POLISH JEWS FACE DISMAL FUTURE
"Oust the Jew" Cried as Wholesale Migration Is Talked

The old-style pogroms which made the life of Polish Jews a nightmare under the Czars have died out, yet the terror of anti-Semitism remains; for men, women and children—one-tenth of the country's population.

Historically, Poland emerged as the first country to welcome the wanderers. Driven from Jodles in ancient times, the race had trailed migratory Arabs across Asia Minor and through North Africa. By the early middle ages they had crossed narrow Gibraltar and established themselves in Spain. Crusaders, fired by the desire to rescue the Holy Land from the infidels, suddenly realized that even on the Continent they had non-believers among them. Expelled from Spain, the Jews fled to France, then Germany. There, too, persecution flared, and the tormented people did not know where to turn until King Boloslav, thirteenth century ruler of Poland, offered them a charter of social and economic opportunity. Later rulers permitted them to run a nation within a nation, with their own judges and governing councils.

Fiddish—For hundreds of years, under the Pole's benevolent rule, Jewish life flourished there far better than in any land where they had sought refuge after leaving Palestine. Unlike the Jews in the Germanic States, who became Germans, they retained their racial habits and costumes. They kept their own Hebrew language which, intermixed with Low German, became the Yiddish of to-day.

The partition of Poland in the eighteen hundreds, the pogroms and their privileges, as indeed it destroyed the liberty of their long-time protectors. In the Boycott of Polish Jews can find no sanctuary.

west, thousands of Jews found themselves under the Prussian flag, and Prussian oppression; in Galicia and throughout the south they went to Austria-Hungary. The Semite still haunts their three million sword and knout into the Jewish villages symbolizes their fate in Old Russia.

About two millions, 4,700,000 Jews from the original Polish group fell to Soviet Russia, where, poor as they are, they are no poorer than the rest of the population and enjoy full equality. Some went to Rumania, but the majority went to Poland.
DIMAL FUTURE

Race Apor—From the start, the new Re- duced Treaty has been a failure. Under the restrictions that had been placed upon them by the Cams. It never accorded to the German Jews, the vast majority of whom fell under the influence of Nazi Germany, and before the economic depression re- duced their electoral strength. Amidst the poverty, the Jews fared no worse than their neighbors.

Now the reduction Treaty is apart, isolated, according to Sholem Asch, a Yiddish writer who recently visited the country, like the Ghetto in the century. Its spirit of community and the Ghetto look like dried skeletons, he says. Sicchey children save scraps of bread from their soup lunches to feed their pa- rents at night.

Unemployment hit the Poles so hard that just over half of them have jobs. One in four is out of work. Only one in three works. A million of them, the unemployed, are investigators, live on the verge of starvation.

Boycott—The deadly weapon against the Jew is the boycott. Entirely unofficial, it is spread by the "Endeks"—National Democrats of an extreme nationalistic tinge. Jews once carried on the trade of the country. Today, the Jews, except in the market-places and their shops in the vil- lages. Now, by means of the boycott, revo- lutionary groups in the country, the means available to the Endeks, shops are being taken from Jews and given to Poles. In many places, the shops of the municipalities are reported to have stopped Jews entirely from trade on the market- places. In every town, a list of Jewish shops has dropped 95 percent, from the 1914 figure.

Jews are now decreased to a number native artisans four to one. No, the boycott has forced them out of work, and other occupations are being opened up for them in the fore- ign service. In all of Poland, the Man- chester Guardian reports, there is not a single Englishman in the Polish service.

In the meat industry, Jewish butchers who slaughter in the kosher manner had built up a large clientele of Poles, Jews and Gentiles. The first of the year, a new law went into effect which forbade these butchers to slaughter cattle except in Jewish butchers to that necessary- to supply their own trade.

Profession—The professionals, too, have taken up the "Endek" slogan. A move is under way to reduce the num- ber of lawyers to 16 percent. Jews con-stitute 30 percent of the population in the country, and the New York Times estimates that less than twenty-five of them are professors.

More than 1,000 Jews were injured in anti-Semitic riots. A Jew was slashed, forty killed and 329 seriously hurt. More than 400 cases of window-smashing, usu- ally in connection with the looting of Jewish shops, were reported.

To solve the problem, Foreign Minister Joseph Brodsky has suggested that the nations of the Holy Nations that the entire three millions be "evacuated." There has been vague dis- cussion of moving them to the French, colonies, but how many could be absorbed there remains even vaguer. Polish Jews, for example, are leaving the country, and many, like those that are left in the Holy Land. Last year, however, Palestine's immigrants numbered only 30,000, a quarter of an one-third of whom came from Poland.

Rooted—The tragedy of the situation is that Poland's Jews are rooted to the land where their ancestors lived for many centuries. Unlike the Jews of Western Eu- rope, they do not live entirely in large cities.

Meanwhile, Polish Jews are trying to rally, with the help of their American fel- low-countrymen. The American Em- bassy in Washington has raised $80,000,000 in this country and spent it in Poland. One of its programs is to stimulate self-help projects through a network of 800 free loan institutions, 100,000 loans averaging not more than $80
Aid—Moreover, the Joint Distribution Committee feeds 54,000 Jewish children a year and helps send 60,000 to summer colonies. Its main effort is to devise new sources of income for the Jews. Jews are being taught to breed rabbits for their "wool," and to manufacture yarn and cloth from it. In Vilna, Jews are turning out gloves for export. Jewish carpenters are manufacturing furniture for the British South African Dominions. Berets made by Polish Jews are even breaking into the cap's original home—France.

The Government has turned its efforts toward the revival of authority—sadly weakened since Marshal Piłsudski's death. Under a new "Polonization" program made public last week, 3,200,000 Poles—the rest of the country's 34,000,000 population consists of Jews and other minorities—become the "ruling nation." Yet Col. Adam Koé, former Governor of the Bank of Poland, who drew up the plan, sharply vetoed a proposal to make Jews second-class citizens, with restrictions on their economic and political rights.