

SUMMARY

1. We open our current issue with the story of **Mordechai Grünfeld**, a Jewish youth from Ozernowitz. When the war broke out, the Soviet authorities recruited him and placed him in a pre-military unit. Completely cut-off from his home and environment, from Jews in general, he retreated with the routed Soviet army and was captured by the Germans.

His personal story, bare of all adornment, relates how various people, in various places and situations, were hurled hither and thither by the war. Twice was the Grünfeld family notified of their son's death. When the Germans released him, he returned to Odessa only to be imprisoned again, this time as a former Prisoner of War returned from the West.

His attempt to escape succeeded and he reached his home. From there he set out, by means of the "underground train" ("Bree'cha" — clandestine organisation which aided people in crossing the frontiers and emigrating to Palestine). On his way, he gathered a group of orphaned children, smuggling them over boundaries and finally bringing them safely to Palestine.

Here he settled in Moshav "Kefar Achim", where he has been living ever since.

Grünfeld's story is one of a series, recorded by Rivka Gruber "Mother of the Boys" (so named after she had lost two sons in the War of Liberation, when she left her home to live with the first settlers in the Lachish area. Now in Kefar Achim). The complete series will be published.

2. The next chapter consists of two pieces of evidence — the personal stories of **Uri Ya'ari** and **Alfred Israel Glück** — dealing with the "Hechalutz" underground movement in Denmark.

Ya'ari and Glück came to Denmark with a group of youngsters from Germany and Austria for agricultural training prior to emigration to Palestine. On the out-break of the war, they found themselves stranded, cut off from everything in a relatively quiet backwater, restless in spite of fairly decent living conditions. One group founded an underground movement, aimed at reaching Palestine and participating in the war effort. This meant — crossing through Germany. Plans were made and various people attempted to put them into practice: by travelling under railway cars, between their wheels; as stow-aways in goods-trains, etc., Some were captured by the German and executed.

All attempts in this direction having failed, Uri Ya'ari joined the Danish underground movement and was active in rescuing the Danish Jews. Glück and one of his friends were captured and spent the rest of the war period in German prisons and concentration camps.

At present, Uri Ya'ari is a member of Kibbutz Ne'oth Mordechai and Alfred Israel Glück lives in Herzliah.

3. **Shlomo Kless** describes the way Jewish pioneer youth "Hechalutz" were organised while they were refugees in the U.S.S.R. These members of youth organisations, who had escaped from the Nazis from West Poland eastwards, found themselves under Soviet rule, when these territories were annexed by the Soviet Union.

The majority gravitated towards two centers: The northern — in Vilna and the southern — in Lemberg. From both places networks of the "Bree'cha" issued. From the North — people were smuggled across frontiers in order to reach Palestine; from the South — attempts were made to penetrate into Rumania.

The chapter published in this issue relates the fate of those that took the southern road. The cells formed there later became the basis of the Zionist underground movement in the Soviet Union itself.

4. The documentary column contains two excerpts from Polish anti-semitic propaganda pamphlets. These, originally meant for "home consumption", reveal the real character of the current wave of Polish anti-semitism. Not content with slandering and expropriating the Jews then living in Poland, the Poles join the traditional antisemitic choir, repeating ancient stereotyped propaganda and inventing new sorts, rooted in contemporary Polish reality.

This campaign's main purpose is to distract public attention from the real anxiety and problems of life under the present regime, in order to direct the gathering feeling of discontent and outrage against the Jews.

However, this new wave of antisemitism has an additional and broader significance, as an additional link in the chain of antisemitic movements in general and in that of Polish antisemitism in particular.

5. The research column opens with a study by **Ze'ev Levy** of the Role of Apologetics in the "Central Union" (Zentral Verein) of German Jews.

An apologetic attitude was an inherent feature of this union. Its periodical was to serve as the theoretical foundation of this attitude, and one of the articles relevant to this is being examined here. One aspect of this ideology is the definition of partnership: "We have nothing positive in common, except the negative factor of the struggle against antisemitism".

The Union emphasized the differences between German Jews and other Jews; pointed out the Jewish contribution to German nationalism through the dissemination of the Yiddish language, ect., propagated whole-hearted assimilation, viewed not as "a loss of identity", but as "cultural integration".

6. **Dr. Chaim Shamir** (Tel-Aviv University) presents a chapter of his paper: "Methodes and Activities of Antisemitic Societies and Institutions in the West".

It appears that the majority of these institutions in France and England maintained a regular contact with the diplomatic staff of the Nazi propaganda machine in their respective countries, thus becoming part of the Nazi apparatus.

Dr. Shamir introduces us to a gallery of personalities and organisations, describes their activities and connections in detail, and — assisted by clippings from documents — provides evidence of their actions and methods of indocrination.

The above is part of a Ph.D. thesis about the "Jews in the Tird Reich and Public opinion in Western Europe. 1933—1939".

7. **Shlomo Yitzchaky** continues his study of Jeshish contributions to revolutions in Hungary. The appendix includes notes and conclusions concerning Fascist-Hungarian exiles in various countries.

8. **Dr. Marek Dvorzecky** presents additional parts of his paper dealing with the extermination of the Baltic Jews. The current issue includes a chapter about the Talin Camp.

9. **Books — Mr. Samuel Krakovsky** (formerly at the Jewish Historical Institute in Warsaw, now in "Yad Vashem" Institute in Israel) gives a detailed review of a book by Iranek Osmecki concerning Jewish-Polish relations during the war.

The author, a specialist in Polish military history, attempts to falsify facts in order to prove that the Poles had made efforts to rescue Jews and assist them in their struggle against Nazi occupation.

Mr. K. not only contradicts Osmacky's various allegations, but proves their opposite by means of a wealth of documents and relevant publications.

10. **Shlomo Markus**, librarian at Givat Chaviva, presents a bibliography of Hebrew publications, original and translated, dealing with the subjects of Fascism and Nazism. Notes are attached to the bibliographical items.

Mordechai Grünfeld — a Jew in Nazi Prisonment.

Uri Ya'ari — "The Underground Movement in Denmark".

Shlomo Kless — A Jewish pioneer Underground Movement in the U.S.S.R.

Ze'ev Levy — "The Role of Apologetics in the Central Union of German Jews",
during the first years of its existence.

Chaim Shamir — "Nazi Antisemitic propaganda and those that served it".

Shlomo Yizchaky — Jewish contributions to revolutions in Hungary.

Marek Dvorzecky — "Einsatz-gruppen und Einsatz-commandos I".

D o c u m e n t s

S. Krakovsky — "Apologetics or Defamation?".

Shlomo Markus — Bibliography dealing with the subjects of Fascim

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