

RG-50.120 *0071 4 Tapes
Kaplinski, Noach

I

- 1.01 He was born in 1909 in Slonim. Had 2 brothers and 2 sisters. Father was a wood merchant. Learned in cheder. Describes WWI German occupation.
- 1.06 Studied in Polish high school in Baranowice for 4 years. Describes life there and Polish anti-Semitism.
- 1.11 Describes youth groups in town. He belonged to Hashomer Hatzair. Religious life at home. Life of siblings.
- 1.17 Life history of his wife.
- 1.19 He studied medicine at the University of Vilnus. Became head of Jewish students organization. Describes anti-Semitic incidents in medical school and his role fighting it.
- 1.33 Describes student Zionist organizations in Vilnus. Mentions names: Dr. Vigotsky, Dr. Shabad, Bialik, Sokolov, Sheuor.
- 1.44 Did medical residency in Warsaw, then went back to Vilnus.
- 1.50 Established medical practice in Skidel, near Grodno. Describes his practice.
- 1.59 March 1939. Increase in Polish anti-Semitism.
- 2.07 Returned to Slonim when war broke out. Describes entrance of Russian army Sept. 19, 1939.
- 2.15 Arrests by Russians and expulsion to Siberia.
- 2.27 Jewish life under the Russians. He became head of hospital in Slonim.
- 2.32 Tells story of how he and his wife and son were separated for 4 ½ years during the war.
- 2.46 22nd June, 1941. Hitler entered Russia, Germans entered Slonim. Describes situation.
- 3.01 Elimination of Jewish intellectuals. Selection of Judenrat. Wolf Werman becomes head of Judenrat.
- 3.09 17 July. 1200 men over the age of 16 were taken to an unknown place and killed. Burial ground was found 15 km outside of city.

- 3.14 The work of the Judenrat. Head of SS – Hick – executed the Judenrat and their dependents and then asked for a new Judenrat, headed by Sheinberg.
- 3.21 Talks in general about Judenrat members and defends them against accusations.
- 3.26 14th of November. 12000 people were transported to Ciepielewd and shot over open pits. Ivan Gazuk, hospital administrator, revealed to Germans the hideouts of escapees from the action.
- 3.42 In the spring there were 2 ghettos, one was an island and the other was guarded by Jewish police.
- 3.49 The Action of June 29. Fate of the Judenrat. Refers to Wittenberg.

II

- 4.06 The role of Stabsleiter Hick in charge of Jewish affairs. He was responsible for the disappearance of 60 workers and the killing of 10000 Jews in the Action of Nov. 14. He and Wolfstein gave order to burn houses in the ghetto to drive Jews out of hiding.
- 4.17 Fights between the German Wehrmacht and German civil guards.
- 4.23 Nov. 14, the Jewish orphanage is abolished. Describes.
- 4.33 Describes the organization of the Jewish hospital in and outpatient clinic in Slonim ghetto. Mentions names of doctors.
- 4.49 June 24. Staff and patients of the hospital were murdered.
- 5.00 Poles and Germans who saved lives.
- 5.09 June 29, 1942. Dr. Orvint became head of Judenrat. He refused to deliver 400 people to the Germans.
- 5.13 Describes sadism of Stabsleiter Rittmeier and the public hangings of partisans.
- 5.23 Describes the Action of June 29. A German soldier saved him and his family. All the others were taken to Petralowice and shot.
- 5.42 Describes conditions in jail.
- 5.50 Describes small ghetto and the Action of July 15.
- 5.55 He was allowed to escape. They went to Zlonim and later to Wilkowirsk and taken in by Jewish people who did not believe in the killings in other places.

- 6.05 Describes Noach Fuchs, head of Judenrat in Wilkowirsk.
- 6.09 A German helps him to establish a clinic in Motsti, a Jewish village of 200 people.
- 6.17 All doctors in Wilkowirsk were killed in a punitive action and he is transferred back to Wilkowirsk.
- 6.22 All the Jews from Mosti, Pisc and Wilkowirsk and other villages, 20,000 in all, were marched to a camp located between Bialistok and Wilkowirsk. He is among them.
- 6.35 Describes the starvation in the camp and then the transports from the camp. He and his daughter avoided the transport and remained with 1700 remained with [?] Zirke, the sadistic SS commander.
- 6.46 Typhoid epidemic broke out in the camp. Zirke asked him to kill 70 old sick people in a bunker. He refused and the Germans poisoned them the following day.
- 6.55 Describes how they cared for the sick.
- 6.57 Dr. Yizchak Resnick offered him to go into hiding with him. The torture of making this decision.

III

- 7.10 He and Resnick find their way to Kremnica and are allowed to hide out at the house of a former patient.
- 7.28 The destruction of Zamliche.
- 7.30 The story of Buslovitch, a Polish peasant who hid them for 1½ years.
- 7.44 They went to the forest to join the Partisans.
- 8.04 German retreat and liberation by Russian soldiers.
- 8.13 He established contact with his wife in Russia. Describes revisiting Slonim and Wilkowirsk, meeting other survivors and their stories.
- 8.23 He was appointed director of the Wilkowirsk hospital. Incidents of Russian anti-Semitism.
- 8.29 Acts of revenge.

- 8.32 Learns of his wife's and son's survival and escape to Palestine. Describes difficulties of getting out of Russia to Poland.
- 8.48 He gets from Wilcowirsk to Bialistok where he learns that the rest of his family had died in Auschwitz.
- 9.01 He continues to Lublin and from there to Bukarest.
- IV
- 9.15 He waited for 6 months for a certificate to go to Palestine. Describes the allocation of visas along party lines.
- 9.25 The story of his wife's survival and journey to Palestine.
- 9.40 His adjustment to Israel. Lack of understanding of Israelis.
- 9.44 Defends the work of the Judenrat.
- 9.47 He was a witness of war criminal Schultz and Aren.
- 9.56 His opposition to relations with Germany.
- 10.10 His conclusion and lesson.