, we, the slaves of the Ghetto, convey heartfelt greetings to you. We are well aware, that you have been witnessing breathlessly, with broken hearts, with tears of compassion, with horror and enthusiasm, the war that we have been waging against the brutal occupant these past few days."

"Every doorstep in the Ghetto has become a stronghold and shall remain a fortress until the end! All of us will

probably perish in the fight, but we shall never surrender! We, as well as you, are burning with the desire to punish the enemy for all his crimes, with a desire for vengeance. It is a fight for our freedom, as well as yours; for our human dignity and national honor, as well as yours! We shall avenge the gory deeds of Oswiecim, Tremblinka, Belzec and Majdanek!"

"Long live the fraternity of blood and weapons in a fighting Poland!"

"Long live Freedom!"

"Death to the hangmen and the killer!"

"We must continue our mutual struggle against the occupant until the very end!"

"JEWISH ARMED RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION"

RECOGNITION FOR A FALLEN HERO

GENERAL KAZIMIERZ SOSNKOWSKI, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES, MADE A POSTHUMOUS AWARD TO THE VIRTUTI MILITARI SILVER MEDAL TO MICHAL KLEPFISZ, young Jewish engineer who took a leading part in the battle of the Warsaw ghetto in April, 1943, and died fighting at his machine gun post. He was a member of the "Bund." In 1939 he left Warsaw and went to Soviet Russia where he worked in a factory. In 1942 he returned to Poland where he immediately became a leading figure in the Jewish underground movement.

He is the second Jew to be awarded this decoration in this war, the first having been won in Narvik. It is significant because it was made on recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Underground Movement of Poland.

According to a confidential report from our headquarters in Poland, **Michal Klepfisz** was the head of one of the most dangerous and responsible outposts of the entire Jewish Underground Resistance Movement. His main task was to supply the underground fighters with weapons. His ingenuity was unique and his bravery — a legend. He will live forever in the memory of freedom-loving people throughout the world.

OPEN DISPUTE BETWEEN NAZIS AND JEWISH UNDERGROUND

The preparations of the Jewish Underground for armed resistance against the Nazi hangmen, which led to the heroic Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto in April - May, 1943, could not be entirely concealed from the Nazis. Long before the uprising, the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization collected weapons, built secret fortifications and underground shelters, issued pamphlets and posters calling for armed resistance and conducted verbal propaganda among the Ghetto populace. The Nazi authorities received word of this feverish activity and, on learning that the remaining 40,000 Jews in the Ghetto of Warsaw were determined to die fighting rather than submit to deportation to the slaughter camps, made a ludicrous attempt to persuade the Jews not to resist removal from the Ghetto.

Walter Tebens, Nazi commander-in-chief of Warsaw's transportation facilities, entered into a public dispute with the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization by means of special notices posted on the Ghetto walls, bearing his signature. Our delegation in London is in possession of this singular document. It is, however, too long to be reprinted here. It is dated March 20th and is addressed "to the Jewish war production workers in Warsaw." The notice begins with the following sentence: "In the night of March 14th, the Jewish Armed Resistance Organization posted a clandestine pamphlet containing false accusations against the German authorities. Let me answer them." The notice tried to reassure Jewish workers, that no more barbaric deportations were being planned, that their lives and property were safe, and that they were only going to be transferred, together with their wives and children, to other jobs. "Jewish war production workers," proceeds Walter Tebens, "disregard the warnings of your Underground Organization; do not believe in empty accusations. The instigators will cause tragic, unavoidable events. Any attempt at resistance will be in vain. There is no security in their shelters, and it is impossible to live there, just as it is impossible to exist in the shelters outside the Ghetto. Uncertainty and idleness will morally break people who are used to work." The notice of this eloquent Gestapo agent ends as follows: "Jewish workers, move out of Warsaw into the Tremblinka or Poniatow camps, because there you will be able to live and work until the end of the war. Don't

forget to take your wives and children along, because we are prepared to take care of them also at the camps."

It is needless to mention, that Walter Tebens' appeal met with no response. "No men and no property," was the slogan issued by one of the leaders of the Jewish Underground on the day after the Gestapo notice was made public. This set the pace for the Battle. Posters calling upon the Jews to "die as soldiers rather than be transferred to the death camps," appeared on the gloomy Ghetto walls.

JEWIS IN LODZ CALL GENERAL STRIKE

Lodz was the second largest city in pre-war Poland. Because of its dense net of factories and workshops, where, among others, thousands of Jewish workers were employed, Lodz was justly called the Polish Manchester. This city was always a stronghold of the Jewish Socialist Party "Bund." Just before the outbreak of the present war, the "Bund" achieved an outstanding victory in Lodz, during its municipal elections. The majority of the newly-elected councilmen were members of the Polish and Jewish Socialist movements. It was these councilmen who appointed Jan Kwapinski, Polish Socialist leader, as the mayor of Lodz in 1938. Mr. Kwapinski is now a minister in the Polish Government-in-exile in London.

We were recently informed, through underground channels, that the Jewish working populace of Lodz, driven into a ghetto, just as Jews throughout Poland were, found their own ways of resisting the cruelty of their Nazi oppressors. The following is an excerpt from an authentic report received by our London representatives:

"The Jewish workers employed in the German war factories in the Ghetto of Lodz organized and executed a general strike in order to stop the mass-executions launched by the Germans. The strike was effective for some time, at any rate, and the Germans were compelled to halt the executions."

The same report reveals, that in the Ghetto of Lodz, the only ghetto, that has remained in Poland, there were, at the time of the general strike, some 150,000 Jews. The Jewish Community of Lodz had apparently been left untouched because it was com-

posed mainly of Jewish workers, forcibly employed in German war industries — particularly leather and textiles.

Undoubtedly, the Nazis are now seeking means whereby to take revenge for the defeat they suffered on the battle-front in the Ghetto of Lodz. Although the Nazis are suffering from a great shortage of skilled labor, the lives of the Jews of Lodz are now at stake.

JEWS BATTLE GERMANS IN ITALY

Thousands of Polish Jews are now fighting in Italy in the Second Polish Corps which has lately entered the battle against the Germans. This information was given out by the Polish authorities early last week.

For military reasons, the exact number of the Jews taking part in the fighting in Italy with their Polish, British and American comrades-at-arms, cannot be disclosed but they are known to be in every Polish unit, including the commandos and armored units.

Many of these Polish-Jewish soldiers fought in the September, 1939, campaign in Poland, some were in the Narvik expedition and later in the Battle of France. The Polish garrison which defended Tobruk also contained a number of Jews.

The majority of those fighting in Italy, like their Polish comrades-at-arms, have after years of wandering through many countries — Soviet Russia, Persia, Palestine, Egypt — now been given the chance to strike at the enemy again.

YOUNG JEWS KILL S.S. MEN WITH SPADES

On May 10th, 1943, a gang of S.S. men arrived in Radun, East Poland, to massacre the Jewish population. They selected a group of Jews, handed them spades, and took them to the execution place to dig their own graves. On the way the Jews, most of them young men, attacked their Nazi guards with the spades. The Nazis were armed with rifles and tommy-guns. In the brief but grim fight about a score of Jews was killed. Every one of the S.S. guards was killed. The remaining Jews took the arms which the S.S. men had had, and escaped.

ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE POLISH ARMY

Letters from Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army calling our attention to the unbearable conditions created for them by reactionary, anti-Semitic elements, are still pouring in. It would be wrong to close one's eyes on this subject just so that Poland's good name should not be besmirched throughout the world.

So that Poland's future be assured, we must fight this anti-Semitic plague quickly and openly.

Dr. Emanuel Scherer, Bundist representative on the Polish National Council, was received by General Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Forces, and General Marian Kukiel, Polish Minister of War, and submitted to them detailed memoranda on the position of the Jews in the Polish Army.

Dr. Scherer pointed out that there are certain groups interested in maintaining an anti-Semitic atmosphere in the Army and that their influence has a bearing on the position of the Jews in the ranks.

It is obvious, he said, that the Polish nation as a whole cannot be blamed for the actions of a reactionary group. But, on the other hand, Jews as Polish citizens are obliged to fight within the ranks of the Polish Army. The leadership of the Army is, therefore, in duty bound to create such conditions that Jews can feel at home in the Polish Army. This, he declared, is the demand of the "Bund" to the Army leadership.

The memoranda submitted by Dr. Scherer set out in great detail the problems and facts on which he bases the following demands: (1) That those responsible for anti-Semitic incidents, even when they take only the form of anti-Semitic insult, should be severely punished. In more serious cases officers and non-commissioned officers guilty of anti-Semitic offenses should be liable to deprivation of their rank and expulsion from the Army; (2) Retaining anti-Semitic pamphlets and leaflets by officers or men should be made a punishable offense; and (3) An educational campaign should be conducted within the Army to counteract anti-Semitism.

General Sosnkowski and General Kukiel declared that there is no more anti-Semitism in the Army and that the situation has improved as a result of orders

which were issued recently. There are now only a few isolated cases of anti-Semitic offenses. The culprits are being punished and will be punished in the future. Preparations are under way to intensify enlightenment on these problems among the troops.

RESOLUTION OF THE POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

The Polish National Council adopted a resolution urging brotherly relations amongst soldiers in the Polish Army. The resolution adopted was a modification of one submitted by our Representative Dr. Emanuel Scherer, which also urged that those elements who are trying to stir up anti-Jewish feeling and so disturb good relations should be punished.

The Council's resolution declared that "brotherly relations between members of all races and denominations in the Polish forces are absolutely necessary." General Kukiel declared that the High Command of the Polish Army was doing everything to establish comradeship between Pole and Jew.

"CHILDREN MUST LAUGH"

"Children Must Laugh," the film of the Medem Sanitarium of Poland, that was made by the Jewish Socialist Party "Bund" of Poland in 1936, depicting the life of Jewish children at the Sanitarium was shown on the 18th of February, 1944, in London, under the auspices of the Polish Pen Club.

The film is a proud record of achievement and service in child welfare. The Jewish workers of Poland built the Medem Sanitarium for the sick children of the Polish slums. The institution developed into one of the most famous of its kind in Europe. What is this film today? It is a recollection of the dead past, an appalling accusation against the Nazis, who destroyed the Sanitarium, and killed all its inmates.

Madame Marja Kuncewiczowa, acting president of the Polish Pen Club, introduced the film. Dr. Emanuel Scherer, representative of the "Bund" in the Polish National Council, drew attention to the heroic part children, such as those in the film, played in the resistance movement in Poland.

Mr. Lucjan Blit, member of the "Bund" delegation in London, said, "This picture is documentary proof

of the emancipation of the Jewish working people of Poland, of their achievements in a field most dear to their hearts, the deliverance of their children from the dangers of slums, disease and poverty."

Among the three hundred persons, who attended the showing, were members of the Polish Government, of the Polish National Council, the Polish and British Pen Clubs and officials of the British Ministry of Information.

Ironically enough, the showing of "Children Must Laugh" was prohibited in pre-war Poland by Polish motion picture censors. . . .

"BUND" STATEMENT ON THE RUSSIAN-POLISH CONTROVERSY ENRAGES HIM . . .

Mr. Zygmunt Nowakowski is a well-known figure in reactionary Polish circles. The statement, that was recently published in "Ghetto Speaks" by the American Representation of the General Jewish Workers' Union of Poland, on the Russian-Polish controversy does not please him. Mr. Nowakowski is seething with anger. In the last issue of "Wiadomosci Polskie," a London publication, he sharply criticizes our representative in the Polish National Council, Dr. Emanuel Scherer, for having suggested to the Council, in accordance with our statement, that the problem of the Polish-Russian frontier be submitted to a plebiscite. Mr. Nowakowski labels this suggestion as being "contrary to the constitution and in conflict with Polish criminal code." Comments are superfluous. Mr. Nowakowski and his kind are incurable.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ABOUT THE BATTLE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO

Various articles and pamphlets have recently been published about the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto and the events leading to its outbreak. Among them are:

- 1) THE BATTLE OF THE GHETTO, by Elma Dangerfield, London, "Nineteenth Century"
- 2) THE BATTLE OF THE WARSAW GHETTO, by S. Mendelsohn, New York, Yiddish Scientific Institute
- 3) THE UPRISING OF THE WARSAW GHETTO, in Yiddish, by L. Blit, London, "Folks House"