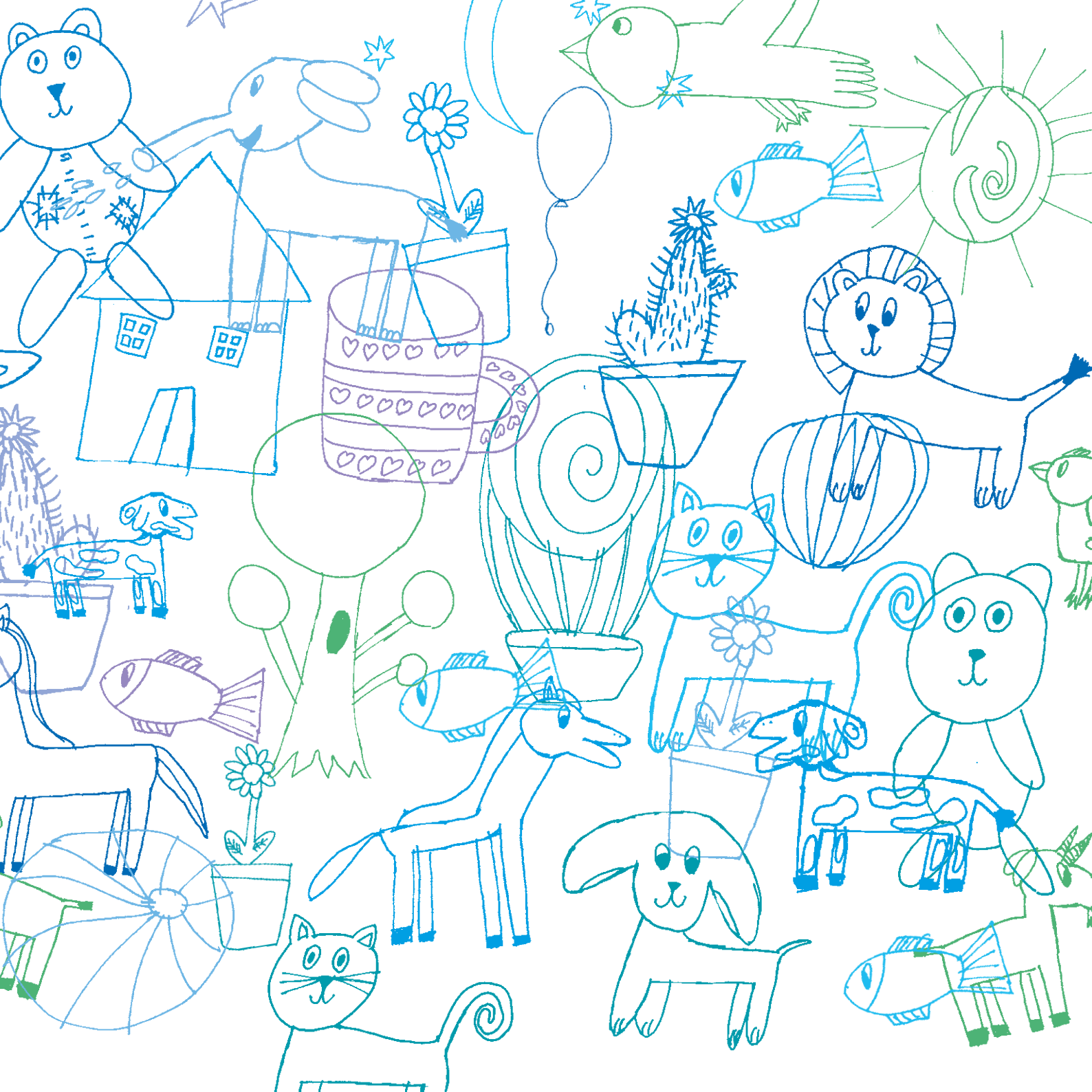
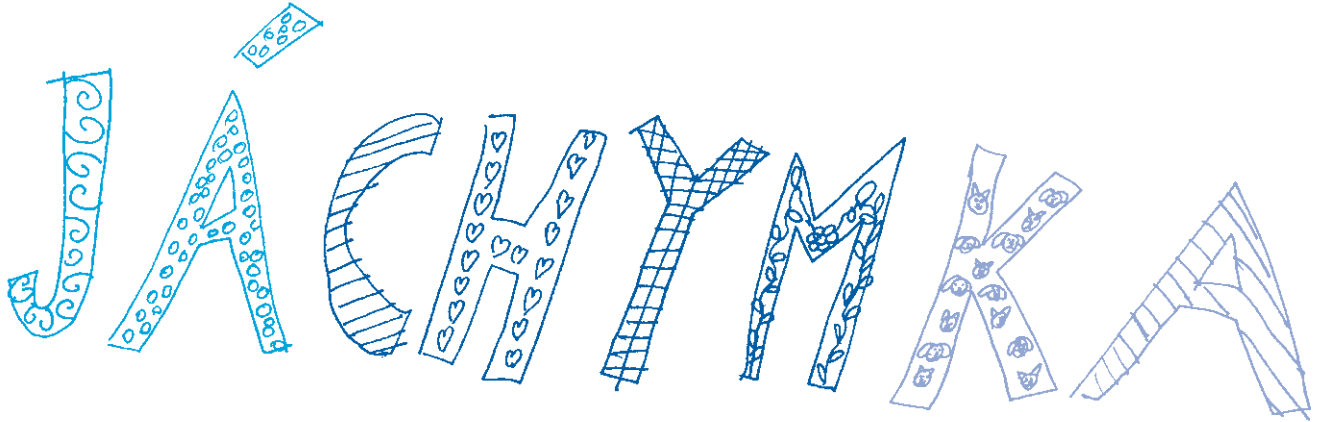




Jáchymka Jáchymovka Jáchymská the Jew House Museum Societies House





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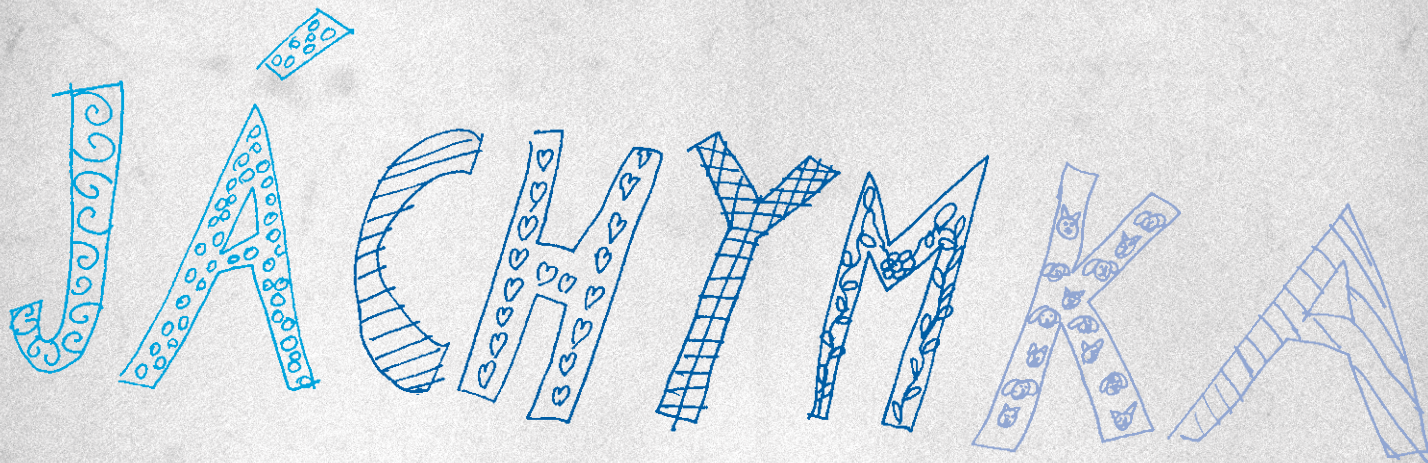
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Jáchymka Jáchymovka Jáchymská the Jew House Museum Societies House



The names change, but the building and its story remain

The subject of the exhibition is the beginnings and functioning of the Jewish school in Jáchymova street in Prague from 1908 to 1942. During the last phase of its existence, in particular, it played a fundamental role as the only school accessible to Jewish children in the Bohemian part of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

School, as a space for learning – learning new information, behaviour, attitudes, and also for learning how to create and maintain relationships – plays a fundamental role, next to family, as a place of key importance for human development in modern society.

The building of the former Jewish school in Jáchymova street bears witness to the life of pupils and teachers in the first half of the 20th century.

Today it is the seat of several organisations that work with the Jewish Community in Prague. The Jáchymka project is the result of the work of a team from the Terezín Initiative Institute in cooperation with former pupils and others who remember the school and who are members of the Terezín Initiative.

The aim of the Terezín Initiative and the Institute is:

- to research the history of the holocaust
- to educate children and young people by handing over the information discovered, and to lead them by personal example towards a responsible attitude to both history and the present.
- to follow, from various perspectives, the phenomena researched and to present them for discussion to academics, students and all others interested in the search for historical connections

- to connect, by means of common subjects and experiences, people from various social and cultural groups.

Among the most important tasks of the Terezín Initiative are:

- personal visits by members of the TI – holocaust survivors – to elementary and secondary schools and the transfer of personal experience to children and young people
- support for school trips to Terezín, and accompanying them round the actual places where the Jews were persecuted in Terezín

The chief projects of the Terezín Initiative Institute are:

- the educational portal holocaust.cz
- the database of holocaust victims, available at holocaust.cz
- events commemorating Yom Ha'Shoah – Holocaust Remembrance Day
- the Jáchymka and Uzhgorod educational projects
- the educational project for teachers „Naši nebo cizí?“ (Ours or foreigners?)
- the educational project “Education in tolerance and respect, according to the principles of an open society”
- the operation of a specialist library
- the research project “Forgotten places of forced labour on the territory of the Czech Republic”.

Let us, together, fill with life this unique place of remembrance – the remembrance of the multicultural prewar society, the remembrance of wrongdoing, the remembrance of the holocaust and its commemoration.



The Jewish religious school in Prague 1908–1920

The building was erected in 1908 on the site of houses that had formed part of the old Jewish ghetto, knocked down as part of the “slum clearance” of the late 19th and early 20th century. It was constructed in the middle of Jáchymova street, formerly Joachimská, for use as a Jewish religious school and prayer room, connected with the back part by a courtyard and later also by a passage to the Maisel synagogue. The builder was the distinguished Prague architect Matěj Blecha.

In the early decades of the 20th century most Jewish children went to Czech or German schools. In 1869 the Catholic church’s control over education was brought to an end, and Jewish children were allowed to attend Jewish religious education lessons in ordinary elementary schools. This meant that Jewish schools remained only in places where there were large Jewish communities.

They attended the “Talmud-Thora” religious school twice during the week, from four to six o’ clock, and on Sunday morning. How noisy their class was! And after lessons the whole of Jáchymova street came alive. Hordes of boys ran amok, shouting, stamping, running, fighting exuberantly.

(...)

Jáchymovka seethed with youth. Furious football matches took place in the middle of the street. There would be five matches going on at once, pitch next to pitch. The goalposts were caps and coats strewn on the pavement. And on all sides a referee with a trilling whistle in his mouth. He managed to cover all the games at once – it was Egon Erwin Kisch.

František R. Kraus: *Kat beze stínu* [A Hangman Without a Shadow], p. 22–23

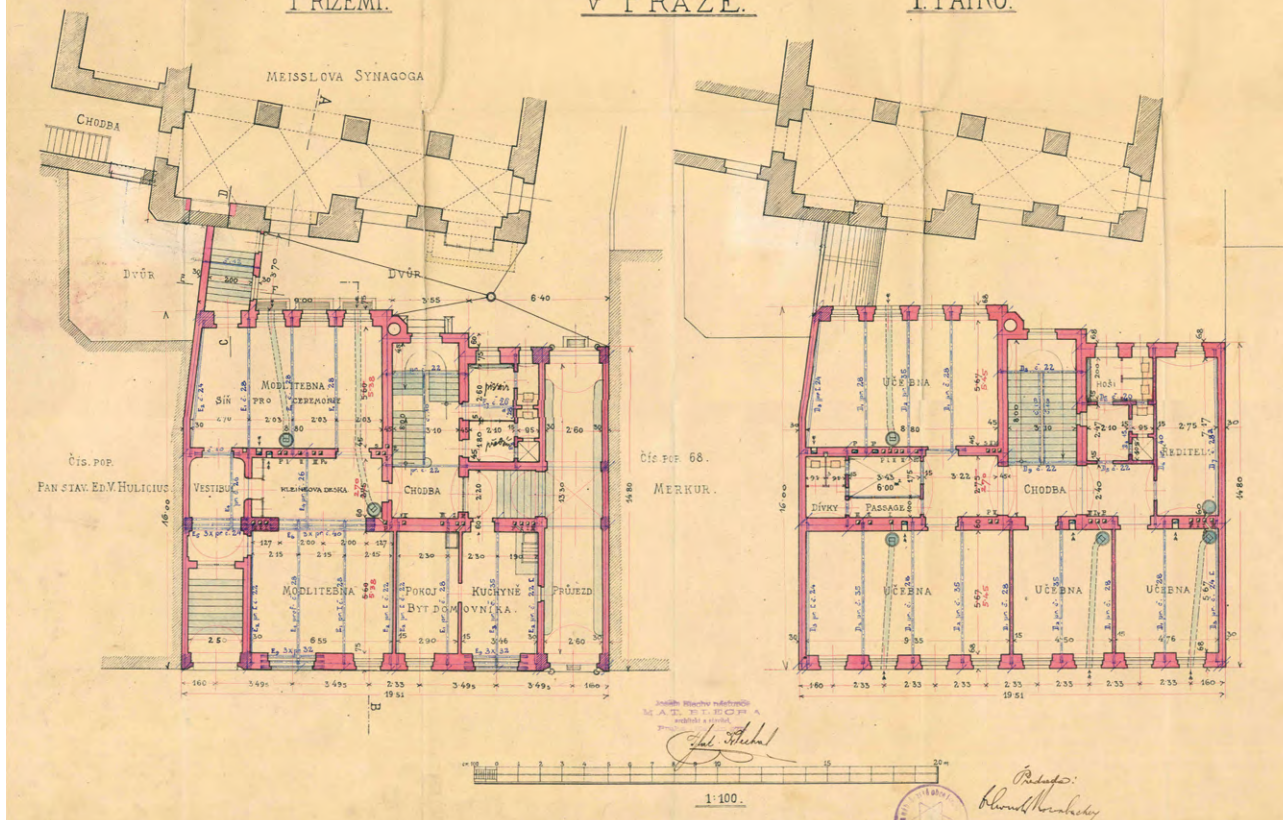


PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW THREE-STORY BUILDING ON PLOT NO. 8 OF BLOCK NO. XXX OF THE OLD TOWN CLEARANCE DISTRICT FOR THE ISRAELITE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY IN PRAGUE

Plan of the front elevation of the school building from 1907, Prague 1 Construction Office archive



PLÁN
NA STAVBU NOVÉHO TŘÍPATR. DOMU NA PARC. ČÍS. 8 V BL. XXX. STAROMĚSTK. OBY. ASSAN.
PRO SLAV. ISRAELSKOU NÁBOŽENSKOU OBEC
PŘÍZEMÍ. v PRAZE. I. PATRO.



PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW THREE-STORY BUILDING ON PLOT NO. 8 OF BLOCK NO. XXX OF THE OLD TOWN CLEARANCE DISTRICT FOR THE ISRAELITE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY IN PRAGUE

Plans from 1907 – ground floor and first floor. Prague 1 Construction Office archive

After the fall of the monarchy and the creation of the independent Czechoslovak Republic, Zionist-inclined Prague Jews decided to set up a Jewish elementary school, initially covering only the first four grades. Among those who believed that it was best to integrate as much as possible with the majority society in which the Jews lived, the decision to open a Jewish school provoked a tumultuous reaction.

Arguments of the supporters of Zionism and supporters of the assimilation concerning the establishment of the Jewish school

Supporters of the school – Zionists	Opponents of the school – Assimilationists
yes to a Jewish school, because children have to understand the history, tradition and basis of modern-day Judaism	Jewish education is not important and is not complex – when the time comes to leave elementary school, Jewish children will move to a majority school.
the child remains a self-aware member of the Jewish minority	they want to be members of the majority society, even though they are of Jewish faith

a general elementary school will not be a religious school, although it may teach religion and Hebrew	fear that the school will be a religious school
teaching children Czech, German and Hebrew	fear that the school will Germanize the Jewish minority, as in the past
honouring Jewish specifics and allow children to observe Jewish holidays	not supporting Zionism
the school is not only educating future Zionists, but also citizens loyal to the Czechoslovak Republic	the school will cause a wave of antisemitism
children will be spared antisemitic attacks	why support a private school, when there is good-quality Czech state education?
the child will be proud to be a Jew, and will not be ashamed	

Židovské dítě do židovské školy!

Zápis denně (mimo soboty) v ředitelství Žid. obecné školy V, Jáchymova 3 (I. patro, V. třída) 10–12 h. dopol.

A Jewish child belongs in a Jewish school!

Enrolment daily (except Saturdays) in the head teacher's office of the Jewish Elementary School V, Jáchymova 3 (1st floor, class V) 10–12 a.m.

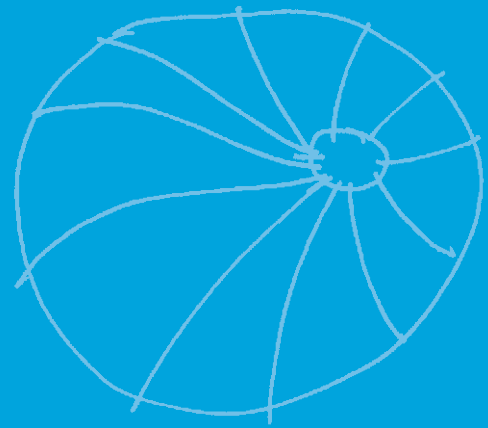
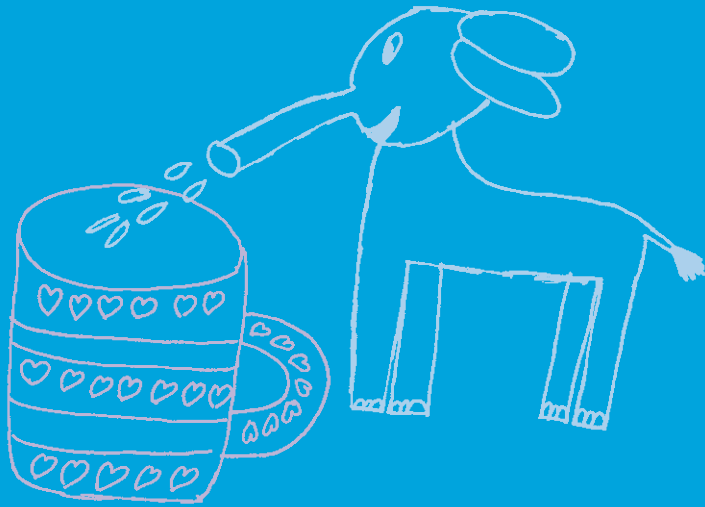
Židovští rodičové! Česká škola dá židovskému dítěti nejlepší duševní a jazykovou výzbroj do budoucnosti. Židovské dítě přestane být vlivem české školy neužitečný koukolem, a stane se plným a užitečným klasem na poli našeho českého života. — Dítka s mateřským jazykem českým patří do české školy!

Jewish parents! A Czech school will best arm a Jewish child for the future, both mentally and linguistically.

The influence of a Czech school will stop a Jewish child from becoming a useless weed, and help him to be a full and useful ear of corn in the field of our Czech life. A child whose mother tongue is Czech belongs in a Czech school!

During the interwar period the purpose of the Jewish school was also discussed in the Jewish press.

Židovské zprávy (Jewish news) 12 June 1931, and Rozvoj (Development) weekly, 15 July 1921.



The opening of the Jewish elementary school in Prague

1920 – September 1938

In September 1920 the first grade of the Jewish school opened in the building. The class had 18 pupils, and was taught by Ervín Arnstein. The guest speaker at the opening ceremony was the writer Max Brod, and the idea of the school was also supported by his friend, Franz Kafka, whose sister Valerie Pollak, taught there. The popularity of the school and of its staff is evidenced by the growing number of pupils and the school's expansion to other parts of Prague – first to Masná street and then to Vinařská street in Letná.

For children and their families the school organised a number of social events. There were parents' evenings combined with lectures, often about child-rearing. There were celebrations of Jewish holidays, and a regular Hanukkah bazaar. The school organised trips, clubs and concerts for the children. Each year there was a summer camp at Černovice u Tábora. From 1931 to 1939 the teachers and pupils produced the children's magazine "Jaldut", which followed on from "Listy židovské mládeže" (Jewish Young People's Paper) 1922–1923.

Teacher František Kraus' class, early 1930s
Private archive Josef Viktorjenik



Our school

We sat at the same benches as non-Jewish pupils, played with them, loved them – till the moment when the religious studies teacher shouted, fatefully, “The Jews crucified Christ!” and everyone’s eyes turned towards us. We don’t even know what it means for a young soul to be spared those kinds of insults.

Kaf., Listy židovské mládeže (Jewish Young People's Paper), 2/1923

Our newspaper

We have been given a hectograph and we are printing a newspaper. We write it in our notebooks and the teacher puts in a sentence from each notebook. We write it so that people know what we do at school. The first issue described how we celebrated Purim this year. Do you know Dr. Bergman? We send him the newspaper. We also send it to the Jewish school in Brno and to children in other cities. We call our newspaper “Children’s Jewish News”, and it is published by children from the Jewish School in Prague.

Naše škola (Our school), May 1922, p. 22

Between the different subjects we inserted short bursts of singing, talking, or, most often, exercise. There was only one break in the proper sense of the word, but it was longer and came around ten o’clock. Every day there were collective issues to sort out – moral, hygiene-related, administrative etc. Such as teeth. A month after I obtained a toothbrush for four children, there was no one who did not have his or her own toothbrush, out of bounds even for much-loved family members.

Ervin Arenstein: Den v židovské škole [A Day in a Jewish School]. List židovské mládeže (Jewish Young People's Paper), March 1923, p. 19

How I played football

All afternoon I played football. As I lay in bed, I was still thinking about it. Then I fell asleep. I dreamed about it. In my sleep I shouted “Goal!” and “Offside!” I kicked so hard I fell out of bed. I woke up on the floor.

Alex Karpeles, Jaldut 1935, p. 45

Winter is coming

**My skis are waiting
I’m already skating
My sledge calls to me
What fun it will be!**

Rafaël Bergman, Jaldut 1936, p. 71



Majitel a vydavatel: Kruh přátel židovské mládeže – Zodpov. redaktor řed. Frant. Kraus, Praha V., Jachymova 3
 Administrace Praha I., Věžeňská 8. Telefon 633-73. — Vychází měsíčně. — Předplatné ročně Kč 30.—
 Cena jednotlivého čísla Kč 3.— — Knihliskárna Theodor Gross a spol. Praha V., Maiselova 15.

ROČNÍK VI.

Tamuz 5697.

ČÍSLO 10.

Červen 1937.

Z OBSAHU TOHOTO ČÍSLA :

Do Tater nebo k moři?	●
Slepec vypravuje	●
Legenda o založení Pinkasovy synagogy	●
Osudy dětí hrůzou poznamenaných	●
Jak se Benno dostal do Eretz Israel	●
Dobrodružství dvou kapek	●
Pohádka o tom, jak si ručičky od hodinek chtěly vyjet na dovolenou	●
Velké bitvy malých bojovníků	●
Něco o kapesníku	●
Zahrajeme si	●
Zasmějme se	●
Ze světa	●
Filatelistický koutek	●
Hovorna mladého akvaristy	●
Okénko	●
Hádankářský koutek.	●

Novinová sazba povolena řed. p. a. t.
 čís. 235.241 – VII – 1931 podávácí poštovní
 úřad Praha 25.

Čtenáři pozor!
 Přečtěte pozorně poslední stránku obalu!

**JALDUT –
 THE MAGAZINE FOR JEWISH YOUTH**

Owner and publisher: Friends of Jewish Youth – Editor-in-chief
 Frant. Kraus, Prague V, Jachymova 3, Administration Prague 1,
 Věžeňská 8, telephone 633-73 – Published monthly – Annual
 subscriptions 30 crowns – Individual issues 3 crowns –
 Printed by Theodor Gross & co, Prague V., Maiselova 15.

Volume VI
 Tamuz 5697

No. 10
 June 1937

In this issue:

- To the Tatras, or the sea?*
- A blind man speaks*
- The legend of the founding of the Pinkas synagogue*
- The fate of children marked by terror*
- How Benno came to Eretz Israel*
- The adventure of two drops*
- The story of the clock hands who wanted to go on holiday*
- The great battles of little warriors*
- Handkerchiefs*
- Let's play*
- Let's laugh*
- From the world*
- Stamp collectors' corner*
- Talks with a young aquarist*
- Window*
- Puzzle corner*

Attention, readers! Read the back cover carefully!

*The magazine Jaldut published official reports of the school's activity.
 A large amount of room in the magazine was given over to pupils.
 Front page of Jaldut from July 1937, Jewish Museum in Prague Library*

Děti a studentky víte, kde budou nejkrásnější prázdniny?

koupání - louky - hřiště - lesy

Football, wolleyball házená,
ping-pong, kuželník, střelba,
lukostřelba, plavání, veslování,
hry, herny, zábavní koutek,
Ubytování v krásných vzduš-
ných a hygienických budovách
Domáci chutná kuchyně,
Lékař - učitelé - sportovci.

Jen v »Rají židovské mláde-
že« v Černovicích u Tábora.
Středisko čtenářů Jaldutu
budou to Vaše nejkrásnější
a nejlevnější prázdniny.
Židovské besídky, diskuse, písně.
Prospekty si vyžádejte u:
Prázdninového odboru Ži-
dovské matice školské v
Praze 1. Kolkovna číslo 7.

Židovská mládeži na shledanou!!!

Všechny dopisy a příspěvky, týkající se redakce, zasílejte na
sl. Poláková, Praha II., Soukenická 32. — Dopisy týkající se
administrace zasílejte na adresu: Praha I., Věžeňská ul. 8.

Nejlepší dárek židovskému dítěti!

Ročník I., II., III. úplný

“ IV. některé sešity rozebrány

za zlevněnou cenu Kč 6,- za roč.
poštovné zvlášť. — Jednotlivé sešity dřívějších ročníků

5 kusů Kč 5,-

Objednávky vyřizuje

Administrace časopisu „JALDUT“, Praha I., Věžeňská ul. 8

J
A
L
D
U
T

Children and girl students, do you know where you can spend the most wonderful holidays?

bathing – meadows – playground – forests

Only in the “Jewish Youth Paradise” at Černovice near Tábor. Jaldut readers' centre.
These will be your most wonderful and cheapest holidays. Jewish meetings,
discussions, songs. For a brochure, contact the Holiday Division of the Jewish
Educational Organisation in Prague 1, Kolkovna 7.

The best present for a Jewish child! JALDUT

Volume I, II, III complete

Volume IV – some numbers unavailable. For the reduced price of 6 crowns a year
postage payable separately. — Single back issues 5 for 5 crowns

Orders to the office of JALDUT magazine, Prague 1, Věžeňská 8

Football, volleyball, handball, ping-pong, skittles, shooting, archery, swimming,
rowing, games, games rooms, amusement corner. Accommodation in beautiful,
airy and and hygienic buildings. Tasty home cooking. Doctor – teachers – sports
teachers.

See you soon, Jewish youth!!!

Please send all letters and contributions addressed to the editorial staff to Miss
Poláková, Prague 2, Soukenická 32. Letters concerning administration should be
sent to Prague 1, Věžeňská 8.

Advertisement for the school summer camp in Černovice u Tábora, Jaldut school magazine, 1936
Jewish Museum in Prague Library

Z pražské židovské školy.

Letošního roku v červnu uspořádaly děti židovské školy
v Praze divadelní představení, na němž kromě jiného byla se-
hrána také pohádková hra: Ze Jomi dobrým Židem byl, Bůh
jej zato odměnil. Intimní divadlo v Umělecké besedě bylo vy-



prodáno a jak vidíte z obrázku, který přinášíme, ba-
vili se herci i diváci dobře. Obrázek se Vám jistě líbí a po-
hádka o Jomim se Vám bude zcela určitě líbit také. Otiskne-
me ji v příštím čísle, abyste si ji mohli na chanuka již pěkně
zahrát. A pak nezapomente nám napsat a poslat obrázek.

Si:

Novoroční přání.

Už je tady zas rok nový
se šofaru táhlym blasem –
Co nám do budoucna povi?
Komu život bude jasem?
Tobě tati, Tobě mami,
i když budou starosti
chci já razit utrapami
cestu k denní radosti.

From Prague's Jewish school

This June the children of the Jewish school in Prague put on a theatrical
performance including, among other things, the story God Rewards Yomi for
Being a Good Jew. The Intimate Theatre of the Artistic Society was sold out,
and as you can see in the picture here, both actors and audience members
enjoyed themselves. You are bound to like the story of Yomi, too, and in the
next number we shall print it for you, so that you can perform it at Hanukkah.
Don't forget to write to us and send us a picture.

A New Year's Wish

A new year is here again
The shofar sounds clear
What will it bring for us?
Whose life will shine?
For you, Father, Mother,
Although there'll be worries
I'll make a path through hardship
For everyday joys.

Hanukkah performance by pupils of the Jewish school in the Arts Hall (Umělecká Beseda)
Jaldut school magazine, 1931
National Library of the Czech Republic



CHUDÝ OBĚD.



NÁVRAT SE „ZIRÁTAMI“.

VESELÝ VÝLET S NEVESELÝM KONCEM.

Polovinu prázdnin ztrávila jsem v osadě ŽMS v Černovicích u Tábora. Bylo to tam velmi, velmi veselé. Jednu příhodu vám chci vyprávět. Šli jsme také na výlet na hrad Choustník. Vyšli jsme již brzy ráno. Cesta byla dlouhá, ale nám se šlo pěkně. Jeden z pánů vedoucích, říkali jsme mu Gero, vyhrával vesele na kytaru, my k tomu zpívali a cesta vesele ubíhala. Záhy jsme poznali, že máme hlad. Bafohy se rozevřely a obsah jejich zmizel nám v žaludku. Šlo a zpívalo se dále. Konečně po 3 hodinách jsme stanuli pod hradem. Ale co to? Všichni jsme cítili ohromný hlad. Jídla jsme již žádného s sebou neměli. Pan ředitel, kterému jsme říkali »šerif«, nám slíbil, že svou »hadimršku« (auto Tatra) přemění v pojízdnou restauraci a přiveze nám teplý oběd s talíři a příbory. Dobře, že pojízdná restaurace neměla jízdní řád. Měla by ohromné zpoždění. Když však přece zazněl hukot jejího stroje a konečně se objevila našim zrakům, jásali jsme radostí. Po obědě jsme si prohlédli hrad i s věží, pak jsme si v lese hráli a k večeru jsme se vraceli domů. Teď však začaly bolet nohy. Nepomohly zpěvy, nepomohla kytara. Někteří nemohli již dále a zůstali sedět na trávníku podél silnice. Náš »šerif« si věděl rady. Pojízdnou restauraci přeměnil na ambulanci a svázel »mrtvolky«, tak jsme říkali těm, co nemohli, domů. Vždy znovu vyjel z osady k hradu, aby přivezl plný vůz unavených. Byla to veliká legrace. Hladoví jsme se vrátili. Najedli se a šli spát.

Rut Freundová, 5. tř. obec, žid, školy.

A happy outing with an unhappy ending

I spent half of the holidays in the Jewish Youth Camp at Černovice u Tábora. It was great fun there. I should like to tell you about something that happened. We went on an outing to the castle of Choustník. We set out early in the morning. The journey was long, but the walk was a pleasant one. One of the leaders – we called him Gero – played the guitar, we sang, and the journey passed happily. Suddenly we realised we were hungry. We opened our rucksacks, and their contents disappeared into our stomachs. We carried on walking and singing. Finally, three hours later, we stood below the castle. But what of it? We were all extremely hungry. We had no more food with us. The director, whom we called "sheriff", promised that he would convert his "Hadimrška" (nickname for Tatra car type 57) into a travelling restaurant, and would bring us a hot lunch with plates and cutlery. Fortunately the travelling restaurant had no timetable, because it would have been very late. When, however, his vehicle finally roared into sight, we whooped with joy. After lunch we looked round the castle and tower, then we played in the forest and towards evening we set off home. Now, however, our legs began to hurt. Singing did not help, nor did the guitar. Some could go no further, and sat down on the grass at the edge of the road. Our "sheriff" knew what to do. He converted the travelling restaurant into an ambulance, and carried the "corpses", as we called those who could go no further, home. Over and over again he set out again from the camp to the castle in order to bring home a car full of tired people. It was great fun. We came home hungry. We had supper, and went to bed.

Rut Freundová, 5th grade of the Jewish elementary school

Report from the summer camp at Černovice u Tábora

Jaldut magazine, 1936

Jewish Museum in Prague Library

The Second Republic

October 1938 – March 1939

After the Munich decree in 1938, when the Sudetenland became part of the Nazi Third Reich, many Jewish families moved from the border areas to Prague. This meant an influx of pupils into the school. Special Czech courses were laid on for the children of the refugees. Indeed, refugees from Germany, and later from Austria, had been appearing in Prague since the mid-1930s, and for many of their children the school was a safe haven.

During the occupation, the girls, headed by Eva Ginzová – Chava Pressburger, published a class magazine called “Život v naší třídě” (Life in Our Class)

My father enrolled me in a Jewish school. It was a religious school in the Old Town, in Jáchymova street. In Berlin my school had been in Joachimsthaler Straße. What a coincidence – Jáchymov is the Czech version of Joachimsthal.

When I started there, the difference between the school in Jáchymova and my Berlin elementary school was very noticeable. The Prague school had no gym, no laboratory and it had old-fashioned benches. They could have enrolled me in a Czech school, but I couldn't speak Czech yet. There were German schools in Prague (...) but their pupils and teachers were fervent Nazis. I attended the school from winter 1938 to June 1942, when it closed.

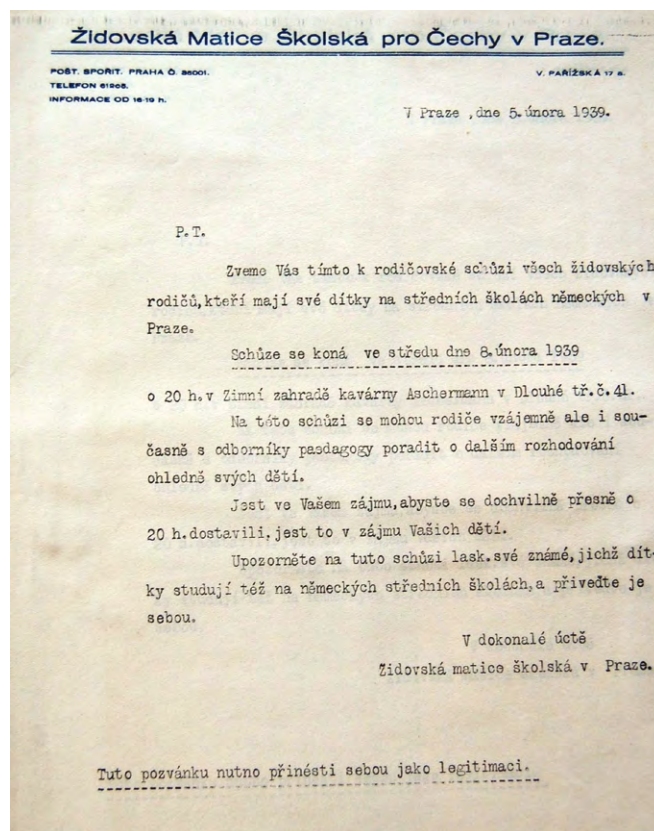
František Brichta, <http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/survivor/brichta1.html> (16. 11. 2014)

I am back among the children in school – you don't even know how glad I was to enter the classroom again after the long break of several months. I find it almost surprising here how seriously the children work, and how seriously, and yet optimistically, they take life, although for the most part they have terrible family lives and live in permanent uncertainty, some of them having been sent into exile several times. It is much harder and more complicated to help them towards inner balance when there are so many external reasons to lose it, than when working at a public school. For me it is a new life, but new in terms of knowledge and material, not in terms of principles and goals.

Picková, Jiřina: letter of 14. 12. 1939 to the pupils of the grammar school in Mělník, Jewish Museum in Prague, literary remains Jiřina Picková

School year	Number of pupils
1920/21	19
1922/23	33
1925/26	77
1927/28	97
1928/29	more than 150
1929/30	140
1936/37	173–183
1937/38	180 + 96 refugees + 100 interested
1938/39	256–300
1939/40	316
1940/41	898
1941/42	890

The table gives the numbers of school pupils during the periods for which we have managed to find data. For the school years 1940/41 and 1941/42, the figures include children who were registered at the school but only went there to take exams, being otherwise educated privately. The figures are for both parts of the school, elementary and lower secondary.



Jewish Educational Organisation for Bohemia in Prague

Prague, 5 February 1939

We hereby invite you to a parents' evening for all Jewish parents with children at German secondary schools in Prague.

The meeting will take place on Wednesday, 8 February 1939 at 8 p.m. in the conservatory of the Aschermann café at Dlouhá 41.

Parents at the meeting will be able to discuss, both amongst themselves and with teaching experts, their further decisions regarding their children.

It is in your interest to arrive punctually at 8 p.m., it is in the interest of your children. Please draw this meeting to the attention of acquaintances with children at German secondary school, and bring them with you.

Yours sincerely,

The Jewish Educational Organisation in Prague

Please bring this invitation with you for admission

Invitation to a parents' evening on 8 February 1939

Archive of the Jewish Museum in Prague, sign. 53246

Peter Ginz's class on a trip, 5th grade of elementary school, school year 1938/39
Shoah History Department, Jewish Museum in Prague, no. neg. 74379



Bevidka

V pondělí 10. března oslavovala naše škola den palestinského hrdiny Josefa Trumpeldora, aby uctila památku jeho smrti. Školní rozhlas vybral řádku jeho výnam, popsal jak došlo k jeho smrti a pak bylo předneseno několik básní a vzpívány písně.

Na čtvrtek 13. března je připravována naše třída purimová bevidka. Program je velký a rozmanitý. Třída bude pěkně vyzdobena barevnými řetězy. Školní rozhlas přednese básně, bude též nahrána purimová hra s kašpárkem a včelkyně Marion předvede své umění. Uvolíme tam též o původu svátku Purim. Připravujeme tombolu a buffet. Program je krásný a doufáme, že bevidka dobře dopadne.

Concert

On Monday, 10 March our school celebrated the day of Palestinian hero Josef Trumpeldor to commemorate his death. The school radio explained to pupils why he was important, and how he died. Several poems were then recited and songs sung.

On Thursday 13 March there will be a Purim concert, prepared by our class.

The programme is long and varied. The classroom will be beautifully decorated with coloured paper chains. The class will recite a poem, a Purim play will be performed, featuring a clown, and the fortune teller Marion will perform her art. We shall also hear about the origin of the Purim holiday. We are preparing a tombola, and there will also be a buffet. The programme is lovely, and I hope the concert goes well.

Extract from the school manuscript magazine *Life in Our Class* (Život v naší třídě), school year 1940/41
Private archive of Chava Pressburger

The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia

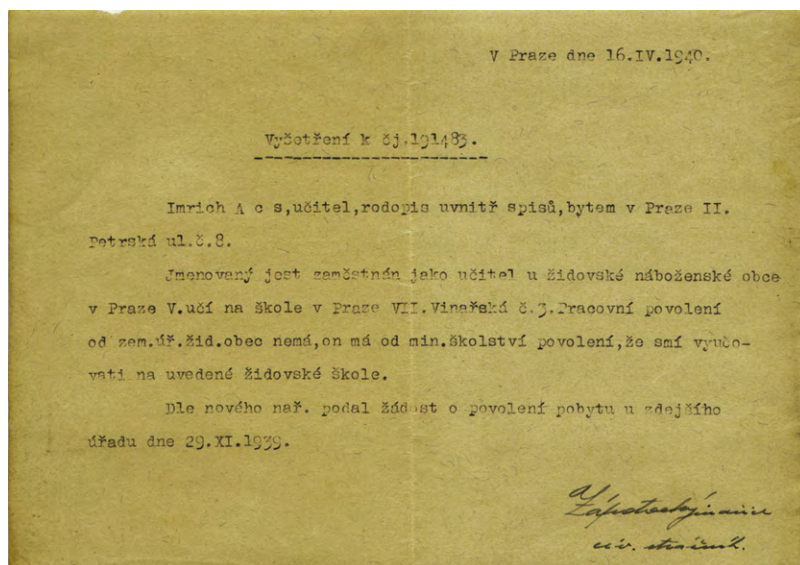
March 1939 – July 1942

The watershed in the lives of the pupils and their teachers not only in the school, but throughout Czechoslovakia, came on 15 March 1939. Immediately after the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia was announced, laws and decrees limiting the rights of Jews started to be gradually passed. Jews lose their jobs, have their property confiscated, are not allowed to shop freely, move house, go out in the evening, go to the park or playground, to cinemas, theatres, libraries... Children are gradually banned from going to school.

Initially Jews were banned from German universities, and then from 12 July 1939 Jews were not allowed to attend German

secondary or elementary schools. On 7 August 1940 a decree was issued stating that Jewish children could not be accepted into schools where the teaching language was Czech, whether state or private. The only exceptions were schools set up by Jewish organisations. The only school left for Jewish children in the whole of the Protectorate was the school in Jáchymova street in Prague, the school in Brno and the one in Moravská Ostrava.

Jáchymka became a place of refuge for teachers, university students and school leavers, who after attending a training course in the summer started as teachers.



Prague, 16 April 1940

Investigation of matter no. 191483

Imrich Acs, teacher, curriculum vitae inside file, place of residence Prague II, Petráská 8.

The above-named is employed as a teacher in the Jewish religious community in Prague V. He teaches at a school in Prague VII, Vinařská 3. The Jewish community doesn't have a work permit from the Land office, but he has a permit from the Ministry of Education stating that he is allowed to teach at the above-mentioned Jewish school.

In accordance with the new decree he submitted an application for a residence permit to the local office on 29 November 1939.

*Voting on the employment of Imrich Acs as a teacher
National Archive, Prague Police Directorate collection, sign. A/33/8*

As part of these measures, Jewish children were expelled from all state and private schools. In Prague at that time there was only one Jewish elementary school, which had had a sudden influx of pupils but which lacked teachers. The Jewish religious community in Prague thus organised a rapid teacher training course, which I went on as a new school-leaver. I was meant to start work on

1 January 1942 as a teacher of Czech and drawing, but on 1 December 1941 I was included in a transport of a thousand young men and sent to Terezín.

Stránský, Pavel: Poslové obětí [Messengers of the Victims], Praha 1999, p. 18

Školní rok 1940/41.		Obecná škola 5 a tř.		tř. učitel: El. Weissová.	
1.	Bergerová	Růžena	Artur-Anna	mech.	I. Dlouhá 43
2.	Bergmanová	Ilma	Zikm -Luis	krajčí	I. Malá Karlova 10
3.	Boehm	Stěpán	-Pavla	um.květ.	II. Klimentská 40
4.	Deutschová	Marie	Erich-Elsa	b.o.	XII. Schwerinova 237
5.c	Eisnerová	Zuzana	BrunnoStella	b.řed.	III. Žitná 53
6.	Filipová	Miloslava			I. Malá Kozí 36.
7.	Fischhoffová	Irena	Frant. Irma	žNO	V. Fil. de H.17.
8.	Fischl	Emil	-Zofie	vyš.	II. Truhlářská 14.
9.	Flusserová	Irena	Artur-Anna	koš.	I. Jakubská 1.
10.	Fršlichová	Zdena	Leop.-v Pisku		II. Hybernská 32.
11.	Ginzová	Eva	Otto -Marie	inst.	II. Stárkova 4.
12.	Goldsteinová	Ruth	Hans		XI. Havlíčkova 44.
13.c	Grosserová	Renata	Bedřich-Vl.	cest.	I. Dlouhá 14.
14.c	Günzbergerová	Anita	Artur-Hilda	obch.	II. Školská 26.
15.	Hackel	Rudolf	Hnan -Elsa	y.čepie	I. Celetná 22.
16.c	Hellerová	Eliska	Herb -Vilma	žNO	VII. Bělnická 29
17.	Helymannová	Edita	Evěna		II. Truhlářská 14
18.	Hermannová	Arnoštka	Vilém-Regina		II. Poříč 36.
19.c	Hermannová	Ruth	Bedřich-Elsa		II. Školská 7
20.	Hirsch	Petr	Dr. Ervin		II. Klimentská 30a
21.c	Hirschová	Renata	Vilém-Markéta		X. Sudetská 7.
22.	Katz	Ota	-Gertr.		I. Havelská 21.
23.c	Kendeová	Marta	Dr. Vojtěch-Frant.		II. Štěpánská 57.
24.c	Kleinová	Reneš	-Anny		II. Černá 4a.
25.c	Kohnová	Herta	Alfréd-Gréta		XIX. ul. Nár. Obr.29
26.	Kohnová	Sara	Jakub-Ryfka		I. Dlouhá 22
27.c	Koretz	Hanuš	Robert-Anna		II. Podskalská 45
28.c	Lebenhartová	Eva	Otto -Truda		I. Norimberská 5
29.	Mandl	Walter	Sama -Karol.	obch.	I. Havelská 27.
30.	Maranzenbaum	Růžena	Chajim-Anna		I. Benediktská 1a
31.c	Meutner	Zdeněk	Arnošt-Kamila		V. Krasnohor.19.
32.c	Neumannová	Věra	Julius-Otilie	cest	XIX. Steinova 26.
33.c	Ornsteinová	Ilona	Leo -Marta	ob.	XIX. ul. Hradeckých
34.	Pinskerová	Edita	King -Fany	děln	I. Michalská 21.-1899
35.	Rindler	Petr	Karel-Vally		II. Klimentská 12
36.	Roth	Petr	Karel-Anna		II. Plavecká 16
37.	Salusová	Věra	Bedřich-Hedva	b.o.	V. Dušní 14
38.	Sicher	František	Rudolf-Josefa	žNO	II. Klimentská 36
39.	Sittágová	Alice	Gutav-Erna		V. Ul. Bl. Krasnoh 5
40.	Taufer	Ervin	Nich -Gisela		I. Národní 29.
41.	Weissová	Zuzana	MaDr. Bedř -Lilli	lékař	V. Norimberská 13
42.	Wertheimerová	Ilona	Bedř.-Lilli	žNO	II. Žitná 36.
43.	Winternitzová	Eva	Frant. Valerie		II. Jungman.5
44.	Kürschner	Felix	MUDr. Viktor-Ilse	žNO	I. Dlouhá V. Opereta

Čisti podání.

Exp. -----

Číslo, věc a k číslu: zpředu.
Přil. O.

Presidiu zemské školní rady
v Praze.

Mšano nemá námitek proti dalšímu trvání sou-
kromé /konfesionelní/ židovské školy s českým jazykem
vyučovacím v Praze V, Jáchymova 3, za předpokladu, že
jest vyhověno všem předpisům, platným pro zřizování
a udržování soukromých škol, a že do školy budou při-
jímány jen děti židovské ~~národnosti~~.

V Praze dne 31 srpna 1939.

Alkanis 27/8
30/8 1939
Malánská 20/8.

Headquarters of the Land Education Council in Prague

*Mšano has no objection to the continued existence of a private (religious) Jewish school, with Czech as the language of instruction, in Prague V, Jáchymova 3, on condition that all the regulations regarding the establishment and maintenance of private schools are complied with, and that only Jewish nationality children are accepted into the school. [The word "nationality" has been crossed out by hand].
Prague, 31 August 1939*

Permission from the Education Ministry for teaching to be carried out at the Jewish school after March 1939

National Archive, Education Ministry collection, Praha 1999, p. 18, box 2501



*Class IV/B of the Jewish lower secondary school with teacher Irma Lauscherová (front row, centre)
Shoah History Department, Jewish Museum in Prague,
no. neg. 24908*

Deportations and the end of the school

October 1941–August 1942

In autumn 1941 the worries faced by children and teachers at Jáchymovka were no longer just the ordinary school worries. Events relating to the “final solution of the Jewish question” intervened more and more. Pupils from the school, their parents and also their teachers, were called up to the transports to Lodz, Riga and Terezín. One pupil after another disappeared from the crowded classrooms...

At the end of the school year 1941/42 the school was closed on the basis of a decree by Education Minister Emanuel Moravec of 27.6.1942 banning the education of all Jewish children in the Protectorate. Children could now be educated only illegally in private apartment schools, known as circles.

The closing of the school. A stormy meeting in the staffroom. The last that you chaired, headmaster Walter Sander, who came to us from a school in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. I can still see you, dear colleagues. Ola is sitting there, and Jiřina Picková is still with us, that direct, honest person who presented herself in the false hope that she might spare the aged mother of her tortured friend, in whose garden they had buried weapons together. As a farewell poem Jena Rowenzweigová recited Nezval's Sbohem a šáteček (Goodbye and a Handkerchief). As if we guessed that we were sitting together for the last time. The result of the meeting was that while there were children, we in Prague would teach them.

*Irma Lauscherová: Jak žily naše děti (How our children lived)
Židovská ročenka (Jüdisches Jahrbuch) 1986/87, p. 78–81*

**Terezín is our goal
That is where we are heading
There we will live and work
There we will live for years
There no one is lazy
There there is only work
There in work, or winter
We will make the most of our time.
Terezín is our goal
That is where we are looking.
And I am happy to tell you,
That it is better there than Lodz**

*Štěpán Polák quoted by Eveline Merová: To jsou těžké vzpomínky [These are difficult memories],
Brno 2009, p. 25–26*

In school. I will have nothing but As on my report. Lauscherka told me, so that I could tell Granny before she leaves.

Chava Pressburger: Deník mého bratra [My brother's diary], entry from 30. 6. 1942

DEUTSCHES REICH. — NĚMECKÁ ŘÍŠE.

PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN. — PROTEKTORÁT ČECHY A MORAVA.

Land *Böhmen* Politischer Bezirk *Prag*
Země *Čechy* Politický okres *Praga*
Hauptschule *Jüdische* mit tschechischer Unterrichtssprache in *Prag V.*
Hlavní škola *Jidovské* s českým jazykem vyučovacím v *Prag V.*
Klasse *druhá 7.* Zahl *16*
Třída *druhá 7.* Číslo

Jahreszeugnis. Výroční vysvědčení.

Schuljahr 19 *41/42*
Školní rok

Toman Brod

Volkszugehörigkeit *Jüdisch*, Staatsangehörigkeit *Protectorat*
národnosti *Jidovské*, státní příslušnosti *Protectorat*
geboren am *18. Januar* 19*29* in *Prag*
narozen dne *18. ledna* v *Prag*
polit. Bezirk *Prag* Religion, *Röm. Kath.*
polit. okres *Praga* náboženství *Rom. katol.*
überhaupt in die Schule eingetreten in *Prag* am *1. September*
začal choditi do školy vůbec v *Prag* dne *1. září* 19*35*
in die Hauptschule mit *tschech.* Unterrichtssprache am *1. September*
do hlavní školy s *českým* jazykem vyučovacím dne *1. září* 19*40*

Betragen: *lobenswert*
Chování: *chvalitebné*

Verbindliche Gegenstände: Povinné předměty:	Fortgang: Prospěch:
Deutsch <i>minim. befriedig.</i> Německý jazyk <i>minim. dobré.</i>	lobenswert - chvalitebný
Religion Náboženství	vorzüglich - výborný
Tschechisch in Verbindung mit Aufsatzlehre Český jazyk s naukou o písemnostech	gut - dobrý
Erkunde Zeměpis	vorzüglich - výborný
Geschichte Dějepis	
Naturgeschichte Přírodopis	vorzüglich - výborný
Naturlehre Přírodopyt	vorzüglich - výborný
Rechnen in Verbindung mit einfacher Buchführung Počty s jednoduchým účetnictvím	lobenswert - chvalitebný
Raumlehre und geometrisches Zeichnen Měřítkví a rýsování	gut - dobrý
Zeichnen Kreslení	lobenswert - chvalitebný
Schönschreiben Krasopis	
Knabenhandarbeiten Chlapčeské ruční práce	vorzüglich - výborný
Weibl. Handarb. mit Hauswirtschaftslehre Dívčí ruční práce s naukou o dom. hosp.	
Gesang (musikalische Erziehung) Zpěv (hudební výchova)	lobenswert - chvalitebný
Leibeserziehung Tělesná výchova	vorzüglich - výborný

GERMAN EMPIRE
PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

Land: Bohemia
Political district: Prague
Secondary school: Jewish, with Czech as the
language of instruction, in Prague V
Class: Three A
Number: 86

Annual report

School year: 1941-1942

Toman Brod

Nationality: Jewish

Citizenship: Protectorate

Born: 18 January 1929 in Prague

Political district: Prague

Religion: Roman Catholic

First attended school in Prague, 1 September 1935

Started secondary school with Czech language of
instruction on 1 September 1940

Behaviour: very good
Compulsory subjects: Grade
German language (for less advanced): very good
Religion: excellent
Czech language and literature: good
Geography: excellent
History: -
Natural history: excellent
Natural science: excellent
Arithmetic and simple accounting: very good
Measuring and technical drawing: good
Drawing: very good
Calligraphy: -
Boys' handicrafts: excellent
Girls' handicrafts and domestic science: -
Singing (music): very good
Physical education: excellent

Toman Brod's school report, school year 1941/42

Private archive of Toman Brod

DEUTSCHES REICH. — NĚMECKÁ ŘÍŠĚ.
PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN — PROTEKTORÁT ČECHY A MORAVA
LAND ^{Bohmen} ~~Čechy~~. POLITISCHER BEZIRK ^{Prag} ~~Prag~~
LEME ~~Prag~~ POLITICKÝ OKRES — ~~Prag~~
HAUPTSCHULE ^{jüdische} mit tschechischer Unterrichtssprache in ^{Prag V.}
HLAVNÍ ŠKOLA ^{židovská} — s českým jazykem vyučováním ^{Prag V.}
KLASSE ^{nichte A} ZAH 67.
FRIDA ~~Öttinger~~ A. ČÍSLO —

Jahreszeugnis
Výroční vysvědčení.

Schuljahr 1941/1942
školský rok

Bohumila Picková

Volkzugehörigkeit jüdisch, Staatsangehörigkeit Protektorat
národnost židovská, státní příslušnost Protektorát

geboren am 17. November 1927 in Reichenberg
narozena dne 17 listopadu 1927 v Reichenbergu

polit. Bezirk Reichenberg ^{polit. okres} ^{religiöse} mosaische Religion
polit. okres Reichenberg ^{polit. okres} ^{religiózní} židovská

überhaupt in die Schule eingeschulen in Reichenb. am 1/IX/1933
celkem do školy vůbec v Reichenb. 1. září 1933

in die Hauptschule mit tschech. Unterrichtssprache am 1. Sept. 1940
do hlavní školy s českým jazykem vyučováním dne 1. září 1940

Behagen
Chorani: Lebenslust — und Ehrlichkeit

GERMAN EMPIRE
PROTECTORATE OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA

Land: Bohemia
Political district: Prague
Secondary school: Jewish, with Czech as the language of instruction, in Prague V
Class: Four A
Number: 67

Annual report

School year: 1941–1942

Bohumila Picková

Nationality: Jewish

Citizenship: Protectorate

Born: 17 November 1927 in Reichenberg [Liberec]

Political district: Reichenberg

Religion: Mosaic

First attended school in Reichenberg, 1 September 1933

Started secondary school with Czech language of instruction on 1 September 1940

Behaviour: very good

Bohumila Picková's school report as she recorded it in her diary
Private archive of Bohumila Havránková-Picková



Teaching staff, 1942 / Shoah History Department, Jewish Museum in Prague, no. neg. 40828



Class at the Jewish school, 1942 / Shoah History Department, Jewish Museum in Prague, no. neg. 28174

The building after 1942

Most of the children and teachers from the school were deported to Terezín and other Nazi ghettos and concentration camps. Only a very small number of them survived. Those who managed to survive mostly returned to school after they had reconvalesced, made up the missing years of education and studied very intensively, with a feeling of responsibility for their murdered families.

She didn't teach me at the school, but I have excellent memories of her after the war, when she prepared me (and a couple of others) all summer for the entrance exams for the fifth year in grammar school, where I belonged according to my age. It was a complicated exam in several subjects: maths, Czech, Latin, and, if I remember rightly, French. When I think that I had to learn everything from the four years that I was not allowed to go to school, Mrs. Lauscherová's role was huge. However, I admit that it was also partly my work – after those long, wartime years, I was thirsty for knowledge.

Chava Pressburger, Omer – Israel, letter to the Terezín Initiative Institute, 19. 9. 2014

After the school was closed in 1942 the building was used for the Jewish Central Museum, housing items from various Jewish communities brought to an end under the Protectorate. The book depository and museum administration remained there after the war. The Jewish Museum, nationalised in 1950 and denationalised in 1996, had its headquarters in the building until 2001. Since then the building has served as a home for organisations that work with the Jewish Community in Prague – above all the Terezín Initiative, some of whose members have in this way returned to their school in Jáchymovka after many years.

The aim of the exhibition is not only to remind people of the half-forgotten history of Jáchymovka, but to bring

new energy and strength to meetings of generations and people from various ethnic, cultural and religious groups. Let us plan together how to fill with life this unique place of memory – the memory of the multicultural prewar society, the memory of injustice, the memory of the holocaust and its commemoration.



Anna Lorencová, Bohumila Havránková, Anna Hyndráková (from left) – identifying class photographs (2014)



Jáchymka and Uzhorod workshop. How the Jews and Roma founded a school 22 October 2014 in Olomouc


Jewish school in Jáchymova street


School year 1941/1942


2.B





This photograph of the pupils of the Jewish school in Jáchymova street in June 1942 shows the boys and girls who were in the class just before the school was closed. The lives of most of them were cut short in Nazi ghettos and concentration camps. There are 48 pupils and 2 teachers in the photograph. In total, it has proven possible to identify 37 pupils and both teachers. Of these, 10 lived to see the end of the Second World War, while 26 were murdered. About M. Fischerova's fate we have no information yet. The pupils and teachers in the photograph were jointly identified by Toman Brod and Frank Bright. The information given is valid as of November 2014. We are still working on discovering the fates of other pupils and teachers from the school, and would be grateful for any further information.


 **Hanuš Pick** was born on 21 November 1929. In November 1942 he was deported with his family on transport Cc from Prague to Terezín. From there he was sent on 28 October 1944 to Auschwitz, where he was murdered.


 **Zdeněk Vohryzek** was born on 24 June 1928. In July 1942 he was sent on transport AAI from Prague to Terezín. From there he was transported on 6 September 1943 to Auschwitz, where he was murdered.


 **Eliška Treitel**, married name Wallachová, was born on 27 November 1928 to Jindřich and Markéta in Prague. On 3 June 1943 she was deported to Terezín, and in October 1944 to Auschwitz. She was liberated in Mauthausen. On returning to Prague, she attended grammar school, and later moved to Israel.


 **Margita Windtová** was born on 22 July 1929. She was deported on 20 November 1942 to Terezín, from there on 6 September 1943 to Auschwitz. Murdered.


 **Eva Winternitzová** was born on 25 May 1930. In August 1942 she was sent on transport Aaw from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 6 September 1943 to Auschwitz. Murdered.


 **Helga Pollaková** was born on 11 December 1928 in Prague. On 5 July 1943 she was deported from Prague to Terezín and later, on 19 October 1944, to Auschwitz, where she was murdered.


 **Zuzana Flusserová** was born on 14 April 1929. She was sent to Terezín on transport Dh in July 1943, and from there on 6 September 1944 to Auschwitz. Murdered.


 **Hana Jungová** was born on 2 July 1929 in Prague. Her mother's name was Marie, her father's Leopold. On 22 December 1942 the whole family, including her sister Eva, was deported from Prague to Terezín and on 16 October 1944 to Auschwitz. She was murdered, as were her parents and sister.

 **Edita Koretzová** was born on 7 May 1929. Together with her mother and father she was deported from Prague to Terezín on 7 May 1929. On 6 September 1943 they were all sent to Auschwitz, where they died.


 **Božena Poláková**, married name Guttmanová, was born on 19 January 1929. Together with her parents and sister Jana she was deported on 5 July 1943 from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 6 October 1944 to Auschwitz. She was liberated in Merzdorf together with her sister, while her mother was liberated in Auschwitz. After the war she got married and had two children. She died in 2012.


 **Marta Kleinová**, married name Goldbergová, was born on 28 November 1929 in Prague. On 5 July 1943 she and her mother Elsa were deported from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 15 December 1943 to Auschwitz. She passed through other camps – Stutthof and Dörbeck. She was liberated in Gutau, but her father and brother did not return. In 1949 she and her mother moved to Israel.

 **Alfred Popper** was born on 7 March 1929. At the end of July 1942 he was deported from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 4 August to Maly Trostenets. Murdered.


 **Felix Schulhof** was born on 7 August 1929. Together with his parents and his sister Ruth he was sent from Prague to Terezín on 6 March 1943, and from there on 6 September 1943 to Auschwitz. None of the family lived to see liberation.


 **František Brichta** later Frank Bright was born on 7 October 1928 in Berlin. His father was from Moravia, and as a result the whole family had Czechoslovak citizenship. In 1938 they fled from Germany to Prague, from where in July 1943 he and his father were deported to Terezín in July 1943. On 12 October 1944 they were sent to Auschwitz, where his father died. František lived to see liberation, and after the war moved to England.


 **Hanuš Glaser** was born on 26 January 1929 in Prague. His parents were called Egon and Ania, and he had a younger sister, Věra. In April 1941 the family tried to emigrate to the US. On 22 December 1942 he and the rest of the family were deported from Prague to Terezín, and on 4 October 1944 to Auschwitz, where they all died.


 **Hana Ginzová** was born on 15 June 1929. In mid-July 1943 she was deported from Prague to Terezín, where she lived to be liberated.


Nothing has yet been discovered about her further fate. Hana was the cousin of Peter and Eva Ginz.

 **Dr. Ira (Jiří) Glanzberg** was born on 21 September 1912. He was deported to Terezín on 8 July 1943, and from there to Auschwitz on 15 May 1944. Murdered.

 **Ruth Weberová** married name Staňková, was born on 2 June 1929. She came to Prague from Ostrava after 1941. On 29 October 1943 she was sent on transport Dp to Terezín, where she was ultimately liberated.


 **Kurt Leon Herschmann** was born on 31 July 1928. He was deported on 10 June 1942 to Ujazdow, where he died.


 **Dr. Jakub Rand** was born on 25 December 1911. Before the occupation he taught religious studies at Jáchymka and in other Prague schools, and later he taught maths at this Jewish school. In December 1942 he was sent from Prague to Terezín on transport Ck, and from there on 18 May 1944 to Auschwitz. He was liberated in Sachsenhausen, and in 1948 moved to Australia.


 **Eva Wachtlová** was born on 22 April 1927. In July 1942 the whole family, including her brother Ota, was deported to Terezín, from where they were supposed to travel onward to the ghetto in Minsk. However, the transport never reached Minsk, and the whole family died in the town of Baranovichi (Belarus).


 **Ota Wachtl** was born on 8 March 1929. He attended the school at Jáchymka together with his sister Eva and parents Ignácie and Emil, also sharing their fate.


 **Margareta Fischerová** – with the exception of her name, no other information has been found.


 **Jiří Kavan** was born on 5 March 1929. In July 1943 he was deported on transport Di from Prague to Terezín, where he was liberated.


 **Toman Brod** was born on 18 January 1929. Together with his brother Hanuš and his mother he was deported on 27 July 1942 to Terezín, and from there on 15 December 1943 was sent to what was known as the Terezín Family Camp at Auschwitz. He was liberated in the Gross Rosen camp. After liberation and his return to Czechoslovakia, he remained there and studied history.


 **Alfred Händel** was born on 15 March 1929. In August 1942 he was sent on transport Ba from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 20 August 1942 to Riga, where he died.


 **Kurt Justic** was born on 18 August 1928. On 26 April 1944 he was deported from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 28 September 1944 to Auschwitz, where he was murdered.


 **Harry Osers** was born on 1 May 1929 in Prague. On 20 November 1942 he was deported from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 15 December 1943 to Auschwitz, where he was liberated. His sister Soňa and mother Maria also survived the war. After the war he went to Venezuela, where he became a mathematics professor.


 **Kurt Huppert**, who was born on 30 July 1929, was deported together with his brother Pavel on 6 March 1943 from Prague to Terezín, and from there on 12 October 1944 to Auschwitz. Kurt did not live to see liberation, but Pavel survived the war.


 **Zuzana Langová** was born on 19 March 1929. She was deported on 2 July 1942 to Terezín, from there on 6 October 1944 to Auschwitz. Murdered.


 **Kity Goldsteinová** was born on 4 October 1931. She was deported on 13 November 1943 to Terezín, from there on 6 September 1943 to Auschwitz. Murdered.


 **Harry Pick** was born on 28 October 1931. He was deported on 4 September 1942 to Terezín, from there on 8 September 1942 to Maly Trostenets. Murdered.


 **Milan Fischel** was born on 8 February 1929. He was deported on 3 August 1942 to Terezín, from there on 6 September 1943 to Auschwitz. Murdered.


 **Peter Hirsch** was born on 22 April 1930 in Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad), where his father worked as a physician. The whole family fled in 1938 to Prague. He was deported on 20 November 1942 to Terezín, from there on 19 October 1944 to Auschwitz. Murdered.

 **Ervin Herškovič** was born on 13 January 1929. He was deported on 10 August 1942 to Terezín, from there on 6 September 1942 to Maly Trostenets. Murdered.

 **Jiří Feuerstein** was born on 13 July 1930. He was deported on 12 September 1942 to Terezín, from there on 6 September 1943 to Maly Trostenets. Murdered.

 **Hanuš Stein** was born on 11 August 1929. He was deported on 30 July 1942 to Terezín, from there on 4 August 1942 to Maly Trostenets. Murdered.

 **Rudolf Laub** was born on 20 May 1929. He was deported on 2 July 1942 to Terezín, from there on 18 December 1943 to Auschwitz. Murdered.

 **Pavel Gross** was born on 9 June 1928. He was deported on 13 July 1943 to Terezín, from there on 28 September 1944 to Auschwitz. Murdered.

Jáchymka – history of the Jewish school in Prague 1908–1942

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