

## Bookmark Images & Descriptions

1. Yaffa Sonenson feeds the chickens in front of her family's summer home in Tetlance.  
[Photograph #39117]



Yaffa Sonenson feeds the chickens in front of her family's summer home in Tetlance.

This was the last photograph taken by her grandmother, Alte Katz, who was killed by the Germans in the September 1941 mass shooting action in Eisiskes.

Yaffa Sonenson (now Eliach) is the daughter of Moshe and Zipporah (Katz) Sonenson of Eisiskes, Poland. She had one older brother, Yitzhak Uri. Yaffa's maternal grandparents, Yitzhak Uri and Alte (Rahel-Yehudit) Katz, were both professional photographers who owned a studio in Eisiskes. Alte also owned a bakery, was a pharmacist and served as director of the school education committee. Alte Katz was murdered in the September 1941 massacre. Yaffa survived the war in hiding, along with her father and brother, living in a pig shed on a farm owned by Fredik Kodish. After the liberation the Sonensons returned to their home in Eisiskes along with their baby Hayyim who was born in the summer of 1944. Zipporah and Hayyim, however, were killed a few months later (October 1944), when members of the Polish Home Army raided their home.

**Date:** Jun 1941

**Locale:** Tetlance, [Nowogrodek; Vilnius] Poland

**Photographer:** Alte Katz

**Credit:** The Shtetl Foundation

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**2.** A Jewish teenage girl poses sitting on the branch of a tree in the Seklutski Forest near Eisiskes.  
[Photograph #39758]



A Jewish teenage girl poses sitting on the branch of a tree in the Seklutski Forest near Eisiskes.

Pictured is Sarah Bastunski, the daughter of Shmuel and Rivka Bastunski. Sarah was killed by the Germans during the September 1941 mass shooting action in Eisiskes.

**Date:** 1941

**Locale:** Eisiskes, [Nowogrodek; Vilnius] Poland

**Photographer:** Ben-Zion Szrejder

**Credit:** The Shtetl Foundation

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**3.** Pictured is Endre Kornhauser, who is holding Janos and Tamas in his arms. Below them is Lilly.

Gyorgy (now George) Pick is the son of Istvan and Margit (Kornhauser) Pick. He was born on March 28, 1934 in Budapest, where his father worked as an engineer and his mother as a legal secretary. After Hungary allied itself with Nazi Germany, Gyorgy's



father lost his job. Beginning in 1940, Istvan was conscripted into the Hungarian labor service. He served three stints. In 1940 he was sent to a small town in Ruthenia for three months, where he was put to work building roads. In the summer of 1943, he was sent to Cluj, where he also did road construction. Finally, in April 1944 he was sent to the western part of Hungary to erect anti-tank fortifications. During his absence, Gyorgy and his mother remained in their home in Budapest. Gyorgy attended the Jewish Boys' Orphanage School of Budapest (Zsido Fiu Arvahaz). In June 1944 they were forced to move to one of the specially designated "yellow star" houses in the city. In September 1944 Istvan's battalion moved to Budapest. One month later, on October 25, his commander warned the members of his unit that they would be sent to Germany the following day. During the 24-hour furlough the men were given prior to their transfer, Istvan went into hiding with a friend. At first he hid in the basement of his grandparents' home, which had been largely destroyed in a bombing raid. However, after his friend was caught in dragnet, Istvan had to find a new shelter. He sought the help of a former Hungarian business associate, Gyorgy Gyekis, who sent him to a textile factory on Csango Street. The factory was ostensibly manufacturing uniforms for the Hungarian army, but in actuality, had ceased production. Approximately 170 Jews were hiding there, including close to 100 women and children. The

factory was established by Imre Kormos (Kohn), a Hungarian Jew living on false papers, who had had prior experience in the textile industry. Kormos operated four factories where 1100 Jews were hidden. On November 22, one month after coming to the factory, Istvan sent an urgent message to Margit and Gyorgy telling them to join him. Shortly after the Picks were reunited in the factory, Kormos (who had been hiding with Hungarian friends) was betrayed to the Gestapo. The informer also disclosed the locations of three of Kormos' four factories. On December 2, five armed members of the State Security Police raided the Csango Street factory where the Picks were hiding. Fortunately, the Jews were able to evade arrest by bribing the police. Kormos, however, was not able to bribe his way out. Though he location of his fourth factory, thus giving those hidden there a chance to escape. Kormos was sentenced to death, but managed to escape and survive the war. A few days after the December 2 raid, Gyorgy Pick was was tortured for two days, he did not disclose the transferred with the rest of the children in his factory to a building under the protection of the International Red Cross. Because there was no food there, Gyorgy left and rejoined his parents in the textile factory. Soon after his escape, there was an Arrow Cross raid on the Red Cross safe house, during which the children were rounded-up and shot on the banks of the Danube. Gyorgy and his parents remained at the Csango Street factory until December 17, when two policemen brought them to the new central ghetto. They were liberated by the Soviets one month later on January 18, 1945. Though Gyorgy and his parents survived, 161 members of their extended family perished in the Holocaust. The Picks remained in Budapest until the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, when they immigrated to the United States.

Pal Kornhauser (the uncle of Gyorgy Pick), was a lawyer by profession, who served as the legal adviser to the German ambassador in Budapest from 1940 to 1944. He was deported to Auschwitz and killed in the spring of 1944. His eldest son, Endre, was murdered in 1943.

**Date:** 1929 - 1930

**Locale:** Lake Balaton, [Budapest] Hungary

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Credit:** USHMM, courtesy of George Pick

**4.** Inge Marx ice skates with her friend, Hannah Lichtenauer. [Photograph #97175]



Inge Marx ice skates with her friend, Hannah Lichtenauer.

Inge Marx was the only child of Else Zenner and Karl Marx. She born August 24, 1921 in Munich, where her father was a representative for a textile firm. After her father's business collapsed in 1938, the family began the application process to obtain visas to join Ilse's uncles and aunt in the United States. That summer, however, her father suddenly died of a brain tumor. Because of their change in status, the family's visa applications had to be resubmitted. Else, consumed with grief for her husband and reluctant to leave her parents and ailing mother-in-law, was not motivated to complete all the required forms. However, at the urging of other family members, Inge submitted her own application, and in May 1940 left for the United States via Genoa. It was understood that her mother would soon follow. After her arrival in the U.S. Inge

lived briefly with her relatives before finding a position as a live-in governess. In early 1941 she met Herbert Mosheim at the New American Club in New York. They married on March 28, 1942 in a small ceremony at her aunt's home. Inge's mother was deported on November 20, 1941 from Munich. The transport was taken to Kovno, Lithuania, where they were immediately marched to the Ninth Fort and shot. In the spring of 1942, Inge's grandparents, Paula Marx and Josef and Lina Zenner, were deported to Theresienstadt, where they all succumbed to malnutrition in 1943.

**Date:** 1932

**Locale:** Munich, [Bavaria] Germany

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Credit:** USHMM, courtesy of Susan Mosheim Alterman

**Copyright:** USHMM

**5.** Engagement photo of Zofia Zajd and Jakub Berkowitz, taken one year before their marriage.  
[Photograph #29900]



Engagement photo of Zofia Zajd and Jakub Berkowitz, taken one year before their marriage.

Zofia Zajd (now Sophie Berkowitz) is the daughter of Chaim Dawid and Doba Zajd. She was born March 3, 1920 in Dzialoszyce, Poland, where her father owned a shoe store. Zofia had four siblings: Mietek, Regina, Rozia and Fela. In 1923 her family moved to Lodz, where they lived through the first six months of World War II. In March 1940 Zofia moved to Czestochowa to be with her fiance, Jakub Icik Berkowicz. The couple married in the ghetto one month later on April

7, 1940. Zofia was put to work in the Hasag labor camp in Czestochowa, where she remained until the end of the war. Zofia and her brother, Mietek, were the only survivors of their immediate family. After the war Zofia and Jakub went to find their niece Celina Berkowitz, the daughter of Jakub's brother Sigmund and his wife Cutka. Shortly before their death in the spring of 1943, Celina's parents placed her in hiding with a Polish Christian by the name of Genowefa Starczewska-Korczak. Genowefa took care of Celina, along with her own two daughters, until her husband was executed by the Germans. Afterwards she was forced to place the three girls in an orphanage in Czestochowa. Genowefa kept in close contact with the children, however, and brought them home every weekend. Celina became very attached to Genowefa, whom she affectionately called Aunt Genia, and was reluctant to leave the Starczewska-Korczak household when Zofia and Jakub found her after the war. Eventually, however, Celina agreed to go with her aunt and uncle, who then formally adopted her. The three made their way to Austria, where they lived in the Bad Gastein displaced persons camp and in Vienna, before immigrating to the United States in 1948. The Berkowitz family kept in touch with Genowefa after the war and were instrumental in gaining her recognition by Yad Vashem as one of the Righteous Among the Nations in 1986.

**Date:** Mar 1939

**Locale:** Lodz, [Lodz] Poland

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Credit:** USHMM, courtesy of Sophie Zajd Berkowitz

**Copyright:** USHMM

6. Studio portrait of Dovid Elhanan Moszczenik, a Jewish builder in Eisiskes. [Photograph #40392]



Studio portrait of Dovid Elhanan Moszczenik, a Jewish builder in Eisiskes.

Like others in the construction business in Eisiskes, Moszczenik, known as "Honeh the builder," worked only from May to September. During the long winter he studied religious texts in the old Beit Midrash (house of study). He was killed by the Germans during the September 1941 mass shooting action in Eisiskes.

**Date:** 1941

**Locale:** Eisiskes, [Nowogrodek; Vilnius] Poland

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Credit:** The Shtetl Foundation

**Copyright:** Exclusively with source

7. Portrait of two young boys wearing Jewish badges in the Kovno ghetto taken shortly before their round-up in the March 1944 "Children's Action". [Photograph #06546]



Portrait of two young boys wearing Jewish badges in the Kovno ghetto taken shortly before their round-up in the March 1944 "Children's Action".

Pictured are Avram (5 years) and Emanuel Rosenthal (2 years). Emanuel was born in the Kovno ghetto. The children, who were deported in the March 1944 "Children's Action," did not survive. Their uncle, Shraga Wainer, who had asked George Kadish to take this photograph, received a copy of it from the photographer after the war in the Landsberg displaced persons camp.

Approximately 10,000 children and youth below the age of 20 moved into the Kovno ghetto in August, 1941. Within a few months almost half of them (4,400) had perished in the "Great Action" of October 28, 1941. After the Germans issued a decree in July 1942 making pregnancy illegal and punishable by death, few children were born in the ghetto. During the fall of 1941 the community organized schools for children, but on August 25, 1942 educational instruction was

formally banned. Limited elementary education continued clandestinely in private homes, and German authorities permitted the continuation of vocational schools for teenagers. In these schools Hebrew and Jewish history were taught in addition to crafts. Most children, however, did not go to school. They worked either in labor brigades or at home caring for younger siblings and keeping house. Originally, only children 16 and above were conscripted for slave labor. However, during the last year of the ghetto, all able-bodied teenagers over the age of 12 were registered for work. Those too young for forced labor often sold their services in order to bring in extra food for their families. These illegal workers were called "malokhim" or angels. In November 1943 fear for the safety of the remaining children in the ghetto mounted after word was received of a special "Children's Action" that had taken place in the nearby ghetto of Shavli (Siauliai). For the first time parents actively sought hiding places for their children outside the ghetto. The Kovno ghetto "Children's Action" took place on March 27-28, 1944. During the two-day action German troops and Ukrainian auxiliaries went from house to house and rounded-up the ghetto's remaining children who were below the age of 12. The 1300 victims of the "Children's Action" were either shot at the Ninth Fort or deported to Auschwitz, where they were gassed.

**Date:** Feb 1944

**Locale:** Kaunas, Lithuania

**Photographer:** George Kadish/Zvi Kadushin

**Credit:** USHMM, courtesy of Shraga Wainer

8. Studio portrait of a Jewish mother and child in Bad Homberg, Germany. [Photograph #45542]



Studio portrait of a Jewish mother and child in Bad Homberg, Germany.

Pictured are Hannah Feist and her infant daughter, Selma.

Judith Feist (now Hemmendinger) is the daughter of Phillip and Hannah Feist. She was born on October 2, 1923 in Bad Homburg, a resort area near Frankfurt. The family was quite wealthy, highly educated, and religiously orthodox. Her father was a mining engineer and her mother held a doctorate in zoology from the University of Heidelberg. Judith had four siblings, Selma, Moshe (Martin), Jacob and Ellen. When she was five, her father took a new job and moved the family to Eaubonne, near Paris and began spending their summers in Megève, in southern France. Since they were the only Jews in the area, Judith and her siblings attended a public school and received private tutoring in Hebrew and Bible. When Selma reached high school age, the family moved to Paris so that the children could attend better schools. The Feists were vacationing in Megève when the war broke out in September 1939. Phillip was arrested as an enemy alien since he held German citizenship, and was sent to a camp in Normandy along with members of the German embassy and consulate. Surprisingly, Phillip got along well with the non-Jewish Germans interned with him and spent his time studying Talmud. The rest of the family was assigned a residence in Megève. After Phillip's release in June 1940, the family went to Roanne, but Phillip was advised by German officials to return to Paris since they could not guarantee his safety in the free zone. Hannah and the children remained in Roanne, and Phillip promised to return as soon as possible. Back in Paris, Phillip passed his days studying Talmud with a friend, M. Chouchani, in the Metro, the only place where he could stay warm. Phillip later left Paris at the request of Rabbi Schneerson (a cousin of the Lubavitcher rebbe) who asked that he come to Nice in the Italian zone to help establish a school in nearby Voiron. While at the Nice train station, Phillip was arrested and sent to the Gurs internment camp. He was later deported to Drancy, and from there, to Auschwitz in September 1943, where he was killed upon arrival. In the summer of 1942, Judith went to work for USSAC, a religious youth hostel. On January 1, 1943, under the alias Jacqueline Fournier, she went to Taluyers, ostensibly an agricultural school near Lyon, but in reality a religious hachshara (Zionist agricultural collective) run by the Eclaireurs Israelites de France (Jewish scouts). Twenty-two Jewish boys and two girls with false papers attended the school. There Judith fell in love with a fellow student, Claude Hemmendinger. In mid-September, 1943 her mother called to say that her father had been arrested. She wanted to flee to Switzerland along with the two youngest children and asked Judith to accompany them. The family hired a passeur to guide them over the Alps. He brought them near Annemasse and then told them to go the rest of the way on their own. After crossing the border, they were apprehended by Swiss police and taken to a prison in Geneva. Following their release, Judith and her family were sent to a refugee camp where Judith worked as a teacher. She learned that the OSE was establishing a six-month class to train social workers to deal with the post-war situation. Anxious to leave the confines of the camp, Judith applied and was accepted. She also worked for the OSE interviewing children who had arrived with false papers in an attempt to reestablish their true identities and so be able to locate their parents after the war. In May 1945 Judith returned to France in response to an OSE cable asking for volunteers to care for child survivors from Buchenwald. She arrived at the Ambloy home for Orthodox boys to find that the director had a hard time relating to the boys and wanted to quit. Judith soon took over as the new director, remaining with the children after the home moved to Taverny. She stayed with the boys until September 1947 when the last child found permanent shelter. After the home closed Judith went to visit an aunt and uncle in London. One day she received a letter from Claude Hemmendinger asking to see her again. He was recuperating at his parent's home in Strasbourg after being wounded in battle in Palestine. They met in Paris and married shortly thereafter in September 1948. The couple then immigrated to Israel. Judith's mother survived the war and in 1949 joined her family in Israel.

**Date:** 1923

**Locale:** Bad Homburg, [Hesse-Nassau] Germany

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Credit:** USHMM, courtesy of Claude & Judith Feist Hemmendinger

**Copyright:** USHMM

9. Michel Schadur with his son Joseph in Berlin-Pankow. [Photograph #89367]



Michel Schadur with his son Joseph in Berlin-Pankow.

Joseph Schadur (later Shadur) is the son of Manja Hasenson and Michel Schadur. He was born April 23, 1928 in Riga, Latvia. His parents had moved to Berlin in 1927 soon after their marriage, but returned briefly to Riga to give birth to him. Joseph has one sister, Benita (b. 1932). The family remained in Germany through the first years of the Nazi regime, where Michel prospered in the international wholesale fruit trade. By the fall of 1935, however, Nazi policy had undermined his ability to do business and Michel was living abroad to evade arrest. After much effort, Manja acquired temporary tourist visas for Belgium and arranged to meet Michel in Antwerp on January 1, 1936. There, Michel was able to reopen his fruit business, and the family soon began to prosper. The German invasion of Belgium in May 1940, however, forced them to flee once again. The family escaped by private car to France, reaching Bordeaux just before the French defeat. For the next seven months they lived a tenuous existence in the town of Bruges (Gironde) near Bordeaux, while waiting for their travel documents to the United States. The visas were arranged with the help of Michel's sister, Gitta, who had left Germany for America in August 1939, and was living in Minnesota. After securing the immigration visas and the

necessary transit visas for Spain and Portugal, the Schadurs set out for the border on December 14, 1940. Their timing was fortunate and they crossed safely, though not without last minute difficulties at the Portuguese border. Once the Schadurs reached Lisbon, they had to wait another two months before securing passage aboard one of the American liners that sailed weekly from the last free port in western Europe. Finally, on February 21, 1941 the family departed aboard the SS Exeter for New York. From there, they proceeded on to their new home in St. Paul, Minnesota. At war's end Michel Schadur joined the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He was sent to Germany, where he served as a supply officer for UNRRA teams in the district of Wurttemberg, and later as the director of the Jewish displaced persons camp in Backnang (Wurttemberg-Baden).

**Date:** 1932

**Locale:** Berlin, [Berlin] Germany

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Credit:** USHMM, courtesy of Joseph Shadur

**Copyright:** USHMM

**10.** Dutch rescuer Marion Pritchard poses with the Jewish infant, Erica Pollak, whom she is hiding. [Photograph #89823]



Dutch rescuer Marion Pritchard poses with the Jewish infant, Erica Pollak, whom she is hiding.

Marion van Binsbergen (now Pritchard, 1920-), Dutch social worker who rescued over 150 Jews during the German occupation of Holland. The daughter of a liberal judge in Amsterdam, Marion attended a private school where there were many Jewish students. After graduating high school she enrolled at the school of social work in Amsterdam, where she was studying when the German invasion took place. In 1941 she was arrested and imprisoned for seven months after

German police raided a student gathering at a friend's apartment where they were listening to Allied broadcasts and making copies for distribution. In 1942 Marion was working in a rehabilitation center when the director asked her to take home a two-year-old boy named Jantje Herben, who was the son of a Jewish couple who was about to be deported. She kept him for several months until she was able to find a safer shelter outside Amsterdam. Later that year Marion witnessed a brutal deportation action at a Jewish children's home in Amsterdam. This experience shocked her into making rescue work her priority during the war. Among the many Jews she found shelter for, were Freddie Pollak and his three small children, Tom, Lex and Erica. She moved them into a house in the country owned by an older woman. At first Marion joined them only on weekends, but in 1943 she moved in full-time to take care of the children while Freddie worked on his thesis. One night the house was raided by German and Dutch police. They initially didn't find anyone because the Pollaks were hiding in the basement, but when the Dutch policeman returned alone unexpectedly a short time later, the children were upstairs. To protect them Marion shot and killed the policeman with a revolver her friend had given her. After the liberation Marion went to work for UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration). During her service in the DP camps in Germany she met Tony Pritchard, a former officer in the American army. The two were married and moved to the U.S. in 1947. Marion later went to work for the Boston Jewish Family and Children's Service, where she helped Jewish refugees put their lives back together. Marion was recognized by Yad Vashem as one of the Righteous Among the Nations in 1983.

[Source: Block, Gay and Malka Drucker. Rescuers, Holmes & Meier, New York, 1992]

**Date:** 1944

**Locale:** Amsterdam, [North Holland] The Netherlands

**Photographer:** Unknown

**Credit:** USHMM, courtesy of Marion Pritchard

**Copyright:** USHMM

Portrait of a Jewish mother and child in Paris. [Photograph #38536]

Members of the Kornhauser family pose on the beach at Lake Balaton, near Budapest.

[Photograph #14670]