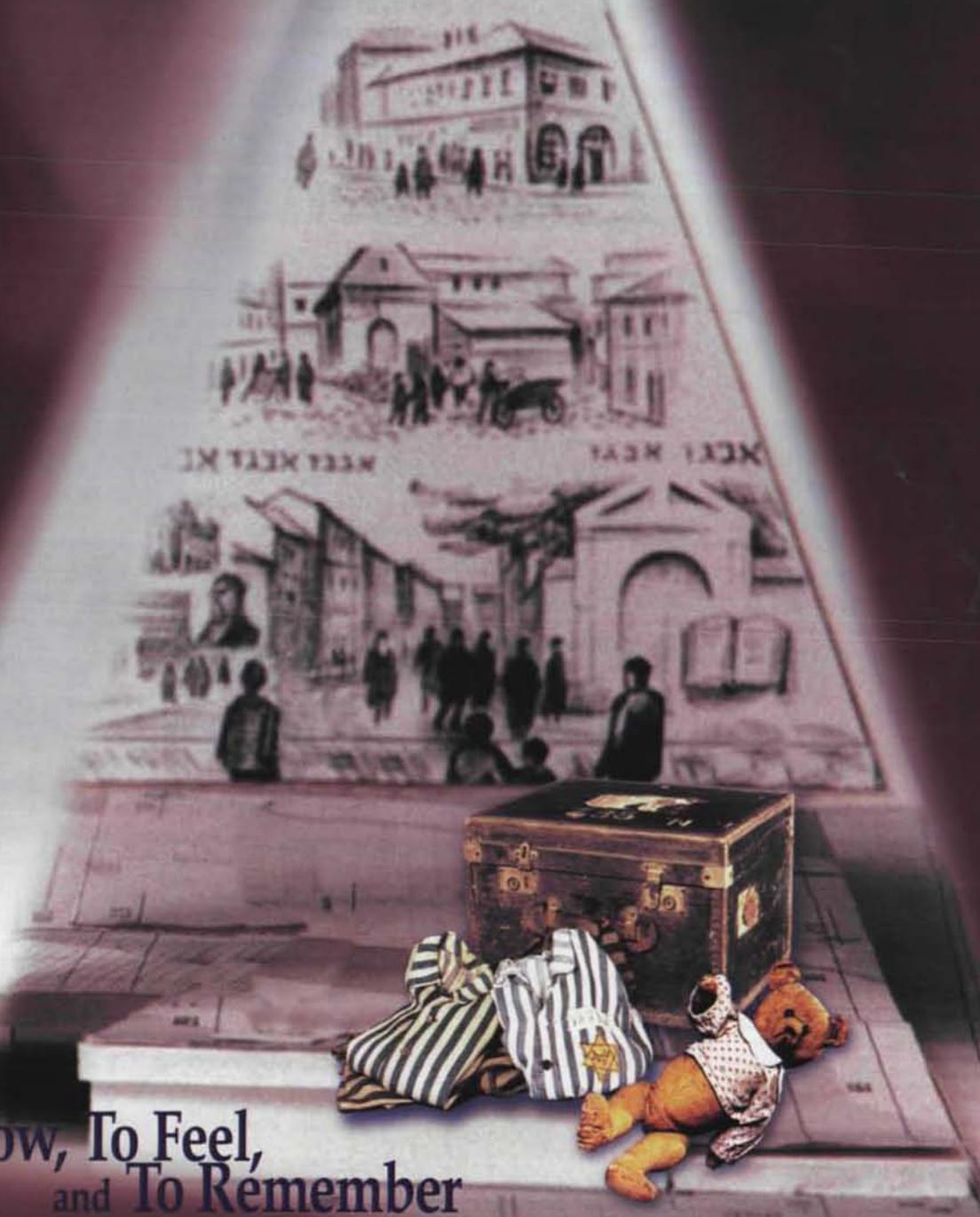


Yad Vashem JERUSALEM

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE, VOL. 24, FALL 2001



To Know, To Feel,
and To Remember

The New Historical Museum

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by Shachar Leven

Close to a year ago, the Chief Rabbi of Trieste, Italy, Rabbi Abraham Umberto Piperno, approached Yad Vashem with a remarkable story of recently discovered Jewish goods that were plundered during the Holocaust period. According to Piperno's account, personal effects and valuables stolen from Jews prior to their transportation from the Risiera di San Sabba concentration camp (also known as "La Risiera") to Auschwitz, were recently discovered in the cellar of the Italian treasury in Rome.

sent to the Italian treasury. The unidentified personal effects were placed in storage in the treasury's cellar, where they remained for 56 years.

In the late 1990s, Secretary of the Trieste Jewish Community, Elihu Georgio, became aware of the sacks' existence after discovering a letter that had been written in 1945 by the American general whose forces captured the train. In the letter, the general questioned what had happened to the personal effects that had been returned to the treasury.

Following Georgio's discovery of the letter, the Trieste Jewish community pressured the Italian government to further investigate the matter. This

Assigning a Value to



The fall edition of *Yad Vashem Jerusalem* coincides with the culmination of the High Holy Days—the most sacred period of reflection and atonement in the Jewish calendar. On this threshold between the past year and the year to come, the *Yizkor* service calls upon us to “remember” the dead, while the *Neilah* prayer directs us towards a fresh and newfound desire for life.

Within this edition, there is a similar division between remembrance and renewal. The first segment of the magazine discusses how best to commemorate the Holocaust victim with articles such as “Not Just a Number,” and “What Does Six Million Look Like?” This is complimented by the second section, containing features like “To Know, To Feel, and To Remember,” and “The New Learning Center,” which speak of imparting the lessons of the Holocaust to future generations through the implementation of the “Yad Vashem 2001” masterplan. With a similar aim of memorializing the past and preparing for the future, the wide-scale activities and achievements of the American Society for Yad Vashem are highlighted, as the American Society marks its twentieth anniversary.

Cover: Representative model of one of the galleries of the new Historical Museum and Holocaust-era objects from Yad Vashem's artifacts collection (see article on page 4). Model by Dorit Harel Designers Ltd.

Back Cover: Authentic Holocaust-era objects from Yad Vashem's artifacts collection.



In 1944, towards the end of WWII, the Nazis attempted to transfer seven sacks of plundered goods—five that contained valuables, one that contained Torah scrolls, and one that contained sets of false teeth—from Italy to Berlin by train. En route to Berlin, the train was intercepted by American troops and the sacks were transferred to Trieste, a northern coastal city in close proximity to “La Risiera.” There, the valuables were exhibited for identification purposes, but as the identification process bore few results, the valuables were deposited in a Trieste bank and then were

resulted in the discovery of the plundered goods and the Italian government's 18 July 1997 ratification of a law calling for the restitution of the sacks to the Union of Jewish Communities in Italy. The sacks were returned to the Union of Jewish Communities, which in turn, transferred them to the Trieste Jewish community.

Of the many items returned, President of the Jewish community, Nathan Weisenfeld, approved 50 to be selected by Yad Vashem for display in its new Museum Complex, currently under construction. The Trieste Jewish community

intends to display a second part of the collection of valuables and personal effects at a museum in Trieste, and a third part at a museum located in the "La Risiera" camp itself. Any remaining items will be sold to donors.

In the summer of 2000, Museums Division Director, Yehudit Inbar, and Director of Artifacts Retrieval, Haviva Peled-Carmeli, went to Trieste to select the 50 items to be donated to Yad Vashem.

"We deliberately chose objects that reflect the philosophy of Yad Vashem," explained Peled-Carmeli. "We wanted objects that contained pictures, addresses, dates of birth—anything that could shed light on the person behind the possession."

added for each additional birthday), pocket-watches, a toddler's ring, and cutlery. The envelopes were marked with the Nazi insignia and on the front of each envelope the contents' catalogue numbers, monetary values, and in some instances, weights were indicated.

"The objects were not the only matter of value discovered," noted Inbar. "The way in which the valuables were found testifies to the cruel, systematic, and calculated manner in which the Germans plundered the goods of their victims. The Germans did not overlook even a single object; alongside diamond jewelry were items of little monetary worth, such as a simple pair of glasses'



Israeli Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres (center), views personal effects from Trieste, Italy at Yad Vashem ceremony. Left: Professor Giancarlo Elia Velori, Right: Yehudit Inbar

Personal Possessions

Plundered Jewish Property Arrives at Yad Vashem



Inbar and Peled-Carmeli were clearly moved by the contents of the sacks, and equally shocked to see the meticulous way in which the stolen goods had been arranged.

According to Peled-Carmeli, the sacks were extremely large and contained perfectly ordered envelopes filled with personal possessions that had been stripped from the victims as they left "La Risiera" concentration camp and boarded the Auschwitz-bound trains. Among the personal effects were: locket with family photos, a girl's charm bracelet (to which, it appears, charms were



frames that were ticketed with a value of two German Marks."

Before leaving Trieste, Inbar and Peled-Carmeli requested that Yad Vashem receive the envelopes in which the items were enclosed, and one of the sacks marked with the Nazi emblem, along with the 50 personal effects. As testimony to the Nazi systematic design, they requested the tags with the various monetary values remain affixed to each individual item.

On 25 June of this year, the personal effects from Trieste were handed over to Yad Vashem at a



moving ceremony held in the presence of Israeli Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres; Chairman of the Autostrada S.P.A., Professor Giancarlo Elia Velori; President of the Union of Jewish Communities in Italy, Amos Luchato; representative of the Trieste Jewish Community, Livio Steindler; Chief Rabbi of Trieste, Rabbi Abraham Umberto Piperno; and Chairman of the Yad Vashem Council, Professor Szewach Weiss. Letters of warm wishes were also received from the Mayor of Trieste, Roberto DiPiazza and the Prime Minister of Italy, Silvio Berlusconi.

To Know, To Feel, and

by Iris Rosenberg

A new Historical Museum, whose impact will lie in its capacity to create a delicate, but meaningful balance between information and experience, is currently under construction at Yad Vashem.

A central component of the “Yad Vashem 2001” masterplan, the new Historical Museum will be housed within Yad Vashem’s new Museum Complex and will occupy a plot of land three times larger than that of the current Historical Museum.

The 175-meter-long building will be linear-shaped, and positioned underground with only its top protruding above the mountain ridge, allowing sufficient daylight to enter.

The new Historical Museum will be highly unique in its conception and intent. The Holocaust will be presented—though not exclusively—from the Jewish perspective. Historical information will be transmitted to the public with a focus on the human element, thus enabling visitors to absorb information about this historical tragedy on a personal and humane level. Aspects of the Holocaust, such as the Jewish world prior to the Holocaust and the Righteous Among the Nations that lack exposure in the current Historical Museum, will be more adequately represented in the new museum.

A long corridor will branch off into several exhibition galleries organized according to subject, including: the world that was destroyed, the Final Solution, armed resistance and rescue, and the survivors. Throughout the galleries, personal stories of Jews prior to and during the Holocaust will be recounted through a variety of object, photograph, text, and computer displays—all carefully chosen and assembled by a select group of Yad Vashem curators, historians, and educators. Currently heading this group are: Chairman of the Yad Vashem Directorate, Avner Shalev; Academic Advisor at the International Institute for Holocaust Research, Professor Israel Gutman; Museums Division Director, Yehudit Inbar; Research Director of the Museums Division,

Avraham Milgram; Director of Artifacts Retrieval, Haviva Peled-Carmeli; Senior Curator of the Art Museum, Yehudit Shendar; and new Historical Museum Designer, Dorit Harel.

Several factors and processes led to the decision to build a new Historical Museum at Yad Vashem. Since the establishment of the current Historical Museum in the 1970s, the scope of knowledge surrounding the Holocaust has greatly evolved and expanded. The constant surfacing of new facts has resulted in more comprehensive and detailed information about various chapters in the Holocaust-era history. Archival materials previously classified or unavailable have now become accessible, and recent research projects and trends have led to the formation of new outlooks and innovative approaches in the Holocaust field.

Over the last decade we have witnessed an increased interest in the Holocaust from Jews and non-Jews alike. This heightened awareness and curiosity have led to a spectrum of new questions, different viewpoints, alternative ways of thinking, and new terms of expression with which the current Historical Museum is unequipped to deal. In addition, the current museum, built for a capacity of 300,000 visitors annually, cannot accommodate today’s figure of nearly 2 million.

At the beginning of the 21st century, in the midst of the high-tech revolution, the major advancements in information and communication systems have entered the general discourse and more specifically, the dialogue between the museum and its visitors. The language of Yad Vashem’s current Historical Museum—which recounts the annals of the Holocaust almost entirely through photographic depiction and does not widely utilize other important mediums such as artifacts or personal belongings—has become antiquated. This is especially perceptible in this museum, since Yad Vashem’s Historical Museum by nature, is not a museum that merely displays a collection, but a museum whose imperative is to tell a story.

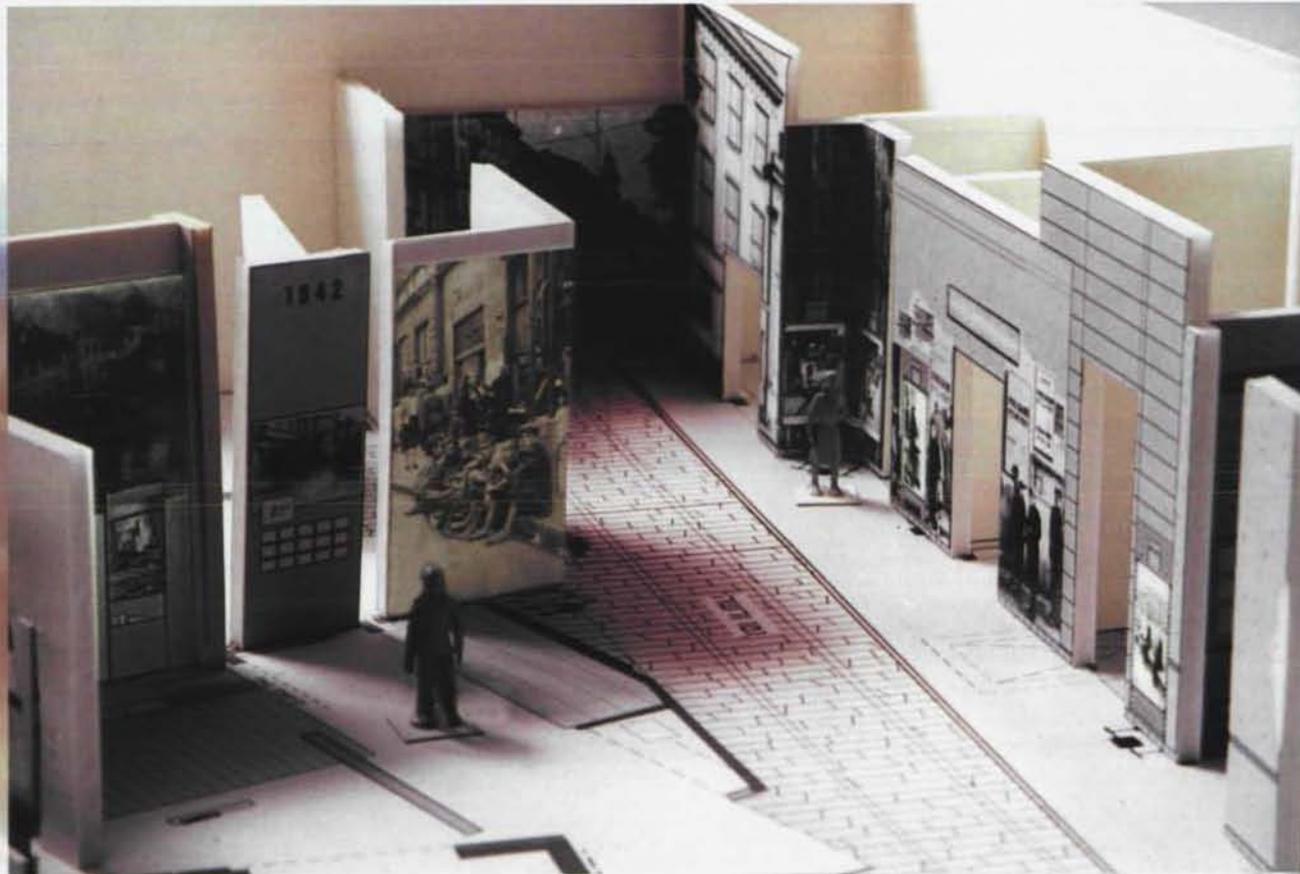


To Remember

The New Historical Museum

The new Historical Museum will be designed according to a thematic-chronological axis and will present the story of the Holocaust through a developing narrative. Various mediums, including

archival materials, authentic artifacts, works of art, and testimonies collected by Yad Vashem throughout the years will be used, so as to enhance and variegate the visitor's experience.



Model (page 5) and general plan (page 4) by Dorit Harvi Designers Ltd.

Representative model of one of the galleries of the new Historical Museum

by Inbal Kvity

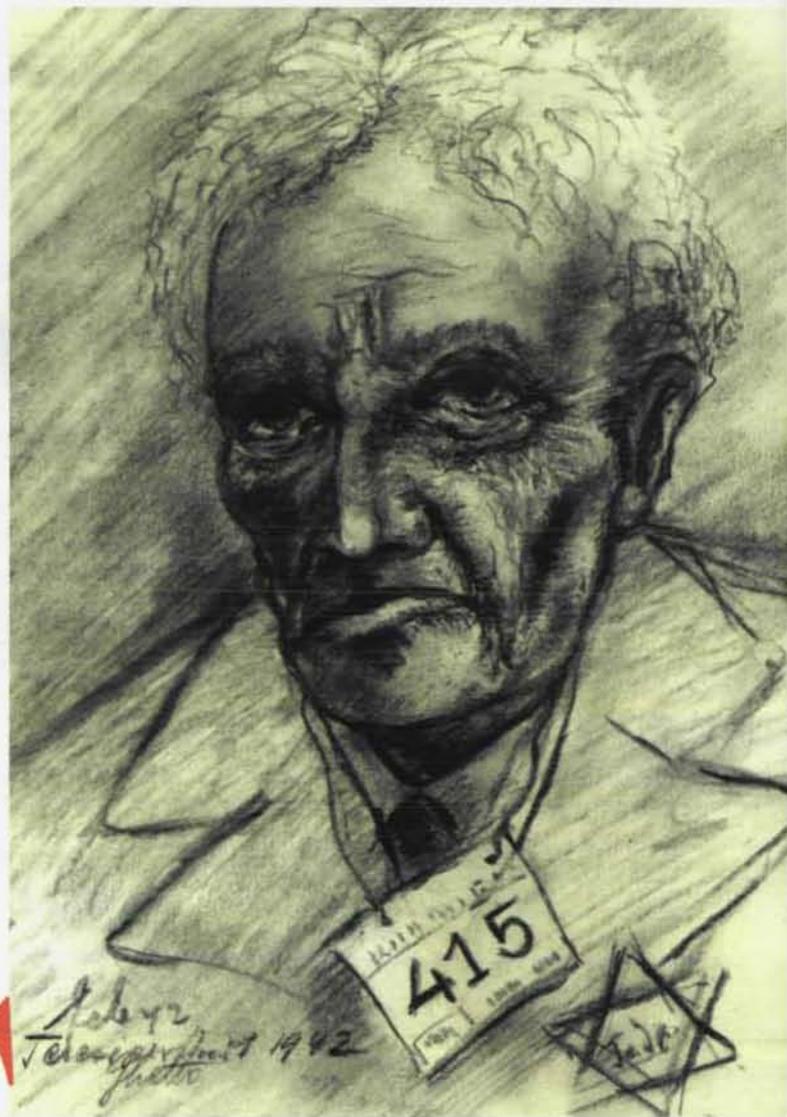
The Holocaust is first and foremost the story of the persecuted Jew. It is not merely a 20th-century historical event, but a chronicle of life and death comprising numerous human moments and life-fragments, which combine to form a disturbing and incomprehensible picture.

Over the years, much research has been conducted and information gathered detailing the historical totality of the Holocaust period. Databanks of information based upon numerous books, maps, facts, numbers, and names have been assembled. However, the educational challenge was and still remains, the ability to probe the human element behind the facts. Only then, can an attempt be made to create a picture of the shattered existence of the rich pre-war world—a world never again to return.

When educating about the Holocaust, it is preferable to avoid presenting Holocaust victims solely as victims. The personal character traits of individuals must be brought to life from the ashes of history and the phrase “six million” transformed into more than just a number. Only then can the scale of loss be understood.

The educational philosophy of Yad Vashem’s International School for Holocaust Studies was formulated based upon this viewpoint.

The International School’s first principle is that Holocaust studies should begin with the Jewish world that existed prior to WWII, and not with the Nazis’ rise to power. In limiting the scope of Holocaust studies to the murder of the Jews alone, students of the third-generation do not receive the proper tools to enable them to effectively connect with the victims. For students to become acquainted with the victims and thereby properly mourn and commemorate them, they must first recognize them as individuals who had names, faces, human emotions, and reactions. Students must be provided with portraits of the victims’ pre-war lives—focusing



Felix Bloch (1898-1944), Portrait of Dr. Friedrich Kris (1870-1942), 1942, charcoal on paper

NOT Just a Number

An Educational Approach to the

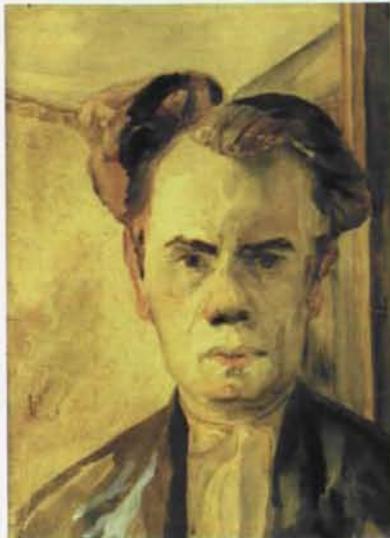
upon their cultural, educational, religious, and political beliefs, as well as family and community values. Students must gather an image of the Jew as part of a nation that throughout the generations underwent a continuum of changes and developments.

An example of this educative principle can be found in Yad Vashem’s multimedia CD-Rom program *Eclipse of Humanity*, which utilizes a variety of Jewish characters from different backgrounds to connect students with the dynamic pre-war Jewish world and the loss of that entire world. Numerous activities and workshops of the International School are also based upon this educative principle, enabling students to glimpse the struggles, debates, and schisms of the Jewish world before WWII.

Once students have become acquainted with the personal identities and

pre-war lives of individual Jews, they can then examine the Holocaust-era through Jewish existence during the war years. This second educational principle of the International School, attempts to bring students closer to the era and its victims, by following individuals in their daily lives and tracing their fate. In this manner, students will no longer perceive the persecuted Jews as anonymous victims caged in cattle-cars en route to the death camps, but rather as individuals trying to comprehend and apply meaning to their surrounding events, as well as learn about their future fate. Students will begin to perceive the dilemmas and hardships individuals endured under Nazi occupation—the choices they made, the crises they faced, and their desperate attempts to protect loved ones.

Information about the war years is imparted to students by International



Ya'akov Lifshitz (1903-1945), *Self-Portrait*, 1943, watercolor on paper



Jacob Barosin (b. 1907/8), *Sonia and I*, 1943, pencil on paper

School staff—not from a judgmental, but from an empathic viewpoint—detailing the efforts made by individuals to maintain normal lifestyles and make decisions in circumstances for which no precedents existed. Educators of the International School focus on individuals and groups who tried to apply order and logic to the flood of decrees inflicted upon them daily amidst a sophisticated system of persecution, the negation of humanity, severe hunger, overcrowding, and death.

As part of this second principle, educators of the International School also present students with specific aspects of the Holocaust-era, including daily life in the ghetto, survival attempts in concentration camps, and Jews in-hiding, as a means of exploring the uncompromising policy of persecution and the attitudes of the local non-Jewish populations towards the Jews. Through songs, testimonies, final correspondences, artifacts, and drawings, students try to understand and trace the fate of individuals during the Holocaust-era.

The International School's final principle is that the study of the Holocaust must not end with liberation day, but with the survivors' attempts to return to normality and rebuild their lives. From an educational perspective, this issue raises substantial questions such as: After Auschwitz, can the few remaining survivors regain trust in a world based on human values and educational-cultural foundations? While philosophers and academics have tried to address this question in their manner, educators at the International School for Holocaust Studies have tried to do the same, using a first-hand witness/survivor as living testimony for students.

The students' encounter with a living survivor from "there"—whether face-to-face, through multi-media

programs, recorded testimonies, or in writing—adds substance to previously learned words and images. The survivor, by trying to recall for his listeners fragmented memories from his childhood and persecution, bridges the past and the future and in this respect offers some consolation and reaffirmation of the significance and value of life.

Through teaching the Holocaust from a humane point of view—with the willingness to accept the individual, his choices, his attempts at holding on to life, and maintaining a human image despite his helplessness—students learn about a world of variety, vivacity, and creation that was, but is no more.

The author is the Director of the Study Seminars Department at the International School for Holocaust Studies

Recent Highlights at the International School for Holocaust Studies

- 2 July:** Conclusion of four teacher-training seminars for Ministry of Education employees.
- 10-19 July:** Seminar for teachers from Switzerland who belong to CICAD, a Swiss organization against antisemitism.
- 10-19 July:** Seminar for teachers from the United States organized by Vladka Meed.
- 25 July:** Workshop for teachers from Israeli religious public schools and the Ultra-Orthodox education sector sponsored by Michlelet Yerushalayim.
- 26 July:** Workshop to expose teachers from the Beit Ya'akov Ultra-Orthodox Seminary to the International School's Holocaust study units.
- 27 July:** Conclusion of the Tour Guide Training Course for Youth Trips to Poland, which took place in conjunction with Israel's Ministry of Education.
- 31 July:** Workshop for students of the Israel Defense Force's (IDF) National Security College.
- 5 August:** Workshop in conjunction with the Janusz Korczak Society on the subject of "Janusz Korczak as an Educator."
- 6 August:** One day workshop comprised of lectures and a tour of the Yad Vashem site for participants of the IDF's Battalion Commanders Course and Troop Commanders Course.
- 15 August:** Preparatory day for the first-ever IDF emissary to Poland, numbering 150 officers and guided by the staff of the International School for Holocaust Studies.
- 16-25 August:** Seminar for teachers from Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany.
- 13 September:** Green Leaf Project—concluding meeting of students from several Israeli youth villages who studied the Holocaust throughout the year in view of their trip to Poland.
- 14 October:** First session of beginner and advanced level Yiddish teacher-training seminars at Beit Wolyn.
- 14-18 October:** Seminar for teachers from Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany.
- 14-26 October:** Seminar for teachers from Denmark.
- 22 October - 5 November:** Seminar for teachers from Hungary.
- 23 October:** "Is This A Man?" teacher-training seminar at Beit Wolyn.
- 26 October:** Yiddish culture teacher-training seminar at Beit Wolyn.
- 29 October - 7 November:** Seminar for teachers from Bavaria, Germany.

During October, Yad Vashem year-long seminars will be launched throughout Israel.

How can an eighth grader comprehend a figure like six million? Indeed, how can *anyone* comprehend such a vast number?

It was this problematic question of: "What does six million look like?" raised by the participants of the after-school Holocaust Project at Whitwell Middle School in Tennessee, that set the participants on a special commemorative mission. This mission would inadvertently capture international media attention and would bring the school's Principal, Linda Hooper, to Yad Vashem.

The Holocaust Project—initiated in 1998 by the school's Deputy Principal, David Smith—

the school and its mission came to the attention of two US-based German journalists. The two had been informed about the project from Lena Glitter (זל), a 94-year-old Holocaust survivor (who had come upon the school's website and had donated the very first paperclip). The journalists were drawn to the important cause of the school, and published several articles, as well as a book on Whitwell Middle School's Holocaust Project and the students' mission to collect six million paperclips.

Following these publications, Whitwell Middle School was thrust into the limelight and paperclips began to come in from around the world. Ninety-nine percent of the paperclips were attached to papers containing personal

Paperclips were received from all over the world including from personalities such as: former US President, Bill Clinton; actor, Henry Winkler; and Holocaust survivor and Nobel Prize Laureate, Professor Elie Wiesel. To date, the school has received some 21 million paperclips, far surpassing its original target.

When staff at Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies learned about Whitwell Middle School's mission to teach the importance of "compassion, love, and tolerance," it became clear that a Whitwell staff member would greatly benefit from participating in the International School's annual Summer Seminar for English-Speaking Educators (which took place this year from the end of June until mid-July).

What Does Six Million Look Like?



was created in order to overcome the lack of ethnic diversity in the small, predominantly white Protestant community of Whitwell. As well, the Project aimed "to teach tomorrow's leaders the value of remembering yesterday's mistakes, to ensure that the future is brighter for everyone." At the time of the program's inception, the only ethnic minorities in Whitwell—a former mining town with a population of 1,600—were five African-American students and one of Hispanic origin. It was thus felt that such a course would introduce the students, none of whom had ever met a Jew, to a subject which had never before been delved into in such depth.

As the Holocaust Project progressed and the students became increasingly aware of the enormity of the Holocaust, they began to look for a means by which to commemorate the Holocaust victims, and in some way, make the number of those killed—six million—more tangible. It was the story of the Norwegian people, who during the Holocaust period affixed paperclips to their lapels to protest against Nazi policies, which captured the imagination of the students and resulted in the students' mission to collect six million paperclips.

By the end of the first year of the extracurricular program, the students had learned much about the Holocaust, but had collected only 10,000 paperclips. Not long after, though,



Paperclips collected by Whitwell Middle School students



Linda Hooper (right) at the International School for Holocaust Studies' Summer Seminar

stories, many of which served as a form of personal therapy for the senders.

Yad Vashem, in conjunction with Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent the school's Principal, Linda Hooper, an all-expense-paid invitation, offering one of the teachers instrumental in the Project, the opportunity to come to Jerusalem and participate in the Summer Seminar.

Since prior commitments prevented any of the teachers involved in the Holocaust Project from coming to Jerusalem, Linda Hooper attended the seminar herself. Despite misgivings about leaving her family and close-knit community, Hooper's church group convinced her otherwise, insisting, "It's your duty to go... You have been brought here for a purpose."

For Linda Hooper, attending Yad Vashem's Summer Seminar along with 35 other educators from around the world, participating in pedagogical workshops, listening to lectures and Holocaust survivors' testimonies, and touring Israel was an intense experience: "What I have been exposed to has given me brain overload... I don't sleep at night... all the ideas I have for how to introduce what I have learned into the Project..." she explained. "After coming to Yad Vashem I feel that despite the never-ending questions on the subject of the Holocaust I am able to return home with so much to share with my community and to involve them in."

by Kobi Rivlin

“ One of the main objectives of Yad Vashem is to awaken visitors and students of all ages to the complexities of the Holocaust as a historical event, by means of education and new technologies,”

reference materials produced by the International School for Holocaust Studies.

In joining with the other components of the “Yad Vashem 2001” masterplan, already erected or currently under construction, the new

Learning Center will help fulfill the mission of commemoration and education that Yad Vashem aims to perpetuate for generations to come.

The New Learning Center

A Multi-Sensory Tool for Holocaust Education

explains Chairman of the Yad Vashem Directorate, Avner Shalev.

Following suit with this ideology, a new Learning Center—designed to provide visitors to Yad Vashem with fast, interactive access to extensive Holocaust data—is currently in the planning stages and is scheduled to open in 2004. Donated by close friends of Yad Vashem, Stella and Sam Skura, the new Learning Center will be an integral part of the new Museum Complex, constructed as part of the “Yad Vashem 2001” masterplan.

A central attraction of the new Learning Center will be the way visitors will be able to research their own special areas of interest while retrieving a multi-sensory, unique display of the Holocaust and its many stages. By utilizing any of the tens of computer terminals stationed in the Learning Center, visitors will have access to stories, texts, photographs, audio-visual recordings, and movies and will be able to locate information about subject matter that may have caught their attention during their preceding tours of Yad Vashem.

Visitors will also have direct access to Yad Vashem’s computerized databases, including the over 3.2 million names of Holocaust victims, the computerized Photo Archives containing close to 140,000 photographs, and multimedia kits produced by the International School for Holocaust Studies. As well, visitors will be able to conduct subject-specific searches to locate topic matter ranging from daily life in the ghettos and the different forms of resistance, to Holocaust art and the Righteous Among the Nations. At every stage during the searches, links to other relevant information and related topics will appear on screen.

In addition to the regular size computer terminals, large-screen terminals with headphone attachments will be located within the Learning Center enabling users to listen to discussions of philosophers, historians, and experts on central issues and current research on the Holocaust.

The new Learning Center will serve as a key educative element at Yad Vashem, allowing visitors to make use of the study units and



Architectural illustration by Shalom Kweiler

The new Learning Center—An overhead view

by Shachar Leven

In the summer of 1943, current Chairman of the American Society for Yad Vashem, Eli Zborowski, then a young man of 17, left the ranks of other resistance fighters in the Jewish Fighters' Organization and joined his mother and two younger siblings in-hiding—a move which would ultimately result in his survival of the Holocaust.

Born in Zarki, Poland, the first child to a *Hasidic* family, Zborowski's childhood was spent in relative happiness. Even so, the shadow of antisemitism permeated his life from early on.

At the onset of WWII, the Germans began bombing Zarki almost immediately, and not long after, Zborowski and his family were placed in a ghetto. During his time there, Zborowski obtained false papers listing him as a gentile, which he used in order to leave the ghetto and serve as a liaison between the ghetto and the non-Jewish underground. In early 1943, a few months after the liquidation of the ghetto, the Zborowski family took refuge in the home of family acquaintances, Maria and Jozef Placzek. Zborowski's father, Moshe, a successful leather trader, was separated from the family and was taken to a German work camp from where he

family, in the nearby village of Bobolice. There, they joined six of their other family members already in-hiding in a small, cramped chicken coop where they remained until the end of the war. Andrzej Kolacz; his daughter, Stanislaw; his son, Jozef; and Jozef's wife, Apolonia, aided the Zborowski family throughout their stay and refused to accept the money offered to them after the war as recompense for their brave deeds. Jozef and Apolonia Kolacz received the title of Righteous Among the Nations in 1978, and Andrzej Kolacz and Stanislaw Pikula (formerly Kolacz) were recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous Among the Nations in 1998.

Zborowski survived the Holocaust along with his mother, sister, younger brother, and uncle's family. Following liberation, Zborowski aided in the *Aliyah Bet* Operation (the illegal smuggling of Jews into British-Mandate Palestine) until the founding of the State in 1948. In early 1952, he emigrated from Europe to the United States together with his wife, Diana *née* Wilf, also a Holocaust survivor. The couple settled in Forest Hills, New York, where Zborowski began his now-thriving business career with ventures in South America.

Throughout the years, he has headed several corporations and currently serves as President of All America Telecommunications Inc.

Even while building a new life for himself in America, Zborowski never forgot his Jewish roots or his self-stated obligation as a Holocaust survivor. "There were so many brushes with death," Zborowski recalls, "that I came out feeling that I must have a mission in life, and that mission is the mission of remembrance and telling the story."

In an effort to educate about the Holocaust and perpetuate the memory of his loved ones who perished, he began his affiliation with Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in 1963. That same year, he initiated the first *Yom Hashoah* commemoration in the US. By 1969, he was serving as a member of the Yad Vashem Directorate, and in 1981 he founded the American Society for Yad Vashem. "We began our efforts as the American Society, united in the desire that the horrors of the Holocaust should never be forgotten," Zborowski explains. "Our support has helped Yad Vashem become one of the most significant landmarks in the moral history of humankind."

Along with his involvement with Yad

Eli Zborowski Visions

A Man of Endless Life

managed to escape in August 1943, only to be killed by Poles en route to joining his family in-hiding.

"My father was killed by Poles, but I was saved by Poles," says Zborowski. "It really shows that you can never generalize about people."

Zborowski and his family were hidden in the Placzek family attic, in a hiding space crafted specially for them by Josef Placzek, a carpenter by vocation. The Placzeks went out of their way to provide Zborowski and his family with any provisions available to them, and their daughter, Jadwiga, was of immeasurable help. In March 1978, Yad Vashem recognized both Maria and Jozef Placzek as Righteous Among the Nations, and in May 1985, Jadwiga received the same designation.

In August 1944, fearing their hiding place had been discovered, Zborowski and his family fled from the Placzek's home to the home of acquaintances of Zborowski's father, the Kolacz



Eli Zborowski speaks at Yad Vashem



Eli Zborowski greets Pope John Paul II at the Pope's March 2000 visit to Yad Vashem

Vashem, Zborowski has played and continues to play an integral role in numerous other organizations dedicated to the preservation of Jewish memory and Zionist causes. In 1974, he endowed the first chair in Holocaust studies at Yeshiva University. He was appointed to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council by former US President Jimmy Carter and later was reappointed by former US President Ronald Reagan. He was also appointed to the New York Permanent Commission on the Holocaust by former New York Mayor, Edward Koch.

Eli Zborowski is a man of poignant life chronicles and endless life visions. Of all his many undertakings and achievements he is still most proud of his two children, Lillian and Morris, and his seven grandchildren. If given the opportunity to "show my father just one thing that I've accomplished in my life" says Zborowski, "I would show him my family: children and grandchildren dedicated to Jewish tradition."

American Society for Yad Vashem Benefactors— "Yad Vashem 2001" Masterplan

(Contributions of
\$1 million
and above)



Dr. Miriam and Sheldon Adelson: Dr. Miriam and Sheldon Adelson are the donors of the new Museum of Holocaust Art, which will house Yad Vashem's permanent art collection. In addition to the exhibition, the museum will provide information and background material on Holocaust works of art housed at Yad Vashem and throughout the world. It will also include a computerized information center that museum visitors may access.



Marilyn and Jack A. Belz, Philip Belz and Family: Marilyn and Jack A. Belz are community leaders from Memphis, Tennessee. Jack A. Belz is the National Vice Chairman of the American Society, Southern Region and Marilyn Belz is an Executive Board Member of the American Society. Marilyn and Jack A. Belz, together with Jack A. Belz's parents, Philip and Sarah Belz (z"l), endowed the Library floor in the Archives and Library Building.



The Crown Family: The Crown family, headed by Lester Crown has recently become a Benefactor of Yad Vashem. Chicago-based philanthropists and community leaders, the Crown family is contributing to the multi-year construction project, the "Yad Vashem 2001" masterplan. Pictured from left to right: Renée and Lester Crown.



Gale and Ira Drukier: Ira Drukier is a Vice Chairman of the American Society and a member of the second generation carrying on the mantle of leadership. Gale and Ira Drukier have contributed to the building of a new gate at Yad Vashem that will serve as a tribute to the Holocaust survivors who established new lives after the Holocaust.



Arie and Sam Halpern: Sam Halpern is the New Jersey National Vice Chair of the American Society and Arie Halpern is an Executive Board Member. The Halperns are major supporters of Yad Vashem, who together with their spouses are Benefactors of the Valley of the Communities. The Halperns received awards at the American Society's Tribute Dinner in 1985, and Sam Halpern and his wife, Gladys, received the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award in 1992. Pictured from left to right: Arie Halpern and Sam Halpern.



The Karten Family: The Karten family donated the Partisans Panorama at Yad Vashem as a tribute to Isidore Karten (z"l) and his wife, Julia, who were members of the Jewish underground during WWII. Julia and Isidore Karten received the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award in 1990. Their son, Harry Karten, is an Executive Board Member of the American Society and their daughters, Marcia Toledano and Berne Bookhamer, are active members of the second generation. Pictured from left to right: Isidore (z"l) and Julia Karten.



Marilyn and Jack H. Pechter: Jack Pechter and the Pechter family are the major donors of Yad Vashem's International School for Holocaust Studies Building. Jack Pechter serves as the National Vice Chairman of the American Society, East Coast and in 1999, was the recipient of the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award.



The Righteous Persons Foundation: The Righteous Persons Foundation, established by Steven Spielberg, has contributed to Yad Vashem's new Visual Center.

Dedication of the Valley of the Communities—1992

From left to right: Chief Rabbi of Israel, Rabbi Israel Meir Lau; former President of Israel, Chaim Herzog (z"l); Ora Herzog; Leah Rabin (z"l); Eugen Gluck; Eli Zborowski; and former Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin (z"l)



American Society Tribute Dinner—1991

From left to right: Eugen Gluck, Jean Gluck, Robert Maxwell (z"l), Diana Zborowski, and Eli Zborowski



Dedication of the Valley of the Communities: President's Residence—1992

From left to right: Marvin Zborowski, Celina Zborowski, Diana Zborowski, and Eli Zborowski



Dedication of the Valley of the Communities: Jerusalem Dinner—1992

Eli Zborowski receives Award of Recognition from his daughter. From left to right: Sam Skura, Eli Zborowski, Dr. Josef Burg (z"l), and Dr. Lillian Zborowski-Naveh



The American



"Yad Vashem 2001" Masterplan Agreement—1997

From left to right: Eli Zborowski, Joseph Wilf, Avner Shalev, and Ira Drukier

Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Visitors' Center (Mevoah)—1997

From left to right: Eli Zborowski, David Shapell, Fela Shapell, Avner Shalev, and Dr. Josef Burg (z"l)





American Society Tribute Dinner—2000
From left to right: Fred Kort, and Joseph Wilf



American Society Tribute Dinner—2000
From left to right: Leonard Wilf, David Halpern, Avner Shalev, Barry Sternlicht, Judith Wilf, Zygmunt Wilf, Dr. Andrew Sternlicht, Eli Zborowski, and Dr. Israel Singer



Opening of the Archives and Library Building—2000
From left to right: Andy Groveman, Adam Groveman, Ariel Groveman, Jan Groveman, Jack A. Belz, Marilyn Belz, and Joseph Wilf

Groundbreaking Ceremony for the New Historical Museum—2000
From left to right: Moshe Safdie, Mark Wilf, Elizabeth Wilf, Rabbi Dr. Israel Miller, former MK Amnon Lipkin-Shahak, Joseph Wilf, MK Shaul Yahalom, Leonard Wilf, and Avner Shalev



Society Marks 20 Years



Inauguration of the International School for Holocaust Studies—1999
From left to right: Jack H. Pechter; Eli Zborowski; Israel's former Minister of Education, Yossi Sarid; Joseph Wilf; and Avner Shalev



American Society Tribute Dinner—1999
From left to right: Dr. Israel Singer, Jack H. Pechter, Zygmunt Wilf, Wolf Blitzler, Avner Shalev, and Eli Zborowski

American Society for Yad Vashem Benefactors — "Yad Vashem 2001" Masterplan

(Contributions of
\$1 million
and above)



Marilyn and Barry Rubenstein and Family: Barry Rubenstein is a member of the International Board of Governors of the American Society, and Marilyn Rubenstein is a National Vice Chair of the American Society. Their commitment to the well-being of the Jewish people and to remembrance led to their decision to endow the new synagogue at Yad Vashem. The synagogue will include artifacts from destroyed Eastern European Jewish houses of worship.



Fela and David Shapell: As Benefactors, the Shapells have endowed the new Visitors' Center (*Mevoah*), which will significantly enhance the Yad Vashem experience for all visitors. The new Visitors' Center will be a bridge between the everyday world and the sanctity of the memorial site.



Stella and Sam Skura: Stella and Sam Skura have been active supporters of the American Society since its inception. The Skuras are donors of the new Learning Center—an integral component of the new Museum Complex. Sam Skura is a Vice Chairman of the American Society and in 1987, he received the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award.



Judith and Harry Wilf Family: Harry Wilf (z"l) was a member of the International Board of Governors and Judith Wilf is a National Vice Chair of the American Society. Both received the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award—Harry Wilf in 1985, and Judith Wilf in 2000. The Wilf family is the donor of the new Historical Museum. Pictured above: Judith Wilf.



Edita and Abraham Spiegel: Abraham Spiegel serves as the West Coast Chairman Emeritus for the American Society, and was the Guest of Honor at a major dinner for Yad Vashem in 1996. He and his wife, Edita (z"l), endowed the Children's Memorial at Yad Vashem in memory of their son, Uziel, who perished in Auschwitz. Pictured: Abraham Spiegel.



Elizabeth and Joseph Wilf Family: Joseph Wilf is the Campaign Chairman of the "Yad Vashem 2001" masterplan and a Vice Chairman of the American Society. Joseph Wilf and his wife, Elizabeth, received the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award in 1993. The Wilf family is the donor of the new Historical Museum.



Ruta and Dr. Felix Zandman: Dr. Felix Zandman is a member of the International Board of Governors, who together with his wife, Ruta, received the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award at the Tribute Dinner in 1995. The Zandmans endowed the Family Plaza and a sculpture by renowned artist, Menashe Kadishman, in memory of their family and all the families that perished in the Holocaust.



Diana and Eli Zborowski: Eli Zborowski is the Founder and Chairman of the American Society for Yad Vashem. Together with a small group of dedicated supporters, Eli Zborowski has been the centrifugal force in the growth of the American Society, which now includes 40,000 members. He and his wife, Diana, were the recipients of the Yad Vashem Remembrance Award in 1991, and are the donors of *Beit Hakehillot* in the Valley of the Communities.

The American Society for Yad Vashem

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* Deceased

Twenty years have passed since a few Holocaust survivors, led by Eli Zborowski, gathered to form what is now the American Society for Yad Vashem. Today the Society boasts more than 40,000 members throughout the United States, all committed to the cause of Holocaust remembrance. Over the years, the American Society has worked in partnership with Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority in Jerusalem, aiding in education, commemoration, research, capital

improvement, and special projects.

In the early years following the American Society's establishment, when Holocaust discussions still made Americans uncomfortable, survivors used the American Society as a platform to exchange personal stories and acculturation experiences with those in similar circumstances. The group soon began hosting fundraising parlor meetings in their homes in support of Yad Vashem.

In 1977, Eli Zborowski met with former Chairman of the Yad Vashem Directorate, Dr. Yitzhak Arad, to discuss the need to memorialize all Jewish communities destroyed during the Holocaust—a discussion which led to the establishment of Yad Vashem's Valley of the Communities. Dedicated in 1992, and largely enabled by American Society funding, the Valley of the Communities commemorates over 5,000 Jewish communities that came under Nazi occupation during the Holocaust. In the center of the Valley of the Communities is *Beit Hakehilot*, a site providing information about the inhabitants of the communities and pre-war Jewish religious and cultural life.

As the Society reflects on its accomplishments since its inception, certain key moments stand out. The first project completed by the American Society was the Memorial to the Jewish Soldiers, which was dedicated in 1985 as the sole tribute to the Jewish soldiers, ghetto-fighters, and partisans who fought in WWII. Spearheaded by Frank Blaichman and Eli Zborowski, the project was chaired by Jack Pomeranc and Sam Skura. The Memorial was dedicated with an address by Isidore Karten (*z"l*) on behalf of the partisans.

In 1987, the Children's Memorial, dedicated to the memory of the 1.5 million children killed in the Holocaust was inaugurated at Yad Vashem. The Children's Memorial was constructed largely as a result of a major contribution, as well as

much dedication and drive from Edita (*z"l*) and Abraham Spiegel and the support of their friends. This project which held an additional personal factor for the Spiegels, whose son, Uziel, perished at Auschwitz, has provided visitors from around the world with an unforgettable experience.

The American Society's impressive achievements are demonstrated at its Tribute Dinners, attracting over 1,000 guests annually, including survivors and their families, as well as

of people around the country have access to accurate Holocaust information.

The American Society applauds its Young Leadership Associates (YLA)—a group of people in their 20s and 30s, which in 1997 began developing an ongoing program to promote Holocaust education. The YLA is chaired by Caroline Massel, and co-chaired by Elie Singer. Massel, whose grandparents were Holocaust survivors, notes that:

In becoming involved with the YLA, I wanted people my age to know how the

Committed to Remembrance

The American Society for
Yad Vashem—A Retrospective

leading figures in business, Jewish communal service, government, and members of the diplomatic corps. Dinner speakers have included Jewish communal leaders and an international cadre of personalities. In conjunction with the Tribute Dinners, the Society publishes an annual commemorative journal, illustrating the transcendence of the Holocaust through the generations.

The American Society for Yad Vashem has been a leader in current news and features on all aspects of the Holocaust and resistance with the dissemination of *Martyrdom & Resistance*—the first and oldest continuous periodical devoted to the Holocaust.

The "Yad Vashem 2001" masterplan—Chairman of the Yad Vashem Directorate, Avner Shalev's vision—was launched in 1993, with the aims of developing new, modernized educational conceptions, computerizing Yad Vashem's repositories, building a new Museum Complex, and promoting new research and documentation initiatives. Since 1994, with Joseph Wilf as Campaign Chairman of the "Yad Vashem 2001" masterplan, the American Society has pledged its continued support towards the project's actualization. To date it has contributed to the construction of the new Historical Museum, the International School for Holocaust Studies, the new Learning Center, the new Visitors' Center, and more.

Today, the Society's Officers, Executive Board and Board of Governors includes over 100 members who oversee its policies and programs, including outreach and educational programs. Thanks to these efforts, thousands

victims of the *Shoah* lived, how they died, and about their eternal dream for the continuation of the Jewish spirit. I hoped that the legacy of the Holocaust would provide the world with an object lesson for the future. Today, my enthusiasm is fueled by the more than 500 devoted and talented members of the YLA who have dedicated themselves to Holocaust remembrance and education.

Reflecting on the group's growth, Elie Singer says: "The initiative has expanded beyond our expectations. Our small group has swelled in numbers and we are now actively involved in endeavors ranging from seminars for teachers to the development of Holocaust education legislation."

As the American Society marks its 20th Anniversary milestone, it proudly reaffirms its commitment to Yad Vashem. In the words of its Chairman, Eli Zborowski:

We are accustomed to thinking that memory fades slowly over time, in linear fashion. But, with Holocaust remembrance, I see just the opposite. The grandchildren of the survivors are even more active than their parents. For children of survivors, it is difficult to imagine their parents as powerless. The third generation, however, has had the advantage of knowing their grandparents, of hearing the stories, and yet of having enough emotional distance to encounter the issue without reservation. This is what gives me confidence about the future of Yad Vashem and of Holocaust remembrance.

by Yehudit Shendar

Israel Alfred Gluck arrived at the Buchenwald concentration camp towards the end of January 1945—one of 600 of the near 4,000 evacuees to survive a two-week, 400 km journey from Jaworzno, a sub-camp of Auschwitz. The evacuees (the majority of whom were Jews) were taken by foot or in open cattle-cars, during an especially cold and snowy winter, on one of the infamous Nazi “death marches.” These endless marches, endured by tens of thousands of prisoners, were carried out by the Germans under torturous and tightly controlled circumstances, following the liquidation of the concentration camps towards the end of WWII.

Those who had not perished on the way to Buchenwald were met by members of a

Soon after receiving this new information, Gluck decided to attempt contact with the Danish policemen—a near-impossible undertaking for a Jewish prisoner of Buchenwald, despite the few hundred-meter distance between Gluck’s cabin and the Danes’ quarters. One day, despite the danger and obstacles, Gluck managed to reach the edge of their complex, and positioned himself near the surrounding fence. There, he spotted a group of Danish-looking men in dark uniforms and policemen’s hats but with no visible indications of rank. Approaching the fence, Gluck greeted the prisoners in Danish. The Danes were stunned into silence, hearing their own language emerge from the mouth of a Jewish prisoner, who after two years of forced labor and the death march was emaciated and ragged.

remained in the camp. Although he greatly wished to thank the Danes for their generosity, Gluck’s choking tears and trembling hands prevented him from uttering a word.

Following this initial encounter, Gluck returned daily to the meeting place to receive food from the Danes, who virtually adopted him. Since they received Danish Red Cross packages they had food enough to share. The risks taken by both sides during these transactions were enormous. Had the camp commanders caught Gluck, he most probably would have been killed, and had the Danes been discovered, they would have been severely punished, since what they were doing was strictly against orders. After each meeting, Gluck smuggled his food portions under his shirt back to his barrack where he shared them

A Sketch of G R A T

disinfecting unit, who immersed the new arrivals in disinfection liquids, and then sent them to the barracks. Between their daily miseries and meals of watery soup, the prisoners filled their time with conversations and chronicles of their lives.

Gluck recollected in colorful detail his life events following the Nazi annexation of Austria—commencing with his days on a farm as a pioneer in the *Mizrachi* Youth Movement in Denmark (between 1939-1943), and his failed attempt to be smuggled to Palestine via a train transporting machine-parts to Turkey, to his capture at the Swiss/German border and imprisonment in the Auschwitz death camp. On hearing of his adventures, one of the co-prisoners of his barrack informed him that there was a group of Danes incarcerated in one of the Buchenwald camp complexes. Gluck later learned that the Danes were part of a group of 2,000 non-Jewish Danish policemen who, according to the Germans, had failed to break up anti-Nazi demonstrations in Copenhagen on 19 September 1944. As punishment for their non-compliance, all the Copenhagen policemen on that shift were sent to German concentration camps for “re-education;” approximately 100 of them ended up at Buchenwald.



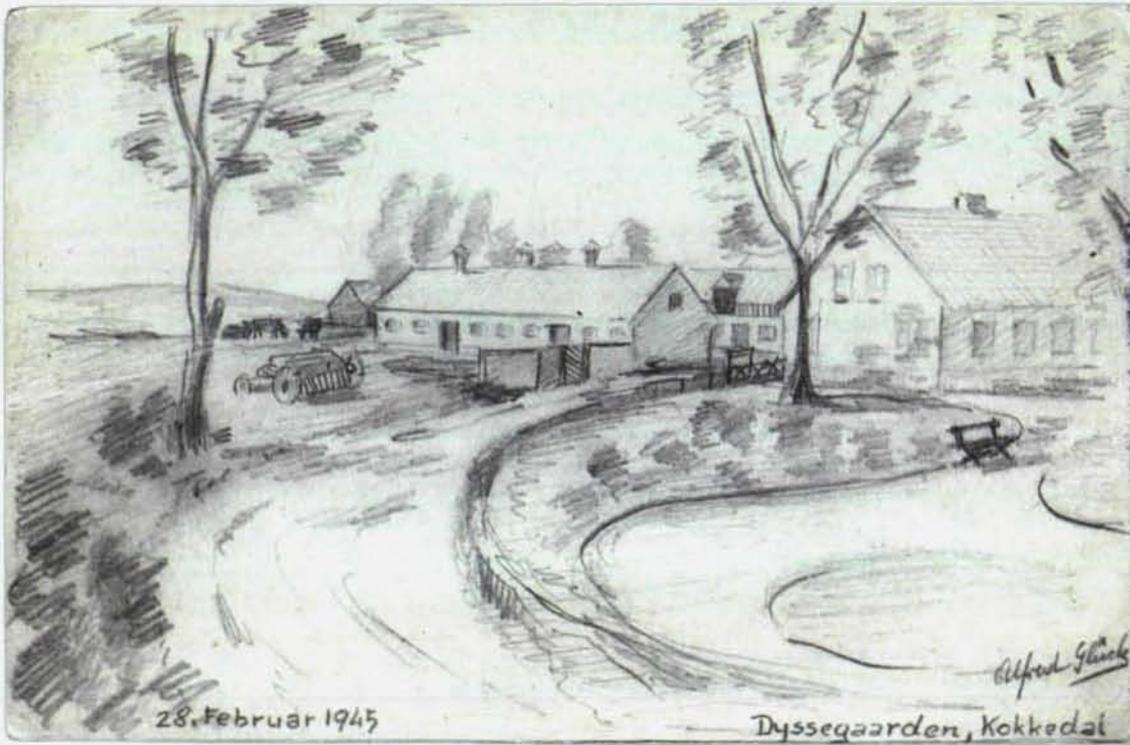
Copenhagen reunion, 1963. From left to right: Israel Alfred Gluck; unidentified policeman; police officer Konig; and Nybo Fredrikson

Frightened by Gluck’s appearance, one of the Danish prisoners called for his superior, who Gluck later discovered was named Konig. Konig questioned Gluck’s story, and satisfied with Gluck’s explanation, asked him to wait. When Konig returned, he was holding a tin can with soup, and a yellow coat bearing a painted red stripe on its back. For Gluck these two seemingly minor gifts were invaluable and served as the potential means to his survival; the coat protected him from the fierce cold and the food helped him recover physically over the following two weeks that he

with his friends. The Danes were delighted to be able to help Gluck return to good health, his morale improving beyond recognition, and his chances of survival becoming an actual prospect.

On one of his visits to the Danish block no. 17, he asked his hosts for a pencil and paper. By utilizing the only gift still accessible to him, his artistic talent, he wished to repay the Danes with sketches of their homeland. Based on memories of his time in Denmark, he drew the farm where he had lived—Dyssegaarden, which is dated in the corner: February 1945 (top illustration on page 13). He also drew a second sketch of a horse harnessed to a wagon, in front of the Copenhagen city hall building that is embellished with a Danish children’s rhyme (bottom illustration on page 13). A few days later, Gluck was sent, along with the rest of the Jews, on another death march, from which he was liberated by a troop of French soldiers.

Some 20 years after his liberation, Gluck and his wife, Martha, planned—for the first time since he left Denmark in 1943—to return to Denmark to visit the farm where he had lived. At the same time, a Danish journalist who wanted to publish an article about the young Zionist



Israel Alfred Gluck, *Dyssegaarden Farm, Buchenwald, February 1945, pencil on paper*

I T U D E



Israel Alfred Gluck, *Horse-drawn Carriage, Buchenwald, 1945, pencil on paper*

Jews who trained at Danish farms during the Nazi occupation approached him. After Gluck recounted his astounding Buchenwald story, the journalist immediately took it upon himself to try to arrange a meeting between Gluck and the Danish policemen who had saved his life.

In the summer of 1963, Gluck was reunited with many of the policemen who had been imprisoned at Buchenwald, at an emotional meeting in Copenhagen (see photo on page 12). The policemen told him that they had searched for him in Denmark after the war, however, failing to find him at the farm, assumed he had perished. Some 20 years later, upon receiving the letter inviting them to the reunion, they were surprised and delighted to learn that Israel Alfred Gluck had survived, after all.

In January 2001, Gluck received the following letter from one of the policemen, Nybo Fredrikson: "Like you can see, I have attached the two sketches that you gave me back then in Buchenwald, since I believe that they belong in the Yad Vashem Art Museum. They always awaken memories in me when I look at them. Therefore, the fact that they will receive a permanent home at the Yad Vashem Museum brings me much comfort."

Gluck donated these two sketches to Yad Vashem in the winter of 2001. Similar to other works of art in Yad Vashem Museum's art collection, Gluck's sketches not only illustrate the annals of the Holocaust, but also serve as a living tribute to those individuals who maintained their humanity under the most horrific circumstances of the time.

The author is the Senior Curator of the Art Museum

A Mighty Structure of Jewish History

by Richelle Budd Caplan

In 1953, the *Knesset* (the Israeli parliament) passed the Yad Vashem Law, which among other tasks, aims to perpetuate the memory of “the communities, synagogues, movements and organizations, public, cultural, educational, religious and welfare institutions” obliterated during the Holocaust.

Since the mid-1950s, researchers at Yad Vashem have been investing extensive efforts to commemorate the lost Jewish communities with the publication of the *Pinkasei Hakehillot* Hebrew series that won the prestigious Israel Prize in 1975. As Baruch Ophir, editor of the first volume of *Pinkasei Hakehillot*, describes in an article written for *Yad Vashem Studies*, published in 1957: “the purpose of the *Pinkas*, to commemorate the Jewish communities of the Diaspora, determines the character it must assume—that of a Historico-Geographical Lexicon.” He also notes that, “...we can appreciate the onerous responsibility devolving upon the bibliographer in seeking out the source material for a proper study of the period. Suddenly, and in a comparatively short time, he is required to collect the material which must serve as the foundation of a mighty structure of Jewish history...”

The new *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life Before and During the Holocaust*, based upon 30 volumes of *Pinkasei Hakehillot* in Hebrew, follows the human side of the Holocaust by tracing the economic, social, religious, political, and cultural histories of more than 6,500 Jewish communities in Europe and North Africa. The names of many of these communities have also been carved out of natural bedrock in Yad Vashem’s Valley of the Communities, dedicated in 1992.

Edited by Dr. Shmuel Spector, with Dr. Geoffrey Wigodan (ז"ל) as Consulting Editor, this groundbreaking work provides a wealth of information about these lost vibrant communities in three volumes—from Aach in the Rhineland of Germany to Zvyotov in the Vinnitsa district of the Ukraine.

In many ways, the *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life* has been a long-term, collaborative project featuring many contributors and numerous scholars. The unique 1,850-page publication was prepared, edited and published by the Jerusalem Publishing House under the auspices of Shlomo Gafni and Rachel Gilon, Managing Editor, and is being co-published by Yad Vashem and New York University Press. According to NYU Press Editor-in-Chief, Eric Zinner, the encyclopedia “is an astonishing work of rescue and revival,” which the NYU Press considers to be “one of the most important projects it will publish, and a cornerstone of its expanding reference publishing program.”

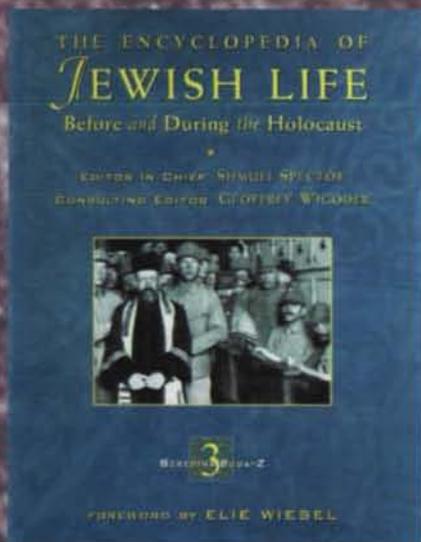
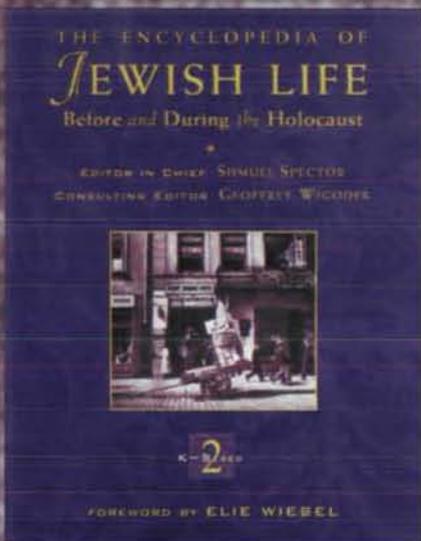
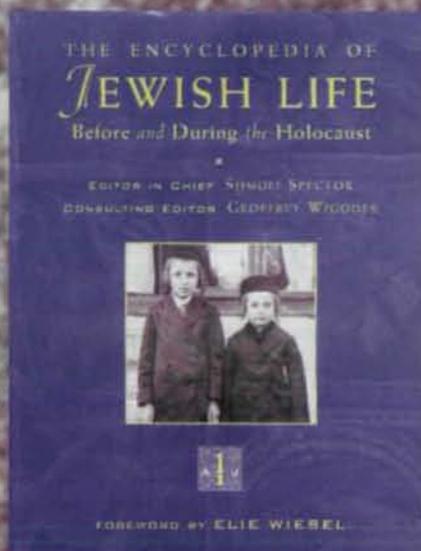
The *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life* was supported by the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, which has also supported the *Pinkasei Hakehillot* Hebrew series from the beginning. Dr. Jerry Hochbaum, Executive Vice President of the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, noted that the “Foundation has always felt that publishing *Pinkasei Hakehillot* in Hebrew was not sufficient. The western diaspora, including the non-Jewish world, should also have access to this important collection of information. We applaud the publication of this monumental work.”

In his foreword to this comprehensive encyclopedia, Nobel Prize Laureate and Vice Chairman of the Yad Vashem Council, Professor Elie Wiesel, emphasizes that, “to understand the extent of the unprecedented crimes committed against the Jewish people in Europe is not enough; one must also seek to understand the life of this people before the catastrophe. In this sense, the *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life*, rich and rewarding, is of inestimable value and answers a real need.”

In October 2001, New York University Press, in conjunction with Yad Vashem and the American Society for Yad Vashem, launched the encyclopedia in the United States with a special event in New York. Among those featured at the event were: Professor Elie Wiesel, Avner Shalev, Dr. Shmuel Spector, Eli Zborowski—Chairman of the American Society for Yad Vashem, and Dr. Jerry Hochbaum.

For more information on the rich contents of the *Encyclopedia of Jewish Life*, including sample entries and photographs from the Yad Vashem Archives, visit the Yad Vashem website at: <http://www.yadvashem.org> or contact the Yad Vashem Publications Department at: publications.marketing@yadvashem.org.il, fax: 972-2-644-3509, or New York University Press at: <http://www.nyupress.nyu.edu/jewishlife>

The author is the Coordinator for Overseas Programming at the International School for Holocaust Studies



The Claims Conference Marks its Jubilee Year

by Lisa Davidson

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, founded by representatives of 23 national and international Jewish organizations located in New York.

On 3 October 1951, former co-chairman of the Jewish Agency and President of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Nahum Goldmann (z"l), announced the establishment of a conference of Jewish organizations to discuss claims resulting from the persecution of Jews by Nazi Germany. With the formation of the Claims Conference, Goldmann assumed the role of President, and Saul Kagan, who today serves as Special Consultant, became Executive Secretary.

At the time of its inception, the two main aims of the Claims Conference were: "to obtain funds for the relief, rehabilitation, and resettlement of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution, and to aid in rebuilding Jewish communities and institutions that were devastated by the Nazis," and "to gain indemnification for injuries inflicted on individual victims of Nazi persecution and restitution for properties confiscated by the Nazis."

Although its original mandate was to negotiate with the German government, in 1953 the Claims Conference formed the Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria to obtain compensation for Nazi victims from the Austrian government. Throughout the years, the Claims Conference has also pursued compensation for Jewish slave laborers.

Since its establishment, the Claims Conference has negotiated some 24 separate agreements with the German and Austrian governments and industry, resulting in compensation for over 500,000 Holocaust survivors. Around 200,000 survivors are now receiving payments through programs negotiated by the Claims Conference, some of which are directly administered by the Claims Conference. Some 40,000 survivors in Israel receive pensions from the Israeli Ministry of Finance. The Claims Conference's Representative in Israel is Avraham Pressler.

The successes of the Claims Conference—currently headed by its President since 1982, Rabbi Dr. Israel Miller, and its Executive Vice President since 1999, Gideon Taylor—have resulted in compensation of more than 100 billion Deutschmarks for Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. Eighty percent of its funds are allocated to organizations assisting survivors, and the remainder towards Holocaust education, research, and documentation.

The establishment of Yad Vashem was one of the first major contributions made by the Claims Conference in Israel. In 1953 it provided half of Yad Vashem's funding, and was the decisive factor in the establishment of Yad Vashem's first building in 1957. The Claims Conference has pledged to raise a third of the total cost of Yad Vashem's multi-year development project, the "Yad Vashem 2001" masterplan, and within this framework is the main donor of Yad Vashem's Archives and Library Building. A strategic partner, the Claims Conference has continued to fund Yad Vashem's research, documentation, and education programs, thereby placing Yad Vashem as the Claims Conference's single largest recipient.

The Claims Conference—which has supported and promoted Yad Vashem as the pioneer and leading center for Holocaust commemoration and documentation—will be honored at a jubilee event at the end of November. The event is being organized jointly by Yad Vashem, and three additional Israeli recipients of Claims Conference funding: the Ghetto Fighters' House—Holocaust and Jewish Resistance Heritage Museum; Massua—The Institute for the Study of the Holocaust; and Moreshet—Mordechai Anilevich Memorial Study Center for Teaching the Holocaust.



From left to right: Founding President, Dr. Nahum Goldmann (z"l); and then Executive Director, Saul Kagan at a 1958 Claims Conference meeting

Allocation of Yad Vashem Research Scholarships

At a ceremony held on 19 June, Yad Vashem's Advisory Committee granted 18 research scholarships to M.A. and Ph.D. Israeli university students who are writing dissertations on the Holocaust. The ceremony opened with greetings by Yad Vashem's Chief Historian, Professor Dan Michman, and was followed by scholarship recipient, Boaz Cohen's lecture on "The Sources of Yad Vashem's Research."

The scholarships were granted from funds established mainly by Holocaust survivors to perpetuate the memory of their loved ones, encourage research on the period of the Holocaust, and inculcate the memory of the Holocaust to future generations. Among the topics to be covered in the students' dissertations are the ghettos, the children of the Holocaust, the Jews of Romania, the Jews of Italy, and Holocaust research in Israel.

"The Philosopher as Witness": An International Conference

Yad Vashem, Hebrew Union College, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Stiftungsfonds Deutsche Bank collaborated on an international conference held on 18-20 June, marking the 85th birthday of Professor Emil L. Fackenheim.

Born in 1916 in Halle, Germany, Professor Fackenheim survived a brief internment in Sachsenhausen concentration camp before immigrating to Canada in 1940. He remained in Canada for several decades, received rabbinical ordination, and gained prominence as a leading Jewish philosopher, until moving to Israel. One of his main concentrations in his work is the subject of the Holocaust.



Professor Emil L. Fackenheim

The conference, titled "The Philosopher as Witness: Jewish Philosophy After the Holocaust," opened with a reception and a preliminary session at Yad Vashem chaired by Professor Yehuda Bauer, an Academic Advisor at Yad Vashem's International Institute for Holocaust Research. Keynote lectures were delivered by Professor Franklin Littell on "The Holocaust: Tragedy for the Jews and Credibility Crisis for the Christians," and honoree, Professor Emil L. Fackenheim, who addressed the topic of "In memory of Leo Baeck and Other Jewish Thinkers in 'Dark Times': Once More 'After Auschwitz, Jerusalem.'"

The following two-days of sessions were held at Hebrew Union College and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, with lectures delivered by prominent Holocaust scholars and researchers, including among others, the editor of *Yad Vashem Studies*, David Silberklang, and former Research Fellow at Yad Vashem's International Institute for Holocaust Research, Professor Gershon Greenberg.

Events at Yad Vashem: August — October 2001

- 5 August:** Memorial ceremony commemorating the 59th anniversary of the deportation of Dr. Janusz Korczak and the children of his orphanage to Treblinka at the monument in their memory. Members of Israel's National Student and Youth Council, Korczak's former pupils, and members of the Janusz Korczak Society participated in the ceremony, toured the Yad Vashem site, and attended educational workshops.
- 8 August:** Annual Yiddish cantorial music concert in the Valley of the Communities, attended by 500 people and organized in conjunction with the Tel Aviv Cantorial Music Institute.
- 11-13 September:** Forum of the education working group of the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance, and Research at Yad Vashem's International Institute for Holocaust Studies.
- 23 September:** Annual memorial service for the Jews of Bessarabia killed under the Nazi regime at the Hall of Remembrance, preceded by a tour of the Valley of the Communities, and followed by a conference in the Yad Vashem Auditorium.
- 24 September:** The 60th annual memorial service and commemorative assembly for Jews murdered on Ukrainian soil—victims of the slaughter at Kamienets/Podolski, Babi Yar, Bogdanovkav, Harkov, and the surrounding areas—at the Hall of Remembrance and in the Valley of the Communities. The service took place with the participation of MK Marina Solodkin and Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, Chaim Chessler.
- 5 October:** "Composers from Theresienstadt hold a dialogue with Brahms." The contemporary performance of a concert that was staged in Terezin including compositions by Brahms, Krása, Reiner, Hass, and Ullman in the Yad Vashem Auditorium.
- 16 October:** Annual memorial service and ceremony for Italian Jewish victims of Nazi terror at the Hall of Remembrance and a conference in the Yad Vashem Auditorium.
- 22 October:** Annual memorial service and ceremony of the Association of Survivors of the Landsberg/ Kaufering Outer Camps of Dachau in the Yad Vashem Auditorium.
- 25 October:** Annual memorial service for Jews from the Baltic States at the Hall of Remembrance, followed by a ceremony in the Yad Vashem Auditorium.

Visits at Yad Vashem



On 17 July, the Prime Minister of Romania, Adrian Nastase (left), visited Yad Vashem. During his visit he laid a wreath in the Hall of Remembrance and toured the "No Child's Play" exhibition, and the Children's Memorial. Pictured on right: Director of the Hall of Names, Alexander Avraham.



On 10 July, CEO of the Jewish Agency, Aaron Abramovich, and the members of the Jewish Agency CEO Forum visited Yad Vashem. During their visit they toured the Valley of the Communities, the "No Child's Play" exhibition, the Hall of Names, the Children's Memorial, and the International School for Holocaust Studies.



On 4 July, Israel's Minister of Religious Affairs, Asher Ochana (right), visited Yad Vashem. During his visit, he toured the Historical Museum, the Children's Memorial, and the International School for Holocaust Studies.



On 17 July, Olympic gold medalist Lenny Krayzelburg (left), visited Yad Vashem during his visit to Israel as a participant in the 16th Maccabiah Games. While at Yad Vashem, he toured the Historical Museum, the Hall of Names, the "No Child's Play" exhibition, and the Children's Memorial. Picture below: participants of the 16th Maccabiah Games at Yad Vashem Valley of the Communities



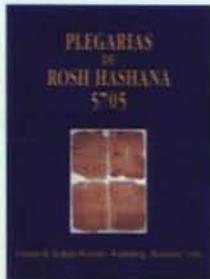
On 18 July, Producer of the Oscar-winning documentary *Into the Arms of Strangers: Stories of the Kindertransport*, Deborah Oppenheimer (right), visited Yad Vashem. It was Oppenheimer's first visit to Israel in honor of the screening of her film at the Jerusalem Film Festival. At Yad Vashem she toured the "No Child's Play" exhibition, and the Yad Vashem Archives.

Naphtali Stern (ז"ל), *Prayer Book for Rosh Hashana 5705 — Spanish Edition, Jerusalem: Yad Vashem, 2001, 102 pages.*

In marking Rosh Hashana 5762 (2001), Yad Vashem is publishing the Spanish edition of Naphtali Stern's *machzor* (festival prayer book), in an unparalleled album edition, edited by Dr. Bella Guterman and Naomi Morgenstern.

Naphtali Stern (ז"ל), penciled the evening service prayers for Rosh Hashana 5705 (1944) on scraps of a brown paper bag, while in the Wolfsberg labor camp, part of the Gross-Rosen complex. He reconstructed the prayers from memory so that he could lead the other prisoners in worship, even in the impossible conditions of a forced-labor camp. In addition to the prayers, he recorded the names of fellow-Jews from Satmar who had died in the camp. He paid for the paper and pencil stub by forfeiting several bread rations—a quantity that often was enough to determine whether a prisoner would live or die.

The album, previously published in English and Hebrew, includes a facsimile reproduction of the prayers, as well as articles on topics including: religious faith and prayer during the Holocaust, the Wolfsberg camp, and art during the Holocaust. Original drawings and sketches from the camp accompany the articles. The Spanish edition is being published thanks to a donation from David and Frida Weisz in honor of their parents, Elyahu and Gitel Weisz (ז"ל), and Abraham and Sima Chanales (ז"ל).

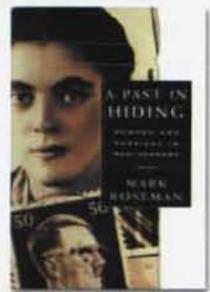


Mark Roseman, *A Past in Hiding, Memory and Survival in Nazi Germany, New York: Metropolitan Books, 2001, 491 pages.*

Marianne Ellenbogen, née Strauss, was of high school age when Hitler came to power. After *Kristallnacht*, her family sought to emigrate, but despite its efforts, remained trapped in Germany. In August 1943, the Gestapo came to the Strauss family's home in Essen to deport the family members to Theresienstadt. Marianne managed to flee, and posing as an Aryan with the help of socialist friends, she moved around Germany until the war's end.

After the war, Marianne settled in Britain. Many years later, Mark Roseman, a teacher of modern history at the University of Southampton, England, approached her requesting an interview about her life and wartime experiences. She showed him a few original letters and an incomplete memoir she had written.

It was only after Marianne passed away, that Roseman discovered a great deal of her wartime correspondence in her house, as well as a diary recording her years in-hiding. These documents, along with his interviews of people who had known her, resulted in Roseman's fascinating biography that functions dually as an insightful study about history and memory.



The Slovak Republic Marks its First Annual Holocaust Remembrance Day

by Lisa Davidson

The Slovak Republic held its first annual Holocaust Remembrance and Anti-Racial Hatred Day on 9 September, under the patronage of H.E. Rudolf Schuster, President of the Slovak Republic. President Schuster announced his intention to initiate a day of Holocaust remembrance during his emotional visit to Yad Vashem in February 2000.

The elected date for Holocaust remembrance commemorates the adoption on 9 September 1941, of the Slovakian enforced anti-Jewish laws, determining the classification of a Jew, *Zidovský Kodex* (Law No. 198).

The main commemorative events took place between 6-10 September in the Slovak Republic's capital city, Bratislava, and in Banská Bystrica, the site of the Slovakian National Uprising (the 1944 failed revolt aimed at overthrowing the pro-Nazi government of Jozef Tiso, which resulted in the round-up of thousands of Jews and partisans). Events included a seminar on "Racial Hatred in History and in the Present," various film presentations, the opening of an exhibition entitled "Israel and Us" in Banská Bystrica's Museum of the Slovak National Uprising, and the introduction of a Righteous Among the Nations postal stamp.

On 10 September, a monument entitled "Reconciliation" was unveiled, followed by a wreath-laying ceremony in memory of the Holocaust victims.

The Heart Longs for Song By Kobi Rivlin

Beit Wolyn, Yad Vashem's Center for Holocaust Education in Givatayim, together with the Yiddishpiel Theater directed by Shmuel Atzmon, have recently embarked on a collaborative endeavor aimed at introducing Israeli youth to the rich language and lost culture of the pre-war Jewish world.

This fall, the Yiddishpiel Theater will begin performing a 70-minute abridged version of the play *Gewirtig a Hertz vas Banket nach Lieder* (The Heart Longs for Song) at the conclusion of 20 unique seminars at Beit Wolyn. The seminars will be aimed at high school students who have visited Poland or are studying Yiddish.

As well, throughout the upcoming year, the play will be staged for the general public, with an introduction from Yad Vashem staff members, followed by audience discussions with the actors as part of the continued cooperation between Beit Wolyn and the Yiddishpiel Theater.

Yehoshua Sobol's play *Gewirtig* is a multi-participant musical production with a cast of 12 actors, four musicians, and ancillary staff. It is based on the works of Yiddish poet/composer, Mordechai Gewirtig, who centered hundreds of his songs in the 1920s and 1930s around the theme of daily Jewish life in the *shtetl*.

The play opens a window for youth—through song, dance, and theatrical device—to the Jewish world that once thrived, and was then destroyed. It enables its audience to identify with the feelings of the Jews who lived in that era, and better understand their doubts about maintaining their identity as Jews and Zionists in times of economic crisis and rampant antisemitism. The play also provides its audience the opportunity to hear Gewirtig's songs performed in their original Yiddish—the language spoken, read, and written by millions of European Jews over centuries.

Clarification: Beit Wolyn, Yad Vashem's Center for Holocaust Education in Givatayim, was established as an extension of Yad Vashem in 1975 at the initiative of Chana Nussenblatt, who directed the institution during its first seven years.



The Yiddishpiel Theater performs the play *Gewirtig*

Photo by Aris Sharon

U.S.A.

The American Society for Yad Vashem, headed by Eli Zborowski, will mark its 20th Anniversary Tribute Dinner on 4 November at the Sheraton New York Hotel. This year's honorees will be the Founders and Pillars of the Society. Founders are: Ulo Barad, Sam Bloch, Toby and Charles Drukier (z"l), Fanya Gottesfeld Heller, Elli and Israel Krakowski, Miles Lerman, Sigmund Strochlitz, and Marvin Zborowski. The Pillars are: Doris Gross, Roman Kriegstein, Sally and Isak Levenstein (z"l), Henry Major, William Mandell, Murray Pantirer, Rosa Strygler, and Abraham Zuckerman.



From left to right: Andy Groveman, Jan Groveman, Eva Schloss, Marilyn Belz, and Jack A. Belz

of the Tennessee Chapter, Jan and Andy Groveman, was attended by 400 people. Event sponsors included Marilyn and Jack A. Belz, Benefactors of Yad Vashem, Anise and Ron Belz, and Julie and Marty Belz.

Marilyn and Jack A. Belz visited Yad Vashem with their daughter, Jan Groveman, and granddaughter, Ariel, and were given a tour by Dr. Robert Rozett, Director of the Yad Vashem Library. Marilyn and Jack A. Belz, together with Philip and Sarah Belz (z"l) are donors of the Library Floor in the Archives and Library building.

On their recent visit to Israel, on the occasion of the honor of *Ne'eman Yerushalayim* (Jerusalem Fellow) being awarded to their father Dr. Jaime Constantiner (Mexico), Victor, Leon, and Dr. Arturo Constantiner (New York) visited Yad Vashem. The Constantiner Family donated the Lecture Hall in memory of Joan Constantiner in the International School for Holocaust Studies.

Rudolf Tessler—the sponsor of an educational project on “Orthodox and *Haredi* Judaism during the Holocaust” geared towards the *Haredi* population—participated in a working meeting with International School for Holocaust Studies staff members including Michael Fisher, Director of Program and Curricula Development, and Amos Goldberg, Project Coordinator.

Nathan Katz, member of the Executive Board of the American Society and contributor to the new Historical Museum, recently visited Yad Vashem and held a meeting with Avner Shalev, Chairman of the Yad Vashem Directorate, and Shaya Ben Yehuda, Managing Director of the International Relations Division during which he gave a donation. He also presented the Yad Vashem Library with a Hebrew translation of his Holocaust memoir *Teach Them To Count Their Days*. Nathan Katz and his wife, Sima, are Yad Vashem Builders.

The American Society received the prestigious Clarion Award for its 2000 Dinner Journal *The Jewish Child: From Then To Now*. The Clarion Awards Program is a national competition sponsored by Women in Communications to acknowledge excellence in promotion and publication. Rochel U. Berman, Executive Director of the American Society, coordinated the project.

The American Society, together with the Consulate General of Israel co-sponsored a ceremony in Philadelphia honoring the den Hartog family from the Netherlands—the late Dirk and Magritha and their son, Geurt—as Righteous Among the Nations. Geurt received the award on behalf of the family. Max Nathans, who was saved by the family and who today lives in Israel attended the ceremony. Speakers included the Honorable Giora Becher, Consul General of Israel; the Honorable Allyson Y. Schwartz, Pennsylvania State

The Tennessee Chapter of the American Society for Yad Vashem held a theater benefit featuring the play *And Then They Came for Me*, portraying the lives of Anne Frank; her friends, Eva Schloss and Ed Silverberg; and their families during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. The event, chaired by Builders of Yad Vashem and co-chairs

Senator; and Joseph Smukler, Chair of the Jewish Federation of Greater Philadelphia.

The Maryland Chapter of the American Society for Yad Vashem recently held a meeting with guest speakers from the International School for Holocaust Studies, Shulamit Imber, Pedagogical Director; and Irena Steinfeldt, Educator. Chaired by Jean Schreiber, speakers included Benefactors, Marilyn and Jack H. Pechter; and Shraga Y. Mekel, Development Director of the American Society. Guests included Brenda Mandel, Julius Mandel, Regina and David Weinberg, Louise and Jay Weinberg, Amy and Mordehai Gur, Deborah and Ben Schuster, and Ben Schreiber.

The Young Leadership Associates held a Cocktail Reception for its fall event. Guest Speaker was Vivien R. Spitz, a court reporter at the Nuremberg Trials, and Keren Toledano and Sam Franco were Event Chairs.

A workshop on Yad Vashem's educational unit *Outcast* was presented by Dr. Marlene Warshawski Yahalom, the American Society's Education Director, at a Staff Development Program entitled “From Prejudice to Genocide.” The event was organized by the Holocaust Memorial and Education Center in Glen Cove, NY.

CANADA



From left to right: Babs Asper, Avner Shalev, Israel Asper, and Solly Kaplinski

Following his visit to Yad Vashem, together with his wife, Babs, Israel H. Asper O.C., O.M., Q.C., decided to support the Prime Minister's International Conference on the Legacy of Holocaust Survivors, to take place in April 2002 and several teacher-training seminars. Asper, Chairman of Can West Global Communications, has supported major programs in both

the Jewish and non-Jewish communities in Canada, as well as in Israel. He is especially committed to furthering Holocaust education.

The successful Canadian Society for Yad Vashem fundraising event that included an address by former US President Bill Clinton, has enabled the Canadian Society, led by Hank Rosenbaum, to advance its commitment towards the Canadian Pavilion in the International School for Holocaust Studies, and to take on additional projects on behalf of Yad Vashem. The dinner was chaired by Harry Kichler, and was organized by the Canadian Society's Executive Director, Marilyn Somers.

Through the initiatives of Solly Kaplinski, Director of the English Desk in Yad Vashem's International Relations Division, Canadian Society activities have commenced in Montreal. The first of these activities was a lecture evening held in conjunction with Congregation Shaar Hashamayim. In addition, a meeting was held for members of the Canadian Society in Montreal.

ENGLAND

The Harold Hyam Wingate Foundation has contributed towards the preservation of the Yad Vashem Library collection.

Marta Gross donated a gift to Yad Vashem in a moving ceremony held earlier this year in honor of her late mother and parents-in-law who perished during the Holocaust.

The National Yad Vashem Charitable Trust is planning to hold its first-ever fundraising dinner in November. As well, a series of educational initiatives are in the planning stages in conjunction with the Department of Seminars for Educators from Abroad at the International School for Holocaust Studies. The Department is currently organizing seminars and workshops for teachers in London. The series will be partially subsidized by an annual grant from the Vivienne and Samuel Cohen Charitable Trust.

The National Yad Vashem Charitable Trust has appointed Esther Held as its Education Officer. Held participated in the recent summer seminar for English-speaking educators at the International School for Holocaust Studies.

GERMANY

Erwin Teufel, Prime Minister of Baden-Württemberg; Dr. Bernhard Vogel, Prime Minister of Thüringen; and Wolfgang Clement, Prime Minister of Nordrhein-Westfalen visited Yad Vashem in May and agreed to contribute to the project of the Path of Hope, headed by Dr. Edmund Stoiber, Prime Minister of Bavaria.

Dr. W. Hopf, CEO of Lit-Verlag, and the "Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung" will sponsor the publication of a Yad Vashem magazine in Germany. The magazine will be published in German and will cover Holocaust issues such as education, as well as Yad Vashem news.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Society for Yad Vashem held its inaugural event in September with Professor Yehuda Bauer as guest speaker. The Swiss Society's executive committee includes: Dr. Rolf Bloch, President; Dr. Ralph Weill, Vice-President; Dr. Daniel Löwinger, Treasurer; Dr. Josef Bollag, Accountant; and Herbert Herz, Liaison to French-speaking Switzerland.

LATIN AMERICA



From left to right:
Warren and Genie Spies

In late June, Genie and Warren Spies from Venezuela unveiled a plaque in the International School for Holocaust Studies honoring their sponsorship of a seminar for Spanish-speaking educators.

On a recent visit to Venezuela, Perla Hazan, Emissary of Latin-American and Spanish speaking countries, held meetings with friends of Yad Vashem. As a result of these meetings, contributions were received from Herbert Hirschfeld—towards the International School for Holocaust Studies, and from Samy Sheero—towards Yad Vashem Publications.

Four members of the Venezuelan delegation to the 16th Maccabiah Games, headed by Michale Sabo visited Yad Vashem in July. While on a solidarity mission to Israel, 25 community representatives including Rabbi Pinchas Brenner, Roberto Croitorescu, Daniel Slimak, Jose Benzaquen, Rabbi Isaac Cohen, Simon Vainstein, and David Bachenheimer conducted an extensive tour of Yad Vashem and held a memorial ceremony in the Hall of Remembrance in July.



From left to right:
Myriam Nekrycz,
Haim Nekrycz, Shaya Ben Yehuda,
and Avner Shalev

training seminars in Spanish.

David and Malka Gorodzinsky from Mexico, contributors to the Valley of the Communities and the "World Gone By" audio-visual presentation, visited Yad Vashem in May and donated a specialized digital camera to the Archives.

BELGIUM

The Belgian Friends of Yad Vashem held an inaugural meeting at which Jacques Graubart, the Society's President, installed its officers. Professor Georges Schnek will serve as Vice President and Fanny Baumgarten as Treasurer.

FRANCE

Yad Vashem mourns the passing of longstanding friend, Jacques Topiol, one of the founders of the French Comité for Yad Vashem.

ISRAEL

There have been several recent donations towards Yad Vashem's campaign to increase the collection of video testimonies of Holocaust survivors living in Israel. Donors include: Helena Kuczynski—in memory of her mother and father, Anna and Samuel Goldberg (z"l), who perished in Poniatova labor camp in Poland, and her husband's parents, Adolf and Eda Kuczynski (z"l), who perished in Treblinka; Helen Gorgiel—in memory of the members of her husband's family who perished in Majdanek and the members of the Sertzej, Adelst, and Solovitz families; and Rachel and David Weiner, through Alexander Rosenberg.

YAD VASHEM

JERUSALEM
MAGAZINE, VOL. 24, Cheshvan, 5762, October 2001

Published by:



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Remembrance Authority

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Photography: Isaac Harari
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Production: Dfus Kal
Design: Stephanie & Ruti Design

This magazine was published with the assistance
of Canit Hashalom Investments LTD.

Yad Vashem Jerusalem Magazine
P.O. Box 3477, Jerusalem 91034, Israel
Tel: 972-2-6443413, Fax: 972-2-6443409
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www.yadvashem.org
ISSN 0793-7199

©Articles appearing in this issue may be reprinted
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Yad Vashem's activities are supported by
the Ministry of Education
and the Jewish Agency for Israel



