

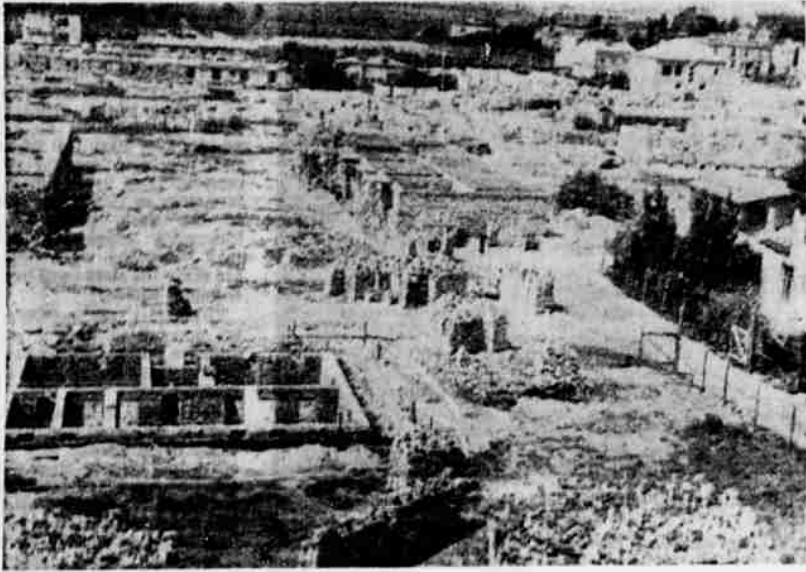
Infamous Event of 20 Years Ago

Warsaw Ghetto All But Erased



Ghetto Area

Here are two views of part of the central area of Warsaw, shown in 1955 in reconstruction of the city which was almost totally destroyed by Nazi Germany after Warsaw ghetto uprising in 1943. It was in this area that the Nazi government erected a wall as a pen for the city's approximately 500,000 Jews. The razed tenements have gone from the scene and these apartment buildings erected in their place.



Fear and Feeling of Guilt Increasing in South Africa

By RICHARD R. KASISCHKE
Of the Associated Press

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika—South Africa has a heritage today of fear, hatred and guilty conscience. Hatred is the oldest of the three elements. Fear is increasing, and so, apparently, is a widespread feeling of guilt among the whites who rule the country.

These are the impressions of this correspondent, who has just left South Africa after a three-year assignment there.

Antigovernment sabotage is increasing. Police drives against Poqo, the African underground terrorist organization, bring headlines.

But Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's government has many guns, and is making and buying more daily. Furthermore, South Africa still has a row of white-ruled states between it and the wave of nationalism that has turned nations to the north over to black rule.

Since the Congo explosion of nearly three years ago it has been stiffening the determination of the white minority to stand and fight for what they now hold.

Verwoerd's government has quadrupled military-police spending in recent years, expanded those two forces and opened new plants for manufacture of small arms and ammunition. It is buying abroad the warships and planes it cannot manufacture.

Now 10,000 trained men are ready to smash any internal revolt, or to repel any "African Nationalist - Communist invasion," the reason the government gives for its record peacetime arming.

Thousands more can be called up on short notice. In nearly every sizable town police reserve corps and vigilante groups could spring into action the moment the nationwide commando-police communications network spreads an alarm.

The militant determination of Verwoerd's Afrikaner nationalists is repeatedly expressed with bluntness: To hold vast and enormously rich South Africa as a last redoubt of "Christianity and Western civilization against a reversal to primitiveness and chaos."

Backing up Verwoerd is his tough minister of justice, Balthazar Johannes Vorster. He is regarded as the No. 2 strongman next to Verwoerd, swinging the cudgels at alleged saboteurs and subversives, black and white.

White liberals say Vorster is one of the biggest obstacles to chances for an eleventh-hour peaceful solution to South Africa's racial problems.

Vorster, 47, was interned as a Nazi sympathizer during World War II. For years he held off joining the National party because he considered its policies too tame on racial and other issues. He became minister of justice in August 1961.

The press supporting the government depicts him as a gleaming St. George slaying dragons labeled "Poqo," snakes labeled "Communist sabotage" or rats labeled "Liberals-Cryptocommunist."

For the past year Vorster has been on the attack against what he calls "the white in-citer who lurks behind the black saboteur." His police round up hundreds of Poqo suspects. They bring dozens of Africans into court on sabotage charges—some facing possible death sentences.

The Ministry of Justice has imposed house arrest for terms up to five years and silenced scores of South Africans of all races. The ministry is pushing efforts to seal off the three neighboring British protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland.

Doubling of antigovernment slogans in public places is punishable by six months in prison. Slogan painters working at night use indelible paint for "Hang Vorster" and "Vorster is a Nazi" signs on bridges and walls in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

Vorster's reply to charges of repressive laws and actions: "I have no apologies. I get my power from a democratically elected Parliament."

It is Nationalist-controlled and white-dominated. The liberal-minded Johannesburg Star, an English-language paper, says power is not enough and efforts must still be made toward some kind of racial harmony.

A combined note of plainfiveness and determination is increasing among many South African whites who are not ardent nationalists.

When this correspondent left South Africa a surprising number of whites said farewell along these lines:

"Now don't say too harsh things about us after you've gone. Remember our problems. Remember we built up this country, and not the blacks."

"If we had to give it up, where would we go? The Belgians from the Congo could go back to Belgium, the French from Algeria back to France, the Dutch from the East Indies back to Holland. We've got no place to go, and that's why we have to stay—and fight, if necessary."

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Spotlight

WARSAW, Poland — Desperate, doomed resistance broke out 20 years ago last week behind one of Europe's most infamous walls.

It was the Warsaw ghetto uprising against Nazi Germany which ended with destruction of the walled-up area in the center of this capital. Nearly all the occupants were killed.

Today, no traces remain of the red brick and grey stone walls built 12 to 15 feet high by the Nazis in 1940 as a pen for Warsaw's approximately 500,000 Jews. The razed tenements are gone too, except for a handful of reconstructed buildings and one or two ruins.

In their place are block after block of postwar apartment buildings. Many are four stories in Soviet architecture of the Stalinist period. Some, in more modern style, are of eight floors. A few rise from grassy embankments created by the rubble of the prewar city.

The ghetto occupants and fighters are being remembered with ceremonies throughout Poland and some foreign countries, including the United States.

President Kennedy in a proclamation last month asked Americans to observe the anniversary of the uprising. He called the resistance "an inspiration to the

peace-loving peoples of the world and a warning to would-be oppressors which will be long remembered."

Josef Cyrankiewicz, prime minister of the Polish Communist government and a survivor of Auschwitz concentration camp, is patron of the Polish observance. Warsaw scheduled a civic memorial program in addition to the annual laying of wreaths at the ghetto monument, a two-story structure ironically made of granite which Poles say was brought here for a monument to Hitler.

The monument dominates a still unfinished square at Zemenhoffa and Anielewicz Streets, facing the burned-out skeleton of the building that once housed the Jewish community's headquarters.

Only a few thousand Jews remain in Warsaw and fewer than 50,000 in all of Poland.

The square is near the center of the irregularly shaped former ghetto which the Nazis

is fenced with 3 or 4 miles of wall, barbed wire and evacuated buildings in somewhat the same fashion as the Communists walled off East and West Berlin.

Fighting broke out at 6 a.m. April 19, 1943, when SS (Nazi elite guard) troops moved into the ghetto to end resistance against a German campaign to move the city's remaining Jewish population out of Warsaw.

Starting in July 1942, more than 315,000 Jews had been transported from the ghetto, ostensibly for resettlement, but actually to gas chambers in nearby Treblinka extermination camp, says the Jewish Historical Institute of Warsaw.

When word of the killings reached Warsaw, political factions in the ghetto, from Communist to right wing, joined in organizing resistance groups and urged the 60,000 or so remaining Jews to sell

their lives as dearly as possible.

Led by a tank and two armored cars, the first German units to enter the ghetto met a hail of sniper fire and Molotov cocktails and retreated. Stronger Nazi attacks within two or three days forced most of the Jews into sewers and tunnels, where they had stored food and water. The Germans flooded the sewers and on April 23—Good Friday—set fire to the ghetto, block by block.

Some Jews escaped through the walls by tunnels or through buildings.

"If you had a friend living near the edge you might be able to get out. Or if you had no friend, you paid money to escape through someone's house... The Poles were not particularly good to Jews, but they did not denounce them to the Nazis. The Roman Catholic clergy disinterestedly saved many children," said one Warsaw Jewish girl who hid in a convent.

The girl recalled: "Smoke was pouring from the entire ghetto quarter. Outside the wall, trams sped by without stopping."

"Nearly all the houses were set afire to smoke the people out just like animals from holes. I saw people throw a pillow out of the window and jump. I couldn't see what happened to them."

"It was the time of Easter and there was a carousel outside the wall. What a great contrast between the people enjoying the holiday outside and those inside."

Using flame throwers and some smoke bombs the SS gradually wore down the resistance. By May 15 the Germans felt the uprising had been quelled and blew up Tlomackie Synagogue, Warsaw's largest. The Jewish Historical Institute stands on the spot today. There is one modest synagogue in another part of Warsaw.

The late SS Maj. Gen. Juergen Stroop reported to his superiors that up to May 16, "of the total of 56,065 captured, about 7,000 were exterminated within the former Jewish residential area and 6,929 by transporting them to Treblinka... beyond the number of 56,065 Jews, an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 were killed by explosions or in fires."

Stroop was captured by the Western allies and delivered to Poland, which tried and executed him as a war criminal.

Sporadic battles actually continued in the ghetto until early July, with occasional fighting into September between German troops and small bands of men and women fleeing from tunnel to tunnel and sewer to sewer.



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Loch Lomond Bonnie Banks Soon to Support New Dam

BALLOCH, Scotland (AP)—Loch Lomond—of the bonnie, bonnie banks—is going to be dammed up to supply a wide area of central Scotland with fresh water.

The high road to the lake will become a bit lower. Steps will be taken to insure that the low road doesn't disappear altogether in the 7 million pound (\$19.6 million) project.

The secretary of state for Scotland has given the go-ahead to a plan to put Loch Lomond on tap. It will provide up to 100 million gallons of fresh water a day for new industries all over the industrial belt of Scotland.

The natural rise and fall of the inland loch as a result of rain and drought will be controlled by a dam across the River Leven, which runs from Loch Lomond down to the River Clyde.

The control point will have a special fish "ladder" to allow salmon up to the loch. It will also have a canal system for the passage of small craft.