July 19, 1945

Dr. Irving Devey
Office of Strategic Services
War Room No. 1, Room 709
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Devey:

I am enclosing herewith a new exhibition in support of CHAPTER VII (Deportations) and VII (Forced Labor). It consists of chapters 3 and 5 of a factual compilation by Romana Prager entitled "POLISH-JEWISH RELATIONS: Poland, 1940 - 1944" and "POLISH JEWISH IN THE ORANGE OF THE NAZIS," "THE LIBRARY EDITION," published by "Koza," Tel-Aviv, Palestine (with the cooperation of the Joint Committee for the Assistance of Polish Jews, and the Joint Russian Committee). September, 1942.

Chapter 3 is called "Mass Expulsions and the Ghetto Orders." It gives a full account of the first period of what we in our study call "internal deportations" of Polish Jewry. I.e., transit from city to city, from town to town, and from various localities to the ghetto reservation. It contains statistical data. This account applies to the period through the autumn of 1942.

Chapter 5 is entitled "Forced Labor, Manhunt in the Streets, and the Jewish Labor Battalions." This chapter presents an equally full account of the process of the compulsory and forced labor introduced in Poland by the Nazi. It offers a description of the treatment and torture to which the forced laborers were subjected, and of the nature of the sterile work which they were forced to carry out. We consider this chapter of an even more documentary character than chapter 3 of course the facts reported in this chapter pertain also to the period through the autumn of 1941.

We went to add that this factual compilation - produced and highly praised by a man like Issmo Greenblum, former leader of the Jewish Bataillon Club in the Polish Army and at present a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency - states the sources substantiating the reports, which are as follows:

1. Decrees and orders of the German occupying authorities such as appeared in the "Reichsverordnungen der Generalgouvernement" five reports and in the "Reichsverordnungen der Generalgouvernement" five reports and in the "Reichsverordnungen der Generalgouvernement" five reports and in the "Reichsverordnungen der Generalgouvernement" five reports and in the "Reichsverordnungen der Generalgouvernement" five reports.

2. Statistical data are taken from the publications of the official statistical bureau of the Polish Republic, "Statistical Year-Book of Poland," Warsaw, 1938, 1939.

3. The unique Jewish newspaper that was allowed to appear in Poland under the Nazis, the Polish language newspaper, "Der Jude in Polen," "Polnisches Jahrbuch fuer Arbeit und Kultur," Warsaw, 1939.

As you will see, this exhibition can be considered a reliable research tool based on first source material.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

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