

POLAND, Volume I
(Folder 2 of 2)

000572



AMERICAN RED CROSS

1, Princes Gate,
London, S.W.7.

May 2, 1944.

Via Diplomatic Pouch.

Mr. Van Arsdale Turner,
Acting Asst. Director, Civilian Relief,
Insular & Foreign Operations,
American Red Cross,
National Headquarters,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Van:

Reverting to your letter of March 17 and our reply of April 13 on the subject of the copy of the current report on the work of the Joint Relief Commission in Poland which you desired to receive, the London Committee of the International Red Cross have now been able to furnish us with copies of the following reports, which please find enclosed herewith:

Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, Geneva,
Distribution of medical supplies to Poland, "Compoel Shipment",
1942-1943.

Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, Geneva,
Medicaments Envois en Pologne 1942-1943.

The I.R.C.C. inform us that a copy of the report of the Joint Relief Commission in Poland was sent directly to you from Geneva on March 14.

Yours sincerely,

William L. Gower,
Director of Civilian Relief.

RW.

000573

JOINT RELIEF COMMISSION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
International Red Cross Committee - League of Red Cross Societies
4, Cours des Bastions, Geneva.

- PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE -

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Shipments into Poland.

1942 - 1943.

Typed on slip attached to this page.

In order that we may be able to fill in the gaps which are apparent, in this treatise, we shall be very grateful if you will communicate any additional information, which you may possess.

On following page.

SUMMARY

I. Introductory Note	Pages: 1 & 2
II. Resume of Shipments:	
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Introductory Memorandum.

The present memorandum concerns the shipment of medical supplies and of sanitary materiel sent into Poland (The General Government) by the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, in Geneva, during the years of 1942 and 1943. These miscellaneous shipments whether they were purchases made in Switzerland by the Joint Relief Commission, or gifts in kind, coming from America, were shipped through us, acting as intermediary.

Thanks to the funds which were entrusted to it by the representatives in Switzerland of the Polish humanitarian organizations in foreign countries, the Joint Relief Commission was in the process of proceeding with the purchase in Switzerland of large lots of medical supplies and of vaccines which were of prime importance, of pharmaceutical specialties in current use, and of vitamins, for which it had organized the transportation into Poland.

Moreover, it had also been able to attain the transportation into Poland of a large shipment of pharmaceutical products coming from the "Commission for Polish Relief", in New York, as well as for several lots of medical supplies sent by the American Red Cross, in Washington.

Thus, despite the difficulties of all sorts which interrupted the organization of these shipments and delayed enormously the shipment of the necessities of first importance, the Joint Commission is happy to state that nevertheless, it was possible to have sent into Poland (General Government), during the years 1942 and 1943, a large amount

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of medical supplies and of sanitary materiel.

The humanitarian Polish organizations which existed before the war have considerably limited their activities in the sphere of the General Government, - but there is a new institution, the "Rada Glowna Opiekuncza" (The Central Polish Relief Committee), which has its headquarters in Cracow, and which has been charged with the making up of the deficiency for their activities. It is then to this organization that all of the shipments mentioned in the present memorandum have been sent, with the exception of a special shipment intended for the hospitals, for the medical services and for the seriously wounded which, for this reason, was addressed to the Polish Red Cross in Cracow.

The division, among the local organizations, of a large part of these shipments and their distribution to the welfare organizations and to the needy population was carried out in the presence of a special delegate of the International Red Cross Committee.

Geneva, January 31, 1944.

Joint Relief Commission
of the International Red Cross.

000575

SUMMARY OF THE SHIPMENTS

a. Shipments made by the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, in Geneva.

1. Date of the shipment: August 19 and 20, 1942.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties and vaccines
(Detailed list in Appendix I.)

239 packages and 3 demijohns
total gross weight: 12,271 kgs.
value in francs: 291,973.- -

Receipts: The acknowledgment of receipt from the "Central Polish Relief Committee in Cracow, is dated Sep. 8, 1942.

*

2. Date of shipment: February 27, 1943.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, dressings, surgical instruments, syringes and hypodermic needles.
(Detailed list in Appendix II.)

265 cases and packages, 47 barrels
Total gross weight: 14,344 kgs
Value in francs: 116,428.- -

Receipt: The acknowledgement of receipt from the "Central Polish Relief Committee" in Cracow, is dated March 12 and 15, 1943.

*

3. Date of shipment : March 1, 1943.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, insulin, serums and vaccines, disinfectants.
(Detailed list in Appendix III.)

140 cases, 6 barrels, 3 packages
Total gross weight: 7,359 kgs.
Value in francs: 360,145.- -

000576

Receipt: The acknowledgement of receipt of the Central Polish Relief Committee, in Cracow, is dated March 12, 1943.

*

4. Date of shipment: March 1, 1943.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, vaccines, syringes and hypodermic needles.
(Detailed list in Appendix IV.)

13 cases, 1 demijohn
total gross weight: 838 kgs.
value in francs: 28,404.--

Remarks: This shipment, especially intended for the hospitals, medical services, sanitary services and for the seriously wounded, was addressed to the Polish Red Cross, in Cracow.

Receipt: The Central Polish Relief Committee, in Cracow, sent us an acknowledgement of receipt for this shipment dated March 12, 1943.

*

5. Date of shipment: March 8, 1943.

Goods: Phosphate of codein 2 kgs.

1 case
gross weight: 5.7 kgs
value in francs: 2,850.--

Receipts: The acknowledgement of receipt from the Central Polish Relief Committee, in Cracow, was dated March 26, 1943.

*

6. Date of shipment: June 3, 1943.

Goods: Pharmaceutical specialties and vitamins "Roche"
(Detailed list in Appendix V.)

18 cases
Total gross weight: 1,171 kgs
Value in francs: 49,194.--

Remarks: This shipment consists of a gift of the firm of F. Hoffman LaRoche & Company, in Basle.

Receipts: The acknowledgement of receipt delivered by the Central Polish Relief Committee in Cracow, is dated July 27, 1943.

*

7. Date of shipment: September 23, 1943.

Goods: Soap, with crissots at 100 grs. apiece Cakes 10,000
40 Cases
Total gross weight: 1,150 kgs.
value in francs: 2,660.--

Receipt: The acknowledgement of receipt from the Central Polish Relief Committee in Cracow, bears the date of October 12, 1943. The case ~~was~~ torn to pieces while being transported. This acknowledgement of receipt indicates a shortage of 40 cases of soap.

*

Remarks: During the month of January, 1944, the Joint Relief Commission in Geneva, addressed besides to the Polish Relief Committee in Cracow, a large quantity of medical supplies, of serums and of chemical products. The details of this shipment will appear on a later memorandum.

Summary of the Shipments (continued).

- b. Re-shipments, by the Joint Relief Commission of the shipments coming from the "Commission for Polish Relief", in New York and from the American Red Cross, in Washington.

Observation: The medical supplies addressed to the Relief organizations of Poland by the "Commission for Polish Relief", in New York, and by the American Red Cross, in Washington, were sent to their destination through the intermediary of the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, in Geneva. These various shipments were checked over in the Sanitary Stations of the Joint Commission, at the Customs Bonded Warehouses of Geneva-Cornavin, and reshipped to Poland after verification of the merchandise, with a statement of the final damage and an allowance for the condition of the packages which had deteriorated on the way.

1. Shipper: The "Commission for Polish Relief" in New York.

Date of remittance from Geneva: August 15 & 17, 1942.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, insulin, synthetics and vitamins.
(Detailed list in Appendix VI)

277 packages
Total gross weight: 31,954 kgs
Value in dollars: 24,174 --

Remarks: This shipment left New York during the course of the months of October and November 1942 on board the SS "Excambion", the "Anconita" and the "Laceter". As a result of administrative difficulties, it could not be reshipped to its destination until the above-mentioned dates.

Receipt: The acknowledgement of receipt from the Central Polish Relief Committee in Bracow, is dated September 3, 1943.

2. Shipper: The American Red Cross, in Washington.

Date of remittance from Geneva: October 19, 1943.

Goods: Assorted medical supplies
(Detailed list in Appendix VII.)

258 packages
Total gross weight: 10,962 kgs
Value in dollars: 3,737.--

Remarks: The shipment was sent from Philadelphia on July 7, 1943 on the SS "Logano I".

Receipt: We have not as yet received the acknowledgement of receipt for this shipment.

*

ii. Shipment: The American Red Cross, in Washington

Date of shipment from Geneva: October 27 and 28, 1943.

Goods: Miscellaneous medical supplies.
(Detailed list in Appendix VIII.)

112 cases and 20 barrels
Total gross weight: 11,077 kgs
Value in dollars: 9,475.--

Remarks: This shipment, sent on board the SS "Congo I", left Geneva on August 14, 1943.

Receipt: The acknowledgement of receipt of this shipment has not as yet reached us.

*

iii. Shipment: The American Red Cross, in Washington

Date of shipment from Geneva: December 28, 1943.

Goods: Medical supplies and disinfectants.
(Detailed list in Appendix IX.)

106 cases
Total gross weight: 10,177 kgs
Value in dollars: 1,305.--

Receipt: We have not as yet received the acknowledgement of receipt for this shipment.

000580

DETAILED STATEMENT IN REGARD TO SHIPMENT NO. I

Shipped by: The Joint Relief Commission, of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Date of the shipment: August 19 and 20, 1942.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties and vaccines.

39 packages and 3 demijohns
 Total gross weight: 12,271 kgs
 Value in francs: 291,973.--

Receipt: Acknowledgement of receipt from the Central Polish Relief Committee in Cracow, dated Sept. 8, 1942.

Medical supplies:

Acetylsalicylic Acid- 5 grams	kgs	120
Acid diethyltartratic	kgs	100
(*) Lactic acid	kgs	150
Albuminate of tannin	kgs	200
Atropine (procaine)	kgs	10
Calcium chloride of soda	kgs	100
Camphor	kgs	100
Leaves of rose hursi	kgs	100
Chloride of potassium	kgs	100
Quinine	kgs	200
Magnesium carbonate	kgs	100
Pectin	kgs	35
Phenobarbital	kgs	20
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	kgs	25
Salicylamide	kgs	50

Pharmaceutical specialties:

Calcium Sandoz 10 cc. 10%	ampules 76,000
Calcium Sandoz 10 cc. 10%	ampules 2,500

(*) These 150 kgs. of lactic acid for the shipment of which a special car was required, have been packed on one of the cars used for the reshipment of goods from the "Commission for Polish Relief" on August 15 and 17, 1942.

Pharmaceutical specialties (continued)

Calcium Sandoz 5 cc. 10%	amp.	16,000
Calcium Sandoz effervescent tablets	tabl.	60,000
Calcium Sandoz	tabl.	120,000
Calcium Sandoz en poudre	kgs	850
Calcibronat Sandoz granule	kgs	453
Calcibronat Sandoz of 10 cc.	amp.	5,000
Calcitachine Sandoz of 10 cc.	amp.	5,000
Calcitachine Sandoz of 5 cc.	amp.	5,300
Calcogene Geigy	kgs	442
Calcimine Geigy	amp.	3,975
Calcimine Geigy	tabl.	37,500
Calcimine Geigy comrade	kgs	17
Calcimine Geigy compresses	assorted	1
Calcinate-calcium Geigy	kgs	6,9
Calcinate Geigy	kgs	57,5
Calcinate Geigy compresses	assort.	1

Vaccines

Vaccine anti-typhoïde-paratyphoïde A & B		
10 cc.	flacons	51,000

000582

DETAILED STATEMENT IN REGARD TO SHIPMENT NO. 2.

Shipped by: The Joint Welfare Commission of the International Red Cross, in Geneva.

Date of Shipment: February 17, 1943.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, dressings, surgical instruments, syringes and hypodermic needles.

65 cases and packages 47 barrels
 Total gross weight: 14,344 kgs
 Value in francs: 116,428.--

Receipt: Acknowledgement of receipt from the Central Polish Relief Committee in Moscow, dated March 12 and 15, 1943.

DRUGS & SUPPLIES

Mercuric charcol	kgs	450
Glucose 50% sol.	am.	3,000
Mercuric glucose	kgs	200
Mercuric iodine	kgs	30
Yellow vaseline	kgs	7,449

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES

Perle air	amp.	10,000
Perle air	tabl.	10,000

DRESSINGS

Absorbent gauze bandages made of cellulose, extra - white

10 cm x 5 cm =	5,000 bandes
5 cm x 5 cm =	10,000 bandes
10 cm x 3 cm =	3,000 bandes
7 cm x 8 cm =	6,000 bandes
10 cm x 10 cm =	1,500 bandes
5 cm x 10 cm =	5,000 bandes

Bandages of cellulose:

7 m x 5 cm - 4,000 bandages
7 m x 10 cm - 9,000 bandages
7 m x 15 cm - 8,000 bandages
7 m x 20 cm - 4,000 bandages

Cotton made of ordinary cellulose bleached kgs 570
Cotton made of extra quality of cellulose kgs 790

Medical Instruments

Medicals pieces 300

Drugs and Diagnostic needles

Needles no. 180
Diagnostic syringes pieces 30
Syringes glass pieces 150

DETAILED ACCOUNT IN REGARD TO SHIPMENT NO. 3

Shipped by: The Mixed Relief Commission of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Date of the shipment: March 1, 1943

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, insulin, serums and vaccines, disinfectants.

140 cases, 6 barrels, 3 packages
 Total gross weight: 7,359 kgs
 Value in francs: 300,145.--

Receipt: The acknowledgement of receipt from the "Central Polish Relief Committee", in Krakow, is dated March 12, 1943.

Medical supplies

Aluminate of tannin	kgs	40
Aluminate of caffeine and of antipyrine	kgs	100
Aspirin	tabl.	150,000
Acetaminophen 1 cc. 100	amp.	1,000
Acetaminophen 1 cc. 400	amp.	1,000
Acetylsalicylic acid	kgs	50
Aspirin	kgs	65
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	kgs	25
Sub-nitrate of bismuth	kgs	25
Salicylate in lozenges	kgs	20
Salicylate of quinine 0,1	tabl.	100,000
Salicylate of quinine 0,2	tabl.	100,000

Pharmaceutical specialties

Cibalgine Ciba	tabl.	178,850
Cibazol Ciba	tabl.	487,500
Citazol Ciba 5 cc.	amp.	9,750
Coramine Ciba liquide 15 cc.	flac.	10,400
Coramine Ciba liquide 100 cc.	flac.	520
Coramine Ciba 1,7 cc.	amp.	15,600
Antera-viciforme Ciba	tabl.	58,500
Novocain bander	flac.	2,016
Novo-amp-cibalpine Ciba suppositories	pieces	6,500

Insulin: Insuline Novo a 10 cc. (400 U.I.) amp. 250

Serums and vaccines

Serum polyvalent against dysentery serum 5 cc.	amp.	10,000
Vaccine polyvalent against dysentery serum 10 cc.	flac.	30,000
Vaccine, anti typhoid serum 10 cc.	flac.	25,000
Vaccine for exanthematic typhus serum	doses	6,000

Disinfectants

Investicide Disinfectant	kgb	50
Essid disinfectant	kgb	204,2

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF SHIPMENT NO. 4

Shipped by: The Joint Welfare Commission of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Date of shipment: March 1, 1943.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, vaccines, syringes and hypodermic needles.

13 boxes, 2 semi-boxes
 Total gross weight: 838 kgs
 Value in francs: 28,404.--

Remarks: This shipment, especially intended for the hospitals, medical and sanitary services and for the seriously wounded, was consigned to the Polish Red Cross in Cracow.

Receipt: The "Central Polish Relief Committee" in Cracow, sent us an acknowledgment of receipt of this shipment, dated March 12, 1943.

Medical Supplies

Ethiloid	kgs	50
Chloroform	kgs	10
Chloroform	tbl.	14,000

Pharmaceutical Specialties

Atropine Sandoz	tbl.	17,700
belladonna, suppositories	pisces	30
belladonna Sandoz, sol. a 10 cc.	flac.	60
belladonna Sandoz	amp.	18
belladonna Sandoz	dragees	49,000
Calcium Sandoz 10cc. 10%	amp.	4,020
Calcium Sandoz 5 cc. 10%	amp.	1,670
Calcium Sandoz 10 cc. 10%	amp.	545
Calcium Sandoz 5 cc. 10%	amp.	500
Calcium Sandoz chocolate coated tablets	tbl.	22,500
Clonazol Ciba	tbl.	40,000
Coramine Ciba 1,7 cc.	amp.	320
Coramine Ciba amp. a 100 cc.	flac.	13
Saturo-vioferne Ciba	tbl.	500
Ferragar	tbl.	5,000
Quargene Sandoz 1 cc.	amp.	1,653
Quargene Sandoz 1 cc.	amp.	315
Loceline Sandoz 1,003	amp.	36
Loceline Sandoz 1,01	amp.	185

Perhepar	tabl.	5,000
Perhepar	amp.	3,000
Scillarene Sandoz	amp.	450
Scillarene Sandoz, sol. a 20 cc.	flac.	315
Scillarene Sandoz	tabl.	2,400
Medine	tabl.	4,000
Strohoside Sandoz a 1 cc.	amp.	568

Vaccines

Vaccine anti. Asia - paratyphoid Berna	flac.	2,000
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Syringes and hypodermic needles

China syringes - size 9 no.	pieces	100
Needles no. 14	dz.	50
Needles no. 16	dz.	50

Appendix V.

DETAILED ACCOUNT IN REGARD TO SHIPMENT No. 6.

Shipped by: The Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Date of Shipment: June 8, 1943.

Goods: Pharmaceutical Specialties and Roche Vitamins.

18 cases
Total Gross weight: 1,171 kgs.
Value in francs: 49,194.--

Remarks: This shipment consists of a gift from the firm of F. Hoffman La-Roche & Co., Ltd., in Basle.

Receipts: The acknowledgement of receipt signed by the Central Polish Relief Committee, in Cracow, is dated July 27, 1943.

"Roche" Pharmaceutical Specialties

Acetylcholine at 0.1	doses	600
Adoverne solution at 15 cc.	flacons	1,000
Adoverne at 60 granules	"	300
Allonal	tablets	13,400
Digalene	ampules	3,100
Digalene of 15 cc.	flacons	1,000
Laroson	kgs.	100
Larostidine	amp.	3,000
Prostigmine	amp.	4,000
Prostigmine	tabl.	10,000
Secacornine, flacons of 10 gr.	flac.	250
Secacornine	amp.	600
Sedobrol	tabl.	10,000
Sominifene	amp.	3,000
Sominifene solution of 12 cc.	flac	500
Syntropan	tabl	30,000
Thigenol	kgs	5
Thiocol, powdered	kgs	1

"Roche" Vitamins

Benerva (Vit B1).	Tabl.	40,000
Strong Benerva	amp.	3,000
Strongest Benerva	amp.	1,500
Benicot (Nicotinamide)	tabl.	70,000
Benicot (Nicotinamide)	amp	2,400
Secozyme (Vit. B. Total)	sugar-coated pills	65,000
Redoxon (Vit. C)	tabl.	150,000
Strong Redoxon	amp.	3,000

Detailed Account of Shipment No. 8.

Shipped by: "The Commission for Polish Relief" in New York.

Reshipped by: The Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Date of Reshipment: August 15 and 17, 1942.

Goods: Medical supplies, pharmaceutical specialties, insulin, anaesthetics, and vitamins.

579 packages
Total gross weight : 35,034 kgs
Value in dollars: 54,174.--

Receipts: Acknowledgement of receipt from the Central Polish Relief Committee in Cracow, dated September 8, 1942.

Medical Supplies

Acetate of lead	lbs	20
Boric acid in flakes	lbs	3,000
Citric Acid	lbs	440
Lactic Acid	lbs	840
Tanic Acid	lbs	100
Aminophyllins 100 mg.	tbl	10,000
Aspirine 5 grains	tbl.	250,000
Barbital 5 grains	tbl	50,000
Balm of Peru	lbs	100
Bicarbonate of soda	lbs	500
Bicarbonate of soda 10 grains	tbl.	200,000
Bichloride of mercury 0.5	tbl	75,000
Bromide of ammonium	lbs	10
Bromide of potassium	lbs	10
Bromide of sodium	lbs	10
Cacodylate of sodium 0.2 mg.	amp	5,000
Champhor	lbs	300
White wax	lbs	60
Citrate of caffeine	lbs	50
Anhydrous dextrose	lbs	10,000
digitalis, powdered	lbs	50
Digitalis 1 grain	tbl	100,000
Dipyrene 5 grains	tbl	5,000
Ether for a narcotic	lbs	3,000
Liver Extract 0.5 mg.	caps	75,000
Liver extract, concentrated of 5 cc.	amp.	1,800

Fluid Extract of Cascara	gals	50
Extract of hypophysis, from the back lobe	amp	1,000
condensed iron	lbs	10
Formaldehyde solution, 40%	lbs	450
Gluconate of calcium	lbs	500
Gluconate of calcium 10% 10cc.	amp	30,000
Camphorated oil 0.2	amp	5,000
Hexamine	lbs	20
Ichtyol	lbs	600
Lobeline lcc (First letter not clear)	amp	500
Neocarsphenamine 0.6 mg	amp	3,000
" 0.9 mg	amp	3,000
Permanganate of potassium	lbs	110
Phosphate of codein	ounces	60
Phenol	gals	1,500
Phenobarbital 1 - 1 1/2 gr.	amp	50,000
Borci salve	lbs	5,000
Mercurial salve 30%	lbs	460
Zinc salve	lbs	2,000
Sulphur salve	lbs	1,969
Powdered rhubarb	lbs	20
Salicylate of soda, powdered	lbs	20
Salol	lbs	20
Soap with cresosote	gals	120
Precipitate of sulphur	lbs	501
Sub-carbonate of bismouth	lbs	500
Sulfailamide 5 grains	tabl	500,000
Sulfapyridine 0.5	tabl	100,000
Sulphate of magnesium	lbs	12,500
Sulfathiazol 0.5 gr.	tabl	300,000
Spermceci	lbs	31
Talc	lbs	2,000

Pharmaceutical Specialties

Amniotine Estrone 10,000 U.i. (Folliculine) amp	amp	3,000
Amniotine Estrone 2,000 U.I. (Folliculine)	amp	3,000
Coramine Ciba 45 cc	flac.	500

<u>Insuline</u> 10 cc. 200 U.I.	flac	6,000
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Anaesthetics

Powdered opium	lbs	5
Sulphate of morphine	ounces	20

Vitamines

Acid Nicotinic 25 mg.	tabl	25,000
Navitol (Vit A. & D.) 50 cc	flac	10,000
Malted Navitol, concentrated extract (Vit.A.& D.)	lbs	4,000
Thiamine solution (Vit.B.1) 5 cc.	amp	1,000
Thiamine 0.003 (Vit. B.1)	tabl	300,000

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DATE OF SHIPMENT NO. 9

Shipped by: The American Red Cross in Washington

Reshipped by: The Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, in Geneva.

Date of Re-shipment: October 19, 1943

Goods: Miscellaneous medical supplies

258 packages

Total gross weight: 10,962 kgs

Value in dollars: 8,737.--

Receipt: We have not as yet received the acknowledgement of receipt for this shipment.

Medical Supplies

Powdered bicarbonate of soda	lbs	2,000
Glycerophosphate of calcium	lbs	5,200
Oxyde of magnesium	lbs	440
Sulphur salve	lbs	1,800
Powdered senega root	lbs	750

000599

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPMENT NO. 10

Shipped by: The American Red Cross in Washington, D.C.

Reshipped by: The Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Date of Reshipment: Oct. 27 and 28, 1943.

Goods: Assorted medical supplies

114 cases and 25 barrels

Total gross weight: 11,072 kgs

Value in dollars: 9,475.--

Receipt: The acknowledgement of receipt of this shipment has not yet reached us.

Medical Supplies

Glucose for injections 20 cc. 50 %	amp.	80,000
Camphorated oil of 1 cc.	amp.	120,000
Soap with creosote	lbs	9,983

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF SHIPMENT NO 11.

Shipped by: The American Red Cross in Washington

Reshipped by: The Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, in Geneva.

Date of Reshipment: December 28, 1943

Goods: Medical supplies and disinfectants

126 cases

Total gross weight: 10,177 kgs

Value in dollars: 1,895.--

Receipt: We have not as yet received the acknowledgement of receipt for this shipment.

Medical supplies and disinfectants

Creosote "disinfectant"	gall.	250
White vaseline	gall	928 (*)
Compound powdered liquorice (Pectorale)	lbs	1,600

(*) It should be noted that the shipment of the American Red Cross, contained 970 gallons of white vaseline. But, quite a number of the demijohns were broken on the journey, and only 928 gallons could be reshipped from Geneva.



JOINT RELIEF COMMISSION
of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS
GENEVA

Distribution of medical supplies to Poland

"Comporel Shipment"

1942 - 1943

000595



**COMMISSION MIXTE DE SECOURS
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE INTERNATIONALE**

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE - LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
4, COURS DES BASTIONS
GENÈVE

NOTE CONCERNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES

IN POLAND THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE :

" RADA GLOWNA OPIEKUNCZA "

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*

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1943

000596

29th. June 1943

**Note concerning the Distribution of Medical Supplies
in Poland through the Agency of the :
" Rada Glowna Opiekunca "**

Since all consignments of medical supplies donated either by the Comporal (Committee for Polish Relief), or by the Polish Red Cross, are forwarded to the Rada Glowna Opiekunca in Cracow, it seems important to outline the organisation of that body in this Report.

Organisations

The Central Polish Relief Committee (Rada Glowna Opiekunca) has its offices in Cracow and maintains local relief committees in every town (Polski Komitet Opiekunca).

Among the above mentioned committees, it was possible to visit those in Cracow, Warsaw, Radom, Kielce, Lwow, Drohobycz, Boryslaw, Morsain, Stryi and Sambor. The committees carry out the distribution of relief funds and goods; they are in charge of a number of institutions which they have had to take over from the former Polish Red Cross Societies, as well as other duties of minor importance.

It should be noted here, that all humanitarian institutions and organisations, municipal or private of a government character, which existed prior to the occupation of Poland have been dissolved throughout the territory of the General Government; their activities were taken over by the "Rada Glowna Opiekunca".

The Polish Red Cross confines its work to relief for prisoners of war in German camps and to enquiries on the missing. The Polish Red Cross no longer maintains hospitals or children's homes, and does not handle directly the care of the severely wounded any more. It has only a very small staff.

The Polish Red Cross recently received permission to organise a scheme of hospitals to be opened should epidemics break out.

The foregoing considerations show that all consignments of medical supplies for Poland should be forwarded to the Rada Glowna Opiekunca. We have seen already that its central offices are in Cracow. It goes without saying that the Rada Glowna Opiekunca is able to distribute the goods received to those of its own sections which correspond to the former Government or private institutions whose names are communicated to us by the donors.

In addition to the Central Polish Committee (Rada Glowna Opiekunca), there are committees for the other national groups: Ukrainian, Russian and White Ruthenians. All these central national committees work

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under a special department of the General Government with an Administrative Councillor at its head. The Jewish Relief Centre is in a similar position to the Central Relief Committees. It should be noted that each Committee is entitled to handle relief only for its own ethnical group, so that the Rada Główna Opiekuncza is concerned only with Polish speaking Polish subjects - the Ukrainian Committee, with Ukrainian-speaking Polish subjects, and so forth.

One result of this administrative division is that any consignments forwarded to the Rada Główna Opiekuncza, without any specification, might be attributed solely to the Polish-speaking section of the Polish population. It would therefore be important, in the case of each consignment, to mention for which section of the population the donors intend their gift.

The chairman of the Central Polish Committee is Count Ronikier, who is at present on leave on account of ill-health. Professor Wolter is acting as chairman in his absence, while Director Seyfried fills the post of managing-director.

We were admitted into the medical supplies stores, infants' and children's homes and kindergarten for the Polish population in the cities mentioned above. In all but a very few cases, our impression was most favourable. The work carried out there, often under difficult conditions, testifies to the great devotion of the staff who have placed their services at the disposal of the Rada Główna Opiekuncza.

The office staff of the Central Committee includes one hundred people. Moreover, three hundred people are distributed among various workshops where certain sections of the personnel are retraining for new occupations (Umschulung).

The Warsaw Local Committee (Polski Komitet Opiekunczy), apparently chief in importance among local committees, is presided over by Minister Machnizki, Minister Wachnowick and Ambassador Wisotzki are also members. The committee maintains one out-patient hospital for children, twelve day-nurseries, thirteen children's homes, four first-aid stations in the principal railway-stations, three sanatoria for tubercular children and ten homes for aged or sick people.

The Warsaw Local Committee owns two medical supplies warehouses, one in the Neue Burgstrasse, the other in the Sanatorska. We were admitted to visit both and found everything well organised.

(See Annex I : An account of the Warsaw Polski Komitet's activities in 1942-43, and its budget for the years 1943-1944).

Besides the Warsaw Local Committee, we also obtained leave to visit those in Radom, Kielce and Cracow. We found their drugstores, day-nurseries and hospitals in good working order. It should be noted, however, that in all the above-mentioned cities, hospitals for the local population have been opened in schools and other buildings and that in some cases the installations are only make-shifts.

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The chief centre for the activities of the Ukrainian Central Committee is at Lwow, while its offices are at Cracow, with Professor Kubijowytch as their Chairman. The managing-director for all relief work is Dr. Sopulak and the Secretary General is Mr. Hlibowitaki.

Kindergartens, orphanages and chemists-shops in Galicia were well run and the two convalescent homes in Moreszin were found satisfactory.

Distribution of medical supplies :

The August 1942 consignment (Comporal) was distributed as follows:

Poles	61%
Ukrainians	22,4%
White Ruthenians	0,4%
Russians	0,2%
Jews	16%

Only that proportion of the supplies which was intended for the Jewish population, that is to say 16% of the whole, is still lying in the warehouses of the Central Committee. It has only recently become possible to distribute this lot, and the supplies are to be handed over to the representatives of the ethnical group for whom they were intended.

As regards the share allotted to the Polish population itself, the following arrangements have been made :

45% of all medical supplies are stored, to be used as and when they are needed. Of those stores, 26% have been earmarked for Cracow, 15% for Warsaw and 10% for Lwow. The stores include typhoid and paratyphoid vaccines, a large supply of hormones, powerful medicines and raw products (calcium, glucosius, etc.)

The rest of the consignment was distributed among the private chemists' stores in the course of February and March. We were able to check the deliveries in several chemists' stores in the towns we visited, on the basis of a scheme of distribution. The receipts concerning this consignment should be ready in May and are to be sent to Geneva through the German Red Cross. The medicines are delivered, free of charge, to the poorer sections of the population, upon producing a doctor's prescription, and under the supervision of the local committees. Persons in better circumstances may also benefit by these supplies in so far as they are unable to procure them from other sources; in such cases, however, they are asked to make a donation to the Central Relief Committee. The Central Polish Committee set apart a quota of 0,5% of the medicines for the use of the Gorals, a small ethnical group in the Carpathians.

(Annex 2: Table of Instructions No.14 concerning the distribution of medical supplies received through the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. (Copy of the original document in German).)

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Annex 3 : A note on the meeting on January 7th, 1943 of the Central Section of the Health Department, Pharmaceutical Sub-section, Administration of the General Government, concerning the distribution of medical supplies from America and Switzerland.

Annex 4 : 6 photostats of lists showing the distribution of medical supplies in the various districts of the General Government. These lists show the quantities allotted to each mentioned district.

The White Ruthenian Committee in Warsaw has now received a proportion of the medical supplies from the Comportal consignment which was allotted to the Ruthenian population; the rest is still lying in the warehouses at Lwow. The chairman of this Committee is Dr. Schtsors.

The medical supplies intended for the Russian Committee in Warsaw are partly in Cracow, partly in Lwow. This Committee wishes to be allowed a larger share in the distribution of relief and of medical supplies, in consideration of the large number of Russians who are arriving from Soviet Russian territories occupied by the German troops. It should be noted that such refugees are not Polish subjects. The Chairman of this Committee is Dr. Wojciechowsky.

Medical supplies allotted to the Ukrainian population have not yet been fully distributed and are still lying in the warehouses at Lwow. The scheme for distribution which had been suggested proved too complicated and was reorganised in the course of conversations between the delegate of the International Red Cross Committee and the representative of the Ukrainian Committee in Lwow.

As for consignments of medical supplies other than the Comportal consignment and the dried and condensed milk sent in February and March 1943, it should be noted that they were still lying in the Rada Glowna Opiekuncza warehouses in Cracow. They will be distributed in the same way as the Comportal consignment.

Acknowledgements of receipts

The following acknowledgements of receipt were received by the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross and are joined to the present note:

General acknowledgement of receipt (Annex 5) for 579 different boxes, bales and barrels representing the gift of the Commission for Polish Relief.

Acknowledgement of receipt (Annex 6) for the 16% of the total quantity, reserved for the Jewish population. This quantity could only be transmitted to the Jewish Organisation on the 26th. May because the activity of this organisation was stopped for a time. This document is signed by Dr. Weichert, President of the Jüdische Unterstützungsstelle in Krakau.

We also possess further details of repartition of medical supplies between different localities, for instance: Kielce town, Kielce district, Radom town, Radom district, Warsaw town and others, which remain in our files.

Expenditure incurred and amounts received by the
Warsaw Polish Relief Committee
(Polski Komitet Opiekunczy)

I. 1) Expenditure of the Committee during the financial year 1942/43 (April 1942 to March 1943), amounting to :

Average monthly expenditure : 34,380,663 Zl.
 2,865,000 Zl.

2) The above total amount included the following items :

Expenditure on relief	89,4%	-	30,727,263	Zl.
Expenditure on administration	9,7%	-	3,346,633	"
Expenditure on premises	0,7%	-	226,020	"
Sundry expenses	0,2%	-	80,747	"
	100,0%	-	<u>34,380,663</u>	<u>Zl.</u>

II. Amounts received by the Committee for the above-mentioned financial year :

which include the following items :

Payments received for relief work.....	8,117,000	Zl.
Gifts.....	5,890,000	"
Sundry amounts.....	613,000	"
Grants from the G.G. Authorities.....	9,600,000	"
Grant from the Warsaw City Council.....	10,000,000	"
Miscellaneous grants.....	1,100,000	"
	<u>35,320,000</u>	<u>Zl.</u>

The budget for the financial year 1943-44 shows a total figure of :

The above-named sum is the minimum requisite amount to cover the total liabilities of the Warsaw Relief Committee. The budget includes:

towards supplies :	88,3%	-	37,055,000	Zl.
towards administrative expenses	8,1%	-	3,386,000	"
towards sinking fund	3,6%	-	1,500,000	"
	100,0%	-	<u>41,941,000</u>	<u>Zl.</u>

The above amount is secured by increased grants from the Authorities and Institutions of the General Government Administration and from the Warsaw City Council. Where the real difficulties

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begin is in the actual buying of supplies, on account of the scarcity of all the requisite commodities. The situation is complicated still further in Warsaw by the large number of refugees and the destruction caused by the war.

Relief activities of the Warsaw Committee

I. Number of beneficiaries:

Number of beneficiaries up to February 28th.1943 : 321,483

Beneficiaries in February 1943 ; 65,000
or 6,5% of the total population

This figure shows an increase of 2,200 persons as compared with that for January 1943.

II.

The relief activities of the Committee include :

- Distribution of foodstuffs
- Distribution of clothing
- Medical assistance
- Needy child relief
- Refugee relief
- Relief for prisoners and their next-of-kin

A special department was set up to assist people who could no longer afford to pay their rent, to provide legal advice and to finance small private businesses.

1) The most important relief activity is distribution of foodstuffs.

The following are the figures for this activity in February 1943 :

	Number of kitchens	Average number of meals served	Food value of each meal in calories
Food-kitchens	48	25,001	267
Self-supporting kitchens	18	6,052	312
Independent kitchens	15	3,500	

To meet the requirements of these kitchens, the Committee receives foodstuffs from the Authorities, but the quantities being insufficient, the Committee has to buy more at a high price on the open market.

2) Another activity of the Warsaw Committee is the distribution of clothing to the needy population. This was made possible during the years 1940/41, thanks to supplies received chiefly from the United States and other foreign countries.

During this period, the following gifts and grants were received :

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a) Gifts from foreign countries:

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>
Clothing	16,313 articles	8,778 articles	1,040 articles
Underclothing	19,453 "	896 "	2,034 "
Shoes	5,407 "	752 "	-

b) Allotted on the basis of official rationing:

Clothing	---	5,343 articles	---
Underclothing	---	26,641 "	---

Moreover, the Committee was allotted a certain amount of cloth, blankets, thread, leather and rubber.

In 1943 the Committee received only worn clothing to the value of 400,000 Zl. while other smaller quantities allotted consisted of leather and rubber, to the value of 200,000 Zl.

The above-mentioned figures show that the problem of providing clothing and shoes for the needy population is insoluble, especially if account is taken of the ever-increasing scale of needs. In February the number of people on waiting lists for clothing amounted to 300,000

3) Medical assistance:

Medical assistance for the needy population includes :

- a) Distributions of slips entitling the holders to free consultation with a doctor, dentist, or midwife. In February 1756 such slips were distributed as well as 1305 slips for free medicines.
- b) in the three children's hospitals, 2,715 children were examined in February.
- c) in the same period 368 children were admitted to the tubercular children's sanatoria at Otwock. Delicate children are allowed in addition to the regular ration of milk daily one pint. In February 954 children received a total of 26,336 milk rations.

In February, the Committee's women social workers paid 493 calls on needy families. Moreover, the Committee organised social relief in the hospitals; trained women visit the patients during their stay there procuring grants for them either in money, in kind, or also look after their families at home. 514 people were helped in this way in February 1943.

Over and above the consignments from the International Red Cross Committee, considerable consignments of medical supplies were received in February from Lisbon which greatly contributed towards extending the scope of relief work amongst the needy population.

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4) Child relief :

The following figures will show the work in respect of child relief during February:

	<u>Number of relief centres</u>	<u>Number of children</u>
Day nurseries	12	713
Kindergartens and children's day homes.....	86	8,250

In the nurseries for children under four years, children are given three meals daily. In the Kindergartens and day-homes for children aged four and over, a light afternoon meal is provided. Moreover the above-named institutions which are kept open all day, provide soup and a light afternoon meal for the children.

In the Spring and Summer, what is known as "Halbkolonie-action" replaces those day-homes ; it consists of a number of homes in the suburbs where children spend the day out of town. In addition, a group very delicate children were transferred to holiday homes in the neighbouring villages.

The Committee is also taking steps to provide extra food for children when necessary. In the course of February 1957 children received these extra rations of whom 1,455 daily.

Under the Committee's management there are 24 children's homes, including the three Otwock Sanatoria. In February these establishments housed 1320 children.

5) As regards refugee relief, the Committee has organised :

- a) medical stations where the needy can receive medical assistance, have meals and spend the night.
- b) two homes where refugees can be housed temporarily.
- c) two homes for adults and children. In these homes 612 adults and 462 children were housed during February. The daily value of the food per person in those homes was 1660 calories,

Relief work for travellers passing through the principal railway stations is carried out in close cooperation with the activities described above. The Committee has opened four first-aid stations in the railway stations ; in February they served 19,120 meals and provided medical help and miscellaneous information.

6) Relief work in prisons:

During February 1943, the Warsaw Committee were able to distribute 31,783 kg. relief foodstuffs to the prisoners. It was also

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able to bring relief to their next-of-kin and to those who had been set free.

7) Relief in kind :

The Committee considers it one of its chief duties to provide help to needy persons; for instance, meeting their bills for rent, heating, lighting, rationed food, school fees, burial expenses, etc. in exchange for vouchers for all monies expended.

In the course of February, 524,061,21 Zl. were expended in respect of the above mentioned items. Expenditure was as follows :

For rent	197.543,75 Zl.
" medical assistance	11.492,16 "
" extra food	212.728,75 "
" clothing	13.906,70 "
" heating	17.256,45 "
" lighting and gas	77.283,15 "
" school fees	18.651.- "
" burial expenses	4.087,50 "
" sundry	41.111,75 "

8) Sundry activities :

a) The Committee's activities in respect of housing the needy cover a fairly wide field, they are based upon a thorough examination of all the applications received by the Housing Department of the City Council.

b) The Committee has a department for giving legal advice; this department procures whatever legal documents may be required by needy persons and helps them to find lawyers who will be willing to plead for them at the courts.

c) The Committee's action for supporting small private concerns is two-fold :

1. It advances loans to existing workshops.
2. It gives grants to persons who wish to cultivate small gardens, thus facilitating their vegetable supply.

In the Spring of 1943, the number of such small vegetable gardens amounted to 19.000, equal to the number of families who had received grants. The gardens cover a total area of 700 hectares.

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Cracow, 25 Jan. 1943

Instructions No. 14

Re: Distribution of medical supplies carried out through
the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva

Distribution is absolutely free of charge and the medical supplies are intended for the poorest people in the PHA.

All the medical supplies which have been sent are to be placed at the disposal of the PHA by the druggists who are supplied with these. According to present regulations on pharmacy, it is strictly forbidden for the Relief Committee to withhold any medical supplies. The PHA acknowledges the receipt of the medicaments to the Relief Committee in eight copies on the forms which accompany the deliveries. The druggists acknowledge the receipt of the supplies to the Committee in one copy.

Delivery of medicaments can be made only by prescription of the donors of the Relief Committee; these prescriptions in themselves are a basis of control for the distribution of medical supplies to druggists in each district in two distinct localities which are within easy distance.

The doctors of the Relief Committee make out their prescriptions on special forms with two carbon copies according to the enclosed model. The doctor hands two of these to the patient and keeps one for himself. The original prescription is filed by the druggist as a voucher for the control of the supplies. The needy patient receives the medicines on presenting a copy of the prescription. The druggists send these copies of prescriptions each month to the Committee together with a monthly statement of all medical supplies distributed to the beneficiaries. A copy of this statement goes to the doctors in question and to the PHA. The Committee keeps these copies of prescriptions as a means of control. The PHA keeps trace of the quantities of medicaments in the druggists' shops by means of one of their staff who is a trained druggist.

In view of the small quantities of medical supplies sent, the doctors of the Relief Committee must be very economical, and prescribe them only in cases of genuine need. In particular, large quantities of these should never be prescribed all at once, but according to requirements, the prescription is renewed, for the health insurance organisations have noticed from experience that when patients receive a large quantity of medicines, the products are wasted, because when the patient's condition is improved, they stop using the products.

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Directions for the use of American specialities which are not well known in Europe will shortly be sent to the Relief Committee.

When the medicines which have been distributed are exhausted, the Committee informs the PHA and the individual drugstores are told of any further requirements which the PHA is asked to fill, according to their stocks.

Enclosures

L.S.: General Government
Office of the Governor
Agreed - Turk
25.1.43

Polish Central Committee
Rada Glowna Opiekuncza

Seyfried
Director.

Minutes

of the sitting on January 7th. 1943 which took place in the Central Section of the Ministry of Health, Pharmaceutical Section, in the General Government, in regard to the distribution of American and Swiss medical supplies donated to the PHA.

Present : Director of the Pharmaceutical Section, Dr. Weber.
His Assistant, Dr. Schenk.
Director Seyfried and Dr. Szebesta, representing the PHA.

1) The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Section stated they agreed that at the request of the PHA the following medical supplies :

- 1. Thiamine hydrochl. (Vitamin B-Ansurin)
 - 2. Aminopyrina
 - 3. Ammonii bromadum
 - 4. Amniotin (Folliculin)
 - 5. Cetaceum (spermaceti)
 - 6. Codeinae phosphas
 - 7. Coramine fl. 45 cc
 - 8. Aminophyllin
 - 9. Ferrum reductum
 - 10. Potassi bromidum
 - 11. Lobelin vials 1 cc
 - 12. Morphinae sulfas
 - 13. Sodii bromidum
 - 14. Sodii cacodylas
 - 15. Sodii salicylas
 - 16. Oleum camphorat.
 - 17. Salol
 - 18. Plumbi acetat
 - 19. Rhizoma Rhei
 - 20. Sol. hypophysis pars posterior
-
- 1. Atoxicocain (Novocain)
 - 2. Calcibronat 10 cc
 - 3. Calgluquine
 - 4. Irgamid bandages
 - 5. Rhenasept bandages

would remain in the warehouses of the PHA as stock, whence they would be sent out to the individual Committees according to requirements.

2) Acidum citricum would not be considered as a medical product, so that it could be distributed freely by the PHA.

3) A certain amount of preparations (vaccines, tabloids and disinfectants) might be used to supply the mobile hospitals which are being created by the PHA according to authorization of the Section of the

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Ministry of Health of the General Government dated November 14th. 1942,
Akt. Z.B. 5/4484/42 Dr G/Po.

4) Vitamine food preparations may be distributed by the PHA direct to the individual Committees (in cooperation with the druggists) but of course by prescription.

5) Medical supplies which are in the form of half-manufactured or raw products, may be made into vaccines or tabloids in so far as the said medicaments are not patents, in particular :

from American supplies :

Calcium gluconas powder	in vials
Camphora	half in vials
Caffeina	in vials
Glucosum powder	" "
Opium powder	tincture
Rhizoma Rhei	"

from the Swiss supplies :

Atoxicocain	half in vials
Calcium Sandoz powder	
Potassi guajacolsulfuras	
Sulfanilamid	sirup

6) The representatives of the Pharmaceutical Section of the General Government, at the request of the PHA, state they agree that the control of the distribution of supplies through the drugstores shall be carried out exclusively by the PHA, through their own trained assistant. They await a proposal in this connection from the PHA.

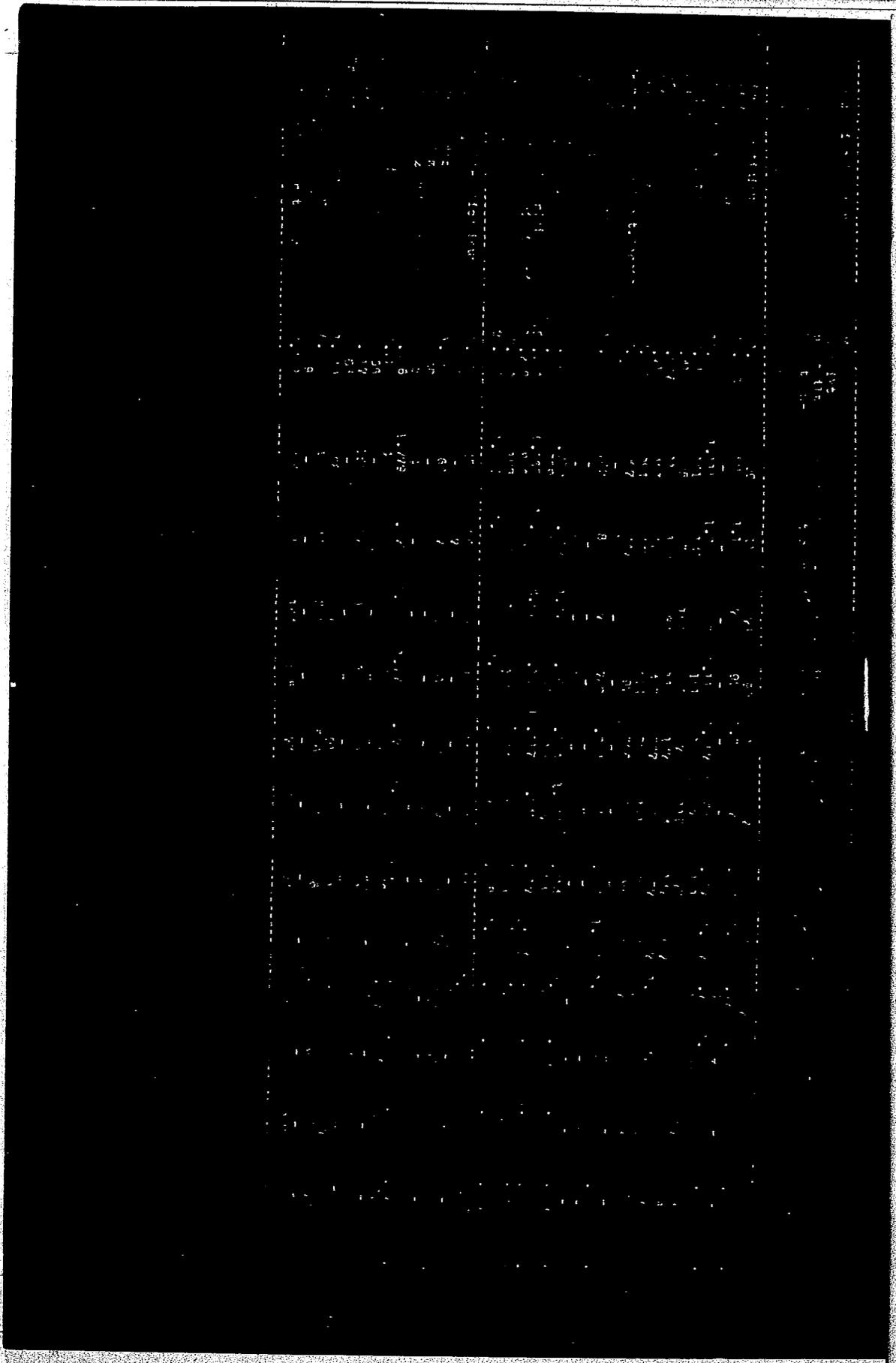
Polen-Stadt u. Land, Kielee-Stadt u. Land zurteilt wurden.

	Kreka-Stadt		Kreka-Land		Warschau-Land		Warschau-Land		Polen-Stadt		Polen-Land	
	Stadt	Land	Stadt	Land	Stadt	Land	Stadt	Land	Stadt	Land	Stadt	Land
Acidum Nicotinicum	412	185	1125	435	247	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
Aetherin	4.124	1.655	11.255	4.745	2.470	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071	2.071
Aether pro Parvosi	100	100	1.200	111	100	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Sulfathiazol	4.607	2.081	12.678	4.905	2.788	1.114	1.114	1.114	1.114	1.114	1.114	1.114
Calcium Phosphatum	502	226	1.370	531	302	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
Querc Alba	852	326	2.125	905	502	402	402	402	402	402	402	402
Diphallia	460	206	4.570	425	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
Extracum Hecatis	1.677	754	4.570	1.774	1.005	502	502	502	502	502	502	502
Hydroxyrum Sidiolomus Copros	1.223	551	3.356	1.294	722	502	502	502	502	502	502	502
Inulin	100	55	400	1.224	702	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
Natrium Bicarbonicum	3.200	1.440	8.729	3.475	1.902	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072	1.072
Neosalvarsan	100	52	312	100	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Sulfanilamid	8.168	3.675	22.280	8.615	4.900	3.570	3.570	3.570	3.570	3.570	3.570	3.570
Sulfapyridin	1.652	750	4.472	1.710	974	779	779	779	779	779	779	779
Indumentum Acidi Borici	38.181	17.181	104.158	40.047	21.869	12.777	12.777	12.777	12.777	12.777	12.777	12.777
Indumentum Vahriardi Ovarici	3.442	1.549	9.389	3.631	2.285	1.581	1.581	1.581	1.581	1.581	1.581	1.581
Veronal	825	371	2.250	871	482	312	312	312	312	312	312	312
Vitamin E/I	5.027	2.282	15.713	4.702	2.016	1.313	1.313	1.313	1.313	1.313	1.313	1.313
Acidum Acetylo-salicilicum	2.008	905	5.476	2.121	1.205	954	954	954	954	954	954	954
Calcium Phosphatum	280	100	472	284	180	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
Calcium Sulfid	270	120	732	284	180	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
Calcium Sulfid	280	120	732	284	180	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
Calcium Sulfid	280	120	732	284	180	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
Folia Uvae Ursi	7.414	3.336	20.225	7.839	4.448	3.559	3.559	3.559	3.559	3.559	3.559	3.559
Infusid	1.678	755	4.670	1.774	1.007	605	605	605	605	605	605	605
Infusid	200	132	412	218	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Infusid	829	283	1.716	665	378	302	302	302	302	302	302	302
Infusid	385	128	776	305	172	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Natrium Bicarbonicum	1.672	755	4.670	1.774	1.007	605	605	605	605	605	605	605
Rheum Lepus Papatypus	49	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
	855	385	2.334	905	513	411	411	411	411	411	411	411

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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Copy of the original acknowledgement of receipt
of the Rada Główna Opiekunza

25. Januar 1943.

EMPFANGSBESTÄTIGUNG

Hiermit wird bestätigt, dass durch Vermittlung des
Beauftragten des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes beim Generalgouverneur,
Dienststelle Krakau, für den Polnischen Hauptausschuss zwei Sendungen,
und zwar :

- 1/ am 24/VIII.1942 - 2 Waggons mit Brutto-Gewicht 19.083,0 kg.
- und am 25/VIII.1942 - 1 Waggon " " " 3.000,0 kg.

- 2/ am 28/VIII.1942 - 2 Waggons " " " 22.175,0 kg.
- und am 29/VIII.1942 - 1 Waggon " " " 2.642,0 kg.

ausgeliefert werden sind,

Diese zwei Sendungen enthielten :

- 579 Kollis aus amerikanischen Spenden stammende Medikamente mit
Total-Brutto-Gewicht 34.985,5 Kg. und
- 242 Kollis von Internationalen Roten Kreuz in Genf eingekauften
Medikamente mit Total-Brutto-Gewicht 12.327,2 Kg.

POLNISCHER HAUPTAUSSCHUSS
RADA GŁÓWNA OPIEKUNZA

Sig. : Edmund SEYFRIED

JAM

E N D E M P F A N G S B E S T A E T I G U N G

Wir bestätigen hiermit den Empfang folgender Arzneimittel von:
AMERIKANISCHEN ROTEN KREUZ
durch Vermittlung des DEUTSCHEN ROTEN KREUZES und des
POLNISCHEN HAUPTAUSSCHUSSES

Menge	Arzneimittel	Menge	Arzneimittel
11,178,0	Acidum boricum granul.	1.360,5	Natrium salicylicum
32.000,0	Acidum citricum	453,5	Natrium bromatum
34.420,0	Acidum lacticum	1.360,5	Plumbum Aceticum
4.000	Acidum nicotinicum tbl.	480	Amniotin Estrone, amp. 1 cc
10.000	Aspirin, tbl.	480	Amniotin Estrone, amp. 1 cc
453,5	Kalium bromatum, fl.	44.000	Sulfathiazol, tbl. 0,5
1.360,5	Rhizoma Rhei plv.	6.349,0	Balsamum peruvianum
7.260,0	Acidum tannicum	36.150,0	Bismuthum subcarbonicum
479	Aether pro narcosi	4.792	Calcium gluconatum 10%
800	Amidopyrin tabl.		amp. 10 cc
10.000,0	Extractum Cascarae sagradae	8.000	Luminal, tbl. 1,5
160	Vitamine B ₁ amp. 5 cc	36.300,0	Calcium gluconatum plv.
1.360,5	Salol	21.750,0	Camphora
907,0	Ammonium Bromatum	4.340,0	Cera alba
2.260,0	Cetaceum	160	Hypophysis pars post. amp. 1 cc
272,0	Codainum phosphoricum	35.000,0	Ichtyolum
90,0	Morphium sulfuricum	960	Insulin, amp. 10 cc
363,5	Opium plv.	7.385,0	Kalium hypermanganicum
2.628,0	Coffeinum citricum	80	Lobelin, amp. 1 cc
80	Coramin, fl. 45 cc	76.000,0	Lysol
69.000,0	Glucosum	886.100,0	Magnesium sulfuricum
4.535,0	Digitalis folia plv. 2 Büchle sen à 5 lbs.	34.012,5	Natrium bicarbonicum, plv.
16.000,0	Digitalis, tbl. 1 gr.	30.000	Natrium bicarbonicum, tbl. 10g.
1.440	Euphyllinum, tbl. 0,1	800	Natrium cacodylicum, amp. 1 cc
288	Extractum hepatis in amp. 5cc	480	Neosalvarsan, amp. 0,6
11.500	Extractum hepatis in caps. 0,5	480	Neosalvarsan, amp. 0,9
975,0	Ferrum hydrogenic. reductum	800	Oleum camphoratum, amp. 0,2
10.000	Hydrargyrum bichloratum corros tabl. 0,5	78.000	Sulfanilamid, tbl. 0,33
61.272,0	Phenolor	15.000	Sulfapyridin, tbl. 0,5
35.500,0	Sulfur praecipitatum	143.950,0	Talcum venetum
147.120,0	Unguentum acidi boric	33.105,5	Unguentum hydrargyri cinerei 30%
142.930,0	Unguentum sulfuratum comp.		
136.956,0	Unguentum zinci oxydati 20%	2.267,5	Urotropin
1.600	Vitamine D + A fl. 50 cc	8.000	Veronal. tbl. 5 gr.
55.320	Vitamin B ₁ / tbl.	298	Vitamin c. Maltosa fl. à 2 lbs.

Den 26.V.1943

K. 648 a.

Stempel: Jüdische Unterstützungsstelle
Generalgouvernement

Polnischer Hilfskomitee Sig. Dr. WEICHERT.

Poland

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

John W. Pehle

CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL . . . CONGRESO JUDIO MUNDIAL

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CABLES: CONGRESS, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: LONGACRE 5-2600

April 28, 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle, Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

May I call your most urgent attention to the following message, dated February 22nd, 1944 from the Jewish National Committee affiliated with the Polish Underground Administration working under the Delegate of the Polish Government, which we received from Dr. Szwarcbard, member of the Polish National Council in London.

"We are appealing to you in the last moment before the annihilation of the remnants of the Jews in Poland takes place. The Germans have lately exterminated the last Jews in Lwow and now they are liquidating the remnants of the Jewish ghetto in Lodz. They have already killed 20,000 Jews and the rest is awaiting the same fate. Out of 3 million Polish Jews, about 50,000 are tortured in concentration camps and ghettos and about an equal number is hiding in the Christian quarters and in the woods, in constant danger of death.

We are helping them according to our possibilities and we care for thousands of people in Warsaw and in other places. We are helping people in camps and in getting them out. The money we are spending is a drop in the sea and at present we are receiving the last installment of L 10,000. Please give immediately the order to pay us L 15,000 in one installment, according to your promise. You have to increase tenfold your help as we need millions of zlotys monthly. Appeal to the American Jews!

Did you receive our report from October last? Please send the money immediately and wire. The remnants of the Polish Jews expect their deliverance through you."

We are extremely disturbed by the fact that a question of money should delay, and perhaps make impossible forever, the rescue of the remnants of Polish Jewry.

The Polish Government has assured our representatives in London that it

April 28, 1944

is eager to send a considerable amount of money to Poland to be earmarked for the assistance of Jews. At the same time however, our representatives were told that this rescue work requires the use of American dollars with which the Polish Government is unprovided. Dr. Goldmann brought this matter to your attention in your conference of March 30th.

We would be extremely grateful to you for informing us whether you have taken up this question with the representatives of the Polish Government and whether there are any prospects for a satisfactory and speedy solution of this most distressing problem.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

A. Leon Kubowitzki
Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki,
Head, Rescue Department

ALK:tm

000619

Control Copy

AGK-655

PLAIN

Moscow

Dated April 26, 1944

Rec'd 10:25 a.m., 27th

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1453, Twenty-sixth

Moscow papers for April 24 and 25 publish a Tass
despatch from London reporting that about 30 Jewish
soldiers who were accused of desertion from the Polish
Army have been sentenced by a court martial composed
of Polish officers to imprisonment of from one to
three years. The accused complained of bad treatment
and asserted that for that reason they came to London
with the intention of leaving the Polish Army and
joining the British Army. They refused to return to
the Polish Army.

Repeated to London for Schoenfeld.

HAMILTON

REP

000620

Aid for Polish Army Jews

~~Group in England Would Have~~
~~Them Transfer to British Forces~~
LONDON, April 23 (UP)—The Board of Deputies of British Jews passed a resolution today expressing British Jewry's deep concern at conditions in the Polish Army which "have been revealed by and culminated in a recent court martial of Jewish soldiers, who left their units because of these conditions."

The resolution asked that the British government, in consultation with the Polish government, find a way to enable those Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army who desire to join the British Army to do so.

"British Jewry cannot but feel that the situation in the Polish Army in relation to Jewish soldiers is not in harmony with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting," the announcement said.

000621

PRAVDA CHARGES DENIED BY POLES

Army Says Ukrainians and White Russians in Ranks Were Not Mistreated

By Wirelens to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, April 24—A Russian charge that Ukrainian and White Russian soldiers in the Polish Army had been tortured after an attempt to quit the Polish forces for the British Army was denied in detail tonight by the press bureau of the Polish forces.

Tomorrow the Polish Government will issue a full statement on the recent court-martial of twenty-four Jewish soldiers who were sentenced to prison on charges of desertion when they likewise attempted to get out of the Polish forces. Two other Jewish soldiers who agreed to return to the Polish ranks received only nominal sentences of seven days, it was learned today. Those who refused were sentenced to one to three years.

The campaign on behalf of the imprisoned Jews continued today, when representatives of the World Jewish Congress and the Board of Deputies of British Jews called on Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. He and other Cabinet Ministers also received two representatives of Polish Jewry, Dr. Ignacz Schwartzbad, a member of the Polish National Council, and Ansel Reis, leader of the Palestine Labor party.

It is understood that the Polish Jewish leaders want the Jewish soldiers to fight for deliverance of their country in the Polish forces, although they naturally ask for an amelioration of the soldiers' lot. The British Jewish leaders, on the other hand, are asking that the soldiers be admitted to the British services.

For the most part, the 600 Jews in the Polish Army have stood by their posts, although Tom Driberg, Independent M. P., said in a question to be addressed to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the House of Commons on Wednesday

that 200 had been transferred to the British Army. As expected, the discussion of the soldiers' situation will be renewed in Parliament by members' questions.

The press bureau of the Polish forces stated tonight that delegates of the Polish Ministries of Defense and the Interior had attended the court-martial in Scotland when cases of the "deserters" were being investigated. Both affirmed, it said, that none of the accused had complained of ill treatment, much less of the tortures alleged in a dispatch from London printed in Pravda.

"The soldier Alexei Ishak is quoted by the Pravda correspondent—there is no soldier by this name in the Polish Army, only one called Aleksy Iszczyk," the bureau said. "He appeared before the court in perfect health and not, as the correspondent states, with a broken arm."

The soldiers mentioned by Pravda came here from Argentina. The Polish Ministry of Information stated that other Ukrainian and White Russian soldiers who had served since the beginning of the war "disassociate themselves from those now under charge." The press bureau further asserted that due consideration had been shown for Orthodox Catholics in the granting of leave.

Celler Writes to Ambassador

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Protesting against what he termed the "unjust treatment of Jewish soldiers in the Polish Army," Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York wrote to the Polish Ambassador today that many Americans "are outraged by the proceedings."

In his letter to Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski, Mr. Celler said that of the Jewish soldiers who left the Polish army to join the British forces:

"The treatment meted out to them by Polish officers and men became intolerable. They were snubbed, cuffed, beaten and insulted because of their religion. Protests have been voiced in the British House of Commons. Stung into action, your Government instituted a board of inquiry, but it was merely an attempt to whitewash the culprits. It is difficult to reconcile equity, justice and decency the stiff sentences imposed upon them [the deserters]."

000622

Polish Document Shows Nazi Policy of Eradicating Jews

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—From the Polish Underground has come a grim document purporting to show how the Nazi extermination policy has reduced Poland's prewar Jewish population from 3,500,000 to barely 50,000.

Contents of the report were made public by John W. Pehle, Executive Director of the War Refugee Board. It was written shortly after a series of "liquidations" last November.

In releasing the report, Mr. Pehle asserted that the work of the WRB should not be regarded merely as a humanitarian enterprise. The public generally, he says, "does not realize to what extent such peoples as the persecuted Jews of Poland have taken up arms against the Nazis."

"Just as we have given aid to our other Allies by Lend-Lease, he says, "it is incumbent upon us to help these people by the activities of the War Refugee Board."

Underground Report

The Underground report — all details concerning it are a closely guarded secret—said:

"Last month (October) we estimated that there were only between 250,000 and 300,000 Jews left in Poland. It is our opinion that in a few weeks there will only remain about 50,000.

"We want all Jews, and the world at large, to know that our youth nobly defended the life and honor of its people. Since the heroic epic of the Warsaw ghetto we have in recent months written the grand and glorious chapter of the Jews of Bialystok.

"On the 17th of August there began the liquidation of the only large ghetto in the east of Poland, in Bialystok, where there were approximately 40,000 Jews. During the first three days of this action seven transports of victims were taken to the "death camp" at Treblinka. In addition, a passenger train, filled with children, left Bialystok. There were two Jewish nurses in each car.

"It is the general conviction that, before going to their deaths, these children were to furnish their blood for wounded German soldiers.

Jews Fight Back

"On the fourth day of the action the fight began. Bloody combats took place in a number of streets. Just as in Warsaw, the Germans entered the ghetto in armored trucks and equipped with field artillery. They brought along about 1,000 gendarmes and SS

men and a number of Ukrainian detachments.

"The Jews retaliated mostly with grenades and incendiary bombs; they also had a few machine guns. They fought with frantic determination which aroused the admiration of the population of the city and the district. Several hundred Germans and Ukrainians fell or were wounded.

"In order to crush the uprising the Germans did what they had done in Warsaw—they set the ghetto afire. . . ."

While the Germans still were trying to put down the Bialystok uprising, the report continued, "the final liquidation of the ghetto of Tarnow took place" in early September.

"All the children were concentrated in one building," the story said. "They were told that they were to be taken away to a nursery. The building was then hermetically seal and blasted into the air."

Children Shot

Two months later, "on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 6 a. m., all the men in Trawniki (concentration camp) were called out for the alleged purpose of digging air-shelter trenches. After two hours they were encircled with machine guns and all of them, without exception, were shot down. In the meantime 50 trucks drove into camp. All the remaining women and children were loaded on them and taken to an extermination point where they were forced to strip off their clothing and were then machine-gunned in the same fashion as the men. After this massacre 3,000 Italian Jews were brought to this camp and the same fate awaits them."

Mr. Pehle, directing head of the Refugee Board composed of Secretaries Cordell Hull, Henry Morgenthau, and Henry L. Stimson, quoted a recent report from the WRB's special representative in Turkey, Ira A. Hirschmann.

"I am sure," it said, "you will be gratified to learn that although still on the threshold, the work of the War Refugee Board has injected new life and hope into thousands of downtrodden, tormented refugees throughout the European continent. . . . The first Jewish refugees of Turkish origin just arrived from France said to me feelingly, for two years there has been only one phrase on everyone's lips, "when are the Americans coming?"

000123

Britain Asked to Help 30 Jews Jailed by Polish Court-Martial

Churchill Urged To Intervene; USSR Hits Sentences

By Jewish Telegraphic Agency
LONDON, Apr. 24.—The British Government was urged today to intervene to secure a review of the sentence of one to three years imprisonment meted out over the week end by a Polish court-martial to about 30 Jewish soldiers who were charged with "deserting" from the Polish Army because of anti-Semitism there and seeking to transfer to the British forces.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Deputies of British Jews, which represents the bulk of English Jewry, expressed "deep concern" regarding the conditions in the Polish Army which culminated in the court-martial proceedings and urged the British Government to consult with the Polish authorities that "the findings of the court-martial will be reviewed in light of the principles of the present struggle."

Moscow Hits Verdict

Meanwhile, the Moscow radio today broadcast a sharp attack on the verdict of the Polish military court. The deputy president of the Polish National Committee in Moscow was quoted as declaring that while thousands of Poles in Poland are helping Jews, the reactionary officers still commanding Polish troops abroad are condemning Jewish soldiers.

Polish circles here pointed out today that the sentences imposed by the court-martial, which met in Scotland, are not final until confirmed by higher Polish military authorities. They said that an official statement regarding the court's findings will be issued shortly.

The severity of the sentence, they claimed, resulted from the accused soldiers' refusal to return to the Polish forces under any conditions.

Even before the court's decision was announced, a delegation of 3,000 Jewish clothing workers had called on Prime Minister Churchill to protest the mistreatment of the Jews in the Polish forces. They were unable to see the Prime Minister, but left a letter arguing the case of the accused soldiers.

Resentment Evident

The resolution adopted by the Board of Deputies followed a turbulent meeting attended by a record audience, which reflected the resentment aroused in the Jewish community here by the court-martial's verdict.

In addition to demanding reversal of the verdict, the resolution asked that the British Government confer with the Poles in order to find a way of enabling Jewish soldiers to transfer to the British Army if they so desire. The situation created by the Polish military command is not consistent with the principles for which the war is being fought, it said.

Addressing the meeting of the Board, Prof. Selig Brodetsky president, said that British Jews will not rest content until the rights of the Jewish soldiers are fully safeguarded. He expressed doubts in light of the events of the past few years, that the Polish Government could guarantee that anti-Semitism would be wiped out among its troops.

He demanded, consequently, that the Jews be allowed to transfer.

No Neutral Observers

Disclosing that a high Polish official had told him this week that the details concerning anti-Semitism were "exaggerated," Brodetsky, a mathematics professor at Leeds University, said that a large section of the British people would feel happier concerning the situation if, at least, neutral observers had been permitted to participate in the inquiries into anti-Jewish discrimination which the Polish Government announced it had made.

Brodetsky rejected the argument of some Polish circles that the entire question was an internal one of concern only to the Poles. Anti-Semitism, he said, was not an internal question no matter where it occurred, and less so since the present incidents took place in an Allied army on British soil.

Other speakers backed Brodetsky's stand and emphasized that the British Government must be held responsible for taking action to end the intolerable situation.

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports from Montevideo that the anti-democratic government of Paraguay, confronted with widespread popular unrest, has started a bitter anti-Semitic campaign in an effort to divert pressure from itself.

The campaign was given the blessing of Gen. Higinio Morinigo's regime in a series of articles appearing in the official newspaper *El Paraguayo*, which contended, among other things, that "Jewish infiltration constitutes a serious danger to Paraguay." There are 1800 Jews in Paraguay's population of 1,100,000.

El Paraguayo declared that the religious freedom guaranteed by the constitution does not apply to the Jews.

Nazi Arguments

Aping the argument of the Nazi press, *El Paraguayo* added:

"Jews born here are not Paraguayans but Jews."

Tight censorship has prevented outsiders from forming complete picture of conditions in Paraguay, but travellers reaching Montevideo from Asuncion, tell of several anti-government demonstrations in recent weeks in protest against exclusion of democratic elements from the cabinet. Strikes which broke out in February were said to be still in effect.

Paraguay's most recent trouble apparently started late in January when members of the outlawed Liberal Party staged an unsuccessful rebellion which was suppressed by police after one man had been killed.

Cabinet Purged

Late in March Morinigo purged his cabinet of Foreign Minister Luis Argana and Education Minister Sigardo Gross Brown. Argana had opposed his country's quick recognition of the new Farrell regime in Argentina. Horacio Chiarani, who replaced Argana, favors the Southern Cross, anti-U. S. bloc which Argentine militarists have been trying to develop throughout Latin America.

Morinigo was designated president of Paraguay in September 1940, following the death in an airplane accident of President Jose Felix Estigarribia. With the help of the Army, Morinigo assumed full presidential powers and established a dictatorship. In February 1943, he held a phony election in which he was the only candidate and ensconced himself for a further five-year term.

PRAVDA ACCUSES POLISH SOLDIERY

Charges Persecution of White
Russians and Ukrainians—
British Jews Protest

By Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, April 23—The widening campaign on behalf of some thirty Jewish soldiers who were recently imprisoned for attempting to leave the Polish Army, in which, they said, they had been subjected to anti-Semitism, began to assume an international character today.

Russia joined the attack on the Polish authorities, with the charge prominently displayed in Pravda that Ukrainian and White Russian soldiers in the Polish forces were also being mistreated. Pravda's dispatch from its London correspondent stated that a group of Ukrainians and White Russians had been tortured by "Polish gendarmes" in Edinburgh after having refused to return to the Polish forces, which they had left to join another Allied army.

Polish sources in London termed Pravda's charges "bunk," but they suggested that Pravda might be referring to twenty-four non-Jewish soldiers who were to be court-martialed soon on charges of desertion. They are Ukrainians and White Russians who came from Argentina.

Another international aspect of the protest against the treatment of Jewish soldiers came in a resolution from the Board of Deputies of British Jews, asking for a new chance for the soldiers, who were sentenced to terms of one to three years. "In no circumstances can we regard this matter as an internal question," said Prof. Selig Brodetsky, president of the board, which remained in session all day.

After several members had expressed doubt of the efficacy of the Polish Government's announced measures to stamp out anti-Semitism in the Army, the board decided to ask the British Government, in consultation with the Polish Government, to find a way for Jews in the Polish Army to transfer to the British forces. It also expressed the hope that,

since the situation in the Polish Army was contrary to the United Nations' principles, the proceedings against the Jewish soldiers would be reviewed. In view of the public protests, it appeared likely that the House of Commons, which has already discussed the matter twice, might again consider it.

Meanwhile the Polish Government said nothing officially, but a statement was expected soon. Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Lieut. Gen. Marjan Kukiel, Minister of War, recently went to Scotland to investigate the reports of anti-Semitism and presumably reported to the Cabinet. He may take further action on the issue, which is arousing feeling against the already unhappy Government. Polish soldiers accused of anti-Semitic demonstrations have not yet been tried.

TRIBUTE TO WARSAW JEWS

Dr. Wise Says Posterity Will
Hear of Them With Maccabees

Tribute to the Jews of Warsaw who staged a desperate uprising against their German rulers a year ago was paid yesterday at the annual donor luncheon of the Manhattan Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the congress, told 450 women gathered at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria that posterity "will hear the young heroes and heroines of Warsaw grouped together with the Maccabees."

Dr. Wise expressed the conviction that contemporary events might have been radically different "if only the Jews of Germany had borne themselves from the beginning as did the Jews of Warsaw."

Louis Nizer, author and lawyer, outlined the steps toward the present war taken by German in the nineteen twenties, when the Weimar Constitution was in effect, and predicted that "soft" treatment of the enemy nation would inevitably cause a third world war.

000626

APR 21 1944

THE BATTLE OF THE GHETTO

It is not only Jews who, this week, observe the first anniversary of the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto. All faiths and creeds thrill at the heroic story. All the free world stands uncovered in profound respect for those brave men, women and children who, almost barehanded, fought the tanks and the guns of the Nazi beast through thirty-five days of horror and died rather than yield.

At least three thousand died, perhaps five thousand. Their number is not important in the total of all who have perished for liberty's sake in this atrocious war. What is important is that they, the most helpless and hopeless of all Hitler's victims, defied the tyrant's wrath and set for the rest of us an example of courage that history can scarcely match. The whole human race owes them a debt of gratitude for the inspiration their self-sacrifice gives to the cause of freedom.

They did not die in vain, those Jewish martyrs. When the war entered its blackest phase, the flaming spirit of their Polish ghetto shone as a pillar of light in the darkness to all who struggled toward the dawn of a bitter day for all mankind. With Lidice, Warsaw will be a beacon for humanity for centuries to come.

000627

THOUSANDS MOURN VICTIMS OF GHETTO

Relatives Overflow Synagogue
Here, Sob in Street—
March to City Hall

In silence, in prayer and in memorial speeches, the Jewish observances here yesterday commemorating the battle of the Warsaw ghetto on the first anniversary of the day when Polish Jews rose against their Nazi oppressors, centered in ceremonies at the Warsaw Synagogue, 58 Rivington Street, and at City Hall.

Jewish workers in stores, shops, factories and in their homes—everywhere except in war plants—ceased working for ten minutes. From 11 A. M. until 11:02 they stood in silent prayer. For the next eight minutes they recalled the exploits of the 3,000 to 5,000 Jews who held off several times their number of German police and armed Elite Guard troops through six weeks of fighting, and who were defeated only when the Nazis brought in tanks and destroyed the ghetto.

At the Warsaw Synagogue, a thousand worshipers crowded into a building designed to hold less than half that number. They stood shoulder to shoulder in the aisles. They poured into the balconies until the topmost row appeared to touch the ceiling. Others packed the tiny entrance solidly, so that it was impossible to go out or come in.

Outside, thousands more overflowed into Rivington Street and near by Allen, Eldridge and Forsyth Streets. They mourned in the open, waiting patiently for leaders of Jewish groups from all over the country to end the speeches they were making in the synagogue and to repeat them outside.

Solemnity Turns to Sorrow

Shortly before the two-minute period of silence Cantor Moshe Oysher chanted "Anenu," a mourning prayer. Solemnity turned to sorrow as he sang. Some women covered their faces with handkerchiefs to hide the sight of their weeping, as they thought of friends and relatives still in Poland, or of those who would never be heard from again. Others allowed the tears to stream down their faces.

Long after the cantor had ended his chant the shuddering walls of some echoed through the syna-

gogue. Later, as he repeated the prayer outside, the ~~sound~~ sobbing penetrated the walls of the synagogue, to serve as accompaniment to the speeches that demanded vengeance, or appealed for help to save those Jews still alive despite Nazi persecution.

When the service ended a line was formed to march to City Hall. There were no brass bands, no martial tunes. There was not even the appearance of a parade as the marchers spread out over the streets, flowing onto sidewalks, united only in their determination to beg that Jews still surviving in Nazi-occupied lands be saved as soon as possible.

Signs Displayed on Route

Here and there along the line of march signs were scattered. One read: "We appeal to the conscience of America to help save those Jews in Poland who can yet be saved"; another, "Avenge the blood of the Polish ghetto"; still another, "Three million Polish Jews have been murdered by the Nazis! Help us rescue the survivors."

Heading the marchers were Mr. and Mrs. Sava Watenberg, their daughters, Mary, 19 years old, and Anna, 17, who were evacuated from the ghetto only two weeks before the battle. Other leaders of the procession included Dr. Isaac Rubinstein, chief rabbi of Vilna and a former Polish Senator; Dr. Joseph Thon, chairman of the executive committee of the General Zionist Organization of Poland and former editor of the Polish daily Chwila of Lwow; Arthur Szyk, caricaturist, and Julian Tuwin, Polish poet.

The marchers reached City Hall at 12:15 P. M., stood there patiently for forty-five minutes. There was little conversation, no noise, as they waited the chance to beg for help for European Jews, and to hear Mayor La Guardia assure them that assistance was on the way.

"The need to go to the rescue of the oppressed peoples in Europe is high on the list of military actions to take place before long," the Mayor declared. "When that takes place it will not be a case of making an appeal to the Nazi brutes. It will be a matter of the hot bullets of machine guns and then the cold steel of the bayonets of the United Nations, until every Nazi murderer is chased out of Poland."

Rabbi Rubinstein, recounting the story of the ghetto, told the Mayor that the men and women before him were probably the last "brothers and sisters" of those who fell in the battle of Warsaw.

Cantor Oysher closed the ceremonies on the City Hall steps by singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

000628

JEWISHERS ACCLAIM HEROES OF WARSAW

Tribute Paid to Those Who Fell Fighting Nazi Soldiers in Ghetto Battle a Year Ago

RESCUE STEPS ARE URGED

Mass Meeting Calls for 'Free Ports,' Opening of Palestine and Neutral Refuges

The Jewish people of New York City paid tribute last night to those of their faith who defied German troops a year ago yesterday in the epochal battle of the Warsaw ghetto, and took occasion to urge that all democracies grant temporary asylum to any Jew still able to escape Hitlerite Europe.

A mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, convened by the American Jewish Conference, saluted those who fell in the Warsaw battle, about whose feats the complete facts are only now beginning to emerge.

Speakers, including Dr. Israel Goldstein and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, co-chairmen of the interim committee of the conference, compared the heroism of the Warsaw Jews with that of Jews in biblical history, and pledged their efforts to obtain all aid possible for the remaining European Jews.

Resolution Pleads for Aid

A resolution adopted at the meeting urged creation of the proposed "free ports" and refugee rescue camps. It also asked that the gates of Palestine be opened wide for all Jews and that neutral nations be encouraged to obtain the release of all Jews, especially children, and grant them hospitality.

"The battle cries that sounded in the ghettos of Warsaw one year ago will echo through the years to come," the resolution declared. "They spur us to dedicate ourselves anew, to deepen our sacrifice, to mobilize our strength to win the victory that must come to democracy's banner."

Other speakers included Adolph Held and Solomon Mendelsohn of the Jewish Labor Committee; Benjamin Winter, president of the Federation of Polish Jews; Maurice Biegyer, who read a message from Henry Monsky, also a co-chairman of the interim committee of the American Jewish Conference; Rabbi Isaac Rubinstein, chairman of the Council of the Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland; Dr. Arleh Tartakower of the Representation of Polish Jewry and Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the administrative committee of the World Jewish Congress.

"The battle of the Warsaw ghetto," Dr. Goldstein declared, "will be remembered as one of the greatest demonstrations of spiritual courage in the annals of a people whose very survival is a miracle of spiritual fortitude."

"The men, the women and the youth who resisted Nazi tanks, guns and incendiaries are to be remembered as the Maccabees and the Bar Cochbas of our tragic time."

"Unlike their forbears of ancient days they went into a battle where they did not have even a fraction of a chance of success. The only chance they had was between being slaughtered like cattle or dying like heroes. They decided to put a high price on their own lives. They died defiant, resisting and heroic, exacting a heavy toll of the bestial foe."

"The last words of the heroes of Warsaw, conveyed through the Polish underground, should ring in our ears and give us no rest until we have expended the last available ounce of energy and resources to save all who can yet be saved."

"We are appalled at the thought that Hitler, before losing his war to the United Nations, may win his war against the Jewish people, the most fervent ally of the cause of democracy."

Tribute by Dr. S. S. Wise

Dr. Wise declared that the Germans had not succeeded in crushing the Warsaw Jews "before they left to us the imperishable legacy of their name and of their service to human freedom."

"In the hour of freedom's triumph which must include Jewish liberation, we shall not forget the heroes and heroines of Warsaw," he added.

Mr. Monsky's message said Jews had proved their worth in all the armies of the Allied nations and been recognized by all the Governments of the United Nations with innumerable decorations and citations.

"Precisely from this heroism of the Warsaw ghetto stems the spirit of Jews fighting under every flag of freedom and justice in the world," he added.

"We mourn the dead, but our duty is to the living. We can best commemorate the martyrdom of the Warsaw heroes by speeding the rescue of those who can still be saved. We must allow nothing to stand in our way."

Dr. Goldmann described the battle of the Warsaw ghetto as the greatest symbol of the tragic chapter in Jewish history that started with Hitler's rise to power, and added:

"The fight of the Warsaw ghetto characterizes a new type of Jew who is growing in Europe as a result of the unimaginable suffering of European Jewry, Jews of a heroic type who are ready to give their lives in defending Jewish future and Jewish ideals."

"After the war we will face a European Jewry reduced to a small percentage of what it was before the war, but on the other hand we will see a generation of European Jews more idealistic than ever and more devoted to their people than ever before."

According to Dr. Tartakower, the ghetto uprising was not pure chance or a desperate last stand, but had a historical stimulus traceable to the "ever-growing anti-Semitism rampant in Poland."

"For generations," he said, "the Jews of Poland have been raised in the spirit of national consciousness and preparedness to fight for their honor and for their national and civil rights."

"It was this training which gave them the moral fortitude to oppose the German occupant and to preserve their social and cultural life in brotherly solidarity. There is a direct connection between the Jewish national organizations and the Chalutz groups in Poland and the battle on the barricades of the ghetto."

Dr. Tartakower said American Jews now being asked for the rescue "what is left of Polish Jewry" would not only help maintain life among the remnants of Polish Jews but would provide new life for those engaged in the activities of the underground.

Story of Ghetto Battle Told

A feature of the evening was the reading of "The Story of the Warsaw Ghetto" by Sam Jaffe, actor.

The words for this dramatic recitation were written by Pierre Van Passen. Louise Rainer, the screen actress, who was scheduled to read it, is ill of malaria contracted in North Africa entertaining American troops.

Mr. Van Passen's story related the known details of the fight in the Warsaw ghetto, of how Jewish women and children, as well as men, used small arms and homemade grenades against German tanks.

After telling how the battle raged for thirty-five days, Mr. Van Passen related:

"On the thirty-fifth day came the end. On the afternoon of that day but two small groups of Jews were left. One of them, made up of young men and women, had turned a tenement house into a fortress."

"Seventeen times the Nazis in mass formation tried to storm the place. Each time they were beaten back by the hail of shot and with severe losses. On the eighteenth attempt they broke into the house."

"The last Jewish bullet had been fired. The handful of surviving defenders retreated up the staircase, fighting every inch of the way. On every landing an din every boom lay the dead and wounded. Masses of Nazi soldiers filled the house and forced and pushed their way up the stairs. Finally they reached the roof."

"There the last stand was made. One of the Jewish girls had wrapped the flag of Zion around her body and the others stood around her close together, arms around each other's shoulders, as if they were about to dance the hora."

"For a moment were heard the strains of the Hatikvah, until the raucous, triumphant cries of the German soldiers who had reached the roof interrupted the singing. But the Nazi cries were in turn interrupted by a terrific roar. One of the Jewish boys had set off a charge of explosive and the house went down like Dagon's temple at Gaza, burying friend and foe alike."

"In letters of fire the name of Warsaw's ghetto will stand in the annals of history beside those of Thermopylae and Masada, with Verdun and Stalingrad."

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APR 20 1944

3000 Jews Pay Tribute to 40,000 Killed in Warsaw

Three thousand Jews filled Carnegie Hall last night to pay tribute in words and silence to the 40,000 of their compatriots who were slaughtered in the Warsaw ghetto a year ago yesterday.

The somber note which marked services during the day on the East Side again was prevalent, but predominating was a spirit of resolution as Jewish leaders called on their people to prove themselves equal to the Warsaw sacrifice.

Battle Cry to Echo.

"The battle cries that sounded in the ghettos of Warsaw one year ago will echo through the years to come," said a resolution adopted by the American Jewish Conference, sponsors of the meeting.

The resolution urged that "the democracies recognize and proclaim the right of temporary asylum" for surviving European Jews; that the doors of Palestine be opened permanently and that continued encouragement be given neutral countries in helping Jews escape.

Survive by Miracle.

Dr. Israel Goldstein and Dr. Stephen S. Wise, cochairmen of the conference's interim committee, termed the ghetto uprising "one of the greatest demonstrations of spiritual courage in the annals of a people whose very survival is a miracle of spiritual fortitude."

Other speakers were Adolph Held of the Jewish Labor Committee, Dr. Arifh Tartakower of the Representation of Polish Jewry, Dr. Nehum Goldmann of the World Jewish Congress, and Benjamin Winter, president of the Federation of Polish Jews.

000630

Warsaw Battle Marked by Jews At 2 Meetings

Mayor Addresses 3,500 at
City Hall; 3,000 Attend
Session in Carnegie Hall

"Salvation of the unhappy people of the world" is guaranteed, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia said yesterday, by the fact that the United States has, in President Roosevelt, "one who has a full understanding of the conditions in Europe, one who is intensely humane and one who has the courage to see it through."

Standing on the steps of City Hall the Mayor addressed a gathering of 3,500 persons who jammed City Hall Plaza in a mass meeting to commemorate the first anniversary of the battle of the Warsaw ghetto in which 40,000 Jews were slain a year ago by Nazi planes and tanks. The meeting was sponsored by the American Jewish Conference.

"The need to go to the rescue of the oppressed peoples of Europe is high on the list of military actions to take place before long," the Mayor asserted. "It will be a matter of the hot bullets of machine guns and then the cold steel of the bayonets of the United Nations until every Nazi murderer is chased out of Poland."

Members of the gathering had marched to City Hall from the Warsaw Synagogue, 58 Rivington Street. There 1,000 worshipers attended services held in memory of those killed in the forty-two-day uprising against the Nazis, which began in Warsaw on April 19, 1943.

Leading the march were Shyah Wattenberg, his wife, Lena, and their daughters, Mary and Anna, who escaped to this country from

Warsaw. Following the Mayor's speech, Cantor Moshe Oysher granted the traditional Hebrew prayer for the dead. Many of the spectators wept openly.

At 11 a. m. thousands of Jews in homes, shops, synagogues and factories paused for a few moments of prayer as part of the nation-wide observance.

Last night a second mass meeting of 3,000 at Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, also under the auspices of the American Jewish Conference, unanimously passed a resolution calling for "a reassertion of the right of every Jew who can reach Palestine to find a haven and permanent home in that country."

The resolution asked also that the world's democracies proclaim the right of temporary asylum in territories of the United Nations for refugee Jews, and that neutral nations be encouraged to secure the release of Jews, especially children, by the Nazis.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, told the meeting: "Our heroes did not command commemoration on our part, but the future of our people and the future of human hopes is bound up with fittingly grateful remembrance of a glorious company. The beast did not succeed in crushing them before they left us the imperishable legacy of human freedom."

Other speakers included Solomon Mendelsohn, of the Jewish Labor Committee; Maurice Bisgyer, who read a message from Co-Chairman Henry Monsky, of the Interim Committee, and Rabbi Isaac Rubinstein, chairman of the Council of the Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland.

Rabbi Isaac Aicalay, Grand Rabbi of Yugoslavia, conducted a short memorial ceremony.

000631

Rivington St. Mourns Warsaw Kin 15,000 Jews Mark the Battle of the Ghetto

More than 5,000 weeping Jews crowded into and around the little Warsaw Synagogue at 58 Rivington St. today to remember and mourn the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto a year ago today.

The temple's first floor was crowded with skull-capped, black-coated men sitting in tense restraint, while in the gallery above, sad-faced women bent their scarf-covered heads, bit their lips and wrung their hands in the effort to control their sobbing.

They cried for their fathers, mothers, husbands, sons and daughters who chose to fight the Nazis rather than be carted away for mass slaughter.

"Don't Cry—Fight!"

Grief mounted and became more audible until Rabbi Joseph Thon, a president of the Assn. of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland, admonished:

"In remembering those men and women of the Jewish ghetto who said they would perish but would not stand by and be slaugh-

tered, we must not cry. We must take revenge and we must fight. We will not forget them."

Then the crowd was silent as Cantor Moshe Osher and a delegation of rabbis from the Agudath Harabanim—union of Orthodox rabbis—chanted the traditional Jewish memorial, "Yiskor."

Thousands In March

After each man had addressed the congregation within the synagogue, he repeated his message to the thousands who crowded Rivington, Eldridge, Allen and Forsythe Sts.

At the end of the services, the crowd marched in procession to City Hall, swelling to 15,000 by the time it reached there. Former Chief Rabbi Isaac Rubinstein of Vilna introduced the gathering to Mayor LaGuardia as "the fast brothers and sisters of those who fell at Warsaw."

"We stand before you broken-hearted but with one prayer," Dr. Rubinstein said, "that civilized humanity may finally awaken

at this eleventh hour in the history of European Jewry, that the remnants of our people may be salvaged from the slaughterhouse of Europe."

000632

Jewish Troops Tried by Polish Court Martial

Men Left Units To Join British in Fight Against Nazis

"Somewhere in the British Isles" and behind closed doors a group of Jewish soldiers who left the Polish Army because of anti-Semitic mistreatment are on trial today before a Polish court martial.

Polish officials didn't give out much news about the trials, which started yesterday. The number on trial is believed to be between 30 and 50. Some, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, are accused of desertion, but most are charged with "wanton absenteeism." Actually, the Jewish soldiers had left their units to seek a transfer to the British armed services. Their hatred of the Nazis and eagerness to fight is not disputed.

The British Army at first accepted the transfer of about 200 Polish Jews, but refused the request of about 600 others who sought to shift.

Poles Whitewash Army

Protests in the British Parliament about Polish anti-Semitism were followed by a report of a Polish board of inquiry, which in effect

whitewashed the Army, saying the incidents were minor. However, the Polish Government promised to suppress all anti-Jewish incidents and punish the offenders. Orders-of-the-day also were issued by Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish Commander-in-Chief, condemning anti-Semitism but denouncing the so-called deserters even more vigorously.

But Tom Driberg, Independent member of Parliament, told JTA that the orders-of-the-day "have not only not had the desired effect but they have even aggravated the situation."

He said:

"I have talked with Jews who left their units some time after the orders-of-the-day against anti-Semitism were issued, and they said that these orders-of-the-day had made very little difference, except perhaps that it was not done so noisily."

"Two Bullets"

"Man after man said: 'Now they say, these bullying Polish sergeants or non-commissioned officers, we cannot do anything in this country, because Churchill, as we all know, is in the pay of the Jews; but you wait until we get you on the continent of Europe. The moment we get you there, at the second front, then every Pole has two bullets—the first for a Jew and the second for a German.'

"I have been told that more of that sort of thing has been said to the Jewish soldiers by the non-commissioned officers and others since the Polish orders-of-the-day condemning anti-Semitism have appeared."

000633

APR 19 1944

Refugees from Warsaw Mark Day of Mourning

By JAY NELSON TUCK,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

They wept. Jamming the tiny East Side synagogue to the doors, packed by the thousands into the streets around it, they all wept.

They were all there. The rich in their mink coats and the poor whose garments were held together by visible safety pins and whose feet peeped through the holes in their ancient shoes. And at the Warsaw Synagogue, 58 Rivington St., they went together.

Picture on Page 3.

It was a day of mourning, a day of commemoration, a day of dedication for all Jewry.

They were commemorating the anniversary of the battle of the Warsaw ghetto. It was a battle where the lost ones rebelled against meek submission to slaughter, where they—the last hopeless 40,000 of the 600,000 Jews who had lived there—had fought with their bare hands and unprotected bodies against the truncheons, the bayonets, the guns and the gas.

It was a battle where even the might of Hitler could not still a helpless people, where the Nazis brought out tanks and planes, and where those last few fought for 42 days of terror until all was still, until all the 40,000 were forever still.

And in the shops over the city, in the factories and in the offices work stopped. The sons and daughters of Israel stood for ten minutes in silent dedication.

But at the little synagogue they wept. More than a thousand strong they crowded the building and police had to close the doors. More than 10,000 strong they stood crushed in the streets, and as each speaker came from the building they made him stop on the synagogue steps and give his talk again.

The Assn. of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland, sponsored the meeting, and when its president, Dr. Joseph Thon, rose, the sobs rose to meet him like the sound of a distant sea.

"We must not cry," he said, and the tears started down his own face. "We must not cry, but they cried with him."

He Swears Revenge.

In remembering these men who said they would perish but who would not stand up and be slaughtered, we must take revenge," Dr. Thon said.

"We must not cry. We must fight."

"We will not forget them. They have left us a testament, which we must fulfill."

In silent tribute they stood while Cantor Moshe Osher and a delegation of rabbis from the Agudath Harabanim, organization of orthodox rabbis, chanted the long-familiar yiskor, the memorial to the dead.

Then down the East Side streets they began to march. There were supposed to be only a thousand of them in the procession, but more than twice that many took up the march and countless other thousands stood along the way and watched in silence.

They were led by Max Greenberg, on his crutches, with his one leg. He was a fighter in that other war in a Jewish regiment of His Majesty's army. With them was the family Wattenbers, the last Jews known to have escaped alive from that charnel house that was the Warsaw ghetto. Shya and Lena, their names are, and their two daughters, Mary, 19, and Anna, 17.

March to City Hall.

Before the City Hall they massed, by now 10,000 strong again. "Avenge the Blood of the Ghetto Heroes," said one sign. "Three Million Polish Jews were Murdered by the Nazis. Help Us Rescue the Survivors," said another.

Dr. Hhon asked Mayor La Guardia to help unlock the gates of Palestine for the survivors. And Dr. Isaac Rubinstein, the former Chief Rabbi of Vilna and a Senator of the Polish republic, presented his people to the Mayor.

"They are gathered here," he said, "to mourn their brothers and sisters, blood of their blood, flesh of their flesh, who fell in the battle of the Warsaw Ghetto and who preferred death with honor to slow, silent torture at the hands of their oppressors."

At the Jewish Theological Seminary the students composed a special prayer for the day of mourning and in a memorial service they asked their God to grant us some of their courage that we may be inspired to self sacrifice, even as they have sacrificed their lives to speed the day of victory."

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APR 19 1944

Today the World Remembers Warsaw's Jews

What the Nazis were confident could not happen—a revolt in the ghetto—began a year ago today. And before it was crushed, six weeks had elapsed, and the Germans had been forced to throw in Panzer units with flamethrowers, and to fight block by block, house by house, room by room.

The city was Warsaw, and the setting was the Jewish quarter. A medieval ghetto had been set up by the Germans as part of an announced program for the extermination of Poland's Jewish population.

There were 400,000 Jews in Warsaw when the Germans came in. But by New Year's Day of 1943 there were only 40,000, herded into the high-walled, densely crowded section of the city.

Murder Vans Revealed

The preceding summer the Germans had started deporting the Jews in batches. They were sent to their deaths—execution by a firing squad was the "kind" exception. There were mass murders, and news seeped out of the use of lethal vans and other subhuman ways of killing.

In January, 1943, a German order was issued for the "final liquidation" of the Warsaw Jews. A surprise awaited the Elite Guard (SS) militia and police units who entered the Jewish quarters on Jan. 18, however. Houses had been fortified, German gunfire was returned, and Germans were killed.

Nazi tanks rolled in, the torch was set to beleaguered buildings, and more than 1,000 resisters perished. The incident was ended—so the Germans thought. They could not conceive of the Jews of Warsaw having any more fight left in them.

Organize Resistance

But instead of accepting total defeat, the Jews had set to work preparing for total revolt. It began Apr. 19. The Jews had succeeded in maintaining an underground resistance organization that had been formed when Poland was crushed in a vise. The Jews had created an intelligence system that went beyond their section of the capital. A committee in the walled area set the date for the rising, made minute plans for a barricade-style battle, and directed the collection of an arsenal.

Plans were shaped not with a view to crushing the German Wehrmacht and Gestapo with their few numbers, but to exact as high a price in German lives as possible, and thus contribute to the ultimate defeat of the enemy. The resultant clash became a symbol of solidarity to the underground movement everywhere in Europe.

Passover—The Revolt Begins

On the first night of Passover, (Apr. 19) last year, about midnight, six tanks carrying German soldiers rumbled into the section. The Nazis began throwing a cordon around the street which was to contribute that night's victims to deportation. But on reaching the main street of the Jewish quarters, the tanks were met by an intense fusillade and set afire.

Thousands Still Hide in Warsaw

London, Apr. 19 (ONA)—A Polish lieutenant who escaped from Poland two weeks ago said today that thousands of Jews still were living in concealment in Warsaw, a year after the battle of the Warsaw ghetto.

The officer, using the pseudonym "Jerzy Jur," said he had recently met seven Jewish classmates in Warsaw. The Jews are shielded by Polish patriots.

incinerating the occupants. The revolt of the Warsaw ghetto had begun.

For a month the Jewish quarters held out against all the weapons of modern warfare. The Jews were bombed from the air, crushed by Panzers, raked with cannon fire, scorched with flamethrowers. More residences were destroyed by gunfire in the battle than in the siege of the city by the Germans in 1939.

No Quarter Given

Nine days after the insurrection started, the Germans had 6,000 men—half a division—in action. Casualties were heavy, and no quarter was given. Smoke hung over the ghetto for days as fires raged in its streets.

By the end of May it was all over; the entire Jewish quarters a blackened area of ruin, its Jewish population almost extinguished. But the world had learned of the fight put up by the Jews against literally impossible odds. It was a clearcut spiritual defeat for the Germans.

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APR 19 1944

JEWS REMEMBER WARSAW BATTLE

Parade Here Marks First Anniversary of Event.

Jews throughout the country paused today to pay tribute to the heroes of the Warsaw ghetto battle a year ago in which 85,000 Polish Jews sacrificed their lives in a futile battle with the Nazi oppressors.

Then central observance here was a march from the Warsaw Synagogue at 58 Rivington street to City Hall, where Mayor LaGuardia told the 10,000 marchers that the day of salvation for the remaining Jews of Europe was not far off.

Earlier 1,000 of the marchers crowded into the temple for memorial services for the dead of the Warsaw ghetto while thousands more crowded Allen, Eldridge and Folsythe streets in the neighborhood of the synagogue.

Meanwhile in factories, stores and other business establishments Jews paused for two minutes at 11 A. M. to pay tribute to the Jews of Europe.

Mayor Expresses Hope.

At City Hall Mayor LaGuardia expressed confidence that the Jews of Europe would soon be delivered from bondage.

"The need to go to their rescue is high on the list of military actions to take place before long," he said. "When the time comes it will not be a case of asking for mercy from the bestial commanders of the Nazi forces. These people will be liberated, first by using the hot bullets of the machine gun and next the cold steel of the bayonets of the United Nations forces."

At the memorial services at the Warsaw Synagogue hundreds of men wept as Dr. Joseph Thon, president of the Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants From Poland, told the story of the battle in Warsaw.

"In remembering those men and women of the Jewish ghetto who said they would not perish, but would not stand by and be slaughtered we must not cry," said Dr. Thon. "We must take revenge and we must fight. We will not forget them."

JEWS HOLD DEMONSTRATION



Some of the refugees who commemorated the first anniversary of the battle of the Warsaw Ghetto are shown in City Hall Park.

Sun Staff photo.

1100636

APR 19 1944

Present at the synagogue services and later presented to the Mayor of City Hall were the Wattenberg family, said to be the last Jews to escape from the Warsaw ghetto.

Veteran Leads Parade.

The parade to City Hall was led by Max Greenberg of 98 Henry street, veteran of the first world war who lost his leg fighting with the British.

At the synagogue and at City Hall Cantor Moshe Osher chanted traditional Jewish hymns for the dead and at the conclusion of the City Hall services sang the National Anthem.

At the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, Broadway and 122d street, students of the rabbinical schools and teachers institute conducted a memorial service commemorating the battle anniversary. In a prayer for the heroes of the battle the participants prayed that "the spirit of the martyred heroes live on in us. Give us some of their courage so that we may be inspired to sacrifice our power even as they sacrificed their lives to aid in speeding the days of victory."

Tonight at 8:45 the American Jewish Conference will sponsor a "meeting of remembrance" at Carnegie Hall at which Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Israel Goldstein and Adolph Held will be among the speakers.

The Warsaw ghetto battle, which began April 19, 1943, lasted forty-two days. To exterminate the 35,000 Jews in the ghetto the Nazi were forced finally to bring in planes and tanks.

000637

New York Post
APR 18 1944

Ghetto Battle Anniversary

The Jewish community of New York will observe the first anniversary of the heroic revolt of the Jews of Warsaw against their Nazi captors with a two-minute silence tomorrow at 11 a. m.

The observance, sponsored by the American Jewish Conference, will also be marked by 15-minute addresses to Jewish workers, except in war plants.

A conference of Jewish organizations will be held that night at Carnegie Hall. A proclamation by Gov. Dewey set a statewide observance of the day.

700638

Jewish Underground Fights Nazis in Poland

Germans' Massacres in Ghettos Fail to Stop Armed Resistance

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN

More than 200,000 Jews in Polish ghettos and work camps were wiped out by the Germans in the four and a half months from July 1 to Nov. 15, 1943, according to an underground report made public today by the National Council of Poland and the Jewish Labor Committee.

On the eve of the first anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto massacre, both groups made public this message on behalf of the underground Fighting Labor Organization:

"Just heard again SOS call save Jews still alive Poland. Nazis murdered lately remnants Jews Lwow. Killed many thousands of biggest ghetto left in Lodz. Life whole Jewish population Lodz, 150,000 before beginning present mass murder, now directly threatened.

"Few months ago Lodz Ghetto defended itself by successful general strike. Awaiting now your help by adequate action. Don't forget accordingly. Reports even now many Jews Poland can be saved. They call world, particularly American Jews, remnants of Polish Jews awaiting salvation from you."

Observance Tomorrow

A 10-minute period of silence in shops throughout the city tomorrow at 11 a.m. will commemorate the heroic struggle of the Warsaw Jews. More than 40,000 of them were exterminated by the German Reichswehr, who lost several thousand of their own troops in this epic 30-day battle last April.

Since then, the struggle between the underground has raged in every part of Poland, from Eastern Galicia to the old German border. The last



This is a Polish underground fighter garbed in the uniform of a German soldier. The uniform, like many others, was smuggled out of German factories in Poland and given to underground warriors. When the Warsaw insurrection opened, a year ago tomorrow, these "German" soldiers fought and killed many of the enemy.



report, released here by the Jewish Labor Committee, was prepared in code, reduced page by page to almost postage-stamp size photographs and then sent to London headquarters.

The bloodiest massacres took place in the many ghettos throughout occupied Poland, following the resistance of the Warsaw Jews.

This is the death list:
Bedzin, 30,000 Jews.
Bialystok, 30,000 Jews.
Wilno, 15,000.

Mielec, Radom, Piotrkow, a minimum total of 8,000.
Stryj, Sambor, Kolomyja, Drohobycz, Boryslaw, Buczacz, a minimum total of 72,000.

The Nazi Routine

The executions followed the usual German procedure. Some were shot on the spot; others were led to the gas chambers of Tremblinka, Belzhitz, Sabibar, Oswiecim and similar death-houses. Still others were killed off in Jewish labor camps or shipped off to newly-established camps.

To avoid death, some Jews fled to the woods, where they joined partisan bands, or hid in neighboring cities. How many have been killed by German troops is not known, but few who ran off to other cities are known to be alive. Jews who hide in the non-ghetto section of a city are summarily shot.

"Recently—probably in connection with the Nazi defeat on the Russian front—a new period of liquidation of the labor camps was ushered in," says the underground story.

On Nov. 3, 1943, the Nazis liquidated the Travniki camp, with 10,000 Jews, mainly from Warsaw, who had been shipped there during the armed rebellion. Usual German methods characterized this mass murder.

Led Out to Die

"The men were led out of the camp," according to documented reports, "under the pretext that they must dig ditches for military purposes. Then they were all stripped and machine-gunned to death. Subsequently the women and children were led out, and met a similar fate."

Two days later, in the Paniatov

camp, 15,000 Jews from Warsaw were destroyed. Ditto for 2000 Jews at the Lublin and Yanovsk camps. There are now four centers remaining for Polish Jews:

Labor camps, which are near the liquidated ghettos. There the Jews work for the Germans. In some camps, they work alongside Poles.

During the pogroms, some Jews managed to escape into the woods, where they organized themselves into guerrilla bands.

A third group lives in hiding in the "Aryan" quarters of large Polish cities. Many of the women pose as servants while others are in the underground.

Some Jews, about 150,000, are in custody in camps for alien citizens. These are Jews whom Paraguay and other South American countries have granted citizenship. These camps are scattered all over occupied Europe—Salzburg, Austria; Vitel in Alsace, Bergen, near Hanover.

The living conditions in these camps, says the underground, "are not uniform. Conditions prevailing in Vitel, for example, are good, while those in other centers like Bergen, are unfavorable.

According to reports which have recently reached us, the Bergen camp has been liquidated. However, this word has not yet been confirmed."

Slave Labor

Lodz, in west central Poland, has become a vast factory for the Germans, with approximately 130,000 Jews engaged in forced labor. The second largest city in Poland, it used to be called the Polish Manchester because of its factories and workshops.

It was in that city last year that the Jewish workers employed in German war factories launched a successful general strike which—for a time—stopped the mass executions of Jews.

In August, 1943, the Jews of Bialystok, in north central Poland, resisted a full-scale liquidation program. The insurrection lasted a month and when it was over 30,000 Jews were dead and the survivors were shipped off to a labor camp where they were killed off later. Underground reports are that German losses were high despite the



The underground is active, as the Germans well know. The sign, nailed on a tree to the entrance of a Polish forest warns: "Attention, Danger from Guerrilla Bands. Unescorted Single Entrance Here Forbidden."



These are the dead of Poland. Jews who were shot on the outskirts of Warsaw by order of the Germans. Onlookers are forbidden to stop and look at the faces—or they, too, will be shot.

heavy armaments, tanks and firethrowers thrown into the battle.

But this wave of insurrection, despite German might, went on all over Poland. At Treblinka, the gas-chamber camp, where hundreds of thousands of Jews had been annihilated, the Jewish rebellion in early August, 1943, killed the 30-man guard unit of Germans and Ukrainians.

"They seized the ammunition," the underground reported, "set fire to all buildings, destroyed all electrical communication lines, and blazed a path to the neighboring woods." Two hundred Jews fled there.

Those who remained were killed.

In Oct., 1943, there was a rebellion at the Sabibar camp, which freed a large number of Jews. There were other outbreaks in Tarnow, Bedzin, Czenstachow, Boryslaw.

Armed rebellions also flared up in Paniatov and Travniki, where with the aid of Polish underground organizations, supported by relief groups, particularly in America and England, funds—for bribery—instructions and ammunition—were smuggled in.

Work With Underground

Spokesmen for Polish Jewry have met with Polish underground military leaders to co-ordinate their efforts, particularly in arming the work camps for rebellions against the Germans. A network of such contacts among the camps has been created all over the embattled country, and a regular system of mail and munitions shipments has been under way for some time.

The report outlines its objective:

even clinical terms, the almost insuperable obstacles of carrying on the fight of the Polish Jewish underground. It describes, macabrely enough, the "manpower shortage," created by the German executions, as one of the difficulties which must be met in waging battle.

Death Robs Us . . .

"Yet, nothing frightens us, whether it be the enormity and unusual nature of the grave problems facing us," says this underground manifesto, "the senseless, hopeless of our efforts, the very dangers haunting us at every turn, or whether it be the fact that such a small group is at work, and that, to make matters worse, death daily robs us of someone near and dear to us."

"Our activity will still make it possible for a certain number of people to be spared from being consumed by the Nazi tide in the future. We live in full realization that it is our duty to proudly continue our glorious heritage of Socialist struggle."

"Our tasks lead us, first of all, to the objective of keeping alive those fragments of Jewry which still survive. Let there, at least, be witnesses to the horrible crimes being committed; let there, at least, be a main element which will, with others, wage the struggle against the common foe."

Bow to Chinese

Canada is drafting an immigration treaty which will permit a limited number of Chinese to enter on a reciprocal basis.

NEW YORK

Dewey Still Pressed For Servicemen Vote

Governor Insists Amendments Would Destroy 'Best Law'

There is only one way of changing the Dewey soldiers-can't-vote law—by a special session of the Legislature to amend its provisions and thus insure the broadest possible vote for servicemen and servicewomen from New York State.

The Minority leaders of the Legislature last week asked for such a session, a request which Dewey turned down. They asked again—and again Dewey said no. In his latest reply to Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, the Governor said that a series of proposed amendments, which would make soldier-voting easier, "would destroy the best soldier-voting law in the United States."

Steingut said he had not received any direct reply to "our proposed amendments nor an analysis of what is wrong with the amendments suggested."

These amendments would: Permit members of the Merchant Marine and the American Red Cross to vote. Under the Dewey law they are now barred.

Eliminate the application form which must be signed by servicemen personally, no matter where they are, before a ballot can be mailed out on Sept. 7.

Alter the ballot return date from Nov. 3 to Dec. 3, a month later, to give soldier voters sufficient time to get and mail back their ballots.

Give legal recognition to the Federal ballot, if a New York serviceman doesn't get a State ballot in time.

There is one way of letting Dewey know that you disapprove of his "soldiers-can't-vote" law. Fill out and send him the coupon below.

Help Insure a Soldier's Vote

Thomas E. Dewey, State Capitol, Albany, New York.

In justice to servicemen of this state now bearing arms for our country, I ask you to lay aside partisan considerations and to call a special session of the Legislature to revise the state voting laws so that all New York soldiers may vote.

Unless you take this action, many of our servicemen who do not know of or do not observe the elaborate rigmarole now set up as a barrier against them will not be able to cast their ballots.

You have refused a plea for a special session of the Legislature to simplify this procedure. I strongly urge you to reconsider this decision and open the way for a complete soldiers vote.

Name
Address
City

Lonergan Gets 35-Year Term

Wayne Lonergan, former Canadian Air Force aviator, who was found guilty of murdering his pretty wife, Patricia Burton Lonergan, in her apartment at 313 E. 51st St. last October, was sentenced today by Judge James Garret Wallace in General Sessions.

Lonergan remained stolid as Wallace pronounced sentence. He will have to serve 23 years and four months, if he earns time-off for good behavior. He is 28 now.

A motion by Edward V. Broderick to have the verdict set aside on the grounds that it was contrary to weight of "believable and creditable evidence" was denied.

The possibility of Lonergan receiving any part of the \$7,000,000 Bernheimer brewery fortune his wife would have inherited probably will be determined by court litigation.

Broderick, meanwhile, will face contempt of court proceedings Friday. The charges contain three counts:

Failure to appear in court for two days after the Lonergan case had been called for trial.

His violent outburst against Millard Ellison, a former attorney in the Lonergan case.

His remark "Amen" to the court when Judge Preschi announced he did not wish to sit in the second Lonergan trial.

Waste paper is essential war material. Save your PM for the paper salvage campaign. Tie in bundles about 18 inches high and put out on curb every Wednesday.

THE SCUTTLES By Alay



"That's right, Sebastian. Out of the frying pan into the firing line!"

5000 in CIO Aid Soldiers

The Greater New York CIO Council's soldier-vote drive to see that all New York servicemen get their war ballot applications in early, surely and correctly gets under way officially today. Beginning this morning, an army of 5000 soldier-ballot canvassers—made up of 2000 CIO Community Council members, plus 3000 volunteers from CIO unions—will start knocking on every city door in an effort to reach the relatives and friends of all New Yorkers in service who are eligible to vote.

The canvassers will distribute some 300,000 CIO-printed soldier-ballot applications—not only on the door-to-door campaign, but in every union shop in the city. The applications are similar to the ones which has appeared in PM, and contain blanks for all the information required by the State War Ballot Commission, plus instructions to the serviceman himself, and to his friends and relatives. Because the ballot applications should be in the hands of the War Ballot Commission in New York before the early part of September, the canvassers are urging that the utmost speed be used on both sides.

So that the drive will reach as many servicemen as possible, the CIO Council has offered to cooperate with all non-CIO organizations also interested in seeing that New York's servicemen have an even chance to vote. Such organizations can get from the CIO additional soldier-ballot applications, similar to that being distributed by the CIO, but not bearing the Greater New York CIO Council's imprint.

Additional application forms will also be available to the general public. As many forms as are desired will be mailed out in answer to mail and phone requests. The Greater New York CIO Council can be reached at 1133 Broadway. Its phone is CH 2-0818.

Liquor Probers Chosen

Federal Judge Alfred C. Cox impaneled a special Federal Grand Jury yesterday to begin an investigation into alleged violations of OPA ceiling price and black market operations in liquor.

Von Contard Trial Delayed

Trial of Gert von Contard, brewery heir, and four others on charges of conspiracy to evade the Selective Service Act was postponed yesterday in Federal Court to May 10.

By Albert Deutsch

Wanger Fights Ban on Public Showing of Anti-Syphilis Film

It is good to learn that Walter Wanger, the Hollywood producer, still intends to have his non-profit anti-syphilis film, *To the People of the United States*, exhibited in regular movie houses in spite of opposition from the Legion of Decency and some backtracking by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Wanger says that the picture is being made available to American theaters and that it will be shown in New York City later this month. Before the Catholic Legion of Decency protested the general release of the film, it had been sponsored by the Public Health Service, the Army and the OWI. Legion of Decency pressure caused the Public Health Service to withdraw its approval of the picture for general release, and to recommend that it be shown to "selected" audiences on 16 millimeter film instead.

Health officials feared that any rumpus raised over the picture's general exhibition might endanger Congressional appropriations of funds needed for other public health programs.

The National Council on Freedom from Censorship—which includes Elmer Rice, Quincy Howe, Fanny Hurst, Clifton Fadiman, H. V. Kaltenborn and Rupert Hughes among its members—has denounced the Legion of Decency's action as "pressure from intolerant sources," and has pledged full support to Wanger in obtaining distribution of the film.

The Wanger picture was blackballed by the Legion at the moment it was about to be exhibited in movie houses throughout the country. Health men who pre-empted it hailed it as a major contribution to the wartime attack on venereal disease.

"My interest in the film is public education," says Wanger. "The Public Health Service asked me to contribute my services in producing the picture, which I was happy to do, as were the actors, writers and technicians who shared in

making it. (Jean Hersholt stars in it in the role of a physician.)"

"Medical authorities report that venereal disease is the chief cause of non-effective man-days in the armed services and also causes tremendous loss of priceless time among war workers. As a film producer, I think mass education is the means of controlling this saboteur.

Although the Public Health Service has withdrawn its sponsorship of national release for the picture, it is still interested in it. Last week Surgeon General Thomas Parran asked State Health Commissioner Wilton Halverson, whose department owns the picture rights, to allow him to arrange exhibitions of the film to health officers in other states, with the purpose of having them sponsor public exhibitions in their districts.

"The film was made for the public with public funds. It belongs to the public. I was specifically requested by Dr. R. A. Vonderlehr of the Public Health Service to produce an educational film with a special appeal to the general public. The script was supervised by Commander L. E. Burney of the Surgeon General's staff.

Wanger rebuts the Legion of Decency complaint on these grounds: "The protest that the film violated the Motion Picture Producers Code is not valid. The code does not and was not intended to apply to educational government films.

"Conversely, the code does apply to commercial films and would therefore prevent the 'flood of lurid pictures' feared by the Legion."

'Gardenia' Suspect Guilty of Fraud

Roger Louis Gardner, 26, suspect in the Los Angeles "crushed gardenia" murder, was found guilty of impersonating a Federal employe and obtaining money by fraud in Federal Court here yesterday. He was immediately sentenced to three years by Federal Judge John C. Knox.

It is expected he will be turned

over to Los Angeles authorities for questioning in the "gardenia" murder of an Army wife last Summer. Testimony at the trial here indicated that while he was being sought by police he was being sought by police he was busy picking up women. One woman testified that he picked her up, proposed to her and obtained \$1500 from her, all within a few days.

The CIO's GI Vote Form

SERVICEMAN'S APPLICATION FOR A WAR BALLOT

To the N. Y. State War Ballot Commission.

In accordance with the provisions of the N. Y. State War Ballot law, please send me a War Ballot.

My Name Serial No.
(Print in full)

Military Address

Home Address

City Borough

My Signature

Battle of Warsaw Ghetto: Jews Cried for Arms in Vain

Documented Stories Tell Horror Of Flight to Stop Death Deportations

In the history of heroic and hopeless causes, the Battle of the Warsaw Ghetto must take a high place. April 19 marks the first anniversary of this battle, in which a few thousand Jews armed only with light weapons and grenades stood off for weeks the crushing might of Hitler's forces. How and why these Jews fought is told in the following story prepared for the Yiddish Scientific Institute by Shloime Mendelsohn from documented sources—reports of Polish government observers, the democratic Polish underground press and eyewitness stories. PM considers this account the best and fullest that has come to this office.

Part I

Prologue

July 22, 1942, the German authorities began their murderous liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto. On that day the Gestapo demanded from the Judenrat (Jewish Council) that it supply for deportation to the East from six to ten thousand persons daily. The head of the council, Engineer Czerniakow, in protest against this demand, committed suicide.

The notices regarding deportation announced that families would be allowed to go together, to take some of their belongings with them and that they would all be settled for peaceful work. The deported Jews of France used to inquire for the "Estate of Treblinka"—Treblinka being the spot where Jews were slaughtered in gas chambers. These notices were presented to a population which for months already had been living in the horror of things to come. Simultaneously, the machinery of the Jewish auxiliary police was utilized by the Germans to spread reports about the favorable labor conditions which awaited the deported.

There were many reports vary from 20,000 to 40,000—who reported voluntarily at the Umschlagplatz (deportation center) on Stawki Street in Warsaw. A picture that can drive one's mind to insanity—thousands of men and women going voluntarily to their death.

Several days after the first deportations, when thousands of Jews already lay asphyxiated in the gas chambers of Treblinka, letters were rumored to have arrived from the deported describing how well things were going for them in their localities.

Day in day out, thousands were either dragged from Warsaw or reported voluntarily for deportation. By the sixth day positive information had sifted through on the destination of those railway cars, packed as they were with human beings and sprinkled with quicklime. Despite the desperate desire on the part of the unhappy inhabitants of the Ghetto to believe the Germans, to live at any price, the devil's game was unmasked. For a time the mad whirl still continued. Some were still hypnotized by the magic power of these papers which could spell life. But all this did not last long. The abyss of death opened. As the Polish government report puts it:

Through the streets of Warsaw wandered pale shadows, green eyes frightened, visionless. They ran from street to street, in the delusion that perhaps on the next street the danger might not be as great. Carloads of dead children rumbled over the pave-

ment. Corpses lay unburied on the sidewalks. Deportations continued for weeks.

At the end of 1942 there were a few months of comparative quiet. The hangman rested. Fear reigned in the emptied streets of Warsaw. Terrified eyes peered into the blackness of the night. Ears were strained. One always listened to the hollow sound of the murderer's boot—thus those days are described in the official report of the Polish government representative.

Part II

Preparation

While the deportations and murders were still in full swing, the idea of revolt was born.

According to the accounts of the Polish underground newspaper *Przez Walke do Zwyciestwa* (a radical democratic publication) of Dec. 15, 1942, the greater part of the remaining population consisted of the young and middle-aged, comparatively healthy and able-bodied. The determination to resist gained strength among them. A report of the underground Jewish labor movement dated as early as October, 1942, reads in part:

We shall never forgive the commandant [of the underground Polish military organization] for refusing us arms so that we can die as men.

The period of preparation for armed revolt began. In a letter of Dec. 17, 1942, from London, the unforgettable Szymul Zygelbojm writes:

I worry now about the problem of the next steps I have to take in the [Polish] National Council and the demands I have to make of the government. The most important question is this: at home [in Poland] there is a split on whether the time is ripe for armed revolt against the invader. All Polish organizations without exception are opposed to it, because it would only destroy and drain the blood of the people without any results. For this reason the Jewish masses were denied the arms to fight against German annihilation.

[Zygelbojm, then a member of the Polish National Council in London, killed himself last May in protest against what he believed was the "indifference with which the Allies observed Hitler's massacre of European Jews."]

Zygelbojm believed, and rightly so, that an uprising must be organized even if it would not lead to a general revolt in the country. The question was discussed by the Polish National Council in secret session. I do not have the right to give you details of that meeting. But by the end of December of the

beginning of January, the Jewish underground began to receive arms. This was due partly to that secret session of the National Council, but in the main it was a result of negotiations and co-operation between Jewish and non-Jewish resistance groups in Poland itself.

January, 1943, witnessed a revival of rumors that a complete liquidation of the Ghetto was in the offing. We read in the newspaper *Przez Walke do Zwyciestwa* of Jan. 30, 1943:

After a lengthy interval, the further liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto began anew on the 18th and 19th of this month. The Germans have already either killed on the spot or deported between 5,000 and 10,000 people, from among the remaining population of 40,000 who had survived from the original 400,000 persons in the Ghetto. Thus only 30,000 to 35,000 inhabitants remain. Among others the Germans have deported all employees of the Supply Dept. and almost all physicians. The result is hunger and epidemics. We must emphasize and extend our admiration to the Fighter Unit which during the latest liquidation met the Gestapo with gun in hands.

Now begin the three intermediate months between the first and second resistance. We have no information as to what happened in the Ghetto during this period. I do not mean the murders perpetrated by the Germans. I am thinking of the internal organization, the political and the spiritual preparations among the approximate 40,000 people for the incomparable, historic act. To arm a great part of the population under the conditions prevailing in the Ghetto, to organize defense sections, to dig tunnels for communication with the part of the city outside the Ghetto walls—all this demanded extraordinary discipline, an unimaginable will, tremendous self-sacrifice and sublime revolutionary strength. Human dignity, group pride and revolutionary tradition must have combined to organize and plan a war which everyone knew would be lost.

Part III

Battle

In the middle of April the Nazis announced that 5000 Jews must report on Stawki Street for deportation. The first transport soon departed. The underground Polish newspaper *Polska* of April 20, 1943, writes:

Several Jews in that transport managed to escape. They brought back horrible news. It turned out that the transport from the Ghetto stopped not far from Warsaw. There the Jews were ordered to dig their own graves, which were then surrounded by machine guns. A second transport was scheduled to follow on April 20, Hitler's birthday. This news terrified the Ghetto. Its streets emptied. People vanished from the streets, the workshops, homes and factories. The Gestapo began searching, dragging forth the women and children as hostages. They assembled them on the Jewish cemetery, ordered them to dig graves and wait there for their men. But as a reply from the seemingly empty houses came flying bullets and hand grenades. Roofs and attics began to spit fire and to rain death on the German police. Fear descended on Hitler's henchmen. They fled in confusion.

Use Heavy Guns

The official government representative thus describes the battle: "The fight began on the eve of April 19. Armed German detachments surrounded the Ghetto; they marched in to complete its liquidation. They came in numerous, heavily armed S. S. detachments on cars mounted with machine guns and on tanks. Ukrainian, Latvian and Lithuanian detachments supported the S. S. The Jewish fighters began the battle as soon as the Germans marched in.

The first period of struggle lasted a week. Jewish resistance was brilliantly planned. In the first

days of combat the Germans took severe punishment, hundreds of them were killed and more wounded. Several times they had to retreat behind the Ghetto walls. During that first week the battle had all the characteristics of regular military operations.

"Due to their defeats during the first two days, the Germans changed their tactics on April 21 and attacked one by one the points of resistance by fire (with incendiary grenades and flame throwers) as well as by heavy artillery. Many fires were started in the Ghetto.

"On April 23 the Germans took the central and outer parts of the Ghetto. The combat zone then moved farther north. Here the main battle continued. But even in the conquered parts strong guerrilla activity was maintained. The main strength of the Jewish defenders was now concentrated near Okopowa Street and Powazkowska. German planes began attacking this area with incendiary bombs. The Jews replied by setting fire to the German factories situated there and to the ammunition depots, first capturing the ammunition.

"The regular military action lasted about a week. By April 28 the Germans had thrown into the battle 6000 heavily armed troops. Estimates place the number of German dead at between 1,000 and 1,200. The Jews lost about 3000 to 5000 during the same period."

The next period of the struggle began when regular military operations gave way to guerrilla warfare. The report of the government representative continues:

"At the close of the fifth week of the Jewish-German war, the Jews had not yet ceased their bitter resistance. The Germans are extremely cautious in their attempts to bring the Ghetto to submission. Their main methods are setting fire to buildings, blowing them up with dynamite or flooding the cellars where Jewish fighters hide. The rebels begin their chief activities at night. It is at

MORE



CONTINUED

Warsaw Ghetto

that building after building, street after street, are being burned.

The armed resistance started on April 19 had become a people's war in the truest sense of the word. All sections of the Jewish population of 40,000 partook in the struggle; some with gun in hand, some by service work, others by bringing medical aid to the wounded. That is the vital characteristic and the historic significance of the revolt. It was conceived by the underground movement, prepared by a Coordination Committee of several political movements and carried through heroically by the Jewish people at large.

Unspeakable Horror

I shall not deal in detail with German bestiality during the struggle. It reached a stage of horror beyond description. A few facts only, as reported by the underground press, shall be stated here. Inside the improvised Jewish hospital the sick were shot in their beds. Jews who managed to escape from the burning buildings were either shot or driven back into the flames.

In the early days of battle, the Jewish Fighter Organization issued the following appeal:

We realize that the Polish underground movement pays homage to the fighters of the Ghetto. But only the United Nations can give immediate and concrete aid.

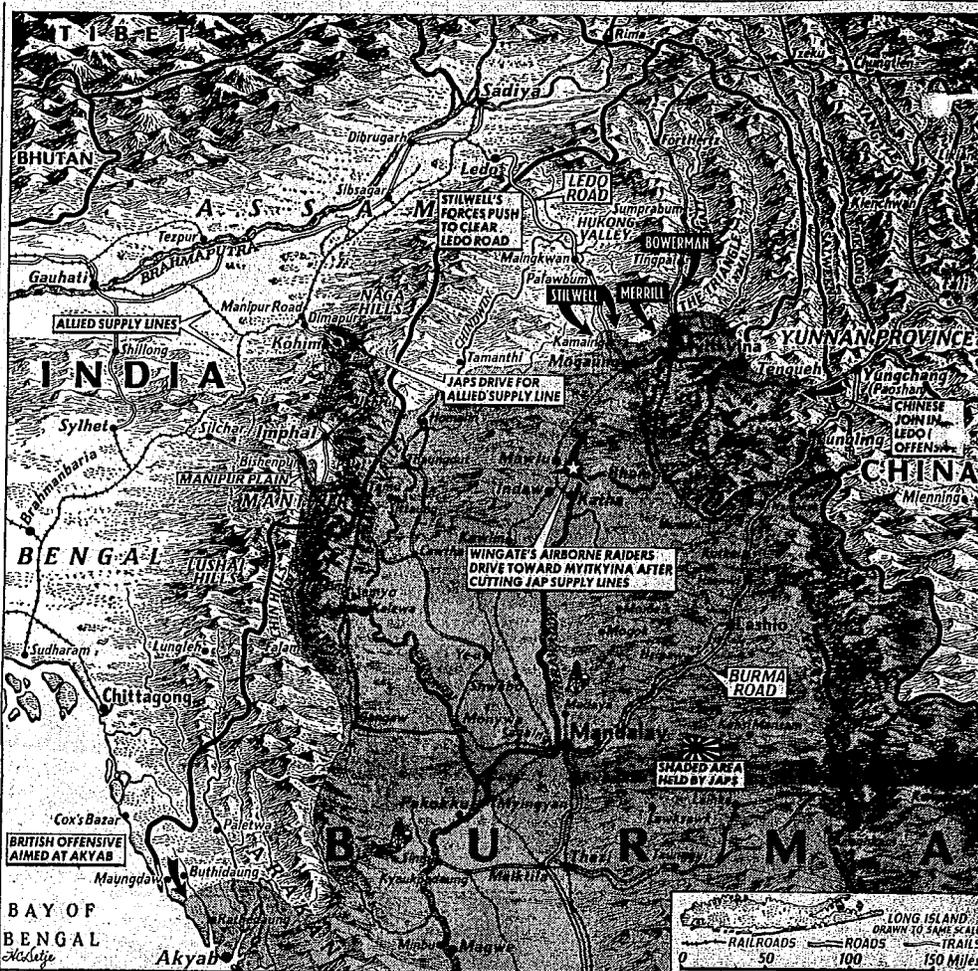
In the name of the millions of murdered Jews; in the name of all those who were burned, tortured and slaughtered; in the name of those who are still fighting heroically through condemned to certain death in an unequal struggle, we call to the world to listen to us today.

The Allies must avenge our death and our suffering, so that even the bestial enemy may understand why he is being punished. Our Allies must finally realize that a tremendous historic responsibility will fall upon those who remained passive in the face of the unbelievable Nazi crime against a whole people whose tragic epilog we witness today. The desperate heroism of the people of the Ghetto must stir the world to an action equal to the greatness of the movement!

Die With Dignity

The appeal leaves no doubt that the fighters thought not only of dying with dignity but also of arousing the conscience of the world. They believed that the heroic fight would force the Allies to act against Hitler's headmen and thus prevent further slaughters. Those who fell perhaps believed in it to their very last breath. Those who remained alive must carry deep in their hearts their bitter disillusionment.

For with the great pain of humiliation, we must admit that the call to the world remained unheard. Unheard were not only the voices of the two small towns of Krynki and Nieswiez about whose struggles we unfortunately know nothing but that they took place, but even the great battle of the Warsaw Ghetto did not accomplish this purpose. That this happened was not the fault of the fighters. They were guilty only of credulity.



Allied Supply Lines Menaced by New Jap Gains

By WINSTON WEISMAN

The picture of the military situation on the Indo-Burmese border is far from bright whether painted by enemy or Allied sources.

Allied communiques, which earlier this week had disclosed successful counterattacks against Japanese forces converging on Imphal, tended to convey the impression that the Allied garrison had won some measure of relief. But latest dispatches indicate that the Nipponese siege lines have virtually isolated the British and Indian forces inside the Allied fortress.

One avenue of escape remains to the Imperial troops. The narrow jungle track running to Bishenpur which joins with the Bishenpur-Silchar Road still is open; but guarded Allied reports hint that the Tojomen may soon succeed in establishing a road-block across the corridor.

The Japs boast that this line of retreat is in "imminent danger of being cut off by complete incirclement." And added:

"Moubatten's 4th Army pressed

into the Imphal Plain is facing certain collapse."

Army pressed into the Imphal Plain is facing certain collapse."

The seriousness of the threat to Imphal is underscored by the report of a flying visit by Moubatten to the beleaguered base last Saturday where he conferred at length with the garrison commander presumably about defense strategy.

Sixty miles north of Imphal, at Kohima, the situation appears no better. The British are ominously silent with regard to developments on this front. The Japs, however, claim they have driven beyond Kohima and are marching on Dimapur, rail head on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Raiding parties were said to be advancing on points only 10 miles south of Dimapur.

If the Nipponese reports are true, the enemy appears to have cut the track between Kohima and Dimapur and in conjunction with other units astride the Imphal-Kohima road have almost completed the encirclement of Kohima.

While the trapping of British forces within Imphal and Kohima

is critical, the real menace to the Allied strategy designed to bring about the ultimate defeat of Japan lies at the rail junction at Dimapur and Manipur Road, slightly beyond.

As the map illustrated these points are athwart the main Allied supply line running north to Ledo. From there, a highway is being hacked across northern Burma to connect with the old Burma Road. This route, when completed, will carry the men and material need to equip Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces for the projected drive to win "bomb Tokyo" bases on the Chinese coast.

The Japs despite their threats probably will not be able to wipe out the British defenders of Imphal and Kohima before the start of the monsoon season in May—at which time heavy rains will bog down any large scale operations.

The British have the advantage of complete superiority in the air and are equipped with heavy artillery and tanks which will prove deadly, particularly in the open plains around Imphal. Control of the air will permit the beleaguered garri-

sons to be supplied by transport. By holding up British forces at Imphal and Kohima, however, the Japs now are in a position to surround the Allied bases for a drive on Silchar and Dimapur, the capture of which would achieve the enemy's invasion objectives.

If the British can hold out at Imphal and Kohima, they will prevent the Japs from consolidating their positions in Manipur during the monsoon season and thus simplify the problem of large-scale Allied counter-offensive in November.

Moreover, it would wreck the Nipponese plan to establish a puppet Indian Nationalist Government.

At present the "Free Indian Government" is without a capital but that hasn't prevented it from issuing a decree broadcast by the Japanese Radio which ordered the mobilization of all Indian residents in Burma. It had been the intention of the Japanese to set up a puppet government in Manipur where all dissatisfaction elements to British rule could rally. Such a plan, if successful, would add considerably to the Allied military problem.

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March 23, 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle
War Refugee Board
Main Treasury Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

Enclosed you will find various memoranda from the Jewish National Committee in Poland. In the meantime, I am sure that you have received the three short memorandums which I dictated in Washington and which I asked my secretary to deliver to you today. I will be in Washington at the end of next week and hope to see you or one of your collaborators.

I should like to tell you that I had an opportunity to see Mr. McCloy at the War Department who raised various questions concerning the rescue of European Jews with me. I shall report to you regarding this next week. When I told him of our scheme in France to organize the escape of Jews he felt that the technical help which we may need from the military authorities could be obtained. I want you to know this.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Nahum Goldmann
Dr. Nahum Goldmann

NG:BL

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

To DR. SCHWARZBART, London

Dear Doctor:

We write to you with the blood in which tens of thousands of our Jewish martyrs are perishing. We are now living through the Epilogue of our terrible tragedy. The Nazi barbarians, in the face of their defeat, are murdering off the pitiful remnants of the Jewish population.

They began with the Lublin District which lies in the path of the approaching front. In this district the Germans had concentrated a number of camps where 40,000 Jews barely vegetated - most of them from Warsaw and the District of Lublin. The largest of these camps are: Trawniki (10,000), Poniatow (15,000). We were in constant touch with all those camps; we helped them as much as we could; we furnished them with money and arms.

On Wednesday, November 3, 1943 at 6 A.M. all the men in Trawniki were called out for the alleged purpose of digging air-shelter trenches. After two hours they were encircled with machine-guns and all of them, without exception, were shot down. In the meantime 50 trucks drove into camp. All the remaining women and children were loaded on them and taken to an extermination point where they were forced to strip of their clothing and were then machine-gunned in the same fashion as the men. After this massacre, 3,000 Italian Jews were brought to this camp and the same fate awaits them.

A similar massacre took place in Lublin on Friday. Several thousand Jews were murdered there. Almost simultaneously a bloody "selection" took place in the camp at Poniatow. The greater majority of the camp inhabitants, almost all women and children, were sent to their deaths.

During the first days of November, the Germans began liquidating the Jewish camps in the Second District, which is near the front, in Eastern Galicia. In one camp in Lwow, on Janowska Street, where there were approximately 7,000 Jews, the Germans "selected" 2,000 whom they murdered in bestial fashion at the execution-place, at Piaski Place.

We have not the slightest doubt that within the next days and weeks all the remaining Jewish centers, camps and few existing ghettos will be effaced.

We are now making desperate efforts to rescue from the camp the most important individuals of our social and cultural elements, this is, however, a monumental undertaking, involving effort and money. We are convinced that within a very short time there will remain only those few tens of thousands of Jews of the (original 3,500,000 Jews of Poland) who are hiding outside of the ghettos and camps, either in the Aryan quarters or in the forests where they live literally like cave-men.

Last month we estimated that there were only between 250-300,000 Jews left in Poland. It is our opinion that in a few weeks there will only remain about 50,000.

During their dying moments, the remnants of Jews in Poland cried out to the world, begging for help.

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We know that you are with us heart and soul and that you experience deeply our martyrdom which is unexampled in history. We also know that you are powerless. But let those circles who could have helped us at least know what we think of them!

The blood of 3,000,000 Polish Jews will take revenge not only against the Nazi murderers, but against those indifferent elements which have contented themselves merely with words but have done nothing to rescue from the hands of the beasts a people doomed to extermination. This we, the last of the Mohicans of the Jewish population, can never forget or forgive.

May this - possibly the final cry from the depths - reach the ears of the world!

We want all Jews, and the world at-large, to know that our youth nobly defended the life and the honor of its people. Since the heroic epic of the Warsaw Ghetto we have in recent months, written the grand and glorious chapter of the Jews of Bialystok. This took place at the end of August. On the 17th of August there began the liquidation of the only large ghetto in the East of Poland in Bialystok - where there were approximately 40,000 Jews. During the first three days of this action, 7 transports of victims were taken to the death-camp at Treblinka. In addition, a passenger train, filled with children, left Bialystok. There were two Jewish nurses in each car. It is the general conviction that, before going to their deaths, these children were to furnish their blood for wounded German soldiers. On the fourth day of the action, the fight began. Bloody combats took place in a number of streets. Just as in Warsaw, the Germans entered the ghetto in armored trucks and equipped with field artillery. They brought along about 1,000 gendarmes and SS-men and a number of Ukrainian detachments.

The Jews retaliated mostly with grenades and incendiary bombs; they also had a few machine-guns. They fought with frantic determination which reaped the admiration of the population of the city and the district. Several hundred Germans and Ukrainians fell or were wounded during the battle.

In order to crush the uprising the Germans did what they had done in Warsaw - they set the ghetto afire. The bitter fight lasted 8 days. But the Jewish resistance did not weaken and lasted for another month, into the middle of September. The heroic battle in Bialystok will share its place in history with the resistance of Warsaw.

During the last few months, the Jews have engaged in two other uprisings which were of great symbolic importance. They destroyed two extermination-centers - the death-camps at Treblinka (near Malkin) and Sobibor (in the District of Chelm-Lublin). At both camps, the remnants of the Jewish victims who were awaiting death organized in fighting-"fives" and at a pre-arranged moment, launched their attack; throwing themselves fiercely upon the German and Ukrainian guards, they disarmed and killed the majority of them, burned down the gas-chambers and the "living-crematoria" and after having accomplished this, escaped to the neighboring forests.

News of these heroic deeds flashed over the length and breadth of the country,

But the Jews resisted not only in Warsaw, Bialystok, Treblinka and Sobibor; similar organized uprisings took place in Czestochowa, Bendzin, Wilno, Tranow, and in a number of smaller localities.

The final liquidation of the ghetto of Tarnow took place on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of September, 1943. One hundred and fifty Jews at a time were loaded into freight-cars, the floors of which were covered with a layer of carbide and dry lime.

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The cars were then sealed, doused with water and sent to destruction. All the children of the ghetto were concentrated in one building. They were told that they were to be taken away to a nursery. The building was then hermetically sealed and blasted into the air. While the liquidation was going on, the Jews began an active resistance. The Germans used grenades and smashed the resistance.

In the battles in the abovementioned cities, men of all ideological leanings fought together as comrades - Chalutz youth, Shomrim youth, Poale-Zionists and "Bundists". They were bound by ties of death, not of life; they fought side by side for the honor and the glory of the Jewish people. Through the Jewish Fighting Organization, we exerted ourselves in the organization and strengthening of the fight.

Aside from this Jewish Fighting Organization we have also concentrated our efforts on rendering assistance to the Jews who are still in camps or are hiding in Aryan quarters. We are trying to rescue important individuals from the camps; we have succeeded in saving a number of social and cultural leaders.

We still maintain contact with the Jews in the camps, through our emissaries with whom we constantly send financial aid, documents, etc. We distribute greater sums to Jews who are in hiding in Aryan quarters, provide them with documents and find them shelter (the most difficult task of all). We have managed to save a proportionately large number of our social and cultural leaders.

The defense and relief work we conduct under the most difficult conditions of double conspiracy - always in terror of German retaliation which is directed at Poles as well; daily there are "seizures" in the streets of Warsaw where the pavements frequently run with the blood of Polish hostages.

We are only a small group of workers left alive; we have made it our duty, despite the incredible obstacles, to serve the remnants of our exhausted people. We are determined to fulfill this duty - regardless of hardship - until the last drop of our blood.

We have been conducting our activities as the Jewish National Committee, for almost a year. The following parties and organizations are included in the Committee: general Zionists, Poale-Zion Right, Poale-Zion Left, Hechalutz, Hashomer Hazair, Dror, (Right Poale-Zion Youth), Akibah (General Zionist Youth) and Gordonia (Hitchduth Youth Organization). The Jewish National Committee is headed by a Praesidium of three persons: Dr. A. Berman (Borowski), Iochak Gukerman and D. Kaftor (Kaftor: Hebrew, button; this is undoubtedly Guzhik, the representative of the J.D.C. in Poland; "Guzhik" is Polish for button - M.P.) Among our closest collaborators are: Dr. Emanuel Ringelblum, Cywia Lubetkin, Advokat Gottesman (Krakow), Josef Sack, Lejzor Lewin, Szlema Grajek, Szymon Rathouser, Fola Elster, Hersz Berlinski, Basia Temkin-Berman. Unfortunately, due to their non-Aryan appearance, the majority of those mentioned dare not venture out of their homes and therefore the bulk of the complicated and hazardous work falls to just a few. The atmosphere obtaining in the Jewish National Committee is one of brotherly and harmonious cooperation. The J.N.C. is in contact with the "Bund" with which it coordinates its work. The Jewish National Committee and the Bund established a Jewish Coordinating Committee. Neither the Jewish National Committee nor the Jewish Coordinating Committee is political in character. The purpose of the J.C.C. is to coordinate all resistance and relief activities and is the chief representational body of the living remnants of the Jews in Poland. The main part of the practical work of this Committee devolves upon us (The Jewish National Committee - M.P.). The Jewish National Committee actively participates in the work of the Relief Council for the Jews, under the auspices of the Delegate of the Polish Government.

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The Secretary of the Relief Council is the Jewish National Committee representative in the Council.

Aside from these contacts, the Jewish National Council is in direct contact with the Department of National Minorities (also under the auspices of the Delegate of the Government) as well as the Department for Jewish Affairs established by the Commandant of the Military Forces in the country. A very warm and close relationship exists between the Jewish National Council and the representative of the Fighting Underground Poland.

Aside from its defense and relief work, the Jewish National Council is also engaged in amassing the most comprehensive material and documents of this unexampled martyrology of our people. The historian Dr. Ringelblum, Hersz Jasser, the writer Rachela Auerbach and others conduct this branch of our work.

Until very recently, our work was conducted under the greatest financial hardships. Up to June, 1943 we had no funds to dispose of and the scope of our activities was, for that reason, greatly restricted.

In the course of the whole year, there trickled in two rather small sums of money for the organizations represented in the Jewish National Council. This money was transmitted through the intermediation of the "Bund". \$3,000 more came in from the Right Poale-Zion. The second money transmission was \$1500 which had been sent to the Poale-Zion (\$1000 Left Poale Zion, \$500 Right Poale-Zion).

In June, we received our first comparatively large sum - \$10,000 sent from abroad for the general Zionists and the Right Poale-Zion. Later, in July, August and September, we received three different installments of \$10,000 on account of the 10,000 pounds sent to us by you. Thanks to these funds we were able to extend our activities in all fields, but compared to the tremendous need and the huge sums required to organize the resistance and to furnish the relief necessary, these sums were still far too inadequate. Only recently, November 1943, we have begun to receive larger installments of the sums sent by you. Altogether, in the very near future, we are supposed to receive; the last installment, \$10,000 (of the sum of 10,000 pounds) and \$20,000 (5,000 pounds) and \$36,000 (9000 pounds) - all of which were only very recently received from you by the Delegate. The sum total, \$66,600.

Aside from the abovementioned, we have been informed that a new transmission of 15,000 pounds has been received from you. We thank you in the names of all our organizations. This money will enable us to expand our relief and resistance preparations.

Alas, for many of our brothers, this aid came too late! But still, we are hopeful that with the money we now have at our disposal, we may still be able to save a number of important people and come to the aid of thousands of unfortunate Jews in their tragic and difficult hour. More help from you is urgently and immediately needed!

You must remember that the rescue of one individual from camp involves a sum of 50,000 zlotys and the installation of one person in an Aryan quarter requires the expenditure of 5-10,000 zlotys.

☺ Your cables and letters furnish us with a few moments of joy in our hour of tragedy and pain. We feel that we are not alone. We have received your letters of July 21st (from Dr. Schwarzbart to Warsaw and Krakow; letter from Berl (Berl Locker)); (letter from Committee for Rescue of Jews in Occupied Europe) and read

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them with great joy. We did not receive the letters from Tabenkin and Jaari (leaders of the Histadruth in Palestine - M.P.).

We received your cable of September 27th and October 4th, 1943. Let us know about the concrete aims and possibilities of your action in Stockholm, to rescue children. Is this a question of exchange? There are only a small number of Jewish children left alive. Rescue them from certain death!

This week we heard alarming news about the Jews in the camp for foreigners in Bergen, near Hanover. About 4,000 Polish Jews were in that camp, among them well-known personalities, like: the writer J. Perle, the leader Antoni Buksbaum (leader of the Left Poale-Zion - M.P) and a number of others. The camp was supposed to be under the wing of the International Red Cross. It is said to have been liquidated - the same as the camps in the Lublin District. You must immediately undertake an intervention with the Red Cross and the Swiss Legation in Berlin! In that camp there are also citizens of South American countries. We have also been hearing disturbing rumors about the camp in Vittel (Alsace). You must keep a watch out for these two camps. Inform us immediately of the situation.

We inclose in this letter a number of letters to various organizations, an answer to your questionnaire, a report about the activities of the Jewish Fighting Organization, a list of those who fell during the defense of the Warsaw Ghetto and a short financial report.

Please transmit our gratitude and greetings to the Jewish Agency, the Executive (of the Zionist Organization - M.P), the Committee for the Rescue of Jews and all brotherly organizations of all leanings.

Chaim and Eliasz (Dr. Chaim Hilfstein and Eliasz Tisz of Krakow - M.P.) greet you warmly. They are in a camp at Ploszow, near Krakow. We are trying to induce them to escape but they have refused since the Germans apply collective responsibility at the camp and 50 Jews are shot for every one who escapes.

In the District of Krakow, in camps and concentration-centers, there are about 15,000 Jews whose fate is sealed.

Advocate Gottesman of Krakow is now in Warsaw (he is in the Aryan quarter; his appearance is not at all Jewish - M.P.) and collaborates with us. He sends you, and all General Zionists, his warmest greetings.

Kaftor greets you all as well as the colleagues of the J.D.C. He is surprised that the latter have not gotten in touch with him.

We greet Berl and Locker (in the Polish original, the names Berl and Locker are separated by a comma; if this is not a typographical error, then undoubtedly Berl means Berl Katzenelson of Palestine, otherwise of course, it means Berl Locker of London - M.P) and all those who collaborate with you.

The Jewish Fighting Organization of Poland greets all the Jewish soldiers, fighting for liberation all over the world, against Nazism and Fascism.

Warsaw
November 15, 1943

JEWISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. A. Berman (Borowski)

Ischak Cukerman

D. Kaftor

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LAST MINUTE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION
FROM THE
JEWISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The emissaries whom we sent to the camps in the Lublin District to investigate the alarming rumors we have been hearing, bring back horrible reports. In the two largest camps, Trawniki (10,000 Jews) and Poniatow (15,000), all the Jews have been massacred.

The report about Trawniki accords with the description given in our letter to Dr. Schwarzbart. The slaughter took place there November 3, 1943. It began at 6 A.M. and by 4 P.M. there was no-one left alive of the 10,000 Jewish inhabitants of the camp. On Friday, the 5th of November, the massacre of Lublin began. All the Jews of the Lublin District were concentrated in the torture-camp of Majdanek and there slaughtered. On Monday, November 8th, the murderous action began in Poniatow.

Early in the morning, a cavalcade of autos bearing SS - men and gendarmerie rolled in and encircled the whole camp with a dense cordon. At the moment when the Jews realized that they were facing their doom, the local Jewish Fighting Unit set fire to the magazines and store-houses where German Army clothing was kept. The Jews attempted to defend themselves. A ferocious massacre then began, and lasted 3 days. On Wednesday, November 10th, there was no longer any sign of life in the camp. 15,000 people had been butchered. The corpses were cremated on the spot, among them a number of living human beings. The shrieks and moans and the constant firing in the camp were heard all over the District. The odor of burning flesh filled the air for miles around, for more than a week.

In Trawniki and in Poniatow the Jews had attempted an armed resistance. Aware of the existence in both these camps of local Jewish Fighting Units, the Germans employed new tactics. They threw into both camps a huge number of SS - men and gendarmes. Several thousand Germans were among those massacred. Resistance on the part of the Jews was almost impossible. The camps were actually flooded with SS - men and gendarmes. In Poniatow, the Germans employed a "squeezing" technique. Driving the Jews into an ever smaller corral, the Germans massacred them without cessation.

It is significant that neither in Trawniki nor in Poniatow did the Germans avail themselves of Ukrainian help. In Trawniki, throughout the whole course of the slaughtering action, the Ukrainian training-center was encircled by German SS men and in Poniatow the Ukrainian Detachment was kept away from the action. The Germans did not believe that their Ukrainian vassals could conduct the action with the necessary precision.

The massacres in the camps in the Lublin District spelled the end for Warsaw Jewry - for there were tens of thousands of Warsaw Jews there, deported during the course of the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto in April, 1943.

Among those who were murdered were a significant number of Warsaw Jewish intellectuals, quite a large number of political leaders of all ideologies and an especially large number of organized workers and labor-leaders. (To these camps had mostly been deported skilled workers and artisans). We enumerate those, who in Trawniki and Poniatow, served their people tirelessly and were active in the branches of the Jewish Fighting Organization:

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In Poniatow:

Melach Fajnkind, Commandant of local Jewish Fighting Unit (leader of the Left Poale-Zion)
 Etkin, "Bund"
 Szmidi, Poale-Zion Right
 Hofman, "Bund"
 Przedecz, former City Councillor of Warsaw (Poale-Zion Left)
 Dr. Dobrin, General Zionist
 Tencet (Tencar?), former City Councillor of Kalisz (Poale-Zion Left)

In Travniki:

Dr. Wlodzimierz Szyfrys, Commandant of local Jewish Fighting Unit (no party affiliation)
 Advocate Dawid Szulman, Revisionist
 Malinowski, "Bund" - leader of Trade-Unions, Lodz
 Advocate Abraham Witelson, General Zionist

In Lublin:

(In a number of camps), hermetically sealed to the outside world, there were - but are no longer living - among others, the following:

Dr. Ignacy Schipper
 Alexander Zysze Frydman, Head leader of the Agudah
 Dr. Tulo Nusseblatt, historian of the Zionist movement, biographer of Theodore Herzl
 I. Kirman, poet
 Decent Dr. Edmund Stein, well-known Judaic authority
 Remba, active Zionist
 A. Samberg, actor
 Mrs. I. Giterman, wife of the J.D.C. director (who was murdered in January)
 Luzer Stolar-Rychter, worker in the Poale-Zion Left
 A number of other active social workers, artists and intellectuals

The liquidation of the camps in the Lublin District is the beginning of the total extinction of all those Jewish camps still remaining in the country. This is the beginning of the end of all Polish Jewry.

- JEWISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. A. Berman (Borowski)

Ischak Cukerman

D. Kaftor

November 15, 1943

P.S. With the following post, we will send you the answer to your questionnaire, the report of the activities of the Jewish Fighting Organization and the report of the fight in the Warsaw Ghetto.

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To:

Tabenkin, Jaari, Dobkin - Histadruth Haovdim

As we write you these lines, we doubt whether we will ever see you. Today, of the 3,500,000 Polish Jews, there remain scarcely 200,000. By the time you receive this letter there will probably remain not more than half of that number. During the last week, the camps of Trawki, Poniatow and Lublin were liquidated. About 40,000 Jews perished.

Our sufferings you can neither understand nor conceive. In order to understand them you, who are in London and Tel-Aviv, would have to be possessed of diseased imaginations. All the centers of Jewish life have been erased from the earth. Their inhabitants met death in the torture-centers of Treblinka, Sobibor, Belzec and Oswiecim.

In order that there may remain a mark after those who died with their weapons in their hands, fighting against the enemy, we write you these lines about the last days of the Polish Hechalutz and its youth organizations, Dror, Hashomer Hazair, Akibah and Gordonia. In a great measure, the story of the Hechalutz in these last hours is the story of the Jewish Fighting Organization. At the beginning of the extermination action, hundreds of our organization cells existed in all the Jewish points of concentration.

There were 5 Kibutzim in Warsaw (two of them were in the Aryan quarter; "Grochow" and "Czerniakow"); three were in Czestochow and two in Bialystok. We also had Kibutzim in other cities - in Wilno, Zarki, Ostrowiec, Hrubieszow and Bendzin. Aside from these, we also conducted a great number of seasonal-agricultural workers' centers.

Our Kibutzim later became the nests of active resistance in all cities. Ours is the smallest responsibility for the weakness of the resistance during the first liquidation actions (July -September 1942), explained by many internal and outside factors.

The heroic and hopeless resistance of the Jewish Fighting Organizations (during the second deportation action in January 1943 and, especially during the last liquidation action in Warsaw April, 1943, and later during the liquidation actions in Bialystok and Wilno - which have become glorious legends in the history of our fight for freedom) is in a great measure thanks to our organization which paid heavily with the blood and the lives of almost all its members - the leaders and the soldiers of the fighting action.

From Warsaw, we organized the Jewish Fighting Organization units in other cities. Our agents organized the youth and fell, together with them, in the ensuing battles. The list we send you is that of only our central active group which fell in the fight against the Occupants. A. Gewelber (a leader of the Hechalutz of Poland, who is now in Palestine - M.P) will help you to decode some of the names:

From Bialystok:

Mordchaj Tenenbaum (Tamaroff)
Cwi Mersyk
Chanah Zelazna-Gora
Cwi Rozental
Cwi Bryndys

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From Jolyn:

Edek Golbwner
Laja Fisz
Szejndla Szwarz
Rachel Fogelman
Moniek Winnicki
Nuta Slomnicki
Jehuda Glikman

From Krakow:

Dolek Liebeskind
Laben Lejbowicz
Szymek Drenger
Icchok Symplak

In Oswiecim Are:

Bela of Rozyszcze (the Kibutz of Bendzin)
Chawka Folmar
Lonka Koziobrodzka (no longer living)

In Warsaw:

Chancia Plotnicka
Gerszuni Gedalia
Josef Kaplan
Izrael Zelcer
Lutek Rotblat
Mordchaj Anielewicz
Lajr Perelsztejn
Berl Brojda
Saul Dobuch
Sznajderman
Gutkowski
Moniek Rengiewirz
Chedwa Camereth
Miriam Hajnsdorf
Mira Fuerer
Jehuda Wengrower
Tosia Altman
Arja Wilner
Sara Szelubowska
Szymon Heller

This is not a complete list. Remember these names!

Until this very day, we work actively hand in hand with the Jewish National Committee and with the Jewish Coordinating Committee (Jewish National Committee plus the "Bund) whose initiators and founders we were for the purpose of the resistance and relief activities.

During 1942 between 50-60 of our people went to Slovakia where they found an extermination action in full sway. A number of these people managed to escape to Hungary. Which of them managed to reach Palestine? We are trying now to send out a number of people to Hungary. Dr. Schwarzbart wrote us about the contact with

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Budapest. Can we expect to receive direct help from there?

As you read our letter, do not for a moment think that we are broken of spirit or have fallen victims to resignation. We regard our merciless doom with sober eyes. We know you have done everything possible to save us. We also know that you are helpless. It is easier for us to die, knowing that freedom will come to the world and believing that Palestine will become the Fatherland of the Jewish Nation.

Yours,

Cywja, Icchak

P.S. Eliezer Geller has left for the camp for foreigners in Bergen, near Hanover. We have had no news from that camp. Please inform Ahuwa Lubetkin in Ben Shemen and Sara Cukerman in Ramat-Hakovesh that we are alive.

Warsaw
November 15, 1943

000653

To:

Zerubawel, Erem, Mula (Leaders of the Left Poale-Zion in Palestine) Tel Aviv

Dear Comrades:

We received your telegram of September 23, 1943. We also have the use of the general funds which were sent to the Jewish National Committee. We thank you for the assistance. We actively participate in the resistance and relief work. We are active in the direction of the Jewish National Committee as well as in that of the Coordinating Committee of the Jewish National Committee and the "Bund". In our work, we are led by the ideals of our movement to which we feel bound in life and in death. Let us know what the situation is in Palestine and how our movement develops in other countries,

There are not many of us - the majority have perished. We have managed to save Antoni (Antoni Buksbaum- the leader of the Left Poale-Zion in Poland-H.P) from Lwow. He left, together with his family, for the camp for foreigners in Bergen, near Hanover. Lately, we have been hearing alarming rumors about that camp. Please check on these rumors. Take care of Antoni. Emanuel (Dr. Emanuel Ringelblum, the historian) was saved from the camp in Trawniki where, at the beginning of November, a terrible massacre took place. He is here with us and pursues his scientific work. We also saved Pola, Berlinski, Jasser, Erlich, Sylkes and others. They are all with us. Basia is active. Melach, Luzer, Lent, Blumstein, Tencer, Przedecz, Szapiro and others are still in camps. We are doing everything possible to save them but our hopes are weak. The Germans are butchering all the remaining Jews in the camps which are completely isolated from the rest of the world.

We believe in an imminent universal liberation - but few of us will live to see it. Tell the vanguard of the working masses of Palestine and the rest of the world that even now, in the shadow of death and destruction, we are fighting with them for national and social freedom.

- ADOLF (Dr. A. Berman, member
of Praesidium of the
Jewish National Committee)

Warsaw
November 15, 1943

000654

To:

Locker, Reiss, Neustadt
London, - Tel Aviv

Dears:

We received the telegrams from Locker, Schwarzgart and the Committee of the Yishuv. We were greatly encouraged by the information about the development of Palestine, about the fighting of Jewish military units on all fronts, about the hopes for the imminent attainment of complete independence. May our dreams be realized in the not distant future, although this day will come too late - after the bloody loss of almost a third of our people.

There are not many of us left. Almost all our active workers and leaders have perished. Among them were: Jochana Morgenstern, Radunski, Fiszelson, Lichtszejn, Advocate Katz, Sytner, Rachela Szein and her husband, Engineer Feigenbaum, Dr. Schenker, Przepiorka, Gutkowski, Parzenczewski, Opoczynski, Hechtkepf, Majerowicz, Marek Folman, Laufer.

Of those who still remain, a part are in camps and their fate is sealed (Serejski, Szmidt and others). Maxsymiljan Boruchowicz of Krakow is still alive and is in contact with us. The daughters of Dr. Pelcer is still alive and is being helped by us.

The remaining handful of our people live in a constant nightmare, with the threat of death hanging over them.

Every day that finds us still alive, we regard as pure chance. Death had become too casual a thing for us to fear it. The times in which we live today - against which Dante's Inferno seems like a fairy-tale by comparison - have produced in us a new mentality, a new psychology. If anything can be said to our credit it is that, despite what we are going through, we are strengthened in the moral resolve to go on with our work. The credit is not ours but belongs to those values which have imbued our very blood-stream.

It is thanks to these values that the initiative for the resistance and fight came from us, from the Labor Zionist groups.

We greet you, chisku ve'imzu, all our brothers who are fighting and working for a better future in a liberated Palestine!

In our abyss, we are strengthened by the thought and belief that you over there, through your indefatigable work, are building our free, socialist Palestine.

Jozef Sack
Lejzor Lewin
Szalom Grajek
Gywis
Icchak

Warsaw
November 15, 1943

P.S. We greet Arieh (Tartakower) our comrades and all our friends. Grajek warmly greets Berta, Rutka, Rafek, Chaim, Ludek and Hanusia.

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FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE
JEWISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN POLAND

For the period January 1 - October 31, 1943

During the report-period, the following sums were placed at the disposal of the Jewish National Committee by the Delegate of the Government:

1- June 1943 ... \$10,000 sent for the General Zionists and Right P-Z	661,150	zlotys
2- July 1943 ... \$10,000 (first installment of 10,000 pounds sent to J.N.C.....	650,000	"
3- August 1943 .. \$10,000 (second installment of 10,000 pounds sent to J.N.C.....	816,000	"
4- September 1943 \$10,000 (third installment of 10,000 pounds sent to J.N.C.,.....	903,400	"
TOTAL		3,030,550 zlotys

The money received was expended for the following purposes:

- 1- Relief for members of parties and organizations which belong to the Jewish National Committee; for the families which escaped from the ghettos and camps and are living in Aryan quarters; for those who are living in camps which are accessible.

The following groups were cared for: a) General Zionists b) Left Poale-Zion c) Right Poale-Zion d) Hechalutz and youth organizations (Hashomer Hazair, Dror, Akibah, Gordonia)

In addition, certain sums were sent to various leaders of the Agudah, to rabbis who are still in camps, and to Revisionists. (These sums are included in the category of "Individual assistance")

The expenses for conducting the above work are huge because the majority of the workers and their families, as well, must be maintained by the Jewish National Committee, since their material situations are so catastrophic.

The expenses for maintaining Jews of non-Aryan appearance in the Aryan quarters are colossal.

- 2- A great part of the budget of the Jewish National Committee went for relief work. Through its own agents or through the Relief Council for Jews under the auspices of the Polish Delegate, the Jewish National Council sent money to the camps and to the provincial centers for maintenance, clothing, individual assistance, social self-help, etc.

- 3 - The most common form of relief is that of individual assistance to Jews without any party affiliations, who reside in the Aryan quarters under desperate conditions. These are, for the greater part, individuals or entire families from Warsaw or the provinces who cannot be reached by the Relief Council for Jews. The majority of the contact-people of the Council are well-known Polish intellectuals, cultural leaders, artists and also Jewish leaders and collaborators in the Jewish National Committee.
- 4 - The subventions granted to the Relief Council are a practical expression of the bond existing between the Jewish and Polish relief actions on behalf of the Jews. These subventions make it possible to enlarge the scope of activities of the Council.
- 5 - Subventions for the Jewish Fighting Organization represent a great percent of the funds of the Jewish National Committee.
- 6 - The Administrative expenses of the Jewish National Committee are comparatively small since most of the workers render service without remuneration.

We emphasize that in connection with the relief work in the camps, the activities of the Jewish Fighting Organization and the Relief Council for the Jews, the "Bund" also furnishes certain sums. The amount of the sums is decided upon by the Coordinating Committee of the J.N.C. and the "Bund".

Distribution of the various relief expenditures

1- General Zionists and their families	335,000	zlotys
2- Poale-Zion Right.....	355,000	"
3- Hechalutz and youth organizations (Hashomer Hagair, Dror, Akibah and Gordonia	335,000	"
4- Poale-Zion Left	385,000	"
5- Camps and ghettos	385,000	"
6- Individual assistance	350,000	"
7- Subventions for Relief Council for the Jews	250,000	"
8- Administrative expenses and miscellaneous	30,550	"

TOTAL 3,030,550 zlotys

From the above enumerated sums, we can see that the 1,310,000 zlotys were used for maintenance, housing and clothing of the members and their families of the organizations included in the Jewish National Committee. If we deduct the first transmission of 661,150 zlotys, which was definitely earmarked for the use of the two parties (General Zionists and Poale-Zion Right) and was used for relief for the members of those parties, we find that the Jewish National Committee expended ever greater sums for general purposes. Of the remaining two sums, which total 2,369,400 zlotys, not more than 850,000 zlotys were expended for relief for members of the organizations included in the JNC. The remainder was allocated for general relief. Though the J.N.C. has determined to use the funds at its disposal for general relief, it has adopted the principle that in order to preserve the soul and body of the social and ideological forces of Polish Jewry, and especially its youth, it must concentrate a comparatively large part of these funds for the latter.

Warsaw
November 15, 1943

JEWISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Dr. A. Berman (Borowski)
Iochak Cukerman
D. Kaftor

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The Ghetto of Warsaw

Two hundred Dutch Jews deported from Holland by the Germans to work at clearing up debris in the ruined ghetto of Warsaw, are now the only inhabitants of what once was Europe's greatest concentration of Jews, according to an eyewitness report from Geneva printed in the London JEWISH STANDARD. "The ruins of the ghetto are still strewn with the corpses of Jews who lost their lives in the last heroic resistance against the Germans," the report said. "The Dutch Jews engaged in clearing up the debris are sheltered in specially-improvised barracks and the exploding of time bombs they turn up is the only sound that breaks the silence."

(Source: Netherlands News, 15 March 1944)

(cc - Miss Chancey, Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, McCormack, Paul, Pehle, Pollak, Rains, Standish, Stewart, Sargoy, H.D. White, Weinstein, Files.

000658

Refugee file

EVACUATION OF JEWS FROM POLAND TO HUNGARY.

It has been reported that:

(a) The Hungarian Government is prepared to facilitate the escape of Jews from Poland into Hungary. There is a tacit understanding between Hungary and the Polish Government in exile (with which Hungary is not at war) that Hungary will receive these refugees. Three thousand Jews have recently escaped to Hungary from Poland.

(b) There is a committee of Poles operating in Hungary with the cooperation of certain Hungarian officials on the job of smuggling Jews across the border. There are close to one million Jews in Hungary today. This large Jewish community will cooperate in this endeavor by absorbing the refugees into the community, finding them jobs, etc.

(c) There are a large number of Jews in hiding in the forests and mountains in that part of Poland bordering on Slovakia and Hungary. Although the number is not known, some indication of its magnitude may be gathered from the fact that three thousand young Jews in that area have been organized into commando groups (four each) to save the lives of those in hiding on the border.

(d) It is possible for agencies in Switzerland to communicate with and send funds to persons in Hungary who are active in this endeavor (people are continually travelling back and forth between Switzerland and Hungary).

(e) In order to expand these activities, it is necessary to (1) organize the present movement in Hungary and (2) supply the organization with adequate funds.

(f) If these activities can be thus supported at once the lives of thousands of Jews may be saved.

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In order for the above mentioned project to meet with any degree of success it is essential that the following steps be taken at once:

(a) The communication facilities of this Government should be made available to permit necessary communication with persons in Hungary through one or more of the following means:

- (1) Private agencies in Switzerland.
- (2) Hungarian citizens in the United States who would communicate with persons in Hungary known to be interested in this job.
- (3) The Vatican.

(b) Several million dollars should be made available at once to appropriate persons in Switzerland, to be used primarily for the following purposes:

- (1) Payment to persons for services rendered in connection with the actual evacuation of Jews from Poland.
- (2) Providing necessary subsistence for a temporary period to persons brought into Hungary, until these persons can be absorbed into the Jewish community in Hungary.

JEDuBois:ecr
1/20/44

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DATE	FILE NUMBER AND SUBJECT	CHARGED TO	DATE	FILE NUMBER AND SUBJECT	CHARGED TO	DATE
6-9-41	151249	Mr. Gilbert		WAR REFUGEE BOARD RECORDS		
7/30	197692	Unit 8				
9/4	226472	Mitchell				
9/10	226461	Don. Fox				
	226461					
9/12	226365	Don. Fox	Yankovich			
5/23	Camp. Smith	Spain -	W. K. H.			
5/28	Recognition of Pub. Jews	Dr. P. H. H.			Cohen	
5/28	Res. States of Jewish Ref.	Dr. P. H. H.			Cohen	
6/5/45	Poland Col III (Situation of Children In)				Hodel	

BALCO SYSTEM

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