

VANCOUVER HOLOCAUST EDUCATION CENTRE

ZACHOR

FALL 2017

**CHILDHOOD ADRIFT:
THE NAZI WAR ON
JEWISH CHILDREN
IN FRANCE**

RENEWAL PROJECT UPDATE

**VHEC DOCENTS TRAVEL
TO CLASSROOMS**

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FALL 2017

ZACHOR

Remember

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Nina Krieger

EDITOR,

"NO LONGER ALONE"

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Cover: René Goldman in the arms of his cousin Ginette. Gantenbeinsmühle, Luxembourg, circa 1938. Courtesy Azrieli Foundation. See story, page 5.

VANCOUVER HOLOCAUST EDUCATION CENTRE

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KRISTALLNACHT

COMMEMORATION

Sunday, November 5, 2017 • 7 PM

CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL

989 WEST 28TH AVENUE, VANCOUVER

Holocaust survivors are invited to light a memorial candle

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

RENÉ GOLDMAN

CHILD SURVIVOR OF THE HOLOCAUST

*Childhood Adrift:
The Nazi War on Jewish Children in France*

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This marks a time of important change for the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre, most significantly the renovation and renewal of our facility. The Fall issue of *Zachor* speaks to these exciting upcoming enhancements to our Centre — and the benefit that these will have for our audiences and the community — while highlighting our ongoing programming.

Marking the 79th anniversary of the "Night of Broken Glass," the November 5th Kristallnacht commemoration will feature keynote speaker René Goldman, a professor emeritus at the University of British Columbia. The lecture — representing the Vancouver launch of Goldman's book, *A Childhood Adrift*, the first memoir by a British Columbian survivor author published by the Azrieli Foundation's Holocaust Survivor Memoirs Program — will offer an eloquent personal narrative complemented by historical research and commentary.

On the education front, the Centre is offering classroom-based workshops facilitated by VHEC docents during the temporary interruption to our on-site school programs this fall. In her article in this issue, Education Director Ilona Shulman Spaar details this program, which will see our outstanding volunteer educators travelling to classrooms across Metro Vancouver to engage classes in reflection about rescue and moral decision-making during the Holocaust, with extensions to the present day.

Readers will also encounter a review of *Mouth of Truth*, the most recent book by acclaimed writer and VHEC Outreach Speaker Lillian Boraks-Nemetz, and contemplate a moving poem she shared on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the local Holocaust monument observed at the recent High Holidays Cemetery Service. Louise Sorensen offers reflections as a Dutch child survivor of the Holocaust for the pages of "No Longer Alone," while Jack Eisner chronicles the Langer family's remarkable journey from Vienna to Vancouver.

As always, the VHEC looks forward to partnering with the annual Vancouver Jewish Film Festival and the Cherie Smith JCC Jewish Book Festival, which both feature rich Holocaust-related offerings in their upcoming programs.

On the back cover of this issue, you will find an invitation to an event in support of the VHEC, "Looking Back ... Moving Forward: Expanding the Reach of Holocaust Education." Hosted at the Permanent, a Vancouver landmark that has been transformed into a stunning event venue, the evening promises to celebrate our recent achievements while showcasing some of the exciting work ahead for the Centre. We thank you for your support and look forward to seeing you there.

Sincerely,



Nina Krieger
VHEC Executive Director

Please be advised that rather than issuing tax receipts as gifts are received, the VHEC will now mail tax receipts twice a year for all gifts made before or on December 31st and at the end of June. If you require a tax receipt between those dates, please do not hesitate to contact Cindy at the VHEC office: 604.264.0499 or info@vhed.org.

The VHEC Renewal Project: Expanding the Reach of Holocaust Education

BY NINA KRIEGER



Students engaging with artefacts in the VHEC's collection.

Through education and remembrance, the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre engages British Columbian students, educators and the broader public with the history of the Holocaust — the Shoah — and its ongoing relevance. Building on the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre's achievements as Western Canada's foremost Holocaust teaching museum, the Centre's Renewal Project, currently underway, will reconfigure the Centre's space to better serve our community and advance the organization's vital mission.

The preservation of the VHEC's collection of artefacts, and their use in support of Holocaust education in the post-eyewitness era, has emerged as a new area of emphasis for the future. In order to provide access to

our archival collections and to better meet the needs of students and educators, the Centre is proceeding with time-sensitive infrastructure upgrades, with generous support from the Government of Canada (Canada 150 Cultural Infrastructure Program), the Province of British Columbia (British Columbia | Canada 150: Celebrating B.C. Communities and their Contributions to Canada British Columbia), and the Jewish Community Foundation.

The project will feature temperature and humidity-controlled archival storage and display facilities to enhance the visitor experience at the Centre. We also look forward to incorporating electronic access portals, which will allow visitors to interact with key themes

in Holocaust history and with artefacts, documents and testimonies from our impressive collections at the touch of a screen. Additionally, we are developing a designated audio-visual programming space that will allow Holocaust survivor Outreach Speakers — perhaps our most powerful, and certainly our most in-demand, educators — to interact with students and participants in remote locations throughout B.C. and beyond.

In short, the initiative will address the needs of our present-day audiences alongside the exigency of preparing for a post-eyewitness era. The VHEC Renewal Project will enable the Centre to reach more students, to fulfil our obligation to archival donors, and to engage in the time-sensitive work around ensuring that Holocaust-era artefacts from the community can be collected and integrated into exhibits and educational programs.

With plans for an eventual redevelopment of the Jewish Community Centre of Greater Vancouver in progress, the VHEC is ensuring that key aspects of the Renewal Project are modular and transferable, meaning we will be able to efficiently transport it in the event that the Centre relocates in the coming years. As we undertake this renewal, we are building in flexibility and sustainability.

We look forward to welcoming students, teachers and community members to our renewed facility in early 2018, and to using our improved facility as a platform for carrying out our programming and interacting with our community.

Guests attending our November 22nd special event in support of the VHEC, “Looking Back ... Moving Forward: Expanding the Reach of Holocaust Education,” will learn more about the Centre’s upcoming plans, and preview the inaugural exhibition that will open in our renewed space.

Featuring a commissioned series of portraits of VHEC Holocaust survivor volunteers, the exhibition will honour and put a human face on those who survived the Shoah and contributed to the VHEC community. Pulitzer Prize-winning photojournalist Marissa Roth created a similar exhibition of portraits of Holocaust survivors associated with the Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles, currently on permanent exhibition at the Museum. Inspired by this remarkable project, the VHEC is launching a documentation and exhibition project by Roth at an important time of transition for the Centre and for Holocaust education.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



The schematic design of the VHEC’s new display and collection storage cases, Public Architecture + Communication.

Interview with Kristallnacht Keynote Speaker René Goldman

BY PAT JOHNSON

When René Goldman was a child, his family fled Belgium to France, seeking refuge from the Nazis.

“We ran away from Belgium as the situation was becoming perilous,” says the professor emeritus of Chinese studies at the University of B.C. “We lived in Brussels and illegally crossed into France and then were able to illegally cross the Demarcation Line between the Occupied Zone and the Unoccupied Zone.”

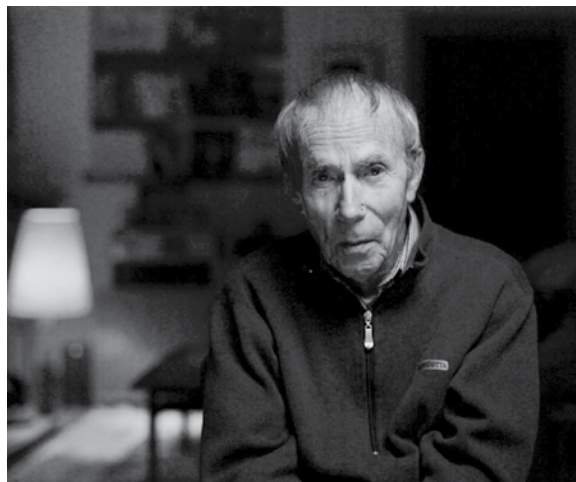
They were discovered by police, however, and interned in a hotel that had been converted for use as a detention facility for illegal migrants.

A few weeks later, when police came to relocate the Jews to a camp in the French Pyrenees, Goldman’s father happened to be out. Goldman and his mother were taken to the railway station, along with many others to a train bound for Rivesaltes, a camp in Vichy France.

Even under the Vichy regime, which was responsible for internal affairs in the non-occupied parts of France, Jews were targeted, says Goldman, who will speak about French complicity in the Holocaust — and his personal experience as a non-citizen Jewish child in France — at the Kristallnacht Commemorative Evening on Sunday, November 5th at 7:30 p.m. at Congregation Beth Israel.

“French cooperation led to the death of so many Jews from France,” he says. “The deportation to the camps — over 75,000 Jews from France were deported to Auschwitz and other camps — was basically the work of the French. All the roundups were done by the French police and the Jews were denounced or reported to the authorities by French people.”

Camps where Jews were interned were operated by the French government.



René Goldman. Courtesy The Azrieli Foundation.



René, centre, and his mother, Mira Shaindl Arenstein, and father, Wolf Goldman, in a public park. Luxembourg, 1939. Courtesy The Azrieli Foundation.

"They had been set up before the war began, in 1938, to intern Spaniards who were fleeing Spain when Franco was marching to victory," explains Goldman.

Trains were sent from the unoccupied south of France to the Paris suburb of Drancy, where they were transferred east to camps in Germany and Poland. This was intended to be the fate of Goldman and his mother.

"We were taken to the station and I was just about to be put on the train when I was saved at the last minute thanks to an intervention of an aunt, who was my mother's older sister" says Goldman. "Being a French citizen, she was not yet liable to deportation. She had friends from her home city of Nancy, who lived near the railway station. They knew a police officer whom they contacted immediately and he gave the order to let me go. Just me."

Years later, Goldman found a partial record of his mother's transit.

"I have a trace of my mother going through Drancy, then on the train that left for Auschwitz and then no further trail, nothing," he says. "I don't know if she died on the train to Auschwitz or whether she was murdered on arrival. I'll never know."

Goldman's aunt placed him in the care of a network that was hiding Jewish children.

"There was a cluster of children's homes run by the OSE, a wonderful Jewish organization," he says. "These



René's parents and their friends. René's mother, Mira Shaindl Arenstein, is seated in front on the far left. René's father, Wolf Goldman, is kneeling behind her. Gantenbeinsmühle, early 1930s. Courtesy The Azrieli Foundation.

children's homes mainly had children who were French by nationality and whose parents had sent them away, mostly from Paris. But those of us who were not French citizens were still in danger because from time to time the French police came to those homes to check whether there were any Jewish children that did not have French nationality and they would arrest those children. I wasn't very long in that children's home of Chateau du Masgelier and I was among those who were removed at an early date, in the fall of 1942, and was taken to the small town of Vendoeuvres where I spent the winter of 1942-1943. After the Germans invaded the non-occupied zone, the Jewish

children who were sheltered in Vendoeuvres were taken out by the underground organization that was in charge of hiding Jewish children in different places."

Goldman was transported to a Catholic convent school for boys under a false identity, where he spent close to a year-and-a-half.

"Then that place apparently was reported by somebody, so I had to be taken out of that convent school and sent to Lyon, where my father was in the underground Jewish resistance movement," he says. "This was not safe, of course. My father found some farmers about 30 kilometres outside Lyon who took me in, for payment, in the summer of 1944".

Just a month before Lyon was liberated, Goldman's father was arrested by Special Brigades of the French police — officers in civilian clothes specifically dedicated to hunting down hidden Jews and members of the resistance.



René is standing on the far left, leaning forward to form the letter V with his fingers over the head of his friend Evelyne, the second girl from the left in the middle row. Other friends include Elsa Zilberbogen, the third girl from the left, and Eliane Gourevitch, the fourth girl from the left. Le Raincy-Côteaux, 1947. Courtesy The Azrieli Foundation.

“He was sent to Auschwitz on the last train from France,” Goldman says. “He did survive Auschwitz, partly because he was a tailor and the Germans needed tailors to look after their uniforms. But when the Soviet army came to liberate Auschwitz, my father was placed on a death march in January 1945 and marched to camps further west. He died after his arrival in the camp of Landsberg, in Bavaria.” After the war, Goldman’s aunt took him in again, before placing him in a children’s home operated by the Zionist organization Dror in the Alps and, later that year, to a children’s home for orphans of the Shoah run by the Communist organization UJRE near Prais.

Goldman is straightforward when speaking about French complicity in the murder of Jews when compared with other countries in Europe.

“To put it crudely, I would say it’s more damning. In other countries, the Germans had total control

and displaced the local authorities very well,” he says. “But in France, the Vichy government retained autonomy over internal affairs, so that if they objected to anything that the Germans imposed, they could do it, but they did not.”

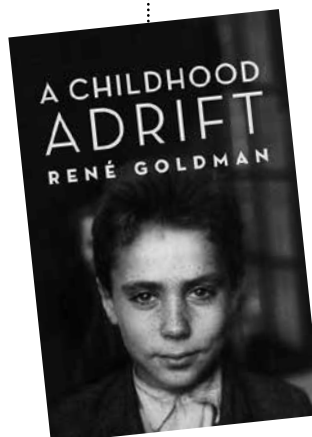
In a particularly damning incident, Adolf Eichmann had given the order to not yet arrest Jewish children in France who were under 16 because the Germans hadn’t made any plans about children. However, French prime minister Pierre Laval, on his own initiative, decided that it would be “cruel” to split families and therefore he ordered that the children, regardless of age, be arrested as well.

“In the end, many of the children still ended up being separated from their parents and sent to Auschwitz on different trains,” Goldman says.

Laval famously stated at that time: “I take personal responsibility for ridding France of the Jews.”

VHEC KRISTALLNACHT COMMEMORATIVE LECTURE

Audience members attending the VHEC’s Kristallnacht Commemorative Lecture on November 5th, a program presented in partnership with Congregation Beth Israel and the Azrieli Foundation, will receive copies of *Childhood Adrift* by René Goldman, published by the Azrieli Foundation’s Holocaust Survivor Memoirs Program.



Pat Johnson is a journalist and communications consultant.

The VHEC Launches Classroom Workshop

BY ILONA SHULMAN SPAAR

As the VHEC is currently under renovation, the Centre is closed to the public and school groups. However, the Centre will continue to offer school programs. During the Renewal Project, VHEC volunteer docents will take the program into classrooms across metro Vancouver.

The VHEC's classroom-based workshop, *Pigeon*, centres on the short film of the same name by Canadian filmmaker Anthony Green. The film, *Pigeon*, was a grand-prize winner at the 2005 NYU New York Jewish Student Film Festival, and best short film at the 2008 Seattle Jewish Film Festival. Although the film is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year, its main subject — an act of kindness and courage in a time of discrimination and fear — is particularly timely.

The film is set in France in 1941 and tells the story of a Jewish man who tries to escape the country's Nazi-occupied zone in the North to travel to Vichy France, the unoccupied, "free" zone in the country's South. After losing his forged passport in the turmoil of saving a pigeon, the man's fate seems sealed when Nazi guards board the train. Unexpectedly, a stranger rescues him, risking her own life to save his. Only 11 minutes long, the film is a thought-provoking piece that sparks

discussion on decision-making and on resistance against the Nazis during the Second World War.

During the VHEC workshop, students learn about the Holocaust in Nazi-occupied France, and about rescue and risk-taking. Docents encourage students to reflect on situations that necessitate instant moral decision-making. Students learn about bystanders and rescuers, and what it may take for someone to move from being a bystander to becoming a rescuer. The question of whether to observe quietly or to stand up for another person is one that students may have encountered in their own lives when witnessing bullying and other acts of discrimination.

A strength of the film is that it does not give the viewer clear answers. At the close of the film, it remains uncertain whether the main character will survive the Holocaust once in Vichy France or what may happen to other members of his family and community. The film's unanswered questions motivate students to come up with their own responses and to pursue their enquiries further, thus helping to reinforce the information and concepts first raised in the classroom.

A VHEC-developed Teacher's Guide accompanies the docent-led classroom workshop and supports educators as they teach about the Holocaust. The Teacher's Guide offers pre-workshop student activities concerning propaganda and antisemitism in Vichy France as well as post-workshop student activities concerning rescuers during the Holocaust. It includes discussion questions, student readings, a primary source document from the VHEC collection, a glossary and recommended resources for teachers and students. The Teacher's Guide is free of charge for teachers and available for download on the VHEC website, www.vhec.org.



Scene from *Pigeon*, the film on which the new VHEC classroom workshop is based. Courtesy Sophie Giraud.

Dr. Ilona Shulman Spaar is Education Director at the VHEC.

Reflections on the VHEC Student Docent Training Program

BY MILENA MARKOVICH



Student docents Jacqueline Belzberg, Milena Markovich and Adam Rosengarten at King David High School.

Each year, in Jewish schools and communities around the world, we learn about the heartbreaking events that composed the genocide of the Holocaust. We learn about the stories of those who lost their families, lost their childhood and those who lost their lives. Each year we repeat that figure: six million. For my part at least, I have seldom heard the stories of those who lost everything but their power of resistance. Those who looked death and desolation head on and chose to fight back; whether that be in small and personal ways or by rebelling with a troop. We repeat each year to never forget, and we must never forget the resistance of the Jewish people.

When my Jewish History teacher, Anna-Mae Wiesenthal, approached my class back in around February, about an opportunity to research and present the stories of resistance during the Holocaust, I knew I had to grab it. It is rare

that we get to hold people's lives in our hands and it is rarer yet that we get to present this to others. I think each one of us must set out to learn the life of another; to hold a precious comb made from metal scraps of the Nazi armoury and to flip through the handwritten recipes written in the darkness and silence of Ravensbrück. It is an indescribable journey to summarize someone's life; especially the life of someone who not only lived through the atrocities of the Holocaust, but resisted.

The only way I can describe this experience is as a journey. From the days we spent talking to VHEC Education Director, Ilona Shulman Spaar, about the technicalities of presenting, filtering through countless articles about Second World War, to actually holding the individual pieces we described in our presentations in the palm of our hands, it was a long and perhaps slightly surreal journey. I have always been fascinated with history; walking through streets older than a century I find myself gazing with wonder at my surroundings, wondering what life was like and imagining the people who had walked the same steps I walk now. To hold Sarah Rozenberg-Warm's metal-scrap ring in my hand was to hold history. It was to hold someone's life, since someone had evidently risked their life to procure that ring for Sarah. It was eye opening in every way, to interact with this history and the vivacious and blatant resistance of each and every one of the brave men and women featured in this exhibit.

To present this information to my schoolmates was the conversation that all the research that went into this presentation craved. It all came back to one question: how do you present someone's life to a group of people? Especially a life so full of bravery and emotion? But that

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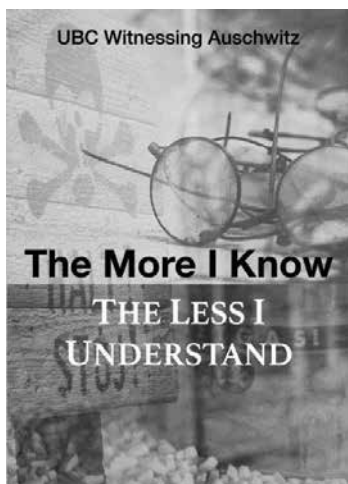
The More I Know, The Less I Understand – **Young Researchers' Essays on *Witnessing Auschwitz***

BY BOZENA KARWOWSKA AND ANJA NOWAK

This summer, the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum published a book, *The More I Know, The Less I Understand*, composed of a selection of essays that undergraduate students from the University of British Columbia wrote as part of an intensive research seminar, *Witnessing Auschwitz*, in the years 2014, 2015 and 2016. This month-long seminar in Poland includes two weeks of lectures, study tours, discussion panels, workshops and consultations at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. Preparations for the seminar start earlier, however, with a prerequisite course in Vancouver entitled *Representations of the Holocaust*.

We have worked closely with students before, during, and after the seminar and have discovered much about their learning processes, which we have detailed in the introduction to the book in order to illustrate how they achieved the finalized works of research available in this publication.

Following Peter Hayes's warning that "making dreadful developments intelligible runs the risk of seeming to lend them a kind of intelligence or even justification",¹ we believe that teaching and learning about the Holocaust should refrain from creating a false sense of understanding. Instead, it should build an educated non-understanding — a recognition that there are aspects and experiences of the Holocaust that we will never fully



understand, and a desire, nonetheless, to educate oneself as extensively as possible using the historical documentation that is available and employing various multidisciplinary notions and approaches. Our shared time with students allowed us to witness their recognition of this important epistemological challenge first-hand, a recognition that the title of their publication reflects as well.

In many countries, Holocaust education is currently built around survivors and their willingness and ability to share their recollections with the next generations. As Holocaust educators, we must ask ourselves how to teach about the Holocaust when there are no survivors left to share their stories. We seek to answer this question in our collaboration between the University of British Columbia and the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum. The innovative educational program we continue to develop and implement together follows a non-linear approach; it is structured around various issues connected with Auschwitz, the German-Nazi concentration, labour and extermination camp-complex, rather than retracing a linear sequence of historical events. Our students' diverse array of research interests reflect this dynamic. This new model, based on multidisciplinary undergraduate research, focuses on introducing students to conceptual tools and fostering the development of critical thinking, including awareness of the importance of ethical and respectful language. During the seminar in Poland, students come into contact with the best researchers and educators in the field who share

¹Hayes, Peter, "Introduction", *How was it possible? A Holocaust Reader*, Lincoln and London: University of Nebraska Press, 2015, p. xiii.

their knowledge and expertise with the group and help students develop their own research interests.

The essays you will find in *The More I Know, The Less I Understand* are thus the result of a long journey. Coming from various backgrounds, personal as well as academic, all of our students have invested an incredible amount of time and dedication to learning about the camp and the crimes committed here. They have each struggled with the immense challenge of this topic and the human fates it comprises and still found the dedication and intellectual strength to pursue their academic inquiries. Our students' work is as multi-faceted as the young people who participated in the program: each of our authors is a lens that makes visible a different facet of this site and the events that took place. Their essays address topics as diverse as food production, business relations, boxing, escapes, artwork, orchestras, prisoners' hair, the ethics of working with testimonies, the role of prisoner physicians, concepts of liberation, the camp's Sonderkommando and the fire brigade, Yiddish language and literature, politics of memory, Romani culture, historical representation and social media.

Together with our colleagues from the Museum, we believe that historical knowledge is a necessary background for every study of the Holocaust, regardless of its specific disciplinary approach. To this end, our students have learned about the history of this site during lectures, workshops, study-tours and seminars. At the same time, academics, educators and members of various departments of the Museum supported our students in developing their own questions and interests, taking these young people seriously in their ambition and their capacity to learn and to contribute to an academic exchange.

As editors, we did not want to interfere with the students' own individual voice; yet, editorial and academic work with students is naturally varied. Some topics made it easier to challenge students and ask for several revisions



UBC Witnessing Auschwitz students program at Auschwitz-Birkenau, 2014.

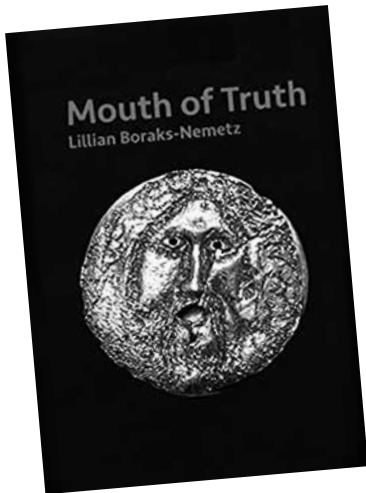
and additions; in other cases, students' essays opened up a space for academics involved in the editorial processes to add supplementary information in the footnotes. Such additions feed into an important stream of historical background knowledge and allow us to address even more aspects of the students' chosen topics without affecting the unique voices available in the students' essays. In this way, we also direct interested readers to additional sources. You can read these "two voices" as an embodiment of the substantial exchange between two generations of academics and educators that has taken place and that will continue to take place over the years to come.

Most of all, this publication is a conversation that our students wanted to start with their communities. Being on site at Auschwitz-Birkenau, the place touched them deeply, and they turned their emotions into an intellectual response combined with a great need to share, to educate others, to keep the stories alive. *The More I Know, The Less I Understand* is available for purchase through the Auschwitz-Birkenau Museum and at the UBC Bookstore.

Dr. Bozena Karwowska is an Associate Professor and Anja Nowak is a PhD candidate at the University of British Columbia (Department of Central, Eastern and Northern European Studies).

Delving Into The Past

BY CYNTHIA RAMSAY



Lillian Boraks-Nemetz's newest book, *Mouth of Truth* (Ekstasis Editions, 2017) is not an easy, escape-from-reality read, but it's an interesting and important read. What does it mean to be a survivor? How does one person's trauma affect those around them? Is healing possible? These are but a few of the many questions that *Mouth of Truth* elicits.

The novel is based on the experiences of Boraks-Nemetz, who is a Holocaust survivor. Born in Warsaw, Poland, she escaped the Warsaw Ghetto, and survived the war by hiding under a false identity.

"My life's story is, of course, similar to the book's," Boraks-Nemetz told the *Jewish Independent* in an article published on September 1, 2017. "I suffered in childhood, in adolescence, girlhood and womanhood. It is only now, in my senior years, that I have found some degree of peace."

The protagonist of *Mouth of Truth* is Batya, who still struggles with Beata (Bea), her wartime identity, even though she has been in Canada for decades. Her Canadian-born husband, Joseph, and their children, Sam and Miriam, have no idea of the trauma with which she is attempting to deal. She drinks to suppress her more feisty Bea personality and their memories — not only of the ghetto, but of abuse by the man entrusted with her care, and others. Though this method of coping isn't working, Batya manages to keep her nose above water until she accompanies her friend Antonia on a visit to see Antonia's brother in prison. The visit unleashes recollections of her

tragic childhood and Batya can no longer hide from herself or her past. She must confront her dueling identities — and rumours about her father.

Batya finds out that her father might have been one of the Jewish police in the ghetto; not only that, but one who did some awful things, including helping the Nazis round up Jews for deportation. On his deathbed, her father apologizes. But for what? Batya's mother will not talk about what happened in the ghetto and Batya must find out for herself of what her father was guilty, if anything.

The investigation, as well as Batya's healing, requires that she leave her family and home in Vancouver. She travels first to Toronto, then to Italy and Poland. In Italy, she meets Grisha, with whom she has an affair, and experiences passion and desire. She initially confuses her feelings with love, but comes to realize the difference as she and Grisha travel together in Poland.

Between her research in Toronto and in Europe, Batya learns much about her father. She is also helped by her mother. When Batya first arrives in Toronto, her mother — who has never wanted to talk about the war — sends Batya a package of her father's writings. Batya receives a second package when she returns from Europe.

With the first package, her mother writes, "I had always thought that because you were a mere child when all that happened to us, it would not touch you. Could I have been wrong?" Her mother also clearly states, "I have chosen to forget the past and start a new life. I don't want to go back there either."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3, THE VHEC RENEWAL PROJECT: EXPANDING THE REACH OF HOLOCAUST EDUCATION



Photographer Marissa Roth alongside her exhibition "Witness to Truth: Portraits of Holocaust survivors," at the Sylvia Plotkin Judaica Museum in Scottsdale, Arizona, 2016. © Alain Labbe

The exhibition of black and white, matted and framed archival silver gelatin prints will be accompanied by biographical and historical information and reflections on survival, and the importance of education and remembrance. Representing and honouring the survivor volunteers who are no longer with us is an important aspect of the project, which will feature posthumous portraits — photographs of photographs of survivors, in some cases held by descendants.

Embodying the VHEC's commitment to engaging with the past with eyes fixed firmly on the future, the Renewal Project and the Roth portrait exhibition will honour survivors, invite the participation of next generations, and extend the reach of our work to new audiences asking ever-more-challenging questions of how we extrapolate insights from history to navigate present-day affronts to social justice and human rights.

Nina Krieger is the Executive Director of the VHEC.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8, REFLECTIONS ON THE VHEC STUDENT DOCENT TRAINING PROGRAM

question was quickly answered as I saw more and more students interacting with the exhibit: asking questions, taking quick breaths as they gazed at Rudolph Vrba's Auschwitz report. My task was to spark that fire, that candle that burns bright for the remembrance of each and every act of resistance and all of the bravery.

It is very difficult to summarize experiences into words. This was a problem I faced, pen in hand, attempting to put together my cue cards for the presentation of this exhibit. This is the problem I face now as I type. But what I learned most from this experience is that we cannot summarize life. We can only celebrate it; all the while promising to remember the struggle that it brings and the bravery of those who face it with resistance. For me, the stories of Sarah Rozenberg-Warm, Rudolph Vrba, Rebecca Teitelbaum, Adelle Balla and Leon Kahn were my experience. Learning about their bravery and passing on that torch, the spark of remembrance was my experience. It is an invaluable lesson I think; to learn to be silent and withhold certain details. I could not present life-long biographies. But it is the silence on my part filled with the questions of the audience that is the true lesson I learned from being a docent for the *In Defiance* exhibit.

VHEC TRAVELLING EXHIBITIONS

In Defiance: Jewish Resistance During the Holocaust is one of several acclaimed travelling exhibitions produced by the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre. The VHEC travelling exhibitions can be booked for an eight-week period. Longer rental periods are available by arrangement. To book a travelling exhibition or receive more information please contact the VHEC at 604.264.0499 or info@vhec.org

Milena Markovich is a grade 12 student at King David High School.

Vienna to Vancouver: The Langer Family's Journey

BY JACK EISNER

F. Langer's New Stamp Shop on Pender Street was well known among Vancouver stamp collectors from the 1940s to the mid-1970s. It stood between Homer and Richards Streets, in the small enclave of stamp, coin and antiquarian bookstores.

What may have been less commonly known is that this stamp shop was a second life for the elderly Viennese-Jewish couple who were the proprietors. Fred (Friedrich) and Olga Langer, with their three-year old son Max and newborn daughter Lucy, were forced to flee Austria when the Germans entered Vienna on March 12, 1938.

The Langers' remarkable story, which takes some unexpected turns, is told by Fred and Olga's daughter, Lucy Laufer, in a 2013 documentary film directed and edited by Vancouver filmmaker Jonathan Friedrichs. *Lucy Laufer: Vienna to Vancouver (1938-1942)* – Part 1 can be viewed on Vimeo (<https://vimeo.com/62506407>).

In this 18-minute documentary video Ms. Laufer presents the family history while sitting in her living room at her Vancouver home, talking directly to the camera. Her narrative is interspersed with documents and family



The New Stamp Shop on Pender Street. Courtesy Lucy Laufer.

photographs, which add visual interest to the film. The narrative includes surprising details such as Fred Langer's pre-First World War friendship with Hitler's future deputy Rudolf Hess; the Bloch-Bauer and Pick families of Vienna who would later establish a Canadian industrial legend; and a harrowing tale of surviving the deadly attack and sinking of the SS Robert E. Lee, off the coast of New Orleans.

Before the *Anschluss* — the German annexation of Austria in 1938 – Vienna was a major center of Jewish cultural life in Europe. The Langers were part of the large Jewish middle-class that made up a substantial proportion



of Austria's professional and intellectual elite – the physicians and dentists, lawyers, university teachers, and many of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party. Fred Langer graduated in law. He did not become a practicing lawyer, entering the business world instead as manager of the vast textile manufacturing operation of one of Vienna's wealthiest Jewish families — the Picks. The Picks intermarried with another of Vienna's famous Jewish families — the Bloch-Bauers, the sugar-beet magnates. Mr. Langer's brother-in-law, Siegfried Geyerhahn, was one of Vienna's leading lawyers.

On the same day that German troops marched into Vienna, the persecution of the Jews began, reaching a climax in the Kristallnacht pogrom of November 9-10, 1938 when all but one of Vienna's synagogues were destroyed.

In 1938, Austria's Jewish population was about 192,000 of which 170,000 lived in Vienna. Whereas the Jews comprised 4% of Austria's population, they were 9% of the population in Vienna. The Jewish population may have been as high as 200,000 or about 10 % of the city's total population when taking into account the additional estimated 80,000 persons of mixed Jewish-Christian background. By December 1938, Vienna's Jewish population was reduced to 57,000. By 1942 only about 7,000 Jews remained in all of Austria. The rest had left, or had been deported to concentration camps.

Among the first Jews deported to Dachau was Fred Langer's brother-in-law, head of the Vienna Law Society. The documentary gives a fascinating account of how Mr. Langer's friendship with Rudolf Hess, who he met in Munich prior to the First World War, possibly led to the family obtaining Mr. Geyerhahn's release.

Fred Langer, a Zionist, took his family to British Palestine. However, at age 50, Mr. Langer found it difficult to adjust to the new way of life. In addition, with General Rommel's army approaching Cairo, the Langers

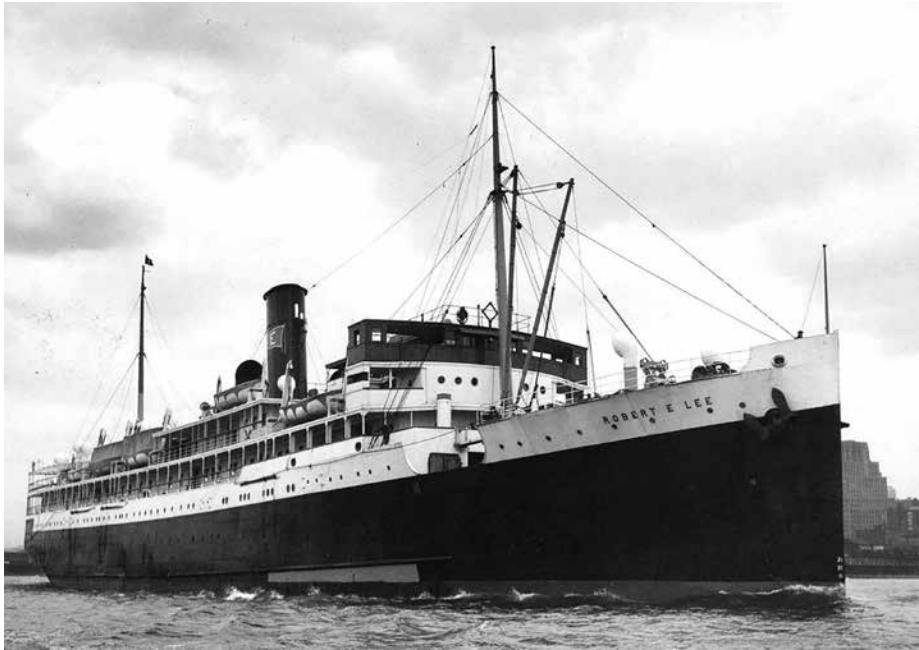


Fred (Friederich) Langer as an Austrian army officer in the First World War. Courtesy Lucy Laufer.

once again decided to flee. With the help of Mr. Langer's former employer in Vienna, the Pick (Prentice) family, who had emigrated to Vancouver in 1938, the Langers were also able to come to the city, arriving in 1942.

The Langers were among the lucky few Jews to gain entry to Canada during the Second World War. In 1942, the Canadian government issued entry visas to a total, only, of 112 Jews. Canada had the most restrictive immigration policy among Western countries with regard to taking in Jewish refugees during the years 1933-1948.

The family embarked at Port Said, Egypt, and on the first leg of their journey sailed on an Egyptian merchantman around the Cape of Good Hope to Trinidad. They waited two months in Port of Spain until an American convoy was organized to sail to the United States. Their ship, the American passenger freighter Robert E. Lee, separated from



The American passenger freighter SS Robert E. Lee. Courtesy HO C&C Technologies, Inc., Associated Press.

the main convoy off Cape Canaveral. Accompanied by a U.S. Navy escort corvette, on her port side, the Robert E. Lee set off for New Orleans. On July 30, 1942, it was attacked by a German submarine 100 kilometers southeast of the mouth of the Mississippi River. The ship was hit by a torpedo on its starboard side (fortunate for the Langers who were in a deck cabin on the port side) and sank within 15-minutes, with the loss of 25 of the 404 persons aboard. The PC-566, spotting the submarine's periscope, engaged the U-166 and sank it with depth charges.

The Vienna textile business which Fred Langer directed was owned by a prominent Viennese Jewish family – the Pick family and their in-laws the Bloch-Bauers. The names Pick and Bloch-Bauer will be less familiar to people in Vancouver as both families changed their names upon arrival in the city in 1938. The Bloch-Bauers became Bentley and the Picks became Prentice — names that are legendary in British Columbia's forest products industry today.

Leopold "Poldi" Bentley (Bloch-Bauer), his brother-in-law John Prentice (Hans Pick) and John Bene, a Hungarian

veneer manufacturer, established *Pacific Veneer and Plywood Company*, manufacturers of furniture and paneling veneer, and began production in New Westminster in 1939. PVPC would later become *Canfor Forest Products* — one of the world's largest producers of lumber, pulp and paper.

When the Langers first arrived in Vancouver in 1942, Fred Langer went to work at *Pacific Veneer and Plywood Company*. He worked there for a short period and in 1944 left PVPC. Mr. Langer opened a stamp shop at 508 Hornby Street (building no longer standing), and a number of years later moved to 432 West Pender

Street. He would continue to operate this business until the age of 83, and died a year later. The stamp shop closed shortly after, in 1976.

There is a second part of this documentary, entitled *Lucy Laufer: Vancouver, 1942-2013*. Part 2 is Ms. Laufer's autobiography about her years growing up in Vancouver, Habonim, her professional career as a nurse and her family.

Some details of the Langer family's sojourn in Tel-Aviv are described by Dr. Michael Livni (aka Max Langer) in a 10-minute video entitled "Purpose to Belong", available on Youtube. Dr. Livni made aliyah to Kibbutz Gesher Haziv, Israel in 1963, after graduating in medicine from the University of British Columbia. Dr. Livni's writings on Zionism and Reform Zionism (i.e. the synthesis of the ideas within Reform Judaism and Zionism) as well as the kibbutz movement are available on his website, www.michael-livni.org.

Jack Eisner is a Vancouverite and the son of Holocaust survivors Josef and Miriam Eisner z"l. He is a writer, photographer and retired university lecturer.

Reflections of a Dutch Child Survivor

BY LOUISE SORENSEN

Ro was my mother's younger sister; she had a very unhappy life and she was the first in the family to be deported and murdered, on August 3rd in the first Auschwitz gas chamber at the age of 38. She had responded to the Nazi call-up to report for "labour in Germany."

She lived in Rotterdam at the family home where I was born, on Bergweg 99, and where she had her own room on my grandparent's floor.

Ro was totally withdrawn and had virtually no social life and she always wore a girl scout uniform, heavy wool knee-high socks and sandals. This was because male clothing was totally taboo at the time; her voice was very deep and I believe now that she may have been transsexual or in any event a lesbian. I was told that her parents had been dragging her to a number of doctors, of course with no result and therefore she ended up as a virtual hermit — usually disappearing to her room — I think she was doing some secretarial work, perhaps for my grandparents' business.

From 1929-1936 we lived in the same Rotterdam house, so as a toddler and preschooler I was too young to understand my aunt, however I was curious and eager to please her. Several years ago, I visited Auschwitz and learned there that she never reached the Birkenau gas chambers because they were not yet in operation on August 3, 1942. To my utter consternation I was informed of this when standing in that very gas chamber, the only one that had not been destroyed, feeling deeply sad about my aunt.

In 1936 my parents, sister and I moved from Rotterdam to Amsterdam; at the start of the Shoah, all contact with the Rotterdam family had stopped.

Conditions for Jews went from bad to worse and hereby I relate an incident that took place In June 1942.



Rosetta van Dam, circa 1920. Courtesy Louise Sorensen.

All the Jewish families residing in the suburbs, including us, were forcibly moved into the Jewish areas of Amsterdam. Our home and possessions were impounded and the doors were sealed as we were herded onto buses with one suitcase each.

When entering Amsterdam, the buses were rerouted and we were taken to the sheds in the port of Amsterdam where we were required to submit to medical examination by Nazi doctors. There we were checked for venereal and other infectious diseases because the Nazi mayor of Amsterdam had declared, "I don't want those dirty Jews in my city." Facing the doctor my mother took a great risk; looking sternly at him she pointed at me and said fiercely: "Don't touch her, she is too young." Amazingly, he complied but I had to watch my mother and sister submit to the examination that was deliberately designed to humiliate. My parents, sister and I were the only ones to survive, having escaped detection for about two-and-a-half years in hiding.

This was my first encounter with Nazis.

Soon after we had settled in Amsterdam, young adult Jews (including for instance Anne Frank's sister, Margo) received notices ordering them to report for labour in the East. This presented a serious dilemma for Jewish families. They realized that it was as dangerous to report as it was not to report because then the entire family might be arrested. Therefore, Anne Frank and her family went into hiding in July 1942, and this is why I never met her. But not everyone had their connections and the means to hide and most of the people reporting were never heard from again.

My sister had also received a call-up notice. But my father managed to have the family enrolled on a "worker's exemption list" that, according to the Gestapo stamp on our papers, stated: "Until further notice exempted from labour duty." By October we

were again forced to move, this time into a ghetto-area in Amsterdam East which could easily be blocked off during raids on Jews. We lived in an empty, spooky and very rundown apartment; the previous inhabitants had already been deported and the place had been looted; from there I had to walk 45 minutes each way to get to a Jewish High school because no other means of transportation was allowed.

Life became more and more frightening, the Nazis frequently raided the area and people young and old were being dragged from their homes, usually after dark when the curfew had begun. Several times the Nazi police entered our apartment and my father bribed them with money and liquor because he was not confident that the exemption would be secure enough. And indeed, early in 1943 it became evident that the exemption would no longer protect: "The list had exploded."

So my parents decided to try and find a way to hide. This was very difficult and at that point my father even suggested suicide. But eventually they managed to contact a relative who lived outside of the city. My mother had a cousin who had married Ari Pleysier, a non-Jew who had connections with the underground movement that was slowly being organized. He initially found individual hiding places for each of us and he obtained forged papers for the adults. We were each secretly helped in escaping Amsterdam, I was taken to my first hiding place, with a family with five sons aged 9 to 18. I was not made to feel welcome. And I felt very disoriented after the turmoil I had experienced for about seven months amid the persecutions in Amsterdam. The first day I could not bring myself to eat.

The boys were told that I was their mother's distant cousin and that my family had lost their home in the May 1940 bombardment of Rotterdam. But the older boys did not buy the story so they would try to trick me into admitting who I really was. I constantly had to

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concoct lies in response to their questioning. Then I was made to help with the housekeeping. As a spoiled child of a well to do family I had no experience with such things as cleaning toilets and other duties. There were other humiliations as well but one event sticks out in my mind.

One day the rest of the family was away and I found myself alone with uncle Cor. He said to me: "I bet you would like to take a real bath," and I gingerly said yes because that was an uncommon opportunity.

We filled the tub with cold water and boiled several kettles to heat the water somewhat because there was no available hot water from the tap. Next he said, "I could wash you" — I started to laugh with embarrassment and said, "No, of course I can quite well wash myself" (at age 13) — very innocently because I was totally uninformed. I was six years younger than my sister and always treated like the baby at home — surprised that he should suggest such a thing. As I started to get ready for the bath I locked the bathroom door leading to the hallway, but when I tried to lock the other door leading to the master bedroom Cor said, "No, that lock is broken."

The strange thing is that I do not remember anything after that and perhaps nothing did happen, whether he just looked or whether the family came home I cannot say. I never told anyone at the time, but looking back on it I can see that the fact he came up with that when we were home alone and his other comments indicate that he was sexually abusing me. When I once told my sister some years ago she said, "Oh, that does not surprise me about Cor." I believe it was not long after that incident that I was moved elsewhere.

Louise Sorensen is a Child Survivor from the Netherlands who survived the Holocaust in hiding. She is an active VHEC Outreach Speaker.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11, DELVING INTO THE PAST

In the note accompanying the second package, her mother concedes, "By shielding you, I may have done more harm than good. No matter what you might think of your father, he was a good man." She also writes, "It never occurred to me before that I owe you the truth. Maybe I have kept secrets from you for too long."

Batya, too, has secrets. Though she tried several times, she was not able to tell her children what happened to her during the war. As for her father's actions, she had no idea herself, until Antonia told her the rumours. In addition to being the bearer of the news, however, Antonia opens the door for Batya to start facing her past, connecting Batya with the son of the woman who supposedly witnessed the actions of Batya's father.

It is through her relationship with the son, Julian, who lives in Toronto, that Batya comes to tell her story — and start living. He encourages her to give a survivor testimony — "Survivors are no longer silent," he tells her — and she does. Despite her fears, and with Julian's support, she invites her children to watch her videotaped testimony. Afterward, they have a much-needed, overdue discussion. "One or even two conversations cannot erase the years of accumulated unhappiness and poor communication," acknowledges Batya. "But today was a start."

CHERIE SMITH JCCGV JEWISH BOOK FESTIVAL

Boraks-Nemetz will participate in this year's Cherie Smith JCCGV Jewish Book Festival, which takes place November 25-30, in a community-wide book launch sponsored by the Vancouver Holocaust Education Centre.

To read the first chapter of *Mouth of Truth*, visit lillianboraks-nemetz.com. To purchase the book, visit ekstasiseditions.com.

Cynthia Ramsay is owner and publisher of the *Jewish Independent*.

Dedication

BY LILLIAN BORAKS-NEMETZ

COMMEMORATION

In this cemetery
far away from where They died
you stand dwarfed by this giant monument
your feet sinking lower and lower into the earth
your soul graining deeper and deeper
into the black granite.

You stand an alien to this earth
a born again human
sixty odd years away from the factories of death
of mercy- pleading voices scattered to deaf winds.

You stand in this cemetery
on the anniversary of the Holocaust
staring with hollow eyes
at simulated graves of strangers finally named
who once went to sleep in a common ditch
souls torn from peace like bones from flesh —

a child's name upon your lips —
a child's fist pressing upon your breath
to break the granite silence
to speak to shout to scream the truth
to silence forever the mad dogs who
deny the happening of Shoah.

You remember as you stand here
waiting your turn to honour the Dead
how you stood with Them then
in line for death only you didn't die
running away on all fours
through the contaminated sewers like a rat.

You say Kaddish and for a single moment
become one with the living and the dead.
Then you, the survivor, slip away into an alien world
where your soul must learn to sustain alone,
The Six Million.

Written in dedication of the Holocaust monument at the Schara Tzedeck Cemetery on Yom HaShoah in April 1987, and read at the VHEC's Annual High Holidays Cemetery Service marking the 30th Anniversary of the monument in September 2017.



GET WELL

Ed Oser, Get well. Robbie & Gloria Waisman

Les Imerman, Speedy recovery. Les & Karen Cohen & Family

Irene Dodek, Get well. Lillian Boraks-Nemetz

Sidi Schaffer, Get well. Alex Buckman & Child Survivor Group

SYMPATHY

The Glotman Family, In memory of Esther Glotman. Lillian Boraks-Nemetz

Jenny Rootman, In memory of your mother, Rebekah Puterman. Myles & Barby Wolfe

Ronnie Tessler & Family, On the loss of your mother, grandmother & great grandmother, Sylvia Bricker. Norman Gladstone & Birgit Westergaard, Lillian Boraks-Nemetz, Sheila & Andre Anzarut, Hymie & Rome Fox, Karla & Eugene Marks, Phyllis & Michael Moscovitz, David & Grace Ehrlich, Ida & Odie Kaplan, Robert & Marilyn Krell & Family, Jane, Steve, and Candace Shadley

Evelyn Goldman, In memory of your husband, Nisson Goldman. Esther, Jacob & Jediah Blumes

Asher & Sharon Pertman & Family, In memory of your father & grandfather, Duftshe Pertman. Ralph & Patty Aknin

Wayne Pertman, In memory of your father & grandfather, Duftshe Pertman. Ralph & Patty Aknin

Sandra Kaplan, On the loss of your husband, Barry. Gloria & Robbie Waisman

Jill Diamond & Andrew Abramowich, On your loss. Corinne Zimmerman & Jon Festinger & Family

Janet Braverman, On the loss of your mother, Sylvia Bricker. Susan & Joe Stein

Marilyn Geddes, On the loss of your husband, Clint. David & Grace Ehrlich

Sandra & Sterling Clarren, On the loss of your Mother. Al & Reva Dexter

Kit Krieger & Family, In memory of your father, Edgar (Dodie) Morris Krieger. Marilyn Eileen Phillips, Szajman Family, Marco Greenberg, Jefferson Mooney, Muriel Densford, Lillian Boraks-Nemetz, Marilyn & Derek Glazer, David & Grace Ehrlich, Robert & Marilyn Krell & Family, Randa Bloom & Harvey Field, Ronnie Tessler, Maxwell Kates

Nina Krieger, In memory of your grandfather, Edgar Krieger. Al Szajman, Frieda Miller & Danny Shapiro, Rome & Hymie Fox, Lillian Boraks Nemetz, Odie

Kaplan, Lise Kirchner, Lillian Boraks-Nemetz, Robert & Marilyn Krell, Randa Bloom & Harvey Field, Ronnie Tessler

Bob Krieger & Family, In memory of your father, Edgar (Dodie) Morris Krieger. Sandi Karmel & Larry Garfinkel

Nora Ferera Pullmer & Lew Pullmer, Lisette Ferera Rubell & Family In memory of your mother and grandmother, Rosa Ferera. Nancy Benyaer, Aron & Neri Tischler, Errol Lipschitz & Judy Rother, Bob & Nancy Bluman & Family, Irwin Altman, Mel & Jack Bailey & Family, Ron & Estarisa Laye, Anonymous, Elizabeth Nicholls, Alisa Lipson, Vicki Vogel, Hymie & Rome Fox, Tony & Ruth David, Mark, Jacob, Talya & Nirit Rozenberg, Debbie & Alan Jeroff, Arnold Davis, Irene Gutmann, Sasha Budlofsky and Family, Deborah Gutman, Cynthia & George Bluman, Robert & Alicia Matas, Shael & Lottie Smith, Robert & Marilyn Krell & Family, Yvonne & George Rosenberg

Doug MacDonald, On the loss of your wife, Suzanne. Janet Kolof

Lana Lipkowitz, In memory of your father, Maurice. David Paperny & Audrey Mehler, Lucien & Carol Lieberman, Mel Lazareck, Sam & Betty Singer, Sherri Silverman & Marv Stern

Lipkowitz Family, In memory of your father, and grandfather Maurice Lipkowitz. Jeanette Roitberg, Sandra

Jaclyn Lipkowitz, In memory of Maurice Lipkowitz. Atara Shore, Rachel Tiz, Dustin Stern

Marsha & Bill Osten, On your loss. Les & Karen Cohen & Family

Mandy Huberman, On the loss of your Father. Karen Alko Bichin & Mark Bichin

Ruth Wolochow, sympathy, Ida & Odie Kaplan

Bonnie Stermer Grunstein & Family, On the loss of Shulke Stermer. Irene & Mort Dodek

Label Raber, In memory of your Father. Ed & Debbie Rozenberg

Odie Kaplan, On the loss of your nephew, Jordan. Marcia Pitch, Tommy & Lennie Gelfand & Family

Ida Kaplan & Odie Kaplan, On the loss of your grandson & nephew, Jordan. Susan Rance, Evelyn Kahn, Sheri Goldman, Yvonne & George Rosenberg, Tommy, Lennie and Gelfand Family, Sally & Sid Coleman

Sarah Glickman & Family, On the loss of your grandfather. Robert Krell

Susan Kroft, On the recent losses in your family. Hymie & Rome Fox

Sol & Gaila Kopolowitz, On the loss of Sol's Father. Debbie & Eddie Rozenberg & Family

Dave Dietrich & Naomi Rozenberg, On the loss of Dave's mother, Kathy. Hymie & Rome Fox, Mark, Jacob, Talya & Nirit Rozenberg

Adam Marcus, In memory of your father Reubin Marcus. Ron & Estarisa Laye

Paula Shoyer, In memory of your father Reubin Marcus. Ron & Estarisa Laye

Betty Bader, On your loss. Nancy Benyaer

Gail Mainster & Family, On the loss of your mother and grandmother, Bayla. Avi & Linda Dattner

Joy Bratter, On the loss of Jerry. Mendy & Lana Landa

Eva Jacob, On the loss of Sidney. Robbie & Gloria Waisman

Stacy, Renee, Les & Harold Kettleman, In memory of your Mother. Les & Karen Cohen Family

Chris Friedrichs, In memory of Rhoda Friedrichs. Ron & Estarisa Laye

Avi Dolgin, In memory of Ruth Hess Dolgin. Ron & Estarisa Laye

MAZEL TOV

Gisi Levitt, On your contributions to the community. Gary & Linda Cohen, Meyer Grinshpan

Bruce Ross, Happy 60th Birthday. Lillian Boraks-Nemetz

Corinne Margulius, On your Master's Degree. Les & Karen Cohen & Family

Robert Matas, Happy 70th Birthday. Rosa Ferera

Lex Sears, Happy Birthday. Mendy & Lana Landa

Wendy Long, On your well-deserved awards. Lillian Boraks-Nemetz

Derek Glazer, Congratulations. Gloria & Robbie Waisman, Malcolm & Judy Weinstein

Eddie & Debbie Rozenberg, On your 45th Wedding Anniversary. Hymie & Rome Fox & Family

Prina Granirer, On your new book. Lillian Boraks-Nemetz

Harvey Adelman, Happy Special Birthday. Les, Karen, Courtney, Bailee, and Brayden Cohen

Mark London, Happy 75th Birthday. Robbie & Gloria Waisman

Henry Tarica, On your 80th Birthday. Rosa Ferera, Nora Ferera Pullmer & Lew Pullmer & Family

Bob Spevakow, Happy 85th Birthday. Lana & Mendy Landa

Michael (Micky) James, Happy 90th Birthday. Lana & Mendy Landa

Vera Bakonyi, Happy Birthday. Danny Wollner & Family

Yvonne & George Rosenberg, On your 45th Wedding Anniversary. Hymie & Rome Fox

Eddie Rozenberg, Happy Birthday. Howard Kushner & Susan Macara

Sandy, Happy Birthday. Rita Akselrod

Stan Taviss, Happy Birthday. Ben, Heather & Robbie Baker

Charles Krieger, Happy Birthday. Judy & Neil Kornfeld

Sheila & Dennis Berlin, Happy Birthdays. Judy & Neil Kornfeld

Jeannette DeLevie, Happy Special Birthday. Les, Karen, Courtney, Bailee, and Brayden Cohen

Lyliane & Larry Thal, On the birth of your granddaughter. Karla & Eugene Marks, Ida & Odie Kaplan

Bernie Hooper, Happy Birthday. Debby & Mark Choit

Richie Elias, Happy Special Birthday. David & Cathy Golden

Ralph & Helen Hoffman, On your special birthdays. Dennis Hoffman & Sarah Bender

Janet Freilich, On your marriage & in memory of Katie & Morris Freilich. Fraidie Martz

Amalia Boe Fishman, Happy Birthday. Carol Konklin

Bob Markin, Happy Birthday. Arthur Toft

Danny Wollner, On your 90th Birthday. Robert & Marilyn Krell, The Bakonyi Family

Anna-Mae Wiesenthal, Job well done! Robert & Alicia Matas

Linda & Ken Glasner, On the birth of your granddaughter. Marilyn Moss

Ron & Estarisa Laye, On your 50th Wedding Anniversary. Nancy Benyaer

THANK YOU

Dr. Sunshine, Thank you. Ida Kaplan

Dr. Robert Krell, Thank you. Danny Wollner

David Ehrlich, Thank you. Kit Krieger

Perry Ehrlich, Thank you. The McGrath/Cowell Family

Jannushka Jakubovitch, Thank you. Alex Buckman, Anonymous

McLellan Herbert Barristers and Solicitors, Thank you for your contributions helping others. Jack Micner

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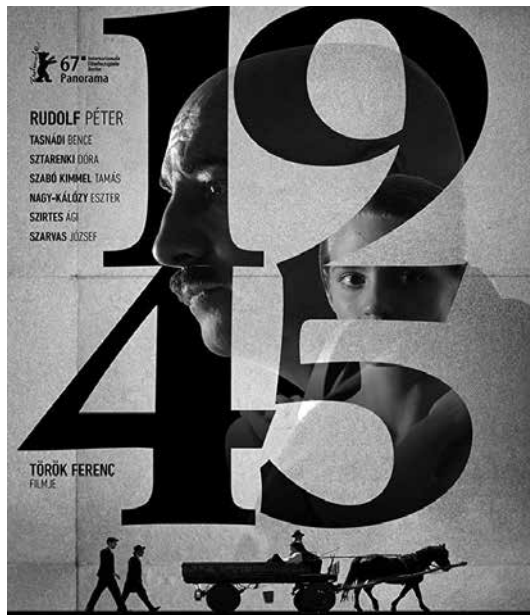
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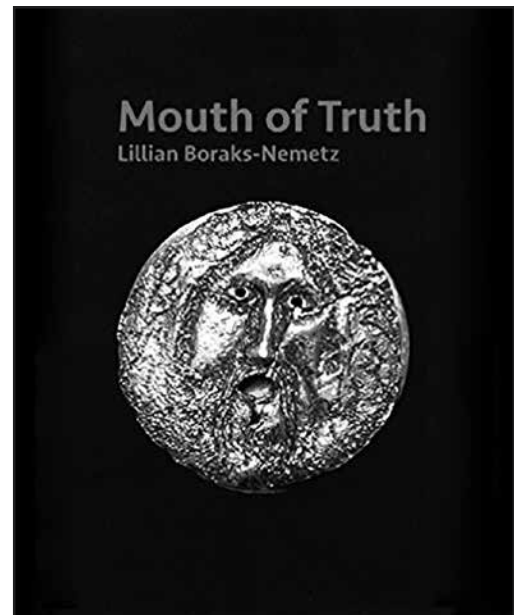
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