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 still hangs over the heads of the men, women and children—one-tenth of the country's population.

Historically, Poland emerged as the first country to welcome the wanderers. Driven from Judae 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 Bolaslov, 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.

Yiddish—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, intermingled with Low German, became the Yiddish of to-day.

The partition of Poland in the eighteen-eighties, however, robbed them of their privileges, as indeed it destroyed the liberty of their long-time protectors. In the 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 Semitic spirit haunts their three million souls, with sword and knout into the Jewish villages symbolizes their fate in Old Russia.

According to estimates, 2,700,000 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 Apea—From the start, the new Re- publican administration has been under the restrictions that had been placed upon them by the Cams. It never accorded full confidence from the beginning, and fell under the influence of Nazi Germany, and before the economic depression re- duced them to poverty. As a result of this, the Jewish suffering is not worse than their neighbors.

No race apart, is isolate, ac- cording to Sholem Asch, a Yiddish writer who recently visited the country, like the Jews in Poland. Asch's Ghetto look like dried skeletons, he says. Richley children save scraps of bread from the soup kitchens and feed their par- ents at night.

Unemployment hit the Poles so hard that just over half of them have jobs. Only one in three works. A million of them, American and British investigators insist, live on the verge of starvation.

Boycott—The deadly weapon against the Jew is the boycott. Entirely unofficial, it was spread by the En俰ke-Nye and the Communist Democrats of an extreme nationalistic type. Jews once carried on the trade of the country, but now defend the market-places and their shops in the vil- lages. Now, by means of the boycott, revo- lutionaries boycott the Jews, and means available to the En俰ke-Nye, shops are being taken from Jews and given to Poles. In Warsaw, a number of city municilipalities are reported to have stopped Jews entirely from trade on the market- places. All of the 300 largest Jewish shops has dropped 95 per cent, from the 1914 figure.

Jews have numbered native artisans four to one. Now the boycott has forced them out of work, and other occupations are so scarce that the Jews are forced on un- permanent jobs. In all of Poland, the Man- chester Guardian reports, there is not a single trade in which the Jews are not absolutely exterminated.

In the meat industry, Jewish butchers who slaughter in the kosher manner had built up a large portion of the Jewish trade.

Jews and Gentiles. The first of the year, a new law went into effect which forbade these Jews to enter the occupations of Jewish butchers to that necessary to supply their own trade.

Professions—The professionals, too, have taken up the "out of the Jews." A move is under way to reduce the num- ber of lawyers to 16 per cent. Jews con- stitute 97 per cent of the lawyers in the country, and the New York Times estimates that more than twenty-five of them are professors.

More than 1,000 Jews were injured in anti-Jewish riots. One of them was forty killed and 330 seriously hurt. More than 400 cases of window-smashing, usu- ally attributed to the looking of Jewish shops, were reported.

To solve the problem, Foreign Minister Joseph T. A. Pilsudski is having all 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 vagogue. Polish Jews, for example, are being driven from their land, are turning to agricultural pursuits on farms especially conducted throughout the country on the eastern border in the Holy Land. Last year, however, Palestine's immigrants numbered only 38, 000, and only one-third of whom came from Poland.

Rooted—The tragedy of the situation is that Poland's Jews are rooted to the land where they have lived for generations.

Meanwhile, Polish Jews are trying to rally, with the help of their American fel- low-countrymen, who have formed a Relief and Emigra- tion Committee has raised $30,000,000 in this country and spent it in Poland. Our first move was to establish a credit bank to stimulate self-help projects through a network of 800 free loan institutions, which loan averages not more than $80

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each, small traders and artisans can continue working.

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 Pilsudski's death. Under a new "Polonization" program made public last week, 52,000,000 Poles—the rest of the country's 34,000,000 population consists of Jews and other minorities—become the "ruling nation." Yet Col. Adam Koe, 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.