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FUTURE ACTIVITIES

NOTE IN YOUR DIARY!

60 YEARS SINCE LIBERATION

Beit Theresienstadt plans a number of events for the 60th anniversary of the end of WWII and liberation of the concentration camps:

- On January 15, at 11a.m., a meeting of the second generation. The sculptor Michael Deiml, himself of the second generation, who lives in Germany, will lecture on *Remembering and Forgetting – Monuments of the Holocaust*. Following a discussion about the commitment of the second generation to remembrance and commemoration.
- To strengthen the connection of former Dutch nationals of the first and later generations to Beit Theresienstadt, a further meeting will be held there on Wednesday, January 26, 2005. A video film about the Barneveld group will be shown, followed by a discussion on participation of the former Dutch Israelis in activities of Beit Terezin.
- Thanks to the courtesy of the Tel Aviv Dan hotel on Monday March 14, a festive event will take place on the occasion of the premiere of the film *The Olympic Doll*. The film was directed by Giora Gerzon and produced by Shirley Gerzon. It is based on Inge Auerbacher's book *Ich bin ein Stern* (I am a star). The Gerzon's and the author will attend. (See item on page 11)
- In April (the exact date will be announced later) a study day on the subject of the end of WWII, liberation and their aftermath will be held in Beit Terezin. The members of our association, personalities of public life, representatives of institutions, researchers and teachers will be invited.
- Holocaust Day, Thursday May 5, "Open day" at Beit Terezin for Holocaust survivors and their families; the motto is "60 years since liberation".
- *Oratorio Terezin*: 3 concerts of the Oratorio will be held – on May 5, in the evening at the Tel Aviv Hehal Hatarbut, Friday, May 6, noon at the Jerusalem Theater and Saturday May 7, in the evening at the Jerusalem Auditorium. (See item on page 7).
- On May 8, afternoon, a meeting of young musicians from Germany and Israel will take place at Beit Theresienstadt. The program: a concert, meeting with Dr. Gottfried Wagner, Mr. Volker Ahmels and Frederike Haufe and conversation with members of the first generation of our association.
- Our annual meeting will be on May 28. In addition to the usual program – meeting friends and a lecture for the younger generations – a new exhibition will be opened and a plan for the new design of the permanent exhibition at our historical museum will be presented and discussed. We hope for many guests from Israel and abroad.
- A workshop for young German and Israeli musicians "History, Music and Remembrance" in July at Beit Theresienstadt.
- A joint team from Beit Berl, Beit Lohame Hagetaot and Beit Terezin is about to start planning the international meeting *Women in the Holocaust*, to be held – for the third time now – on September 19, 20, and 21. Those interested to present research papers at the symposium are invited to contact Beit Theresienstadt by mail, fax or e-mail.

For all these events invitations with all pertinent details will be sent out.

ACTIVITIES AT BEIT TEREZIN

VOLUNTEERS

A meeting of appreciation for our volunteers – now already a tradition – took place on December 29, 2004, in the clubroom of kibbutz Givat Hayim-Ihud. This time the program dealt with reminiscences from the beginnings of Beit Theresienstadt, the founding of our association and its various activities. Posters with photographs of important events were displayed in the clubroom, like for example laying the foundation stone of the house, the early annual meetings, organized trips etc.

Excerpts from the protocols of the first meetings and from the first newsletters – published since 1978 - were read. This way our activities in those days were recalled. Some of our members added personal reminiscences and experiences and underscored how important it was to found Beit Theresienstadt – which mirrors the characteristic values and the then so important friendship of ghetto Terezin.

We also remembered our members who are not with us any more and who fulfilled important functions at the founding and in the operation of our house – Zeev Shek, one of the initiators, who contributed much to the crystallization of our aims and who also mobilized the first donations; Pinda Shefa, who started our archives and Yehuda (Polda) Huppert, whose greatest merit was the creation of our Education Center. It was also mentioned that Beit Theresienstadt was probably the first memorial site, which computerized its card index of ghetto prisoners – and this project was also based entirely on voluntary work. Those of our members who donated important and rare material to our archives were not forgotten, too.

Members of the first and second generation remembered experiences at trips organized by our association in Israel and abroad and all remarked especially on the friendly atmosphere. The chairman of our association Dr. Eli Lawental spoke of the second generation, which takes part in the activities of Beit Theresienstadt. There was also music: Yoni Niv, a young musician who participated in two seminars “History, Music and Remembrance” at Beit Terezin sang and played two works composed by him, at the beginning and at the end of the evening. Each of the volunteers received a souvenir – Pavel Kohn’s book *Armonot Hatikva* (Castles of Hope), published a short time ago by Beit Theresienstadt.

SPECIAL PROJECTS: RENOVATION AND EXTENSION

The manager of Beit Theresienstadt Nira Faran reports that the renovation and extension of a classroom and library is due to begin shortly – after ending a number of bureaucratic procedures, which delayed the project until now. In the next few weeks the architect will be chosen among the candidates (only women applied!) and after that work must proceed fast since the Claims Conference demands that the project be finished until the end of 2005. With this in mind we will have to make an effort to raise funds since we have to match the subvention with an equal sum.

NEW EXHIBITION

These days we work at replacing the exhibition “Kamarad” in our exhibition room. The new display will be dedicated to the artistic and educational work of the Groag family in ghetto Theresienstadt. Sima Shahar will curate the exhibition, Dudi Gal will design it – he designed

the present exhibition, too. We plan to open the new exhibition in May, for the annual meeting. At the same time we are also developing a suitable teaching program to be used in our study days. For this project we also got an allocation from the Claims Conference – which we, of course, will have to match, too.

ANITA TARSI RETURNED

After a sabbatical abroad Anita Tarsi now returned to Beit Terezin and will manage it together with Nira Faran. “Actually, I was not really away” Anita says with a smile. “All the time abroad was also dedicated to meetings with members of our association there, e. g. with Ilsa and Franta Maier, Paul Weiner, Robin and Renata Herz, Zuzanna Justman, Nadia Rosa, Pavel Kling and Susan Rubin. I was invited to participate at a meeting of the *Nesarim* group in August in Prague and Terezin – naturally the wives and children were there, too. All this was very meaningful for me.” (See also item on page 10)

Anita will work now on a few important projects, mainly on the new design of the permanent display in our historical museum and also at the reorganization of our archives, to bring all the records finally on-line. “The new design of the exhibition needs much thought and research because we want it – after the change – to represent all segments of the ghetto population and not only the Czech part. It is my dream, to create a place with a lot of information and food for thought, to give the visitors a feeling for the past and to make them understand the problems of life in the ghetto.

For the new design, Anita explains, “We will need quite a sum of money – we get a part of it from the Claims Conference, a small part from the “Maror” organization of Jews from Holland and we want to approach various foundations; the remainder we will have to mobilize through donations from our members in Israel and abroad. These days groups of our members are starting to discuss the subject and the planning will begin. Members, who want to participate in this project, are requested to contact me by telephone or e-mail”. In addition, Anita will be responsible for our publications. At this point in time we want to further the sale of Kobi Luria’s CD with the ghetto cabaret songs by Svenk and the album of Leo Haas’ paintings, which is due to come out soon. And of course there is also the bi-annual newsletter.

OUR EDUCATION CENTER

KAMARAD 23

The project “Kamarad 23” runs now already for a second year, supported by the Jewish Agency. The aim is to create a continuation of the newspaper “Kamarad”, written in the ghetto. Through getting acquainted with the newspaper and its “editors” the students learn the subject, both in Beit Terezin and in their schools. During the previous school year high school students studying plastic art and graphics and also a group of Jewish and Arab youth participated in the program. The creations of this last group were displayed on the occasion of the last annual meeting at the “Vienna House”, Givat Hayim-Ihud. For 3 weeks in November selected works were displayed in the lobby of the Ministry for Education and Culture in Tel Aviv. This exhibition was organized by the chief inspector for plastic art, science and technology of the Education Ministry Dalia Ben Eliezer; the initiator was the national instructor for graphic design Einat Kritzmann, who nurtured the project from its start. A great number of educators saw the exhibition and we received warm reactions.

This year music classes of the Ironi A’ school in Tel Aviv, theater classes of the School for Art Education in Ashkelon and film classes of the Yaad School in Bat Yam participated in the project. The team of our Education Center works with various teaching programs based on the exhibition “Kamarad” for four years now – and this source is not yet exhausted by far, new ideas and directions keep evolving all the time.

KAMARAD 23 ABROAD

Following the visit of a youth group from Indianapolis in Beit Terezin a connection was made with “The Israel Experience” of the Jewish Agency. In the framework of the project “Birthright” it organizes visits of youth and student groups from abroad to Israel. The organizers adopted the pedagogic ideas of Beit Terezin and since last summer groups from various countries – England, the USA, the Czech Republic and South America visited us. This is an important step forward for our Education Center.

TEACHER TRAINING

In addition to training for music teachers (see section “Music at Beit Terezin”) we give a short course on the subject “Teaching the Holocaust in elementary schools” at the Gordon school in Petah Tikvah. We hope to have more such courses during the next year.

THANKS TO OUR MEMBERS FOR THEIR TESTIMONIES

The personal testimony continues to be, as always, the most important part of our study days and we would like to use this space to thank the small group of our members who go on and carry this difficult burden with responsibility – in rain, in the heat of summer, by bus, often on short notice at the last minute, for large groups, who are not always a good audience. For next year, too, we have a great number of reservations. And thank you all for your cooperation.

GUESTS FROM THE EDUCATION MINISTRY

We are trying to get a regular allowance from the Isr. Ministry of Education for our Education Center and with this in mind we invited leading personalities of the Department for Youth and Society – the director of the Community and Youth Branch Yossi Levi, the inspector for educational activities in Holocaust institutes Israel Kerzner and others. During their visit we reported on our educational activities, which include, in addition to study days for schools, instruction for pupils and students writing their papers and also teacher training courses.

The visitors expressed their appreciation for the professional work of Beit Theresienstadt – of which they were aware previously. They explained to us the new criteria for awarding allowances to Holocaust institutes – we have no doubt that we fully comply with these criteria. In spite of that we expect difficult times - before the new practices are in force. We stressed that our Education Center will not be able to function without support from the Education Ministry and asked the guests to do their best to realize the financial help we need.

MUSIC AT BEIT TEREZIN

SOUNDS FROM THERESIENSTADT

The symposium *History, Music and Remembrance* for the building of a bridge between past, present and future took place – now for the fourth time – from July 25th to July 30th at kibbutz Givat Hayim-Ihud. It included master classes where music from ghetto Terezin and music banned by the Nazis was played. This time there was also a workshop for composers; 21 young Israeli musicians and one cellist from the Czech Republic participated.

Among the events of the music days was the launching of the CD *King of Cabaret of Ghetto Terezin, Songs of Karel Svenk* - created through the initiative of Kobi Luria, recording of testimonies and songs by Holocaust survivors (in cooperation with the Music Faculty of Bar Ilan University headed by Dr. Yael Shay), a concert by teachers and students in Givat Hayim-Ihud and the festive ending of the symposium with a concert given at the Music Center of Ein Kerem. The latter included works by Klein, Ullmann, Mendelssohn and Bloch and also *Zikaron l'Terezin* (Remembering Terezin), a work by the young Israeli composer Jonathan Niv, who took part in the workshop for composers. He also dedicated the work to the Israeli astronaut Ilan Ramon, who – on his fatal flight to space – took with him the drawing of a fictive spaceship created by Petr Ginz in ghetto Terezin.

Our guest of honor was the pianist Edith Kraus, aged 91 – in the ghetto her play helped the prisoners to forget the reality. Our teachers were the pianist Alan Sternfeld, the first violinist of the Israeli Chamber Orchestra Eliahu Schulman, the vocalist Mira Zakai, the cellist and teacher at the Jerusalem Academy for Music and Dance Dr. Dudu Sela and the composer and pedagogue Michael Wolfe.

Yonat Klar organized the music days, aided by the Music Center of Givat Hayim-Ihud, the music director was Dr. D. Sela. The project was supported by the Music Department of the Culture Division of the Isr. Ministry for Education, Culture and Sport, the firm Electra, the Goethe Institute, the Committee for Culture and Art of Mifal Hapayis, the America- Israel Culture Foundation and the German Embassy.

THERESIENSTADT SOUNDS IN THE NEGEV

The festival *Sounds in the Negev*, held on the Hanukkah holiday (December 9, 2004) in Sde Boker opened with a marathon of works by Jewish composers in ghetto Terezin and works by young Jewish composers inspired by those from the ghetto – in the framework of the workshop for composers headed by the director of the festival Michael Wolfe during the music days *History, Music and Remembrance*. The program included works by the ghetto composers Schulhoff, Ullmann and Gideon Klein, further 11 works by the Israeli composers, all in their twenties. The marathon, accompanied by explanations, in the breathtaking Negev landscape was, according to all participants, a great experience, a strengthening and continuation of the connection between past and present.

BEIT TEREZIN ENSEMBLE

Following the seminar *History, Music and Remembrance* Dr. Dudu Sela founded the chamber orchestra *Beit Terezin Ensemble*, which will play music created in Theresienstadt. Its members are the violinist Adi Hlavin, the pianist Inbar Rothschild and the cellist Alroy Luria. The Israeli embassy in Budapest already invited them to perform there; it will also play at a seminar on the occasion of the sixties anniversary of liberation at Bet Lohame Hagetaot.

ORATORIO OF TEREZIN CHILDREN'S SONGS

Ruth Fazal is a Canadian composer who created an oratorio of children's songs from ghetto Theresienstadt. After she approached Beit Terezin and secured financial support in Canada, Beit Terezin undertook to organize 3 concerts of the oratorio in Israel. This will be a one-time cooperation of the Israeli Chamber Orchestra, soloists from USA, England and Israel and children's choirs from Israel, Canada and Slovakia. The three concerts will take place in the beginning of May 2005 – at the Tel Aviv Hehal Hatarbut, at the Jerusalem Theater and at the Karmiel Auditorium. (details see in "Future Activities", page 2)

TRAINING FOR MUSIC TEACHERS

This year – for the second time – we held a training course for music teachers of elementary schools on the subject "Music in Ghetto Theresienstadt". About 30 teachers took part; the subject interested them very much. Our music director Dr. Dudu Sela and Yonat Klar were the lecturers. Hani Ricardo led a workshop about the children's opera *Brundibar*, which enabled the teachers to include this musical work in the teaching program and in activities for Holocaust Day. Edna Amit related her Holocaust experiences. Concluding the course, the participants visited Beit Terezin where the pianist Alan Sternfeld gave a concert with works by Theresienstadt composers.

SECOND GENERATION

In newsletter no. 12 of the second generation (November 2004) Dvora Hili, who undertook to coordinate the activities, demands to strengthen the connection between the second generation and Beit Terezin, mainly through lectures on literary and art subjects and discussions.

The brochure includes also impressions by the young violinist Adi Hlavin who got her musical education during 8 years at the London Royal College and who – for the first time – participated in the music seminar at Beit Terezin last summer. She especially enjoyed the pleasant atmosphere, the personal touch, the professionalism and the importance accorded to their work by the teachers.

TEACHING THE HOLOCAUST IN CERNOVICE

Michael Deiml from the second generation writes in this newsletter no. 12 about a seminar for teaching the subject of Holocaust, held in October 2004 in the Czech town Cernovice, southeast of Prague. The Association for Remembrance of Cernovice Jews – of which Michael is one of the founders - initiated the project. About 26 persons, most of them teachers, participated in the seminar; the aim was to present them a new teaching program on the subject of the Holocaust, which would be easier accessible for today's students – because it deals with a small place.

A memorial site – created by Michael Deiml - was erected at the entrance to the old Jewish cemetery of Cernovice. There is a row of low stone blocks; on each of them is a metal tablet with the story of one of the town's families, both the surviving ones and those who perished. In the former purification room a permanent exhibition was installed with tens of panels with information on the fate of the members of the community. In its center is a sculpture depicting a burnt tree in which there is ash from Auschwitz, collected in 1956.

Among others the author Ruth Bondy took part in the seminar, she lectured on the Theresienstadt newspaper *Kamarad* and the teaching program from Beit Terezin based on it. The originals of *Kamarad* are in the archives of Beit Terezin. In his letter Michael Deiml mentions the help he got from Alisah Schiller while assembling the material for the exhibition and preparing the teaching program. The memorial site in Cernovice plans to put *Kamarad* – written originally in Czech – on the Internet. This will make the subject easier accessible for pupils and teachers in the Czech Republic.

Talila and Tsvi Kislev edit the newsletter of the second generation.

ACTUALITIES

HISTORIANS IN TEREZIN

An international meeting *Terezin 2004, Situation and Perspective of the Historiography of the Terezin Ghetto* was held on November 20, - 23, 2004, organized by the National Memorial *Pamatnik Terezin* and by the *Institute Terezinska iniciativa*. Historians from the Czech Republic, Germany, Austria, Poland, Slovakia, the USA and Israel attended. About 30 lectures were given in a hall in the attic of the former Magdeburg barracks – where at the time of the ghetto cultural events took place.

The first part of the meeting dealt with the activities of the most important institutions concerned with research on ghetto Theresienstadt, during the ten years since the last historians' meeting. Dr. Vojtech Blodig spoke about the great change during this epoch: instead of a rather makeshift exhibition in the Ghetto Museum (the former boy's home L-417) the site now consists of 14 impressive permanent exhibitions, part of them in the restored Magdeburg barracks. The director of the *Institute Terezinska iniciativa* Dr. Jaroslava Milotova mentioned especially the publication of the yearbooks (published in Czech and in German) with research papers and documents about ghetto Theresienstadt. Since the first publication in 1994 until today 320 articles appeared, in addition also specialized research (on which our newsletter reports continuously).

Anita Tarsi spoke about the work carried out in Beit Terezin in the last decade – founding of the Education Center, development of teaching programs and music projects. She stressed the influence all these activities have on research done in Beit Terezin and the influence of Ruth Bondy's research on the educational activity, specifically the translation of *Kamarad* and the publishing of the book *Kar'u lo Chaver*. The director of the Prague Jewish Museum – where a special department deals with the Holocaust of Czech Jewry – Dr. Leo Pavlat lectured about variegated pedagogical work, which, among others, brought about the project *Disappeared Neighbors* for pupils. In its framework photographs, documents and memoirs about Jews of their town who perished in the Holocaust are collected. Another important subject of the meeting was the reflection of ghetto Terezin in the historiography of the countries from which the prisoners were brought to the ghetto. On this theme there were lectures about Jews from the "Reich", Austria, Holland, Slovakia and Hungary.

Among the lectures about the later fate of Theresienstadt prisoners a research by the director of the Majdanek memorial Robert Kuwalek awoke special interest. It deals with prisoners from ghetto Terezin who were brought to the Lublin district (Piasky, Izbica, Belzec, Majdanek and Sobibor) starting March 1942 – until the Auschwitz death factory began its work. The conventional belief is that not all prisoners of the Terezin transports were exterminated immediately after their arrival; it was thought that for a time they lived in provisional ghettos in small places in the area – together with Jews from Poland. These local Jews, mostly religious and speaking Yiddish, distanced themselves from the secular "Czechs" (as they called them). The truth was different: the "Czechs'" condition deteriorated fast when there was nothing left to sell from the belongings they had brought (if they had any) and they started dying from hunger. According to testimonies they refused to believe information, saying that they were about to be exterminated within a few weeks – as in fact happened.

Ruth Bondy chose a subject not yet researched, though all testimonies mention it: the struggle of the ghetto prisoners with dirt and specifically with vermin – fleas, bedbugs, lice and flies. Here belongs also the helplessness of the old and sick people and efforts of the nurses to maintain a modicum of cleanliness, in spite of the dearth of water, soap and clean bedclothes.

There was a great variety of themes: a paper about SS-men at the Terezin command post, the use of the Czech National Central Archives for research on the history of the ghetto, new information about ghetto Theresienstadt in recordings of testimonies by survivors, emigration of Terezin prisoners after the war to Western Europe, the USA and Israel, the computerization of all data of the victims of the Holocaust – there is continuing interest in everything connected to ghetto Theresienstadt.

HONORING A SAVIOR OF CHILDREN

Finally his “children” in Israel, who are by now in their seventies, could welcome Sir Nicholas Winton in their land and thank him personally for saving their lives. He was a young man who was in Prague by chance; through a project born from his initiative and sense of responsibility he brought the children to foster parents in England – at the last moment, before WWII broke out. Sir Winton, aged 91, came to Israel accompanied by his son and on October 30, 2004, he met all the “children” at a festive meal, to exchange reminiscences, at the home of Hugo Marom, one of the group. *The Power of Good*, a film about Sir Nicholas Winton was shown the same evening at the Tel Aviv cinemathek – in the framework of the “World Jewish Film Festival *Jewish Eye*. The director of the film Matej Minic attended the screening of the film, which shows rare and touching scenes of parents taking leave from their children at the Wilson railway station in Prague. The Czech ambassador in Israel Mr. Michael Zantovsky opened the evening with a warm greeting. The high point of the event was Sir Nicholas himself, wittily answering questions from the audience.

Although he saved the lives of 669 children (most of whose families perished), because of formalities Sir Winton was not honored by Yad Vashem as “Righteous Among the Nations” – because of the criteria determining the awarding of this honor: from his mother’s side he is partly of Jewish descent and he did not endanger his life saving the children. In England he received for his activity the title “Sir”.

NESARIM IN TEREZIN

In August 2004 seven members of the *Nesarim* group, their group leader in Terezin, Franta Maier, and their families including members of the second and some of the third generation, traveled to Terezin in the Czech Republic. The group included 50 persons aged 5 to 82 years. During WWII the *Nesarim* boys lived in the ghetto in room no. 7 of youth home L-417. The room housed about 40 boys, though from time to time some were deported to the East and others moved in to take their places. Eleven of the *Nesarim* and Franta were the sole survivors. Since then three of the boys passed away. In the ghetto the boys published three newspapers: *Listy sedmicky* (Pages of room 7), *Nesar* (Eagle) and *RimRimRim* - with the most issues. Copies of these newspapers are in our archives; Alisa Shek translated them into English. *Nesar*, the paper edited by Pavel Weiner (now living in New York City) had only one issue that survived as well as a special issue put out in memory of Masaryk.

The trip to Terezin was intended to illustrate how the ghetto prisoners lived there. Historian Tomas Federovic from the Terezin Museum lectured the group on the history of the ghetto, showed a documentary film on Terezin and finally invited the group to visit the exhibition in the building of the former L-417. The group's visit led to many questions asked mainly by grandchildren who surrounded Franta and listened with fascination to his description of life of the boys aged 12-14 under the difficult ghetto conditions. The *Nesarim* and their families arrived from all parts of the world: the families Maier, Gruenbaum, Weiner and Repper came

from the USA; the Strebinger family from Brazil; the Mayer family from Germany; the Spitz family from France; the Holzer family from Switzerland and the Huppert family from Australia. The bond formed by the common life in room no. 7 in the ghetto continued after WWII. It came from the need to remember the shared past and possibly also as a substitute for their lost families. Later the contacts were maintained, becoming a long-time friendship and brotherhood, encompassing their families, too. In fact, at the recent reunion, the second generation, though raised in different cultures and languages, got along so well that they pledged to have their own reunion in a couple of years. Misa's wife, Thelma Gruenbaum, wrote the book *Nesarim: Child Survivors of Terezin* describing the group in the ghetto and their life after liberation. Before writing the book she interviewed the surviving members of the group and some of their wives. Of the latter ones some are also Terezin survivors, some survived the war elsewhere and some were born far away. All stress the relevancy of the group for their life today and in the past. Some members of the group brought with them objects and documents from their time in Terezin, which they gave to our archives for conservation, display and research. Among the documents is "*Pamatnik*", a collection of sayings written by Misa Gruenbaum's friends to remember them by. Another document is a letter written by Franta Maier to Misa shortly after liberation. Jan Strebinger gave us a special copy of *RimRimRim*. The book *Nesarim* is sold (in English) at Beit Terezin (NIS 60.-).

IN MEMORIAM ERICH KULKA

On November 25, 2004, an evening in the memory of Erich Kulka (1911 – 1995) was held at the Center for Education and Culture of the Prague Jewish Museum. E. Kulka was in the Terezin Small Fortress and in Auschwitz as a political prisoner. Together with Ota Kraus he wrote the book *Tovarna na smrt* (The English version: *The Mills of Death*), the first comprehensive work about Auschwitz-Birkenau (a Hebrew translation appeared in 1960). At the event film excerpts of an interview with Erich Kulka were screened and his son Otto Dov Kulka, professor of history at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, spoke about his father, an author and historian. At the Small Fortress, the former dreadful Gestapo prison at the National Memorial in Terezin, a monument for Erich Kulka was unveiled on November 23, 2004.

THE OLYMPIC DOLL

Giora and Shirley Gerzon shot a children's film, *The Olympic Doll*, which is based on Inge Auerbacher's book *I am a Star*. The book was translated into many languages; researchers and teachers often invite Inge for lectures – in the USA, Germany, Japan and other countries. On May 12, 2005, the Long Island University in New York will award Inge Auerbacher the title of honorary doctor.

Inge Auerbacher was born in 1934, she was deported together with her parents from Germany to Theresienstadt and lived there with them. In her book Inge writes about the special relationship between a small girl and her doll in the conditions of the ghetto. The Gerzons produced a sensitive film, which is a base for a very special teaching program for children of all religions and nations. The film was screened with great success at various museums e.g. in Denver, Colorado and in Las Vegas; it will be shown soon in New York and in Chicago. Through the initiative of Beit Terezin the premiere of the film in Israel will take place in the framework of the 60th anniversary of liberation – both the Gerzons, the author and also personalities from cultural life and film will attend. The event is taking place by courtesy of the Tel Aviv Dan Hotel.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF TEREZIN MUSICIANS

A memorial plaque in memory of musicians who were in the ghetto and perished in the Holocaust was affixed in Terezin on September 10, 2004. It was donated by the Terezin Chamber Music Foundation (TCMF) from Boston and unveiled by its founder and chairman Mark Ludwig. For the event about 30 persons arrived from the USA, among them members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the former prisoners of ghetto Theresienstadt Hanka and Edgar Krasa, who are active in Boston's musical life. The day began with a prayer for the dead at the Terezin crematorium; followed by a concert with works by musicians from the ghetto – Klein, Krasa, Schulhoff and Svenk; the venue was the attic of the former Magdeburg barracks. There was also a concert at the US embassy in Prague under whose aegis the visit of the TCMF came about.

FORBIDDEN MUSIC

Chamber Music from the Theresienstadt Concentration Camp was the title of a concert given at the old Whaler's Church in Sag Harbor, New York on October 9, 2004. The concert, in the framework of the musical series *Ecliptica*, included a string trio by Gideon Klein, *Lieder der Troestung* (Songs of Consolation) by Viktor Ullmann, a string sextet by Erwin Schulhoff and Alexander Zemlinsky's work *Maiblumen bluehen ueberall* (Mayflowers Bloom Everywhere).

ART AT THE CORE OF LIFE

Between October 14, 2004 and January 9, 2005 an exhibition was held in the Prague Jewish Museum titled *Alexandr Brandejs, mecenas (patron) and his son-in-law Adolf Wiesner*. The exhibition displayed works of leading Czech painters from Brandejs' (1848 – 1901) great collection and paintings by Wiesner (1871 – 1942), one of the founders of the artist's association *Manes*. The majority of Brandejs' descendants succeeded to escape in March 1939, after the Nazis occupied Czechoslovakia, but Adolf and Helena Wiesner nee Brandejs, already elderly, were deported in July 1942 to ghetto Terezin; 3 months later Adolf died from weakness. Helena, a patron of the arts and painter in her own right, survived in the ghetto – she worked there in workshops, which supplied arts and crafts to various German firms. In February 1945 she was sent with a transport to Switzerland. Afterwards she lived with her son Rene in London and died 1975, aged 98.

UNFORGOTTEN BRUNDIBAR

It seems that the children's opera *Brundibar* is immortal. At a meeting of a children's transport held on October 3, 2004, in New York the opera was performed for an invited audience. Ella Stein Weissberger, who in the ghetto acted the cat, sat in the first row. She was one of the girls of room no. 28 in the girl's home L-410. She is very active in the commemoration of the Theresienstadt children and their educators and wants to resurrect the opera as a symbol of education and creation in the ghetto.

METHOD OF TEACHING THE HOLOCAUST

In the framework of the conference *Teaching the Holocaust to Future Generations* held from August 8, - 11, 2004, at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, the head of our Education Center Yonat Klar led a workshop on the subject of *Kamarad 23*; Kobi Luria presented educational work in the context of Theresienstadt cabaret songs; Hana Greenfield gave a workshop titled *Unique Methods in Teaching the Holocaust to non-Jewish Students*. This was based on her rich experience: as a former prisoner of ghetto Terezin, Birkenau and other camps Hana Greenfield initiated annual contests of essays and art work for Czech high school students on the theme of the fate of Czech Jewry in the Holocaust. In 2004 about 4000 students participated in the contest. Some 400 educators from 30 countries attended the meeting.

RECEIVED IN OUR ARCHIVES

DIARY OF A BOY

After two years in ghetto Terezin Pavel Weiner, then 12 years old, started on April 4, 1944 to write a diary and continued with it until the liberation. This diary, written in Czech, is unique mainly because of its detailed and straightforward style, with all the problems of a growing boy, with the actualities of the boy's home *Nesarim* – the enjoyment of a hot shower, the friendly or unfriendly relations with this or that boy at the home, the recurrent cleanliness operations, the rage of seeing his 50-years-old father age and lose his authority, Pavel's need for his mother's attention and love – while her main worry was to procure more food for her family.

Pavel was the initiator and editor of the youth newspaper *Nesar*, which competed with the group's paper *RimRimRim* and he was very busy. Studying, including algebra, English, French, Hebrew and playing the piano (for which he paid with bread and margarine) and above all soccer at every free hour, with torn shoes and a ball made of rags. Valy, the mother, worked at various times in the manufacture of pasta and in the "white bakery" (where everything except bread was made), brother Handa (Jan), by 4 years older than Pavel, worked in agriculture and Pavel himself for a time worked at the vegetable garden, which produced for the SS. In addition, the family got a few times parcels from outside the ghetto. But, Ludvik, the father and Jan, the brother were deported in September 1944 with the second "men's transport" to the "East", the mother – who at that time worked at the mica splitting plant – decided not to volunteer to accompany them so as to be able to protect Pavel. After a time it became known in the ghetto, as Pavel noted, that the transport was sent to Birkenau and Pavel worried that his father and brother had to suffer hunger, cold and air raids. Only in April 1945, when the remnants of the death marches arrived in the ghetto, he learned the horrible truth about the gas chambers. His father and brother did not survive. Valy and Pavel immigrated after the war to Canada and from there to the USA.

Paul Weiner gave Anita Tarsi in New York an English translation of his diary and also memoirs by his mother, which she began to write in 1942. He also gave Anita a poem about the *Nesarim* group, written by Blecha, one of the children.

DEFENDING BENJAMIN MURMELSTEIN

Against a Lot of Nonsense About Marmelstein, Terezin, the Judenrat, Jewish Life During the Shoah is the title of detailed answers to 12 recurring questions about the third Jewish elder of ghetto Theresienstadt Benjamin Marmelstein and his activities, written by his son Wolf Marmelstein. To the question if the Judenrat knew about the "final solution" and about the gas chambers, Wolf M. answers: the first news about mass extermination arrived in the ghetto only in December 1944, with the first group of Slovak Jews. The full truth became known only in April 1945 from the survivors of the death marches. Wolf Marmelstein denies all rumors according to which his father gave Hebrew lessons to Eichmann and worked after the war at the Vatican or at the Papal Bible Institute in Rome: from 1947 until his retirement in 1973 Benjamin Marmelstein, rabbi and historian, worked as a commercial agent and underscored in all his writings on religion or history the Jewish viewpoint.

To the question, why Marmelstein – who had met Eichmann a number of times between spring of 1938 and April 1945 – was not invited as a witness by the prosecutor Gideon Hausner in the 1961 Jerusalem Eichmann process, Wolf M. says that the prosecution thereby

lost an important first-hand testimony. This could have confirmed, among other points, Eichmann's words to the prisoners in Nisko, 1939, : "... otherwise it would mean dying". We cannot publish the 7 pages of answers by Wolf Marmelstein, who lives in Ladispoli, Italy. Those interested may access them in our archives, request a copy or address direct questions by e-mail to: wolf.marmelstein@tiscalinet.it .

FIREFIGHTER IN THE GHETTO

Aviva Bar-On from Kiriath Ono gave our archives a number of original documents, among them an ID card made out in January 1945 in ghetto Terezin for her parents Frieda and Josef Winkler, a permanent permission to move freely in the ghetto for the firefighter Josef Winkler, made out by the SS on February 21, 1942, short-time permissions to leave his quarters after evening curfew, a workers card and also a postcard sent on December 16, 1944, by Ernst Aschenberger from Poland to ghetto Terezin.

ZUZANNA JUSTMAN

from New York, a filmmaker, gave us material about her brother Jiri Robert Pick (1925 – 1983), who was deported to the ghetto in 1943 and survived there in spite of being disabled after contracting polio and tuberculosis. In the ghetto he wrote lyrical and satirical poems – most were lost. After liberation he wrote and published 9 books, partly autobiographical, with irony and humor, the best known among them is *The Society for Protection of Animals*. His works include also the play *The Unlucky Man in the Yellow Cap*, a lyrical comedy with songs, the story of a group of young prisoners in ghetto Terezin who are preparing a cabaret performance – which is interrupted by transports. Zuzanna Justman translated an excerpt from the play and also poems by her brother from Czech to English.

NORBERT TROLLER'S DRAWINGS

Doris Rauch, a member of our association, lives in Washington and is a relation of the painter Norbert Troller. She gave our archives copies of 200 of his drawings in which he recorded day-to-day life in the ghetto. Norbert T. worked in the technical department of the Council of Elders. On July 17, 1944, he was brought together with Leo Haas, Bedrich Fritta and Otto Ungar to the Small Fortress, there he was interrogated and then deported to Birkenau. The painters were accused of being engaged in hostile propaganda. Only Leo Haas and Norbert Troller returned. Troller wrote his memoirs and dedicated much space to the matter of the drawings. Doris Rauch, who gave us the copies of the drawings, was deported on September 1, 1942, to Raasika Jagala and from there to forced labor camps. One week before the war ended she reached Sweden in a special transport from Hamburg.

TRANSLATIONS

Since future generations of researchers and students here will hardly understand Czech and German documents and articles, Beit Terezin continues with its project to translate systematically the material of the archives. This is done exclusively by volunteers – their reward is the satisfaction to do something for future generations.

Alone the list of translations from Czech and German made by Alisa Shek during the last 6 months fills 3 pages and includes 180 titles – from an article about silkworm breeding in Theresienstadt through a list of lectures organized by the culture department in the ghetto up to a diary written in the ghetto by Ales Kraus and chapters from a book by Milan Kuna *Music on the Border of Life*.

Shimon Weisbecker from Haifa did a wonderful job – he translated 32 articles from the book *Theresienstadt* (German to Hebrew). Europaverlag, Vienna, published the book in 1968.

Lydia Schmolka, Beit Yitzhak, translated Helga Weiss' Terezin diary - Czech to Hebrew.

Miriam Cervinka from Givat Hayim-Ihud translated the testimony of Margit Bleier from Czech to Hebrew and the memoirs of Edith (Dittl) Ornstein about Jacob Edelstein.

Mordechai and Chava Livni, Kiriath Tivon, translated from German to Hebrew Stefanie Fischer's diary and translate continuously for our publications.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

A HOME AFTER THE HOLOCAUST

Pavel Kohn's book *Armonot Hatikva* (Castles of Hope) contains 23 stories of children who survived the Holocaust and found – after the war – a home, a warm welcome and emotional support in the rest homes founded by the Czech educator Premysl Pitter and his life companion Olga Fierzova. For this purpose they requisitioned four castles in Bohemia. The Czech original of the book appeared in 2000 (*Kolik nadeje ma smrt*), a German translation one year later (*Schloesser der Hoffnung*). The Hebrew translation is by Ruth Bobek, graphic design by Orni Drori. The book was published by Beit Theresienstadt with support by the Swiss Premysl Pitter and Olga Fierzova Foundation and by the Foundation of Former Czechoslovaks in Israel.

The author, himself one of the “children of the castles”, was as a boy imprisoned in ghetto Terezin and in the concentration camps Auschwitz and Buchenwald. For many years he was reporter at the “Free Europe” broadcasting station in Munich, he lives in Germany. Most of those who write in the book of their fate during the Shoah and later in the castles are connected for many years with Beit Theresienstadt. Among them are: Mihal (Maud) Beer, Chava Pressburger, Grete Hofmeister, rabbi Sinai Adler, Yehuda Bakon and Dan Glass. Three of the narrators – Yehuda (Polda) Huppert, Tomas Fantl and Eva Diamant – told Pavel Kohn their stories but died before the book was published.

Armonot Hatikva is sold at Beit Terezin (NIS 50.- , our members NIS 40,- + NIS 5.- postage).

REMEMBERING WILLY GROAG

Galamyeda is the publication of the *Galam* manufacturing plant of Kibbutz Maanit. In August 2004 it brought out a special issue in memory of Willy Groag (1914 – 2001) – he was a member of the kibbutz and one of the plant's founders. The issue includes articles about Willy and about the awarding of stipends by the Dr. Willy Groag Foundation for Higher Education, which took place on July 3, 2004, in Maanit. Further there are drawings by Willy who was a chemist by profession, a much-beloved educator in ghetto Terezin and a talented artist. Among the contributors to the publication is Ab Caransa, marketing manager of a Dutch firm, which supplies equipment to the *Galam* starch factory. He himself was imprisoned in the ghetto and was a close friend of Willy. In his letter Ab Caransa asks the recipients of the stipends to keep the memory of Willy, his ideals and mainly his love of humanity.

HEINZ PROSSNITZ AND HIS WORK

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary since the start of the deportations of Bohemian and Moravian Jews to Poland the weekly *Respekt* in Prague published a long illustrated article by Ruth Bondy *Zazrak s chlebem – zivot, dilo a smrt studenta Heinze Prosnitze* (The Miracle with Bread – the Life, Work and Death of the Student Heinz Prossnitz). The core of the article is the work of Heinz P. who – thanks to his father's position in the Jewish Community – stayed in Prague until October 1944. With the help of a few friends he dispatched about 8000 kg of food to the ghettos Lodz and Theresienstadt, to Birkenau and to concentration camps in Germany and in Poland. In spite of the great risk to buy food on the black market, Heinz was never caught. But the Nazis got him when the war was near its end: at the end of October 1944 he was deported with the last group of employees of the Jewish Community, together

with his parents, to Terezin. From there they were brought to Auschwitz with the last extermination transport. Heinz Prossnitz, then aged 18, was murdered there on the last day the gas chambers were operating.

SYMPATHY FOR PERSECUTION OF JEWS

In the fall of 2004 the collection of documents *The Jews in the Secret Reports of the Nazis on Public Mood 1933 – 1945* was published, edited by prof. Otto Dov Kulka from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and by prof. Eberhard Jaeckel from Stuttgart University. The volume contains hundreds of secret reports of the Gestapo and other Nazi secret services on the mood of the German population and its reaction to the persecution of Jews. It appears from the reports that the majority of the Germans were not indifferent regarding persecution of Jews – as was believed until now – but welcomed it. All in all 3744 documents were studied, of these 752 are included in the book, the remainder in the attached CD. The book was published in the framework of a series of the German National Archives.

H. G. ADLER IN CZECH

All those dealing with the history of ghetto Terezin have an ambivalent attitude toward H. G. Adler's book *Theresienstadt 1941 – 1945, Das Antlitz einer Zwangsgesellschaft* (The Face a Society Under Duress), published first in 1955 in German, the final version in 1960: on the one hand appreciation of the enormous quantity of material collected by Adler, on the other skepticism about his one-sided negative opinion, especially regarding Jacob Edelstein and the Youth Care Department.

Barrister & Principal in Prague published now the first part of the book – *History* – in Czech translation, two further volumes – *Sociology* and *Psychology* – will follow soon. The historian Dr. Miroslav Kryl provided remarks (some critical) and actualized data on the base of material published since the nineteen-fifties. In his lecture at the historian's meeting in November 2004 in Terezin he explained the great difficulties of this work. Barrister & Principal plan to publish all of Adler's writings, including novels, poesy and essays.

THE MUSIC LIVES ON

Former prisoners of Terezin remember the composer Hans Krasa mainly for the children's opera *Brundibar*, which he composed while still in Prague to Adolf Hofmeister's libretto. *Brundibar* was performed in Theresienstadt 55 times, the children in the ghetto loved it. But Hans Krasa, born in 1899, was a fruitful composer already at a young age – in 1921 *Opus I* was performed, which is based on Christian Morgenstern's *Galgenlieder* (Gallows Songs). Krasa composed his last work *Passacaglia a fuga* for string trio in ghetto Terezin on September 7, 1944, a short time before he was deported to Auschwitz, where he perished.

The biography *Hans Krasa, Život a dílo skladatele* (Life and Work of the Composer) by Blanka Cervinkova was published in 2003 by "Tempo" in Prague. The musicologist deals mainly with an analysis of Krasa's musical work and lists all performances, both during his lifetime and after his death.

MIRROR OF GHETTO LIFE

The National Memorial Terezin published 2 catalogs for the permanent exhibitions of the history of the ghetto. A large beautiful album (250 pages) *Art Against Death* is dedicated to the various sections of the permanent exhibition at the former Magdeburg barracks: *Music, Art, Literature and Theater in Ghetto Terezin*. It includes not only works by the well-known painters like Fritta, Haas, Ungar and Kien but also those of a number of artists – mostly amateurs – who recorded ghetto reality in their own personal style. The album includes 450 illustrations – paintings, posters, costume sketches, photographs of the artists and documents, which mirror the variety of artistic creation in the ghetto, in spite of the harsh conditions or possibly because of them. Osvald publishers published the album in Czech, German, Hebrew and English.

Terezin in the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question" 1941 – 1945 is the title of the second catalog, a guide to the permanent exhibition of the ghetto museum (the building of the former boys home L-417), published in 2003. It also includes many photographs of exhibits, accompanied by clear and short texts. Dr. Vojtech Blodig wrote the texts, which illuminate the history of the ghetto and various aspects of prisoner's life: overcrowding, work, hunger, diseases and death, the plight of old people and the life of children. The same publishers published this catalog, in the same 4 languages.

HAYIM K'ILU (LIFE AS IF)

is the title of an article by Tsipora Roman about the CD of cabaret songs by Karel Svenk; it appeared on April 19, 2004, in the Isr. Women's paper *La'isha*. It includes interviews with Greta Hofmeister-Klingsberg, who participated in the music life of ghetto Terezin, she was also one of the singers of the children's opera *Brundibar*, Eva Erben who remembered most of Svenk's songs since childhood in the ghetto and with the musician, playwright and chansonnier Kobi Luria – whose interest in Terezin cabarets spawned the project.

POWs IN HAMBURG

Beitraege zur Geschichte der nationalsozialistischen Verfolgung in Norddeutschland (Contributions to the History of National-Socialistic Persecution in Northern Germany) issue no. 8 was published by Edition Temmen in Bremen, Germany, in 2004 and deals with forced labor. Among other contributions is a comprehensive study by Friederike Littmann *Kriegsgefangene in Hamburg* (POWs in Hamburg). 20.000 – 30.000 prisoners of war were employed in the Hamburg district after the heavy air raids of 1943 – 1944; mainly at rubble clearing. Former women prisoners from Theresienstadt and from the Birkenau family camp, who were brought to various branch camps of Neuengamme concentration camp in July 1944 also worked there. Many of the prisoners remember the POWs fondly, mainly the French and the Italians, because these helped them as much as they could – though they never met face to face. Although the POW's condition was also bad, they gave the women food from parcels they received from the International Red Cross.

WERNER NEUFLIESS

There are many reminiscences about Werner Neufliess, who died in May 2004, in *Rundbrief* of Oktober 2004, published by the Denkendorfer Kreis fuer christlich-juedische Begegnung

(Denkendorf Circle for Christian-Jewish Encounter) in Germany. Werner N. was gardener in ghetto Theresienstadt and instructed girls in agriculture (the produce was delivered to the SS). After his immigration to Israel Werner lived in Shavei Zion, where he was also responsible for the gardening. He passed away 3 months before his 96th birthday. Many of his friends in Germany, mainly of the Denkendorfer Kreis, visited him in Shavei Zion, corresponded with him and admired his manifold interests. Werner was a gardener not only by profession, but also in his soul: he knew that all living creatures, including plants, need loving care, patience and devotion – and the same goes for human relations between Jews and Christian Germans.

OSTRAVA

The book *Mesto v nas – příběhy ostravských Židů* (The Town in us – Stories of Ostrava Jews) was published in 2004 by Montanex with support by the mayor of Ostrava, eng. Ales Zednik. In April 2004 a memorial ceremony was held in the town, marking the 65th anniversary of the deportation of Ostrava Jews in October 1939 – these were the first two transports from the Protektorat, they went to the marshes near Nisko in Poland.

The book is an adaptation of the Hebrew version, published ten years ago by the World Association of Ostrava Jews. Tsipora Nir writes about the history of the Jews of this industrial town, most of which came from nearby Galicia. Further – the book includes memoirs from Ostrava by Ruth Elias, Eva Alter-Kramer, Moshe Suesser and Petr Erben. The graphically well-designed book contains many photographs. It mentions well-known personalities among the town's Jews, e. g. Dr. Josef Rufeisen and Dr. Franz Kahn – both leaders in the Czechoslovak Zionist movement, the author Josef Bor (Bondy), the poetess Ilse Weber and the one-time Isr. Minister for Immigration Shlomo Rosen. Mihal Efrat (who designed the cover) and Tsipora Nir, nee Loewinger, write about the commune of 6 Ostrava girls in ghetto Theresienstadt.

JEWS IN THE HISTORY OF VALASSKE MEZIRICI

is the title of a study by Ladislav Baletka published in 2004 by the Moravian state archives in Brno and the National archives in Vsetin, which are headed by the author. The book describes Jewish life in the town and its vicinity since the 16th century. A large part deals with times of persecution and brutality in 1939 – 1945. It further includes a detailed history, with photographs, of all the town's Jewish families and concludes with the list of 150 Jews of Valasske Mezirici and surroundings that perished in the Holocaust. During the Communist regime the synagogue was razed and the Jewish cemetery liquidated. Michael Honey, who participated actively in the research and preparation for the book, reports that on September 13, 2004, a memorial for the Holocaust victims of the town and surroundings was unveiled.

NEWSPAPER IN THE SHADOW OF OCCUPATION

A group of Jewish children in Budejovice (southern Bohemia) published during the Nazi occupation, when their life was more and more restricted by the various prohibitions, a newspaper called *Klepy* (Rumors). When the town's Jews were deported to Terezin, the 22 issues were kept by a non-Jewish Czech woman. The Canadian author Kathy Kacer wrote a book titled *The Underground Reporters*, published by Second Century Press in 2004. It is based on the reminiscences of John Freund, a member of the group. The book deals with the life of the children under German occupation and their further fate during the Holocaust. Only

two of the group, Frances Neubauer (today in California) and John Freund (in Toronto) survived. Ruda Stadler, under whose initiative and direction the *Klepy* were written – mainly to strengthen morale among Jewish youth – was shot dead in the last days of the war. The original *Klepy* are in the Prague Jewish museum.

MAGIC DOLL

Jaroslav Rind from Kanagaroo Valley, Australia, gave our archives a children's book titled *The Magic Doll*, written by his wife Gitta Tieberger and illustrated by Maria Courtney. It is the true story of the much-beloved doll Lizzi. Gitta, born 1934 in Ostrava, and her mother Tilde succeeded in 1941 to escape from the Protektorat to Soviet territory. In the Soviet exile Lizzi was Gitta's best friend; but when the young daughter of a Russian neighbor fell ill and the neighbor believed that only the doll would heal her, Gitta gave the doll to the girl. To express her thanks, the mother brought them a pail full of potatoes and carrots – which helped them to overcome the hunger during the long winter.

Jaroslav Rind sent our archives also various articles about Czech Jewry, a map of Jewish sites in the Czech Republic and photographs of the Jewish cemetery in his hometown Tabor.

* * *

MEMBERSHIP DUES

The year 2005 has begun and we hope that it will be a good one. The manifold activities we plan for Beit Terezin this year – as this newsletter shows – will need much resources and mainly money. We did not change our membership dues for many years, but we are compelled to raise it now by about 20%. We ask our members to remit their dues for 2005 as soon as possible.

	Israel	Abroad	
Singles	NIS 120.-	US \$	60.-
Couples	NIS 180.-	US \$	90.-

If possible, please add to your membership dues a donation – these monies will serve both the perpetuation of the memory of your dear ones who did not live to be liberated and to strengthen the bond with the coming generations. We want the latter ones to learn about the special character of ghetto Theresienstadt and about the struggle of its prisoners to keep their human dignity even under inhuman conditions.

Membership dues and contributions may be remitted to the bank account of our association: Beit Terezin, Bank Leumi L'Israel, branch no. 958, account no. 11810/25.

Address of the bank: Bank Leumi L'Israel, branch Herzlia Pituah, Kikar De Shalit, Herzlia Pituah, Israel

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