



Perpetuating the Past, We Endow Knowledge for
Mundane Life

LOS ANGELES MUSEUM OF THE HOLOCAUST

**Public and personal discourse in the History of the 20th
century**

RESEARCH AND ARCHIVAL CATALOG

Dr. Vladimir Melamed

www.lamoth.info



**No archival undertaking is able to save human lives
It can however, save its substance, and also human
dignity**

Zbigniew Gluza, Polish editor and publisher

Modern archives are alike repositories of high literature, enabling people to comprehend the discourse of the Past. These repositories convey a message of truth. There is no alternative to preservation, cataloguing, indexing and making digital content of documented history available for studies. In doing so we are building a foundation for a scholarly-backed position and a truthful discourse with regard to often controversial, if not a conflicting ethno-national and geo-political narratives from the Past. It is a recently modern past, namely the interwar and postwar periods of political history in Eastern Europe.

By-and-large, this Archive correlates a connotation between the content and semantic of the interwar and wartime personal and public narratives. The wartime correspondences sent and received in German-occupied Europe elicits an evoking personal reaction. We may regard that as a dialog of victims allowed by the time being by perpetrators.

The second large division of record groups and collections relates to the interwar and wartime Ukrainian, Jewish and Polish periodicals, the majority of which were published in Poland before and during the war. Collections of Ukrainian, Jewish and Polish periodicals published in East and West Galicia in the course of the interwar period stand as a remarkably underlying posit for causational understanding of ethno-national and ethno-political narratives of the time.

We have selected the Archon Platform for the online archival database. Archon is a unified platform for archival description and access. It is regarded that over 22,000 documents comprising 180 record groups, are searchable by collections, digital content, subjects, creators and correlated matters. This system enables the end-user to conduct a multi-vectorial research through a wide array of keywords, subject-matters, personal and geographic names, chronological periods and geopolitical entities.

of Warsaw worked during the summer on research and indexing on prewar and wartime periodicals and correspondences.



Left to right, Julia Sommer, University of Leipzig; Zofia Migdalska, University of Warsaw

- Enrollment in undergraduate or graduate program in Modern History, Art History, Political Science, Linguistics, Slavic Languages and Literatures;
- Proficiency in Polish, Ukrainian and German languages;
- Knowledge of applied research work;
- Experience in archival work

Research and Archival internship replicates an upper-division university seminars.

This is a minimum three-month internship corresponding to a university level research projects.



Hannes Breitenlechner, Austrian Memorial Service, indexing German-language wartime periodicals.

We have commenced a new research and archival project under a collective name Interwar and Wartime Discourse: East European Narrative and Ethno – national reification in regard to borderline existential realities, 1918 – 1939 and 1939 – 1945.

Two international research and archival interns, Julia Sommer from University of Leipzig and Zofia Migdalska from University

An online archive is presented in the virtual world as Archival and Research Catalog. It could be found by its web denominator www.lamoth.info

Below we introduce basic explanatory terminology and functions.



Browse by Collection screen

Index terms are groups of subjects that although vary with regard to a topical connotation are the principal search instruments. In the presented online Archival and Research Catalog, the end-user can find topical index terms, geographical index terms and personal index terms. A topical index term comprises a broad group of keywords, collectively describing the content of an archival entity. A geographical index term largely reflects on geo-political vocabulary of an archival entity. A personal index term mirrors personalities related to the given archival entity. These three aforementioned groups of index terms collectively characterize a larger theme or themes through the array of collections and record groups.

All in all the end-users can:

- Simultaneously search correlated descriptions of archival materials in digital format;
- View, download, print and use digital content;
- View, print and search finding aids for individual collections;
- Easily navigate from digital content to archival descriptions and vice versa;
- Browse materials by the means of subject headings, creator and any combination of search words;
- Move easily between the hierarchy of archival entities (record group, collection, sub-collection, folder-level collection, document) and digital content sharing the same subject, creator or other relevant term either from the controlled vocabulary or of their own;
- In other words, a research theme can be searched under various angles in all archival entities together with the corresponding digital content.

Our Archive has become a nucleus for a research institute for interdisciplinary studies. Interns from the United States and abroad constitute an integral part of our research division. By working on the online archival catalog, they learn the History of the Holocaust and specialize in ethno-political discourse of the interwar East Europe.

An Internship Program commenced in 2010 and since then it serves as an applied research platform for students of Modern History and the Holocaust. Interns from the United States and Europe have immensely contributed to the Research and Archival process. Research and archival work with the Online Archive introduces students to multi-vectorial studies in the History of the Holocaust and Modern European History. In the course of internship they continuously learn how to documents related to a historic theme and practicing in developing of a research methodology.

This Program encompasses interdisciplinary discourses of significant present-day relevancy:

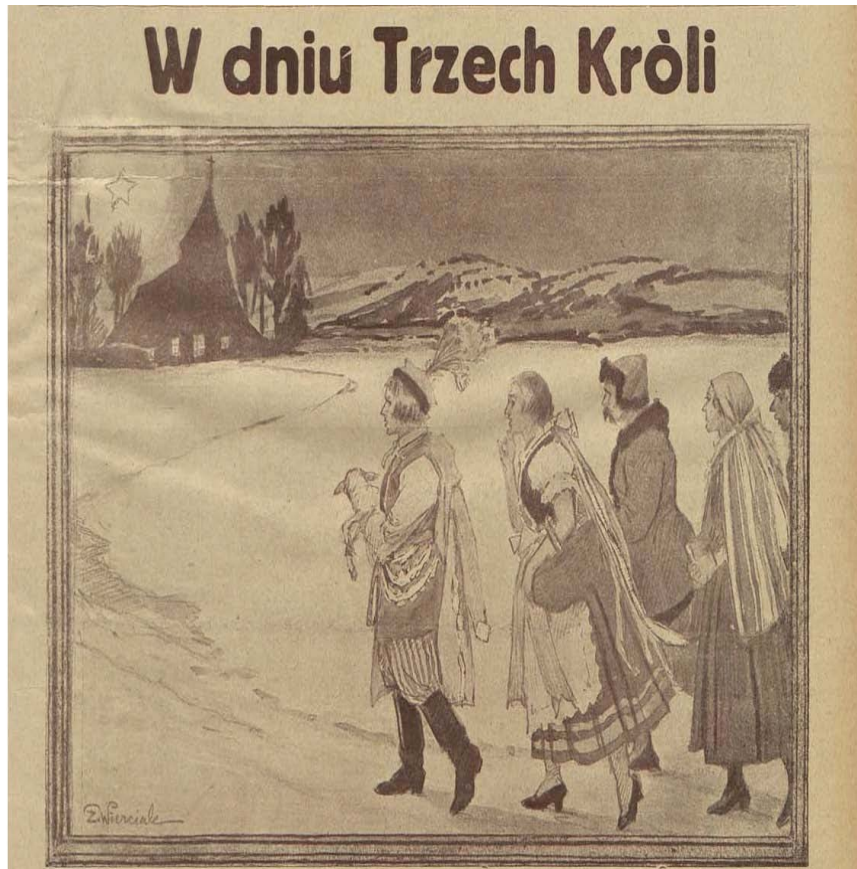
- Jewish national narrative in Polish language. Jewish-Polish dailies *Chwila*, *Nowy Dziennik*, 1918 – 1939;
- Ukrainian national narrative, Ukrainian periodicals published in Lviv, Eastern Galicia, *Dilo*, *Nasz Prapor* *Novyi Chas*, *Zahrava*, 1918 – 1939;
- Ukrainian national narrative in German-occupied Ukraine, as reflected in Ukrainian collaborationist periodicals, 1940 – 1945;
- Polish national narrative of the interwar period as reflected in the following journals and newspapers: *Sprawy Narodowosciowe*, *Gazeta Polska*, *Droga*, *Mysl Narodowa*, *Kurjer Lwowski*, *Slowo Polskie*, *Mucha*, *Ilustrowany Kurjer Condzienny*, *Czas*, *Gazeta Lwowska*, *ABC*, *Nowosci Ilustrowane*, *Nowa Reforma*, *Cyrulik Warszawski*;
- Interwar Poland: Sociodemographic, national and religious structure and a correlated discourse. Two Polish national censuses. *First General Census of Polish population, 1921*; *Second General Census of Poland, 1931*;
- Interwar Poland: Ethnonational, social and political discourse as reflected in the records of the sessions of Polish Sejm, *Sprawozdanie Stenograoficzne, z posiedzenia Sejmu RP*;
- German national narratives of post-Weimer and wartime, *Volkischer Beobachter*, *Wehrmacht*
- Collaboration in the Holocaust. The role of local auxiliary police. Digitized documents from the Lviv, Stanislaviv and Ternopil State Archives, in Ukraine.

The aforementioned historic publications and periodicals are digitized and per se constitute the subjects for multi-vectorial research projects.

In this regard, Department of Archive, Library and Collections seeks prospective researchers among the students proficient in Polish Ukrainian and German languages.

Qualifications:

On the other note, in East Galicia, Jews were well aware of Christian holidays. In rural regions a Jew was often a personage for a personified Christmas outdoor procession.



In the days of three kings, RG-18.01.22.01, Nowosci Ilustrowane (Illustrative News), January 5, 1924, No. 1

Our professional connections and cooperation extend to American and European research institutions. A new international research and archival internship program has been recently announced.

East-Central European National Narratives and Discourse: Interwar and Wartime.



George Stoellinger, intern from Austria, working in the Archive.

Our research programs focus on a lesser known pages in the History of the Holocaust and on ethno-national and ethno-political discourses with regard often opposite aspiration of national minorities in interwar Poland with a special attention to Ukrainian, Jewish, Polish political narratives. In conceptual sense, we define societal paradigms as typology characteristic to the interwar period. The Holocaust existential borderline situations are regarded as distinct phenomena correlated with multi-factorial reality of the given place and time. Relativeness of Time is perceived as all-embracing universality and a corollary function.

Patterns of human behavior under extreme circumstances were unpredictable and often evoke acts of low morality if not evoking barbaric instincts. In a broader sense, a well-crafted array of index terms and formalized typological vocabulary enable a wide spectrum of thematic search and corresponding responses.

In this regard, users can:

Browse by Subjects

Show Subjects Beginning with:

-#- -A- -B- -C- -D- -E- -F- -G- -H- -I- -J-
-K- -L- -M- -N- -O- -P- -Q- -R- -S- -T- -U-
-V- -W- -X- -Y- -Z-

View All

Filter Subjects by:

Name category

Time period

Family Name

Function

Geographic Name

Geopolitical entity

Topical Term

Category of documents

There are approximately 14,000 searchable subject-matters of various categories. They are organized in alphabetical order. For example, the quantity of subject-matters beginning with the letter A amounts to 600 terms.

Any given search by a subject-matter renders in response a correlated list of subjects. These found subjects serve as entry points to all content-wise relevant documents and digital objects from all record groups and collections.

For example a search for a subject-term *Interwar Poland* would render the following responses:

Records and Manuscripts (8 Matches)

Digital Images and Records (6 Matches)

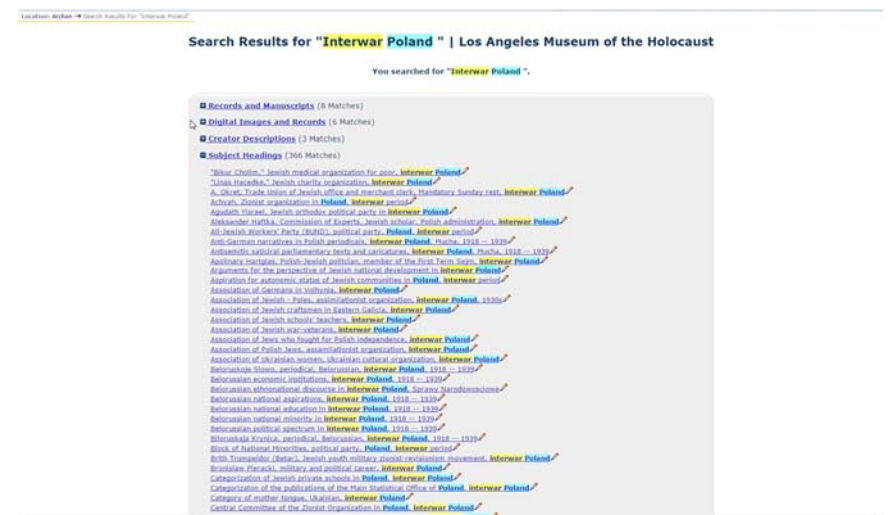


There is no object without subject. This bas relief on front of the building on Lepkoho Street (former Brajerowska, former Halana) has been seen by many generations Jews, Ukrainian and Poles. It is being viewed nowadays as it was in the late 19th century.

Our Collections also include a number of Polish satirical periodicals, *Mucha*, *Cyrulik Warszawski*, as well as a tabloid like magazines like *Ilustrowany Kuryer Condzienny* and *Nowosci Ilustrowane*. Both editions in somewhat different way reflected on political and mundane life in Poland and East Galicia.



Creator Descriptions (3 Matches) Subject Headings (366 Matches)



Subject search for an index term Interwar Poland, 366 results

Below you can see a front page of Polish interwar satirical magazine *Mucha* (A Fly). If searched by subjects like *Polish political spectrum*; *Political satire*; *Periodicals Polish, interwar*; then all indexed numbers and digital objects of the *Mucha* become available. This magazine of strong political satire largely did not affiliate itself with any political force. Being relatively disengaged with conflicting political camps of the Second Polish Republic, the publication was responding with strong political satire to the contemporary political and social affairs, criticizing any Polish government. The publication dates lasted from 1868 to 1939 and from 1946 to 1952. The postwar publication was no longer critically minded of the authority for it was a period Stalinist-type regime in Soviet-controlled Poland.

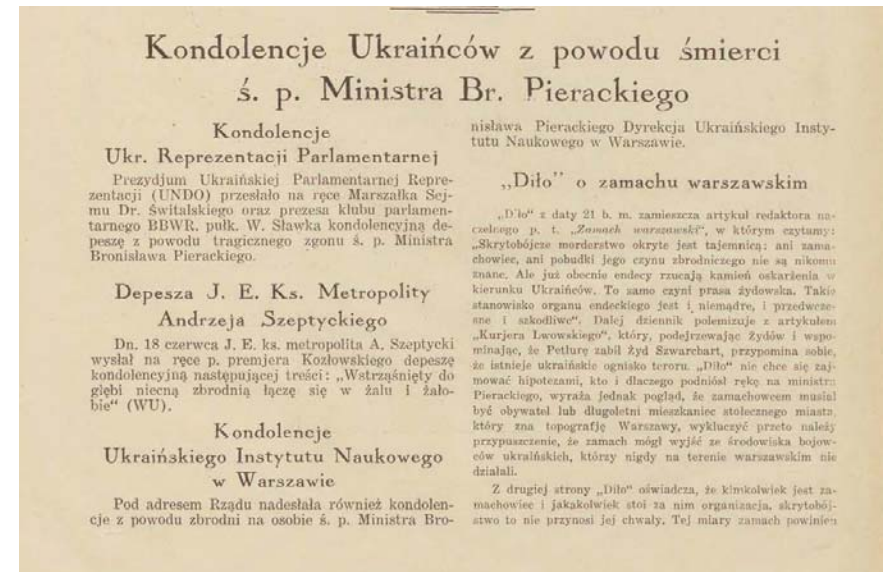
Below is the front page of the *Mucha*, issue from May 7, 1926. This political cartoon depicts an allegoric figure personifying the League of Nation in a serene pose. In the satiric caricature She is dismissing and equating apparent calamities deriving from the

German-Soviet Treaty of Alliance. The League of Nation believes,
The two bandits could not infest my tranquil house with disgust.



RG-18.01.13.09, Mucha, May 7, 1926, No. 19

RG - 111.10, The Warsaw OUN Trial, Pieracki assassination, 1935, November, December, January 1936
 RG - 111.11, Lwowski Trial of the OUN, Maj - June, 1936
 RG - 111.12, Trial of the 17 young Ukrainian intelligents, the UVO, Lwow, 1928
 RG - 111.13, Trial of the bombing attack at the Targi Wschodni, Lwow (Lviv), in 1929, 1930, the UVO
 RG - 111.14, Trial of the attempt on the Soviet Consulate in Lwow (Lviv), April 1930, the OUN, the UVO



Ukrainian society reflects on the Bronisław Pieracki assassination, Biuletyn Polsko Ukraiński, December 1, 1935

The otherness by and large comprises here Ukrainian nationalists and Jewish communists, not excluding Jewish individuals. Radicalized Ukrainian young men and women associated with underground resistance organizations often were tried for political murders and conspiracy. They committed crimes against Ukrainian and Polish officials in the name Ukrainian national idea of independence and rejected legitimacy of Polish administration over East Galicia.

East Galician (West Ukrainian) communists comprise as it was once put "a Jewish and Ukrainian intrigue," although there were Poles in their ranks. East Galician communist movement only partially resembled a bolshevik ideology, overall this political party was longing for a national communism, rather than pure Soviet style authoritarian communist regime.

The following political assassinations perpetrated by the Ukrainian nationalist organized groups are presented here by the means of national and political discourses reflected in Ukrainian, Jewish and Polish periodicals of interwar Poland. These periodicals (Dilo, Wiek Nowy, Chwila) attempted to reflect these trials by the means of stenographic reports.

RG-111, Political Trials (Processes) in interwar East Galicia and Poland

RG - 111.01, Stepan Fedak, Trial, 1921, 1922

RG - 111.02, St. George Trial (Swietojurski Process), 1922

RG - 111.03, Sydir Tverdokhlib, assassination, October 1922

RG - 111.04, Trial of Sobinski murder by the OUN members, February, March 1928

RG - 111.05, Pieracki, assassination trial, November, December 1935

RG - 111.06, Ivan Babii, assassination, Lviv (Lwow), 1934

RG -111.07, Trial of the murderers of Tadeusz Holowko, September, October 1933

RG - 111.08, Poczta, Grodek - Jagiellonski, 30 November 1932

RG - 111.09, Lemyk Trial, Soviet Consulate, Lwow, 1933

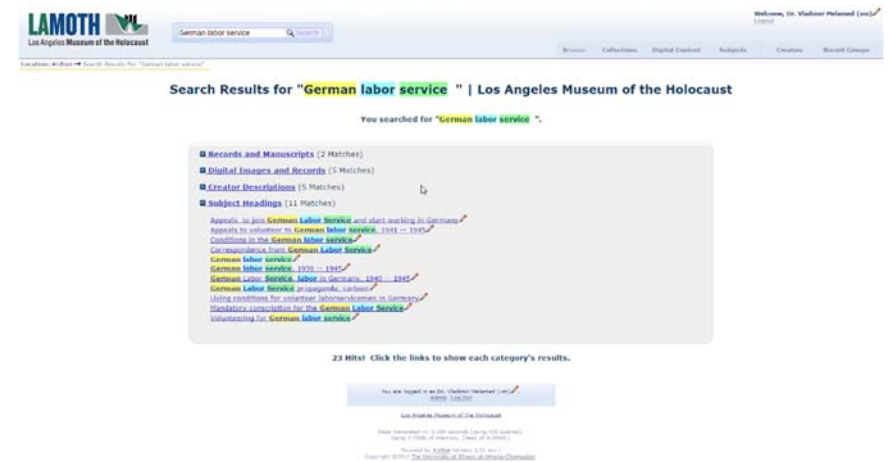
A search with the category of “German Labor Service” (a postcard related to this subject is shown below) would render the following responses:

Records and Manuscripts (1 Matches)

Digital Images and Records (3 Matches)

Creator Descriptions (5 Matches)

Subject Headings (11 Matches)



Subject search for index term German labor service



RG-72.08.48, Postcard sent from Ukraine, Kamjanets-Podilskyj to Dmytro Dzumka in labor camp Tiefbau, Waldenburg (Wałbrzych), Poland, 24 July 1943.

The Archival Collection comprises the following record groups, collections and sub-collections and folders:

RG-0001, History of the Museum

RG-01, Collection of Personal Memoirs, Testimonies, and Diaries

RG-01.01, Irena Lusky Collection

RG-01.02, Nika Fleissig Collection

RG-01.03, Dachau concentration camp: Diaries, Testimonies and Józef Jonski Collection

RG-01.04, Estera Epstein (Przeworksa-Pratt) Papers

RG-01.05, Siegfried Halbreich Collection

RG-01.06, Barry Ziff Collection

RG-01.07, Erica Leon Testimony

RG-01.08, Anna Lipszyc Collection

RG-01.09, Betty Gerard (Kubaszka) Collection

RG-01.10, Marta Mitdank Testimony

RG-01.11, Dawid Gertler Papers, Lodz Ghetto

RG-01.12, Ludwik Hirszfeld, Memoirs, Warsaw

RG-01.13, Josef Broide Papers, Bialystok Ghetto

RG-01.14, Henryk Gliksman Papers

RG-01.15, Alice Schragai Memoir, Kosice (Kassa)

RG-01.16, Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the US Zone of occupation in Germany, Papers

RG-01.17, Otto Herskovic, Memoir, Antwerp, Belgium

RG-01.18, John van Huzun Wartime Diary, the Netherlands

RG-02, Displaced Person Camps: Publications, Documents, Cultural Life and postwar Jewish Publications

RG-03, Allied Administration in Germany and Austria

RG-04, Literature and Arts in Concentration Camps and Ghettos

RG-05, Rise of National Socialism in Germany, Nazi Propaganda and Nazi Party

RG-06, Ghetto and Camp Currency, Ghetto Correspondence and Related Artifacts



A sketch of the corner of two streets in the center of Lviv (Lwow), where on September 5, 1924, an assassination attempt on Polish President Stanislaw Wojciechowski took place. *Wiek Nowy*, October 14, 1925.

Political trials in interwar East Galicia as well as in Poland were a common ethnopolitical discourse of the time. This Record Groups relates to political processes (trials) in a form of jury trials against individuals or group, largely belonging to national minorities and politically adverse to the Polish regime groups and organizations. It also could be viewed as a marginalization of the otherness.

Below is a photograph of a sketch published in a Polish liberal newspaper *Wiek Nowy* (A New Century), showing the corner of two central streets in Lviv (Lwow), namely Legionów Boulevard and Kopernika Street, where on 5 September 1924 an assassination attempt on Polish President Stanislaw Wojcechowski took place. The bomb thrown by a member of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UVO) did not go off. A summary tribunal in September 1924 and the Jury Trial in October – December 1925, ultimately rehabilitated wrongfully accused and wrongfully imprisoned Stanislaw Steiger, a Jew, a moderated Zionist and a student of law in Jan Kazimierz University in Lviv.



Juries in the Steiger Trial *Nowy Dziennik*, December 18, 1925, No. 282

- RG-07, Postwar Publications and Scholarship on the Holocaust
- RG-08, Identification Papers and Related Documents in Germany-occupied Europe
- RG-09, Liberation of Concentration Camps and Camp Site Memorials
- RG-10, Hungarian Labor Battalions
- RG-11, Lodz Ghetto Collection
- RG-12, Prewar History and Jewish Life in Europe
- RG-13, Dr. Julius Kühl, Papers
- RG-14, Holocaust-related Art
- RG-15, Auschwitz Complex of Concentration Camps and Memorial Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau
- RG-16, Family History
 - RG-16.01, Posner Family Collection
 - RG-16.02, Kubaschka Collection
 - RG-16.03, Family History -- Vienna Collection
- RG-16.04, Cohen Family Papers
- RG-16.05, Jontof-Hutter Collection
- RG-16.06, Philip Raucher Collection
- RG-16.07, Sari Auslander Papers
- RG-16.08, Family Miscellaneous Correspondence
- RG-16.09, Gumener Family Collection
- RG-16.10, Edith Flagg Papers
- RG-16.11, D. R. Webster Collection: Album of Budapest, 1944 – 1945
- RG-16.12, Joseph Rapaport Collection
- RG-17, Prewar and Wartime Periodicals
 - RG-17.11, Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Examiner, wartime
 - RG-17.12, Chwila, 1919 – 1939
 - RG-17.13, Dilo, 1918 -- 1939
 - RG-17.18, Cornelius Loen, collection of wartime periodicals, I
 - RG-17.19, Cornelius Loen, collection of wartime periodicals, II
 - RG-17.20, Herbert Lothar Aron Papers
 - RG-17.21, Prewar Austrian periodicals
- RG-18, Polish, Ukrainian, and Jewish periodicals in interwar Poland: 1918 – 1939
 - RG-18.01, Polish Interwar Periodical National Minorities Affairs: Sprawy Narodowosciowe

RG-18.02, Ukrainian Interwar Periodicals in Poland: Dilo, Rozbudova Nacii
 RG-18.03, Jewish Interwar Periodical in Poland: Chwila
 RG-19, Oral Histories: Survivors' Video-Interviews
 RG-20, Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in Lviv and Lviv Region, materials from the Live State Regional Archive
 RG-21, Ukrainian Wartime Newspapers in Galicia and Volhynia: Lvivski Visti, Krakivs'ki Visti and Wolyn
 RG-22, Elisabeth Mann, wartime art, 1945 – 1949
 RG-23, Atrocities and Perpetration, Collection of Photo-documents
 RG-24, Jewish Religious Text and Sacramental Objects
 RG-25, Warsaw Ghetto and Warsaw Ghetto Uprising Collections
 RG-26, Erich Lichtblau Papers
 RG-26.01, Erich Lichtblau (Leskly) Collection of Documents
 RG-26.02, Erich Lichtblau (Leskly) Collection of Articles and Catalogues
 RG-26.03, Erich Lichtblau (Leskly) Collection of Photographs of Artworks
 RG-27, Schoenberg, Zeisl and Aberbach Family Papers
 RG-28, Dachau Concentration Camp and Memorial Site, 1941-1946
 RG-29, Liberation of Paris and German Atrocities in Europe, Collection of Photographs
 RG-30, Postwar Trials of the Crimes against Peace, Humanity and War Crimes, Germany, 1945-1949
 RG-31, Theresienstadt Ghetto Collection
 RG-32, Memorial Books of Jewish Communities
 RG-33, Soviet Partisans in the territories of the former Poland and Lithuania
 RG-34, Werner Schleyer Papers
 RG-35, Literature in Yiddish, Collection of rare publications
 RG-36, Nazi-German Paraphernalia and Memorabilia
 RG-37, Charles Millett (Karl Sinai) Papers
 RG-38, Ghettos in Small Towns, Eastern Europe
 RG-39, German Literature in the 20th Century
 RG-40, Kurt Wittler Papers
 RG-41, The Second World War: History and Aftermath
 RG-42, Bernd Stevens (Steinitz) Collection
 RG-43, John Glass Papers

were seeking reunification with Germany. The Jews were neither territorial, nor state ethnonational nor religious group. They constituted largely urban population. In central Poland, Galicia and western Volhynia, Jews constituted from 30 to 60 percent of the urban population. In political sense, Jewish nationally oriented political parties strived to attain equal civil, economic and cultural rights with non-Jewish citizens. Jewish Orthodoxy largely was concerned with preservation of observance and free execution of all religious rites and did not confront Polish authorities otherwise. This journal reflected on a full specter of ethnonational and religious affairs in interwar Poland.

RG-105, Steiger Affair, reflected in Jewish, Polish and Ukrainian periodicals, 1924, 1925

The process or the Steiger Trial unfolds via reportages and reports continuously published in Jewish, Polish and Ukrainian periodicals. The court of Juries is presented by an array of conspiracy versions, from a Communist to Zionist to Ukrainian nationalists, not excluding just an anti-Polish plot, perhaps not related to a given ethnonational group. Often it seems that investigation is lost in supporting controversial version, only based on dubious testimonies of a few unreliable witnesses. The criminal police in Lviv (Lwow) often demonstrates inability to filter improbable evidences and to concentrate on conceivable evidence-supported discourse related to the conspiracy masterminded by the Ukrainian Military Organization. It took intervention of the Warsaw political police and its Lviv counterpart to adhere to the Ukrainian-related course of investigation. With a publication in Ukrainian press together with actual confession of Teofil Olshanskii, a militant from the UVO, who escaped to Germany, the court reluctantly accepted a Ukrainian, not Jewish and not a Communist trace in this case. Even with obvious evidences presented by the Ukrainian members of the UVO and confession of the actual culprit, the Steiger defense is of utmost significance. It takes a Jewish lawyer, Natan Lowenstein whose reputation of Polish patriot and unbiased jurist is of no doubts to persuade the Jury (not all members) of Steiger's innocence.

territories. The Germans, although living in the newly acquired Polish territories (former German), were state people and largely were seeking reunification with Germany. The Jews were neither territorial, nor state ethnopolitical nor religious group. They constituted largely urban population. In central Poland, Galicia and western Volhynia, Jews constituted from 30 to 60 percent of the urban population. In political sense, Jewish nationally oriented political parties strived to attain equal civil, economic and cultural rights with non-Jewish citizens. Jewish Orthodoxy largely was concerned with preservation of observance and free execution of all religious rites and did not confront Polish authorities otherwise. This journal reflected on a full specter of ethnopolitical and religious affairs in interwar Poland.

This Journal is structured according to the mosaic of national minorities in interwar Poland. Every issue contains program, editorial and analytical articles, elucidating a theme related to ethnopolitical sphere. Then in a rubricated form the current a state of being for the given national minority. The themes normally chronicle the current state of political, social, cultural and economic affairs with regard to every sizable national minority in interwar Poland.

The Second Polish Republic, although striving to a nation-state status, or the state with the domineering Polish national cause, remained a multiethnic country with the 30 percent of non-Polish population. The largest ethnopolitical group were Ukrainians, constituting from 5 to 7 million. The second largest ethnopolitical, or according to the official designation, religious group were Jews, amounting to 3.1 million people. The third largest national group were Germans, comprising 740,000 people.

In political sense, Ukrainians and Germans were irredentists. The extent of unacceptance and degree of denial legitimacy to the Polish state vary. Political aspiration of Ukrainians and Germans also differed. The Ukrainians were territorial ethnopolitical group, living on the ethnic Ukrainian territory. An eternal Ukrainian agenda was establishing Ukrainian independent state in all ethnic Ukrainian territories. The Germans, although living in the newly acquired Polish territories (former German), were state people and largely

RG-44, Rescue and Aid in France, 1940 -1944
 RG-45, Photo Archive of the Holocaust
 RG-46, Integrated Photo-Documents and Narratives
 RG-47, Polish Films and Medals
 RG-48, Vera Laroche Papers
 RG-49, Lewis Lax (Lutek Laks) Papers
 RG-50, Wachsner Family Papers
 RG-51, Betty-Prins Haytt Papers
 RG-52, Gabriella Karin Papers
 RG-53, Marie Kaufman Papers
 RG-54, Kurt Horowitz Papers
 RG-55, Survivors of the Holocaust: audio testimonies and related materials
 RG-56, Lisolette Melhorn Papers
 RG-57, Cherna Kapulkina Papers
 RG-58, Marion E. Kenworthy Papers (duplicates)
 RG-59, Anton Karl Collection
 RG-60, Clifton Gallup Papers
 RG-61, Isaak Gasnik Collection of the Netherlands News
 RG-62, Masha Loen Collection
 RG-63, German Crimes in Poland: Collection of Documents
 RG-64, American government and politics, Papers
 RG-65, Collection documentary films, USHMM
 RG-66, Bundesarchiv, Collection of photo documents
 RG-67, USHMM, Collection of photo documents
 RG-68, Wiener Library, Collection of photo documents
 RG-69, Yad Vashem, Collection of photo documents
 RG-70, Hamburg Institute for Social Sciences, Babi Yar: Collection of photo-documents
 RG-71, Periodicals in Yiddish and other Yiddish-language publications
 RG-72, Ed Victor Papers
 RG-72.01, Synagogues of Europe, Northern Africa and Middle East depicted in postcards and photographs
 RG-72.02, Correspondence from and to ghettos
 RG-72.03, Correspondence from and to concentration camps
 RG-72.03.01, Dutka Family Collection, Ravensbrück concentration camp and correspondence from Hungary

RG-72.03.02, Dachau 3K Camp Collection
 RG-72.03.03, Hamburg-Neuengamme concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.03.01, Wojdel Family Collection
 RG-72.03.04, Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp collection
 RG-72.03.05, Gusen concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.06, Auschwitz concentration camps collection
 RG-72.03.07, Buchenwald concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.08, miscellaneous concentration camps collection
 RG-72.03.09, Ravensbrück concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.10, Gross Rosen concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.11, Majdanek concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.12, Flossenburg Concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.13, Stutthof Concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.14, Jasenovac Concentration camp collection
 RG-72.03.15, Mauthausen Concentration camp collection
 RG-72.04, Collection of Identification documents
 RG-72.05, Red Cross Papers
 RG-72.06, Collection of German-Nazi postcards of various topics, 19th – 20th century
 RG-72.07, Collection of Correspondence to and from Lodz ghetto
 RG-72.08, Collection of Correspondences from and to German Labor Service
 RG-72.09, Proofs of incarcerations under German-Nazi and Axis regimes, Papers
 RG-72.10, Collection of Correspondence between German-occupied and unoccupied countries
 RG-72.11, Collection Theresienstadt ghetto correspondence, Theresienstadt ghetto Papers
 RG-72.12, Histories of families and individuals in Germany-occupied and controlled Europe and in the countries of anti-Nazi coalition
 RG-72.12.01, Lachmann Family Collection
 RG-72.12.02, Glogower Family Collection
 RG-72.12.03, Fleischmann Family Collection
 RG-72.12.04, Kocherthaler Family Collection

Nr. 5—6 MNIJSZOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIE I ICH CHARAKTER 561

Tablica 2. Liczba i rozmieszczenie mniejszości językowej żydowsko-niemieckiej w Europie.

KRAJ	Liczba osób o żydowsko-niemieckim języku ojczystym	% w stosunku do ogółu żydów (wyznania mojżeszowego)
Z. S. R. R. (część europejska)	1.818.000	72,5
Polska	2.171.000	73,8
Litwa	161.000	97,6
Łotwa	79.000	81,5
Estonja	3.700	81,4
Czechosłowacja	201.000	53,5
Rumunja	708.000	81,1
Europa	5.141.000	55,9

Co się tyczy rozmieszczenia i stopnia asymilacji tej mniejszości językowej, to okazuje się, iż w pewnych krajach mniejszość ta znajduje się w zaniku, przyczem zanik ten stale postępuje. Dotyczy to zwłaszcza Jugosławji. Jeżeli bowiem porównamy statystyki serbskie 1895 i 1900 r. ze spisem ludności królestwa Jugosławji z dn. 31/I 1921 r., to okaże się, że odsetek mówiących po hiszpańsku Żydów, wynoszący w r. 1895 — 80% ogółu żydów serbskich (przy 12% żydów, mówiących po niemiecku, a tylko 2,8% po serbsku), spadł w r. 1900 na 27,0% (obok już tym razem 46,0% żydów o serbskim języku ojczystym), aby w r. 1921 w dawnym królestwie serbskiem obniżyć się prawdopodobnie dalej, skoro zaszele w międzyczasie, przyłączenie rozległych obszarów Starej Serbji, Macedonji, Czarnogóry, Bośni i Hercegowiny, posiadających niezasymlowaną ludność hiszpańską, zdołało podnieść ten odsetek w całym obecnym państwie zaledwie o 1,8% t. j. do 28,8%. Oznacza to, iż mniejszość wyznaniowa żydowska jest w Jugosławji językowo w ogromnej większości zasymilowana, przyczem w starym kraju asymilacja ta trwa już od dobrych kilku dziesiątków lat. Zachowując odsetek 28,8%, jako miarodajny dla 1927 r., otrzymamy, iż mniejszość językowa hiszpańska w Jugosławji liczyła w tym czasie zaledwie 20.000 dusz na 70.000 ogółu starozakonnnych. O wiele większa jest żywotność mniejszości hiszpańskiej w Bułgarji. Bowiem z pomiędzy 43.232 osób wyznania mojżeszowego, objętych bułgarskim spisem ludności z dn. 31/XII 1920 r., tylko 1305 osób (3,0%) podało, jako ojczysty, język inny niż hiszpański. Oznacza to, że żydzi sefardyjscy w Bułgarji, w przeciwieństwie do Jugosławji, zachowują dotychczas niewzruszenie swój charakter mniejszości językowej. Z początkiem roku 1927 mniejszość ta w Bułgarji liczyła zatem przeszło 44.000 głów (97% od 46.000).

RG-90.17.03, Sprawy Narodowosciowe. November - December, 1930.
 No. 5 - 6 Part 3-2, Jewish national minorities in interwar Europe

the program of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance. Yet Dilo was not an official organ of these parties. It often criticized the practical policies of party leaders. As a national paper with its own independent viewpoint, Dilo often offered its pages to representatives of various parties. Almost every notable public figure or writer in Western Ukraine contributed to the paper. Dilo played an important role in the national life of Galicia and of the northwestern regions (Volhynia, Podlachia, Polisia, the Kholm region) in the interwar period. It shaped national democratic opinion and, more than any other newspaper, reflected the events that occurred in all Ukrainian territories. It remains one of the best sources of the history of Ukrainian political thought and life.

RG-90, National Minorities Affairs, Journal, Poland, 1927 – 1939

This Journal is structured according to the mosaic of national minorities in interwar Poland. Every issue contains program, editorial and analytical articles, elucidating a theme related to ethnonational sphere. Then in a rubricated form the current a state of being for the given national minority. The themes normally chronicle the current state of political, social, cultural and economic affairs with regard to every sizable national minority in interwar Poland.

The Second Polish Republic, although striving to a nation-state status, or the state with the domineering Polish national cause, remained a multiethnic country with the 30 percent of non-Polish population. The largest ethnonational group were Ukrainians, constituting from 5 to 7 million. The second largest ethnonational, or according to the official designation, religious group were Jews, amounting to 3.1 million people. The third largest national group were Germans, comprising 740,000 people.

In political sense, Ukrainians and Germans were irredentists. The extent of unacceptance and degree of denial legitimacy to the Polish state vary. Political aspiration of Ukrainians and Germans also differed. The Ukrainians were territorial ethnonational group, living on the ethnic Ukrainian territory. An eternal Ukrainian agenda was establishing Ukrainian independent state in all ethnic Ukrainian

RG-72.12.05, Dutka Family Collection, Ravensbrück concentration camp

RG-72.12.06, Seelig - Wahl Family Collection

RG-72.12.07, Dutka Family Collection, Hungarian correspondence

RG-72.12.08, Falbel Family Collection

RG-72.13, Collection of Antisemitic materials, Europe, 19th – 20th Centuries

RG-72.14, Collection of Documents issued by German authorities in 1933 – 1945

RG-72.15, Emigration and immigrants, Europe, America, Asia, Papers

RG-72.16, Jewish Councils (Judenraete) in Germany and German-occupied and controlled territories, Papers

RG-72.17, Anti-Nazi resistance and Jews in the foreign armed forces, Papers

RG-72.18, Hungarian Jewish experience as reflected in correspondence, Papers

RG-72.19, Collection of Ration coupons

RG-72.20, Collection of Ghetto and camp currency

RG-72.21, Collection of inter-country correspondence

RG-72.22, Collection of Correspondence between Germany and German-occupied territories

RG-72.23, Collection of Postwar correspondence

RG-72.24, Collection of Correspondence from and to Prisoner of War Camps

RG-72.25, Displaced persons documents, Papers

RG-72.26, Relief Organizations, Papers

RG-72.27, Collection of Correspondence from and to Nazi Prisons

RG-72.28, Collection of Correspondence from and to Transit camps

RG-72.29, Collection of Correspondence within Romania and between Romania and other countries

RG-72.30, Collection of Jewish Yellow Stars and Patches

RG-72.31, Collection of Jewish periodicals published on occupied territories

RG-72.31, Collection of Correspondence between unoccupied by Germany countries and neutral countries

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editing or interpretation with the purpose of keeping the author's style, sense, and perception intact. German and Czech text is always retained as it was originally written on the artworks.

The reader may construe this Pictorial Diary of Theresienstadt as an Encyclopedia of ghetto-life.

Dr. Vladimir Melamed, Editor

RG-83, Dilo (the Deed), Ukrainian daily in interwar Poland in Lviv (Lwow), 1919 – 1939

Dilo (The Deed). A leading Galician newspaper, the oldest and for many years the only Ukrainian daily. Dilo was published in Lviv from 1880 to 1939. At first it was a semiweekly (1880–2), then a triweekly (1883–7), and finally (from 1888) a daily paper. Its publication was interrupted during Russia's occupation of Galicia (1914–15) and during Poland's control of Lviv after the retreat of the Ukrainian forces (29 November 1918 to 1920). During the first interruption Dilo was published as a weekly for a brief period in Vienna. In 1920–3 its name and editors were changed in order to avoid suppression. In 1920 its name was changed to Ukraïns'ka dumka (Lviv) and Hromads'ka dumka and was edited by Fed Fedortsiv. In 1921 it was called Ukraïns'kyi vistnyk and Hromads'kyi vistnyk. Its editor was Mykhailo Strutynsky. In 1922 (as Svoboda) and 1923 (as Hromads'kyi vistnyk and from September again as Dilo) it was edited by Oleksa Kuzma. After the outbreak of the Second World War on 1 September 1939, three more issues were published. When the Red Army entered Lviv, Dilo was closed down.

From its inception Dilo propagated the ideology of the populist camp, then from 1899 the ideology of the National Democratic Party, then of the Ukrainian Labor party (1919–23), and from 1925

RG-83, Dilo (the Deed), a Ukrainian periodical published in Lviv, interwar period

RG-84, Captain A.V. Feldser Collection

RG-85, Der Stuermer, Illustrierter Beobachter, Die Sirene

RG-86, Palestinian Post, periodical

RG-87, Wilhelm and Irena Weinberg Papers

RG-88, Sejm of the Second Polish Republic, 1922 – 1939

RG-89, Documents related to the Holocaust in Lviv (Lwow), 1941 – 1944

RG-90, National Minorities Affairs, interwar Poland

RG-91, Hromadskyi Holos (Public Voice)

RG-92, Postwar German periodicals

RG-93, Documents from Ternopil State Archive, wartime

RG-94, Chwila, Jewish-Polish daily, published in Lviv, 1919 – 1939

RG-95, Aristides De Sousa Mendes Papers

RG-96, Nash Prapor (Our Flag)

RG-97, Michael Resin Papers

RG-98, Leopold Wachsberger Papers

RG-99, Nasz Przegląd (The Our Review), Jewish-Polish interwar periodical

RG-100. Novyi Chas (The New Time), interwar periodical

RG-101, Synagogues of Europe, Northern Africa and Middle East in postcards and photographs

RG-102, Poland, wartime and postwar photo-documents

RG-103, Robotnik, periodical (The Worker), PPS, interwar

RG-104, Mucha (The Fly), Polis illustrative satirical periodical, interwar

RG-105, Steiger Affair, reflected in Jewish, Polish and Ukrainian periodicals, 1924, 1925

RG-106, Naftali Botwin Collection

RG-107, Sofia Dutka, Correspondence from Ravensbrueck (Ravensbruck) female concentration camp

RG-108, Correspondences from prisoners in Dachau 3K Concentration Camp, wartime

RG-109, Correspondence from prisoners in Auschwitz complex of camps

RG-110, Correspondences and related documents from the wartime Warsaw

RG-111, Political Trials (Processes) in interwar East Galicia and Poland

RG-112, Polish interwar political satire in periodicals

RG-113, Lvivski Visti, The Lviv Herald, Ukrainian, 1941 – 1944

RG-114, Weimar Republic, Monetary coupons, regional. Notgeld, Early 1920s.

The Collection of periodicals (newspapers, journals and magazines) of interwar and wartime in Polish, Ukrainian and German is a distinct feature of this repository. Being scholarly indexed, these primary sources reflect on ethno-national and ethno-political discourse in multi-dimensional perspective.

Periodicals published in interwar period and during the war together with personal correspondences, official documents of German administration, local administrations in the German-controlled territories, as well as documentation of the Allied Command, all in all provide for comprehensive research in complex and tangled history of this period.

In a broader context, the East European ethnopolitical narratives reflect on a multivectorial discourses and societal dispositions. We have composed record groups comprising thematic collections in this regards,

memoir literature did not mention him. Only recently his Theresienstadt cycle, as well as the postwar replicas became a subject of scholarly interest.

In a typological sense, Erich Lichtblau created a synthesis of caricatural artworks complemented by a caption-style narrative. Given the place and time, these artworks are not merely cartoons neither are they a travesty to a ghetto life, they are what they were meant to be – The Pictorial Diary of Ghetto Life. The Diary presents the inner ghetto world seen by an average inmate and an artist. This world, although objectively doomed and tragic, is being transformed by the author into something light and transcendent vividly contrasting with the Nazi totalitarian world. Indeed the viewer sees it as such: light, transcendent and indifferent against all odds.

The artworks are chronologically divided onto three periods: Ghetto period (Terezín period), encompasses 1942 -1945; Czechoslovakian or Postwar period of 1945 -1949; and Israeli period of 1970s – 1980s. Division between the Czechoslovakian and Israeli periods is somewhat conditional and the latter well may be continuation of the former. We believe that although working mundane ordinary jobs as a painter and window decorator in Israel, he continued restoring his ghetto-period works, donating some to the museum Beth Terezín in Givat Chaim – Ichud.

Our periodization is based on the Collection held by Los Angeles Museum of the Holocaust. We structured the Catalog accordingly: every pictorial diary comprises two or three artwork in the following order – of the ghetto period, of Czechoslovakian postwar period, and of Israeli period. The titles are elected from the narrative attached to a corresponding pictorial entry by the author. Typically, it is a caption in the form of a heading in German and only rarely in Czech. Often the second caption is added to the title to help the reader understand and contextualize the narrative and graphic together.

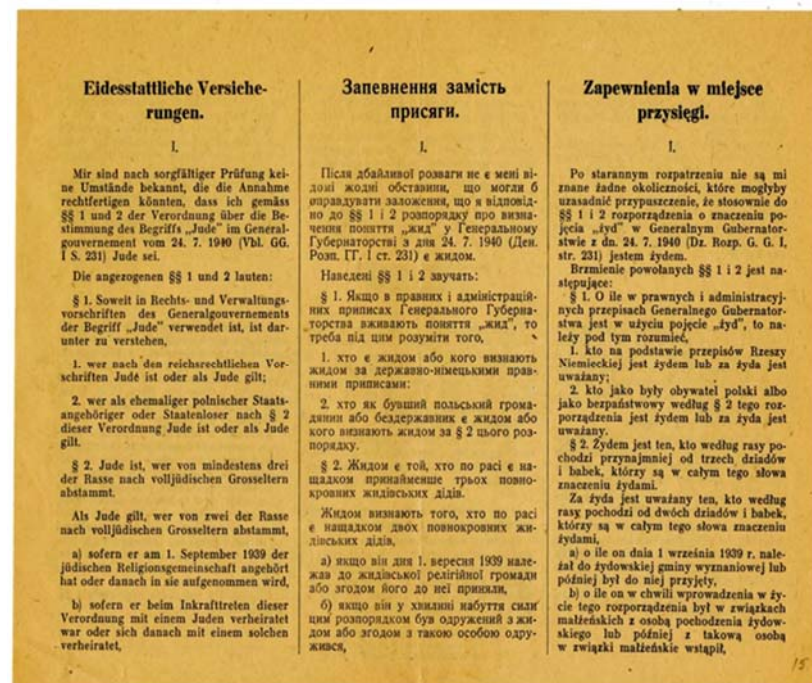
German-English and Czech-English translation rendered in a maximum invariant fashion, almost mirroring German or Czech original with its English equivalent. We attempted to avoid literary

regime, the Nazi, especially. While the “ordinariness” conduced to Erich and Elsa Lichtblau’s survival, his personal and professional qualities provided for meticulous epitomization of ghetto life.



RG-26.03.02.07- Red Cross Coming, A Happy Ghetto, House Arrest for Old and Ill

Erich Lichtblau belongs to this small cohort of the Holocaust-era artists who neither discontinued depicting the wartime discourse nor reinterpreted it through the prism of modernity. In his later works, replicating the ghetto-period, Erich Lichtblau consigns himself to original content, only occasionally adding explanatory captions. His persona remains as it was before behind the scene, even the media and technique correlate to the Theresienstadt watercolors. In other words, nothing but the format of the Pictorial Diary changed: ascending from a sketchbook sheets to the placard-size paper. Despite his ghetto artworks were recovered and later complemented by the new replicated versions, the author’s name was known only to a narrow group of Theresienstadt survivors and to those museum associates who directly dealt with the acquisition of his works. Although Erich Lichtblau lived in Israel since 1949, even the museum community did not know him personally. The relatively non-extensive literature on Theresienstadt Ghetto has no references to Erich Lichtblau. He did not belong to Painters’ Circle, his name was not among the so-called “prominentees” and the postwar

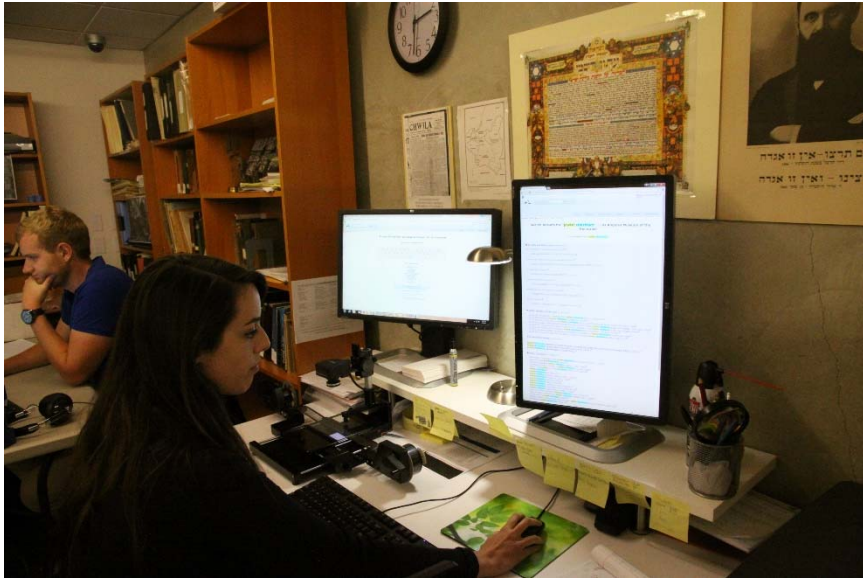


RG-72.14.01.18, Written Declaration in lieu of oath declaring that the undersigned is not Jewish
Published by German authorities in Eastern Galicia (Distrikt Galizien), General Government, 1940

The document presented here served for many as an excuse or rather an obligation to denounce Jews even if the circumstances would allow to save their lives at least for time being.

Some but not many disregarded obligatory denunciation of Jews in hiding or living under false identity. They may continue to protect the remaining Jews by providing them with hideouts and false documents.

However, not many would risk their lives for as it was a common perception of the time, a lost cause. These people would follow the German demands listed in the above presented document.



From left to right, Merlin Krause, University of Passau; Hanna Franklin, New York University.

The launch of our Research and Archival System de facto established a premise for an Institute of Historical Research. Qualified interns from Europe and America study and work here as researchers and archivists.

Our Archival and Research Catalog, functioning on the basis of the Archon Platform – LAMOTH, is an encyclopedia-like narrative. It presents an opportunity for interdisciplinary research and introduces scholars to permanent historical discourse.

Selected below excerpts may highlight multi-factorial discourse of the over 400 collections,

RG-01.01. Irena Lusky Collection

mirrors the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question.” Undoubtedly, personal insights complemented and individualized the narrative, adding, ad hoc, an element of interpretation.



RG-26.03.02.11- Rumors near the Latrine, Original fragments, 1943

Theresienstadt Ghetto characterizes by unprecedented social mobility on the part of prisoner population. In the effect of inconsistencies in the Nazi anti-Jewish policy, owing to the geopolitical factors, and local conditions, the former Austrian and Czechoslovakian garrison town becomes a Jewish cultural capital in the Nazi-subdued Europe.

Erich Lichtblau (Eli Leskly after the war) was one of the ordinary ghetto inmates. Trained before the war as a commercial designer he was employed by the Ghetto Economic Department as a skilled construction worker, often than not rendering professional service. Erich Lichtblau did not affiliate himself with the intellectual elite in the ghetto, notably with “the painters circle.” In his own words he always remained “a small man.” Notwithstanding, behind the façade of ordinariness and modesty there was a brave, responsible, and talented man. On the other hand, “ordinariness” was among the essential preconditions for survival. It is true for any subversive

Elisabeth Mann depicts scenes rendered by her reflective memory recorded in Auschwitz concentration camp and Braunschweig concentration camps.

Collection of sketches, pencil on paper, by Elisabeth Mann, the former prisoner and survivor of several German concentration camps. She depicts fellow prisoners, older people and children, at a camp.

Although in sketches, her reflections are not schematic and generic. They emanate the essence of day-to-day existential situation in incarceration.

There are seven reflective sketches (pencil on paper) and portrait in oil (oil on paper).

RG-26, Erich Lichtblau Papers, 1940 – 1984

Memorialization of the Holocaust is imbedded in every-day realities of the Holocaust era. Diaries, Archives, Chronicles, Artworks transpire idioms of atrocities and annihilation; they also denote discourse of ‘mundane’ life in Nazi ghettos and camps. Narrators of the Holocaust chronicles faced perhaps a twofold enormity of the Nazi persecutions: physical and moral. Flashing back recent encounters with perpetrators and victims, rewinding the episodes of suffering and humiliation, recreating the scenes of murder was everything but a survival tactic or escape from reality. Oppositely, it was a duty call undertaken against all odds. The narrators of the Holocaust whether by pen or by brush held themselves morally responsible of keeping the records of inflamed memory. It was a painstaking process of self-analysis and defiance.

Narrators documented mundane discourse while facing unknown tomorrow. An existential idiom of life and death reflected from the momentous encounters reifies into a Holocaust chronicles. In today’s perspective, this multi-vectorial interplay between perpetrators, victims, collaborators, bystanders, and rescuers

Irena Lusky wrote a biographical memoir. Her narrative reflects societal history of prewar Lithuanian, the multifaceted history of German occupation of Lithuania, including ghetto and camp experience, as well as on the topic of Jewish resistance. A number of historic personalities are depicted in the course of personal history.

This narrative is a panoramic description of the epoch. It starts with the societal analysis of Jewish life in prewar Lithuania, then the author provides a personalized existential discourse of the wartime Lithuania, Latvia and Germany. Writing a personal memoir, Irena Lusky takes up a task of a researcher and historian. Her family history becomes a subsidiary theme, while the history of Jewish communities in the Holocaust is shown as a multifaceted phenomenon. She takes the reader inside of ghetto and concentration camp day-to-day existence. The author provides valuable historical passages with regard to the famous and infamous figures, as well as in relation to controversial individuals of the Jewish police in the ghetto and the Jewish Resistance. Irena Lusky continues her story into the postwar time. She takes the reader into the British-mandate Palestine and renders analysis of the pre-state period and of the establishment of the state of Israel, followed with the War for Independence, 1948 – 1949.

<http://www.lamoth.info/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=33>

RG-01.04, Estera Epstein (Anna Przeworska-Pratt) Papers

Anna Przeworska Pratt Papers is a collection of reflective testimonies analyzing personal wartime and postwar discourse.

This Collections also contains personal documents and photographs

Estera Epstein was born in Czestochowa, Poland. She received jurisprudence education in University of Warsaw. She survived

German ghettos and concentration camps. After the war, employed by the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany, she rendered legal services to the Committee and to the alleged Jewish collaborators. The Jewish collaborators were under the investigation of the Law Department of this Central Committee. Anna Przeworska-Pratt maintained legal defense on their behalf in the Jewish Courts of Honor in postwar Germany.

<http://www.lamoth.info/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=119&q=Estera+Epstein+>

RG-01.16, Jewish Courts of Honor, Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany, US zone of occupation

Jewish courts of honor, a postwar phenomenon, an institution established to serve justice in regard to Jewish collaborators with the Nazi-German regime in the occupied territories. In many instances, Jewish functionaries of Jewish Councils (Judenraete) took advantage of the position in control over Jewish population in ghettos. They facilitated arrests of Jewish resistance, promoted deportations, enriched by using corrupt schemes of money laundering and black market economy. They allied themselves with corrupt German officials for the sake of personal well-being and enrichment. In Nazi-German concentration camps corrupt Jewish functionaries devotedly served to German administration, treated fellow prisoners with cruelty and promoted bribery and denunciation.

Survived the war, these Jewish functionaries made their way to displaced person camps in Germany, positing themselves as victims of Nazi-German regime. Judicial Department of the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews in Germany collected evidential base against a number of alleged Jewish collaborators.

This Collections contains documents related to litigation in the matter of Jewish collaborators with the Nazi-German regime, that is, the notes and preparatory papers of defense, deposition and organizational nature.

RG-22, Elisabeth Mann, wartime art, 1944 – 1949



RG-22.01, Elisabeth Mann, Portrait of a woman, 1945

Elisabeth Mann, collection of postwar portrayal sketches created in Sweden, in 1949.



RG-11.03.05 Mordechaj Chaim Rumkowski speaking in a Jewish Council meeting, Tomaszewski Archive

Chaim Rumkowski with his fellow Judenrat employees, Lodz, 1942-1943



RG-11.03.12, Chaim Rumkowski with his fellow Judenrat employees

This Collection also comprises materials in regard to Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany routine activities, namely easing the process of obtaining personal documents from the Polish consulates in Germany.

Legal (Judicial Department) of the Central Committee prepared and evidential corpus of documents in regard to accusations brought against Jewish functionaries in the German-occupied territories. These Jewish functionaries who held administrative-managing positions in Jewish administration in the ghettos or served as appointed functionaries in Nazi-German concentration and labor camps where suspected in malicious support of German administration, crimes against fellow Jews and criminal activity in economic sphere.

As far as activity of Jewish courts of honor is concerned, this collective corpus of documents represents the Dawid Gertler Papers and the Henryk Gliksman Papers. The both were regarded Jewish collaborators with the Nazi-German regime. However, the scale of collaboration and ensuing culpability between them differs significantly. Dawid Gertler evidently was a corrupt and Jewish official of the Lodz ghetto. His willing collaboration and malicious activity has been proven by multiple facts, as well as by testimonies of witnesses. Henryk Gliksman, although a suspect in collaboration and corruption, was not necessarily guilty of willing collaboration, corruption and malicious acts against the fellow prisoners of German concentration camps.

Dawid Gertler was the head of the Lodz Ghetto's Sonderarbeitsgruppe, that is the Special Unit of the Jewish police. He was regarded a popular figure in the ghetto. It is believed that he and Chaim Rumkowski, the Chairman of the Jewish Council were rivals. Dawid Gertler was arrested and sent to Auschwitz in 1943. He survived the war. After the war, a group of Jews from Lodz living in Germany raised the awareness of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in Germany of his collaboration with the German administration and accused him of corruption. The Legal

Department of the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews in Germany initiated a legal proceeding against Dawid Gertler.

These documents stem from the litigation and proceedings concerning the case of Dawid Gertler, one of the former high-ranking Judenraet officials of the Lodz ghetto. The Jewish Court of Honor in Munich tried this case. The documents represent a pre-trial proceeding related to his administrative functions at the Lodz Ghetto Jewish police and collaboration with the German administration. A number of the documents relate to the technicalities of the case, for example, including Gertler's willingness to cover the costs of an air-flight for the witnesses in his favor, and correspondence setting the dates for the hearings.

Accusations against Henryk Gliksman derive from his probable collaboration with the German administration as the Lageraelteste (the Elder of the camp) of the Glashuette (glassworks) in Raków, Poland. In particular, he was charged of collaboration with the Nazi-German Commandant of the camp. Witnesses gave contradicting testimonies in this matter. Some even stated that Gliksman was instrumental in rendering aid to the camp prisoners.

<http://www.lamoth.info/index.php?p=collections/controlcard&id=120&q=Jewish+courts+of+Honor+>

RG-72.07.01.14, Ration card

Łódź was one of the few working ghettos and the functioning educational institutions induced hope, despite of the continuous deportation. No other ghettos in Poland, perhaps, except Łódź and Warsaw, saw the extreme polarization of the Jewish population--from hunger-stricken paupers to the almighty Jewish executives spending leisure time at restaurants and the cabaret. In Łódź, like in Warsaw, the relations between German and Jewish administrations played a crucial role that directly influenced the fates of thousands of ordinary ghetto inhabitants. Not surprisingly, the question of Jewish-German collaboration on the part of the Judenrat had been raised and investigated by the Legal Department of the Central Committee of Liberated Jews in the U.S. Zone of Occupation in Germany after the war.

The documents reflect multifaceted history of Lodz ghetto from inside and outside perspective. The corpus of documents comprise narrative and photographs.

The record group is comprised of the wartime documents of the Jewish ghetto administration, photographs depicting life in the Łódź Ghetto, and the postwar research and investigation undertaken by the Jewish organizations in Poland and Germany. It also features materials on Mordecai Hayim Rumkowski, the Chairman of the Łódź Ghetto Judenrat, and activities of the Judenrat in general. Also within this record group is the Jerzy Tomaszewski collection of photographs, which includes authentic photographs and some wartime and postwar reprints. This collection sheds new light on the lesser-known side of ghetto life, notably Jewish council meetings, entertainment events, and public speaking. Complementing the Jerzy Tomaszewski collection of photographs is the Arthur Garfunkel collection of photographs, which includes photographs, copies of orders and ordinances issued by the German and Jewish ghetto administrations. The postwar collection of David Gertler papers has been added to this record group for cross-referential purposes.

The history of Łódź Ghetto exemplifies the implementation of the "final solution to the Jewish question," particularly in terms of Nazi planning, modifications, ongoing exterminations, the role of the local commanders, and the role of the decisions take in Berlin. Łódź Ghetto also represents the other side of the Nazi-orchestrated Final Solution, notably the role, place, and activity of the Jewish ghetto administration, or the Judenrat. In Łódź, the history of Judenrat is symbolized by the highly controversial but charismatic figure of Łódź Ghetto Chairman, Mordecai Hayim Rumkowski. The role and actions of the Jewish police in the ghetto, as well as the Jewish education institutions that functioned there, are histories in their own right.

ANNA PRZEWORSKA



RG-01.04.14, Esther (Anna) Przeworska-Pratt, in the center of the photograph. Postwar Germany, Legal Department, Jewish Court of Honor,

RG-06, Ghetto and Camp Scripts, Correspondence and Related Artifacts

This is an authentic collection of ghetto and camp currency, notes and slips that were issued by the ghetto administrations instead of real currency for internal usage in ghettos and camps. The issuance of ghetto money had to be authorized by German authorities. The record group is subdivided into the Lodz Ghetto collection, Theresienstadt Ghetto collection, and the camp collections. This



RG-06.01.01, One 100 Kronen note, Theresienstadt Ghetto

This record group is comprised of collections--specifically those related to ghetto and camp scripts, a German-introduced surrogate for monetary signs. First, for example, Lodz and Theresienstadt ghettos printed the scripts of their own, while the other ghettos circulated local or German currency. Contrarily, many Nazi-German concentration camps operated with the scripts of their own. This coupon-like currency, printed by the camp administrations, was good only for inter-camp use. Also, in ghettos and camps, cigarettes and food could often serve as a currency-like commodities. (Food rarely had any true monetary value and often emerged on the initiative of the Jewish administration in Lodz and Theresienstadt.)

A monetary sub-collection contains banknotes of Weimar Republic. Once issued in the year of 1923, they illustrate an iniquitousness of hyperinflation, overwhelming the Weimar Republic. The very denominations of one hundred thousand and one hundred million serve as a proof of economic and financial crisis.



ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MARK, WEIMAR REPUBLIC, 1923

RG-06.02.12, One Hundred Thousand Mark, Weimar Republic, 1923

Banknotes issued in German-occupied countries and territories also exhibit differences in the status of control and occupation. Comparing the following banknotes--Five Kroner of Denmark of 1942, Five Belgian Francs of 1943, and the Five Ukrainian Karbovantsiv of 1942--one can see that Denmark and Belgian retained a currency of their own, in terms of language and design. However, the Ukrainian banknotes, issued by the German authorities in Ukraine reflects the status of an occupied territory, controlled by German military and civil administration.

RG-11, Lodz Ghetto, 1940 – 1949