



THE BRAUNSTEIN FAMILY

STRYJ, POLAND 1934

Wedding portrait of Lola (Laura) Sternbach (age 23) and Marcus Braunstein (age 30) an accountant. Lola's stylish dress is typical of the "flapper" period. In the second photograph, Lola is pictured five years later with daughter Rena.

Marcus, and his parents, Sara and Israel Braunstein, and Lola's parents, Judit and Joshua Sternbach, perished in the Stryj ghetto. Lola and Rena survived by hiding in a bunker.

After liberation they lived in the Bamberg DP camp, and then they moved to Israel for a year. Rena arrived in the United States in 1950, the year she married David Goldstein, z"l. They had met as teenagers after the war in the Bamberg DP camp. His relatives in Chicago helped bring her to the United States. The Goldsteins moved to California in 1963.

Rena was educated in Israel, Chicago and Los Angeles and worked as a dental assistant. She has two children, Flora and Sandi and four grandchildren, Mara, Alexis, Hannah, and Sam.

Rena Braunstein Goldstein retains an active interest in the world around her through travel, reading and gardening.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY RENA BRAUNSTEIN GOLDSTEIN.
THE PHOTOGRAPHS HAD BEEN SENT TO FAMILY IN NEW YORK CITY.



THE BRONNER FAMILY

OSWIECIM, POLAND 1927

Cyla (age 25) and Heinrich (age 27) Bronner are pictured with two of their five children, Stanley (age 4) and Mania (age 2).

Cyla, a homemaker and Heinrich a jeweler/watchmaker, and their three other children Ethel, David and Romek, perished in Auschwitz. Stanley was liberated from Blechhammer. Mania was liberated from Bergen-Belsen. Searching for relatives, they each walked through Silesia, Poland and Germany, until they finally found each other in the Bamberg DP camp.

Mania married Joseph Feldman in Bamberg where their daughter Cylia was born. Stanley married Regina Tuschneider. They have two children, Jack and Cys. The family came to the United States in 1950. The Feldmans settled first in Newark, New Jersey, while the Bronners went to Denver, Colorado. The Feldman's followed six months later. Eventually, in 1962 they all moved to Los Angeles.

MANIA BRONNER FELDMAN AND STANLEY BRONNER
PROVIDED THE PHOTOGRAPH, WHICH WAS OBTAINED
FROM THEIR MATERNAL AUNT IN AMERICA.



THE BRUSSER FAMILY

BIALYSTOK, POLAND 1918

Cyla and Solomon Brusser with their three children (l-r); Maria (age 12), Cyla seated, Emma (age 16), Solomon, Sonia (age 3) seated on the table, and grandfather Brusser. Emma attended school in Warsaw.

Solomon, a salesman and his daughter Maria left Bialystok together and were never heard from again. Cyla and Sonia died in the Lodz ghetto. Emma was liberated from Bergen-Belsen. She married Norman Teichner, ז"ל in January 1946. They came to the United States in 1949 and moved to Los Angeles in August of that year. Emma was a teacher and mathematics tutor. The Teichners had one daughter, Dr. M. Lucia Teichner Rosenfeld, two grandchildren, Scott married to Michele and Mark married to Andrea and two great grandchildren, Jake and Lindsey.

Emma remained involved in the world around her with varied interests including, music particularly opera, languages, politics and reading.

EMMA BRUSSER TEICHNER, ז"ל (1902-2007)
PROVIDED THE PHOTOGRAPH, WHICH SHE RETRIEVED
FROM RELATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.



THE BUDGOR FAMILY

SVIRK, POLAND 1909

The Henie and Motl (Marcus) Budgor family. Motl traveled to America to work, on March 17, 1907, and on his return to Poland planned to move the family to America. Unfortunately he died during WWI before fulfilling his dream. Top; Shmuel Budgor. Second row (l-r); Avrom Chaim, Henie Budgor in black dress, Fejge (Fanny), Chanie Basl with arm around Itke Zelde. Bottom; Fejke and Minuche. Not pictured: Jankel Beinis, born after the photograph was taken when his father returned from America.

Avrom Chaim went to the United States, married and had three children Sid, Miriam, and Murray. Fejge also moved to the United States, married Harry Chait and had two daughters, Miriam and Libby. Minuche, Shmuel and Chaje Basl lived in Michalishki. Minuche married Chone Jankelewicz of Michalishki and had six children: Michele, twins Motke and Chanke, Joske, Lipke and Chashele. Chanke died at age 16 in a labor camp in Jonishik, Lithuania. The rest of the family were killed near Vilno. Itke Zelde, her husband Chodosh and their three sons perished in Kurnitz, Poland. Shmuel, his wife Sara and daughter Mashele (15) perished in Stuthoff two weeks before liberation.

Jankel Beines married Friedl. They, their two daughters and grandmother Henie were killed in their Kurnitz backyard in 1941. Chaje Basl married Shloime Katz in Michalishki. They had three children, Avrom Leib, Moishele (born 1934), and Stirke (Esther). Shloime, Chaje and Moishele were taken from Ziezmariai on March 27, 1944. It is believed that they were killed immediately. Esther and Avrom were together until August 1944. She never saw him again. She was liberated from Stutthof.

Esther was married to Leon (Lewinstein) Livingston on March 17, 1947. They came to the United States November 1951 and to Los Angeles in August 1956. They have three children and five grandchildren. Esther was a homemaker and assisted her husband in his grocery and construction businesses.

ESTHER KATZ LIVINGSTON PROVIDED THE PHOTOGRAPH WHICH SHE OBTAINED FROM HER AUNT FANY (FEJGE) CHAIT.



THE EICHNER FAMILY

OSWIECIM, POLAND 1927

Rose (age 40) and Izak (age 50) Eichner and family. Izak was a textile representative/salesman. Standing (l-r); Joe (age 20) bookkeeper, Ann (age 18) fashion designer, Leopold (age 15) barber. Seated; Mania (age 6) Isaac (age 13) jeweler, Toni (age 4) Rose, Isak and Selma (age 2). Until the war started in 1939, Selma and Toni attended school in Oswiecim.

Leopold, Anne, Joe and Mania “escaped” to Russia in 1939 and were never heard from again. Isaac was sent to a labor camp and perished in Dachau in 1944. The rest of the family was sent to Sosnowiec, Poland. Rose and Izak were taken to Auschwitz in 1943 and it is believed they perished there. Toni and Selma were transferred to a number of labor camps including Graeben and Neusalz, and very ill with typhus were liberated from Bergen-Belsen by the British army on April 15, 1945.

After recovering, they were sent to the DP camp in Bamberg. Toni married survivor Jack Green in 1946 and came to the United States in September 1949. They had two children Rosemary (Bill) Elperin and Ellen Green, two grandchildren, Michele(Scott) Rosenfeld and Daniel Elperin and two great-grandchildren Jake and Lindsey Rosenfeld. Selma married survivor Louis Konitz in 1946. They came to the United States with their son Jack (Leslie) in 1950 and moved to Los Angeles a year later where their son Russ was born. They have four grandchildren.

The sisters remain best friends; and their families, children, grandchildren and great-grand children, are the center of their lives.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY SELMA KONITZ AND TONI GREEN.
SELMA RETRIEVED THE PHOTOGRAPH IN 1949 FROM AN AUNT IN
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK TO WHOM IT HAD BEEN MAILED IN 1927.



THE FELSNER FAMILY

ZOBOR, NYITRA, HUNGARY 1898

The family of Jonas and Amalia Felsner, maternal great-grandparents of John Gordon. Standing (l-r); Max Felsner, Samuel Felsner, Lipot Aschner, Henrik Felsner, Juci Felsner, Leo Felsner, Fulop Bekey and Dezso Molnar. Seated; Leontin Aschner, Sari Felsner (maternal grand-mother of John), Frida Felsner Aschner, Jolan Aschner, Amalia Wottitz Felsner, Jonas Felsner, Paula Felsner Bekey, Stephan Bekey, Ethel Felsner Molnar and Jozsef Molnar.

Juci Felsner, Fulop, Paula and Stephan Bekey, Dezso, Ethel and Jozsef Molnar and Frida Aschner died in the Holocaust.

John Szucs Gordon was born in Budapest, Hungary in 1936. His father Illes, died before the war and his mother, Magda died in Dachau (Turkheim) in the spring of 1945. He was raised by his aunt, uncle, and maternal grandparents and survived the war in a safe house in Budapest. He escaped to the United States after the Hungarian Revolution, in 1957. Settling in Pennsylvania, he attended Pennsylvania State University graduating as an Electrical Engineer in 1961.

He met his wife Henrietta, a social worker, after moving to California. They have two daughters and three grandchildren. Since retirement, he has devoted his time to volunteer activities with the Child Survivors group and Jewish Family Service, helping survivors with restitution issues, and sharing his Holocaust experiences with students.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY JOHN SZUCS GORDON.



THE FICHER FAMILY

IZBICAK, POLAND 1934

Family of Sara and Itzik Ficher. Sara owned a yardage (textile) store and supported her family after Itzik died at a young age. Standing (l-r); Simon wearing a long coat, Rivka Leah, Sara, Hyam, Rachelle and Helen (Chayala).

Hyam came to the United States before the war and brought the photograph with him. Helen was liberated from Bergen Belsen. All the others perished in the Holocaust.

Helen married Beno Rzetlnicki in 1947 and they came to the United States in 1948. They changed their name to Ameti when they became United States citizens. They have two children, Ann Rubinfeld and Irv Ameti and four grandchildren; Rachel, Erin, Lauren and Kimmy. Helen has always devoted herself to her home and family and enjoys getting together with friends and playing cards.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED
BY HELEN FICHER AMETI.



THE FISZEL FAMILY

BEDZIN, POLAND 1927

The family of Sara (age 30) and Mosze (age 32) Fiszal and their children Fela /Feiga (age 1) and Jacob (age 3). The family is very stylishly attired. Sara wears a flapper outfit of cloche hat, string of pearls and pleated skirt. Mosze, in the broad brimmed hat, was in the wholesale oils and other goods business.

Jacob, Sara and Mosze perished in Auschwitz. Fela was liberated from Schatzlar (Shaclau) labor camp near Tratenau, Czechoslovakia on May 8, 1945 by the Red Army.

In March 1947, she was married to fellow survivor Nathan Gipsman and they arrived in the United States in March 1949. She found work as a salesperson. The Gipsmans have two sons and seven grandchildren.

FELA FISZEL GIPSMAN PROVIDED THE PHOTOGRAPH
COURTESY OF THE USHMM ARCHIVES.



THE GASIOROWIEZ/WAJSBARD FAMILY

CZESTOCHOWA, POLAND 1920

The extended family of Stasiek and Henrysia Wajsbard Gasiorowicz. Stasiek was an army contractor. Pictured (l-r): Ignatz and Dola Wajsbard, grandmother Leah Wajsbard, Henrysia, daughter Rose, Stasiek, Rala Gasiorowicz, grandfather Meyer Wajsbard and Adolek Wajsbard. Not pictured; Robert (Bolek) Gasiorowicz.

Henrysia, Stasiek, Rose and Leah perished in Treblinka. Ignatz, Dola, Rala, Meyer and Adolek were sent to Siberia. They survived, and later immigrated to Palestine. Robert was married to Barbara Nomberg in the Nier Ghetto in a mock ceremony performed by the German commandant in 1942. He was liberated from a HASAG munitions factory. Robert and Barbara were officially married in a civil and a religious ceremony in Landsberg, Germany in 1948. Robert, who spoke fluent English, became a supply officer for UNRRA. He had originally hoped to go to England to study architecture. Their relatives sent them affidavits but they had to wait three and a half years to come to the United States, arriving in New York in 1949.

They migrated to California in 1961 where they started a clothing business, manufacturing junior dresses. They had two children, Victor (born in New York in 1951) and Sandra, born 1956, and five grandchildren Daniell, Joel, Rebecca Rose, Joseph and Gabriel.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY THE FAMILY OF
ROBERT (GASIOROWIEZ) GERSON, ז"ל, WHO OBTAINED
IT IN THE 1990s FROM FRIENDS IN CLEVELAND OHIO.



THE GASTFREIND FAMILY

WARSAW, POLAND 1939

Sarah and Israel Gastfreind and their four children Rubin, Hershel, Henrietta, and Rachel. Israel owned a mattress factory. Sarah is pictured separately.

Sarah perished in Majdanek. Israel and Rubin perished in Treblinka. Hershel's fate is unknown. Henrietta and Rachel survived. They came to the United States on August 31, 1946, and were sent to Detroit Michigan where they had relatives. Henrietta, now Weisberg, lives in Detroit Michigan.

Rachel attended Central High School in Detroit and in 1951 was married there to Edward Schwartz. They have two children, Jeffrey and Bruce, and two grandchildren, Hilary and Aron. Rachel is a realtor and her spare time is devoted to reading and classical music.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY RACHEL GASTFREIND SCHWARTZ. IN 1939 THE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE SENT TO SARAH'S SISTER IN DETROIT AND SHE GAVE THEM TO RACHEL AND HENRIETTA AFTER THE WAR.



THE GERMAN FAMILY

KAUNAS (KOVNO), LITHUANIA 1928

Eleazar and Judith German and their four children. Eleazar was in the import-export business. Front (l-r); Riva (age 6) Benjamin (age 2) Haim (age 4). Back; Pesa (age 8), Eleazar and Judith.

Judith died before the war. Eleazar and Haim were shot at the Ninth Fort in Kaunas. Pesa was liberated from Buchenwald. She remained in Kaunas until 1980 when she was able to join her brother in Los Angeles where she lived until her death in 2002. Riva joined the Kovno partisans and survived. She lived in Kaunas until 1970 when she married Sima Bloch, a former partisan, and they immigrated to Israel. She died in 1983.

Benjamin was liberated from Bergen-Belsen and came directly to California when he arrived in the United States in 1947. He was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1951 and served two years on the frontlines in Korea. After his military service he opened a business manufacturing luggage and musical instrument cases. From 1954-1968 he was married to Henriette Bart. In 1971 he married Maria E. Germain. He has five children: Larry, Burton, Jeffrey, Gerry and Peter. His nine grandchildren: Brandon, Sarah, Genevieve, Philip, Lucas, Pascal, Ry, Joshua, and Cayla all live in California. There is nothing more important to him than family and friends.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY BENJAMIN GERMAIN (GERMAN).



THE GIPSMAN/ZYLBERSZTAJN FAMILY

BEDZIN, POLAND 1943

The family of Izak and Chaja Gitla Gipsman, with the exception of father Izak, pictured with friends and Gipsman and Zylbersztajn relatives. It is possible that Izak was the photographer. Standing (l-r); aunt Lea, Aunt Chawa, Chaja Gitla and her children, Nathan and Manusia, friend Regina Fajerman and cousin Max Zylbersztajn. Seated; Herman Zylbersztajn, uncle Wolf Gipsman, cousin Dina Gipsman, aunt Sara and uncle Moryc Zylbersztajn (Moryc was the husband of Nathan's mother's sister. He and Herman were brothers). Aunt Lea, cousin Max and Moryc Zylbersztajn all wear the yellow star on their jackets.

Izak and Nathan are the only family members to have survived the war. The others are all believed to have perished in Auschwitz. Nathan was liberated after the evacuation of Schoenbeck, a satellite camp of Buchenwald.

Nathan attended school before the war in Bedzin. He married survivor Fela Fiszal in March 1947. After they came to the United States from Stuttgart in 1949, he was sent to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. But finding that he had a cousin in Detroit, he moved there, and worked the night shift in automobile plants for four years. During the day he also worked as an electrician and from these two jobs he was able to save enough to buy a car. He then drove straight to California where he opened a candy and ice cream store. The Gipsmans have two sons and seven grandchildren.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY NATHAN GIPSMAN COURTESY OF THE
USHMM PHOTO ARCHIVES.



THE GOETZ FAMILY

TARNOW, POLAND 1918

Engagement portrait of Eugenia Gutwirt Goetz and Joseph Goetz. Joseph is dressed in his Austrian Army uniform. He headed the fur import/export firm Polskin. The couple had two children, Bernard, born 1921 and Samuel (Samek) born 1928.

Both parents perished on June 16, 1942, in Belzec. Bernard, who escaped the advancing German army, was arrested and deported to the Murmansk area of the Soviet Union. Sam survived four concentration camps and was liberated from the Mauthausen sub camp of Ebensee on May 6, 1945, two days later the war in Europe ended. Sixteen-year-old Sam recuperated for a while in a hospital in Bad Ischl, Austria.

On his 17th birthday, Sam found himself on a train headed south to a DP camp in Santa Maria, Italy administered by UNRRA. There he met fourteen-year-old, Gertrude (Gerti Kopfstein, his future wife). She and her family, from Vienna, had survived the war by hiding in Italy. Gertrude's family and Sam immigrated to the United States in 1949 and Sam and Gerti were married in 1950 in Los Angeles. There they resumed their education, with Sam eventually becoming a Doctor of Optometry. Gerti received her Ph.D. and worked as a school librarian. Both are graduates of UCLA. Bernard survived and in 1973 came to the United States where he practiced medicine until 2006.

Sam and Gerti have two children, Dr. Joseph Goetz and Eugenia Helen Penn, an LMU MBA graduate and a LAUSD teacher, and seven grandchildren. A prominent spokesperson for Holocaust survivors, Sam helped found The "1939" Club chair in Holocaust Studies at UCLA, chaired the ADL Holocaust Education Committee and the Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust. He is presently serving on the Task Force on Holocaust, Genocide and Human Rights of the State of California.

Sam published his memoirs, *I Never Saw My Face* in 2001. Gertrude published her memoirs, *The Memory of Kindness* in 2004.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY SAMUEL GOETZ.



THE GOLDFINGER/ROSEMARIN/SZWARCFELD FAMILY

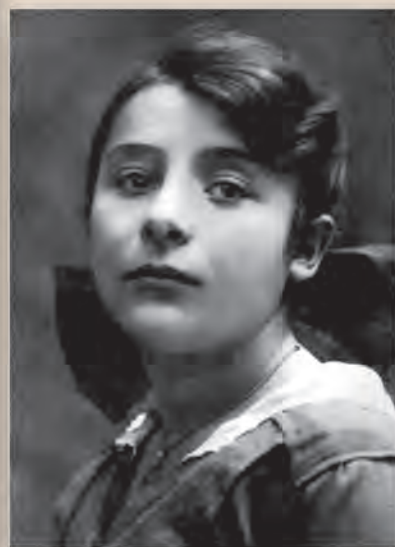
ZARKI, POLAND 1939

Female relatives gathered at the home of grandmother Freidl Goldfinger. The town was located in a beautiful resort-like area and the family always enjoyed visiting there. They did not know that when the picture was taken that this would be their last summer of freedom. All the women pictured were housewives. The children were students. Standing (l-r); Helen Goldfinger Rosemarin, Sheindl (Sala) Goldfinger Szwarcfeld, mother of Regina, cousins Mania and Genia. Seated; cousins Henry Rosmarin (born 1925), Mania's son David (holding the dog) and Regina Szwarcfeld (born 1927).

All the family members, with the exception of Regina and Henry, perished in Auschwitz. Regina was liberated from Oberalstadt concentration camp on May 8, 1945. Henry, who survived by playing his harmonica, was liberated from Auschwitz.

Regina married survivor and Yiddish actor Jack Lewin on May 8, 1947, in Brussels, Belgium. They immigrated to Melbourne, Australia in 1950 and moved to Los Angeles on August 14, 1965. Their daughters Dina and Sylvia Barocas were born in Melbourne. They have one granddaughter, Perla Tzvia Barocas. Regina and Henry, who were as close as siblings, were able to reunite in Los Angeles. Henry married Janet, He was very involved with the Shoah Foundation and was featured in one of their films. He died in 2001. The Lewins are active in the Yiddish Culture Club and Survivor organizations including The "1939" Club, The Lodzer Organization and the Child Survivors Group of Los Angeles.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY REGINA SZWARCFELD LEWIN.
SHE OBTAINED IT FROM HER PATERNAL AUNT IN AMERICA.



THE GOLDSTEIN FAMILY

WARSAW, POLAND 1934

Felicia (Fela) Skowronek Goldstein and Sevek Goldstein were the parents of two children, Eugene (Genius) and David. Their extended family consisted of Fela's parents, Sara and Samuel Skowronek, and her brother Eugene who was married with two children. The portraits are of Genius (age 2) with David (age 4), and Fela.

Felicia and Genius were killed on a farm where they were hiding. Sevek was killed in Russia and Samuel, Sara and Eugene were killed in Gydnia, Poland. It is not clear what happened to the rest of his family. David survived by passing as an Aryan.

After living briefly in Bamberg DP camp David was brought to Chicago by relatives who lived there. He attended ITT. In 1950 his aunt helped bring Rena Braunstein to Chicago from Israel. They had been corresponding since they met in Bamberg. They were married in Chicago. They moved to California in 1963. They had two children and four grandchildren.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY DAVID GOLDSTEIN, ז"ל (1930-2002).
THE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE OBTAINED FROM A RELATIVE IN
LONDON, ENGLAND.



THE GRADOVICZ FAMILY

MLAWA, POLAND 1923

Feigl and Chemo Gradovicz, both age 21 when their portrait was taken, had three children, Jeffrey, Dena and Sheyna. Jeffrey was fourteen when the war broke out.

Feigl, Dena and Sheyna perished in Treblinka. Chemo died in 1941, when a grenade was thrown into the house in Bialystok where they were staying.

Jeffrey was taken to a labor camp near Bialystok where for weeks he was forced to bury Russian soldiers killed after being captured in the woods. The workers also paved a road for German trucks. In 1942, he escaped into the woods and joined the partisans. As their groups became more organized they engaged in aggressive actions against German soldiers and the local police. After the Russian army broke through the German lines in the spring of 1944, his group, originally consisting of Russians and Jews, was absorbed into the Russian army.

Jeffrey became part of the 348 Elite Division (*Gujarjayska Babrooskia Divisia*) and was wounded twice. After the war, realizing that there was no one left in Mlaw to return to, he managed to get to the French sector of Berlin and into an UNRRA camp where he remained from 1945-1949. The Mlaw Lansdsmanschaft in New York and his great uncle helped get him to the United States in 1949.

He married Fanny Podeshwa, z"l in 1954 in New York, and moved to California in 1955. In the beginning he took any job he could get. An example of an American success story he rose from garment industry cutter, to janitor, to President of a company. He has two children Helene (Abbe Kingston) and Steve (Michele) and three grandchildren, Sarah, Elliot and Mallory. He regularly speaks to students about his experience.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY JEFFREY (GRADOVICZ) GRADOW. IN 1923 THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS SENT TO A GREAT UNCLE IN NEW YORK, POSSIBLY ANNOUNCING THE COUPLE'S WEDDING. JEFFREY RETRIEVED IT WHEN HE CAME TO THE UNITED STATES.



THE GRODZIENSKI FAMILY

GRODNO, POLAND 1925

Fruma and Jacob Grodzienski, owners of a textile factory where he was the cutter of fabric and fitter of clothing, had seven children; Leon, a baker, Tamara, Daniel a grocer/baker, Aaron a women's clothing designer, Deborah, Joshua and Zelda. All but Zelda were married before the war. They lived in Grodno with the exception of Leon who lived in Bialystok. Three are pictured. Seated: Aaron Grodzienski and Tamar Grodzienski Shklarski. Standing: Daniel Grodzienski and Hillel Shklarski.

Jacob Grodzienski died before the war. With the exception of Hillel and Zelda, all the others, including their thirteen children, perished during the Holocaust. Hillel was liberated from Buchenwald. Zelda was liberated from Bergen-Belsen by the English on April 15, 1945. She had survived Treblinka, Majdanek, Lublin, Blizyn and Auschwitz.

Hillel remarried and lives in Canada. Zelda came to the United States in 1946 on the second ship that left Germany after the liberation. She went directly to Los Angeles where she married Eli Gordon in December 1946. They took any jobs they could find, eventually ending up in real estate. They had one daughter, Frieda Gordon Cooper, an attorney and concert pianist, and two grandchildren, Laura Victorow Ducik and Julie Victorow.

Zelda has been very involved in survivor organizations, particularly the Lodzer and The "1939" Club.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY ZELDA GRODZIENSKA GORDON. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS OBTAINED AFTER THE WAR FROM HILLEL'S SISTER IN ARGENTINA. SHE GAVE ZELDA A COPY IN THE 1960s.



THE GRYNGRAS SISTERS

LODZ, POLAND 1939

Nina (age 11) and Bluma (age 9) two of the five children of Bernard and Mariem Seide Gryngras. The girls wear cap sleeved dresses in the same pattern and material.

Born in Konsk, near Lodz, Bernard, a Gerer Hasid, was one of two children. His mother, widowed early, was a "milkwoman." Bernard worked as a bookkeeper in a firm that sold cotton and silk thread to the Lodz fabric mills. He married Mariem, the oldest of seven children in the Seide family from Tumaszw Mazowiecki. They lived a comfortable life in Lodz until war broke out and they were ordered into the ghetto in the Baluty district. Lidia had attended Gymnasium Wiedza, a private Jewish school. In the ghetto Lidia smuggled meat scraps, hidden under her armpits, from her work place at the fleish centrale (meat distribution center) to keep her family alive. On August 21, 1944, Bernard was placed in a truck and taken away. His fate is unknown. A week later, Mariem and her children, Mailech, Chaim, Lidia, Nina and Bluma were sent to Auschwitz. They all perished except for Lidia who was liberated after a death march from Stutthoff. After liberation, because of her facility with languages, (she spoke German, Yiddish, Russian and Polish) Lidia worked for UNRRA as a facilitator helping survivors find relatives.

Lidia married Vilno survivor Wolf Budgor in Slupsk. They made their way to Vienna and then to a Munich DP camp. In May 1952, they came to the United States with their 3½ year old son Bernard (Benno) Aaron, moving to Dallas, Texas, then New Jersey and finally Los Angeles where Wolf found his brother. Wolf ran a hamburger/hot dog stand and then went into the leather business, his family business in Poland. Lidia became successful in fashion. Bernard married Cindy Luria and they had two children, Adam and Mindy.

A founder of the Lodzer Organization, Lidia twice served as its president. She is a founding committee member of the L A Holocaust Monument, president of the Council of Holocaust Survivor Organizations, and is active with Jewish Family Service/Café Europa, and Nexus for Christian Jewish relations.

LIDIA GRYNGRAS BUDGOR PROVIDED THE PHOTOGRAPH, OBTAINED FROM COUSINS IN TEL AVIV.



THE HIRSZ FAMILY

LODZ, POLAND 1925

The family of Mordechai, a successful businessman, and Regina Hirsz included four children Steffi (Shifra), Ephraim, Phillip and Helene. Pictured (l-r); Regina, Helene, Uncle Willy, Ephraim, and Mordechai. The family was liberal in religious observance and always elegantly dressed.

Uncle Willy emigrated to Chicago before the war.

Regina, Mordechai, Steffi and Ephraim perished in Auschwitz. Phillip, now Hirsch and Helene now Moore, were liberated from Bergen-Belsen. Philip came to the United States in 1949 and met his wife Regina in July of that year. They were married in March 1951 and worked together in their business. They have two children, Mark and Laurene Bramer and two grandchildren. The Hirschs love to dance and travel. Regina also devotes much of her time to speaking to students at the Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust.

Helene married a survivor from Konigsberg and moved with him to Venezuela where they lived for over 20 years. In 1978, now divorced, she came to Los Angeles where she remarried.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY PHILLIP (HIRSZ) HIRSCH AND HELENE HIRSZ MOORE. THE PHOTOGRAPHS HAD BEEN SENT TO UNCLE HARRY HIRSCH IN LOS ANGELES.



JASZUNSKA GYMNASIUM SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASS

LODZ, POLAND 1939

Barbara (Bronka) Nomberg (seated third from the left) senior high school class on a winter outing. Barbara was one of only four girls in the photo who survived the war. She survived Ghetto Czestochowa and the Hasag slave labor camp.

Barbara's best friend, Stella Harmer Beck (standing third from left), took the photograph with her when she left Poland for Canada in 1939.

Barbara was married in Ghetto Nier to Robert (Bolek) Gerson in 1942 by the German commandant and officially in civil and religious ceremonies in 1948 in Landsberg, Germany. They came to the United States in 1949 and to Los Angeles in 1961 and had two children, Victor and Sandra and five grandchildren Rebecca, Gabriel, Joseph, Danielle and Joel.

Barbara was in the women's clothing business with her husband, and for many years has been involved in community work including The "1939" Club, ADL, and the Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY BARBARA NOMBERG GERSON.



THE KAKIS FAMILY

DRAMA, GREECE 1940

Portrait of Emil and Elvira Kakis. They had four children; Zack, Carmen, Albert and Frederic. The family moved from Drama to Salonica shortly before the German occupation of Greece thinking it would be safer. Emil Kakis was killed during a partisan activity shortly after the occupation. The rest of the family under the guidance of their mother, who remained calm and kept her composure in extremely dangerous situations, defied German orders. They escaped capture and ultimately joined the resistance.

Almost all of their relatives, along with 95% of Greek Jewry, perished in concentration camps.

After the war Frederic Kakis migrated to the United States. He attended City College of New York and received his Ph.D. from Stanford University. The author of numerous scientific books and articles, he was a professor of chemistry and held other positions at the University. He is married and has two daughters, Elvira and Harriet, two sons, Paul and Edward and four grandsons.

Frederic's book, *The Legacy of Courage* published in Greek and English provides his own story and the role played by Greek resistance in saving Jewish lives.

All the Kakis siblings eventually migrated to the United States.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY FREDERICK J. KAKIS.



THE KLEINHANDLER SIBLINGS

CHMIELNIK, POLAND 1940

The children of Chaim and Chaya Kleinhandler. Chaim owned and operated Kleinhandler and Son, a tool and die factory. Most of the Kleinhandler men had been in this profession for generations. Pictured (l-r); Bluma (age 2) Moniek (age 4) Leon (age 6) and Arthur (age 8). Not pictured; Chaim, Chaya and Kalman, their youngest son who was not yet born when the pictures was taken.

The Polish family that hid Leon and his wife Hella and many of their possessions, murdered them after extorting money and jewelry.

Kalman died in Buchenwald after eating tainted food; Bluma was liberated from Dachau. Chaim, Moniek and Arthur were liberated after a Buchenwald Death March. Chaya hid in Auschwitz when people were being taken out on a death march and liberated herself in January 1945. Only photographs and some clothing remained when Chaya came to retrieve her possessions after the war. She later had her son and daughter-in law reburied in the Chmielnik cemetery. Chaya and Chaim Kleinhandler, Moniek and Sala Kleinhandler immigrated to Israel. Bluma and her husband Zigmund Gozdzinski went to Argentina.

Arthur Kleinhandler, z"l who had served in the Polish Cavalry, and Mary Scheiber were married in Chmielnik ghetto in 1942. They came to the United States along with her parents, and cousin Basia, aboard the troopship Marine Flasher in May 1946. They had two children, Harriet, a retired teacher and clinical psychologist and Susan a nonfiction writer married to Dr. Mitch Golant, a clinical psychologist. The Golants have two children: Cherie Gutierrez (Ron), a social worker and Amie Casella (David), a metal artist and silversmith, as well as two grandchildren, Rose and Ava Golant Gutierrez.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY ARTHUR KLEINHANDLER, z"l (1913-2006).



ELIEZER KRAKOWIAK
BREGINIE (LODZ), POLAND 1930

Eliezer Krakowiak, a manufacturer of men's clothing, and his wife Pesa had four children; Moniek (Mark), Benjamin, Jack and Ruta (Ruth). The family lived in Tomaszow Mazowiecki.

Jack left for Brazil before the war. Eliezer was picked up off the streets of the Lodz ghetto and never seen again. Pesa perished in Auschwitz. Benjamin died under unknown circumstances. Mark was caught on the Polish-Russian border and sent to a Siberian gulag. Ruth survived Auschwitz and Mathausen. She was liberated on May 5, 1945, from Lenzing labor camp in Austria by American forces. She and Mark were reunited after he came back to Poland. He married his wife Rita in Poland and they moved to Israel. In the 1960s, Ruth brought them to be near her in California.

Ruth was married in Germany to Joseph Fenton, z"l a survivor of Ebensee. In 1949, they arrived in the United States with their four month old baby Paula. They were married 43 years. After her husband's passing, she married Hilary Sax, a Harvard educated attorney. In the early years Ruth worked in an office. She has been very involved in the community for many years, serving as President of The "1939" Club and is active at Cedars-Sinai Hospital.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY RUTH (KRAKOWIAK) FENTON SAX.
SHE OBTAINED THE PHOTOGRAPH IN 1960 FROM RELATIVES IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL.



THE LANDOWICZ FAMILY

LODZ, POLAND 1938

Esther and Isaac Yakov Landowicz, a businessman originally from Lithuania, had eleven children. The family was Orthodox and the girls, with the exception of Ruth and Regina, attended the Beis Yaakov School in Lodz. However, the family was also very interested in secular culture, including painting and music, particularly opera. One sister sang in an opera chorus. Seated (l-r); Jadzia (Judy), Deborah, a bookkeeper and Pola an artist. Standing; Meyer Goldberg and Raica Landowicz Goldberg, cousin Motel Zapasner, Mindel Landowicz Singer and Carl Singer. Not pictured; the parents, and their other children, Leah, Ester, Josef, Regina, Sally and Ruth, the Goldberg's child and the Singers two children.

Deborah, while hiding in the forest was killed by a Polish officer. Raica and her family perished in Treblinka. Esther, Leah, Mindel and her family perished in Auschwitz. Yakov died in the Lodz ghetto. Pola perished in a German concentration camp. Of the sisters who had been sent to Bialystok after the division of Poland, Ester died in Russia, Judy survived and was able to later join her three surviving siblings. Josef, after surviving a long Death March, died in a DP camp ten days after the war ended. Sally, Regina and Ruth survived Lodz ghetto, Auschwitz, and were liberated from Thieresenstadt.

The sisters Sally Marco, Regina Hirsch, Ruth Mehler and Judy Shumener live in Los Angeles. Regina started public school in Lodz before the war, continued her education in Landsberg, and arrived in Los Angeles in 1949. She married survivor Philip Hirsch on March 11, 1951. They have two children and two grandchildren.

Sally spent time in Landsberg/Lech, and married Bernard (Mordkowitz) Marco in Bad Nauheim, Germany. She attended Beis Yaakov school in Lodz and Lakeview in Chicago. She worked as a bookkeeper. The Marcos have two children, Estelle and Noachim and six grandchildren. Ruth married David Mehler. They have three children, Estelle Fisher, Howard, Audrey Paperny, and six grandchildren. Judy married Nate Shumener. They have two children Joe and Betty Howtz, and one grandchild.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY SALLY LANDOWICZ MARCO.
THE PHOTOGRAPH HAD BEEN SENT TO RELATIVES IN NEW YORK.



THE LEJZON FAMILY

NAREVKA, POLAND 1932

The family of Moishe and Chana Lejzon. Moishe , a tool and die maker, and Chana had five children. Back row; Tsalig (age 10), Hershel (age 12). Front row; Aviva (age 5), David (age 3), and mother Chana. Not pictured father Moishe and Leib (Leon).

In 1938 the family moved to Krakow, 350 miles away. The big city had many more opportunities than their small town. The good life ended with the Nazi invasion and their forced move into the ghetto.

Hershel and the entire extended family were murdered in Narevka in 1941. Tsalig was murdered at Belzec. The rest of the family members were sent to Plaszow labor camp but were placed on Schindler's List and survived. They were liberated from his factory in Brunnlitz, Czechoslovakia on May 8, 1945.

The family spent three years in a German DP camp and came to the United States in 1949. Leon worked days and resumed his education at night obtaining a college degree. He taught High School for 39 years. He married and has two children and three grandchildren.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY LEON (LEJZON) LEYSON. IN 1932, LEON'S AUNT GENNY GLASS CAME TO NAREVKA ON A VISIT FROM LOS ANGELES AND TOOK THE PHOTOGRAPH BACK TO AMERICA WITH HER. SHE RETURNED IT TO THE FAMILY AFTER THE WAR.



THE LEVITT SIBLINGS

ZDONSKA WOLA, POLAND 1932

The children of Shlomo and Ciyil Samulewicz Levitt. Shlomo worked as an entrepreneur transporting textiles which were made into clothing. The children are dressed for the holiday of Purim (l-r); Joseph (age 7), Baruch (3) seated on wooden "horse", Poria (age 9) holding a stuffed animal. Joseph attended the Jesod-Hatora school.

Shlomo, Ciyil and Baruch perished in Chelmno. Poria was evacuated from the Stuthoff camp onto a leaky ship that sank. Joseph escaped from a death march.

After liberation Joseph married Mina. They came to Los Angeles in 1962. They have two children, two grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Joseph was in the real estate business.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY JOSEPH LEVITT.
THIS AND OTHER PHOTOS HAD BEEN SENT TO AN
AUNT IN BELGIUM WHO SURVIVED.



THE LEWINSON FAMILY

LODZ, POLAND 1932

Zygfryd Lewinson, a surgeon (front row left) and Maria Lewinson, a dermatologist (seated center) were the parents of Ludmila (Mila) Lewinson Page. The photograph features a medical society seminar given by the Lewinsons.

Mila was born in Kishinev, Romania. The family moved to Poland when she was a child. In 1939 she was accepted at the University of Vienna Medical School but the war ended her medical career before it started.

Zygfryd died before the war, Maria perished in Belzec. Mila was married to Leopold (Poldek) Pfefferberg (Paul Page) in Krakow on July 7, 1940. Mila was in the Krakow ghetto, Plaszow labor camp, Auschwitz and is a Schindler's List survivor of the Bruennlitz, Czechoslovakia sub-camp factory where she was reunited with her husband.

They arrived in New York in 1947 and migrated to Los Angeles on Thanksgiving 1950. They owned a leather goods business and had two children, Fred and Marie, and two grandchildren Samantha and Matthew. Mila is one of the founders of The "1939" Club.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY MILA LEWINSON PAGE.
IT HAD APPEARED IN *KURIAR ŁÓDZKY*, A POLISH NEWSPAPER.
WHEN MILA AND HER HUSBAND PAUL (POLDEK) WERE IN POLAND
IN THE 1980s, WITH THE HELP OF A POLISH JEWISH HISTORIAN,
THEY WERE ABLE TO FIND THE ARCHIVES AND THE PHOTOGRAPH.



THE LEWINSTEIN/WEINBERG FAMILY

WARSAW, POLAND 1935

Standing (l-r); Itzhak Lewinstein, scholar, Motl Lewinstein, a director of the Joint Distribution Committee in Warsaw, Feigele Lewinstein, Mrs Weinberg, mother of Dovid Yoel and daughter in law of Chaje Reizl. Pineh Lewinstein (partially hidden) clothing store owner, Leon Lewinstein (great grandson of Chaje Reizl), Dovid Yoel Weinberg, bearded and holding a book and wife Feigel and Leon's father Israel Lewinstein a textile wholesaler. Kneeling (l-r); cousins Pesach and Moishe (Mark) Weinberg, great grandsons of Chaje Reizl, who worked in motorcycle and bicycle sales.

Dovid Yoel, wife Faygel and son Pesach left for Palestine in 1934. Israel and his wife died of starvation in the Warsaw ghetto. Moishe was liberated from Auschwitz in 1945. Leon fled to the Soviet Union and was arrested. He was the only survivor of the Lewinstein family. All the others perished under unknown circumstances.

Leon became administrator of the Gold Cup DP camp and married Esther (Sirke) Katz in March 1947. They came to the United States in November 1951 and to Los Angeles in 1956. He started out in the grocery business and later became a building contractor. Leon and his wife had three children, Stanley, Helen and Edward and five grandchildren.

PHOTOGRAPH PROVIDED BY BY THE FAMILY OF LEON (LEWINSTEIN) LIVINGSTON, z"l.
IT WAS OBTAINED AFTER THE WAR FROM RELATIVES WHO HAD GONE TO PALESTINE.
PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE UNVEILING OF THE TOMBSTONE OF GRANDMOTHER
CHAJE REIZEL WEINBERG.



This index includes all cities and towns mentioned in the text. Place names are listed with the common or current name first, Polish, Yiddish, Lithuanian or Hungarian names in parentheses.

ALBI, France 1433 miles SW of Paris, 47 miles NE of Toulouse. Known as the "red city" because of its red building stone. Originally a medieval city, it has grown and today is located on both sides of the Tarn River. The birthplace of artist Toulouse-Lautrec, its museum houses one of the most important collections of his work.

ARAD, Romania A city of nearly 190,000 residents, located in western Transylvania near the Hungarian border. It had 10,000 Jews before WWII. The community survived the Holocaust, but most of its residents moved to Israel. Currently about 580 Jews lived in the city and surrounding villages. There are two synagogues, Neolog and Orthodox.

BAD ISCHL, Austria Town located east of Salzburg.

BAD NAUHEIM, Germany Town located NE of Frankfurt.

BARANOVITCH (Baranovitsh, Baranovich, Baranowicz), Belarus South of Vilna and West of Minsk. During the Nazi invasion of Soviet territory in 1941, Baranvitch was one of the sites of *Einsatzgruppen* massacres, which preceded the establishment of ghettos in the larger cities.

BARDEJOV, Slovakia NE Slovakia near the Polish border. Considered the best-preserved medieval town complex in Slovakia. Jews settled here in the 17th and 18th century. Before WWII almost 4,000 Jews lived in the city. Most were killed during the Holocaust. In the 1990s only three Jews lived there. Several Jewish buildings remain and there is a campaign to preserve them.

BEDZIN (Beddin, Bendzin, Bendin), Poland 30 miles south of Czestochowa, and northwest of Krakow. Before World War II it was considered part of Kielce province. Jews lived in Bedzin from 1583. Between the wars Jews worked in mining and related industries as well as in the production of candles and bakelite. In 1931 over 20,000 Jews lived in the city, half of the total population. The Nazis occupied the city, which they renamed Bendsburg, on September 4, 1939. Five days later, they burned the synagogue down. Deportations to Auschwitz began in May 1942. A ghetto was established in 1943. After the war, some survivors briefly returned to Bedzin. Today there is a Holocaust memorial and some remains of the cemetery.

BERLICUM, Holland Southern Holland in the province of Noord (north) Brabant.

BIALYSTOK, Poland 105 miles NE of Warsaw. This industrial city, capital of Bialystok province, had a pre-war

Jewish population of 40,000 (60% of the total population). Jews played a large part in the development of the city's textile industry in the 19th century. Other industries included woodworking, saw milling, and food processing. Until World War I it was part of the Russian Empire. Between the world wars it was Polish. The city was a focal point of Jewish labor union activities, and an intellectual center for Jewish modern (*Haskalah*) learning. The city was under German occupation from June 1941 and the Jewish neighborhood and the Great Synagogue were burned. A ghetto was established in July - August 1941 and was liquidated August 1943. Most of the ghetto inmates were deported to Treblinka. An uprising, lasting a few days, broke out before the ghetto's liquidation. Today only one cemetery and three synagogue buildings remain. Plaques and street names recall the Jewish past. There are two Holocaust memorials.

BREGINIE (Brzeziny), Poland Town located 10 miles west of Lodz.

BRESLAW (Breslau, Wroclaw), Poland 109 miles WNW of Czestochowa. It is now a major industrial city in the Silesia region of southwestern Poland. For most of its history, the city was part of Germany. Jews lived here from the 12th century. It became a Jewish intellectual center. In 1938, about 4,000 Jews lived there. Today it has the second largest Jewish population in Poland. They pray in a modern community center, all the prewar synagogues were destroyed. One cemetery is preserved.

CHMIELNIK (Khmelnik), Poland 18 miles SSE of Kielce. Before WW II the city was approximately 70% Jewish. Jewish settlement had existed there from the 16th century. A center of Hasidism in the 18-19th centuries. Industries included tanning, and flour milling. Today, there are remains of a large stone synagogue (the Nazis had used as a warehouse) and a cemetery.

CLUJ (Koloshvar), Rumania 277 miles from Bucharest, it was once the capital of Transylvania. Until 1918 and during World War II, it belonged to Hungary. Its Jewish community was destroyed after the establishment of a ghetto in 1944 and the deportation of 16,700 Jews to Auschwitz. Three synagogues remain and in the 1990s the university opened an Institute for Hebrew and Jewish History.

CRACOW (see KRAKOW)

CZESTOCHOWA (Chenstchov, Chenstochov, Chenstokhov, Chestokhova, Tshenstokhov), Poland South of Kielce, 70 miles NW of Krakow, its Jewish community was formally organized in 1808. Most of the Jews from the Czestochowa ghetto, established in April 1941, were deported to Treblinka. Deportations also occurred to Cieszanow, Buchenwald, Gross-Rosen and Ravensbruck. Under the leadership of the ZOB, the Jewish Fighting Organization formed

in December of 1942, uprisings were organized after the Nazis announced deportations and liquidation of the ghetto in June 1943. Today, only the synagogue foundation and 1,000 tombstones of the 18th century cemetery remain. There are two Holocaust monuments and a memorial plaque.

DRAMA, Greece A small town in northern Greece, located in a valley between Mount Falacros and Mount Pangeon. Half way between the Aegean Sea and the Bulgarian border. The primary occupation was farming and the primary crop was tobacco. On April 6, 1941, Greece was invaded when German forces crossed the Bulgarian border. Drama was brutally overrun by Bulgarian troops (German allies) and thousands of Greek men, women and children were killed.

GDANSK, Poland During most of its history this city was known as the Baltic port of Danzig. A Jewish community was established in 1793.

Between the wars it was declared a free city by the League of Nations with special rights for Poland. Hitler annexed Danzig the same day he invaded Poland, September 1, 1939. After annexation 1,600 Jews remained. Most were deported to the Warsaw and Theresienstadt ghettos. In 1939 the Jewish community reached an agreement with local authorities to trade the Great Synagogue and the cemetery in exchange for passports for 2,800 Jewish residents. The ritual objects were sent to the Jewish Museum in New York with the proviso that if the community survived the objects would be returned. In 1980 the objects became part of *Danzig 1939: Treasures of a Destroyed Community*, a traveling exhibition. Today 110 tombstones remain from the two cemeteries. In recent times Gdansk served as the birthplace of the Polish Solidarity movement.

GYDNIA, Poland Possibly Gordnya, near Lvov, Ukraine.

IZBICA, Poland Zamosc province in eastern Poland, it contains the remains of a cemetery and some original shtetl buildings.

KALISZ (Kalisch, Kolish) Poland 64 miles west of Lodz, it is one of Poland's oldest cities, and one of the oldest Polish Jewish communities. In the 19th century its members worked in the candle, soap and lace industries. In the 20th century Jews founded modern textile mills and knitting factories. There were numerous Jewish institutions and three newspapers. In 1939 there were 20,000 Jews in the city, half of the total population. After the Nazi occupation on September 6, 1939, many were seized for slave labor but others escaped to other parts of Poland. In 1941 the remaining Jews were sent either to the Lodz ghetto or to the Chelmno death camp. Today some tombstones remain in the new cemetery and there is a Holocaust memorial there.

KAUNAS (see Kovno)

KIELCE (Kelts), Poland Capital of Kielce province, south of Warsaw and 65 miles NNE of Krakow. In 1939, it had a Jewish population of 25,000. It was known for its strong Jewish educational system and its library founded by *Tarbut*, the Zionist cultural organization. Industries included brewing, leather tanning, flour and saw milling, food processing and quarrying. The ghetto existed there from April 1941 thru August 1942. Deportations were primarily to Treblinka. It is infamous for the pogrom that took place there after the war, on July 4, 1946 when 42 Jews were killed. The attack influenced many survivors to leave Poland. Today, there are two remaining synagogue buildings now used for other purposes, a cemetery and a Holocaust monument.

KOLOSHVAR (see Cluj)

KONSK (Konskie), Poland Kielce province, NW of Kielce, the town had a community of 5,000 - 10,000 Jews.

KORNIK (Kornitz), Poland Located in Poznan province.

KOVNO (Kaunas, Kauen, Kowno), Lithuania Where the Viliya and Neman rivers meet. Originally Polish, it became Russian in 1795 and was occupied by Germany in both world wars. The history of Lithuanian Jewry is as old as the state itself. Jews lived in the country from the fourteenth century when the state was founded. Kovno became a center of Jewish cultural activity in the second half of the 19th century. Prominent figures included the Kovner Rav, Isaac Elhanan Spektor, and Abraham Mapu. The Slobodka Yeshiva was famous. There were Hebrew and Yiddish schools and Zionist organizations. In the 1930s there were five daily Jewish newspapers. In 1941 there were 160,000 Jews in the area. After the German occupation in June 1941, Jews were moved into a ghetto in Slobodka, across the Viliya river. 95% of the Jewish population were murdered.

Men were sent to Dachau, women to Stuthoff. Others escaped into the forests of Rudnicka (90 miles to the east) and joined the partisans. Today, there is one synagogue in Kovno.

KRAKOW (Cracow, Krakoy, Krakuv), Poland From 1038 the city was Poland's royal capital for 500 years. Although Jews lived in Krakow from the 1300s, hostile conditions resulted in their moving south to the suburb of Kazimierz, the ancient Jewish quarter. The first Hebrew printing press in Poland was established here in 1534. The famous sage, Moses ben Israel Isserles, author of *The Shulchan Aruch*, lived and died here. In the late 18th century it was a center of Hasidism and the Enlightenment and became an important Zionist center. The ghetto was established March 21, 1941, and liquidated in March 1943.

Its inhabitants were sent to Belzec and Auschwitz. Today, Krakow contains seven synagogues, 19 *shtetels* or prayer rooms, two cemeteries and other Jewish communal buildings. The

CITIES and TOWNS MENTIONED IN THE EXHIBIT

city hosts a Jewish Culture Festival and the local Jagiellonian University has a Center for Research of Jewish History and Culture in Poland.

KULNO (Kolno) Poland In Lomza province, 65 miles WNW of Bialystok, the town had a Jewish population of approximately 2,500 before the war. Its industries included cement manufacturing and flourmills.

LODZ (Litzmannstadt, Lodzh, Lodsch) Poland The capital of Lodz province, 75 miles SW of Warsaw. Jews settled in Lodz in the late 18th century and played a major role in the development of its textile industry. It was the second largest city and Jewish community in Poland. In 1939, its Jewish population was one third of the total population. It was a city of great diversity in religion and culture. With numerous educational, political, and charitable organizations. Arthur Rubinstein, the pianist was among its residents. The ghetto was established in 1940. In August 1944, the Nazis abolished the ghetto and most of the inhabitants were deported to labor and death camps, primarily Chelmno and Auschwitz. When the Soviets entered the city in 1945 they found only 877 Jews. Today, there is a synagogue, a cultural club and Holocaust memorials.

LVOV (Lemberg, Leopold, Lviv, Lwow), Galicia, Ukraine Was south-eastern Poland, 200 miles SE of Warsaw. The Jewish community dates from before the 14th century. A center of transportation and manufacturing, it was also a center for Hasidism and the Enlightenment. The city was occupied by the Soviet Union in 1939 under the German Soviet Pact. After Germany attacked Russia in June 1941 it was occupied by Germany. Two pogroms organized by Ukrainian nationalists, but encouraged by the Nazi forces were staged against the Jews in July 1941. Over 2,000 Jews were killed. In November of that year a ghetto was established, and in March of 1942 deportations to Belzec began. By August 65,000 Jews had been deported. Of those remaining many were sent to the Janowska labor camp. The ghetto was destroyed in June of 1943. In 1945, Lvov again became part of the Soviet Union.

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MICHALISZKI, Belarus Located near the Viliya River, the town was Polish prior to World War II and had a small Jewish population. Towns with similar names are Michalkowice, Opole province, or Miechowice, Katowice province Poland.

MILHORS, France Town near Cordes sur ciel, 45 minutes from Toulouse, 420 miles SW of Paris.

MLAWA, Poland North of Polnsk and west of Lomza in Ciechanow province.

Before the war, the town had over 5,000 Jewish residents.

MUNICH, Germany Jews lived in this industrial city, capital of Bavaria, since the 10th century. In 1933, there were 9,000 Jewish residents. Munich became the center of Nazi activity when Hitler rose to power. Its great synagogue was destroyed six months before Kristallnacht. It was at Munich's university that the anti-Nazi White Rose movement began. The city is 14 miles southeast of Dachau.

MURMANSK, Russia An arctic port city in Northern Russia.

NAREVKA (Narewka), Poland In the Northeast along the Narew River.

NUENBERG BIREN, Bavaria, Germany Approximately 25 miles NE of Regensburg, where during the last days of the war SS guards shot over 100 prisoners evacuated from Flossenbuerg Concentration camp.

OPOCZNO, Poland Located in Piotrkow Trybunalski province in central Poland.

OSWIECIM, (Oshpitsin, Auschwitz) Poland 32 miles west of Krakow near where the Sola River flows into the Vistula River (on the Galician/ upper Silesian border). The city was founded in the 12th century. It was Silesian and Bohemian before it became Polish in 1457. In the 18th century, after the partition of Poland, it became Austrian until the reestablishment of Poland after World War I. The city was a trade and manufacturing center (chemicals, metal ware and cardboard) and its industries included distilling and canning. Jews settled there in the 15th century and by 1588 it had a Jewish cemetery and a synagogue. Before World War II the 5,000 Jews living in the town represented more than half of the total population. There were two synagogues, prayer houses, schools and clubs. In 1940, on the eve of Passover, the Nazis deported all the Jewish residents to nearby towns. During the war it was the site of the infamous Nazi concentration camp. Today, Oswiecim is a major industrial city with one synagogue, a museum, and the remains of the cemetery.

PABJANICE (Palyanets, Pabianice Paljanice), Poland SW of Lodz, the town had a Jewish population of between 5,000 -10,000 before WWII.

PERPIGNAN, France 362 miles SW of Paris, 229 miles NW of Marseille. Once the second city of Catalonia, Spain it has been French since 1659.

PIOTRKOW TRYBUNALSKI (Piotrkow, Petrikau, Petrokow), Poland Central Poland, 28 miles SSE of Lodz. 15,000 Jews lived here before WWII. They worked primarily in the

timber and textile industries. The city was an important Jewish cultural and religious center with a thriving Hebrew and Yiddish press, numerous political parties and a musical society. Rabbi Yehuda Meir Shapira, its Chief Rabbi was a member of the Polish Parliament. The town was one of the first to suffer from the Nazi occupation and the ghetto was established there on October 8, 1939. Its occupants included the Jewish residents and refugees from surrounding towns. Inhabitants worked at slave labor until deported to Treblinka, Buchenwald, Bergen -Belsen, Mathausen or Ravensbrueck. The 19th century synagogue remains standing but has been turned into a library and the large cemetery is maintained. There is a Holocaust memorial.

PRAGUE, Czech Republic Formerly capital of Czechoslovakia and Bohemia. Before World War II, Prague contained 55,000 Jews. At least two thirds of them died during the war. After liberation the city suffered under communism until 1968. Today, approximately 1,000 Jews live in Prague. It is the home of numerous Jewish historic buildings including a Jewish Museum intended by the Nazis to be a Museum of artifacts from 153 destroyed Jewish communities.

RADOM (Rodem), Poland 64 miles south of Warsaw. Its organized Jewish community was formed in the early 19th century. The members of the community worked in leather, iron and ceramics production. It was a diverse community of Hasidim and secular Jews. Radom was occupied in September 1939 and two ghettos were established in April 1941. They were both liquidated in August 1942, with most of the inhabitants shipped to Treblinka or Auschwitz-Birkenau. The remainder were kept as forced laborers. In January of 1945, liberating Soviet troops found only 100 Jews left alive. Today, there is a Holocaust memorial and a cemetery.

RADZYMIN, Poland Ciechanow province in northern Poland.

SALONIKA (Thessalonika, Saloniki, Salonica), Greece An ancient Jewish community in northern Greece, dating back to 140 b.c.e. Its population grew after the expulsion of Jews from Spain in 1492. In 1940 nearly 100,000 Jews lived in Greece, almost half of them in Salonika. In July 1942, the Nazis assembled 9,000 Jewish men in *Plateia Elitheria* (Liberty Square) for forced labor. They were ransomed by the Jewish community, which sold the Jewish cemetery to raise the money. The ransom provided only a brief reprieve and most of them were eventually sent to Auschwitz. In February 1943, the Jews of Salonika were concentrated in two ghettos. More than 40,000 were deported to Auschwitz between March and August of 1943 and most died there. Some escaped and joined the partisans.

SATMAR (Satu Mare, Szatmar), Rumania A Transylvanian city in NW

Rumania near the Hungarian border. Famous for having been the seat of the Hasidic Teitelbaum and Gruenwald dynasties. Jews lived here from the early 18th century. In 1944, the Nazis deported the Jewish population to the death camps. Today, approximately 200 Jews remain. Pilgrims come to pay respect to the tombs of the famous rabbis. The cemetery was repaired in the 1980s and there is a Holocaust memorial and two synagogues.

SCHLACHTENSEE, Germany Lake located SW of Berlin.

‘sHERTOGENBOSCH, Holland Town in southern Holland in Noord Brabant province. The name translates as "woods of the duke".

SLUPSK, Poland In Pomerania, 50 miles east of Gdansk (Danzig), the city now contains a branch of the Polish State Archives.

SOKOLOW PODLASKI, Poland East of Warsaw in the Siedlce province, many of its Jewish population were woodworkers.

SOSNOWIEC (Sosnowice, Sosnovitz, Sosnovyets), Poland 36 miles south of Czestochowa in Upper Silesia, and SE of Katowice, This industrial city of coalmines, metal and chemical factories had a significant Jewish population. In the late 1800s its first Jewish inhabitants came from nearby Bedzin and Olkusz. By the 1900s the range of Jewish institutions included a hospital, schools and merchant and artisan associations. The Germans entered Sosnowiec on September 4, 1939. On September 9th the great Synagogue was set on fire. After 10,000 Jews were deported to nearby Auschwitz in 1942, two ghettos were established in Stary Sosnowiec and Srodula. By August 1943, most of the inhabitants had been shipped to Auschwitz-Birkenau and Tysowce. Only a few hundred were left as slave laborers. Today there are two memorial plaques and a few dozen remaining tombstones in the cemetery.

STRJ (Stry, Stri, Stria, Stryje, Stryy), Ukraine South of Lvov in what was eastern Poland, a ghetto was established there after the Nazi invasion.

SVALJAVA, Ukraine In what was once known as Carpathian Ruthenia, originally Slovakia. Had a large Hungarian population prior to WW II.

SVIR, Svirzh, Ukraine A town on the Svir River formerly in Poland.

TARNOW (Tarna, Tarne, Tarnov, Tarnuv, Torne), Poland 53 miles SW of Krakow. Jews lived here from the 15th century and 25,000 Jews resided in the city in 1939. It was a large Hasidic center but there were also many Zionists and Haskalah scholars. The cloth and hat industries employed many in the community. Most of its Jewish population was deported to Belzec, Auschwitz, Plaszow and Szebnia after German occupation on September 8, 1939. The ghetto was

established in March 1941. Today, only four columns remain from the old Synagogue's central *bema* (platform). There is a regional museum with a Judaic exhibition, a cemetery and a Holocaust monument.

TOULOUSE, France Ancient capital of Languedoc and the major city of southwestern France, It is located 438 miles SW of Paris. The city, the gateway to the Pyrenees, is also known as "la Ville Rose." In ancient times it was the capital of the Visigoths.

TOMASZOW MAZOWIECKI (Tomashov Mazovoyetsk, Tomaszow Rawski), Poland SW of Warsaw and 29 miles ESE of Lodz on the main highway. The Jewish community was officially organized in 1831. Jews were involved in textiles, carpentry, cloth dyeing and construction. There was a strong workers movement. After the German occupation, a ghetto was imposed in December 1940. In November 1942, 15,000 inhabitants were deported to Treblinka. The ghetto was maintained as a forced labor camp until 1943 when the remaining workers were transferred to camps at Blizyn and Sarachowice where most of them died. Today, it has a large walled cemetery and a Holocaust memorial.

VIENNA, Austria Capital of Austria. Documentary evidence shows a Jewish settlement there in the 12th century but Jewish life didn't begin to flourish until the 19th century. Before WW II there were 59 synagogues, a rabbinical seminary and an educational network in the city. Among its famous residents were Franz Werfel, Arnold Schoenberg, and Theodore Herzl. The Nazis occupied Vienna in March of 1939. At first there was forced emigration. After 1941 deportations began. After the war Vienna's Rothschild Hospital became a DP camp and a transit processing center. Today, the Jewish community supports a number of synagogues, a school, hospital and an old age home. In the last decades of the 20th century the city became the first stop for Jews fleeing communist countries.

WOUDRICHEM, Holland City located in southern Holland.

ZARKI, Poland Small town in the countryside of Czestochowa province, located near the city of Czestochowa.

ZDUNSKA WOLA, Poland SW of Lodz, this was a town of approximately 5,000-10,000 Jewish inhabitants.

ZGIERZ (Zgerzh), Poland In Lodz province. Jews have lived here from the mid 18th century and a synagogue was built in the 1840s. Members of the community worked in the textile industry and founded cotton and wool mills. The first Jewish school with Russian as its language of instruction was founded here. In 1939, Jews were 20% of the total population. After the German occupation some of the inhabitants were expelled to the town of Glowno, some escaped, and in 1941 the rest were sent to the Lodz ghetto.

ZIEZMARAI, Lithuania 22 miles ESE of Kaunas (Kovno). In 1941, approximately 1,000 Jews lived here. The SS and police killed most of the Jewish inhabitants in August 1941. It briefly became a labor camp in 1943.

ZOBOR, NYITRA (Nvitra, Nitra), Hungary (now Slovakia) A hilly area covered with an oak forest located NE of Bratislava (Pozsony). A suburb of Nvitra (in Slovak, Nitra), one of the warmest and driest parts of Slovakia. Many people moved there for health reasons. Located on the Nitra River, it was Hungarian territory from the 12th century until 1918. It is now the fourth largest city in Slovakia.

WARSAW (Varshau, Varshe, Warschau, Varsha), Poland 83 miles NE of Lodz. It became the capital of the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth in 1611. Later it was briefly Prussian and part of the Russian Empire. From the 1860s, this multi-ethnic city became a center of commerce and industry. In 1939, approximately 350,000 Jews lived there, making it the second largest Jewish community in the world. It was a center of Yiddish culture and the arts, and many Jewish institutions, secular and religious flourished there. During the Nazi occupation, a ghetto was established in 1941. With a population way too large for the small area, the death rate was 10% annually. In spite of the difficult conditions, religious, social and cultural organizations functioned and a resistance movement was formed. Deportations took place to Treblinka, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Gross-Rosen, Ravensbrueck, Majdanek, Sachsenhausen and camps in Germany. On April 19, 1943 the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising began and lasted nearly a month. The ghetto was destroyed. Today, there is a small organized Jewish community, a newspaper, a school, a Yiddish theatre and the Jewish Historical Institute. There is a Memorial Route of Jewish Martyrdom and a famous monument to the ghetto fighters, the 36 foot bronze sculpture by Natan Rapaport, inscribed in Yiddish, Hebrew and Polish.

WOUDRICHEM, Holland City located in southern Holland.

AUSCHWITZ Located in southwestern Poland, with an extensive system of sub camps. It functioned as penal and labor camps as well as a killing center. It began operating as an extermination camp in March 1942 and continued until November 1944. At the height of its operations there were four gas chambers using Zyklon B as the killing agent. The victims numbered more than 1.1 million Jews from all over Europe, 70-75,000 Christian Poles, 21,000 Roma, 15,000 Soviet POWs.

BAD ISCHL Sub camp of Dachau located approximately 160 miles southeast of the main camp.

BAMBERG A Displaced Person's Camp established in the Northeastern part of the U.S. zone of allied occupied Germany.

BELZEC (Belzhetz) Located between Zamosc and Lvov in southeastern Poland, in 1940 it functioned briefly as a labor camp. In November 1941, Belzec was one of six extermination camps established by the Nazis on Polish territory as part of Aktion Reinhard, the plan to kill the Jews of south and central Poland. Belzec operated in that capacity from March thru December 1942. Approximately 600,000 people were murdered during that time. After the camp was dismantled, it was turned into a farm to disguise the original purpose. Soviet forces liberated the area in summer 1944.

BERGEN - BELSEN Located south of the towns of Bergen and Belsen and 11 miles north of Celle, Germany, until 1943 it was mainly a camp for Soviet POWs and an internment camp for Jewish prisoners held for exchange with German nationals. In 1944, 200 prisoners were permitted to leave for Palestine and 1,500 Hungarians were sent to Switzerland in exchange for a cash payment. Bergen-Belsen was designated a concentration camp in December 1944, and was divided into eight sections. In 1945, as allied forces advanced, the camp became a collection center for prisoners evacuated from other camps. The overcrowded conditions led to a typhus epidemic and thousands died. The camp was liberated April 15, 1945, by the British. They found 60,000 prisoners and thousands of corpses. Later a DP camp was established nearby.

BLECHAMMER Sub camp of Auschwitz, located northwest of the main camp, and north of Gleiwitz. In January 1945, 1,000 prisoners were forced on a death march from Blechhammer to Gross-Rosen.

BLIZYN Located 20 miles north, north-east of Kielce, Poland. It was part of District Radom of the Nazi General Government during World War II. In early 1942 the SS and the Police command of Radom established a forced labor camp there. In autumn 1942, an adjacent camp was established for women. In 1944 Blizyn became a sub-camp of the Lublin concentration camp. The camp was evacuated in summer 1944.

BREENDONK 12 miles southwest of Antwerp, Belgium. The internment camp was originally a Belgian fortress built in the early 20th century with high walls and a moat to protect Belgium against German attack. From August 1940 until August 1944, the Nazis turned it into a

camp for the deportations of Belgian Jews to Auschwitz. Its prisoners were Jews and members of the Resistance.

BUCHENWALD Established in 1937 and located in east-central Germany, five miles north of Weimar, this was one of the largest Nazi concentration camps. Until kristallnacht in November 1938, most of its inmates were political prisoners. Buchenwald administered more than 100 sub camps throughout central Germany. Medical experiments were conducted there from 1941. In 1945, many prisoners in other camps were sent on forced death marches to Buchenwald. American forces liberated the camp on April 11, 1945.

BURGGRABE A sub camp of Stutthoff.

CHELMNO (Kulmhof) 45 miles west of Lodz, near the Powiercie railway station, in the Werthegau, an area annexed to Germany, it was one of six extermination camps established by the Nazis in former Polish territory. Chelmno was the first extermination camp where poison gas was used for mass murder. Gassings began there on December 8, 1941 and continued until March 1943 when the camp was dismantled. It reopened after the liquidation of the Lodz ghetto in 1944. Almost all of the victims were Polish Jews from the Werthegau area. Other victims included 5,000 Roma, several hundred Christian Poles and Soviet POWs. The Nazis abandoned the camp as the Soviet army approached on January 17, 1945. About 320,000 people were killed there.

DACHAU 10 miles northwest of Munich in southern Germany, this was one of the first concentration camps established by the SA (Storm Troopers) in Germany soon after Hitler's appointment as chancellor in January 1933. It existed from March 1943 until April 1945. It had more than 30 large sub camps in which the prisoners were forced to work at armament production. It was a training center for concentration camp guards and a site of medical experimentation. In April 1945, with American forces approaching, the Germans forced 7,000 prisoners on a death march 70 miles southeast to Tegernsee, where they were liberated in May. Dachau, with 30,000 remaining prisoners, was liberated on April 29, 1945. In addition, the liberators found 30 coal cars filled with bodies. The exact number killed there cannot be determined.

EBENSEE A sub camp of Mauthausen located in Austria, southwest of the main camp. After liberation it was used as a Displaced Persons camp. It was on the forced Death March route in 1944-1945.

FLOSSENBURG A concentration camp located in Greater Germany, between Buchenwald and Dachau. United States forces liberated it in April 1945.

GOLD CUP DP camp in Germany, 14 miles SE of Kassel. Goldcup was one of the DP camps in the Hessisch-Lichtenau Displaced Persons camp complex. The others were Herzog, Rochelle, Teichof, Velmeden, and Vereinshaus Hessisch-Lichtenau. The population of the camp fluctuated and peaked in October 1946 with 825 residents. The camp had a Mizrahi children's camp, a Tarbut school

CAMPS and GHETTOS MENTIONED IN THE EXHIBIT

for the first grade, a synagogue, mikvah, choir and a maternity clinic. The camp closed in January 1949.

GRAEBEN A sub camp of Gross-Rosen, located to the east of the main camp in Greater Germany.

GROSS-ROSEN Located near the city of Striegau, south of the town of Gross-Rosen (Rogoznica) in eastern Germany. Originally a labor camp, and sub camp of Sachsenhausen, it became an autonomous concentration camp in 1941. The inmates originally were forced laborers building the camp and working in nearby quarries. Later they were involved in armament production and the camp grew to a network of 60 sub camps. Prisoners were used as slave laborers in the Krupp and I.G. Farben works. It is estimated that of the 120,000 prisoners who passed through the Gross-Rosen system, about 40,000 died. The Soviet army liberated it in February 1945.

GURS Vichy French internment and transit camp. Other Vichy camps were Rivesaltes, Les Milles, Le Vernet and Noe. Camps in occupied France included Drancy, Pithviers, Natzweiler Struthof and Baune la rolande.

HALBSTADT Located south of Gross-Rosen, between Friedland and Oberwuestegiersdorf, this was a labor sub camp of Gross-Rosen in greater Germany.

JANOWSKA Set up as a factory in NE Lvov on Janowska Street, in 1941. It became a forced labor camp, and part of a network of SS factories. Also a transit camp during the mass deportations in 1942. Those fit for labor remained at Janowska, others were deported to Belzec. Evacuation of the camp began in November 1943. There was an uprising and a mass escape attempt that month.

JONISHIK Possibly Janischken, a Lithuanian labor camp located in eastern Lithuania near the Soviet border.

LANDSBERG In southern Germany, south of Dachau, near Munich, it was liberated by American forces in April 1945. It was turned into a major camp for many of the 185,000 Displaced Persons who were in Germany alone. Landsberg held 5,000 refugees nearly all between the ages of twenty to thirty-five. In 1946, it was estimated that there were over 250,000 Jewish refugees (DPs) of all ages.

LANDESFURT (Landeshut) Sub camp of Gross-Rosen, south of the main camp.

LAUENBERG (Lebork) A sub camp of Stutthoff, located west of the main camp in eastern Germany, it was the destination for a Death March of thousands of prisoners from Stutthoff in severe winter conditions.

LEBAU (Liepaja, Liebau) Forced labor camp located in upper Silesia, just above Tratenov (Tratenau), six kilometers from the Czech border. Site of a Krupps factory.

LENZIG Sub camp of Mauthausen, located in Austria, southwest of Mauthausen and northwest of Ebensee.

MAJDANEK Located near Lublin in the General-gouvernement, it functioned as a labor, concentration and extermination camp. Gassing began in October 1942 and continued until fall 1943. The gas chambers used both Zyklon B and Carbon Monoxide. Victims included Jews from central Poland (Lublin, Warsaw, Biaystok); Jews from Western Europe; 100,000 non-Jewish Poles; some Roma and thousands of Soviet POWs.

MALINES/MECHELEN Located midway between the cities of Antwerp and Brussels, a collection or transit camp for deportation of Belgian Jews to Auschwitz was developed here in 1942 from the Dossin military barracks. It was a single three story building surrounded by barbed wire. From August 1942 until July 1944, 28 trains carrying more than 25,000 Jews from Belgium were deported. Several transports of Roma also occurred.

MAUTHAUSEN The main concentration camp for Austria was established 12.5 miles south of Linz in upper Austria, in 1938. It was a Category III camp, which meant it had a very harsh regimen. Its most famous punishment was the "Stairway of Death" where inmates were forced to carry heavy stone blocks up 186 steps. Most of the prisoners were forced laborers. More than 60 sub-camps were under the Mauthausen administration including Ebensee and Gusen. From 1938 – 1945 there were at least 70,000 deaths there. American forces liberated the camp in May 1945.

MITTELSTEINE Sub camp of Gross-Rosen located in Greater Germany south east of Gross-Rosen.

NEUNBURG 25 miles north northeast of Regensburg in Bavaria, Germany, it was the destination of a forced march from Flossenbuerg concentration camp in the last days of the war. SS guards shot over 100 prisoners from Flossenbuerg there.

NEUSALZ (Nowa Sol) A sub camp of Gross-Rosen located north of the main camp in eastern Germany.

NINTH FORT Lithuania. One of nine fortifications built near Kaunas (Kovno) by the Russian Army before WWI. In the early days of the Nazi occupation the fourth, seventh and ninth fort became places of Nazi terror. Over 10,000 Jews were brought first to the Seventh Fort where many were killed and women were raped. By December 1941, the Ninth Fort had become the place of incarceration, torture and murder, usually by Lithuanian units under the supervision of the Germans. Mass graves of the murdered were located in ditches west of the Ninth Fort. In late 1943, the graves were opened and the bodies burned.

OBER ALSTADT Sub camp of Gross-Rosen, located in Greater Germany south of the main camp and not far from the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

ORANIENBURG One of the early concentration camps established by the SA (storm troopers) and police in February 1933. Located north of Berlin and south of Sachsenhausen (which was built in 1936) and housed "alleged" political opponents of the Reich.

PLASZOW (Plashuv) Originally a forced labor camp established south of Krakow in 1942 on the site of two Jewish cemeteries, the camp was enlarged and became a concentration camp in 1944. Thousands were killed there. It often contained more than 20,000 people. Oskar Schindler established an enamelware factory in Krakow adjacent to the camp and attempted to protect his Jewish workers from abuse in the camp. As the Russian army approached in the summer of 1944, the Nazis prepared to dismantle the camp and remove traces of the crimes committed there. The last prisoners from Plaszow were sent to Auschwitz in January 1945.

PETERSWALDAU Sub camp of Gross-Rosen located southeast of the main camp.

RAVENSBRUECK Largest concentration camp for women with more than 40 sub camps. Located south of Fuerstenberg, 56 miles north of Berlin, it served as a training center for female SS guards. Women prisoners worked in agriculture, local industry including a Siemens plant, textile factories and armaments. Inmates were subject to medical experiments. More than 100,000 female prisoners passed through the Ravensbrueck camp system. When Soviet forces liberated the camp on April 29, 1945, only 3,500 prisoners remained.

RIEBEN Sub camp of Stutthof, NW of Stutthof and Danzig (Gdansk), east of Lauenburg.

SACHSENHAUSEN Concentration camp established in September 1936. Located north of Berlin and south of Ravensbrueck in greater Germany. In June 1938 many Jews from Berlin were accused of being "asocial" and imprisoned in Sachsenhausen. Liberated by the Soviet army in April 1945.

SANTA MARIA di BAGNI Town in southern Italy, at the heel of the Italian boot in which Displaced Persons camp number 34 was located. It was one of several including Trani, Bari, Palese, and Barletta administered by UNRRA.

SCHLACHTENSEE Germany. Lake on the southwestern outskirts of Berlin in the area known as Berlin-Zehlendorf. In 1943-1944 a sub camp of Sachsenhausen called Berlin-Zehlendorf was located not far from the Schlachtensee.

SCHATZLAR (Shaclau) A sub camp of Gross-Rosen, located south of the main camp near Tratenau in Greater Germany.

SCHOENBECK A sub camp of Buchenwald, located north of the main camp and south of Magdeburg.

SKARZYSKO-KAMIENNA Forced labor camp, 20 miles NNE of Kielce. Originally a ghetto. It was liquidated in October 1942 but 500 ghetto inhabitants were selected to work in the HASAG camp. They joined the 2,000 forced laborers in the factory of Hugo Schneider Aktiengesellschaft (HASAG), which had existed in the city since 1940. It was the first "factory camp" in the entire Generalgouvernement. In July 1944, the remaining 4,000 prisoners, were transferred to Buchenwald, Czestochowa and Leipzig-Schonefeld.

STUTTHOF West of Stutthof (Sztutowo) 22 miles east of Danzig (Gdansk) in north central Poland on the Baltic coast, the camp was originally a civilian internment camp. In January 1942, it became a concentration camp with an extensive system of 100 forced labor camps. Conditions in the camp were brutal and as many as 100,000 prisoners were deported to Stutthof. Many worked as forced laborers in brickyards, agriculture and armaments. In late 1944 and early 1945, 50,000 Stutthof prisoners were forced on death marches and evacuations by land and sea.

SZESRMOIR A work camp in Lithuania.

TEREZEN (Theresienstadt) Czech Republic, originally a fortress town northwest of Prague, it was turned into a ghetto by the Nazis in November 1941. It served as a propaganda show camp for the Nazis. Many prominent Jews, artists, and others from Czechoslovakia, Bohemia, Moravia, Denmark, and German Jewish veterans of WWI were sent there. The Nazis even permitted a visit by the Red Cross. For the purposes of the visit the ghetto was spruced up, gardens planted, social and cultural events staged. But it was a hoax, and after the visit, the deportations continued. Tens of thousands of people died from disease and starvation and thousands more were deported to death camps. In early May of 1945, the Nazis turned the camp over to the Red Cross. Days later, Soviet forces entered Terezin.

TREBLINKA 50 miles northeast of Warsaw, Treblinka was developed as a labor camp in 1941. In 1942, the killing center, part of Operation Reinhard, opened in a heavily wooded site near the village of Wolka Okraglik, 2.5 miles southeast of the village of Treblinka and its railway station. Most of the victims came from the Jewish ghettos of central Poland. In August of 1943, resistance leaders organized a revolt. Three hundred prisoners did escape but most were captured and killed. The camp was dismantled in fall of 1943. Between 700,000 – 850,000 prisoners were killed there.

TURKHEIM Sub camp of Dachau.

WALDENBURG A sub camp of Gross-Rosen, located south of the main camp in Greater Germany.

ZIEZMARIAI Approximately 22 miles southeast of Kaunas, Lithuania. Although SS and police had killed most of its 1,000 Jewish inhabitants in August 1941, for a short time in 1943 it served as a labor camp for surviving Jews from the Lithuanian Belarussian frontier.

AGUDAS YISROEL (Union or Association of Israel) A world-wide Jewish ultra orthodox religious, cultural and political organization established in 1912. Before World War II the strongest numerically and most active political branch was in Poland, where Agudah members were represented in the Polish parliament (Sejm).

AKTION REINHARD (Operation Reinhard) Code name for the German plan to kill the more than two million Jews living in the General-gouvernement.

ARYAN Member of an indo-European speaking people that invaded southwestern Asia and northwestern India in the second millennium. Turned by the Nazis into a classification of people of or relating to a presumed ethnic type descended from the original indo-European group. Stereotypical blond, blue-eyed individuals.

BEIS YAAKOV (Beth Jacob) School Network of religious schools for girls founded in 1917 by Sarah Schnier, in Krakow, Poland. The innovative curriculum included traditional Jewish education and secular and vocational studies. Teacher training institutes were added in the 1930s. The system remains in existence in the United States, Israel and many other countries.

BIMAH Literally elevated or raised place. Term used for the platform in a synagogue where the Torah is read. In the center of the synagogue in Orthodox congregations. In Reform and Conservative synagogues, it is in the front of the synagogue where the ark which houses the Torah scrolls is located. In Sephardi synagogues and some Ashkenazi synagogues most of the service is conducted from the bimah.

CONCENTRATION CAMP (Konzentrationslager KL) Place of incarceration where people are detained under harsh conditions without regard to legal norms of arrest and detention. The extensive Nazi camp system, which existed from 1933-1945, also included labor, transit, P.O.W. and extermination camps. Originally under the jurisdiction of the SA and the police, they later became under the jurisdiction of the SS.

DEATH MARCH Forced march of prisoners over long distances, under heavy guard and extreme conditions.

DISPLACED PERSON (DP) Term used to describe stateless people. Between seven to nine million Europeans were uprooted during World War II. After the war, the Allies repatriated over six million to their countries of origin. Since, most of the Jewish survivors had no homes to return to, several hundred thousand were gathered into and housed in camps established in Allied occupied Germany, Austria, and Italy. The camps were administered by UNRRA, the Joint and the US Army. Some of the camps were former Nazi camps. Many Jewish DPs immigrated to Palestine, and many others sought entry into the United States. It was estimated that in 1946 there were over 250,000 Jewish displaced persons.

EINSATZGRUPPEN German mobile special duty squads or killing units, composed mainly of SS and police personnel. Assigned to kill Jews in Eastern Europe following the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.

ELLIS ISLAND In New York harbor, the place of entry for many immigrants.

EXTERMINATION CAMPS The six killing centers – Auschwitz-Birkenau, Belzec, Chelmno, Majdanek, Sobibor and Treblinka, established by the Nazis in occupied Poland.

FELDSHER Primary medical caregiver in rural areas of Europe. The Feldsher had no formal medical training.

FINAL SOLUTION Euphemism created by the Nazis referring to the plan to kill all the Jews of Europe.

GENERALGOUVERNEMENT (General Government) The occupied territory in central and southern Poland not annexed to the German Reich, but established with a German civil administration after the defeat of Poland in September 1939. There were four administrative districts: Krakow, Lublin, Warsaw and Radom.

GHETTO Historically, the Jewish quarter in many cities in Europe. During the Nazi occupation, the entire Jewish population of an area was forced to live there.

GLOSSARY of TERMS

USED IN THE EXHIBIT

GYMNASIUM Term for elite high school in Europe.

HASAG (Hugo Schneider Akteingesellschaft) Forced labor camps for manufacture of munitions.

HASKALAH Hebrew term denoting the European Jewish Enlightenment movement and ideology, developed in the late 18th century. The adherents, known as *maskilim*, emphasized secular studies and adaptation to modern times, dress and occupations.

HIAS Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. This organization assisted many immigrants to the United States in finding relatives, jobs and places to stay.

HIGH HOLIDAYS The most important holidays of the Jewish calendar. Called *Yamim Noraim* (Days of Awe), they include *Rosh Hashanah* (New Year) and *Yom Kippur* (Day of Atonement), and occur during the fall season.

JDC American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, most commonly referred to as the Joint. Founded in November 1914 to distribute emergency relief funds to European Jews suffering due to World War I. It provided relief aid and rescue, before during and after World War II and continues its humanitarian work today.

JUDENRAT (Judenraete) Jewish council or governing body established under Nazi orders in Ghettos and towns of occupied Europe.

KRISTALLNACHT Literally “Night of Broken Glass.” Term used to describe the violent pogroms of November 9 and 10, 1938 in which Jewish homes and businesses were attacked, windows smashed, and synagogues burned, in Germany, Austria, the Sudetenland and Danzig. Many men and boys were arrested and taken to concentration camps primarily Dachau, Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen. In addition, the Jews were made to pay for the damages.

LANDSMANSCHAFT Social organization primarily composed of people from the same European town or area. New immigrants formed Landsmanschaft in the United

States after they arrive to provide a connection with “the old country”.

MACCABI WORLD UNION International Jewish sports organization. Originally independent gymnastics clubs, founded in the 19th century, it became the World Maccabi Union in 1921. Before World War II, it existed in most European countries as well as in Turkey, Egypt, China, Australia, South America and South Africa. In 1939 refugees from Europe established Maccabi in the United States. Today, it holds international games, the Maccabiah, every four years in Israel.

NAZI PARTY (NSDAP) Abbreviated term for National Socialist German Workers Party or *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei*. Headed by Hitler, it was the only legally recognized political party in Germany from 1934 - 1945.

NEOLOG (Neology, Neologism) Term used for the Hungarian communities belonging to the Reform movement of Judaism.

ORTHODOX, ORTHODOXY Term that became used at the beginning of the 19th century to distinguish those who accept as divinely inspired the totality of the religion of the Jewish people, from the other branches of Judaism. Orthodoxy, crystallized as a response to the changes which occurred in Jewish society in Europe during that time. Branches within orthodoxy include Mizrachi, Agudat Yisrael, and Hasidism.

PALESTINE Area of the Middle East, today bordered by Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Now known as Israel. A province of the Ottoman Empire from the 16th century until 1920. After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, the League of Nations granted Great Britain a mandate to govern Palestine. In May 1948, Britain ended the mandate and withdrew from Palestine, leading to the proclamation of the State of Israel that same month.

PARTISAN Participants in the resistance movement against the Nazis. Their bases

were the forests and swamps of eastern Poland, Lithuania, Byelorussia, and the Ukraine, and the mountainous areas of Yugoslavia, Slovakia and Greece. Jews, both men and women, were an active part of this movement. It is believed that over 10,000 Jews fought with the partisans.

POGROM Violent organized attack on civilians, usually undertaken with the consent of government officials.

PURIM Jewish holiday that celebrates the deliverance of the Jews of Persia from a plot to kill them. The celebration features the reading of the Book of Esther, the *megillah*, the sending of gifts of food to friends and the less fortunate, dressing up in costumes, and the Purim feast.

RED ARMY Common term used to indicate the army of the Soviet Union.

SA (Sturmabteilung, Storm Troopers) Early street gangs of the Nazi party, who played a key role in Krystallnacht. After 1934, the main paramilitary organization of the Nazi party.

SD (Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrers) The security service of the SS and the intelligence gathering arm of the Nazi party. Its officers served in various security units including the police.

SS (Schutzstaffel Protection Squad) Developed initially as Hitler’s bodyguards. Also known as the Gestapo, it became the elite guard of the Nazi state and was made responsible for carrying out the “final solution.”

SEPHARDIC, SEPHARDIM Term used to describe Jews originating from Sepharad (Spain). After the deportation from Spain in 1492, many of these Jews settled in Turkey, Greece and the Netherlands.

SHEITL A wig worn by married orthodox women.

SHTEIBL Small prayer hall or synagogue.

SHTETL Jewish small town (townlet) in Europe.

SUB CAMP Work detail or auxiliary forced labor camp. These camps were linked administratively to one of the major concentration camps. Usually established near factories or mining operations and functioned from a few

weeks to a few years. Some were located at great distance from the main camp.

TALLIS (tallit) Prayer shawl usually white with black or blue stripes and fringes, worn by Jews at prayer.

TORAH The first five books of the Bible, the books of Moses. Written by hand on parchment and rolled on two wooden rollers. Read weekly in synagogues.

UNRRA Abbreviation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, an international organization founded on November 9, 1943 to give economic and social aid to countries that were under Nazi occupation during the war. It provided food, medicine, clothing and machines and materials for agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. From 1945, UNRRA administered DP camps that fed, housed and provided the displaced with the means to return to a “normal” life. At its peak in 1946, they cared for approximately 850,000 persons. Its activities ceased in 1947 when its role was transferred to the International Refugee Organization.

VICHY FRANCE Ostensibly neutral regime established in the French town of Vichy after the defeat of France in 1940. Headed by Marshall Petain, the regime cooperated closely with Germany.

YAD VASHEM In Jerusalem, the official Israel national authority for commemorating the Holocaust. It’s archives, containing the world’s largest repository of information on the Holocaust. It includes permanent exhibits, a library, an art collection and a children’s memorial.

Z”L Abbreviation for the Hebrew words *zichrono(nah) l’ibracha*, refers to a deceased person, meaning may his or her memory be a blessing.

ZOB (Zydowska Organizacja Bojowa) Jewish Fighting Organization founded by Yitzhak (Antek) Zuckerman and others in the Warsaw ghetto. It organized Jews to fight wherever possible. Members led the Warsaw uprising.

ZYKLON B The insecticide crystalline hydrogen cyanide gas used by the Nazis as the killing agent in the gas chambers.