Unit 1
A critical examination of Nazi persecution on the basis of individual fates

Brief outline and notes for the teacher

Material on Johannes Berens, born 27.01.1924
  → Worksheet for participants, Johannes Berens
  → 15 photos and archival documents for creating a timeline

Material on Helena Poterska, born 25.04.1925
  → Worksheet for participants, Helena Poterska
  → 15 photos and archival documents for creating a timeline

Material on István Rokza, born 10.05.1928
  → Worksheet for participants, István Rokza
  → 15 photos and archival documents for creating a timeline

Printable »event card« template for creating a timeline

#StolenMemory
The first unit on #StolenMemory serves as an introduction to the critical examination of National Socialist persecution on the basis of the fates of specific individuals. The focus is on the life stories of three victims of Nazi persecution whose effects have already been returned to their families: Johannes Berens, a young Dutch policeman who refused to take part in the persecution of the Jews, was deported to a concentration camp himself as a result, and died shortly after liberation; Helena Poterska, a Polish student who was arrested on her way to school and spent four years of suffering in various concentration camps before finding a husband and a new home in defeated Germany; and István Rokza, an apprentice from Hungary who was deported to a concentration camp by the Germans because he was a Jew, survived imprisonment and a death march, and emigrated to Israel after several years as a Displaced Person. The #StolenMemory website features a short film and additional information on each of these three people.

Participants work on their own or with a partner and begin by watching a short film to familiarize themselves with one of the three personal histories. They then work in three small groups (e.g. 5-6 people) and take a closer look at the life stories. Using photos and documents taken from the collection of effects as well as from other collections, the participants in each group work together to create a timeline which links specific stages in one of the life stories with the persecution events and the locations involved. More able groups can also use this work phase to conduct additional online research on the country concerned or on specific camps in order to find out more information. You will need to prepare the material that the three groups need for the timeline in advance (three sets of photos/documents, blank event cards). The participants then present their results to the whole group.

This approach involves participants working together initially to acquire in-depth historical knowledge about Nazi persecution while learning how to use archival materials to piece together individual life stories at the same time, a skill they will have the opportunity to practice individually or in pairs in a later unit.

**Methods used**

- Individual or partner work with films and web stories, group work with photo and document analysis, timeline, presentation of results in plenary

**Materials**

- Worksheet including a sketch of a timeline
- Smartphone/tablet for viewing the films and for carrying out online research if necessary
- 3 × envelopes with 15 laminated photos/documents and blank event cards
- Roll of paper, adhesive tape, pens for creating the timeline

**Duration**

About 90 minutes, depending on the group

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**Example schedule**

1. Introduce the topic, divide participants into working groups, clarify the assignment  
   - 5 minutes
2. Individual or partner work: View a short film  
   - 15 minutes
3. Group work: Analyze the photos and documents, create the timeline  
   - 50 minutes
4. Present results to the whole group  
   - 20 minutes
Material on Johannes Berens
born 27.01.1924

He didn’t want to help the Nazis

More about Johannes

Screenshot of the #StolenMemory website on Johannes Berens
https://stolenmemory.org/en/#memories-johannes
Unit 1
Worksheet for participants

❶ Use the CR code or the Link below to access a short film about Johannes Berens. Summarize who this person was and what happened to them.

❷ Together with the other members of your working group, open the envelope and examine the photos and archival documents it contains. Try to put them in chronological order and organize them appropriately. Are they about Johannes Berens or are they about historical events and places of persecution in general?

❸ Create a timeline for Johannes Berens. It should cover his life as well as general events that are important for an understanding of his life story. Use the photos and the documents from task 2 to help you. Use event cards to record any additional information you may be able to find out.

❹ Present your results to the whole group by showing them your timeline.

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**Johannes Berens**

27.01.1924

https://stolenmemory.org/en/#memories-johannes
Unit 1

Johannes Berens

Johannes Berens, photographed in June 1927.
1.2.9.3/108003342/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Identity card for Johannes Berens, issued in Rotterdam on 3.12.1941,
1.2.9.3/108003300/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Johannes Berens, membership card of the Dansacademie Meuniers Frères for the 1942 season, 1.2.9.3/108003312/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Police identification card for Johannes Berens, issued in Eindhoven on 1.1.1944, 1.2.9.3/108003308/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Prisoner registration card for Johannes Berens, Amersfoort police transit camp, 16.9.1944, 1.1.2/5049/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
### Unit 1

**Johannes Berens**

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*Neuengamme concentration camp, external labor detail in Meppen-Versen, composition of labor detail on 16.1.1945, page 1 and page 19, 1.1.30.1/3412393 and 3412411/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives*
Nominal roll of deceased prisoners of war or Displaced Persons of Dutch nationality,
S.S.O. 57 Tracing Service, created on 29.7.1946, 2.3.4.1/78438371/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Johanna Aykens-Berens holding up one of the photos among the personal effects that belonged to her brother Johannes Berens when they were returned to her in Bad Arolsen on 8.12.2016, ITS Photo Collection, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Deportation of Dutch Jews to the Westerbork transit camp, around 1942, United States
Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Lydia Chagoll
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Dutch prisoners on their way from Amersfoort transit camp to join a transport to Neuengamme concentration camp, 11.10.1941, NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, 61859
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Aerial view of the destroyed city of Rotterdam after the German bombing raid in May 1940, National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD, 208-PR-10L-3
Unit 1
Johannes Berens

Prisoners from Neuengamme concentration camp doing groundwork on the Dove Elbe canal, photo taken by the SS, circa 1941/42, NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, 244F/92867
Report on Jews in the Netherlands issued by the Reich Commissioner for the Occupied Dutch Territories to the Federal Foreign Office, July 20, 1944, 1.2.7.19/82200660/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
### Unit 1

**Johannes Berens**

Excerpt with information on the Meppen-Versen sub-camp and other sub-camps of Neuengamme concentration camp taken from the Provisional Catalogue of Concentration Camps and their Outlying Commandos as well as Other Detention Places under the Command of the RF-SS in Germany and German Occupied Territories (1939-1945), published by the International Tracing Service, Arolsen 1969 (Vorläufiges Verzeichnis der Haftstätten unter dem Reichsführer-SS 1933-1945, herausgegeben vom Internationalen Suchdienst, Arolsen 1969)
Surviving prisoners of the Sandbostel sub-camp who had fallen ill with typhus are taken to a casualty clearing station by recruited German workers after the liberation, May 1945, Imperial War Museum, BU 6203
Material on Helena Poterska
born 25.04.1925

Lost youth:
She was arrested at 16.

More about Helena

Screenshot of the #StolenMemory website on Helena Poterska
https://stolenmemory.org/en/#memories-helena
Unit 1
Worksheet for participants

1. Use the QR-Code or the Link below to access a short film about Helena Poterska. Summarize who this person was and what happened to them.

2. Together with the other members of your working group, open the envelope and examine the photos and archival documents it contains. Try to put them in chronological order and organize them appropriately. Are they about Helena Poterska or are they about historical events and places of persecution in general?

3. Create a timeline for Helena Poterska. It should cover her life as well as general events that are important for an understanding of her life story. Use the photos and the documents from task 2 to help you. Use event cards to record any additional information you may be able to find out.

4. Present your results to the whole group by showing them your timeline.

Helena Poterska
25.04.1925

https://stolenmemory.org/en/#memories-helena
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

Postcard of the Polish city of Poznań, Berliner Tor, circa 1920,
Object Collection, Arolsen Archives
# Unit 1

**Helena Poterska**

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<th>Einlieferungsdatum</th>
<th>Häftlingsort</th>
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Hollerith preparatory worksheet card for Helena Poterska (she can only be identified by her date of birth and prisoner number here), issued in Ravensbrück concentration camp in 1944, continued in Neuengamme concentration camp. [For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/41](https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/41)
Change report from Ravensbrück concentration camp dated 15.3.1944 with a list of newly arrived female prisoners. Helena Potterska (here: Poterski) is listed under no. 41, 1.1.35.1/3765503/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives.
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

Helena Poterska with her husband Helmut Friedrich Gutleber and their two daughters, taken in 1954, from the family’s private collection.
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

Two earrings from the personal effects of Helena Poterska, which the Arolsen Archives were able to
return to the family in June 2018. ITS Photo Collection, Arolsen Archives
**Unit 1**

**Helena Poterska**

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| ( ) Stichtagsbescheinigung | ( ) Auskunft über Auswanderung |
| ( ) Auszug v. Krankenpapieren | ( ) Sterbeurkunde |
| ( ) Inhalterungsbescheinigung | ( ) |

**Name:** Gutleber  
**Mädchennname:** Poterska

**Vornamen:** Helene  
**Religion:**

**Evtl. z. Tarnung angegebene Personalia und Berufe:**

**Geburtsdatum:** 25.4.1925  
**Geburtsort:** Posen  
**Kreis:** Posen  
**Land:** Posen

**Familienstand:** z. Zt. d. Inhaftierung: ledig  
**Beruf:** ohne

**Staatsangehörigkeit:** polnisch  
**deutsch**

**Ehegatte:** Name (Mädchennname)  
**Vornamen und Adresse:** Helmut Friedrich Gutleber

**Ort und Datum der Eheschließung:** 25.1.1947

**Letzter Wohnort vor Einlieferung in das Konzentrationslager:**

**Posen**  
**Straße:**  
**Kreis:**  
**Land:**

**Name der Vaters:**  
**Name der Mutter:**

Angaben über verschiedene Aufenthalte in Konzentrationslagern, Ghettos, Gefängnissen und anderen Lagern:

**Verhaftet am:** Nov. 1941  
**in:** Posen  
**durch:** Gestapo

**Eingeliefert in das:** KZ Ravensbrück  
**Häftl. Nr.:**

**am:** Nov. 1941  
**eingewiesene Stelle:**

**Überstellt zum:** am  
**Häftl. Nr.:**

**Überstellt zum:** am  
**Häftl. Nr.:**

**Überstellt zum:** am  
**Häftl. Nr.:**

**befreit, entlassen oder gestorben am:** April 1945  
**in:** KZ Ravensbrück  

Zu weiteren Angaben bitte Rückseite benutzen

**Nur bei Anforderung von Stichtagsbescheinigungen ausfüllen:**

**DP Nr.:** Aufenthalt i. d. DP Lager:

**München, den 13. Februar 1954**  
**Arnsztraße 11**  
**Akz.: 12633/IV/439**  
**11/5-Bx.**

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Application from the Bavarian State Compensation Office for a Certificate of Incarceration to be issued for Helene Gutleber, née Poterska, by the International Tracing Service, 13.2.1954. The authority took the information it contains about her persecution from the application for compensation she had submitted to them. 8.3.3.2/97596989/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
**Helena Poterska**

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DP 2 card of Helena Poterska, undated (circa 1945/46). The Allies used these cards to register the liberated victims of Nazi persecution, who were termed Displaced Persons. The number 2918 refers to the Salzgitter-Lebenstedt DP camp, where she stayed after the liberation. [For detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/162]
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

Wehrmacht soldiers parading through occupied Warsaw to mark the victory over Poland, 5.10.1939, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD, WWII 077
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

The Higher SS and Police Leader Poznań, instructions for carrying out the evacuation of Jews and Poles, 22.11.1939, 1.2.7.9/82189378/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Celebrations marking the second anniversary of the creation of the Reichsgau Wartheland, Poznań, October 1941, German Federal Archives, 183-L20569
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

Entrance gate of Fort Colomb in Poznań, which was used by the SS and the Gestapo as a prison and a place of murder from the autumn of 1939 on, City Monument Conservator Poznań
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

View of Ravensbrück concentration camp, photographer and date unknown, Ravensbrück Memorial, photo no. 1642 and 1643
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

Prisoners liberated from Ravensbrück concentration camp, April 9, 1945, ICRC Archives,
V-P-HIST-03099-16
Unit 1
Helena Poterska

A woman at work producing artillery shells in the Salzgitter sub-camp of Neuengamme concentration camp, 1944/45, Neuengamme Memorial, ANg 1988-7378
Excerpt with information on the Salzgitter sub-camp and other sub-camps of Neuengamme concentration camp taken from the Provisional Catalogue of Concentration Camps and their Outlying Commandos as well as Other Detention Places under the Command of the RF-SS in Germany and German Occupied Territories (1939-1945), published by the International Tracing Service, Arolsen 1969 (Vorläufiges Verzeichnis der Haftstätten unter dem Reichsführer-SS 1933-1945, herausgegeben vom Internationalen Suchdienst, Arolsen 1969)
István Rokza
born 10.05.1928

He fled from his past.

More about István

Screenshot of the #StolenMemory website on István Rokza
https://stolenmemory.org/en/#memories-istvan
Unit 1
Worksheet for participants

1. Use the QR-Code or the Link below to access a short film about István Rokza. Summarize who this person was and what happened to them.

2. Together with the other members of your working group, open the envelope and examine the photos and archival documents it contains. Try to put them in chronological order and organize them appropriately. Are they about István Rokza or are they about historical events and places of persecution in general?

3. Create a timeline for István Rokza. It should cover his life as well as general events that are important for an understanding of his life story. Use the photos and the documents from task 2 to help you. Use event cards to record any additional information you may be able to find out.

4. Present your results to the whole group by showing them your timeline.

---

István Rokza
10.05.1928

https://stolenmemory.org/en/#memories-istvan
Unit 1
István Rokza

View of the Erzsebet Bridge in the Hungarian capital Budapest, 1930,
Eredeti negatív
Unit 1
István Rokza

Photograph of István Rokza at a family celebration in Israel, taken in the 1980s. The picture shown here was taken when his personal effects were handed over to his son Yaron Rokza in the summer of 2018.
Unit 1
István Rokza

Personal effects envelope for István Rokza, from Neuengamme concentration camp, 1944,
1.1.30.2/3472769/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
István Rokza

DP 2 card of István Rokza, 16.7.1945. The Allies used these cards to register the liberated victims of Nazi persecution, who were termed Displaced Persons. The note »Prins Carl, 17 Juli 1945« indicates that he was evacuated to Sweden by ship.3.1.1.1/68812787/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives [for detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/162]
**Unit 1**

**István Rokza**

Statistical Card from the International Refugee Organization on István Rokza, issued and updated in 1949, 3.1.1.1/68851456/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives

[for detailed information about this document type, go to https://eguide.arolsen-archives.org/en/archive/details/214]
István Rokza's application for a certificate of incarceration from the International Tracing Service, February 1957.
He provided the information it contains about his persecution himself. 6.3.3.2/102901600/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
The Director of the Arolsen Archives, Floriane Azoulay, returns István Rokza’s personal effects to his son Yaron, summer 2018.
ITS Photo Collection, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
István Rokza

View of a street leading past Neuengamme concentration camp, SS photo, undated, Neuengamme Memorial, ANg F 1981-279
Copy of a telegram from the Plenipotentiary of the German Reich in Budapest to Ambassador Ritter, 13.6.1944.
The document header indicates that this archival material was copied from holdings of the Israeli police,
1.2.7.15/82194764/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives

Unit 1
István Rokza

Copy of a telegram from the Plenipotentiary of the German Reich in Budapest to Ambassador Ritter, 13.6.1944.
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1.2.7.15/82194764/ITS Digital Archive, Arolsen Archives
Unit 1
István Rokza

German and Hungarian soldiers drive Jews who are under arrest into Budapest municipal theatre, October 1944,
German Federal Archives, 101I-680-8285A-26
A villa in the Svábhegy district of Budapest, 1915. The SS and the Gestapo set up prisons and torture chambers in hotels and other buildings in this district after the German occupation of Hungary in March 1944,
Fortepan, Photo ID 9331
Unit 1
István Rokza

Emergency hospital at a Wehrmacht barracks near the liberated Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, 1945. The British army and aid organizations cared for surviving concentration camp prisoners there, International War Museum, BU 4844
Unit 1
István Rokza

A surviving Hungarian Jew in the liberated Sandbostel camp. Shortly before the end of the war, the SS had driven some 9,500 prisoners there from Neuengamme concentration camp and from various sub-camps that had been liquidated, April 30, 1945,
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, courtesy of Arnold Bauer Barach
The Swedish hospital ship Prins Carl, one of five ships used in the summer of 1945 to evacuate about 10,000 surviving concentration camp prisoners via Lübeck to Sweden for medical treatment, photograph taken in April 1945, Sjöhistoriska Museet, Fo88706AB
Residents on the central street of the Jewish DP camp Beth Bialik in Salzburg, one of several camps in Austria where Holocaust survivors waited for an opportunity to emigrate to Palestine/Israel, 1947, JDC Archives, 25288, Al Taylor
Unit 1

Event card

Date

You can use this card to record important events for the timeline. Just write down the name of the event, add the date, and then cut out the card.