

IN THIS ISSUE

With the appearance of **Yalkut Moreshet** No. 30 we submit to our readers a list of contents of all that appeared since publication began on December 1963. • During seventeen successive years of appearance, original and documentary material appeared in the **Yalkut**. We published studies, essays and research treatise that were written by famous writers, historians and intellectuals who dealt with the history of our people during World War II, and also those who fought against the Nazi enemy or who were imprisoned in the Ghettos and in Concentration Camps and dispersed throughout vast areas of the U.S.S.R. • We hope that this publication and its various sections will help anyone who seeks material on this period and is interested in studying it from trustworthy sources, in order to deepen knowledge and understanding.

Sources and Evidence

Chaim Yahil, who served as the first representative of the State of Israel in Germany, when he was the head of the Palestine Jewry's mission to the Jewish survivors within the framework of UNRRA's activities (1945), wrote immediately upon completion of this mission a detailed review on D.P. camps in this country. Those camps were one of the most important factors in the struggle for rescue and immigration in the Zionist effort to establish the Jewish State. This document was written up and was presented as a genuine document after the events of those days.

During the war **Joseph (Izota) Holtz** (born in Kalish, Poland) fled with his family to the town of Slonim. In his memories and testimony, a part of which we publish here, the writer describes the fate of the Jews of Slonim from the first day of the German occupation until the final liquidation of the Ghetto. After the war the Holtz family immigrated to Israel. Joseph died in 1975. His manuscript was submitted by his widow, Gutta, to the "Moreshet" Archives.

Articles

Chaim Shatzker, a senior lecturer at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, examines in his essay, resulting from his researches, the cooperation between the Jewish Youth Movement and the Hechalutz Organization in Nazi Germany.

Research

Menachem Shelach, a member of kibbutz Mishmar Ha'emek, a teacher and educator, in his doctoral thesis done at Tel-Aviv University researched the holocaust of the Croatian Jews. We present here the chapter which deals with the participation of Yugoslavian Jews in the struggle against the Nazis and their role in the partisan units, which was great, taking into consideration their part in the general population.

Itzhak Arad, Head of the Directorium of Yad Vashem, examined and summarized the activities of the Rosenberg Special Command for the collection of cultural works in the occupied territories of Eastern Europe. The writer concentrates on deeds of confiscation, robbery and the destruction of the cultural and artistic Jewish assets. He also provides statistical data on the subject.

Benjamin Eckstein, of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, examines the documents of the Mauthausen death camp which deal with activities of the camp hospital and with the classification of the patients according to their diseases. The documents indicate that most of the diseases were a result of hunger.

Within the framework of the Institute for Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, **Jonathan Kaplan** wrote a research treatise on the activities of the Bergson Group, a branch of the "Irgun", in U.S.A., during World War II, and its public initiatives concerning the events in the Concentration Camps. A special emphasis was laid on the relations of the members of the delegation with the Jewish and non-Jewish leaders of U.S.A.

Documentation

Yerachmiel Cohen, of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, discusses a document (of 1942) which relates to the beginning of the activities of the General Organization of the Jews in (occupied) France (UGIF). This document throws light on the relationship between the Jewish leadership and with the heads of Vichy's rule.

Akiba Skidel, a member of kibbutz Kfar Blum, served in the United States Army during World War II. We publish here an additional part of the letters he sent to his family in those days (see: **Yalkut Moreshet** 27). In the letters he describes his meetings with the survivors immediately after their release and his contacts with a Gar'in of young pioneers who founded the "Buchenwald Kibbutz", on the farm of one of the Nazi leaders.

Books

Yehoshua Bichler, a member of kibbutz Lehavot Haviva and one of the survivors of Aushwitz death camp, submits his criticism on Hans Langbein's

book which is written in German : **The People in Aushwitz**. He disagrees with some of the descriptions and conclusions in this book, which is to be translated into other languages recently.

Shmuel Krakowsky, of Yad Vashem, studies the book written in Polish by Prof. Czeslaw Luczak which widely discusses the economic aspects of occupied Poland. In the wide margins of the book, there is a lot of material on the fate of the Jews. The writer of the article concentrates on the items which deal with Genocide, robbery of property, the exploitation of work-power and the relations of Polish population and the German citizens to the Jews.

Reactions

S. Avni comments about Chava Wagman-Eshkoli's essay "Transnistria Plan : An Opportunity for Rescue or Deceit" (**Yalkut Moreshet** 27). He disagrees with some of her conclusions.

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