

Type of document: Defense's Notes. Handwriting

Language: Polish and German

Date: August 1949: 13, 27.

Author: attorney Estera Epstein

We need to write to the following witnesses and make them send their testimonies according to attached pattern:

1. Beckerman (Los Angeles) [some of the names are followed with their addresses]
2. Jerry (...) (Los Angeles)
3. Braun Jankiel (Los Angeles)
4. Braun Fryda (Los Angeles)
5. George Isaacs (Los Angeles)
6. A. Shosehenberg (Chicago)

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1. Wolf Kleiner (Feldafing DP Camp)
2. Pinkus Nachmanowitz (Feldafing DP Camp)
3. Wolf Rogenfish (Regentburg)
4. Kirstein Elias (Munchen)
5. Israel Printz (Regentburg)
6. Bleiweis Josef (USA)
7. Jewish Institute in Poland, (Warsaw Tlomackie Street no. 5) to receive documents
8. K... Starnberg Am See (didn't show up)
9. Jadwiga Artman, Munchen (didn't show up)
10. Jakob Fiszlewicz – Lodz, Narutowicza Street No. 12 (testified in Lodz)
11. Extract from the Archives page 284
11. Mendel Frau - Munchen
12. Regina Symel – Stuttgart
13. Szlojme Frank - Gretzefing nearby Munchen, now in Israel
14. Dina Sznajderman – Ebelsberg nearby Linz (to call)
15. Dzialowksa Toba – Ebelsberg nearby Linz (to call)
16. Bronislawa Fabian - Ebelsberg nearby Linz (to call)
17. Dr. Benjamin Dyzenhaus – Salzburg, D. P. Camp (to call) – defense pays for bills

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18. M. G. Friedman - Ebelsberg nearby Linz (to call)
19. Becker Lewi – (...) (to call)
20. Beckerman – Los Angeles, California (I'm not aware of the content of this document)

(To call)

21. American Jewish Congress – Los Angeles, California, 52/2 Wilshire Boulevard (I'm not aware of the content of this document)

22. Jenny Leitni – Los Angeles, California (to call) short note in German

23. Polla Dawidowicz – Munchen, didn't show up, (NO)

24. Note that the following witnesses appeared in Juridiche Optajlung:

1. Abraham Grunberg – Munchen 8 (...)
2. Mordeha Einwohner – Munchen
3. Sala Milentka – (...)
4. Hertz Milewski – (...)
5. Lewi Belher – Nabburg - Schwandarz
6. Nachman Weigenberg – Munchen

25. Josef Berkan – Palestine

26. Eli Mejlech Radeiker – Salzburg, D. P. Camp (to call)

27. Natan – Shajtze Radeiker – Salzburg (to call)

28. Braun Jankiel and Fryda – Los Angeles (to call)

29. George Isaaes – Los Angeles (to call)

30. A. Masehenberg – Chicago (to call)

31. Hut Sewek – (...) (to call)

32. Hut Edzia– (...) (to call)

33. Bernard Szrajbman– (...) (to call)

34. Regional Jewish Committee – Lodz, Srodmiejska Street no. 25.

35. Bornehowski Dawid - Feldafing (...)

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[Dawid Gertler's testimony, a pattern, probably written by Estera Epstein, his attorney, which is indicated by the style of handwriting. U. M.]

“February 15th 1911 – I was born in Lodz. Education – 7 grades in Public School. Profession – clerk. In 1928, I became the secretary in the Central Association of Craftsmen in Poland, in the Lodz branch. My superior was attorney Weitzman, who was Chairman of the Jewish Council and a councilman of the City Hall in the city of Lodz. As the secretary I was helping to rectify the problems between craftsmen.

“At the beginning of the war (September 5 – 6, 1939) I went with attorney Weitzman to Warsaw because I was afraid of the German invasion. At the end of October, I came back with attorney Weitzman. I had been told that Germans would arrest social activists, chairmen of associations, and their secretaries. Some had already been arrested. A member of the Jewish Council and a councilman of the City Hall in the city of Lodz

[name hard to read: P. Harry – U. M.] and also the secretary of Petty Merchants' Association had been arrested. I was in hiding. I moved out from my apartment on Zamenhofa Street No. 38 and moved to Poludniowa Street No. 20 (Jews largely did not reside there).

“When the Ordinance came out (in October or November 1939), requiring the Jews to wear armbands, I started trying to get a Latvian passport. In the beginning of December 1939 I received from Sreberstein (engraver and stamp maker – on Poludniowa Street No. 2) a fake Latvian passport. I took the passport and went to Polizei Presidantum (German police authority) in Lodz. I introduced myself as a Latvian citizen. Because of this passport, I received a certificate stating that I was not subject to the legislation applied to other Jews. I managed to travel all over Poland because of this passport. I took my wife and my father-in-law to Zamosc because of this passport. Until the end of 1940, I was considered a Latvian citizen (although Jew).

“In May 1940, mandatory resettlement took place “(...) Zeilung” into the Ghetto. I checked myself in as a Jew born in Riga (Latvia). There were more people who had the same passport as I did. I traveled to Warsaw and back as a Latvian citizen; I carried money and valuables for Jews in need in and out of Lodz. At the same time I was participating in Warsaw stocks for my own business purposes.

“Weglisnki – the secretary of the Association of Cabbies – had the same Latvian passport as I did. He was captured in Warsaw by the Gestapo and during the investigation stated that he did not know the name of the person who made the passport for him, but he knew that Dawid Gertler had one as well and Gertler may know the name of the maker. As a result of his testimony, the Gestapo in Warsaw had ordered the Gestapo in Lodz to find me. However, they didn't find me in the city or on Piotrkowska Street No. 107 with the Fidlender Family where the real Latvians were living. They located me in the ghetto, which was established on May 1, 1940.

“When I found out that the Gestapo was looking for me in the ghetto, I sent my two cousins to them, who had exactly the same first and last names as I did. There were no complications for them for they did not check in as being born in Riga.”