



GLASNIK

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Urednik /editor: Darko Fischer, Odgovorni urednik/Editor in Charge: Ninoslav Perović

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Darko Fischer, urednik "Glasnika"

Uz osamnaesti broj BB Glasnika



Poštovane čitateljice i čitatelji,

Protekla tri mjeseca živjeli smo pod restrikcijama uslijed Covid-19 pandemije. Utjecalo je to i na proslavu Pesaha, našeg značajnog praznika. Bio je on drugačiji od ostalih. Zato smo pitanje “Zašto je ova noć različita od ostalih” (Ma ništana..) parafrazirali u “Zaštoje ovaj Pesah različit od ostalih” Donosimo razmišljanja iz izraelskih izvora koje smo pripisali izmišljenom autoru *Ma Nishtana*

Nekoliko komemoracija održalo se u ovim posebnim okolnostima. Osim komemoracije za Jom Hašoa u Hrvatskoj se krajem travnja obilježava proboj iz zloglasnog ustaškog logora Jasenovac u kojem je najokrutnije mučeno i pobijeno oko 100 000 Srba, Roma i Židova. Prvi puta nakon četiri godine, na skromnoj komemoraciji bez prisustva javnosti, ovom čini nazočio je državni vrh i predstavnici manjina stradalnika. Dobar je to znak, da će predstavnici manjina i vladajući uvidjeti kako komemoracije, znak poštovanja i pieteta prema žrtvama trebaju biti zajedničke čak i kada postoje različitosti u procjenama aktuelnih događaja. Žrtve to zaslužuju!

Freimut Duve bio je njemački publicist i političar. Tek nakon njegove nedavne smrti otkrili smo njegovo židovsko porijeklo iz obitelji koja je živjela na području Hrvatske. Donosimo neke do sada nepoznate činjenice o obitelji Herzl iz Osijeka, precima Freimuta Duvea i rođacima Theodora Herzla, utemeljitelja političkog cionizma.

O izložbi o hrvatskim pravedicima, koja se održala u New Yorku ne zna se mnogo. Donosimo vijest o toj izložbi na temelju podataka koje smo dobili od autorice izložbe, gospođe Branke Sömen.

Nna izložbi pod naslovom “Tikum olam” – “Popravi svijet” imali smo priliku vidjeti umjetnička djela na temu judaizma koje sakupio ili napravio umjetnik iz Hrvatska Feđa Aaron Bučić. Donosimo nekoliko fotografija izložaka s te izložbe.

Darko Fischer, editor of "Voice of BB"

Editorial to the eighteenth issue of *The Voice of BB*



Dear readers,

Last three months we lived under restrictions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. It also influenced the celebration of Passover, our significant holiday. It was different from other Passovers. That is why we paraphrased the question "Why is this night different from the others" (Ma nishtana ..) in "Why is this Passover different from the others?" We bring reflections from Israeli sources that we attributed to the fictional author Ma Nishtana

Several commemorations took place under these special circumstances. In addition to the commemoration of Yom HaShoah, a breakthrough from the infamous Ustasha camp Jasenovac was marked in Croatia at the end of April. In Jasenovac camp about 100,000 Serbs, Roma and Jews were cruelly tortured and killed. For the first time in four years, this modest commemoration without the presence of the public, was attended by the state leadership and representatives of the victims. This is a good sign that representatives of minorities and the government will agree that commemorations, a signs of respect and piety towards the victims should be common even when there are differences in assessments of the current events. The victims deserve it!

Freimut Duve was a German publicist and politician. Only after his recent death we discovered his Jewish origin from a family that lived in Croatia. Here are some hitherto unknown facts about the Herzl family from Osijek, the ancestors of Freimut Duve and their relation to Theodor Herzl the founder of political Zionism.

Not much is known about the exhibition on the Croatian righteous, which took place in New York. We bring you news about this exhibition based on the information we received from the author of the exhibition, Mrs. Branka Sömen.

At the exhibition entitled "Tikum olam" - "Fix the world" we had the opportunity to see works of art on the theme of Judaism collected or made by the artist from Croatia Feđa Aaron Bučić. We bring you a few photos of the exhibits from that exhibition.

Ma Nishtana:

Kindness prevails on Passover during Corona (Contemporary thought from Israel)

Why is this Passover so different from all the others?

This year, with COVID-19 being at the center of our attention, acts of kindness and charity have helped countless Jewish people to get ready for the holiday, while under lockdown.

Goodness is about character - integrity, honesty, kindness, generosity, moral courage and the like. More than anything else, it is about how we treat other people.

The narrative in the Passover Haggadah is instructive, especially in the way it begins, which is not, as we might have thought, with the events of the Exodus but in describing the matzah and inviting everyone to eat of it. This story of the Exodus and of becoming a people is only interesting and is only relevant if we are all taking care of each other, not just ourselves but the whole Jewish people.

In Israel in a “normal” year, you can hear appeals on the radio and special television fundraisers, raising money for organizations that provide food to the needy. Walk around the streets of Israel’s cities and you will see trucks unloading fruits, vegetables, chickens and meat for families that can’t afford the cost of the holiday.

While much of that took place this year as well, nothing compares to the acts of kindness created in local communities throughout the country. Multiple groups were active, looking for volunteers to pick up and deliver medicine for the homebound, or prepare meals for those unable to make them for themselves, just to name a few tasks.

It got to the point where if you were away from your phone for a couple of hours, there would be 30 or 40 messages asking for help; double that number for people wanting to help and offering their services. The togetherness and real community spirit has been a beautiful thing to experience.

What makes this so ironic is that for all of the togetherness, we are actually all alone, not able to congregate. People talk about the unusual Seder night that we just celebrated and said that due to the fact that no one was allowed to have guests, there were more Seders celebrated than at any time in Jewish history.

It is the government policy to prevent spreading the pandemic and it brought us to this situation, On the other side, the kindness of Passover, which has been incredibly effective in solutions for real people, is the brainchild of private citizens.

In Jewish law, we always have an obligation to give, but for Passover it gets ramped up. There is an ancient custom which dates back to the time of the Jerusalem Talmud of *kimcha d'pische* (flour for Passover). This refers to giving charity before Passover to your city's poor so they will be able to afford all their Passover needs.

To illustrate the need to give charity before the holiday there is a famous story about Rabbi Yosef Dov Soloveitchik of Brisk. A woman approached him with a strange question. She wanted to know if one

could use milk instead of wine for the four cups of the Seder. She explained that she could not afford wine. He answered her by giving her a large amount of money. Asked the Rabbi's wife, "I understand you gave her money because she can't afford the wine, but why so much?"

Answered the Rabbi, "If she wants to drink milk at the Seder, it is obvious she has no meat for Passover (as there is a prohibition to eat meat and milk at the same meal). So I gave her enough to buy wine and meat for the entire holiday."

With so many struggling financially, how can we make sure that we can continue giving? Today more than ever, it centers on living with financial discipline. Start a budget, where you have two line items that get funded first. First is your charity and next is long-term savings.

Ma Ništana:

Ljubaznost prevladava za Pesah u vrijeme korona pandemije (Aktuelna razmišljanja iz Izraela)

Zašto je ovaj Pesah toliko različit od svih ranijih?

Ove godine, kada je pandemija korona virusa u centru pažnje, postupci ljubaznosti i dobročinstva pomogli su brojnim Židovima da se u vrijeme restrikcija pripreme za praznik.

Dobrota je u integritetu pojedinog karaktera, to je poštenje, ljubaznost, velikodušnost, moralna hrabrost i tome slične osobine. Više od svega to je način kako se odnosimo prema drugim ljudima.

Priča u Hagadi za Pesah je poučna, posebno njen početak, a to nije, kako bi možda pomislili, o događajima Izlaska, nego o opisivanju macesa i pozivanju svakoga da ga gricka s nama. Ova priča o Izlasku i našem postanku kao narod zanimljiva je i ima smisla samo ako se mi svi brinemo jedni o drugima, ne samo o sebi već o cijelom židovskom narodu.

U Izraelu u „normalnoj“ godini možete čuti na radiju i posebnim televizijama za prikupljanje pomoći pozive za sakupljanje sredstava kako bi se hranom snabdijevalo one kojima to treba. Ako se šćete po izraelskim gradovima vidjet ćete kamione kako istovaruju voće, povrće, piletinu i meso za obitelji koje si ne mogu priućiiti trošak praznika.

Sve se to događalo i ove godine, no u prvom je planu bila ljubaznost stvorena na lokalnoj razini po cijeloj zemlji. Mnoge su grupe bile aktivne u pronalaženju volontera koji će, između ostalog, sakupiti i dostaviti lijekove za nepokretne ili pripremiti hranu za one koji to sami ne mogu.

Ako bi kao voditelj takve akcije bili nedostupni na svom telefonu, dobili bi 30 do 40 poruka u kojima se traži pomoć; dvostruko više poruka bilo bi osoba koje žele pomoći i nude svoje usluge. Doživjeli smo lijepo iskustvo zajedništvo i stvarni duh drugarstva.

Što je istovremeno i ironija je činjenica da uz sve ovo zajedništvo bili smo zapravo sasvim sami, bez mogućnosti da se sakupimo. Ljudi govore o neobičnoj Seder večeri koju smo upravo proslavili te govore

kako zbog prilika nismo mogli nikoga ugostiti, proslavili smo više Sedera nego ikada u židovskoj povijesti.

Politika i obaveza vlade je da spriječi širenje zaraze, što nas je dovelo do ovakve situacije. S druge strane, ljubaznost Pesaha toliko učinkovita u rješenjima za stvarne ljude proizvod je domišljatosti običnih građana.

Po židovskim pravilima imamo uvijek obavezu da darujemo, a za Pesah to je posebno naglašeno. Stari običaj još iz vremena Jeruzalemskog talmuda je „kimha d'pisha“ (brašno za Pesah). To je darivanje prije Pesaha siromašnima u gradu, kako bi se mogli priuštiti potrebe za Pesah.

Slikovit je prikaz darivanja pred praznik u poznatoj priči o rabinu Josef Dov Solovjeviču iz Briska. Prišla mu je žena s neobičnim pitanjem. Htjela je znati može li se umjesto čaše vina za Seder koristiti mlijeko. Objasnila je da si ne može priuštiti vino. Rabin joj je kao odgovor dao veliku svotu novaca. Upitan od svoje žene „Zašto si joj dao toliko novaca samo za vino koje si ne može priuštiti?“

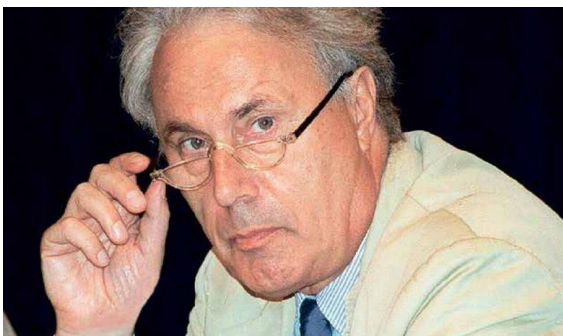
Rabin je odgovorio: „Ako ona hoće piti mlijeko umjesto vina na Seder, očito je da nema ni meso za Pesah (jer je zabranjeno u istom obroku uzimati i mlijeko i meso). Dao sam joj toliko novaca da kupi i vino i meso za cijeli praznik.“

Uz tolike financijske poteškoće koje imamo, kako možemo biti sigurni da ćemo nastaviti s darivanjima? Danas više nego ikada u središtu pažnje nam treba biti da provodimo financijsku disciplinu. Pogledajte svoj proračun i na početku stavite dvije stavke. Prva je davanje u dobrotvorne svrhe a zatim je dugoročna stednja.

Darko Fischer:

Freimut Duve i njegovi židovski korijeni

Freimut Duve, njemački novinar, pisac, političar i aktivist s područja ljudski prava umro je početkom ožujka u Hamburgu. O njemu se u Hrvatskoj malo zna i tek su se nakon njegove smrti otkrile neke pojedinosti iz njegovog života i o njegovom porijeklu koji su značajni ne samo za Hrvatsku već i za njegove židovske korijene.



Freimut Duve

Freimut Duve rođen je 26. studenog 1936. u Würzburgu, no većinu svoga života proveo je u Hamburgu. Prezime Duve dobio je po majci, jer Freimutovi roditelji nisu bili u braku, pa ja majka svog sina rodila skrivajući se u Würzburgu. Osim toga ona je nastojala prikriti njegovo židovsko porijeklo jer je Duve po djedu i baki s očeve strane bio Židov. Freimutov otac zvao se Bruno Herzl, rođen je i živio je u Osijeku. Podaci o njegovoj smrti su bili nejasni. Duveov prevoditelj i izdavač hrvatskog izdanja njegove knjige u svom nekrologu u Jutarnjem listu iz ožujka ove (2020) godine navodi da je Bruno Herzl preživio najprije na

Rabu a onda u partizanima te 1945. odlazi u Ameriku. To je vjerojatno zabuna, jer to je bila sudbina

Brunovog polubrata Theodora Herzla. Također, u bazi podataka dokumentacijskog centra CENDO iz Zagreba (vidjeti www.cendo.hr) Bruno Herzl se vodi kao preživjeli. Međutim, Židovski biografski leksikon (Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, urednik Ivo Goldstein, vidjeti zbl.lzmk.hr) navodi datum smrti Brune Herzla 20. 3. 1941. I to je točan podatak. Bruno Herzl umro je prirodnom smrću u Osijeku no nije pokopan na Židovskom groblju u Osijeku. Freimut Duve u svojoj knjizi „O ratu u duši“ navodi kako je njegova majka tek 1945. dobila obavijest, da je Bruno Herzl mrtav. Bruno Herzl imao je polubrata (zajednički otac Max Herzl, ali različite majke, koje su bile sestre, jer se Max Herzl nakon smrti svoje prve žene, oženio njenom starijom sestrom Juditom), ime toga polubrata bilo je Theodor. Zbog toga mnogi mediji, pišući o Duveu, navode da je on bio nećak Theodora Herzla, ali i pogrešno navode da se radi o slavnom dr. Theodoru Herzlu, osnivaču političkog cionizma. Točno je, da se radi o istoj obitelji no “hrvatski” Theodor Herzl bio je stric Freimuta Duvea, dok je njegov djed ovog Theodora brat Jacoba



Freimut Duve sa sestričnom Judy Herzl

Herzla, porijeklom iz Zemuna, a Jacobov sin je slavni Theodor Herzl utemeljitelj političkog cionizma. Freimut Dube ima sestričnu, kćer “hrvatskog” Theodora Herzla, zove se Judy Herzl, živi u Santa Fe-u, New Mexico i od nje sam dobio ove vrijedne podatke o obitelji Herzl iz Osijeka.

Freimut Duve studirao je u Hamburgu povijest, englesku književnost i sociologiju dok ga je proučavanje britanske kolonijalne povijesti odvelo do Zimbabvea. Godine 1966. počinje njegova politička karijera kada postaje član SPD, njemačke ljevičarske stranke. Radio je kao politički novinar u časopisu Stern i kao urednik izdavačke kuće

Rowohlt Verlag te je zaslužan za objavljivanje niza političkih knjiga. Tako je objavio i političke radove Vaclava Havela, i godišnjak o ljudskim pravima u Srednjoj i Istočnoj Europi. Bio je član njemačkog parlamenta punih 18 godina. Bio je predstavnik OSCE (organizacija za sigurnost i suradnju u Europi) po pitanjima slobode medija do 2003. godine. Dobitnik je nagrade „Hannah Arendt“ za politička razmišljanja i „Medalje zasluga“ koje mu je dodijelila njemačka država.

Freimut Duve autor je nekoliko knjiga, no u Hrvatskoj je najpoznatiji naslov „O ratu u duši“ (*Vom Krieg in der Seele*) koju je preveo Nenad Popović i izdala izdavačka kuća Durieux iz Zagreba 1997. godine.

Knjiga je zbirka autorovih ličnih ali i općenitih razmišljanja o njemačkoj povijesti i politici, o hladnom ratu, o europskim integracijskim procesima, krivom poimanju i krivnji Europe za rat u Hrvatskoj i Bosni i Hercegovini, pravima manjina, rasizmu i migracijama stanovnika. Jedan manji dio knjige je autobiografski. U njemu autor piše o ocu i majci. Otac je po rođenju bio Osječani. Freimut Duve bio je prvi europski političar koji je srpski napad na Hrvatsku i BiH i zločine koji su tada počinjeni službeno i javno nazvao genocidom. Isti prevodilac i izdavač preveli su i izdali zbirku eseja raznih autora koje je izabrao i uredio Duve. Knjiga nosi naslov „U oranu nače budućnosti“ u Hrvatskoj je izašla 2001. godine.

Vezano za hrvatski prijevod knjige „O ratu u duši“ zanimljivo je da se po Duveovoj izričitoj želji predstavljanje te knjige obavilo baš u Osijeku. Održano je to (vjerojatno 1998.) u dobro posjećenoj čitaonici osječke Gradske i sveučilišne knjižnice. Uz ovaj događaj zbio se i jedan zanimljiv susret, koji je posebno dojmio Duvea. Javila mu se jedna gospođa, predstavila se kao Mira Novaković, te mu ispriopovijedala svoja sjećanja na davnu 1942. godinu kada su ustaške vlasti odvodile Židove Osijeka. Tada su došli i po Duveovu baku u kuću u kojoj je tada, kao djevojčica stanovala i gospođa Novaković. Zbilo se to u kući na znakovitoj adresi – Vukovarska ulica (broj 16). Duve je tada imao priliku da vidi kuću u kojoj su živjeli njegovi preci. Prema sjećanju njegovog prevoditelja i izdavača u Hrvatskoj Nenada Popovića, Duve je tih dana posjetio i Vukovar u kome su još tih dana bila znatno vidljiva razaranja uslijed ratnih strahota iz 1991.

Možda su upravo ti događaji naveli Freimuta Duvea da u svoju iduću humanitarnu akciju uključi baš i Osijek. Duve je pod geslom „Obrana naše budućnost“ (Verteidigung unseres Zukuft) pokrenuo projekt pod nazivom „Mobile Culture Container“.



Duve u Osijeku pred kućom u kojoj su stanovali njegovi preci

Organizirao je radionicu, smještenu u jedan prenosivi kontejner u kojoj su mladi ljudi mogli učiti i raditi na širenju tolerancije, smanjivanju međuetničke netrpeljivosti u ratu pogođenim krajevima Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine i Kosova. Duve je uspio okupiti reprezentativni skup uglednih ljudi iz politike i kulture. U Beču je osnovna neprofitna organizacija „Verteidigung unserer Zukuft Fond“ koja je prikupila sredstva i ostvarila ovaj projekt. Rukovoditelj cijelog posla bio je Duveov prijatelj Achim Koch koji je oko sebe okupio lokalne aktiviste radi uspješnog djelovanja radionice u mjestima pogođenim balkanskim ratom iz 90-ih.

Načela ovog projekta njegovi su autori opisali slijedećim riječima:

„mobile.culture.container postavlja se na nekoliko tjedana u pojedinim gradovima kao mjesto gdje se mladi ljudi mogu slobodno sastajati. To je mjesto za starije školarce da odraze svoj stav, naprave vlastite školske novine, ali to je i mjesto za diskusije, radionice, izložbe, ples, slušanje glazbe, pisanje, čitanje, razgovor, laboratorij i kafić. Zamišljen je kao kreativno mjesto, mjesto za ideje i mjesto za relaksaciju. Zadaća mu je učiniti nešto za trajno i neprekidno.“

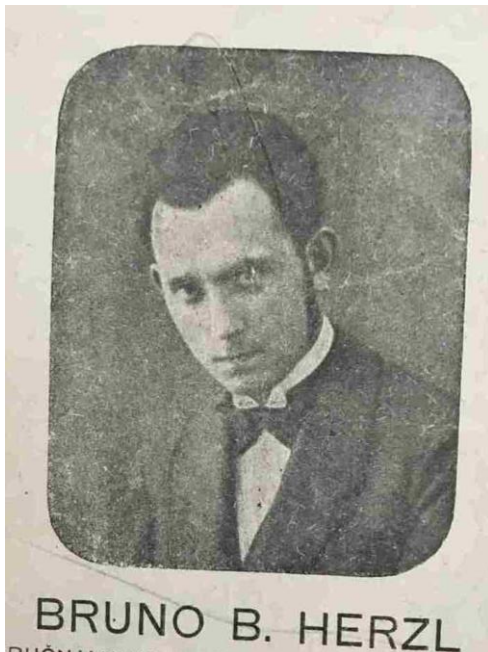
Projekt je započeo u Tuzli u svibnju 2001. Nakon toga kontejner je obišao Osijek, Čačak, Goražde, Mostar, Banju Luku, Kosovsku Mitrovicu, Novi Pazar i Brčko.

Kontejner je nekoliko dana bio u Osijeku. Imao sam prilike da ga obiđem, bio je smješten u blizini zgrade u kojoj sam tada radio. Osim toga, radionicu je vodio Igor Bararon, sin mog dobrog prijatelja Jakova Bararona, slikara iz Sarajeva koji sada živi u Beču. Tako sam neposredno imao priliku vidjeti aktivnosti u radionici Mobile Culture Container projekta.

Sve ovo pokazuje kako je Freimut Duve bio svestran, ne samo kao novinar, književnik i političar, već i kao humanitarni radnik. O ovom njegovom djelovanju javnost s ovih prostora neopravdano je vrlo malo je upoznata.

Zahvala: Autor se zahvaljuje gospođi Judy Herzl, gospodinu Achimu Kochu i Nenadu Popoviću koji su mu dostavili značajne podatke, tekst i slike za ovaj članak.

Darko Fischer:



Duve's father Bruno Herzl

Rab in Croatia and then in the Partisans after which he went to America in 1945. This is probably a mistake, as it was the fate of Bruno's half-brother Theodore Herzl. Also, in the database of the CENDO Documentation Center from Zagreb, Bruno Herzl is recorded as a survivor.

Bruno Herzl had a half-brother Theodor (common father Max Herzl, but different mothers, who were sisters because Max Herzl married the older sister Judit after the death of his first wife Malvine). Because of this, many of the media, writing about Duve, claim that he was the nephew of Theodore Herzl, but also make the mistake of referring to the famous dr. Theodore Herzl, the founder of political Zionism. It is true, that both Theodors come from the same Herzl family, but "Croatian" Theodor Herzl was Freimut's uncle. The grandfather of this Theodor was the brother of Jacob Herzl from Zemun (Serbia) whose son was famous dr. Theodor Herzl the founder of political Zionism.

This Theodor Herzl from Croatia has a daughter Judy Herzl who lives in Santa Fe, New Mexico and from whom I got this valuable information about Herzl family from Osijek.

Freimut Duve studied at the University in Hamburg majoring in history, English literature, and sociology. He took interest in studying English colonial history, what took him at the time to Zimbabwe. In 1966 he joined SPD, the party of German leftist. For the magazine *Stern* Duve wrote political articles, and the publishing house Rowohlt Verlag issued a number of political titles while Duve was an editor there.

Freimut Duve and His Jewish Heritage

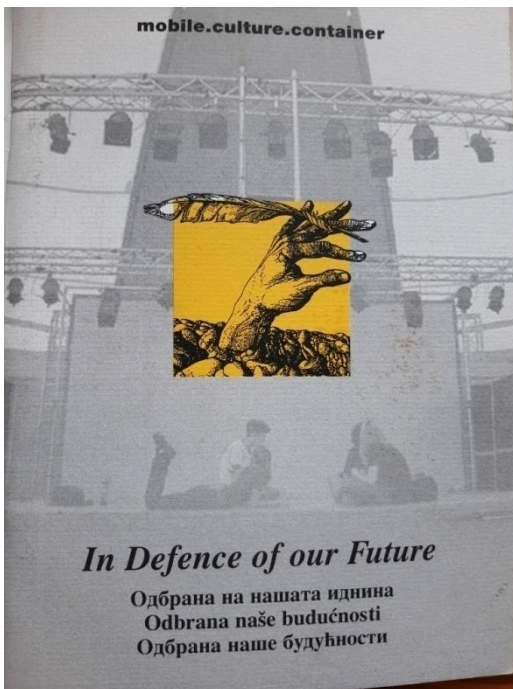
German journalist, writer, and political activist in human rights Freimut Duve died in Hamburg at the beginning of March. He was not much spoken of in Croatia and only after he died some details surfaced that connected him to Croatia and his Jewish heritage.

Freimut Duve was born in Würzburg on 26 of November, 1936, but spent most of his life in Hamburg. He got his last name Duve by his mother because Freimut's parents were unmarried, so his mother gave birth to her son, hiding in Würzburg. In addition, she sought to conceal his Jewish ancestry because both Duve's fraternal grandparents were Jewish. Freimut's father's name was Bruno Herzl, born and living in Osijek. Information on his death was also unclear. Duve's publisher of the Croatian edition of his book in his obituary in the "Jutarnji List" newspaper in March this year (2020) states that Bruno Herzl first survived on island of



Duve with his uncle Theodor Herzl

Among those were political writings of Vaclav Havel, and an almanac on human rights in Middle and East Europe. Duve was a member of German parliament for eighteen years. He also took part in OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) where he worked on freedom of the media till 2003. Duve was awarded with German awards *Hannah Arendt*, and a Medal for Merits.



Logo of Duve's „Container“ project

of various authors, picked and edited by Duve.

Although Freimut Duve wrote several books, in Croatia he is known for the *About the War in the Soul (Vom Krieg in der Seele)*, edited by Nenad Popovic and published by Durieux in Zagreb in 1997. It is a compilation of author's reflections on the variety of subjects like German history and its politics, Cold War, European processes of integration, European errors in judgement of war between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, blames on Europe for this war, minority rights, migrations, etc. A small portion of the book speaks about the authors origins. Freimut Duve is the first European politician who at the time when Serbia attacked Croatia in early nineties recognized it publicly and officially as a genocide act.

In 2001 Durieux from Zagreb also published a book titled *In Defending our Future*, a compilation of essays

After Duve's book *About the War in the Soul* had been published in Croatia, it was his explicit wish that it would be presented in Osijek. The event took place in the Osijek University and Communal Library probably in 1998. After the presentation a lady came forward and presented herself to Duve as Mira Novakovic. She recounted how in 1942, when the Ustasa authorities started abducting Jews from Osijek, she as a little girl saw them take away his grandmother. At the time they lived in the same house in the street that was and still is ominously named Vukovarska street. Duve took the opportunity to visit the house of his ancestors. By recount of Duve's translator, they took him to visit Vukovar where at that time the traces of war were still very vivid.

It could be that what Duve saw in Osijek and Vukovar affected him so much that his following humanitarian action included Osijek among other places. With the motto *In Defending our Future (Verteidigung unseres Zukunft)* Duve started a project *Mobile Culture Container*. In a mobile container there were workshops for young people where they could learn and work on spreading the idea of tolerance and lessen ethnic intolerance in war-ridden places in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina or Kosovo. The authors described the idea:

The mobile.culture.container is set up for a few weeks in each location as a place where young people can meet freely. It is a place for older schoolchildren to come, to reflect, to produce their own newspaper, but it is also a place for discussions, workshops, exhibitions, dancing, listening to music, writing, reading,

chatting, a laboratory and a cafe. It is intended as a creative vanue – a place for ideas and a place to relax. Its task is to create something of lasting continuity.

Duve managed to get interested prominent people of political and cultural circles in his ideas. In Vienna a non-profitable organization *VerteidigungunseresZukunftFond* was founded and raised money for the purpose. Duve's friend Achim Koch managed the project assembling local activists to make it work in the Balkan territories affected by the war. It started in Tuzla in May 2001, then went to Osijek, Cacak, Gorazde, Banja Luka, KosovskaMitrovica, Novi Pazar, and Brcko.

Container stayed in Osijek for several days. It was placed not far from the place where I worked and I had the opportunity to visit it. It was run by Igor Bararon, a son of my good friend Jakov Bararon who was a painter and lived in Sarajevo. He is now in Vienna.

As we can see, Freimut Duve was an extremely versatile person whose interests and work spread beyond journalism and writing to humanitarian activities. Unfortunately, many people from Croatia and neighbouring countries are not well acquainted with these endeavors.

Acknowledgment: The author thanks Ms. Judy Herzl, Mr. Achim Koch, and Mr. Nenad Popovic who provided him with significant information, text and photos for this article.

Translated from Croatian: Zelimira Purgar Perovic

Darko Fischer:

Izložba o hrvatskim pravednicima

Dugogodišnja novinarka, publicistkinja i bivša diplomatkinja, Branka Sömen u posljednjih 10 godina priredila je u SAD u nekoliko gradova izložbu „Pravednici među narodima – Hrvatska“. Izložbe su pod pokroviteljstvom Ministarstva vanjskih i europskih poslova i uz suradnju s memorijalnim muzejom Yad Vashem prikazale događaje u kojima su plemenite i hrabre osobe u Hrvatskoj u doba Drugog svjetskog rata, riskirajući vlastite živote spašavali i uspjeli spasiti određeni broj Židova, kojima je u uvjetima Holokausta u zločinačkoj NDH prijetila sigurna smrt. Kao što je poznato, u Hrvatskoj je 118 osoba proglašeno pravednicima među narodima. Gospođa Sömen odlučila se da u svojoj izložbi na 29 panela prikaže djelovanje spasitelja i sudbinu spašenih osoba.



Knjiga Miriam Steiner o hrvatskim pravednicima

Gospođu Sömen je o stradanjima Židova u Holokaustu čula i od slavnog i nedavno preminulog producenta Branka Lustiga koga je vidjela za

vrijeme svoga boravka u Sjedinjenim državama, a koji je rođeni Osječanin kao i gospođa Sömen. Poznato je da je Branko Lustig preživio Auschwitz, da je bio suradnik slavnog režisera Stephena Spielberga na filmovima sa židovskom tematikom i dobitnik je

Oskara za svoj producentski rad. Po povratku iz SAD u Hrvatsku Lustig je mnogo djelovao na širenju saznanja o strahotama Holokausta, naročito na podučavanju mladih naraštaja o tom mračnom razdoblju europske povijesti.

Osim toga, još 2008. godine, Branka Sömen je preko hrvatske veleposlanice u Buenos Airesu Mire Martinec saznala za izložbu *The Croatian Righteous, Heroes of the Holocaust*, koju su postavili The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation, i hrvatsko Ministarstva kulture, te ju je to potaklo na sličnu aktivnost

Podatke za izložbu gospođa Sömen našla je u knjizi Miriam Steiner Aviezer „Hrvatski pravednici“ koja je objavljena još 2008. godine u izdanju Novog Libera. Miriam Steiner židovskog je porijekla, rođena u Karlovcu, a njena obitelj izbjegla je stradanje u Holokaustu tako, da se, kao i mnogi drugi Židovi, pridružila partizanskom pokretu. U Izrael živi od 1971, a od 1983. radila je u Yad Vashemu u Jeruzalemu kao suradnica na dokumentiranju građe o Holokaustu na tlu bivše Jugoslavije. Bila je dugogodišnja je članica odbora za proglašenje Pravednika među narodima, kao i stručna suradnica Enciklopedije Pravednika koju ova izdaje muzej Yad Vašem. U knjizi „Hrvatski pravednici“ kroz 60 priča opisala je sudbine 102 hrvatskih građana, koji su nesebično spašavali živote Židova za vrijeme ustaške vladavine i zahvaljujući tome proglašeni su „Pravednicima među narodima“. Nakon objave njene knjige još je dodijeljeno 16 medalja pravednika. (Naš Glasnik u broju 15 donio je intervju s Tamarom



Otvorenje izložbe u New Yorku

Predsjednik Josipović tom je prilikom održao i predavanje o hrvatskom antifašističkom pokretu i pravednicima među narodima i taj je događaj imao veliki odjek ne samo u židovskoj zajednici Kalifornije, već i u SAD-u. Plan je bio izložbu prikazati i u drugim mjestima u SAD gdje postoje hrvatska konzularna predstavništva. Tako je ista izložba prikazana još u Chicagu 2013. i Hustonu 2014.

Dalje prikazivanje ovih panela bilo je onemogućeno, jer su se izložci iz do sada nepoznatih razloga izgubili. No Branka Sömen bila je uporna. Javila se na natječaj Ministarstva vanjskih i europskih poslova i dobila sredstva za postavljanje izložbe u New Yorku i to u reprezentativnom prostoru zgrade Ujedinjenih naroda. Otvorenje je ove izložbe upriličeno na Dan sjećanja na žrtve holokausta, 27. siječnja 2020, na 75. godišnjicu oslobođenja zloglasnog logora smrti Auschwitz. Prisutni na otvorenju bili su mnogi istaknuti pojedinci, izraelski veleposlanik pri UN, šef misije RH pri UN Ivan Šimonović i državna tajnica Zdravka Bušić.

Na otvaranju izložbe Branka Soemen je rekla:

Ukrainčik, kćerkom spašene Lee Gostl. Nju je spasio bračni par Anton i Katarina Šragalj iz Vrbovskog koji su medalju pravednika posthumno primili 2018. godine)

U vrijeme dok je radila kao zamjenica generalnog konzula u Los Angelesu Branka Sömen je napravila svoju izložbu na temu hrvatskih pravednika. Tadašnji hrvatski predsjednik Ivo Josipović prihvatio je pokroviteljstvo nad izložbom pod nazivom „Righteous Among the Nations – Croatia“ i otvorio je u jesen 2010. u Los Angelesu u The Dortort Center for Creativity in the Arts at UCLA Hillel Center for Jewish Studies. Organizator izložbe bilo je Ministarstvo vanjskih i europskih poslova, dok je pomoć pružio American Jewish Committee, židovska organizacija u SAD-u poznata po svom humanitarnom i kulturnom djelovanju.

„Ova je izložba vrlo važan dio hrvatske povijesti na koji bismo trebali biti ponosni. A moja je namjera bila, da ne samo svijet, već i ljudi u Hrvatskoj, prepoznaju ovaj časn dio svoje povijesti.

Izložba kroz tekst i fotografije svjedoči o hrvatskim Pravednicima: običnim, jednostavnim, ali hrabrim ljudima koji su bez obzira na vjeru, socijalni status, dob i mjesto stanovanja pomagali svojim susjedima, prijateljima, kolegama i drugim, često nepoznatim, ljudima u opasnosti.

Ponosna sam što dolazim iz zemlje u kojoj su Pravednici živjeli. Također sam sretna što živim u svojoj domovini Hrvatskoj, koja sljedećih šest mjeseci predsjedava Vijećem Europske unije, u zemlji u kojoj su moji zemljaci u svakom trenutku spremni pomoći ljudima u nevolji.“

No Branka Sömen ima i daljih planova i želja. Prvenstveno bi htjela prilagoditi izložbu za Hrvatsku (tekst na sadašnjim izložcima su na engleskom jeziku) te ju prikazati u gradovima Hrvatske.

Velika joj je želja prikazati izložbu u svom rodnom Osijeku odakle potiče i Branko Lustig, koji ju je u velikoj mjeri potaknuo na ovu aktivnost. Iz Osijeka potiče još nekoliko značajnih ličnosti židovskog porijekla. Spomenimo kipara Oscara Nemona i slikara i kipara Zlatka Boureka. Također, dvije Povelje pravednika dodijeljene su nekadašnjim građanima Osijeka, Frani Krtiću i obitelji Uglješić te očekujemo da će Osijek pokazati zanimanje za ovu izložbu.

U blizini Osijeka, u Đakovu, Orahovici i Požegi također će, mislimo, izložba pobuditi zanimanje. U Đakovu je medalju pravednika posthumno 2009. dobila Amadeja Pavlović provincijalna poglavarica milosrdnih sestara Sv. Križa jer je spasila židovsku djevojčicu Zdenku Bienenstock. Slično, u Orahovici je obitelj Hocenski dobila ovu povelju također zbog spašavanja židovske djevojčice Zdenke Engelman, dok je u Požegi povelju dobila obitelj Taborski koja je spasila židovskog dječaka Ivicu Haasa.

Kako je u Hrvatskoj do sada dodijeljeno ukupno 118 povelja Pravednik među narodima, očekujemo veliko zanimanje za ovu izložbu i ostvarenje želje Branke Sömen da njenu izložbu vidi što više građana Hrvatske.

Darko Fischer:

Exhibition about the Croatian Righteous

Mrs. Branka Sömen, a long time journalist, publicist and former diplomat, presented the exhibition „The Righteous among the Nations – Croatia” in several USA cities over the last 10 years. Under the auspices of Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in collaboration with The Yad Vashem Museum these exhibitions showed how some noble and courageous persons risked their own lives to save a number of Jews from a sure death during Holocaust in the evil Independent Croatian State, (NDH) It is well known that 118 Croatian citizens have been recognized as Righteous among the Nations. Mrs. Sömen decided to assemble 29 panels to present the actions of the saviours and the fate of the persons saved.

Beside other sources of information about Jews suffering in Holocaust, Mrs. Sömen was informed also by the late well known producer Mr. Branko Lustig whom she met in USA and who was also as Mrs. Sömen born in Osijek. Mr. Lustig survived Auschwitz, later he worked along the famous director Mr. Steven Spielberg, producing films with Jewish issues and winning an Oscar for his production. Upon his

return from USA to Croatia he spent a lot of time and effort spreading his knowledge of the horrors brought upon Jews by the Holocaust, and in particular educating young generations about this dark side of European history.



Exhibition posters in UN building, New York

In 2008 Mrs. Branka Sömen was informed by the Croatian ambassador in Buenos Aires, Mrs. Mira Martinec, about the exhibition *The Croatian Righteous, Heroes of the Holocaust* which was set up by The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation and the Croatian Ministry of Culture. This inspired Mrs. Sömen to set up an exhibition of her own.

Basic data for the exhibition were found in the book „The Croatian Righteous“ by Mrs. Miriam Steiner Aviezer, published in 2008 by “Novi Liber” publisher in Zagreb. Mrs. Miriam Steiner was born in Karlovac in a Jewish family. Her family escaped the Holocaust by joining the antifascist partisan movement, as many other Jews did. She has been living in Israel since 1971 and since 1981 she worked in Yad Vashem in Jerusalem assisting in the collection of issues regarding the Holocaust in former Yugoslavia. As a long-time member of the committee for proclaiming the Righteous among Nations, Mrs. Steiner also included her expertise into The Encyclopaedia of the Righteous, published by the Yad Vashem Museum. Her book „The Croatian Righteous“ consists of 60 stories about the

fate of 102 Croatian citizens who altruistically saved Jewish citizens from the fascist government and were therefore granted with the title Righteous among Nations. Following the publication of this book additional 16 Righteous Medals were awarded. The 15th issue of our Voice presented the interview with Ms. Tamara Ukrainčik, daughter of late Lea Gostl who was saved by Anton and Katarina Šragalj. The couple from Vrbovsko was awarded with the medal posthumously in 2018.

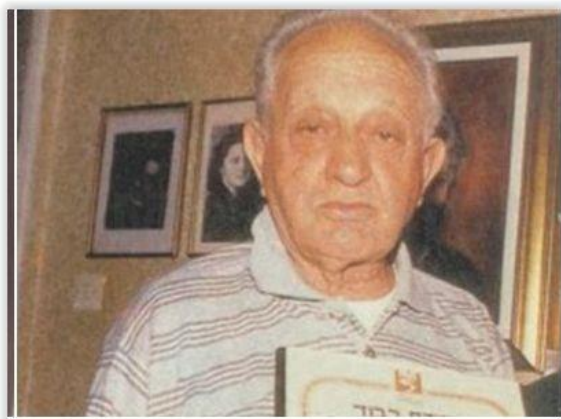
Along with her work as Deputy Consul General in Los Angeles Mrs. Branka Sömen created her exhibition about Croatian Righteous. Mr. Ivo Josipović, then the president of Croatia, took the sponsorship for the exhibition named „Righteous Among the Nations – Croatia“ and opened it in Los Angeles in Dortort Centre for Creativity in the Arts at UCLA Hillel Centre for Jewish Studies in autumn 2010. The exhibition was organized by the Ministry of Culture assisted by the American Jewish Committee, a Jewish organization well known for its humanitarian and cultural achievements. On this occasion President Josipović gave a speech about the anti-fascist movement in Croatia and the importance of Righteous among Nations. The occasion made a remarkable success not only in Jewish community of California but throughout USA as well. The plan was to show the exhibition in other USA cities having a consular mission of Croatia. So the exhibition was set up in Chicago (2013) and year later in Houston.

Further presentation of the exhibition was unfortunately impossible because the exhibits got lost in circumstances unknown to this day. But Mrs. Branka Sömen remained persistent. She applied for a grant of Croatian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was granted funds to set up the exhibition in the remarkable venue – the United Nations building in New York. The exhibition was opened on January 27 this year (2020), the Holocaust Memorial Day and 75th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz concentration camp. Many distinguished guests were present to the occasion, Israeli Ambassador to the UN, Head of the Croatian Mission to the UN, State Secretary to the Croatian Ministry and others.

On the opening ceremony Mrs. Branka Sömen said:

„This exhibition shows a particular part of Croatian history we should be proud of. It was my intention to help people throughout the world, as well as in Croatia, to recognize an honourable part of their own history. Using text and photos, this exhibition tells the story of Croatian Righteous: ordinary, simple but brave individuals who, regardless of their religion, social status, age or place of residence, helped their neighbours, friends, colleagues or other, sometimes unknown persons in danger.

I am very proud to arrive from the country where these Righteous lived. I am also proud to live in my homeland Croatia which will preside the EU Council for the next six months, a country where my countrymen are ready to help others in trouble anytime.“



Mr. Frano Krstić, one of Croatian Righteous

Mrs. Branka Sömen has more plans and ideas. First of all, she would like to adjust the exhibition for presentation in Croatia (exhibit descriptions are originally in English) and set it up in Croatian cities.

Her primary wish is to present the exhibition in Osijek, her native town and also the native town of Mr. Branko Lustig, who provided substantial encouragement to her for the project. Osijek is also the native town of several distinguished persons of Jewish origin; the sculptor Oskar Nemon and the painter and sculptor Zlatko Bourek. Two Righteous Medals were awarded to former citizens of

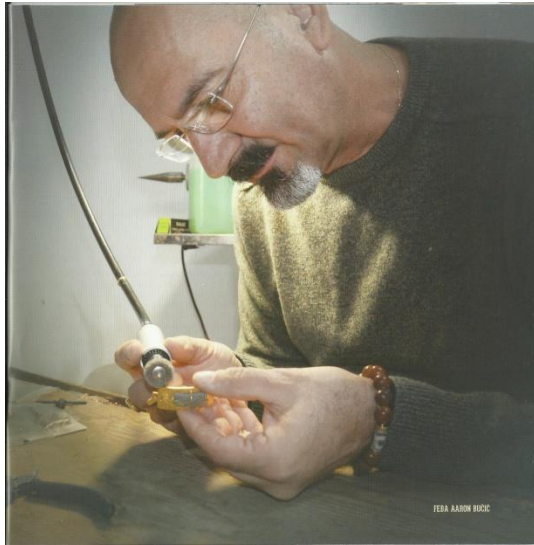
Osijek, Frano Krstić and the Uglješić family. Therefore we expect Osijek to be interested to host this exhibition.

The exhibition is expected to arise interest also in towns in the vicinity of Osijek; Đakovo, Orahovica and Požega. In 2009 one Righteous Medal was awarded posthumously in Đakovo to Amadeja Pavlović, provincial head of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Cross for saving the Jewish girl Zdenka Bienestock. Likewise, the Hocenski family from Orahovica got this award for saving the Jewish girl Zdenka Engelman and in Požega the Taborski family got the award for saving the Jewish boy Ivica Haas.

A total of 118 titles Righteous among Nations have been awarded in Croatia up to this day. Therefore we hope interest will be expressed for the exhibition and this should fulfill Mrs. Sömen's wish to show it to as many Croatian citizens as possible.

Tikum Olam Exhibition

(prepared by Feđa Aaron Bučić)



Feđa Aaron Bučić, the artist



F.A. Bučić: Day Seven



Moshe Katz: Horseshue Menorah



Hana Huljić: The trail of light



Shmuli Mitzrahi: A better place



F. A. Bučić: The necklace