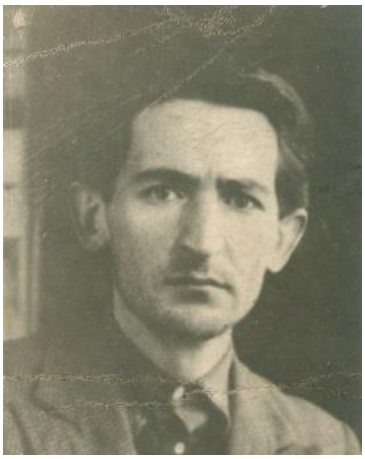
THE FLORIDA HOLOCAUST MUSEUM

Highlights from the History, Heritage, Hope Wall 2020

1.



Ignace Bercovic from Belgium. Ignace, his wife, and their two daughters (Marie Silverman and Jeannette Bornstein) escaped to France but were arrested and placed in an internment camp. The family was eventually smuggled out but Ignace died at 42 in May of 1943 in Vence, France due to the mistreatment at the internment camp.

2.



Jeannette (married name Bornstein) and Marie (married name Silverman) Bercovic on an outing with their parents in Belgium. The family escaped to France where they were caught and placed in an internment camp. Eventually Marie and Jeannette were smuggled out of the camp and survived by passing as “Aryans” with the help of the French Resistance.

3.



Ellen Bernstein (née Herschmann) with her favorite doll. Ellen immigrated to the United States from Bonn, Germany with her parents and older sister in 1938 in order to escape Nazi persecution.

4.



Prewar photograph of Tuvia Bielski in his Polish Army uniform. Tuvia Bielski led a Jewish partisan group in Belarus. His efforts saved the lives of over 1,200 Jewish men, women, and children.

5.



Ernest Drucker was from Vienna, Austria. He escaped Nazi persecution to Paris, then to Cuba, and finally emigrated to the U.S. in 1941. After enlisting in the U.S. Army, he fought in the Normandy invasion and in the Battle of the Bulge. He later led a counterintelligence unit for the U.S. Army in Germany that caught some of the fleeing Nazis. Ernest passed away in 2012.

6.



Eva Gerson née Kaiser in kindergarten, Liberec, Czechoslovakia, 1934. Eva was sent to Theresienstadt and survived several camps, including Auschwitz-Birkenau. Eva passed away in 2016.

7.



Edward Herman with his parents before the war, in Katowice, Poland. Ed was in the Warsaw ghetto where his mother arranged to smuggle him to the “Aryan” side to pass as a non-Jew. Eventually she arranged for him to be smuggled to Hungary where, after many difficult experiences, he was saved in an orphanage. His parents also survived. In 1949 Ed went to Israel and then to Canada. In 1966 he and his wife Halina moved to the U.S.

8.



Sophia and Joseph Glasbeek in Holland. They had a baby girl, Marianne, born at the Westerbork transit camp on June 5, 1943. Sophia and Marianne were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau on September 3, 1943. Joseph's deportation came on March 31, 1944. The whole family perished.

9.



Toni Igel (married name Rinde) from Przemysl, Poland. After the local Jews had been placed in a ghetto, Toni's parents were approached by a non-Jewish woman who offered to take care of Toni on the "Aryan" side. In an effort to save their daughter's life, Toni's parents accepted this offer from a total stranger. Toni was 16 months old at the time. She was renamed Marisha and stayed with her rescuer, Ms. Konoysna, as a Catholic from 1941 to 1944. Her parents survived as partisans and were reunited with Toni after the war.

10.



Henriette de Leeuw, born on May 14, 1921. Deported from Holland to Sobibor in German-occupied Poland and murdered on June 4, 1943 at the age of 22. Henriette was engaged to Sam Schryver. Sam was the first Holocaust survivor to speak at The Florida Holocaust Museum.

11.



Walter Loebenberg on his first day of school in Waechtersbach, Germany, around 1930. Walter Loebenberg and his parents left Germany for the United States in 1939 in order to escape Nazi persecution. Walter and his wife Edie founded The Florida Holocaust Museum. Walter passed away in 2019.

12.



Edie Lowengard (married name Loebenberg) on her first day of school in Darmstadt, Germany. Edie's family left Germany for the United States in 1938 in order to escape Nazi persecution. Edie and her husband Walter founded The Florida Holocaust Museum. Edie passed away in 2010.

13.



Lisl Schick née Porges and her brother Walter Porges from Vienna, Austria. When Walter was seven years old, his parents put him on a train bound for England with his eleven-year-old sister, Lisl. They were part of a rescue effort known as Kindertransport (Children's Transport). Walter and Lisl were reunited with their parents and settled in New York in 1945.

14.



John and Irene Rinde from Przemysl, Poland. John, Irene, and their parents left the Lvov ghetto under assumed non-Jewish identities (John and Irene's mother first purchased original documents from their chauffer's sister, and later had new documents prepared by a forger in Lvov). They moved to Lublin, Poland and survived as non-Jews. After the war the family moved to France and then to the United States.

15.



Lotte Rothschild Moch from Stuttgart, Germany came with her family to the U.S. in 1938 after Kristallnacht.

16.



Samuel Schryver and his sister from Amsterdam, Holland. Sam served in the Dutch underground before he was arrested and imprisoned at the Westerbork transit camp. Both he and his sister survived the war. Sam lost all other members of his immediate family. Sam passed away in 2013.

17.



Emilia Szasz with her mother Magda Szasz née Rosenberg. Deported from Hungary to Auschwitz-Birkenau in 1944 and murdered. Emilia was 6 years old and Magda 38. Emilia's sister Judith (Szentivanyi) survived and was reunited with her father after the war.

18.



Judith Szentivanyi (née Szasz) with her mother Magda from Miskolc, Hungary. Judith survived several camps, including Auschwitz-Birkenau where her mother and little sister were separated from her during the initial selection and perished in the gas chambers. Judith passed away in 2019.

19.



Sal Wainberg (in the white shirt on the far right, wearing a hat) and his family members. Sal and his two siblings were among only 53 Jews who survived out of around 15,000 members of the Jewish community in Sal's hometown in Poland. His family hid in a cellar for two and a half years after which they were discovered. One of his sisters was murdered by local collaborators but the rest of Sal's immediate family managed to escape. Sal passed away in 2012.

20.



David Wajnberg from Warsaw, Poland. David was married and had 5 children. He died during the Holocaust when he was in his 50s.

21.



Mary Wygodski née Tabachowicz during summer vacation with her relatives in Pospieszki, Poland, 1932. Only two people in the picture survived the Holocaust, Mary Wygodski seen second from left in the first row, and Ber Kovner in a white shirt in the back row. Mary and her family were in the Vilna ghetto, then they were separated and sent to different camps. She lost her parents, her brother, and numerous other family members.