

dr.sc. Melita Švob

VREME PLOV

Sjećanja preživjelih

TIME MACHINE

Memories of Holocaust survivors



BESAMIM
Sa izložbe Jevreji na tlu
Jugoslavije, Zagreb 1988.

The association of Holocaust survivors in Croatia

The association of Holocaust survivors in Croatia is organization for survivors in Croatia, living in ten Jewish communities and represent last "remnants" of once big Jewish community (25.000) which was decimated in Holocaust.

Association of Holocaust survivors in Croatia, founded in 2001, is a member of the European (EUAS) and World Federation of Jewish Child Survivors of the Holocaust and descendants (WFJCSHD). Dr.sc Melita Švob, president of Association in Croatia, is member of their Executive and Governing boards.

The main activities of Association are:

- Computer databases for Holocaust victims, available on our WEB page www.preho.hr and printed in book "Švob Melita Jews In Croatia"
- Computer database for Holocaust survivors
- Claims conference "office" for CEEF pension, and other funds
- Survey about social and health conditions of survivors
- Archive for documentation about Jews and Holocaust in Croatia
- Research projects, scientific cooperation, publication
- Organization of EUAS conferences in Zagreb,
- Cooperation with Yad Vashem and other organizations and institutions
- Organization of meetings, lectures, cultural events, bazaars for charity, visit to other communities
- Association organized and equipped computer workshop for survivors
- Organization in community gymnastic and recreation for elderly
- Association organize and participate in education about Holocaust
- Association has a network of volunteers
- Association is supported by Jewish community Zagreb, Claims conference, JOINT, Council of national minorities and Research and other organizations
- One of the largest action during last twelve years is Claims conference "Café Europe" project for one week gathering in Opatija with recreational and cultural program

Udruga preživjelih holokausta u Hrvatskoj

Udruga preživjelih Holokausta u Hrvatskoj je organizacija koja je osnovana 2001 godine za preživjele Židove u Hrvatskoj koji danas žive u deset židovskih općina i predstavljaju „ostatak“ nekada velike židovske zajednice (25.000) koja je uništena u Holokaustu.

Udruga je član „European association of the holocaust survivors“ (EUAS, Amsterdam) i „World Federation of Jewish child survivors of the Holocaust and descendants“ (WFJCSHD, New York). Predsjednica Udruge preživjelih Holokausta u Hrvatskoj je dr. Švob Melita, koja je član Izvršnih i Upravnih odbora tih organizacija

Osnovne aktivnosti Udruge su:

- Baza podataka za žrtve Holokausta u Hrvatskoj koja je dostupna na j WEB stranici www.preho.hr i publicirana u knjizi „Švob Melita: Židovi u Hrvatskoj“
- Baza podataka za preživjele Holokausta u Hrvatskoj
- „Ured“ za pomoć pri ostvarivanju prava na CEEF penziju i druge fondove Claims konferencije
- Organiziranje anketa o socijalnom i zdravstvenim statusu preživjelih
- Arhiv sa dokumentacijom o Židovima i Holokaustu u Hrvatskoj
- Rad na istraživačkim projektima, znanstvenoj suradnji i publiciranju
- Organiziranje EUAS konferencija u Zagrebu
- Suradnja sa Yad Vashemom i drugim organizacijama i institucijama
- Organiziranje druženja za svoje članove, predavanja, kulturnih događanja, dobrovoljnih akcija, posjeta drugim zajednicama
- Organizirane su i opremljene kompjutorske radionice za preživjele
- Organizirana je rekreacijska gimnastika za starije osobe
- Sudjeluje u edukaciji o Holokaustu
- Organizira mrežu volontera
- Rad Udruge preživjelih Holokausta pomaže Židovska općina Zagreb, Claims konferencija, JOINT, Savjet za nacionalne manjine Hrvatske, Istraživački i dokumentacijski centar CENDO
- Jedna od najvećih akcija koja traje već dvanaest godina je Kulturno i rekreacijsko druženje „Opatija“ koje je organizirano uz pomoć „Café Europe“ projekta Claims Konferencije

Exhibition

It is a great opportunity for our Organization that we may organize exhibition about life of "survivors".

Our main task, as survivors and witness, is to keep alive the memory of the Jews murdered in Holocaust and to pass on our legacy to future generations.

But we have also duty to keep alive memory on Jews who were victims but have lack to survive Holocaust, and this is the reason why we organize this exhibition,

By exhibitions we wish to show our personal memories on life which we have before holocaust, our ability that after Holocaust continue and enjoy in normal life, our possibility to „catch“ education which we lost during War and to give our contribution to society as doctors, professors, artist, writers, and most important, that we have families and now can enjoy in our grandchildren..

Izložba Vremeplov

Velika je odgovornost naše udruge preživjelih da organizira izložbu o životu i aktivnostima svojih članova. Naš najvažniji zadatak, kao preživjelih i kao svjedoka Holokausta, je da održimo uspomenu na one koji su bili žrtve i da predamo naše poslanje budućim generacijama.

Ali je i naša dužnost da održimo sjećanje na Židove koji su bili žrtve ali su imali sreću da prežive Holokaust - i zbog toga mi organiziramo ovu izložbu. Na izložbi želimo prikazati naša sjećanja na život prije holokausta, i na sposobnost da smo nakon stradanja nastavili normalni život, da smo uspjeli nadoknaditi izgubljene godine školovanja i da dajemo svoj doprinos društvu kao doktori, profesori, umjetnici, pisci, i što je najvažnija, da smo osnovali obitelji i da danas uživamo u svojim unucima.

Opatija

Claims konferencija u okviru svog projekta „Cafe Europa“ omogućava organiziranje društvenog okupljanja i programe za osobe koje su preživjele Holokaust. Svake se godine raspisuje natječaj na kojem se predstavlja svoj program, koji se djelomično financira prema strogim pravilima Claimsa.

Udruga holokaust preživjelih u Hrvatskoj se prvi puta natjecala daleke 2007. godine svojim programom „Opatija“ i uspjela ga je održati, nadograditi i poboljšati tokom dvanaest godina.

To je rekreacijski i kulturni jednotjedni program u zimskom periodu u Opatiji. U programu sudjeluju preživjeli iz cijele Hrvatske ali je najviše njih iz Židovske općine Zagreb koja podupire projekt kao i Savjet za nacionalne manjine Hrvatske. Cendo osigurava tehničku organizaciju a smještaj i prijevoz Adriatours iz Zagreba.

Za program smo angažirali fizioterapeute za svakodnevne vježbe, vrhunske predavače o aktualnim i zanimljivim temama, muziku židovskog orkestra iz Osijeka za večernje koncerte i ples. Uvijek imamo predavanja o novim židovskim knjigama, tombolu, društvene igre i izlete uz dobre vodiče. Na kraju druženja je koktel i šabatna večera uz goste, rabina i odličnu košer hranu koju pripremi i donese ekipa iz Židovske općine Zagreb.

Sve vam to pokazuje ova izložba koju je pripremila dr. Švob Melita voditeljica projekta „Opatija“



In appreciation to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany (Claims Conference) for supporting this research project / publication. Through recovering the assets of the victims of the Holocaust, the Claims Conference enables organizations around the world to provide education about the Shoah and to preserve the memory of those who perished.

Opatija 2007 — 2017

Posjete



Izleti



Restorani



Gosti



Opatija 2007 — 2017



Predavanja



Rekreacija



Opatija 2007 — 2017

Zabava



Organizatori i suradnici



Opatija 2007 — 2017

Tombola u Opatiji



Purim nekada



Opatija 2007 — 2017

Koktel



Šabat



Moda nekad i sada



Omladina nekada



Gimnastika nekad i sad



Školovanje nekad i sad



Rodendani

proslave u Klubu seniora u Židovskoj općini Zagreb



Hrana u kojoj uživamo



Ples i zabava



Obitelji kojih se sjećamo



Iz naših albuma



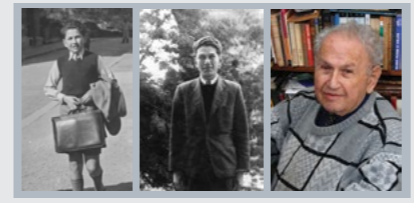
MELITA



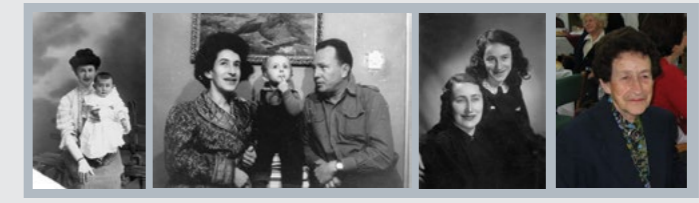
DRAGO



BRANKO



RENEE



KYRA



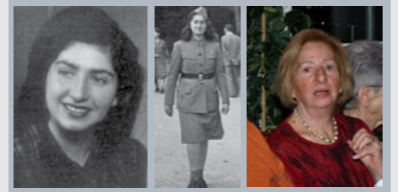
MIRA



BRANKA



GRACIJA



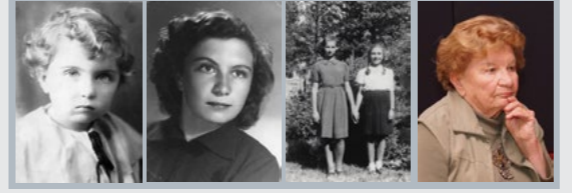
JELICA



LEA



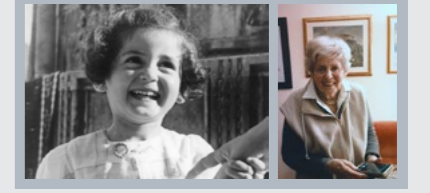
BJANKA



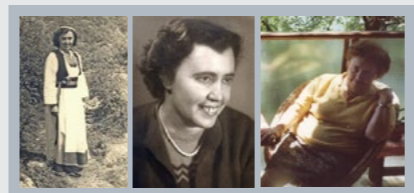
JAKOV



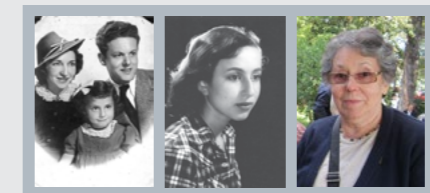
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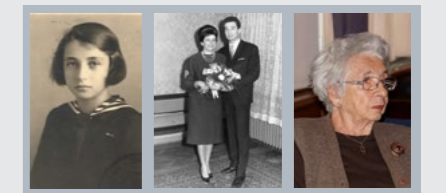
ELVIRA



GIZELA



RUTH



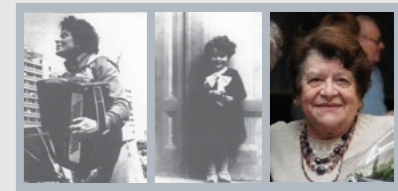
MIRJAM



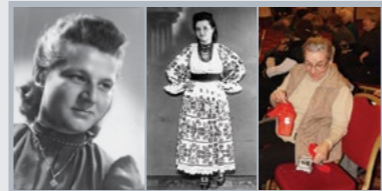
SIDA



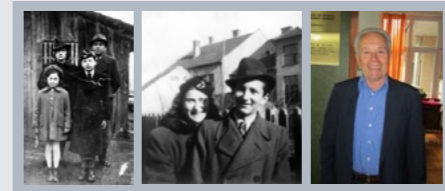
SARA



DARINKA



OTO



LEA



Composers
and writers
— survivors

**Skladatelji i pisci
— preživjeli**

Alfi Kabijo
Ivan Bauer
Bruno Bjelinski
Eva Alerman
Boris Braun
Zeljko Weiss
Teodor Grünert
Aleksandar Ladić i Snježka Knežević
Dario Fischer
Jasminka Domać
Neda Wandler
Zeljko Heimer
Zora Dierbach
Marina Sprajc
Elvira Kober
Miriam Steiner-Avieter
Renée Weisz-Maleček
Lajla Sprajc
Krešimir Svarc
Branko Polić
Mira Wolf
Maja Boliković Štulić
Majana Gross
Miroslav Mirković
Zeljko Heimer
Šaranko Goldstein
Maja Gorjan
Zeljko Jelenc
Zeljko Gradec
Rina Brumini

Umjetnici
— preživjeli

Artists
— survivors

Dina Merhav
Cerić
Marta Erlich
Lea Ukrainčik
Hinko Juhn
Dunja Mirković
Melita Kraus
Oscar Nemon
Iva Milinković
Branko Gvozden
Rafael Tabi
Alfred Pal
Živa Kraus
Slavko Bril
Tomi Franović
Vera Dajht - Kralj
Vera Fisher
Vera Vinski
Stela Škopul
Ina Drutler
Zlatko Bourek

JEWES WHO FOUND SHELTER ON THE ADRIATIC COAST DURING THE HOLOCAUST

From 1933, the flow of Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria and other countries to Yugoslavia, resulted in 55.000 refugees supported by Jewish communities on April 1941. Over 1.200 refugees have been placed in refugee centers. When on May 18, 1941, part of NDH became Italian, Jews tried to escape to more safe Italian zone (I and II), especially to Dubrovnik, Split, Rijeka and islands Rab, Brač, Hvar, Korčula and Lopud, or to the Italy.



Identity cards in the Italian zone

Demolished Sinagogue in Split 1942



Refugee (orphan) children sent from Split to Palestine



Camp Kraljevica



Orchestra in camp Kraljevica



JEWES IN CAMP KRALJEVICA: Jews from northern Croatia who fled to Adriatic coast (usually via Karlovac) and Jewish refugees for other countries have been sent to the Italian camp Kraljevica (about 1.200 Jews). They were situated in barracks surrounded by barbed wire. The inmates organized life in camp including kitchen, schooling, cultural events.

JEWES IN SPLIT AND DUBROVNIK: Jews in Split suffered from local Nazis who on 12. 06. 1942. have broken in synagogue, burned books, wounded Jews, and destroyed Jewish properties. About 3.000 refugees arrived in Split and Jewish Community helped them in establishing the connection with humanitarian organizations Dellasem and Red Cross. At the end of 1941, refugees from Split were sent to island Korčula (Vela Luka) and via Trieste to Italy. In 1943 (the capitulation of Italy) Jewish refugees from Korčula have escaped via Vis to south Italy. Jews from Dubrovnik in 1941 were sent to concentration camp Jasenovac or captured in local camp „Wregg“. After Italy have set its administration in Dubrovnik, deportations stopped, but camps for Jews have been established. Around 1.000 Jews from Bosnia have been located in camp Kupari, near Dubrovnik, whereas on island Lopud there were about 600 Jews. In 1943 all Jews from the camps in Dubrovnik were sent to the camp on Island Rab.

JEWES IN CAMP RAB: In 1943, the Italian command has decided that all Jews from the zone II. (Kraljevica, Brač, Hvar, Dubrovnik) have to move to the zone I, on the island of Rab, in which more than 3.000 Jews (15% children, 38% men, 47% women) were located. On Rab was also separate camp with 13.000 Slovenes. The camp was liberated by inmates on 08. 09. 1943. They founded the Jewish battalion (243 soldiers) and women and children were evacuated by boat to shore. Jews who remained (about 200) were sent to the camps after the arrival of the Germans.

Camp Rab



Camp Rab- Women



Coupons used instead of money in camp Rab



Jewish partisan battalion formed in camp Rab



JEWES IN OTHER CAMPS: Refugees from Mostar and Sarajevo were located On island Brač and Hvar. Ustasha concentration camps in the Italian zone existed on the island Pag; in Slano for men and Metajna for women.

CAMPS FOR CHILDREN IN CROATIA

In Croatia (NDH), during World War II, existed camps for non-Aryan children and camps for non-Aryan women and children (younger than 14 years) in Krušćica, Lobergrad, Gornja Rijeka, Đakovo, Stara Gradiška, Pag, Jastrebarsko and Sisak. With the help of organizations Red Cross, Caritas and women activists, some children were taken from camps and sent to safe places, shelters, hospitals, children homes or to Zagreb families (1.637 children), but most children died from hunger and illness.

The most known children (and women) camp was camp Đakovo, established in the building of mill "Cereale" in December 1941, mostly for Bosnian Jews, which existed until July 1942. On the place of camp today is gas station and memorial table.



Jewish children were mostly captured with their families and killed in concentration camps. Only few of them survived. Most Jewish children who survived Holocaust in Croatia have been hidden, many by Croatian families (over 120 Righteous among the nations) or they escaped to the Italian territory and camps.

At the beginning, Jewish community Osijek helped in organization of the camp Đakovo, but when camp was taken by Ustasha, horrible terror, forced labor and abuse started. The transport of almost 3.000 women and children from camp Stara Gradiška, infected by typhus disease, was sent to Đakovo and this was the cause of death of 566 persons. Others, who survived were sent in summer 1942 to the concentration camps Auschwitz and Jasenovac and probably killed on arrival.

"They put us in a cargo train wagons and we traveled a lot of days and nights, stopping and moving and stopping again. I remember that we were in a panic and that for the first time, the sealed doors opened in Zagreb on some side train track. Then we got some air after the unbearable stench that I will never forget ..."
Bianka Auslender, maiden name Levi, who survived camp Đakovo

ĐAKOVO CEMETERY AND EXHIBITION



"During the trip, due to hunger, thirst and the terrible cold many women and children died. These were cargo train wagons of horror because the Ustasha did not allow the bodies to be moved from the wagons. In this camp we lived in impossible conditions. We slept on the floor, on straw, in a dirt. Due to malnutrition many diseases appeared. The children have suffered mostly from dysentery ..."
Vera Ugješić, born as Estera Papo 1942 in Sarajevo, who survived camp Đakovo

"The Ustasha were moving around the camp with rubber batons and heavy thick sticks. Beating of children was regular and horrible ..."
Dragutin Glasner, who survived camp Đakovo

HOME FOR ELDERLY „LAVOSLAV SCHWARZ“

Lavoslav Schwarz (1837-1906) was wealthy businessman and philanthropist from Zagreb. His innate and keen sensibility for social problems resulted in almost unlimited generosity towards various charitable institutions, Jewish and non-Jewish. During his lifetime he established scholarships for high-school students: two of town Zagreb and two of Jewish Community in Zagreb. The crown of his generosity was foundation of the home for elderly people, which has been named after him.



Lavoslav Schwarz established a Foundation for the "Home for the elderly and weak," in 1905. As a result, the home for elderly was opened in 1910 in the building at Maksimirska road and received its first residents in 1911. During the World War I, the Home became military hospital and the fund (200.000 gold crown) was used as a war loan. In 1933 the „Society of friends of Schwarz home“ was founded and Home has been enlarged due to the legacy of Theodor Schilling (for poor children).



During the World War II, in 1941 all 100 residents (78 women and 28 men) had to leave home immediately. They were hidden during the Holocaust in Stenjevac, a village near Zagreb and in 1943 they moved in small house in Brezovica (estate of Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac) where 52 of them survived the war.



After the war the building in Maksimirska street was not returned to Jewish community. The Holocaust survivors were placed in the Jewish community building in Palmoticeva street and then in a temporary building in Mlinarska road until the new Home on Bukovacka road was built. It has been opened in 1957, and is still working today.



After the World War II, the Home was property of the Jewish union in Yugoslavia. During the war in the 1990-ties many Jewish refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed in the Home. After the establishment of Republic of Croatia, the Home became the property of Jewish community Zagreb, but without any support from the government or other resources.



On December 1957, Lav Singer (President of Jewish community) handed the key of new home in Bukovacka road to Rafael Montillo, who was five time president curator of the Home. Later directors of the Home were Adela Weisz, Nada Reiner, Paula Novak and Lajla Šprajc.



In the Home, choir practices, tea parties with bingo and chamber music concerts are held regularly. Occasionally, the Home organizes excursions, tournaments in rummy and chess, health forums and lectures on various topics. Fostering of Jewish tradition, especially holidays, contributes to a Jewish lifestyle and spirit of the Home. The Home has a small synagogue where users can meet their spiritual needs.

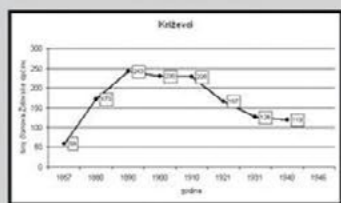


Spašeni štićenici staračkog doma na povratku iz Brezovice (imanje kardinala Stepinca) u Zagreb



Židovske općine u Hrvatskoj - stradali Židovi i Sinagoge

Židovske općine u Hrvatskoj



Židovska općina Križevci 1930.:

Židovsko groblje osnovano godine 1840.
Sinagoga izgrađena godine 1894.
Broj članova općine 62
Broj "duša" (članovi i njihove obitelji) 210
Broj djece u školama 31
Broj liječnika 1
Broj advokata 2
Broj gradskih činovnika 1
Broj mandataru u gradskom zastupstvu 1
Predsjednik Židovske općine Alexander Goldshmidt
Hevra kadiša, predsjednik Jakob Hirschl
Rabin dr. Maks Engel
Kantor Leopold Buchsbaum
Gospojinsko društvo Debora Hirschl
Cionističko udruženje Robert Pacherhof
Omladinsko udruženje "Bne Jisroel" Zdenko Hirschl



Židovska općina Rijeka 1930.:

Židovska općina osnovana godine 1781.
Židovsko groblje osnovano godine 1839.
Sinagoga izgrađena godine 1903.
Ortodokсна sinagoga izgrađena godine 1926.
Hevra Kadiša osnovana 1885.
Broj članova općine 1890.-1900. oko 2500
Broj članova općine 1938. 1783
Predsjednik Židovske općine Erminio Klein
Rabin Giuseppe Frank
Predsjednik ortodokсне zajednice Ernesto Berger
Rabin ortodokсне zajednice Meir Lipschitz



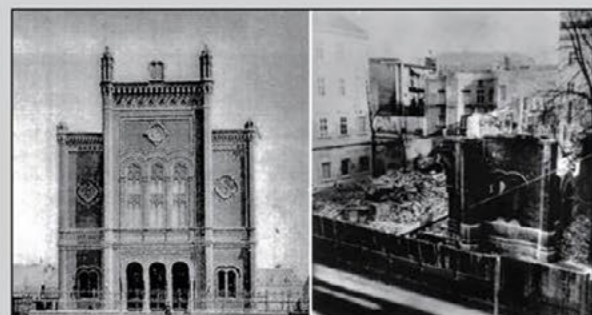
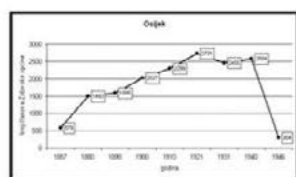
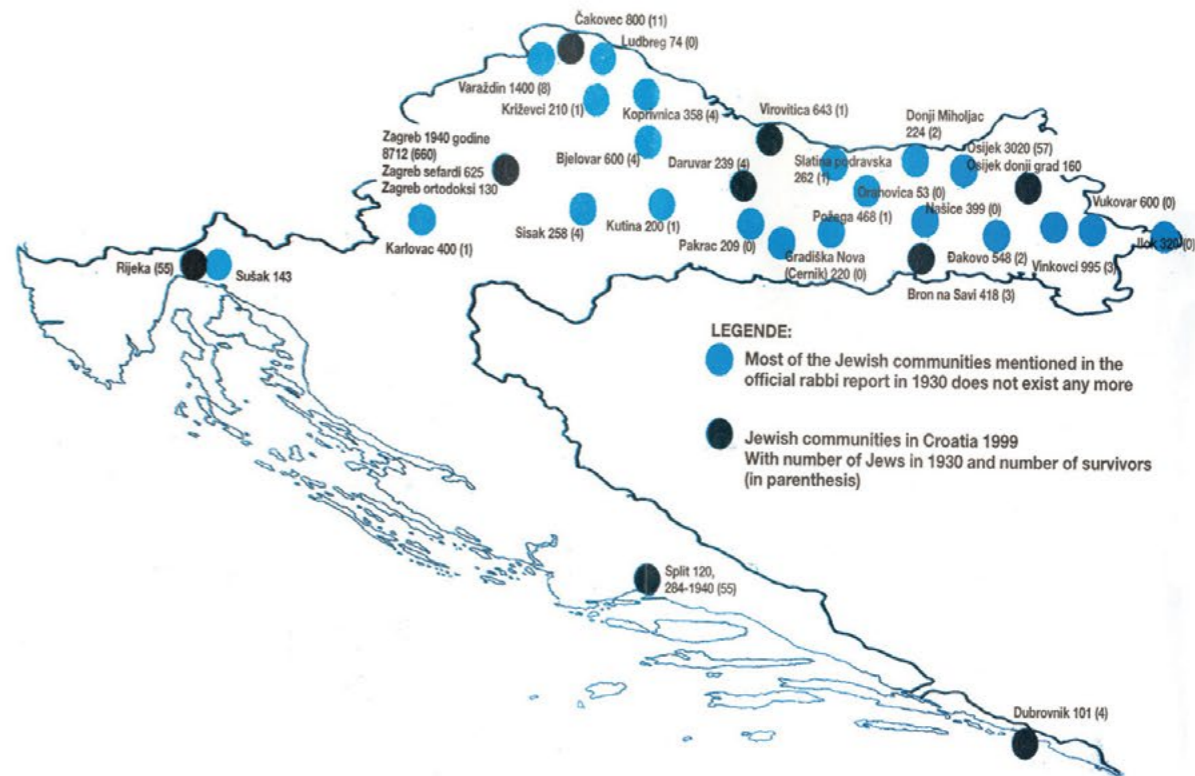
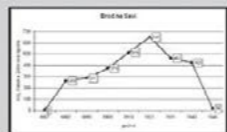
Židovska općina Osijek (gornji grad) 1930.

Židovska općina osnovana godine 1849.
Židovsko groblje osnovano godine 1850.
Sinagoga izgrađena godine 1900.
Broj članova općine 702
Broj "duša" (članovi i njihove obitelji) 3020
Židovska škola 80
Broj djece u školama (počet i srednje) 285
Broj liječnika 23
Broj advokata 23
Broj državnih i gradskih činovnika 21
Broj mandataru u gradskom zastupstvu 3
Predsjednik Židovske općine dr. Hugo Spitzer
Hevra kadiša, predsjednik dr. Josip Horn
Rabin dr. Simon Ungar
Nadkantor Jakob Steiner
Kantor Aron Kikicky



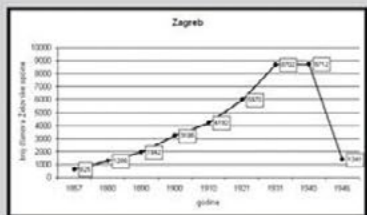
Židovska općina Slavonski Brod 1930.:

Židovska općina osnovana godine 1873.
Židovsko groblje osnovano godine 1890.
Sinagoga izgrađena godine 1876.
Broj članova općine 177
Broj "duša" (članovi i njihove obitelji) 418
Broj djece u školama 106
Broj liječnika 2
Broj advokata 4
Broj gradskih činovnika 1
Predsjednik Židovske općine dr. Josip Abramović
Hevra kadiša, predsjednik Šandor Krausz
Rabin dr. L. Weisberger
Kantor Boris Zaffe
Gospojinsko društvo Lina Jelenc
Cionističko udruženje Rudolf Fuchs
Omladinsko udruženje "Maks Nordau" Nelly Kohn i Slavko Weisz



Židovska općina Zagreb 1930.:

Židovsko groblje osnovano godine 1878.
Sinagoga izgrađena godine 1867.
Broj članova općine 2740
Broj članova sefardske općine 121
Broj "duša" (članovi i njihove obitelji) 12000
Broj djece u školama 526
Broj polaznika Židovske škole 232
Broj polaznika Talmud Tora škole 40
Broj liječnika 70
Broj advokata 65
Broj gradskih činovnika 55
Broj mandataru u gradskom zastupstvu 3
Predsjednik Židovske općine dr. Hugo Kohn
Potpredsjednici dr. Lavoslav Šik i dr. Lav Štern
Predsjednik ortodokсне općine Lavoslav Rothstein
Pročelnik hrama dr. Leo Plachić i J. Hofmann
Predstojnik Makso Hirschler
Gabaj David Goldberger, Adolf Haas, Lavoslav Schulman i Ignjat Weiser
Službenici u kancelariji Lavoslav Hamburger i Ela Ehrenfreund
Hevra kadiša, predsjednik Šandor B. pl Aleksander
Nadrabinat Hevra Gemilut Hasadim
Rabin dr. Gavro Schwarz i dr. Mojsije Margel
Kantor Ferdinand Jura, Josip Weissmann, Isak Hendel i Samojlo Singer
Kantor Mozes
Kantor ortodokсне općine dr. Salom Freiburger
Vjeroučitelj dr. Marko Horn i Prof. Semic
Pročelnik odbora za upravu Eugen Berl
Pročelnici odbora za socijalno-dobrotvorne ustanove dr. Drag. Zwiaback i Jakob Lachmann

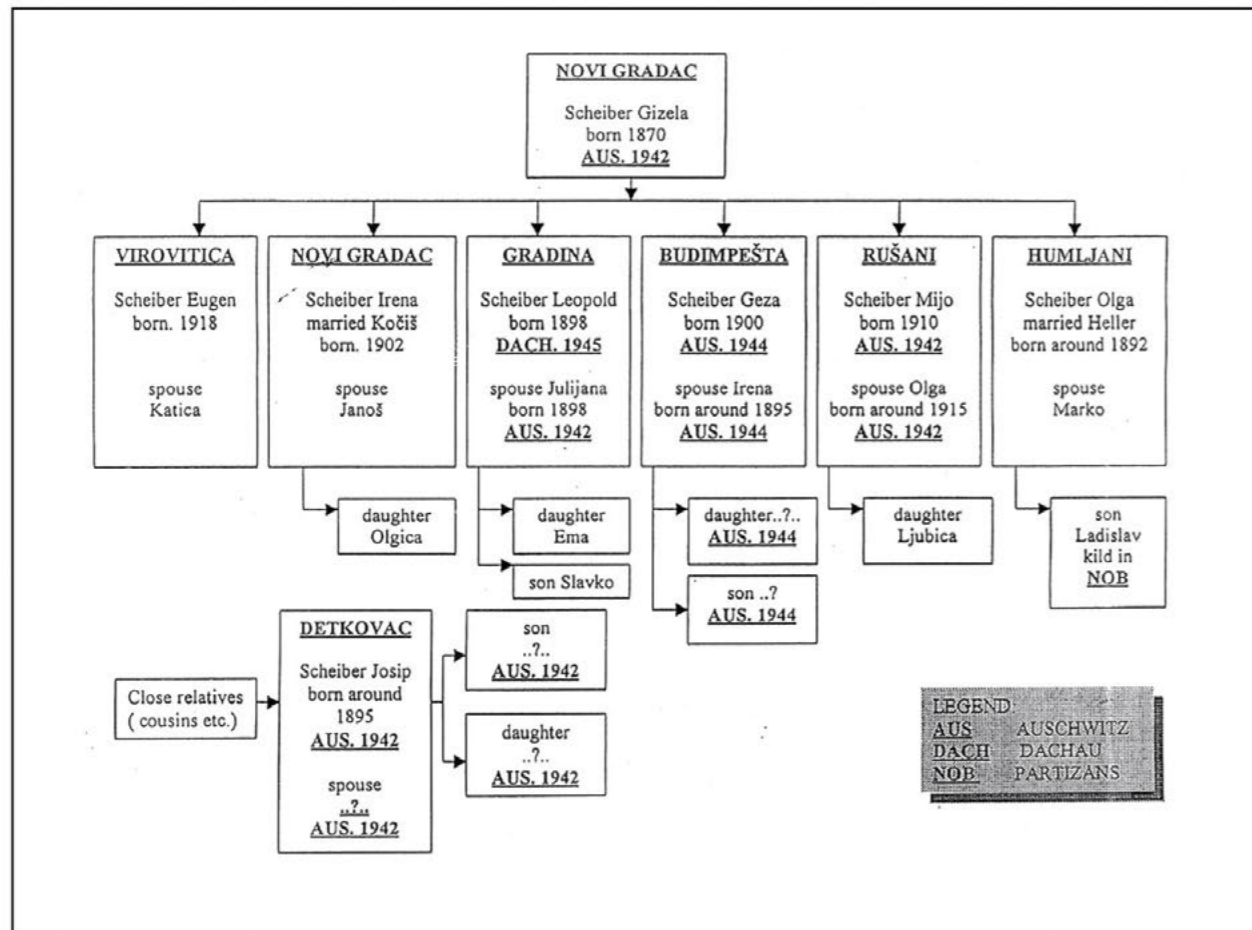


Broj	Općina	Godina osnivanja	Godina uništenja	Broj članova 1930.	Broj članova 1944.	Broj članova 1944. (preživjeli)
1.	Bjelovar	1868	1941	400	100	4
2.	Čakovec	1868	1941	800	100	2
3.	Gradiška Nova	1868	1941	200	100	0
4.	Isak	1868	1941	100	100	0
5.	Karlovac	1868	1941	400	100	1
6.	Križevci	1868	1941	210	100	1
7.	Kutina	1868	1941	200	100	1
8.	Ludbreg	1868	1941	74	100	0
9.	Mikloševac	1868	1941	100	100	0
10.	Novi Grad	1868	1941	160	100	0
11.	Osijek donji grad	1868	1941	160	100	0
12.	Pakrac	1868	1941	209	100	0
13.	Podgorica	1868	1941	468	100	0
14.	Sisak	1868	1941	258	100	0
15.	Sušak	1868	1941	143	100	0
16.	Vukovar	1868	1941	600	100	0
17.	Zadar	1868	1941	100	100	0
18.	Zagreb (sefardski)	1868	1941	625	100	0
19.	Zagreb (ortodokсни)	1868	1941	130	100	0
20.	Zlatibor	1868	1941	100	100	0

Broj	Općina	Godina osnivanja	Godina uništenja	Broj članova 1930.	Broj članova 1944.	Broj članova 1999.
1.	Beograd	1868	1941	400	100	4
2.	Čakovec	1868	1941	800	100	2
3.	Gradiška Nova	1868	1941	200	100	0
4.	Isak	1868	1941	100	100	0
5.	Karlovac	1868	1941	400	100	1
6.	Križevci	1868	1941	210	100	1
7.	Kutina	1868	1941	200	100	1
8.	Ludbreg	1868	1941	74	100	0
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20.	Zlatibor	1868	1941	100	100	0

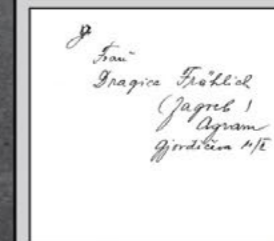
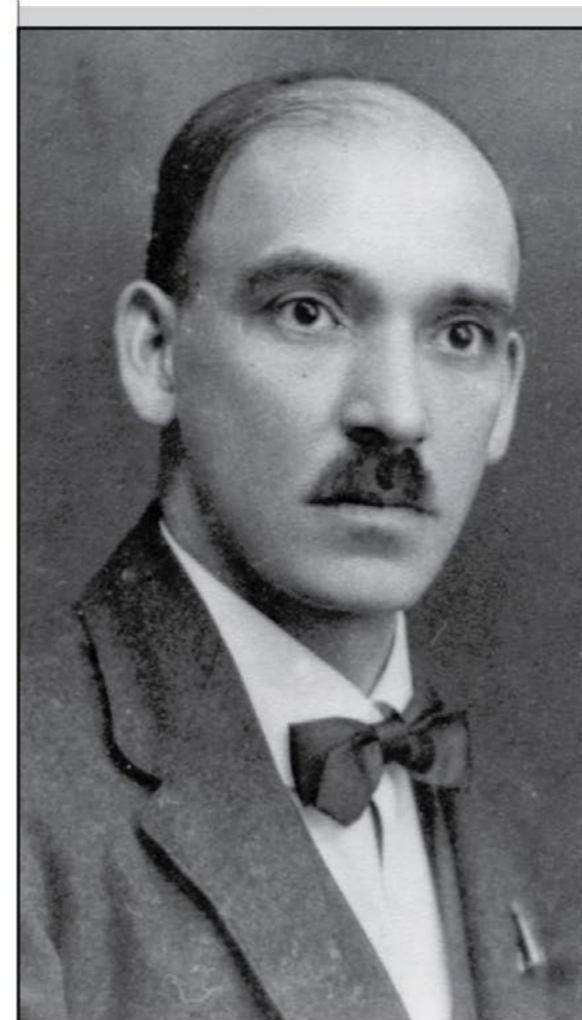
- Općine koje više ne postoje
- Općine koje danas postoje

Žrtve Holokausta



Porodično stablo obitelji Shreiber

Sudbine Židova u Holokaustu



Pismo supruzi gospodina Fröhlich-a sa puta u koncentracijski logor Dachau



Radna knjižica Levi Rikice iz logora



Židovska legitimacija Vajsa Gracie iz talijanskog logora



Kornfein Piroška sa suprugom koji je 7 dana kasnije odveden u logor



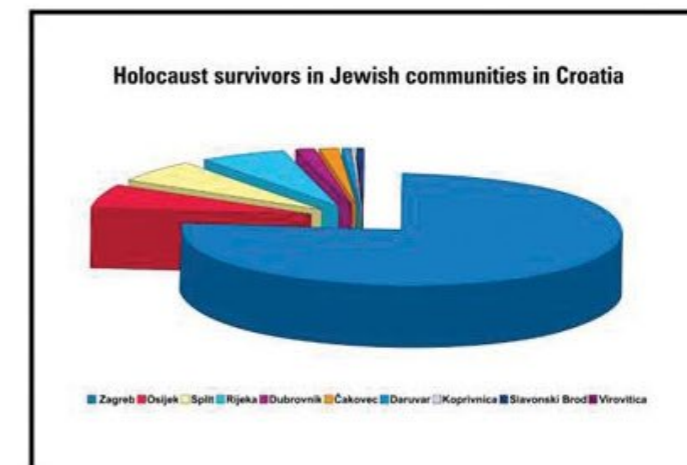
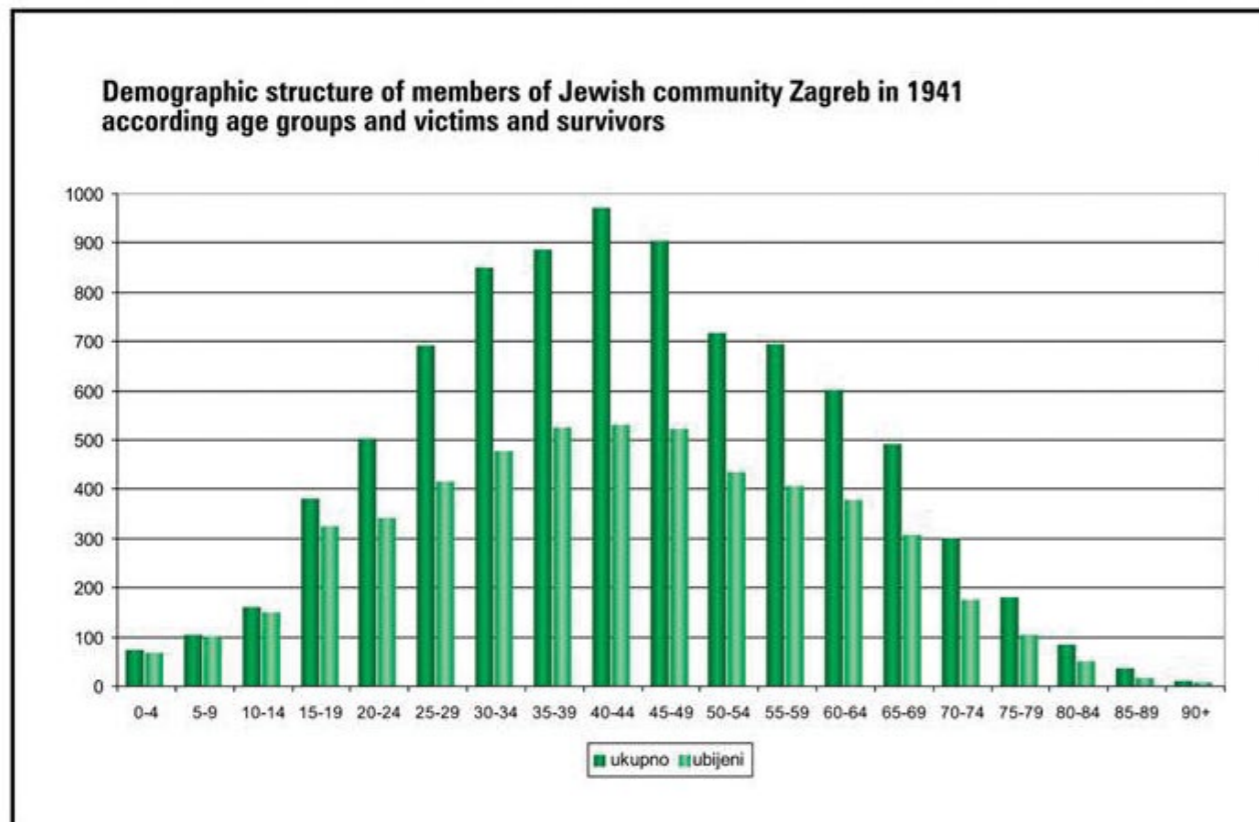
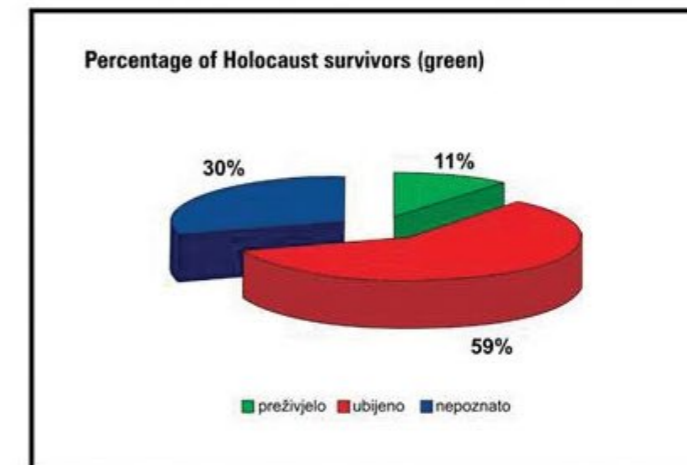
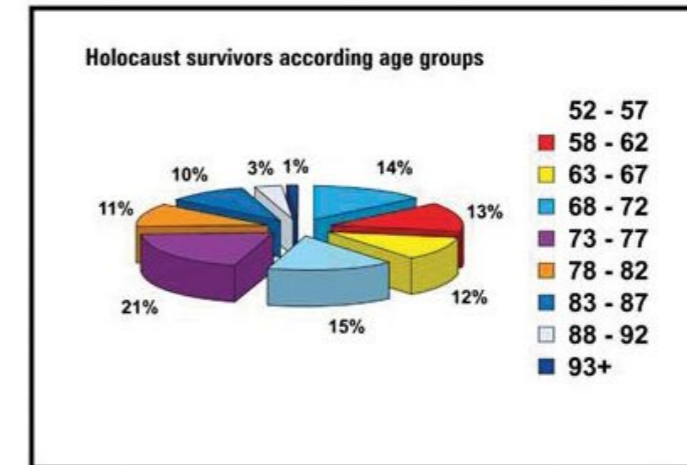
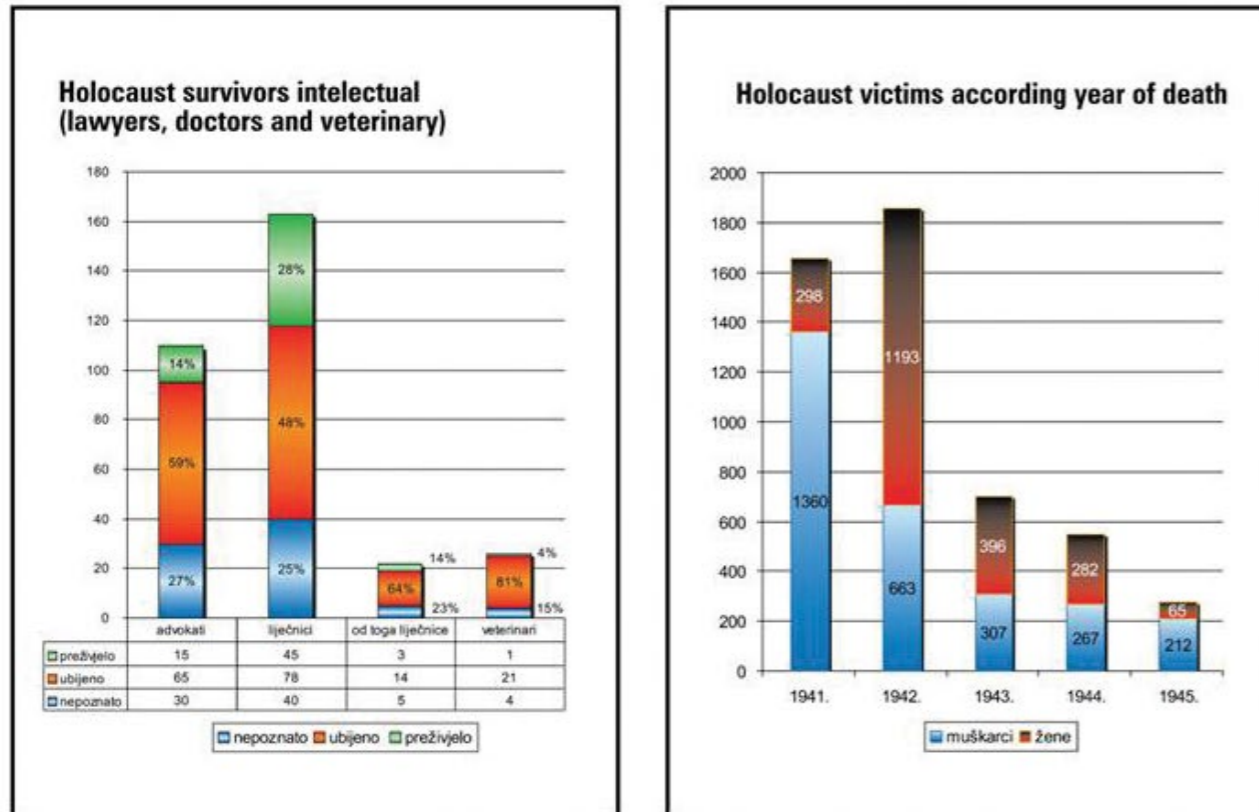
Židovska legitimacija za Wolf Romana



Židovska legitimacija za Kornfein Roberta

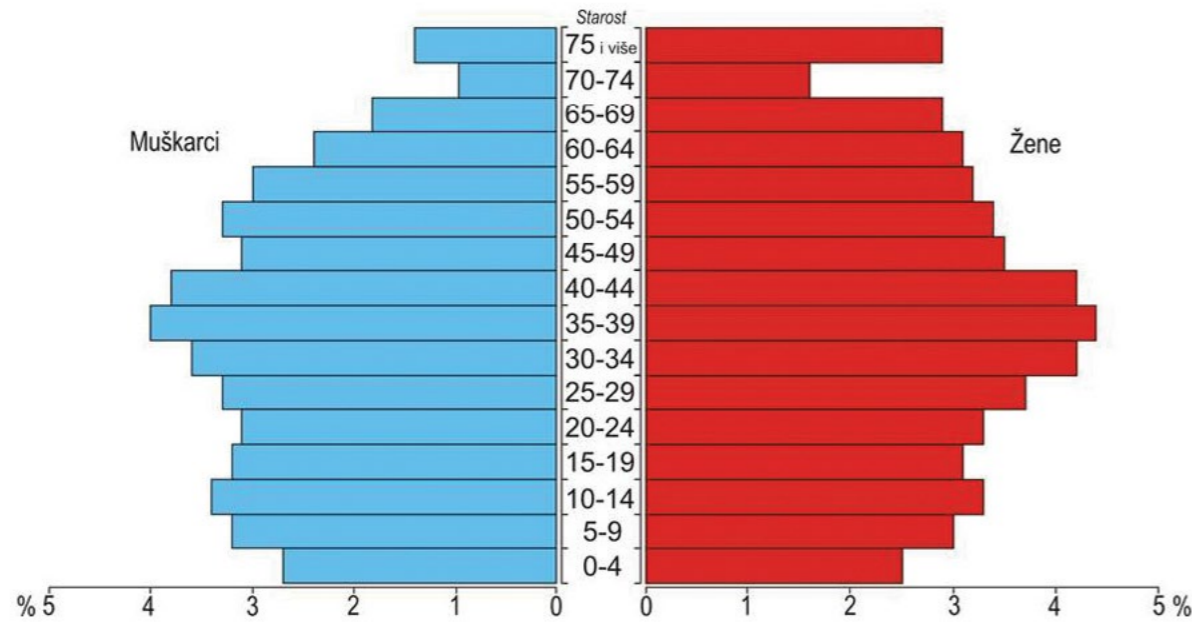
Židovi Zagreba u Holokaustu

Židovi u Hrvatskoj koji su preživjeli Holokaust 1999



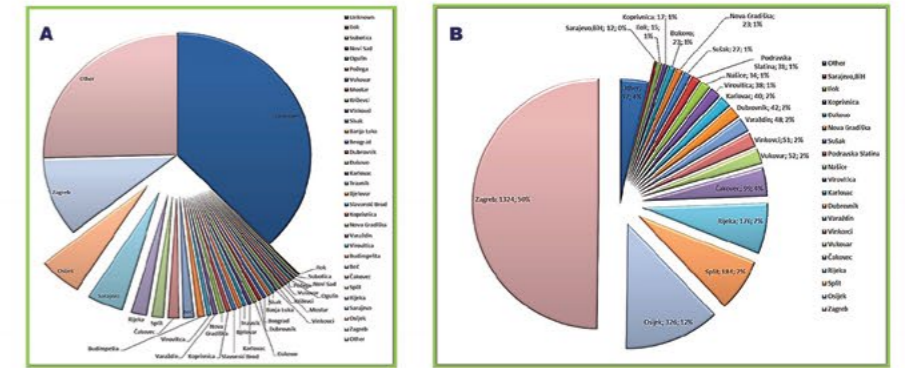
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN CROATIA

Demografska struktura stanovništva Zagreba prema popisu stanovništva 1991.godine

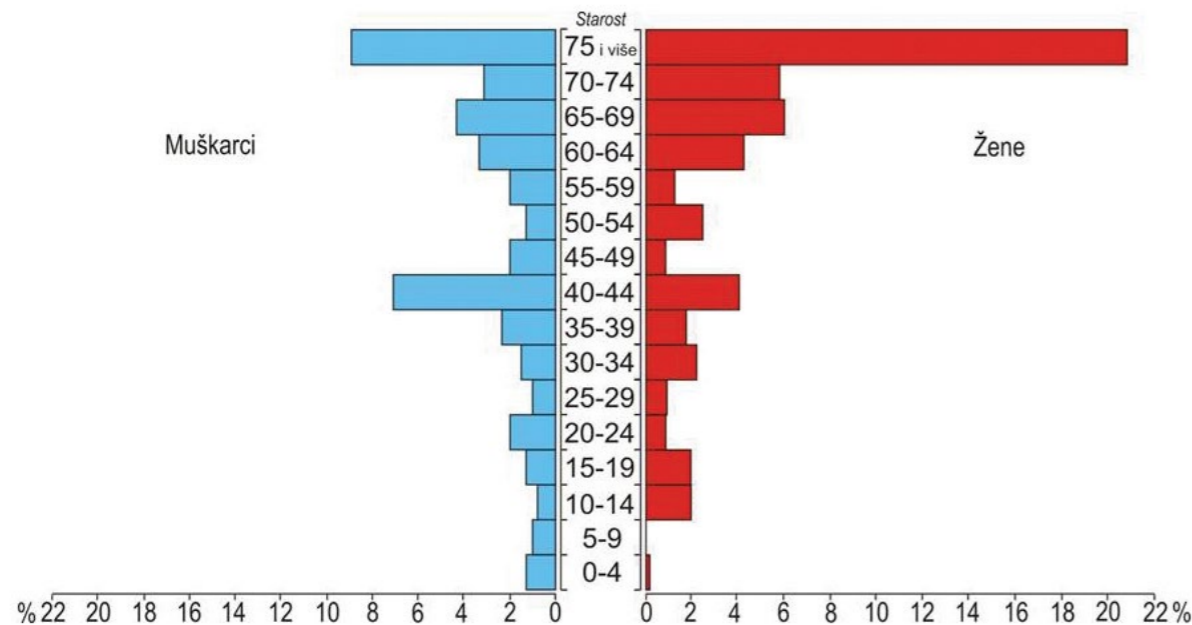


Jewish population in Croatia today is a remnant from a large community (25.000 members in 1941) which existed before Holocaust. About 80% of Croatian Jews has been killed in the Holocaust, and the vast majority of Jewish communities has been destroyed. In 10 Jewish communities, that currently exist in Croatia, live about 2.500 members and many of them are Holocaust survivors. About 900 Holocaust survivors who lived in 10 communities and 60 settlements in Croatia have been supported by the "Swiss fund" (1998/1999). According previously available data, the total number of survivors in Croatia was about 1.500-2.000 in 1945. However, our experience and new collected documentation, showed that they represent larger population, which need to be recorded and investigated, especially population born after 1928 (holocaust child survivors).

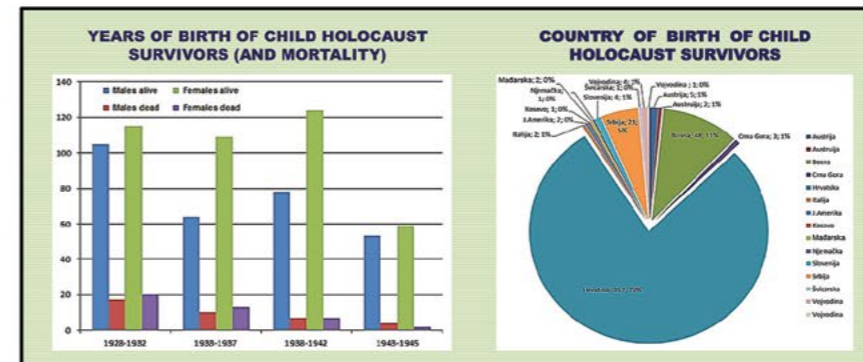
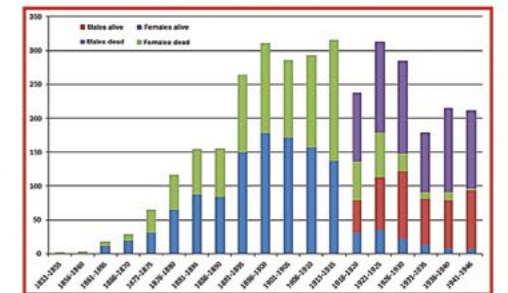
HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS IN CROATIA ACCORDING TO THE PLACE OF BIRTH (A) AND LIVING IN 1941 (B)



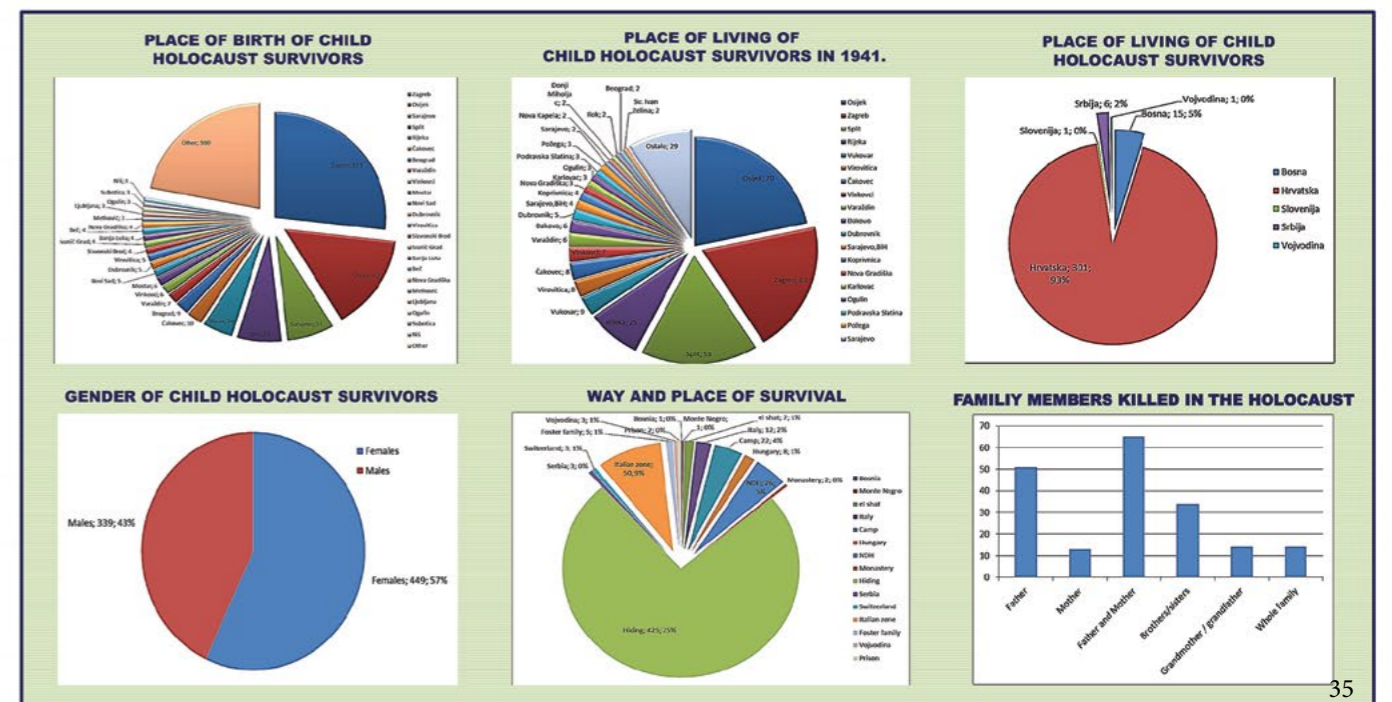
Demografska struktura Židova u Zagrebu prema popisu stanovništva 1991. godine

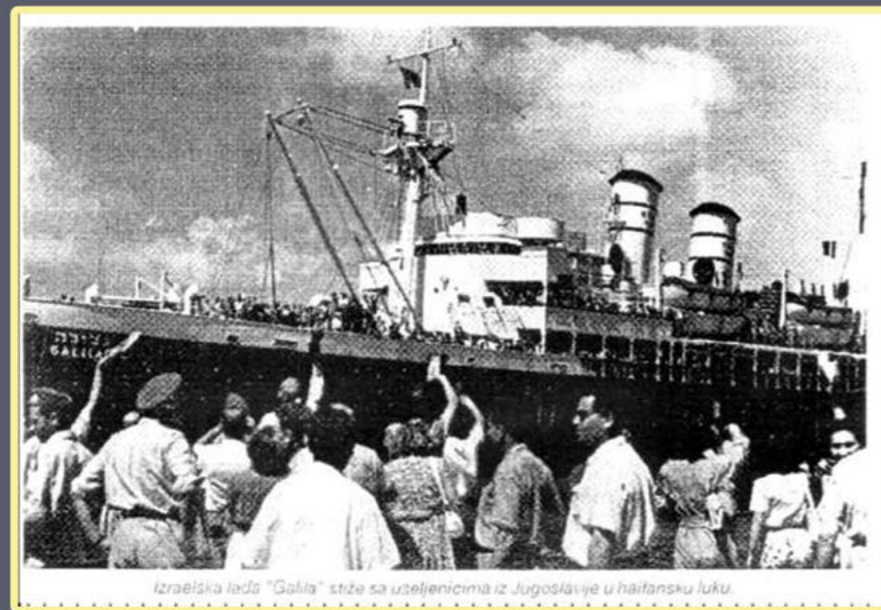


HOLOCAUST SURVIVORS ACCORDING TO YEAR OF BIRTH, GENDER AND MORTALITY

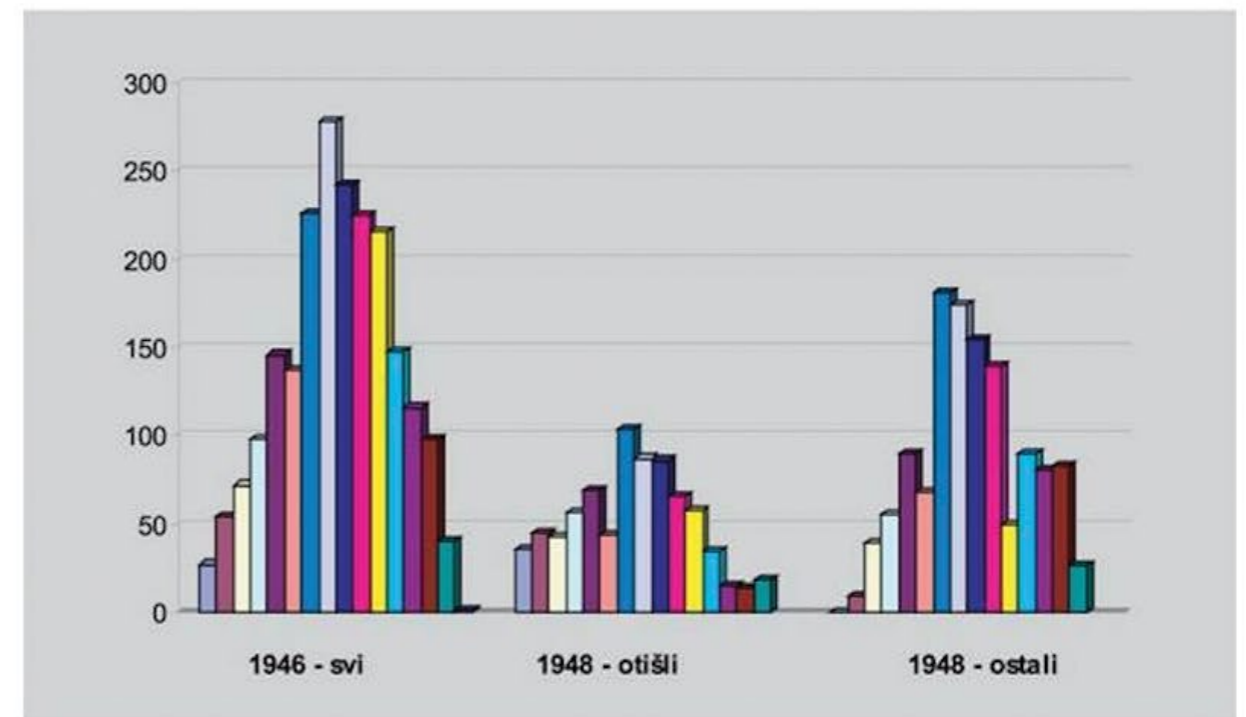


Recent studies resulted in the new data regarding the generation of holocaust survivors who have been born after January 1st 1928 (child survivors) particularly regarding their suffering in Holocaust and their „lost Childhood“. Therefore, we conducted a new research on population of Croatian child survivors.





Dobna struktura preživjelih članova ŽOZ-a 1946. i onih koji su otišli u Izrael 1948.



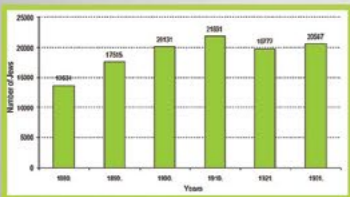
- 0-5
- 6-10
- 11-15
- 16-20
- 21-25
- 26-30
- 31-35
- 36-40
- 41-45
- 46-50
- 51-55
- 56-60
- 61-65
- 66-70
- 71-75
- 76+

JEWISH (RELIGIOUS) POPULATION IN CROATIA

The project „Jewish (religious) population in Croatia” review available data in 12 censuses from 1880 to 2011 in which Jews have been registered with two possibilities: by nationality and by religion. Special attention was given to the census data after World War II, in which question about religion was not asked or was not further elaborated.

JEWIS IN CROATIA BETWEEN TWO WORLD WARS (1921-1931)

Jews were recorded in 1921 and 1931 censuses only according religion. There was new territorial and political division in new country SHS (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes), later Yugoslavia. New law on „Jewish religious communities” was proclaimed in 1929. Jewish population is concentrated in towns. On the country periphery, population of Jews diminished, and in some counties Jews have even disappeared. In Croatia in 1931., 21505 Jews were registered, but in 1940. there were 25000 Jews (including refugees) in Croatia.

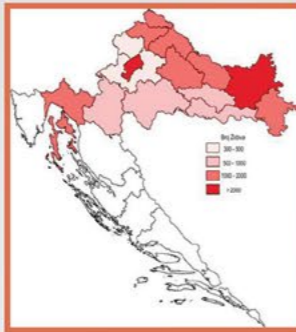


Jews in Croatia 1880- 1931 when they can declare (only) religion

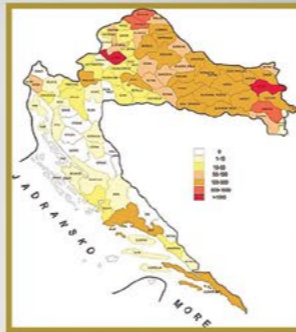
JEWIS IN CROATIA BEFORE WORLD WAR I (1880-1910)

Jews in Croatia came mainly from central Europe (Burgenland) after „tolerant law” issued by the emperor Joseph II at the end of the 18th century. Moreover, some refugee Jews from East Europe (Poland, Russia, and Romania) came to Croatia. The Jews were mostly concentrated in the northern (Zagreb) and eastern part of the country (Slavonia, Osijek). In 1860. Jews gained permission to own property and land, which they cultivated. In 1906. new law on the regulation of „Israelite communities” was introduced. Affiliation to a Jewish community was obligatory and only one Jewish commune was allowed to exist in one settlement. Jews were recorded only according to religion on the territory of Croatia and Slavonia. In this censuses Jews have been registered as „Israeli”. Jews in Dalmatia were not included.

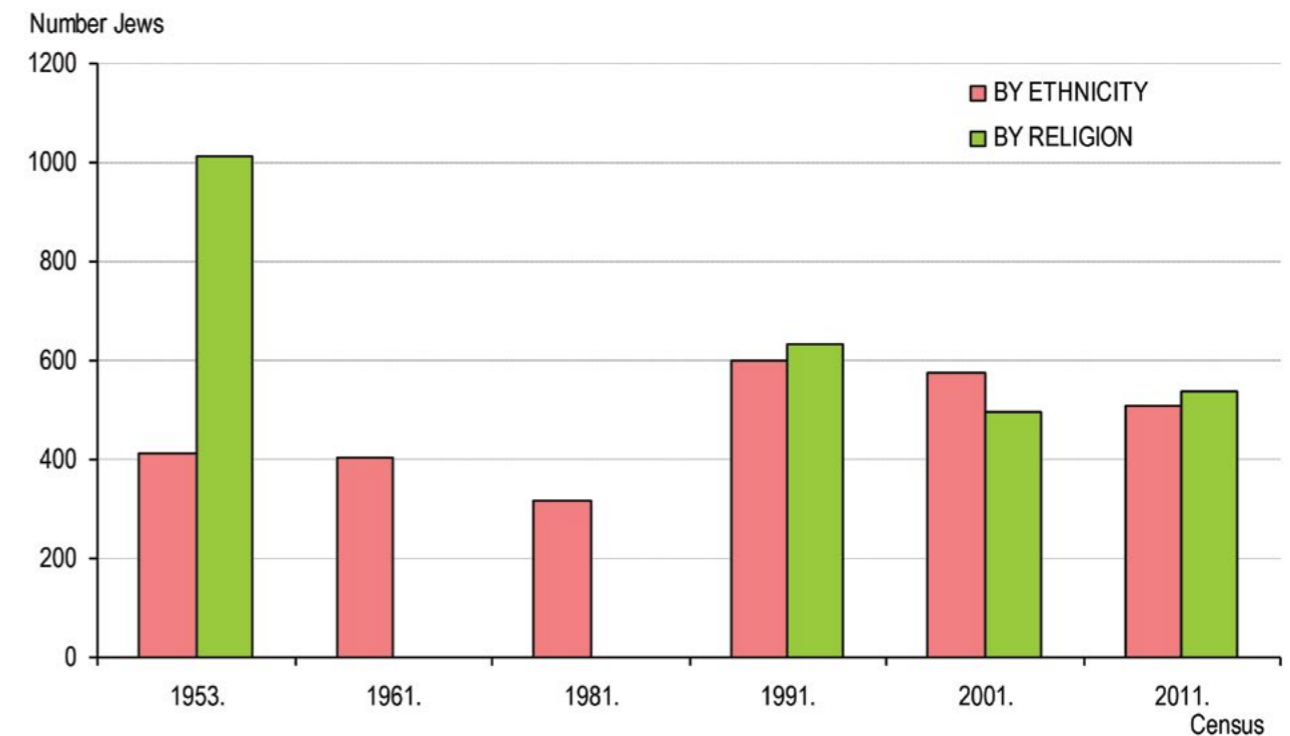
Jews in north Croatia (1900)



Jews in Croatia in 1931



Židovi deklarirani prema vjeri i nacionalnosti u popisima 1953.-2011.



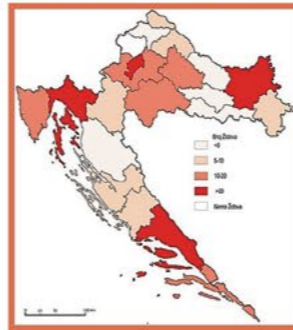
JEWIS IN CROATIA DURING HOLOCAUST

On April 10th 1941., a new Nazi state under the name NDH (Independent state of Croatia) was established covering the territory of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. „Central record of Jewish Badges” made in 1941. by Nazi for Jews in Zagreb, recorded 8598 names. The racial law has been immediately implemented, and Nazi concentration camps were opened in Croatia or Jews were deported to other Nazi camps (Auschwitz). About 80% of Croatian Jews was killed in the Holocaust and all Jewish communities have been destroyed.

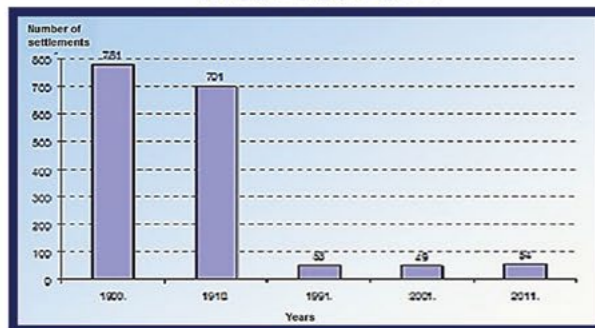
AFTER WORLD WAR II (1948-2011)

In the censuses from 1953 to 2011 Jews have been registered according to Jewish nationality and in some according religion. During big emigration to Israel (Aliya) between 1948 and 1952, 7739 Jews from Yugoslavia, migrated to Israel. Jews who migrated were forced to renounce their citizenship and all ownership in Croatia.

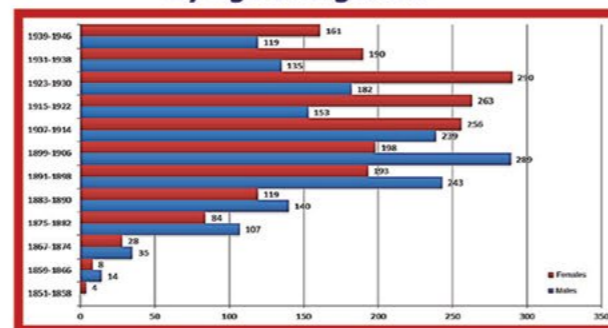
Jews in Croatia in 2011



Number of cities where Jews lived 1900-2011

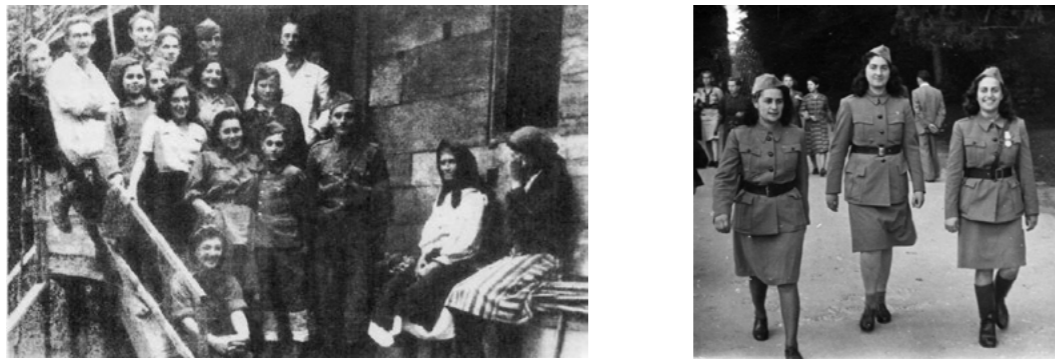


Holocaust survivors in Croatia by age and gender



Antifašizam

Židovski doktori u NOB i Partizanski židovski bataljun



Povratak iz logora



Shoa akademija



European Association of Jewish Survivors
of the Holocaust & Descendants

CHRONOLOGY

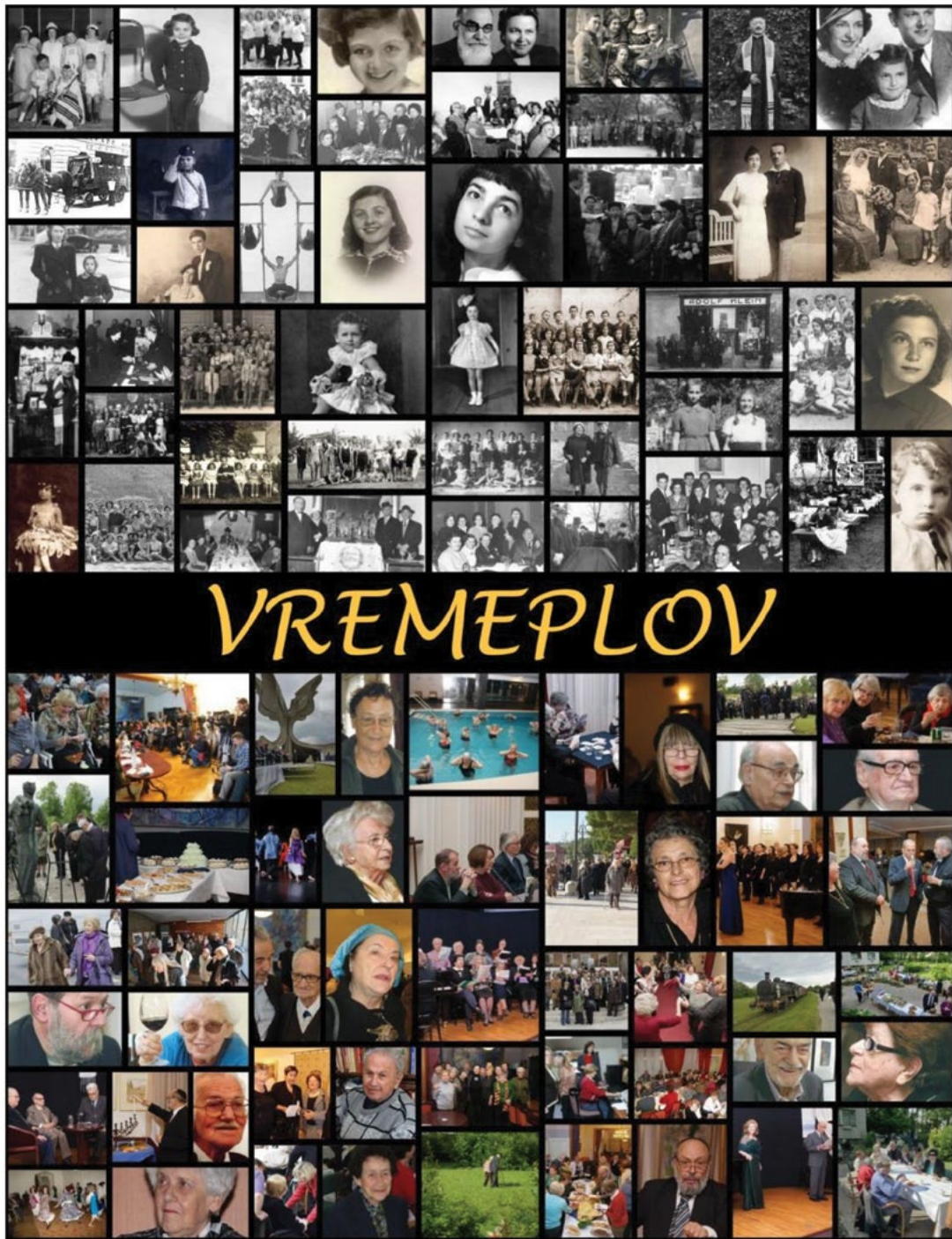
Prague NOVEMBER 2001	
Bratislava MAY 2004	
Amsterdam AUGUST 2005	
Zagreb – Pirovac MAY 2006	
Jerusalem NOVEMBER 2007	
Zagreb OCTOBER 2008	
London AUGUST 2010	
Warszawa AUGUST 2011	
Zagreb JUNE 2012	
Berlin AUGUST 2014	

Zagreb 2016

Jeruzalem 2017

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Thanks for support from Jewish community Zagreb, Claims conference, Council of national minorities in Croatia, JOINT and CENDO. Special thanks to the holocaust survivors and coworkers.