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## SUMMARY

### Subject: **Activities of Zionist Revisionists in Poland in 1944/1945-1950**

The subject of the doctoral dissertation is the activity of supporters of Włodzimierz Żabotyński (Zionist-revisionists) in post-war Poland. I adopted the turn of 1944/1945 for the initial caesura in my scientific investigations. Between July 1944 and May 1945, the Red Army, supported by the Polish Army, supplanted the occupying German troops from today's Poland. At that time, attempts were made to reconstruct various political parties among the Jewish diaspora. The final censure is in 1950. At that time Żabotyński's supporters were arrested, sentenced and imprisoned.

People trying to reactivate the structures of the Zionist right, after the end of the German occupation, were a small group of survivors, from before September 1939, in various parts of the Second Republic of Poland. Their social origin was also diversified. Each of the people involved in the Zionist-revisionist movement has gone through various educational paths and had their own professional experience. Some, like Dawid Draznin and Szlomo Nachum Perła, combined work with involvement in political life. Others, such as Lipa's Chalice, worked in small workshops to gain the necessary funds to maintain their daily efforts.

It is obvious that the time of World War II is a clear turning point in the functioning of the Jewish community in the countries of distraction. Many heroes appearing on the pages of this work, this time survived in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), where they had to face the hardships of living in a hostile environment. Some Żabotyński supporters were witnesses / victims of the systematically conducted by the Third Reich (Nazi Germany) and its allies and the consistently implemented program of extermination of the Jewish nation. The beginning of the rebuilding of the structures of the Zionist right falls in the first weeks of 1945 in Lublin. Perła, during one of his visits to this city, met Perec Laskier and Tzvi Kantor. Thanks to this, after a few months, already in Lodz, the first Zionist-revisionist meetings took place. Initially, this movement limited its activities to Łódź, to mid-1946 to create four districts in central and western Poland (Szczecin, Upper Silesia, Lower Silesia, Łódź). It happened as a result of the return of Polish Jews from the USSR (including those related to the Zionist right) and hard work of Perła, Laskier and

Draznin. The conducted research allows to formulate a conclusion that the process of reconstruction of the movement ended in the second half of 1946 by convening congresses of Żabotyński supporters. These meetings were one of the most important episodes of Zionist-revisionist activity in Poland, because alija after the Kielce pogrom and the creation of the Jewish state had a significant impact on the reduction of the population of this community.

It was also established that the liquidation of the structures of the Zionist right in Poland at the beginning of 1949 was the result of the actions of the officers of the Ministry of Public Security. They consisted of, among others on the acquisition of Joel Koniarski, Abram Wajnryba and Minc Boruch, and the dangerous game undertaken by Draznin. It is difficult to clearly determine to what extent the first group of people contributed to the deprivation of liberty of their party comrades. In turn, Draznin, wanting to legalize the activities of Żabotyński supporters, actually led to the breakdown of traffic structures.

According to the conducted investigations, the majority of Zionist-revisionists left Poland until 1949. Those who could not do it, emigrated after 1956.