## SUMMARY

YITZCHAK ARAD - A chapter from his Life.

This number opens with the memoirs of Lieutenant-General Yitzchak Arad, the chairman of "Yad Veshem".

At the outbreak of the Second World War, Arad was a young boy living with his parents in Warsaw. At the end of the bombardments, when the town was conquered by the Germans, the boy fled from it, reaching the Lithuanian town of his birth, Swiecany, where many of the members of his family were living. His parents remained in Warsaw until the end of their lives, with a frontier between them and the town in Lithuania. Warsaw was in the German zone of occupation, while Swiecany finally became part of Soviet Russia. But in the middle of 1941, the German-Soviet war breaks out and the Germans reach peaceful little Swiecany.

The town had no connections with the outside world and no organised youth movement existed there. However, observing the Nazis in action and gathering rumours, and information which reached them somehow, Arad and his boy-companions learn that the Nazis have sentenced the Jewish people to death. The boy, fifteen years old at the time, abhors the enemy and a deep desire for revenge ripens in him. At a great risk to his life, Arad obtains arms from the German store-houses, influencing other boys to follow him. Very soon, a group of youngsters, inspired by the idea of selfdefence and militant resistance, comes into being. An armed underground cell is organised, making its mark in the town and eventually becoming a nucleus of fighters who leave for the forest, to join the partisan units.

This chapter is significant, as this group of youngsters had no connections with any guiding centre, but was created and unified independently, in an environment which neither understood nor encouraged it. Arad is the group's life and spirite. Leaving the town to join the partisans in the forest, he participates in raids into enemy territory, acts of sabotage and in many battles.

After the war, Arad was active in the "Bericha" movement.

Ever since his arrival in Israel, he has served in Tsahal, attaining major posts of command. He left the army a short time ago to head the "Yad Veshem" executive.

JERZY ROSS: The "Red Star of David" in the Warsaw Ghetto.

In this number we present the reader with an additional chapter of the memoirs of Jerzy Ross, a new immigrant from Poland. A journalist and a writer, Ross was also active in the diplomatic service of the Polish State. In the former chapter we published, Ross related his experiences in the period he spent at the labour camp of Poniatov. In this chapter, he describes his life in the Warsaw ghetto till the revolt broke out, during the battle and the events preceding his expulsion to Poniatov.

Jerzy Ross worked in the "Red Star of David" founded by the Judenraat.

The activity of this organisation has a unique historic value and the writer's story is one of the few sources from which we can learn about it, as there is no documentary evidence whatsoever.

Dr. MARK DWORZECKI: The Tenth Anniversary of the Eichmann Trial — Summary and Conclusions.

Dr. Mark Dworzecki of the Bar-Ilan University publishes an article about the lessons of the Eichmann trial. The article includes a detailed account of the events following his capture, before the trial opened. The trial itself is also described extensively together with procedures adopted and the chapters of evidence. In conclusion, Dworzecki reviews the journalistic and literary harvest following the trial and analyses the opinions and viewpoints in the controversy concerning Hanna Arendt's book — "Eichmann in Jerusalem".

The scientific section opens with Proftssor YAACOV TURI's paper which presents us with findings so far unknown, concerning the Jewish resistance to the "Hep! Hep!" antisemitic movement, active in the first quarter of the nineteenth ctntury in Germany.

Professor L. LIPSHER, former member of the Slovakian Academy of Science, now living in Switzerland, publishes an

extensive work about the paritcipation of Jews in the Slovakian underground and revolt in summer 1944, based upon documentary material from Slovakian archives, rich literary evidence and that of those who participated in the revolt, now living in Israel and in other countries. Professor Lipsher endeavours to present an objective description of the contribution of the Jews, in general, to the Slovakian revolt, in view of the fact that the official Slovakian publications attempt to deprecate the Jews' part in this rising or completely ignore the specific Jewish aspect of the fighting and the events following the failure of the revolt.

Dr. S. REDLICH, of the Hebrew University, discusses the Jewish problem throughout the various phases of the organisation of the Polish army in the Soviet Union, when it was subordinated to the government-in-exile in London (The Anders' Army). The material collected by Redlich informs us about the attitude to Jews adopted both by the Poles — the governmental representatives and the officers in the army — and by the Soviet authorities. Evidently, both sides made it difficult for the Jews to join the army and were responsible for their inferior status in it, while in the U.S.S.R. and on leaving its boundaries.

In the bibliographical section, ZVI EREZ, a member of kibbutz Dvir, brings an extensive review about a book, whose subject is Hungarian history, compiled by official and honourable historians, and considered to be the official history of the state of Hungary.

Erez discusses the "Jewish Point" in the book, proving that it includes many distortions or biased attitudes, whenever the authorities deal with Jewish matters.

The author emphasises the chapters describing the Hungarian attitude to the Jews during the Second World War and at the time of their deportation to the death-camps.

SHMUEL KRAKOWSKI, a "Yad Veshem" worker, doing research for the Hebrew University, reviews a book by Arnold Hindels, a Czecho-Slovakian Jew, who was expelled during the war to the labour camps in the Lublin district.

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