

PORTRAITS

PORTRÉK



Az anyai nagyszemélyek az anyai nagyanyák, anyai dédanyák és anyai nagynénák. Ez a családtagok közötti kapcsolat.



BUDAPEST
1922
Károlyi István (Károlyi István)
Károlyi István (Károlyi István)
Károlyi István (Károlyi István)

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Ez az anyai nagyszemély, Károlyi István. Ő is a nagyapám, azaz. Milyen nagyapám is, és a bátyámat is megfogadta. Éve.

A nagyapáimmal volt egy kis történetem. A nagyapáimmal is volt egy kis történetem. A nagyapáimmal is volt egy kis történetem. A nagyapáimmal is volt egy kis történetem.

Nem jöttünk ide, hanem itt voltunk. A nagyapáimmal is volt egy kis történetem. A nagyapáimmal is volt egy kis történetem. A nagyapáimmal is volt egy kis történetem.

This is the maternal grandfather, Arnold Károlyi, and my great-grandfather. He is the father of my mother's mother, and he is the father of my mother's mother.

My grandparents owned a printing shop in Budapest. They were close to my grandparents. Dad worked in a factory nearby, which was his apartment.

We didn't get to kindergarten but we went to kindergarten in the garden behind the shop. When I was 10, I went to the shop and my mother was there every day. The shop was at the end of the street, near the factory.

My great-grandfather was the one who started the shop.



Annual Report 2020

Summer Academy 2021

Credits

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About the cover: students opening a Centropa exhibition in Debrecen, Hungary, October 2020 by Róbert Bácsi

Back cover: Yvonne Reitmann at a Café Centropa event, August, 2020 by Ouriel Morgensztern

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20 years of preserving Jewish memory

When Centropa was founded in 2000, we had two goals in mind: to preserve Jewish memory in the lands where it had been all but wiped out, and to disseminate our findings to the widest possible audience.

Centropa was made to meet the moment. Although hardly the first oral history project to interview Holocaust survivors, what made us unique is that we never used video in our interviews, we did not focus our conversations solely on the Holocaust, *and we only interviewed those Jews still living in the lands where the Holocaust took place.*

After all, every Jew who stayed in or returned to Europe has a postwar story to tell. Very few organizations collected them. We did.

Between 2000 and 2009, we interviewed twelve hundred and thirty elderly Jews still living between the Baltic and the Bosphorus. We sat on their sofas and at their dining room tables, we held up twenty-five thousand of their old family photographs and documents and we asked them, “Who is in this picture? When was it taken? What’s the story here?”

You can read a selection of the stories and photos we collected in the next section of this annual report, and as you will see, our respondents paint for you a picture of the

world they lived in, the world they watched being destroyed, and the world they have been building ever since they returned home.

In this annual report, our twentieth, we will also share with you what our fifteen employees did with this treasure chest of Jewish memory in 2020: on the web, with new technology, on the walls and in print, as well as in hundreds of classrooms on three continents.

We would like to thank all those who have helped us financially get to this point. In these first twenty years, we accomplished what we set out to do: preserve Jewish memory in the lands where the Holocaust took place, and we have been disseminating our findings to audiences far wider, and far more engaged, than we could ever have imagined.

All of which points to what we can accomplish in the next twenty years, as we add more teachers and students to our networks, create walking tour apps and podcasts that bring Jewish memory to life in exciting new ways, and publish illustrated books and curate new exhibitions—all so we can continue doing what we do best: telling the stories that need to be told.



**20 years preserving
Jewish memory**

**20 years bringing
history to life**

**12 months living in
a very different world**



The two pictures here were both taken in Jewish cemeteries in Poland. The one on top dates from November 1989. Two leaders of the Lublin Jewish community are inspecting damage caused only hours after their cemetery had been vandalized. Below, we see a photograph taken in August 2020 in Krakow, where teachers came to learn how to use Jewish cemeteries to teach their students about their towns' Jewish history—and Poland's Jewish heritage.

Covid restrictions limited us to thirty participants in the Krakow seminar. Our partner, the Galicia Jewish Museum, was besieged with an additional one hundred and ten applications from teachers who wanted to attend.

What accounts for this sea change in attitude? And why, despite Poland's current hard right government, do more teachers apply to attend our seminars than they did even a decade ago? The answer: because a great many younger Poles have come to see that getting to know their country's Jewish heritage means getting to know their own history.

We are not saying that we at Centropa are responsible for this attitude shift. Many organizations—specifically those that empower teachers—have been playing a vital role. But we are definitely part of this movement and we have the data to prove it. You'll find that data on page 49 of this report and, as you will read, two hundred and four teachers in one hundred and sixty-nine Polish villages, towns, and cities have attended our programs.

Why the attraction to Centropa? Because we offer so much more than Holocaust.

For the past decade, Polish teachers and students have been turning to us because they can delve into

the life stories of the sixty-seven Jews we interviewed in Poland who, save for the years they lived in Nazi hell, remained in Poland their entire lives.

Centropa is where Polish teenagers can read tales about growing up in small towns and in big cities, about playing football and going swimming with friends, and then about how our interviewees managed to flee for their lives, or how they survived the horrors meted out to them by the Germans. And then those sixty-seven storytellers have told

us about how they have been raising families, working, and retiring—in Poland—right up until the 2000s, when we interviewed them. No wonder Polish teachers and students find Centropa entrancing. We help them find the “me” in our stories.

And here's news for you: it is no different in Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine, the western Balkans, Hungary, and other European countries where we work. We produce films in each of these languages, send around exhibitions, offer websites, and challenge students to create their own walking tour videos about “our town's Jewish history.”

What we have learned, and what my colleague Fabian Ruehle will tell you starting on page 43, is that by helping teachers and students understand that their town's Jewish history is part of their heritage, we turn them into stakeholders in civil society. And when they see their town's Jewish history as theirs, then antisemitism and ugly ethnic intolerance does not fit into such a world view.

Yes, we know there has been a rise of antisemitism in both North America and in Europe. But as an organization that works very much on a grassroots level, we can state: *that is not the only story*. The untold story, those lesser-known stories, are what Centropa—and this annual report—are all about.





"I took my students to the Centropa exhibition here in Pecs, which is filled with pictures and stories of Hungarian Jews. For the very first time, they did not see Hungarian Jews through the lens of the Holocaust. I had a hard time getting them out of there, and when we came back to class, I had to promise we'd spend another two periods discussing Jewish stories in Hungary. Centropa: you have a teacher for life in me." *Marianne Beregszászi, Pecs.*

20 years

20 countries

20 stories

**“We are nothing without the past; it’s a form of knowledge,
a memorandum of how to survive.”**

FRANCES STONOR SAUNDERS, *THE SUITCASE*



Former Soviet Union
Russia
Moisey Marianovskiy

Moisey Marianovskiy, one of six children, was born in 1919 to Efroim and Clara Marianovskaya in the Ukrainian town of Novyy Bug. His father died in 1922, his twin brother died in 1926. Moisey Marianovskiy's mother went to work as a maid and the family barely survived the Stalin-imposed famine on Ukraine. Later the family moved to Moscow.

During the war, Moisey Marianovskiy and his brothers Shimon and Yakov were called up for military service. Shimon fell at the front in the first weeks of fighting; Yakov ended the war as a colonel in the air force.

After the war, Moisey Marianovskiy married Valentina Kisliakova and they had two daughters. He received a doctorate in history and taught the history of the Communist Party for 35 years, retiring in 1991.

In October 1941, I was appointed commanding officer of a tank company. I was at the front in Bryansk and later near Moscow. In spring 1942, when I was in Tank Brigade 187, I was wounded and sent to the hospital. After I recovered in January 1943, I was assigned to the 23rd Guard Tank Brigade and by then the situation had stabilized. The Germans had been defeated near Moscow and in Stalingrad.

Our forces started taking back our land, moving westward. We struggled for the Ugra and Dnieper Rivers. Then came the battles for Smolensk. These were hard battles and I had to use my wits. I was awarded an Order of Alexandr Nevskiy for this operation.

We headed toward Belarus and there were brutal battles crossing the Dnieper. General Zakharov, the Commander of our front, decided to attack the enemy on its flank and I brought my units into the heart of battle. I was awarded an Order of Red Banner. In Au-

gust 1943, I was wounded in my eye. After two weeks in the hospital I returned to my regiment. The hardest battles that followed were along the Mogilyov-Minsk roadway. Some of them were outrageously savage. The Commander of the Front ordered me to take command of the brigade, even though I was just twenty-four. I can't say I did this happily, but this was what I had to do. I was wounded yet again. For the Mogilyov operation I was awarded Hero of the Soviet Union [the country's highest military honor].

I traveled to Israel in the early 1990s at the invitation of the veterans of the Great Patriotic War. It was very moving for me and for all of us who took part.

When I was leaving, this is what happened at the airport. When I went through the metal detector, all the alarms went off. So, the officers there told me to empty my pockets and take off my belt. Same thing.

Their chief came over and told me to go to an X-Ray room. I had to strip completely. Two doctors and a technician X-rayed me. They were horrified. There were multiple splinters of shrapnel still in my body, which, to be honest, I had been telling them all along. They apologized profusely, shook hands with me and wished me good luck. When I stepped outside, the officers and their chief all stood there and saluted.

Moisey Marianovskiy was interviewed by Svetlana Bogdaova in Moscow in October 2004.

Pictured above: Moisey Marianovskiy in 1941, 1942, 1943, 2004

Former Soviet Union

Ukraine

Simon Grinshpoon



My mother was the leader in the family and she decided father should start his own business. They decided to grow wine and in 1923, he took a loan from the Agricultural Bank. He bought a small plot of land with another farmer.

Father learned how to make wine barrels and even sold them. He managed to pay back his debts and bought grapes again and again until the time came to harvest his own grapes. However, there was a terrible rainstorm and that destroyed our harvest. My mother cried, but Father felt optimistic. The following year we had plenty of grapes and Father made his own wine.

But then collectivization began and my father had to join the collective farm. He joined the Jewish wine-making collective farm in Yaruga and never regretted it.

By the time the war started in 1941, I had been in the Army for some time. That June, we held off the Germans as long as we could and fell back on Kyiv. My parents had come to Kyiv on a horse cart and were staying with relatives. We met on Tolstoy Square.

My mother hugged me and asked 'Sonny, have you killed many fascists?' It was the eve of Yom Kippur. I begged my parents to evacuate and promised to help them leave, but they refused. They claimed that they were too old to go. I said goodbye and returned to my unit.

In September 1944, I was wounded. I recovered, was dismissed from the army, and returned to Kyiv.

I went to where my parents had been staying. Their neighbors told me that my in-laws and parents didn't voluntarily go to Babyn Yar on 29 September. They stayed locked in their apartment, but were betrayed by the janitor of the house who reported them to the police. They were all shot in Babyn Yar around 10 October.

I went looking for that janitor all over Kyiv. If I had found him, I would have strangled him with my own hands.

Simon Grinshpoon grew up in the Ukrainian shtetl of Yaruga. After the war, he worked as a foreman in construction projects, and married Elena Bobkova. Simon Grinshpoon continued to work long past retirement age and, he told us, "on 29 September every year, I come home earlier from work, my wife and I get flowers, and we go to Babyn Yar, where my parents and so many others perished."

Simon Grinshpoon was interviewed by Zhanna Litinskaya in Kyiv in November, 2002.

Pictured above: Photos of my parents, Leiba and Gersh Grinshpoon, photographed in Kyiv in 1937. And a photo of me in 1940.

Former Soviet Union

Belarus

Kofman Raikhchin

Kofman Raikhchin was born in 1924 in Petrikov, in Belarus. The town stood along the Pripjat River; close to forty percent of the population was Jewish. There were well over a million Jews on Belarussian territory in 1941 and over 800,000 were to be murdered—almost all of them shot by the Waffen SS and the German Army itself. Here is what Kofman Raikhchin told us about June 1941 and about his escape.

It was early June 1941. My brother and I had just finished the tenth grade. We felt quite adult. He and I spent several days walking around town with our former schoolmates, all of us talking about the future and making big plans. Then on 22 June 1941 (Sunday), at noon, I heard some noise out in the street. We had no radio at home, but our neighbors heard Molotov's speech and ran out of their houses.

Now we knew. We were at war. Together with our classmates, we all went running as fast as we could to the local military enlistment office. They enlisted every boy except one. Me. I was only seventeen years old.

I was allowed to join the Komsomol [youth] Battalion and our task was to go around the neighboring villages and ask the peasants if they had noticed any enemy spies. I was given a nearly blind horse and a rifle that dated back to the time of civil war. I didn't find a single spy.

Day by day the front line was coming closer. Now the people of Petrikov started preparing for evacuation. One of officials of high rank was our relative Zaretsky. He urged all the Jews to leave immediately. But my father refused. He told everybody that when he was a prisoner during World War I the Germans had been very good to him. In fact, a few Jews in Petrikov considered life under Germans better than under the Soviets. On the other hand, a lot of Jews were saved because after the German occupation of Poland in September 1939, Polish Jews fled into the Soviet Union. So, it was from them we heard horror stories.

On 5 July, the first barge for evacuating people sailed away down the Pripjat River. Then, early in the morning on 19 July, Zaretsky came to our house on horseback. He talked to my father in Yiddish. "Velvl, you have to leave immediately; you have to save your children."

"I can't. I'm responsible for the warehouse. I keep the keys, you know."
"Well, give me those damn keys and get the family ready. In half an hour I'm sending a lorry."

So we packed and we moved to the station and boarded a freight train. That was, by the way, the first time I ever rode on a train.

As for those four hundred Jews who refused to leave, they were all shot.

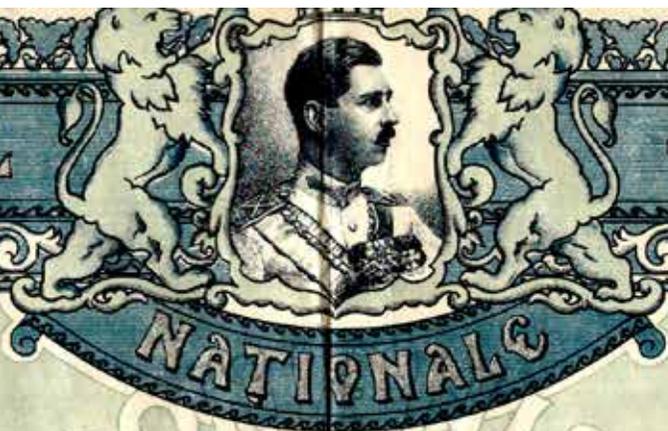
Kofman Raikhchin's family made their way to Uzbekistan where he worked as a shepherd. He then helped doctors battle malaria and on his eighteenth birthday he signed up to fight. The photo taken here was taken in Kazan in 1943, when Kofman was recovering from a battle wound. Kofman moved to Leningrad to study in the Leningrad College for Fine Mechanics and Optics, and then worked in the defense industry for thirty-five years. He married Natalia Ginzburg, a teacher.



Kofman Raikhchin was interviewed by Olga Egudina in May 2006 in St Petersburg.

MINISTERUL

EDUCAȚIUNII



DIPLOMA DE BACALAVREAT

Elevul Magda S. Theodor
 NĂȘTUT ÎN ANUL 1911 LA SA oct
 ZEA SA ÎN COMUNA Șose
 JUDEȚUL Iasi
 FIU A LUI Soleman
 DE CĂȚĂȚENIE român
 NAȚIONALITATE Română
 DE RELIGIE ortodoxă

NOI MINISTRUL EDUCAȚIUNII NAȚIONALE VĂZÂND ÎNCHETAREA COMISIUNII EXAMENULUI DE BACALAVREAT
 ȚINUT ÎN SESIUNEA Iunie 1939 ÎN ORAȘUL Chișinău DĂM ELEVULUI Magda S. Theodor
 ABSOLVENT A LICEULUI Al. Donici DIN Chișinău PREZENTA DIPLOMĂ DE
 BACALAVREAT SECȚIUNEA Uzara OBTINUTĂ CU NOTA MEDIE 8.00 SPRE A SE BUCURA
 DE TOATE DREPTURILE ACORDATE DE LEGILE ȘI REGULAMENTELE ÎN VIGOARE.

MINISTRUL EDUCAȚIUNII NAȚIONALE

DATA ÎN Chișinău LA 25 IULIE 1939.

DIRECTORUL ȘCOLII K. Hanea

PREȘEDINTELE COMISIUNII P. Mărgărit

№ ȘCOLII 462

INSPECTORATUL ȘCOLAR al Terutului Nistru
 Nr 7277 Chișinău

SEMĂNĂTURA ELEV Magda Theodor

Former Soviet Union
Moldova
Theodore Magder

Theodore Magder's father, an attorney, had been conscripted into the Romanian Army in early 1940. But when the Soviet Union occupied Moldova, he was cut off from his family and he committed suicide.

I was devastated by Father's suicide, but I decided to keep it a secret from Mother. She was so devoted to him and never lost hope of seeing him again.

Now I was the only breadwinner in our family. I knew I had to get an education because I wanted to be a professor of literature. To do this, I first had to learn Russian—now that the border had moved, and we were suddenly living in the Soviet Union—but keep in mind that before the borders moved it was forbidden to study Russian in Romania. So, I was starting from the bottom.

In my first literature class I sat beside a pretty girl. In fact, we fell in love. Her name was Asia Shnirelman and her father was a doctor. Although we had hard times ahead of us, Asia and I were about to spend the next five decades together.

On Saturday, 21 June 1941, I was out with my classmates. We had all just passed our summer exams and were enjoying ourselves dancing, singing, and drinking wine. I returned home at 1:00 A.M. At 5:00 A.M. we woke up to the roar of bombing: the Great Patriotic War had begun! I knew right away that Jews had to flee. I made Mama promise that she would go with Asia's family.

They left but I was recruited into the Soviet Army. I grabbed my college record book and a student identity card, my most valuable possessions.

In every town, when our unit was given time off, I found the local pedagogical college and asked the local lecturers to be my examiners and that's because our course of study was standardized. They could listen to me and read my papers and mark my record book. And I showed them my student ID.

You can imagine they were looking at me as if I was absolutely crazy, but they couldn't turn down a twenty-year-old lad in uniform who might be killed at any moment.

As we retreated, I found libraries or archives, some of which had been burned to the ground; other times they were in good condition. I went looking for the textbooks I needed, and I studied between marches and battles. I think you can tell I was a dedicated student.

By a miracle, I found my mother, Asia, and her family. We ended up in Bukhara, thirty five hundred kilometers from Kishinev.

The Uzbek people had never heard about Bessarabia before we came to their town. We were like from a different planet. They kept telling us that the Germans would never be able to cross the 'wide water,' as they called the Caspian Sea. They respected me and the rest of us for having managed to cross this 'water obstacle.'

We all lived together, and we were practically starving. In 1943, my mother fell ill and died. I never told her what had happened to my father, and she never lost hope to see him again. I am so glad she never found out. Shortly after my mother's death, Asia and I registered our marriage in a registry office. We became husband and wife and she became my only family and my dearest person.

Theodore and Asia Magder returned to Kishinev where he worked as a journalist and Asia became an economist. They held their jobs until 1973, when they were fired because their son Victor applied to immigrate to Israel. In time, they returned to their professions, Victor left and raised his family in Israel. Theodore lost Asia in 1989. He was finally able to visit his son in 1990, after not having seen him for eighteen years. Upon his return, Theodore Magder became president of the Jewish community.

Theodore Magder was interviewed by Zhanna Litinskaya in July 2004, in Chisinau.

The Baltics

Latvia

Feiga Kil

Feiga Aizman was born in Riga in 1935 to Isaac Aizman, a neurosurgeon, and Tobe-Leya, his wife. They had four children. When the Germans invaded the Baltics and the Soviet Union in June 1941, Isaac Aizman went off to serve in the Soviet Army, and his wife fled eastward with the children.

Their train was attacked, the family was scattered. A railroad worker grabbed Feiga, who was wandering through the wreckage, and put her on a train that sped away, into Ukraine. But the Germans stopped it, took everyone off, and machine gunned them.

Another body fell on Feiga, who crawled out of the mass grave. She was taken in by a peasant woman and hidden. The woman's name was Galya. More than that, Feiga doesn't know. Galya took Feiga to an orphanage in 1944, where, miraculously, one of her sisters was living. Four years later, their mother found them and they returned to Riga.

Feiga never learned what happened to her younger brother. Her father, Isaac Aizman, served as a front line surgeon for the entire war and was with a battalion that stormed the Reichstag in Berlin. That is where he was felled by a sniper's bullet.

Feiga married Yakov Kil, they had two children, and Yakov died in 1992. This is what Feiga told Ella Levitskaya in 2005.

Latvia became independent in 1991 and our Jewish community was re-established. It's a second home for me. We have a club for seniors: Rahamim. It's led by Channa Finkelstein. We have a choir. We meet and sing. We're like a family. But I also help. After all, there are people older, lonelier, and sicker than I am. So I look after this woman, but I won't tell you her name. She is completely alone. I take her for walks, I do some cleaning for her, I go shopping, and I do a little cooking.

You see, I want to do good for people. Maybe it is because I was in an orphanage for five years after the war where everyone was so kind to me. Maybe it's because of my Aunt Galya. That's why I am always there when someone is in trouble.

I can say it this way: where life is good, I am not needed.

If you do good for people, God will reward you, and sooner or later people will be punished for bad things. Am I not right?

We caught up with Feiga in 2021 through her grandson, Semjon, who also lives in Riga. Here's what Semjon told us.

In 2017, Grandma came down with sepsis and doctors told me that even if Grandma had been an Olympic athlete, she would have only a tiny chance of surviving.

All I could say was, 'Listen, doctors, you don't know my grandma.' It took her six months, but Grandma walked out of that hospital.

Then last year, Grandma got Covid! It was terrible. She was eighty-five. The doctors told me that I could forget it. But once again, I had to re-educate the doctors. I told them when Grandma was better, she wanted to make breakfast every day for my children. And that is what she does.

Feiga Kil was interviewed by Ella Levitskaya in Riga in July 2005.



Feiga Kil, her grandson Semjon, and Semjon's family

The Baltics Lithuania

Geta Jakiene

The wedding picture of my husband and me in 1947.

In 1946, after we returned from Central Asia to Lithuania, I went to work as a waitress. One day, a friend of my father's brought a young friend to the restaurant. We were introduced and I took to him right away. He asked if he could walk me home and I said yes but, being a decent girl, I did not ask him in. We stood on the threshold for a long time. The next day we went for a walk. His name was Kalman Zak.

He was born in 1925 in Shakai. His father died young, leaving his mother with twelve children. All of them except Kalman were shot. Kalman managed to hide, later surviving a ghetto and a concentration camp. He returned to Lithuania, where nobody was waiting for him. I was also lonely. Kalman and I started seeing each other. Both of us were raised Jewish and decided to wed according to Jewish tradition.

These are my sons, Jakov and Gerts, in the yard of our house in Kaunas, where we lived in the late 1960s. Jakov was born in 1947, Gerts in 1952. We spoke Yiddish at home, and we observed as many Jewish traditions as we could during the Soviet years. We marked all the holidays, attended synagogue, and our children had their brit milahs and bar mitzvahs. We were members of the Kaunas Jewish religious community. We told them all about what happened to our families.

Our family had no interest in politics. We were not members of the Party, and our sons refused to go into the Pioneers. Yakov finished school with excellent marks, married a Jewish girl, and they left for Israel, where he works as an economist in Tel Aviv. Gerts also married a lovely Jewish woman, a music critic. Gerts is a football referee and is chairman of the Jewish community here in Kaunas.

This is my younger son Gerts in a kipah, holding a baby, his younger son Dov. The picture was made in his place during the brit milah in Kaunas in 1993.

Geta Ushpitsene was born in Shakai in 1922. Her father was murdered during the German occupation; she, her mother, and siblings fled to Central Asia. After the war, she married Kalman Zak in 1947 and raised two sons at home.



Geta Jakiene was interviewed by Ella Levitskaya in Kaunas in April 2005.

The Baltics

Estonia

Henrich Kurzikes



Henrich Kurzikes in 1945, 1951, and 1971

When the Germans invaded Estonia, we were lucky enough to be evacuated into the Soviet Union. In September 1942, the army recruited me. The Soviets had created an Estonian Corps and, in the fall of 1943, we were sent to begin lifting the siege of Leningrad. Then we headed into Estonia so we could liberate our fatherland from the fascists. In February 1944, the crossing of the Narva began. And that is where Estonians fighting for the German SS fought us, Estonians fighting in the Soviet Army. We knew there were members of the same family fighting each other.

The Estonian SS fought savagely because they had nowhere else to go. The river was frozen, but the ice was scarlet with blood. We finally took the Narva and kept on fighting. I was awarded the rank of junior lieutenant and in Kurland I had a platoon under my command. The closer we got to home, the more brutal the battles. Then, before dawn one day in early May, we were told to line up in formation and start marching toward the enemy with our tanks. And just as we started rolling, a Willys jeep drove up and a general got out and said, "That's it comrades. The war's over."

It's hard to describe what it was like! That night they gave us vodka, and in the morning we watched battalion after battalion of unarmed Germans marching off to captivity.

Born in 1924, Henrich Kurzikes grew up speaking Russian and Yiddish in Tallinn and Tartu and was active in his Zionist Hashomer Hatzair club. His family survived the war and in 1950 he married Miriam Patova. They had two children and Henrich continued working as a financial manager and auditor in the army. Every time he tried to retire, they told him they had no one else with his skills. He finally retired in 1985, after forty-three years of military service. No sooner had he stepped down than the newly reconstituted Jewish community of Estonia asked Henrich to oversee their finances, which he did until the late 1990s. He told Ella Levitskaya, "I was awfully proud when the State of Israel was created in 1948, and I supported those who wanted to leave for Israel in the 1970s. My own son and his family emigrated in the 1990s. And I was very proud when Estonia became independent in 1991. I remember that we did things right before we lost our independence in 1940. I was sure we'd do things correctly this time. And I've been proven right."

Henrich Kurzikes was interviewed by Ella Levitskaya in Tallinn in June 2005.

North Macedonia

Beno Ruso

I joined Hashomer Hatzair in Bitola because Pepe Kamhi was my idol. He was the fastest runner, the best looking, a real leader. Another reason: I was in love with his sister Roza. When they opened our ken, our clubhouse, there was a good-sized library in it, and being as poor as we were, we had no books at home, so I went there every day to read. And that is where I learned about the world, even before I saw the next valley.

Pepe was unlucky. When the war came he wasn't able to get away and the Bulgarians took him and everyone else in his family, and my mother, to the trains that ended up in Treblinka. Roza and I managed to flee.

When the war began and I found the Partisans, I figured I'd be lucky if I finished the war as a sergeant. I did a little better than that: at twenty-four I was made a brigadier general, and I fought in every battle until the day we surrounded the Ustasha near the Austrian border in May 1945.

When I returned to Bitola, I found Roza and we married immediately. But we didn't celebrate. In fact, we mourned that day because we were almost totally alone.

I remained in the Yugoslav Army until my retirement and in that time, I met with Tito three times. The first time was in the 1960s to discuss military issues. The second time was in 1974 when we met and talked about the old times during the war. And the third time was in 1980, when I was asked to be one of his pallbearers.



Beno Ruso was interviewed by Rachel Chanin in Skopje in May 2004.

Pepe Kamhi, Roza Kamhi, Beno Ruso, Beno Ruso at Tito's funeral

The Balkans

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Rahela Perisic



This picture was taken in Banja Luka in 1938 and here are the members of our Zionist youth organization: First, from left to right, standing, is Judita, my sister; beside her is Rikica Levi, then Rena Atijas, then me, then Puba Kabiljo. The others I do not remember; I only know that kneeling first from the right is Puba Lihnstajn.

In our club we learned Hebrew, we studied, we discussed the history of the Jewish nation. We had teachers who taught us Jewish songs and dances. I remember how we danced with such fervor! Hashomer also organized day trips to picnic sites in the area. With us younger kids there were always older boys and girls and a leader who took strict care about our behavior.

When we passed through the town everyone knew that we were from Jewish families because we were dressed in clean clothes, not luxuriously, but very neat, and we were always well behaved. I was always so proud of that.

Rahela Albahari was born in 1922 in Sanski Most, in Bosnia and Herzegovnia. During the war, she, her brother Moris, and the rest of the family escaped deportation several times. She and Moris ended up with the Partisans and served with them until liberation. Rahela married Ilija Perisic, had three children, and was employed at the Institute for The History of the Workers' Movement in Belgrade until her retirement in 1969.

Rahela Perisic was interviewed by Klara Azulaj in Belgrade in November 2001.

The Balkans Croatia

Elvira Kohn

I was living in Vinkovci and working in a photo studio. I was totally bored with studio portraiture. "Please look left, now look right." Then a man walked in one day and asked if I would like to work as a photo reporter in Dubrovnik! I left right away and worked for the Ercogovic family. This picture [top left] is one I took for them; we sold it as a postcard.

Later, when I was about to be deported by the Italians to a prison camp, Miho Ercogovic came up to me, slipped a small Leica and some film to me, and said, "make sure you take pictures." He then went on to save several Jews and we got him a Righteous Gentile award after the war.

This other picture was taken while I was with the Partisans. They fought and I served as a photographer. Someone gave me this picture as a gift, and later I took part in the liberation of Zagreb in May 1945.

Elvira Kohn was born in Rijeka in 1914. Her father served in the Austrian Army and fell on the front. She went to elementary and high school in Vinkovci and worked in a photo studio. From 1932-1942, she worked as a photographer in Dubrovnik until she was deported with her mother to Kupari and later to the island of Rab, both under Italian occupation. When the Italians capitulated in September 1943, Elvira joined Tito's Partisans and became a frontline photographer.

After the war, Elvira ran the photography department of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) until her retirement in 1964. Elvira never married and stayed active in the Jewish community her entire life, spending her final years in the Jewish old age home. She died in 2003.

Elvira Kohn was interviewed by Lea Siljak in Zagreb in April 2003.



The Balkans

Bulgaria

Sophie Pinkas

This photo was taken in the Jewish school in Vidin in 1932. The man sitting in the middle is Adoni ["Mr." in Hebrew] Koen, the school headmaster. He taught us Hebrew. He was very strict and the children treated him with much respect. Sitting next to him is Giveret ["Mrs." in Hebrew] Buka. She taught us other subjects. There were two or three other teachers. Giveret Ernesta taught us Bulgarian. She was a very pretty, plump woman, always smiling and kind. I liked her a lot and long after I left Vidin when my brother Avram returned on visits to Vidin we would go and see her.

Like other schools, we studied reading, writing, and math. In this picture, I am in the middle. I'm the girl holding that board on which Kita Bet [Hebrew for "second grade"] is written. My best friend was Ester Panova, née Moshe, who is on the right in that lovely embroidered jacket. She became a geography teacher in Kjustendil. Our Jewish school was a two-storied house. There were four rooms and an office used as a teachers' room on the first floor. Only Jewish kids went to our school; Bulgarian children had other schools. Even in Kaleto, the Jewish quarter of Vidin, there was a Bulgarian school where some Jews studied. But they came to our school for the Sunday classes in Ivrit [Hebrew].

Sophie Pinkas was born in Vidin in 1923, married Nissim Moiseev Kohenov, a social scientist, in 1946, and had one son. Sophie and her brother Avram both studied medicine. Sophie became a professor of pediatrics at Sofia University; her brother became a surgeon in Sliven.

Sophie Pinkas was interviewed by Yulina Dadova in Sofia in June 2003.



II ОТДѢЛЕНИЕ
בתה ב

The Balkans

Greece

Deniz Nahmias



Here I am at fifteen, sailing just off the coast of Salonika.

Every Wednesday and Saturday in Salonika, all the students from high school used to go to the cinema together. We went to the Apollon, which screened two films. The second one was part of a series, a story to be continued like, for example, about a cowboy and his adventures. The first was a romantic one, sometimes a musical. Most films were in English, which we understood, or French, which we knew better.

We always went for walks in the center of town, near Venizelos Street. We'd stop in that famous pastry shop, Galliko. We also went for walks in a garden near our home and would walk in groups separately, boys with boys and girls with girls. We were looking at each other and flirting, of course.

The year before the war, when we were sixteen, we were finally allowed to go out with boys to a dancing club. The boys—they were all Jewish, of course—used to come and pick us up from our homes, with the permission of our mothers. In those clubs there was live music, and everyone danced, mostly tango, the waltz and foxtrot.

Deniz Angel was born in 1924 in Salonica to a family of importers. Deniz spoke Ladino with her grandmother, French with her mother, and Greek with her school friends. While growing up, the biggest threat in Thessaloniki, according to Deniz, was the mosquitos—even with mosquito nets over their beds. In 1942, she and her family left for Athens to escape deportation, moving from house to house to avoid blackmailers and German collaborators. After the war, Deniz married Alberto Nahmias, a textile merchant. They settled again in Thessaloniki and had a son and a daughter. Deniz, a passionate bridge player, continued to work in Alberto's textile business.

Deniz Nahmias was interviewed in Thessaloniki in September 2005.

This family photograph was taken in Bursa in the Statues Plaza. That's me, my mother, daughter Lucy, and husband Avram.

The house I was born in was same as the house I lived in when I went to Istanbul as a bride. That neighborhood was called "La Juderia." All of the Jews in Bursa lived on the same street. It was a hilly street, full of fruit trees. We had three synagogues, Yirush, Mayor, and Etz Hayim. In our neighborhood, we were all crowded in on top of each other. We were like siblings. All the Jewish children would eat and play together, and not just with ourselves, but with the children of the poor families who came to our house as helpers.

Our house was typical. Three stories, and we could go into the neighbor's house from the stairs in between. In the basement of our house was a grocery store, and it served almost like a refrigerator. On the top floor, in the entrance, which was called a "kortijo", were the kitchen, bathroom, and laundry. These kortijos, or courtyards, were a style of building Jews brought from Spain. They were absolutely everywhere in the Sephardic world. But not any more. I think there is exactly one still left in Izmir.

In those days traffic was not like today's mess. There were a few motorized cars, and horse-carriages clopped along the streets. In Ladino they are called "talika brijka."

Since there were so few cars back then, and not really very many playgrounds, we played every day in the streees, but behind each house was a garden with orchards. Marvelous places to play.

Janet Sages, born in Bursa in 1924, married Avram Arguette in 1946. Her husband owned a men's clothing store in Istanbul, and they had one child. Janet lost Avram in 2003 and has remained active in Istanbul's Jewish community life.

Janet Arguete was interviewed by Feride Petilon in Istanbul in August 2006.



Central Europe

Poland

Estera Migdalska



Estera Dajbog was born in 1930 in Warsaw and attended a Yiddish language school, run by the socialist Bund. When the Germans invaded, Estera's mother remained in Warsaw with Estera's younger sister while Estera and her father fled eastward, into the Soviet Union. Estera's father was conscripted into forced labor, Estera spent the war years in a state orphanage. In 1947, she was repatriated to Poland, the only one in her family to survive. In later years, Estera worked as a radio engineer, married, and had two children. "Both of them are truly successful," she told us, her son a biochemist in Warsaw and her daughter a psychologist in Toronto. Here is what Estera told us about her first years returning to Poland.

Here's a picture from the early 1950s, our group who lived in Ustka. You can see that we look happy and that's because we are together. Almost all of us were Jewish orphans who had lost everyone and those first years of returning to Poland were spent figuring out what kind of life-balance each of us would have. We clung to each other. There was no one else.

When I returned to Poland in 1947, I immediately registered with the Jewish Committee as they were looking after orphans like me. They persuaded me to move to a dormitory, the Józef Lewartowski Youth Home, on Jagiellonska Street. They told me I'd be with my peers, and that I'd learn to speak Polish better. Growing up as a child, Yiddish was my first language, then I spent seven years speaking only Russian.

I stayed for three years at that dorm, and we were so close. Everyone had their own horrible war experiences, we were all equal, we understood each other, and everyone helped each other. Over the years, the people from our dorm have scattered away to other countries. We still meet every year—those of us who stayed, and some of us who moved to Israel.

Estera Migdalska was interviewed in Warsaw by Anna Szyba in September 2005.

When my two children were small, in the early 1950s, I decided to remove the Auschwitz number tattooed on my forearm.

Circumstances forced me into it. I used to often take the train to our cottage with my children. In the summer, when I'd be wearing a short-sleeved dress, I'd often notice people looking at my forearm, and then whisper among themselves.

It used to happen that they'd turn to me and begin to feel terribly sorry for me, and keep repeating what a poor thing I was, how I must have suffered during the war. Well, I don't want anyone's pity. And it definitely wasn't at all pleasant for someone to tell me what a poor wretch I must be.

So I decided that I'd go to the doctor and have the number removed. I arrived at the dermatology ward, and the doctor asked me what was ailing me. I told her that I'd like to have a tattoo removed. She looked at me with an annoyed expression and began berating me: 'And why did you get a tattoo in the first place? You could have realized that one day you'll change your mind, and now all you're doing is making more work for me!'

So I told her that I hadn't exactly been overly enthused about getting this tattoo, and if I'd have had a choice, I would definitely have not let them give me a tattoo. Then I rolled up my sleeve. The doctor immediately did an about-turn and began to apologize profusely; the poor thing had had no idea what sort of tattoo it was.

Ludmila Weiner was born in Prague in 1920. She and her brother grew up in a secular household and even took lessons in Catholicism until she was thrown out of school and the Sokol youth club for being a Jew. Ludmila, her parents, brother, and relatives were deported to Terezin. One of the first people she met in Terezin was Karel Rutar, who she married in 1946. They had two children and Karel died at the age of 49, in 1966, of leukemia. Ludmila remained active in the Terezin Initiative. She passed away in 2013.

Ludmila Rutarova was interviewed by Dagmar Greslova in Prague in January 2007.



Central Europe

Slovakia

Ota Gubic

This is a photo of children from the Jewish school in Piestan, taken in 1929, when I was seven. The man standing on the right is the school principal, Julius Ungvar, and his wife, who participated in all of our trips. I can't identify everyone here, but here's who I remember: In the back row, in the center, that's Mr. Ungvar's youngest daughter, Sarika; I don't know what happened to her. I don't recognize the two women on the left, either.

The boys standing: from the left, Janko Weisz, who was killed during the war, and beside him Lacko Mokry, one of the school's non-Jewish students; then Eugen, Eno Fischer, who didn't survive the war.

The boy with buttons on his coat is my brother Ervin; he survived the war and died in Prievidza in 1994. Beside him is Karol Handler, then Dezko Steiner, the tailor's son, and standing beside him that's me, Ota Gubic, the little one. As you can see, my brother and I are wearing identical coats.

Beside me is another non-Jewish student in our school, my friend Vladko Kuhr, the forest warden's son. All the Kuhr kids attended the Jewish school because Mr. Kuhr didn't want his children to attend a Hlinka Catholic school.

The girls sitting, bottom row, from the left: Jarmila Reichmanova, and beside her is Paula, who perished in Auschwitz. Beside her is the younger Weis girl; I don't know her fate. Katka Kohnova survived and married Palo Knöpfelmahler and lived in Prague after the war. Beside her is Rota Rosenthalova, who was a big communist, and who was murdered in Auschwitz, and Olga Weisova, who they also murdered in Auschwitz.

Second row, from the left: one of the Weisova girls, and I don't know her fate; beside her is Aliska Markova-Comrova, who survived the war by converting and marrying out. Most times, this didn't protect converts but this time it did. Then there's another Weisova girl, whose fate I also don't know; and Edita Diamantova, who survived and I've been told lives in Israel. There are three more girls in that row but I can't recall their names.

Ota Gubic was born in 1922 and was the son of bookstore owners in the Slovak town of Prievidza. During the war, he was sent to the Novaky labor camp in 1942. After the camp's liberation in 1944, Ota, then 22 years old, joined a ten-man communist partisan unit in the area of Bukovec.

His mother survived the war in hiding but his father was murdered. After the war, Ota moved to Karlovy Vary [Karlsbad], married a Slovak Jewish woman, and had two children. Both children went on to become teachers. Ota Gubic worked for the regional office of the Communist party, was thrown out for being Jewish, and spent his working life as a typesetter.

Ota Gubic was interviewed by Barbora Pokreis in Karlovy Vary in October 2005.



Central Europe

Germany / Israel

Hillel Kempler



Here I am with my class in Tel Aviv. It was early in 1934 and we had just arrived from Berlin. Back then, there weren't enough schools for all of the children because so many families were emigrating to Palestine. That's why the city rented houses to serve as schools. During my first two years in Tel Aviv, I was at the Bialik School, which was located in a house between Berech Salame and Rechow Lewinski.

There was no playground or courtyard to play in, so during recess we just played on the street. As there were not enough classrooms, the school had to rent another house. So that's what the schools were like then. My sister Miriam and I learned Hebrew very quickly as Hebrew was the language of instruction.

There were approximately twenty students in my class and the teachers were from all over.

We had lessons in Hebrew, math, writing, reading, and biology. Biology was a very important subject. Later we began to learn English, but we had no religious instruction.

Once my father learned that we had no religion lessons, he said that I must go to another school that teaches it. He found the school, Beit Sefer Tachkemoni, located on Lilienblum Street for me. There I learned a lot about religion. I was at the school for eight years; seven of those I had religion as a subject. Yet the school was very modern, different from what it is like in Cheder.

Hillel Kempler, the youngest of five, was born in 1925 to owners of a kosher Berlin café in the city's Jewish quarter. In 1933, Hillel and his family fled to Palestine via Karlovy Vary, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Istanbul, Syria, Lebanon, and finally to Palestine on a fishing vessel. Once in Tel Aviv, they set up a restaurant in the Shrunat Shapria district. After the war, Hillel Kempler stayed in Israel, married, and had two children. He died in 2014.

Hillel Kempler was interviewed by Tanja Eckstein in Tel Aviv in May 2010.

Central Europe
Austria
Kitty Suschny



Kitty Suschny's mother, Malwine Pistol; Kitty Suschny before being sent to England

Dr Saul Pistol and his wife, Malwina, had two children: Kitty and Harry. Saul Pistol died young of a heart attack. Harry fled Austria through Switzerland. In her interview, Kitty tells us that her mother sent her on a Kindertransport to England in late 1939.

One of the first places we lived was in a home in Southport. It was kosher, there were nine of us, and they told us they would bring us to temple every Saturday. Right away I ran up to the shammes [an official in the synagogue] and told him that my mother would really, really like to come to England. He promised he would try to do something.

It didn't work of course, because the English weren't letting anyone else in by then. I mean, they would have, if I could have raised fifty pounds, but that was a lot of money then, considering I was earning, when I did work, two pounds per week. If you convert it to today's value that would be around \$8,000. Where would a fourteen-year-old, alone in a strange country and who barely spoke English, get that?

At first the letters between me and my mother went through Switzerland, until America joined the war at the end of 1941, and from 1942 they went through the Red Cross. You could only write twenty words in those Red Cross letters. One day a letter I sent to my mother came back: undeliverable.

Later I learned that my mother had had to move out of our apartment. She was sent to a collective apartment and there were four women to a room. That was her last address: Lazenhof 2/Door 13. She was deported to Maly Trostinec on 22 May 1941, and was murdered four days later.

In 1984, there was a meeting of emigrants in Southport and a lot of us Kindertransport refugees came. That's where I spoke with a Mrs. Livingston, who worked at the Jewish Committee during the war. I started talking about my mother and the more I talked, the angrier I got. I said to her that my mother was killed because of a lousy 50 pounds, which I could have later paid back ten times over. Mrs. Livingstone felt personally attacked, but I hadn't meant it that way, although that's what I said.

After the war, Kitty returned to Vienna, where she met Otto Suschny, who had returned home looking for his family, to no avail. They married, Otto became a nuclear scientist, and they had three children.

Kitty Suschny was interviewed by Tanja Eckstein in Vienna in 2002.

Central Europe

Hungary

Adrien Sardi



This photo of my parents was taken in Budapest in 1908. My mother was born in 1876, an only child. She wanted to be an opera singer, and even finished opera school. Her career didn't last long because when she got married father asked her to give it up—don't forget that in a bourgeois family in 1898 it was not a common thing for a girl to appear on stage—and mother accepted it. After her wedding she did needlework because she didn't have a job, but all her life she remained close to music and at the family parties it became a custom for mother to sing.

My father was born in 1866, in Budapest. He had a talent for sculpting and completed the Academy of Arts in Vienna. He had a studio close to our flat, where he went every morning and came back only for lunch. In the afternoons, he went to the café on Lovolde Square or the Cairo Café, read the newspapers, and met his friends. He never played cards, but he loved talking.

During the Depression, he made the mistake of paying his employees regardless of whether he had work or not. So, our piano was taken away, then we bought it back, then it was taken away again. We lived quite an uncertain life. But my parents had a happy life. And they made a very good-looking, elegant couple.

Adrien Fleishl was born in Budapest in 1917. She and her family survived the war outside of Budapest. She knew Fülöp Sárdi before the war. He was in the same rowing club as she was, but Adrien heard he had perished. Shortly after the war, while she was working in an office, Fülöp appeared in front of her. "I threw my arms around his neck and was thrilled to see him—that he was among those of us who lived. When he asked for my hand in marriage, of course I said yes. Adrien and Fülöp had two children. Adrien's granddaughter is Dora Sárdi, one of the co-founders of Centropa.

Adrien Sardi was interviewed in Budapest by Dora Sardi in March 2001.

Central Europe
Romania
Ticu Goldstein

That's me, Ticu Goldstein, on the left, then my wife, Velea, my mother, Surica Segal, and User Segal, my mother's second husband. We are having a Pesach seder, in 1975 or 1976. The photo was taken in my mother's apartment in Bucharest.

User Segal had been one of my father's closest friends. He was a man with an extensive knowledge of Judaism, he had tutored my brother in Hebrew, and sometimes he served as a substitute for various rabbis. He came from Russia in 1917. Here's what he told me: that he escaped seven times from the hands of various Romanian authorities, all thanks to the seven rings (which were family heirlooms) that he traded for his life. Someone had told him that the Romanian authorities were corrupt and could be 'bought' with money or goods. So, he sewed these rings in the lining of his coat and used them when he was in danger.

In Romania, User Segal became an underground Communist and during the Antonescu regime he printed anti-fascist manifests right at the headquarters of the Official Gazette, where the anti-Jewish law-decrees were printed.

My father and User Segal visited each other quite often, and helped each other when in need. When my father passed away, Segal helped my mother overcome that awful time. After a while, the two of them got married, as my mother was afraid to spend the rest of her life alone. It would have been a pity for her to stay a widow until the end of her days.

Born in 1929, Ticu Goldstein grew up in Bucharest. He and his brother would stay up late at night reading, only to ask each other the next morning who fell asleep first. During the war, his father served in the Romanian army in Bessarabia until 1940. His brother was conscripted to forced farm labor. Like nearly all the Jews of Bucharest, Ticu and his parents were not deported, and the entire family survived. After the war, Ticu went back to school and later was employed as an editor for cultural broadcasts and documentaries for the national Romanian Radio Company and as a sociologist at the state-run Hygiene Institute. Ticu married his wife Velea Konig, a physician, and they had a son, who lives in Vienna.

Ticu Goldstein was interviewed by Georgeta Pana in Bucharest in May 2004.



Café Centropa: Our club for the Holocaust survivors we interviewed



Let them eat cake! Better yet, Sachertorte. And let's send them books!

The pandemic that fell upon us in March 2020 has been difficult for everyone. But our hearts go out to Holocaust survivors who had years of their lives stolen from them as children, only to find themselves, in their eighties and nineties, locked away once again.

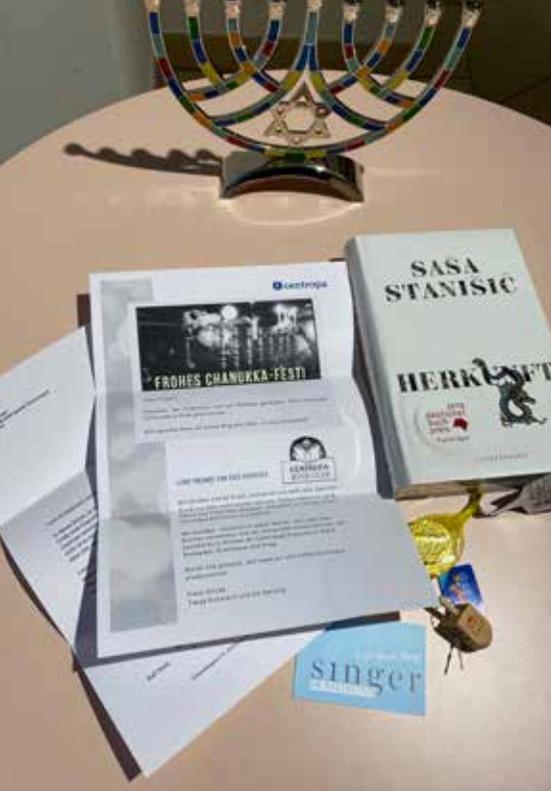
We have social clubs for the Holocaust survivors we interviewed, and since May 2006, we have been meeting regularly. Until Covid, of course. Here in Vienna, Tanja Eckstein (pictured bottom left) spent much of the year on the telephone, and considering we have more than ninety seniors in our club, that's a lot of phone minutes. Erzi Sandor (pictured top right), a well-known Hungarian writer, has been running our club in Budapest, and stayed in touch with twenty-five seniors there.

In the summer of 2020, with infection rates slowing, we held a few gatherings for our seniors, but as rates climbed again we put a halt to those face-to-face meetings

and decided to do something special. We started the Centropa Book Club, and began sending books from independent, Jewish-owned bookshops. Then we got on the phone and also sent emails to donors in Austria, Germany, and the US, looking for Book Club sponsors. They are listed in the back of this annual report.

The first shipment was sponsored, by the way, by the German Embassy in Vienna. Not to be outdone, the US and German embassies in Budapest followed suit in Hungary.

We owe a special thanks to the Austrian Federal Minister for Europe and the Constitution, Karoline Edtstadler (and her staff), who made it possible for us to send out an enormous box of sweets to each Café Centropa member to usher in the Jewish New Year, and—until we stopped meeting face-to-face for a while—she welcomed small groups of our seniors to her office in the Federal Chancellery (Austria's White House).





In **Budapest**, we not only sent out books, we sent Andris Schweitzer, a university student, to each of our seniors to set up their computers for Zoom calls.





Centropa does not have a social club for the Holocaust survivors we interviewed in **Prague**, but we continue to work with one of our best Czech interviewers, Pavla Neuner. On Centropa's behalf, Pavla has been sending books to twenty-six seniors in Prague, all of them between the ages of ninety and ninety-nine.



Centropa in cyberspace, on the walls, in print, on the street



By marrying the old-fashioned art of storytelling with annotated family photographs, Centropa has been able to use new technologies that didn't even exist when we sat down with our first interviewees two decades ago. Because we have, literally, digitized memory, we've found it remarkably easy to create walking tour apps, podcasts, and interactive websites. 2020 proved to be a banner year for new technology and storytelling. We created a walking tour app of Jewish Krakow, started another on Belgrade's Jewish quarter, and began exploring podcasting for the first time.

When it comes to public history, we are still producing illustrated books, traveling exhibitions, and even permanent exhibitions. This section of our annual report will tell you what we've done in 2020—and who's been noticing us in the news.



Helping with twenty-first century technologies, we rely on our most recent hire, **Peter Balla**, who lives in a small town in Hungary, has spent more than a decade programming databases, and has now become our tech director. Peter is responsible for re-organizing our website, re-programming our database, and updating our Content Management System.



Fabio Gschweidl, in Vienna, is responsible for creating our specialized websites, as well as coordinating our entire network of backup systems. Fabio is also coding and programming our podcasts and walking tour apps.



Jonathan Schwerts, from Germany, is studying for his MA in political science at Vienna University, and came to us as an intern in 2018 to help organize and digitize our archive. Jonathan did such an exceptional job that we asked him to join our staff. Since then, he has been creating our exhibitions, maintaining our database, and helping produce our walking tours and podcasts.



Patrick Schmid, also from Germany, is Jonathan's classmate in Vienna University's MA program in political science. Patrick is our audio engineer. Patrick has not only used enhancement tools on our enormous library of audio interviews to improve the audio quality, he is now producing our podcast series, from recording the actors narrating the text to adding music and sound design.

Centropa in the press in 2020: in Austria, Germany, England, and in Hungary



We maintain a social media presence on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter, setting up closed social media groups after each seminar and workshop. Just as important, every year we are featured in newspapers, on radio, and with online media sites. In 2020, BBC ran an enormous photo essay based on our interviews, while Austrian state television broadcast a story on our seniors. Hungary's best known Jewish magazine, Szombat, profiled our teachers' conference in the city of Debrecen, and an online website in Germany featured a story on the young Israeli footballer who narrated one of our multimedia films.

Ten Polish Cities/Ten Jewish Stories is the new (and second) permanent exhibition in the Galicia Jewish Museum in Krakow.



For nearly twenty years, the Galicia Jewish Museum, based in the heart of Kazimierz, Krakow's Jewish quarter, has acted as a museum, cultural center, bookshop, and educational center. In recent years, thanks to a grant from Tad Taube's foundation in California, the Galicia was able to take on several adjoining oversized rooms, and no sooner had the contracts been signed than the museum's director, Jakub Nowakowski, contacted Centropa so we could brainstorm over what sort of exhibition we could create for this new space.

Our idea: take ten stories of those we interviewed in Poland (two of whom moved to the US) and turn the exhibition over to their family stories. Using their words and their pictures, we

worked with Monika Bielak, a brilliant exhibition designer, and turned these personal stories into a unique exhibition. Visitors can now walk up to each panel and read first-person stories of our interviewees telling you about their lives before the Holocaust, during the Holocaust, and after.

Not only that, but these stories are available in audio—in Polish, Hebrew, German, and English—and the exhibition's primary sponsors were the German Foreign Office, Taube Philanthropies, the Neubauer Family Foundation, Steve and Deborah Lebowitz, Diane and Howard Schilit, and the Kronhill-Pletka Foundation.

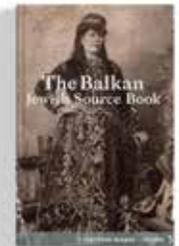


The films we produce, the books we publish



Centropa films have now been shown as official selections in twenty-one international film festivals, from China to Israel, from the Netherlands to Bulgaria. In 2020, we produced a multimedia film about Elena Drapkina, a Jewish teenager who escaped the Minsk Ghetto and joined the Partisans. Since the film enjoyed such resonance with our

schools in Belarus and Russia, we followed up by producing a short introductory film on Jews in the Partisans. We also produced a twenty-seven-minute film on Vienna and its Jews.



With some forty-five thousand pages of stories told to us by over twelve hundred elderly Jews, it is reasonable to state that we have enough source material to publish more than a few brochures, catalogues, and books. And we publish them in nine languages.

In 2020, for instance, we published the seventh of our Jewish Sourcebooks. This time we took our stories and pictures collected in Vienna, added essays and articles by novelists, historians, and art critics, and produced *The Vienna Jewish Sourcebook*.

Centropa in academia

It is because we have stayed open-sourced that researchers—from family genealogists to professors of history—turn to our online database for research projects. Over the years, a dozen MA and PhD students have used the Centropa archive for their theses and produced projects such as *The Lost World of Galician Jewry* and *The Jewish*

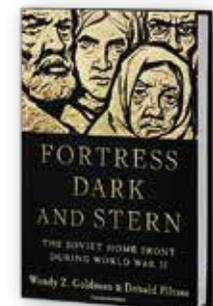
Soldier's Red Star, *Theresienstadt Stories*, and *Oral Histories from Romanian Shtetls*. Each of these projects greatly added to our own understanding of the quantitative—and qualitative—data in our archive and provided our researchers with projects they could point to with pride.



Petra Kolton of Olomouc University in the Czech Republic produced a study on the survivors from Terezin, while **Andras Schweitzer**, working on his BA in theology in Manchester, began interning for Centropa in 2020 and translated our Hungarian interviews into English. **Olivia Christman**, studying for her MA in the Vienna Diplomatic Academy, did a deep dive into our Czech and Slovak interviews and produced a quantitative study on the level of Jewish observance and Jewish marriages prewar and postwar.

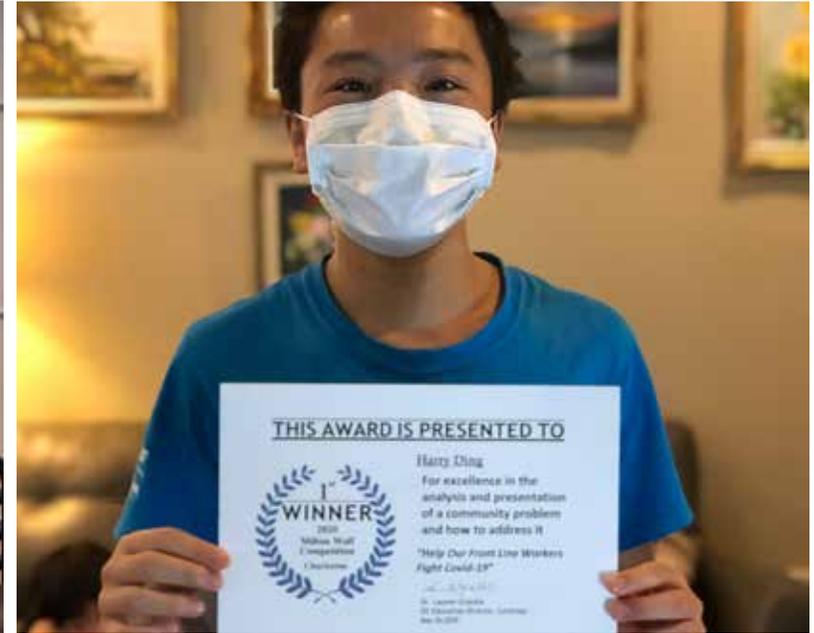


In 2020, **Alessandro Porri**, at the University in Cagliari, in Sardinia, relied on Centropa's Turkish interviews for his PhD study on Turkish Jewish life in the postwar decades. Alessandro found our Turkish interviews online, then we sent him the word-for-word Turkish language transcriptions. **Joshua Tapper** of Stanford University has been using our Russian database for his PhD thesis. Joshua began using our Russian database while working on his MA at the University of Toronto, and we continue to provide him with the transcripts he needs.



Wendy Goldman, Paul Mellon Distinguished Professor of History at Carnegie Mellon University, along with Donald Filtzer, Professor Emeritus of Russian history at the University of East London, drew on Centropa's enormous archive of over three hundred Russian and Ukrainian interviews for their book, *Fortress Dark and Stern*, their study of the Soviet home front during the Second World War. All during lockdown, they were able to access the Centropa archive and this major study was published in 2021 by Oxford University Press.

Education in a very different world



These are, to state the obvious, challenging times. For all too many teachers, students, and parents, it's worse than that.

During this last school year, scores of teachers we work with spent far more time working than they did in earlier years, even though they were sitting at home at their kitchen table instead of in front of a classroom. There were errant students to track down, new technologies to learn (and teach), parent/teacher conferences to hold on WhatsApp or Zoom, and then professional development sessions and meetings to conduct with colleagues. Along with all that, they have their own families to keep an eye on, shop and cook for, nurture, read to, and play games with.

Centropa teachers demonstrate year after year that they are committed to their students, taking personal time and investing their own money in professional development when necessary. And we are just as committed to supporting them and providing them with the resources they need, especially under trying circumstances.

That is why we have done everything we can from our side to work alongside them—and their students—with new approaches to learning history and interactive projects that challenge students to create projects they can be proud of.

Over the years, we have developed and nurtured several interlinked networks

- [American public schools](#)
- [European Jewish schools](#)
- [Israeli public schools](#)

And when it comes to Europe, we have created cross-border regional networks for teachers in Germany, Poland, Ukraine, and Moldova, as well as a network of our schools in the western Balkans. And our team in Budapest also works with Hungarian public schools and brings in Slovak and Czech schools to take part in their projects.

This section of our annual report was written by the three directors of our programs, **Fabian Ruehle** in Hamburg, **Borbala Pal** in Budapest, and **Lauren Granite** in Washington, DC.

Centropa's Germany office: Holocaust education in the lands where the Holocaust took place



I have been working at Centropa since 2008. With an MA in American history, I left my position at the American Jewish Committee in Berlin and came to help Ed Serotta develop teacher training programs in Austria and Germany, and together we expanded our work to Centropa's international Summer Academies. Then Ed added to my portfolio public schools in eleven European countries, from Russia to Greece.

That is when I brought on the team I work with now: **Max von Schoeler**, who has his MA in Holocaust Studies, **Magda Farnesi**, who majored in Jewish studies in Czechia, and **Ninja Stehr**, who has an MA in History. Together, we attend seminars, work with education ministries and teacher training institutes as well as with local Jewish communities.

Well more than eighty percent of Centropa's annual budget is now budgeted for Holocaust education and combating antisemitism, and of that we invest around \$264,762 in the lands where the Hamburg team works.

We all know Holocaust education is vitally important, and one of our main goals is to turn teachers and students into stakeholders. That is why we invest a great deal of time and effort building peer-to-peer networks among our teachers. These learning communities work across borders throughout the region and that is how we build sustainability.

The European Jewish Cemetery Initiative



Croatian seminar in Zagreb and Karlovac August 2020: Twenty-eight teachers from fourteen cities attended

“I learned so much—not just about Jewish cemeteries, but how to actually use them with my students! We have so many of them in the Chernihiv region. Sure, I have seen them before, but for the first time in my life, I was trained to work with epitaphs on Jewish tombstones. From now on, I am going to teach my students to respect and embrace our region’s Jewish heritage.” NINA AVRAMENKO, LOSYNIVKA, UKRAINE

“The inspiring workshop by Esther Zyskina motivated me to research the Jewish heritage in my country. The workshop encouraged me to design similar fieldwork activities on my region’s Jewish cemetery with my students.” PETAR NIKOLIĆ, METKOVIĆ, CROATIA

The timing could not have been better. Just when teachers were loath to attend face-to-face seminars and were migrating their classes online, we began holding talks with Phil Carmel, director of the European Union-sponsored European Jewish Cemeteries Initiative, the ESJF, which has been mapping cemeteries throughout Europe.

There are, literally, thousands of European towns and cities that have not had a Jewish resident since the 1940s. Hundreds upon hundreds of them no longer have a synagogue or, if they do, they serve as warehouses, furniture stores, or, if we’re lucky, a cultural center with a plaque on the door.

But an enormous number of towns and cities have Jewish cemeteries, and when we offered to hold ESJF/Centropa seminars in cemeteries so teachers can work with their students to learn about their town’s Jewish history, we were flooded with applications.

We were, of course, limited by Covid restrictions and could invite only thirty teachers per seminar. That did not stop hundreds of teachers applying, and in 2020, we held two- and three- day seminars in Croatia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary. Teachers discussed history and heritage with academics and rabbis, learned about Jewish art, and even learned the rudiments of learning Hebrew.



Lithuanian seminar in Kaunas in October 2020: 30 teachers from 15 towns and cities

"It was fascinating to learn about the symbols on the gravestones and really encouraging to see how everyone could read a little bit with minimal training. It was helpful to see and analyze different samples of inscriptions from various sites in Lithuania. I am going to be bringing my students to Jewish cemeteries the first chance I get!" VILIJA VAIČIULIENĖ, TELŠIAI

"I learned a lot about Jewish Kaunas and Jewish cemeteries, and will use my newly gained knowledge when I show my students the Centropa film about Ranana Malkhanova and teach them about Jewish heritage and history." RIMA ČESNAUSKIENĖ, PLUNGĖ



Slovakia seminar in Banska Bistrica in September 2020: Thirty teachers from three cities

"I hadn't worked with Jewish cemeteries before this seminar. It inspired me and showed me how to work with my students and offer them a whole new learning dimension. I am a big fan of experience-based learning. It is always a bonus for the students." ZUZANA KRUPOVÁ, BANSKÁ BYSTRICA



Poland seminar in Krakow, August 2020
Twenty-nine participants from sixteen cities

“The Centropa film “So That Memory Doesn’t Die,” about Tosia Silberring from Krakow, inspired me to organize a walk around Warsaw’s Praga district, where students pass daily on their way to school. I plan to show the film and teach about the former Jewish owners and inhabitants, and now I know how a Jewish cemetery can be my classroom. I know my students will love it. It’s as if you have helped us unlock a door.” BEATA STACHYRA, WARSAW



Hungarian seminar in Debrecen, October 2020
Thirty-one participants from eleven cities

“The seminar gave me a new perspective from many angles. On the one hand, we were able to attend a training seminar during the pandemic, which took our minds off our problems. Even better: there was so much really useful and interesting information you shared with us that I now have great content and programs to use with my students, my colleagues, and, yes, even my family.” ÉVA BÉKYNÉ CSABAI, BUDAPEST

Our programs in Germany: when an Israeli soccer player in Germany narrates a film about German Jewish teenagers running for their lives



Michael Heitz, pictured above center, teaches history in a high school in Hoffenheim. This small town in the state of Baden Württemberg is known for having one of the best professional football teams in Germany, and TSG Hoffenheim also sponsors an academy so that talented teenagers from around the world can try out for the professional team while getting an excellent education in Michael's school.

One of Michael's best students, and a star performer on the team, Ilay Elmekies, is a powerhouse Israeli midfielder. When Ilay learned about Menachem and Fred Mayer,

two teenage boys who fled from the town in 1940s, he offered to narrate a film about them. Which he did: in German, Hebrew, and English.

The film has been remarkably successful throughout Germany, and in 2020 was given two prestigious awards. The film has now become a staple throughout the region and Ilay has gone on to a successful professional career in football.

Centropa's educational programs in Poland



I know that Ed Serotta mentioned Poland in this report's introduction, and as the director for our European programs, I must emphasize that no other country in our network compares to Poland. Simply put, more teachers sign up for our programs, and more students jump into programs that they make themselves, than anywhere else. We know the government in Poland has lurched very far to the right, but we all know that Poles are a feisty lot. After all, they certainly kicked Communism right out of the country with Solidarity, and anyone who thinks of selling Poles short needs a lesson in civil society.

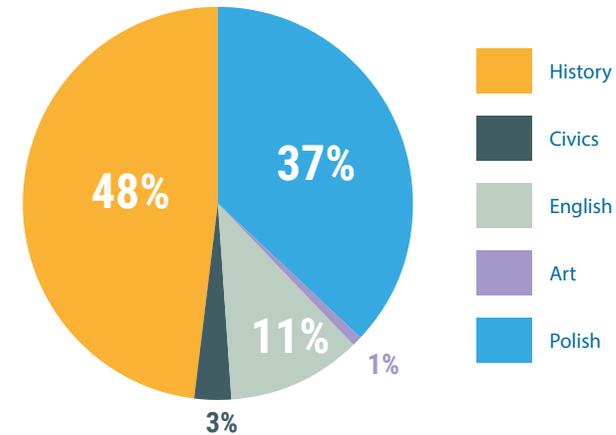


We owe a special debt of thanks to the educational team at the Galicia Jewish Museum in Krakow, with whom we have been partnering for the past decade. **Ewa Arendarczyk** is the museum's Educational Coordinator and has done an exemplary job recruiting teachers for Centropa seminars, then following up with them as they delve into the Polish language content on our website.

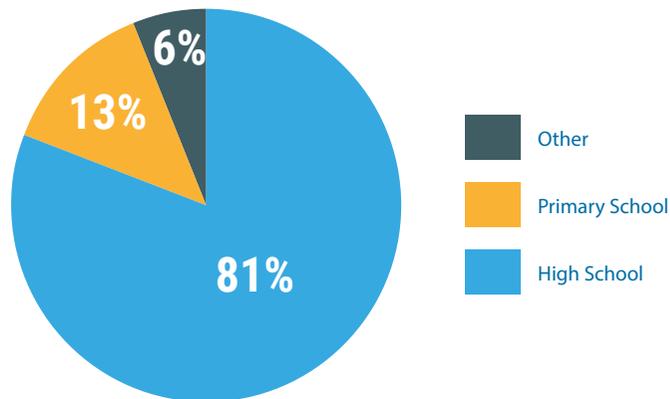
Poland – 204 teachers working in 169 schools



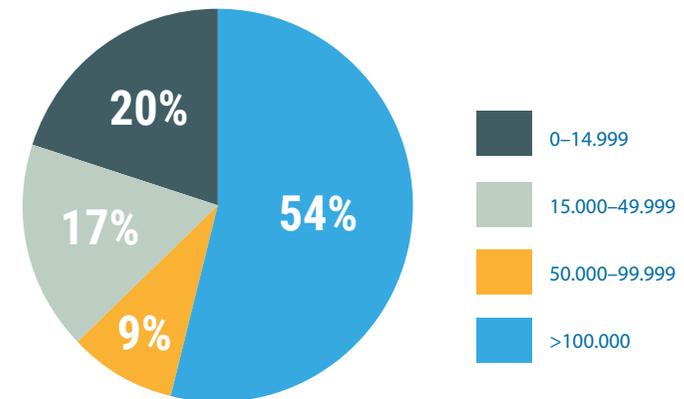
What do our teachers teach?



Where do our teachers work?



Cities they teach in



Centropa in Lithuania



The interviews our team conducted in Lithuania are among the most powerful, most poignant, and at times unimaginably horrific. Not many Jews chose to resettle in Lithuania after the war, but we sought out and spoke with thirty of them. The teachers we work with in Lithuania—almost all of them living in former shtetls—have been bringing Jewish history to life for their students every year.

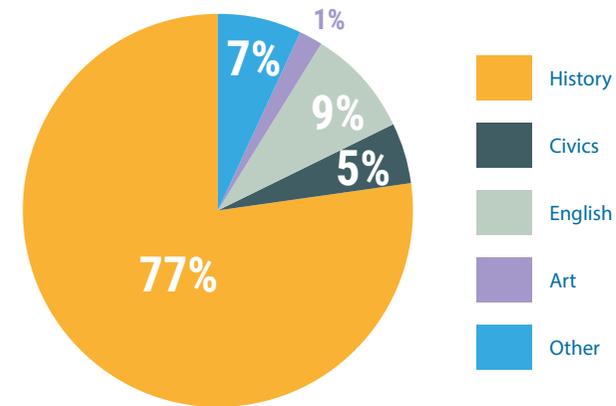


Gintare Liorancaite, who holds two MA degrees in history, coordinates for us in Lithuania. Gintare travels our Lithuanian exhibition around the country, visits schools in big cities and former shtetls, and helps teachers work with their students on Jewish historical projects.

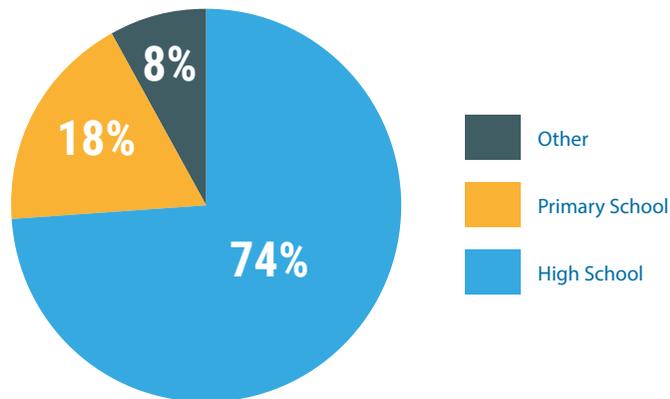
Lithuania – 187 teachers work in in 123 schools



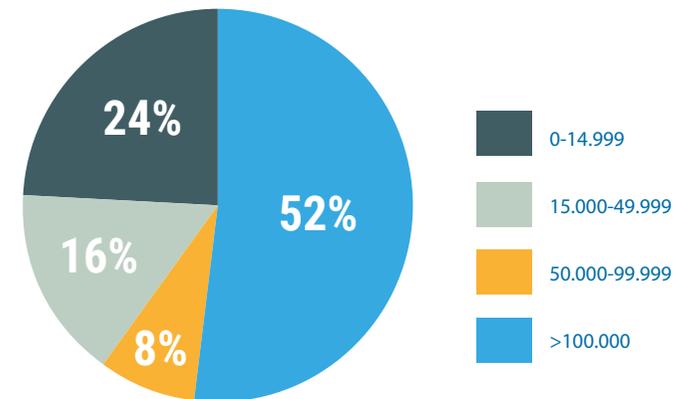
What do our teachers teach?



Where do our teachers work?



Cities they teach in



Centropa in Ukraine



It would be impossible for any Holocaust education provider to do what we do in Ukraine, and that is because our team of historians in Kyiv interviewed two hundred eighty-one elderly Jews still living in the country and scanned over thirty-six hundred of their photographs.

That makes our Ukrainian archive one of the largest, anywhere.

Over the past decade, we have produced multimedia films and created Ukrainian language websites and held nine seminars throughout the country.

But we were hardly prepared for the reception we got in 2016 when we showed a group of teachers our exhibition, *The Ukrainian Jewish Family*

Album. Over the next four years, until March 2020, a total of seventy-seven schools asked to show the exhibition, and we were able to send it to thirty-three of them.

As you see in the pictures here, we never send exhibitions to schools just for students to shuffle around from one panel to the next. There's no real learning in that. Instead, we ask our teachers to identify the best students in their school, have them research the texts, meet with historians, and then we have them act as the docents and guides for younger students.

You can believe us: it works. And I feel these photographs, taken in a Kyiv middle and high school by Maks Levin, make the point for us.

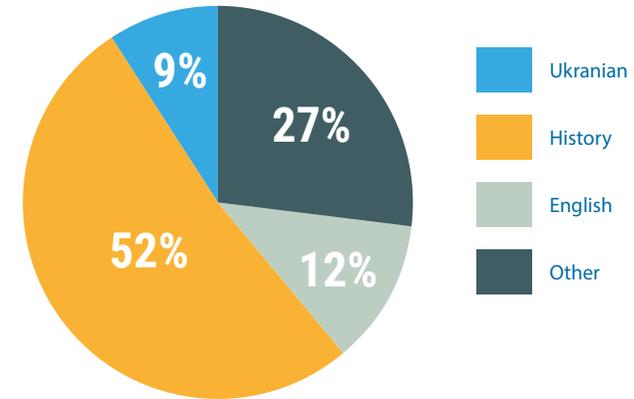


Andriy Koshelnyk, who teaches in the International Children's Center Artek in Kyiv, has been coordinating for us since 2019.

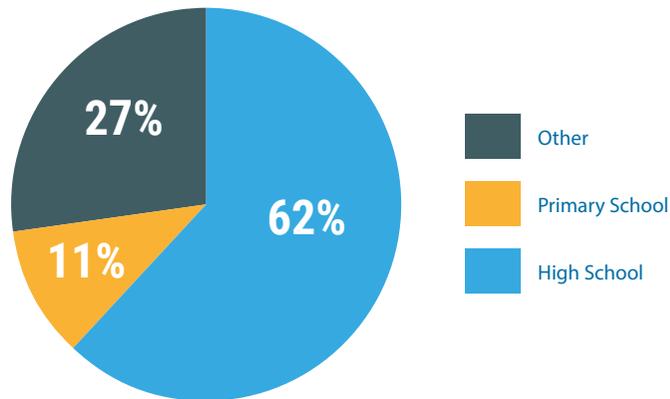
Ukraine – 173 teachers working in 145 schools



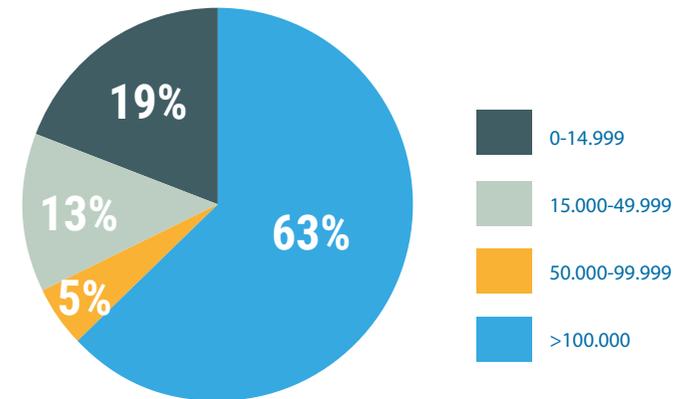
What do our teachers teach?



Where do our teachers work?



Cities they teach in



The Centropa Balkan network Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina



Although it's never difficult to find historical points to argue about in southeast Europe, we emphasize the story of the Balkan Sephardim, those Spanish refugees who found a home in these lands over five hundred years ago.

After all, for more than five hundred years, Jews lived in almost every town and city in the region, from Split and Dubrovnik, to Skopje and Belgrade. The Second World War proved fatal to Balkan Jewry. While the Germans certainly murdered most of Yugoslavia's Jews, the Bulgarians, Hungarians, and the Croats carried out unspeakable crimes against unarmed Jewish families. So did the Italians, but on a far smaller scale.

We have found that teachers and their students in all these lands are keenly interested in Balkan Sephardic history, and how these Spanish refugees, who had lived among them for so long, met their tragic end. Through our teachers, we can at least ensure the story of these Sephardic communities will live on in hundreds of classrooms.

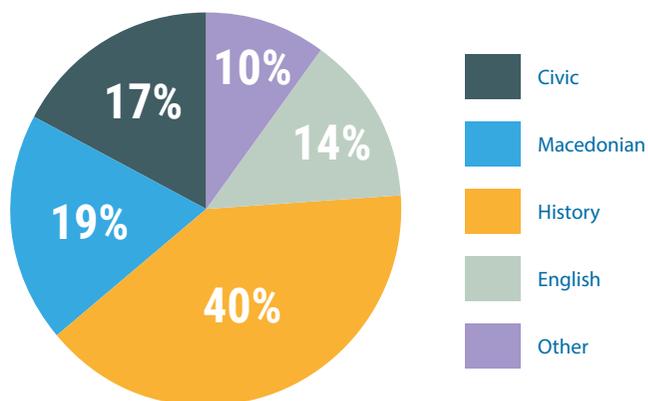
2020 was an especially difficult time but we still held online seminars and discussions with our partner, the Holocaust Museum of North Macedonia, as well as teacher training institutes in other Balkan countries.



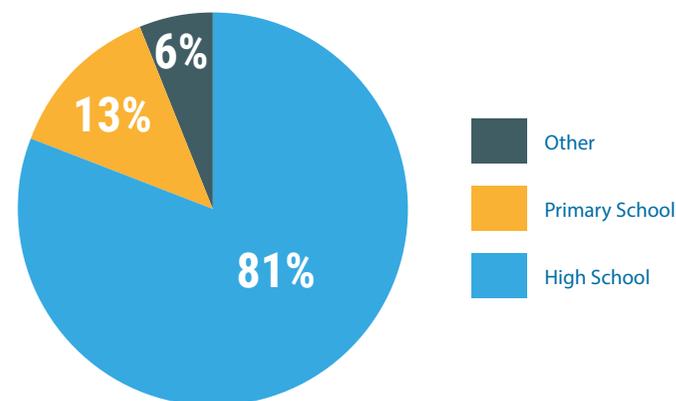
Pictured starting on the left, are the four teachers we work with in the western Balkans: **Damjan Snaj** in Slovenia; **Jelena Krucicanin** in Serbia; **Tomislav Simic** in Croatia; **Daniela Sterjova** in North Macedonia. In Bosnia, we work closely with **Anna Kozemjakin**, a Jewish community activist in Sarajevo.

North Macedonia – 172 teachers working in 85 schools

What do our teachers teach?

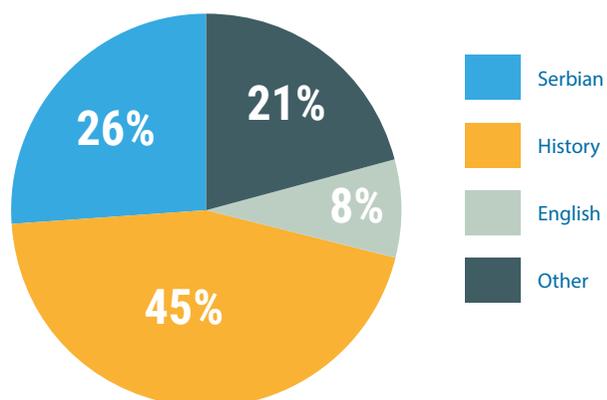


Where do our teachers work?

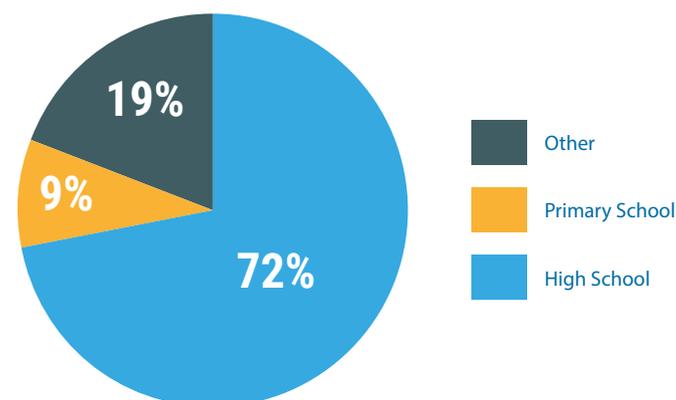


Serbia – 108 teachers working in 74 schools

What do our teachers teach?



Where do our teachers work?



US educational programs: Connecting teachers, connecting students



I met Ed in 2006, when he came to Rockville, MD, to speak at the private Jewish school where I was teaching. With a PhD in Sociology of Religion, I had found that my passion was teaching high school, and when I saw the film about Katarina Loefflerova, a Centropa interviewee from Slovakia, the power of Centropa's stories for reaching students was immediately apparent. A few months later, I was traveling to Vienna and Budapest with eight other Jewish school

educators to share ideas and brainstorm how to best use Centropa's archives and films in the classroom.

I returned to Centropa Summer Academies in 2008, and then again in 2009. The following year, Ed invited me to take on the job of director of American public and Jewish schools. Working with Centropa's online resources for ten years prepared me to do what every teacher around the world did during the pandemic: pivot to teaching virtually. As teachers scrambled to learn how to teach through a computer in the Spring, ping-ponged between teaching from home and school throughout the Fall, and tried desperately to track down missing students, we knew we had to offer our American teachers more than teaching resources, which they received daily in their inboxes. We had to become part of their support systems and considering that Centropa was created in 2000 with new technologies in mind this was not going to be a great leap for us.

2020 Highlights

Over 500 students, ages 12 to 19, in 7 countries and 7 US states, participated in Border Jumping projects with their teachers;

293 teachers from 14 states attended our online webinars and presentations;

138 teachers from ten countries and 8 US states participated in 6 Café Centropa sessions;

63 US teachers from 12 states participated in the 2020 virtual Centropa Summer Academy;

67 teachers from 11 countries (30 from the US) participated in the Border Jumping Program.

I want to be sure and call attention to three classroom veteran teachers who were especially helpful this year in bringing Centropa to an ever expanding network of teachers



Maureen Carter, a twenty-five year veteran educator in Palm Beach County



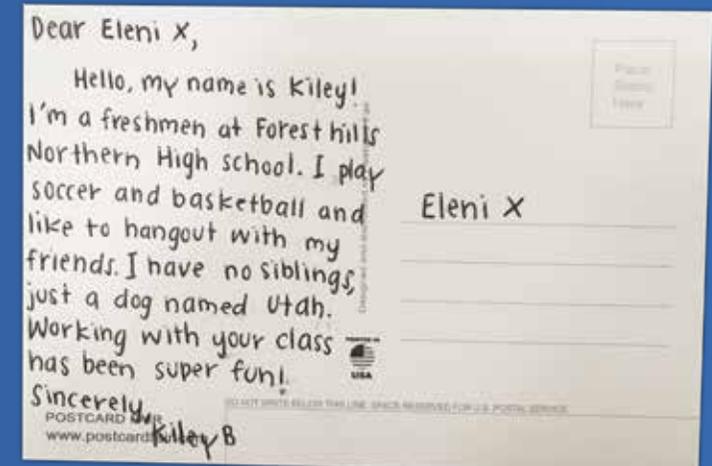
Brittany Brown an eighth grade English teacher in Greensboro



Julie Drake, a retired public school educator in Los Angeles



Our Border Jumping Program: connecting teachers and students in the US, Europe, and Israel



What the teachers said:

"My students were excited about their Border Jumping Project!!!!!! They wanted the project to be longer! They liked so much the project that even pupils who don't generally like history were willing to participate!"

STAVROULA MAVROMMATIDOU, HISTORY, KAVALA, GREECE.

"My 8th grade students [in Los Angeles] will never forget this opportunity to work with Croatians. I think most of my students didn't see this as a project, but as an EXPERIENCE, and I truly believe that a few students will be lifelong friends."

DAVID CASTILLO, 8TH GRADE, EL MONTE, CA, USA

"My students were able to express themselves in a thoughtful and creative manner and also got to see that students half-way around the world had concerns similar to theirs. It opened their eyes to how the Nazis manipulated media and were able to relate that to the current media."

JODI AKER, ART, RALEIGH, NC, USA

What their students said:

"This project was all just like I imagined it would be. I recommend everyone to work on something like this, because it was really fun meeting new people and learning new things. I would totally participate in another project similar to this one."

SARA MALCHEVA, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT, N. MACEDONIA

"This project was a great experience. I learned about another culture that is both similar and different to mine...Taking part in the Border Jumping Project allowed me to learn and grow personally through talking to new people and learning about their culture and country. If given the opportunity, I would try this again in the future. One of the best ways to learn is to converse with people that experienced living in that place. Additionally, we don't know about the experiences of others fully unless we experience it, however, learning about the events in our history really help us to understand the struggles of people in that time. This was an incredible way for all us to do these things."

COLE, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT, FL, USA

The Milton Wolf Prize in Student Advocacy: Turning the concept of student activism into something real



What the teachers said:

“Students were empowered to become change agents.”

SUSANA MAGANA, SENIOR PROGRAM DIRECTOR, VARIETY BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB, LOS ANGELES

What their students said:

“The most meaningful part of this project was educating myself about my community and seeing that it’s pretty easy to help your community, which means almost everyone can help out.”

ISABELLA V., H GRADE, EASTSIDE HIGH SCHOOL, GAINESVILLE, FL

During the wartime siege of Sarajevo in the 1990s, Milton Wolf, a Jewish businessman and philanthropist from Cleveland, took it upon himself to make sure that Zeyneba Hardaga, the world’s first Muslim Righteous Gentile, could be brought out to safety. A few years later, his family foundation helped us to establish the Milton Wolf Prize in Student Advocacy.

Our idea: we ask American public school students, grades six to twelve, to identify a community problem, research how local organizations are working to address it, create a visual presentation, and use it to advocate for others to get involved. From food deserts and food insecurity to housing inequality, students connect to real-world issues, even as the pandemic has shaped their lives.

Each year we continue to find that students learn more than they expected, are challenged to expand their skill sets, and enjoy delving into topics they are passionate about, as proved by this year’s submissions:

- **36 students from 7 schools and 1 youth group participated**
- **20 projects produced in 6 different classes, from Spanish to Social Studies to a Boys & Girls Club in a local community center**
- **5 teachers, 1 youth group facilitator, from 4 states supervised projects**
- **3 students independently submitted projects, no supervision/guidance**

Centropa Hungary Public schools in Hungary, the Centropa Jewish Network, our Israeli schools



Centropa was founded in Hungary in 2000. Our oral history program began here, then spread out to more than a dozen countries. When we first thought about going into education in 2005, our first contact with teachers was in Budapest. We held a series of round table discussions and asked teachers to help us develop content that would work for them in their classrooms.

We ventured into a new area in 2011: we created a network of European Jewish schools. We started with two schools (both of them in Budapest) and today we count twenty-five schools in twenty countries as part of our network, from Istanbul to Helsinki, from Amsterdam to Kyiv.

Centropa's Hungarian office is an independently funded NGO and we work in a shared office space, in the JDC-supported Mozaik Hub, which is in the newly renovated Rumbach Synagogue here in Budapest.

I work with a team of two dedicated colleagues. Tina Hemera (pictured left) comes from a small town outside of Budapest and spent ten years as a camper and staffer in the JDC/Lauder Jewish summer camp of Szarvas. Tina studied for her BA in Manchester, then spent a year working with the Jewish community of Tallinn. Sara Szilágyi (middle) is another long-term Szarvas camper and counselor, and together their ties to young Jewish activists throughout Europe is enormous.

I graduated in Nationalism Studies at the Central Europe University and it was while volunteering for Haver, a grass-roots organization that helps non-Jewish students understand more about Hungarian Jewry, that I developed a stronger interest in my own background. With family members murdered and traumatized by the Holocaust, Judaism is not something we spoke about in my family. But it is now, and I am enormously proud to be directing so many of Centropa's programs, several of which are reaching out to young Jews throughout Central and Eastern Europe.

Hungarian public schools



I am especially proud of the work we do in Hungarian public schools. We focus not only on the top elite schools in Budapest, we pay special attention to schools in eastern Hungary, where a great many Roma students live. We have created several innovative projects for them, in which we bring Roma students together with some of the highest achieving schools in the country. These teenagers learn a great deal from each other—and with each other.

We also created a program, sponsored by the Visegrad Fund, that supports programs for Slovak, Czech, Polish, and Hungarian schools. Here is what teachers said about us in 2020.

“You made me rethink the methods and practices that I already knew. As participants came from various backgrounds, schools and organizations, I could see challenges other teachers face and the ways they address them.”

**RAMÓNA SÜTŐ, ÉLMÉNY TÁR
AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAM, PÉCS**

“The seminar gave me a positive perspective from many angles. On the one hand, we were able to attend such a training during the pandemic, which took our minds off our problems. On the other hand, for me, there was a lot of new, useful, interesting information in each part of the

program that I can pass on to my students, colleagues, and family.”

ÉVA BÉKYNÉ CSABAI, GÁDOR PRIMARY SCHOOL, BUDAPEST

“The most important thing I take home with me is the inspiration I felt from working alongside other like-minded teachers, and the reassurance that this Jewish history, and heritage, is worth teaching in public schools.”

**JUDIT VATAI, BSZC ARANY JÁNOS GYMNASIUM
AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL, BERETTYÓÚJFALU**



Our dedicated coordinators here in Hungary.

Éva (Vica) Kardos teaches History and German in Budapest; **Zolt Vódlí**—who has been working with us since 2011—teaches History in Sopron; **Szilvia Csanády** teaches English in Budapest.

The Centropa Jewish Network for European Schools



- 26 teachers from 14 countries attended our seminar in Budapest
- 29 teachers from 14 countries attended our online seminar about the history of the Polish Jewry and our Polish resource pack (in cooperation with the NLI)
- We received 40 films from 5 countries, from 59 students to our video competition

As odd as it may sound to some, teaching can be a lonely profession. You are often the only one in your school specializing in a certain subject, you rarely have the chance to compare notes with other educators. Now picture yourself a history teacher in a European Jewish school—in Helsinki, Stockholm, Istanbul, Bucharest, or Barcelona. Before CJN was founded in 2011, there really was no peer-to-peer network for classroom teachers in Jewish schools to compare notes, form bonds, discuss what they had in common.

They do now. And we were lucky enough that in 2020, we held a face-to-face weekend seminar for twenty-six teachers from fourteen countries.

We met in Budapest, a city rich in Jewish culture and just as rich in Jewish tragedy. All during the school year, with Covid in place, these teachers were able to draw on what they learned from each other during the seminar, creating six lesson plans, many of which they now share with each other.

“For me, and especially for my school, being a part of the Centropa Jewish Network is important, considering the fact that we are living in Turkey. It is critical for the students and the educators to have a sense of belonging to a larger Jewish world.”

KIM TEMELIOGLU - ISTANBUL

“Being part of a professional community makes a huge difference. Centropa has given me access to great content, and also a network of like-minded teachers in other Jewish schools to work with.”

LIAT FARRIS TWAINA – BUCHAREST

“The Centropa Jewish Network gives us common ground. There is only one Jewish school in Helsinki and in Finland. In Jewish studies we are all alone here. That’s why it’s so important for me to attend these seminars so I can share opinions about these matters. Centropa’s network gives you the feeling that our work is appreciated.”

SHEILA WEINTRAUB – HELSINKI



Israeli schools



Centropa began working in Israel in 2011, and since then, we have held fourteen day-long workshops and weekend seminars. More than two hundred teachers have attended those seminars and we have brought seventy-three Israelis to our Summer Academies in Europe.

Aside from providing Israeli teachers and students with meaningful content, we also send around an exhibition based on our Polish interviews. Pictured here are two images taken in January 2020, when the Polish Ambassador to Israel visited the Golda High School in Ness Ziona school and spoke with students, teachers, and parents.

We also work closely with the National Library of Israel, and pictured above is Karen Ettinger of NLI's education department. Karen has been helping our CJN and our Israeli teachers learn how to access the enormous database of treasures the Library has to offer.

- The Polish exhibition has visited the Golda High School of Ness Ziona, where twelve students became tour guides, and more than five hundred fifty visitors toured the exhibition.
- 10 Israelis took part in the Virtual CSA and Border Jumping Program



Ettie Abraham, our coordinator in Israel, taught English for 38 years and retired in 2017. Since then, Ettie has been helping us by organizing seminars and exhibitions in Israel. We are also advised by **Amos Raban**, pictured in the center, who is employed by the Ministry of Education, as well as **Lowell Blackman**, who teaches English in a high school in Lod.



We couldn't bring you to Central Europe in 2021 so we brought Central Europe to you



There's nothing like place-based education, and that applies to both teachers and students. At Centropa, we turn cities into classrooms—for teachers.

Ever since July since 2007, we have been bringing educators from up to fifteen countries to Central Europe, where we delve into the Holocaust as well as the rest of the tumultuous twentieth century.

We tour cities and sites such as Warsaw, Auschwitz, Belgrade, Sarajevo, Budapest, Prague, Terezin, and Vienna. And every year we meet with historians, brainstorm with other teachers, and until Covid put paid to our plans, more than seven hundred ninety teachers from twenty-one countries have taken part in Centropa Summer Academies.

Since many of us could still not travel in July 2021, the Centropa team created an intensive set of programs so we could add to our teachers' knowledge base while expanding their horizons.

We divided our program into the four sessions you see on the opposite page. We asked experts who specialize in each of these fields to spend time with us, provide lectures, and take questions. We enriched the program by providing online content the teachers could use during our Summer Academy as well as in their classrooms during the school year.

And since teachers love sharing ideas with each other and forming partnerships, we added a Border Jumping component. In a separate set of sessions, forty-three teachers from twelve countries joined up, knocked ideas around and are already connecting their students.

On the following pages, we'll share with you how we carried out our Summer Academy this year—virtually.

Step One

We organized the program and set up subjects to delve into with our teachers

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA ON THE EVE OF THE HOLOCAUST — 1933-1938



30 January 1933 – 9 November 1938

Rise and fall. From the heights of greatness to destruction.

During a two-hour session, we heard from historians who painted a picture of what Jewish life in Germany and Austria was like before the Nazis came to power, and how miserable they made life for Jews the minute they could. We ended this session with discussions and with links to program on Kristallnacht, as well as on the Kindertransport.

THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND & THE FINAL SOLUTION



1 September 1939

It was once the largest Jewish community in the world. In a few short years, it was all but wiped out.

Our second session covered Poland and the hell unleashed by Germany after 1 September 1939. Our historians spoke of Jewish life before the war, and how Germany built one death camp after another in occupied Poland. We toured Krakow with drone footage, engaged with an historian at the Wannsee Conference Center, and provided links to Centropa stories set in Poland.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SEPHARDIC JEWRY IN THE BALKANS DURING WORLD WAR II



6 April 1941

Mass murder in southeastern Europe. The massacre of the Balkan Sephardim.

In late March 1941, the Yugoslav Army overthrew their government for signing a non-aggression pact with Germany. Infuriated, Hitler sent his armies into the Balkans: first Yugoslavia, then Greece.

Hitler's allies joined in. Hungary tore off a piece of Yugoslavia, as did Italy. Bulgaria helped itself to chunks of both Yugoslav and Greek territory.

OPERATION BARBAROSSA & THE FINAL SOLUTION IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY



22 June 1941

Babyn Yar

When Adolf Hitler sent the Wehrmacht and SS into the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941, they took no winter clothing. The war, Hitler insisted, would be over in a few weeks. He was wrong about that, but as his troops marched eastward, they massacred well over 1.5 million Jews. Most were shot at the edge of ravines or in the forests. Others were worked to death, and some were sent to death camps.

Step two

Once we settled on those four areas of study, we asked top historians and activists to speak. They delivered lectures, gave virtual walking tours of historical sites, and took part in panel discussions.



Hannah Lessing

Secretary General of the National Fund of the Republic of Austria for Victims of National Socialism
Vienna



Michael Brenner

Abenshohn Chair in Israel Studies and Director, Center for Israel Studies, American University, Washington, DC



Edyta Gawron

Historian, Assistant Professor at the Institute of Jewish Studies, Jagiellonian University, Krakow



Tomasz Cebulski

Researcher, owner of Polin Travel, guide and genealogy service in Poland



Milovan Pisarri

Director of the Center for Public History, Belgrade



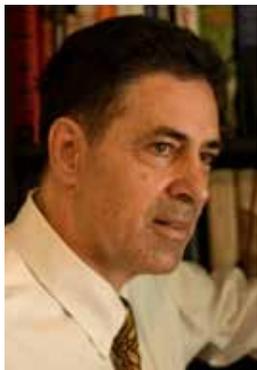
Eliezer Papo

Senior Lecturer at Ben Gurion University of the Negev



Edna Friedberg

Historian and Senior Program Curator at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum



Martin Dean

Historical Researcher, Babyn Yar Holocaust Memorial Center



Shana Penn

Executive Director of Taube Philanthropies and a scholar-in-residence at the Graduate Theological Union's Center for Jewish Studies, in Berkeley



Leon Saltiel

Historian, member of Greece's delegation to the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)



Georgiy Kasianov

Head, Department of Contemporary History and Politics, Institute of the History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences



Jakub Nowakowsky

Director, The Galicia Jewish Museum in Krakow

Step three

We provided links to historical websites, essays to read and Centropa films to watch.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA ON THE EVE OF THE HOLOCAUST: 1933-1938

THE KINDERTRANSPORT

A website for educators in English and in German, with links to personal stories and historical essays.



KRISTALLNACHT, THE NOVEMBER POGROMS

A website in German and in English, made primarily for schools in Austria and Germany. Links to films, essays, and photographs.



THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND IN 1939 AND THE FINAL SOLUTION

TEOFILA SILBERRING: SO THAT MEMORY DOESN'T DIE

A film used regularly in more than 120 schools in Poland and 21 in Israel. A wealthy childhood, the Krakow Ghetto, Oskar Schindler, Auschwitz, Ravensbrueck and then rebuilding her life back in Krakow.



TEN POLISH CITIES/TEN JEWISH STORIES (Podcast)

Listening to the stories in Centropa's new exhibition at the Galicia Jewish Museum in Krakow take us into the prewar lives of our ten interviewees, how they survived the Holocaust, and about their lives afterwards. Listen to this podcast in English, German, Hebrew, or Polish.



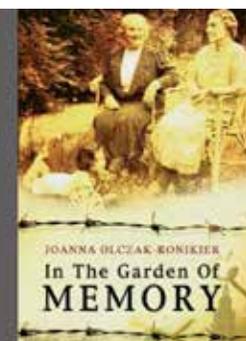
The Passenger, by Ulrich Alexander Boschwitz

Boschwitz was born in Berlin in 1915 to a Jewish father and Protestant mother. He fled Germany at the age of twenty with his widowed mother. Shortly after he heard the news of Kristallnacht in 1938, Boschwitz wrote *Die Reisender*. He dashed off the book in four weeks. He was twenty-three. When mother and son arrived in England, the war had started. Boschwitz, who held a German passport, was arrested as an enemy alien and sent to Australia. He soon made his way to South Africa, all while he rewrote his novel and sent letters full of notes to his mother about the changes he would soon make. In 1942, he boarded a ship bound for Liverpool, which was torpedoed. Ulrich Alexander Boschwitz drowned, age twenty-seven. Working with those notes, in 2018 editors in Germany republished the novel and it has just been published in the US and Great Britain. Here's Jonathan Freedman's excellent review of *The Passenger* in *The Guardian*.



In the Garden of Memory: a Family Memoir, by Joanna Olczak-Ronikier

Published in Poland in 2001 and in Great Britain in 2004, this award-winning family story reads like one of the great 19th century novels. Olczak-Ronikier is a journalist as well as a screenwriter for the late Andrzej Wojda. Remarkably, all but two of her family members made it through the Holocaust.



We even provided book reviews of newly published histories on each of these regions, as well as memoirs and fiction.

OPERATION BARBAROSSA & THE FINAL SOLUTION ON GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY

RETURN TO RIVNE: A HOLOCAUST STORY

Two women living in North Carolina return to the farmer's family that hid them during the Holocaust. Film is used throughout the US and in Ukraine.



Centropa Film

HAYA-LEA DETINKO-- SURVIVING STALIN'S GULAG

A young Zionist arrested and sent to Siberia while her family stayed behind and were shot along with 20,000 other Jews in Rivne (Rovno).



Centropa Film

Odessa Stories, by Isaac Babel

Ukraine-born Boris Dralyuk, editor of The LA Review of Books, has been busy with new translations of Isaac Babel's works, as well as Russian writers we've never heard of. Babel's *Odessa Stories* takes us into the seamy underside of Jewish Odessa in the interwar years. A delight to read. Babel himself was arrested by Stalin's henchmen in May, 1939, and executed the following year. In The Guardian, the ever-entertaining critic Nicholas Lezaed describes this new edition as "criminally good."



THE DESTRUCTION OF SEPHARDIC JEWRY IN THE BALKANS DURING WORLD WAR II

MATILDA KALEF--THREE PROMISES

Five international film festivals. A wealthy Sephardic family. The German invasion. A Catholic priest who took them in. Used yearly in 74 schools in Serbia.



Centropa Film

EL OTRO CAMINO: 1492

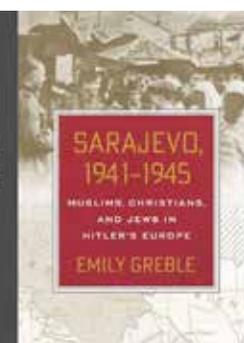
Our most popular film—by far. The history of the Balkans Sephardim, narrated in Spanish with English subtitles.



Centropa Film

Sarajevo, 1941-1945: Muslims, Christians and Jews in Hitler's Europe, by Emily Greble

An outgrowth of her PhD thesis, Greble's unique study delves deep into the archives to show us how Serbs, Bosniak Muslims, Jews, and local Croats all got along, and didn't, during the Second World War. Her book shows us how little regard local Croats held for their fascist leaders in Zagreb, who, at the end of the war, turned their weapons on local citizenry.

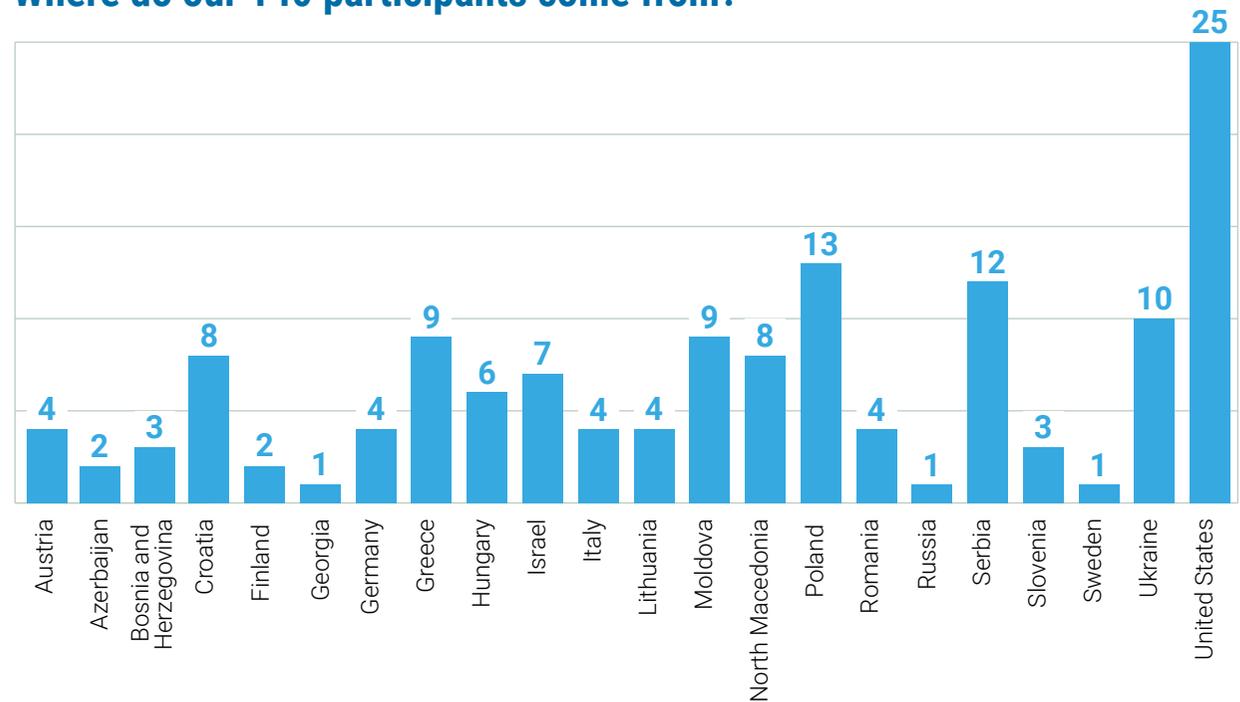


A total of 140 participants joined us at the 2021 Centropa Summer Academy. Even though the entire Summer Academy was conducted in English, more than 120 non-native speakers attended. We are proud of the fact that because we have made an investment in Holocaust education in the western Balkans, thirty-eight teachers from Serbia, Croatia, and North Macedonia took part.

Another focus area for us has been Moldova and Ukraine, and twenty-one teachers from those two countries attended, along with seventeen educators from Poland and Lithuania.

“Here is what I am taking away. I will now implement personal stories in my class because I want my students to become aware of what children and teenagers went through in this horrible time. That way they can learn how to become more tolerant towards each other and more accepting of each other. I am so thankful that you created a film on two Jewish girls who joined the Partisans in Croatia. That is a film I will show year after year.” IVA TOMLJANOVIĆ, RIJEKA, CROATIA

Where do our 140 participants come from?



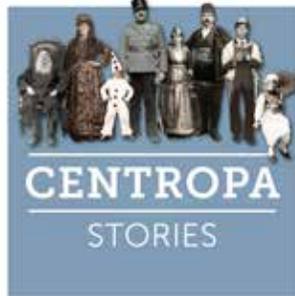
“Through my participation in the Centropa Summer Academy, I had the opportunity to get a holistic view of the historical timeline of what happened to Jews in Europe during the Holocaust. There were so many things I did not know, or at least I never framed them in these ways. Your session on the Balkan Sephardim was, of course, highly relevant for me.” MARIKA DIMITRIADOU, KAVALA, GREECE

“I gained a deeper understanding of these four monumental events, and the Summer Academy framed them for me in ways I can use in my classwork.”

LAURA JAMES, LOS ANGELES, USA

Testing our latest program with teachers: Turning podcasts into audio stories

During our Summer Academy, we shared with our teachers a link to the pilot episode of a soon-to-launch podcast series, CENTROPA STORIES. In this series, we will be taking the most compelling stories from our archive and turning them into podcasts that are really like audio theater productions, complete with music and sound design. The actors who read for our pilot episode all live in London and have acted in the Royal Shakespeare Company



“I will definitely use this podcast. The stories are short and sweet, but also deeply dramatic. The sound effects of the rolling tanks and dive bombers really brought this to life. These audio stories will definitely assist my students with their listening and comprehension skills, and they are a great way to bring historical programs to the technology they use all day, every day.”

DAVID CASTILLO, EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

Samuel Birger, Jonava, Lithuania



narrated by:
Alan Cookson

Samuel Birger tells the harrowing story of what it was like for his family to flee from their ancestral home as the Germans sped through the country, and more than a few Lithuanians joined in what would become an orgy of killing. The Birger family fled by horse and wagon, by foot, and then by train—until weeks later, they arrived in Tatarstan, living in wretched poverty. Samuel's grandmother starved to death while he and his three younger brothers foraged for jobs and food on collective farms.

You can read Samuel's Centropa biography and see his family pictures here.

0:00 / 1:07

Moses Chubut, Chisinau, Moldova



narrated by:
David Horowitz

Moses Chubut was just ten years old when the Romanian and German armies invaded Moldova. Barely escaping Chisinau, which was being set ablaze, Moses, his parents and grandparents fled by train, ship and wagon—all the way to Uzbekistan, 4,000 miles from home.

Read Moses Chubut's Centropa biography and view his pictures here.

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Feiga Kiz, Riga, Latvia

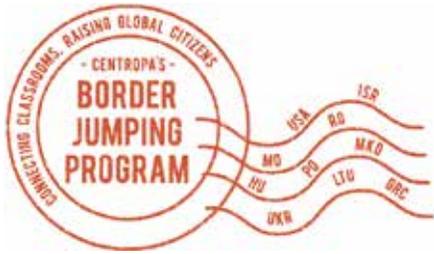


narrated by:
Sara Eisenstein

Beate Altman was a housewife in Riga. His wife, Feiga, remained at home raising four children. When war came, Dr. Altman was conscripted into the Soviet Army. He told his wife to flee westward. She hesitated. And that would cost them all.

Read Feiga Kiz's Centropa biography and see her pictures here.

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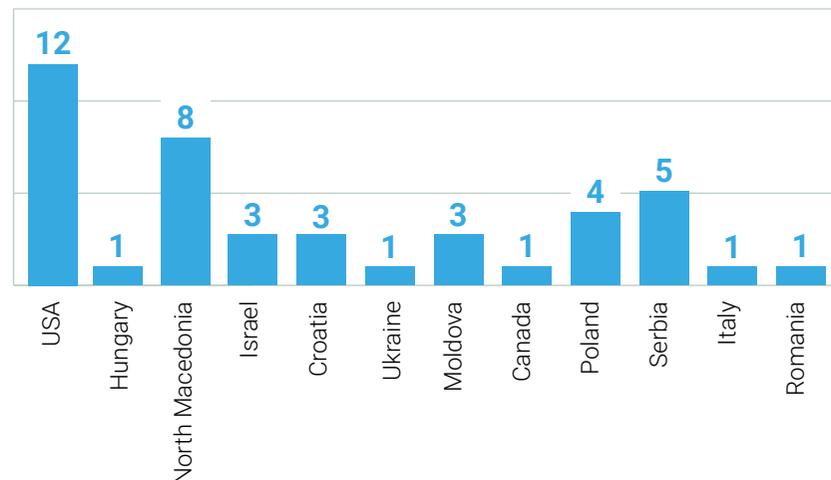
Our Border Jumping Program for teachers

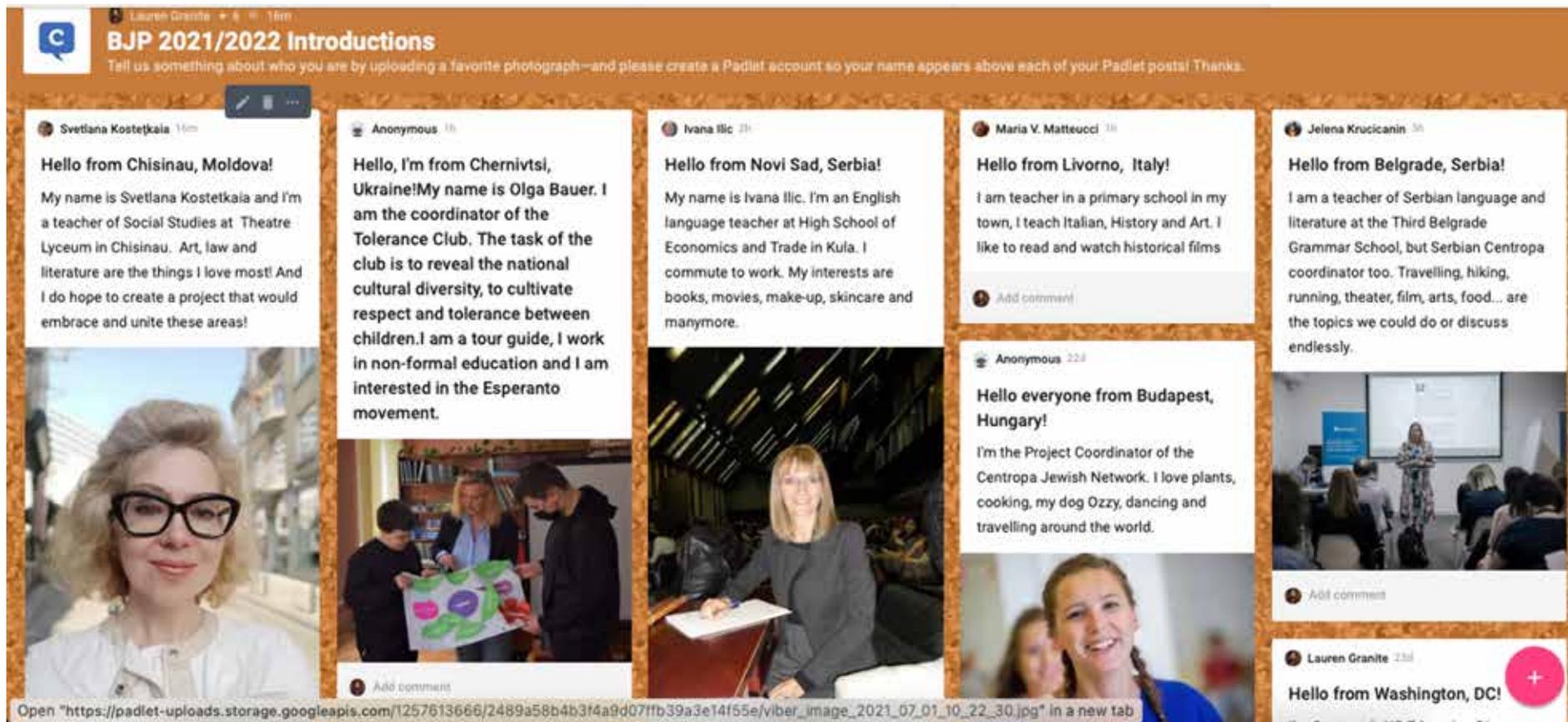
In addition to the intensive sessions described in the preceding pages, we also offered our teachers the chance to meet together on another set of Zoom calls so they could brainstorm with each other and discuss ways of creating Transatlantic partnerships. Forty-three teachers from twelve countries met with each other before, during, and after the Summer Academy. Twelve of those teachers came from the United States and sixteen came from the former Yugoslavia, along with the others you see here. The idea behind this program is develop lesson plans that teachers on both sides of the Atlantic can implement in class and challenge students to carry out projects together. For instance, American students are telling their European counterparts about the Civil Rights movement in the United States while the European teenagers are making video tours of their towns' Jewish quarters.

“Being able to connect with teachers in other parts of the world was truly an amazing experience. Seeing how we have all struggled through the pandemic really made me feel like we are getting through these difficult times together. I really appreciated the words of encouragement.”

KARINA DUENAS, 8TH GRADE TEACHER, EL MONTE, CA

Where do the 43 Border Jumping Program participants come from?





“By participating in your Border Jumping Program, I hope my students will be more self-confident and broaden their horizons. The most meaningful aspect of this program was meeting other experienced teachers and the practical parts of the workshops.”

MARTA WASIELEWSKA, ENGLISH, BYDGOSZCZ, POLAND

“After participating in my cross-cultural project, I hope my students will learn to treat others conscientiously, without racist, homophobic, or other manifestations, in the future (because they are young now). The most meaningful part of the program was meeting with teachers from other countries and exchanging experiences with them.”

MARIA VINCENZA MATTEUCCI, HISTORY AND CIVICS, LIVORNO, ITALY

Centropa: twenty years of turning to friends for support

Our Founders' Circle

Taube Philanthropies
The Rosalinde and Arthur Gilbert Foundation
Claims Conference
The National Fund of the Republic of Austria for Victims of National Socialism
German Federal Foreign Office
Austrian Federal Ministry of Education, Science and Research
The Jack Buncher Foundation
The Koret Foundation
Milton A. and Roslyn Z. Wolf Family Foundation
The Viterbi Family Foundation

Bhese are, to state the obvious, challenging times. For all too many teachers, students, and parents, it's worse than that.

Back when we first thought of founding Centropa, it's not like anyone was asking us to set up an institute that would use new technologies to combine oral histories with family pictures. But with over twelve hundred interviews conducted, twenty-five thousand photographs scanned, and forty-five thousand pages of testimony digitized, we haven't just preserved a world, we are now disseminating our findings to audiences far greater than we could have imagined.

All of which we can do because of those who have made, and are making, our work possible.

Our first decade

Between 2000 and 2009, more than ninety family foundations in America provided support, along with sixty institutions in Europe, most of which were government ministries, city councils, and foundations. Thanks to them, we raised \$6 million to conduct interviews in twenty countries.



Our first interviewers' seminar, Saint Petersburg, December 2000, with interviewers from Russia, Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Hungary. We also invited oral historians and Russian academics from Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

We do not have space to thank everyone who made these interviews possible, but pride of place goes to J. Ira Harris and his wife Nicki, who were helping our director, Ed Serotta, with his documentary photography work even before Centropa was founded, as did JM and Mindy Schapiro and the foundation set up by the late Sir Arthur Gilbert.

Austrian government institutions were among our first and remain our strongest supporters: the National Fund for Victims of National Socialism, the Ministry of Culture and Education, the Federal Chancellery, the Foreign Ministry, the Future Fund, the City of Vienna, the National Bank, as well as the Erste Bank Foundation and Raiffeisen Bank.

As stated elsewhere in this report, our goals have always been to preserve Jewish memory and conduct Holocaust education in the lands where the Holocaust took place. That is why Centropa's single largest supporter has been the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany.

Our second decade

When we began devoting all our efforts to public history, Holocaust education, and combatting antisemitism, some two hundred twenty donations came from the US and

another ninety institutes in Europe provided support. During this decade, they provided us with \$10 million.

In Germany, the Foreign Office has been instrumental in our educational efforts in Ukraine, Moldova, the Balkans; and the Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung and the EVZ Foundation have both been very helpful. Our heartfelt thanks go to the Konrad Adenauer and Friedrich Ebert Foundations, who have worked with us in Poland, Greece, Lithuania, Czechia, Serbia, Hungary, Turkey, Germany, and Moldova.

When Hannah Rosenthal was in charge of the division combating antisemitism at the US State Department in 2011, we received the funding needed to expand our programs in Hungary, Lithuania, and Poland. Since then, US Embassies in Lithuania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Ukraine, Serbia, Bosnia, and North Macedonia have all provided grants. Quite often, German and Austrian embassies in those countries have also helped make teachers' seminars possible.

As for regional institutes, the Visegrad Fund has helped with programs in Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, and Czechia, as has the Open Society Fund, while the European Union has been providing grants since 2016.

Several American family foundations have been supporting us annually (or semi-annually) over the past decade and they include Amy Dean and Alan Kluger, Cedric, Andrew and Ruth Suzman, The Hassenfeld Family Foundation, Ken and Debby Miller the David Berg Foundation, Jeanette and Joe Neubauer, Betsy and Richard Scheer, Shelly Weiner, and Howard and Diane Schilit.

In the Bay Area, we appreciate the support we receive from the Friedkin, Albers, Felson and Rothenberg families along with Harry and Carol Saal.

In Los Angeles, aside from the Jewish Community Foundation, we thank Ken and Teri Hertz, Helgard and Irwin Field, Steve and Deborah Lebowitz, as well as Deborah Oppenheimer, Margie Simkin, Phil Alden Robinson, Neil and Robin Kramer and the Diane and Guilford Glazer Foundation.

Jane Safer and her late husband Morley weren't just supportive, Veteran CBS newsman Morley Safer narrated two of our films. The Maimonides Fund has also been a stalwart supporter.

We have had several long time friends in Baltimore: The Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation, the Meyerhoff Foundation, and we appreciate the support from Shale and Ellen Stiller, Emile Bendit, David and Sarah Shapiro as well as JM and Mindy Schapiro.

Our European Jewish School Network continues to flourish because the Jack Buncher Foundation, the Dutch Humanitarian Fund, the European Jewish Fund, the Gallic Fund of Hungary, the Ronald S Lauder Foundation, and the Howard and Geraldine Polinger Foundation have been there to support it. In recent years, so has the Philip Leonian and Edith Rosenbaum Leonian Charitable Trust.

We thank those who have helped make our programs in Poland possible: Taube Philanthropies, the Kronhill-Pletka Foundation, and the Koret Foundation. In sum: no one in the future will be able to do what we do with Jewish memory because no one in the past preserved it in the ways that we did. That is why we are grateful to the hundreds of individuals, corporations, foundations, and government institutions who invited us in, listened to our plans and responded by saying, "We'd like to help."

Our boards of directors

Centropa has established four NGOs: one each in Hungary, Austria, and Germany, as well as a 501c3 non-profit corporation in the US.

Centropa's U.S. board of directors

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Daniel Kapp, Vienna

Marcell Kenesei, Budapest

Cheryl Fishbein, New York

Phil Schatten, New York

Board advisors:

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Centropa Germany's board of directors

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Edward Serotta

Maximilian von Schoeler

Magdalena Farnesi

Michael Heitz

Special thanks in 2020 to our US board, which was especially active when Covid hit and a special shout out to Daniel Kapp in Vienna and board advisor Allan Reich in Chicago.

We also want to thank Howard Rieger in Chicago; Evelyne Salama and Jacques Preis, also in Chicago; Robin Kramer of Los Angeles; Shana Penn in San Francisco.

All of us at Centropa greatly appreciate the efforts Lauren Granite made in securing \$11,000 in US government funding during Covid. Veronika Doppelreiter, our indefatigable bookkeeper, applied for, and received, \$81,000 for us from the Austrian government.

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Hungary



GALLIC FOUNDATION



Other Countries



ФОНД НА ХОЛОКАУСТОТ НА ЕВРЕИТЕ ОД МАКЕДОНИЈА



HOLOCAUST FUND OF THE JEWS FROM MACEDONIA



Financials 2020

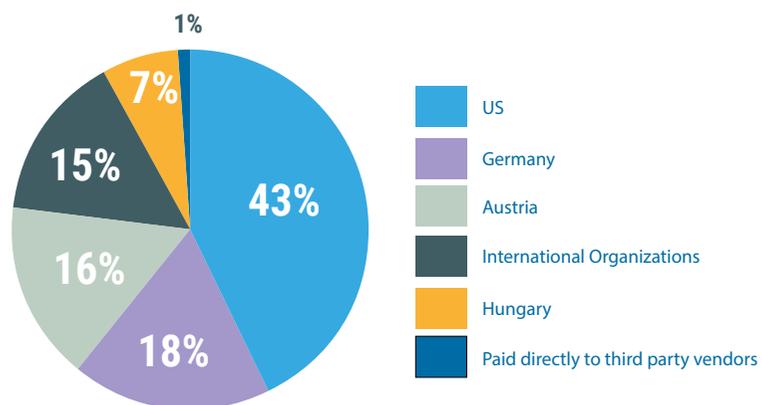
Extra special thanks to Veronika Doppelreiter, who has been our bookkeeper and controller since 2003. Anna Domnich is Veronika's assistant and is also in charge of coordinating between our four offices.



Expenses 2020		
<i>Part I Educational programs</i>		
European schools		
Staff	€ 130.837	\$149,153
Honoraria for part-time coordinators in LT, PL, UA, MD, SRB, HR, BiH, SI, MK	€ 11.203	\$12,771
Website development—spent on all European programs	€ 12.487	\$14,235
Multimedia content for European education	€ 19.707	\$22,465
Traveling exhibitions for EU educational programs: PL, HU, LT and Sarajevo	€ 4.037	\$4,603
Seminar costs, meals, seminar room, travel, hotel	€ 54.438	\$62,059
European public schools	€ 232.709	\$265,286
European Jewish schools		
Staff	€ 26.594	\$30,317
Part-time assistants	€ 14.452	\$16,474
Salary: Vienna team's time devoted to EU Jewish programs	€ 41.229	\$47,001
Website development	€ 7.603	\$8,667
Multimedia content for EU Jewish schools program	€ 7.660	\$8,732
Traveling exhibitions	€ 1.620	\$1,847
Seminar costs	€ 25.523	\$29,096
European Jewish schools	€ 124.681	\$142,134
US educational programs		
Staff	€ 52.493	\$59,800
Salary: Vienna team's time devoted to our US educational program	€ 72.172	\$82,276
Website development—spent on all US programs	€ 12.451	\$14,143
Multimedia content for US Education	€ 7.195	\$8,202
Seminar costs, meals, seminar room, travel, hotel, materials, preparation	€ 7.280	\$8,466
US Public schools	€ 151.591	\$172,887

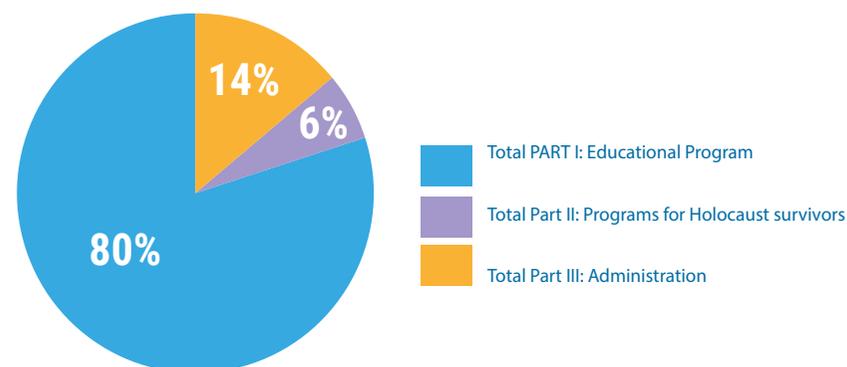
Expenses 2020		
<i>Part I Educational programs</i>		
Israel		
Staff	€ 6.787	\$7,737
Website development—spent on Hebrew language programs	€ 2.423	\$2,753
Multimedia content for Israeli schools	€ 2.338	\$2,666
Israel educational programs	€ 11.548	\$13,156
Public History programs		
Technology Projects / App	€ 55.239	\$62,972
Permanent exhibiton Fundacja Galicia Museum	€ 79.931	\$91,122
Centropa International Summer Academy	€ 16.302	\$18,583
Publications	€ 13.892	\$15,831
Website / server hosting English and German languages sites	€ 5.665	\$6,458
Public History programs	€ 171.029	\$194,966
Total PART I: Educational Program	€ 691.558	\$788,429
Part II: Community activities		
Café Centropa: monthly events for Holocaust survivors, Vienna & Budapest	€ 51.283	\$58,462
Total Part II: Programs for Holocaust survivors	€ 51.283	\$58,462
Part III: making Centropa work		
Administrative expenses in Vienna, Budapest, Hamburg, Washington		
Rent and operating costs	€ 68.079	\$77,684
Legal and accounting	€ 12.419	\$14,202
Administrative salaries	€ 30.885	\$34,984
Capital investments	€ 6.509	\$7,412
Total Part III: Administration	€ 117.892	\$134,282
Total expenses	€ 860.733	\$ 981,173

Income 2020: Where it came from

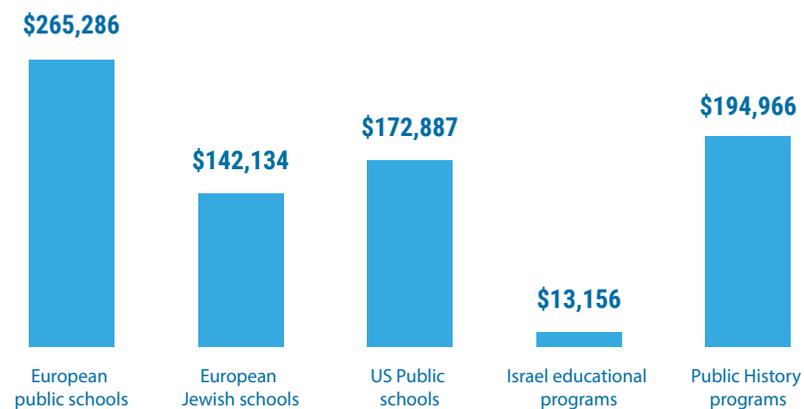


US	€ 378.963	\$435,620
GERMANY	€ 164.597	\$187,639
AUSTRIA	€ 140.573	\$160,253
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	€ 138.700	\$158,119
HUNGARY	€ 61.427	\$70,027
PAID DIRECTLY TO THIRD PARTY VENDORS	€ 7.887	\$8,991
BOOK SALE, SERVICES	€ 6.315	\$7,180
EXCHANGE RATE PROFIT, INTEREST	€ 326	\$372
Total income 2020	€ 898.788	\$1,028,201

Expenses 2020: Where it went



Expenses 2020: Educational Programs





centropa.org

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