

# TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

**Annual Report for 2002**

**PAMÁTNÍK TEREZÍN**



**Terezín, March 2003**

# TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

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Annual Report for 2002

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## 1. INTRODUCION

The year 2002 was quite exceptional in the entire history of the Terezín Memorial. On the one hand, it was a year that saw some major events and the completion of important tasks, on the other hand it was a year that brought disastrous floods resulting in widespread devastation and destruction. While at the beginning of 2002 the Memorial's staff were mostly discussing the overall concept of its work in the next few years, the dramatic events in August of that year unexpectedly introduced a brand-new priority – the need of gradually resuming the Memorial's activities to an extent that existed prior to August 2002. In practical terms, this meant reopening its individual sections and resuming its educational programs, the work of its specialized Departments and services to visitors, providing information and research to experts and laymen alike, restoring part of the Memorial's damaged collections, repairing its flooded buildings and replacing their destroyed equipment, repairing the damaged memorial sites and rehabilitating the Memorial's flood-devastated areas. A major task facing the Terezín Memorial is the restoration of many of its destroyed permanent exhibitions out of which some had been completed just shortly before the floods.

Prior to the August 2002 disaster, the activities of the Terezín Memorial proceeded in keeping with its approved plan of action. A true red-letter event of the first half of the past year was the inauguration of the Czech Republic's permanent exhibition in the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Poland. This was preceded by long and complex preparations that involved not only the staff of the Terezín Memorial but also employees from many other institutions and numerous former inmates. This work was accomplished in cooperation with the Auschwitz History Group, which associates most of those inmates. A large part of the credit for the successful completion of this challenging task also goes to the helpfulness and friendly cooperation shown by our colleagues from the Auschwitz Museum as well as to the good contacts with our Slovak partners in the Museum of the Slovak National Uprising at Banská Bystrica. These exemplary ties were also duly reflected in the concurrent inauguration of the new Czech exhibition in Auschwitz and of the Slovak display housed in the same object – former Block 16 in the Auschwitz I concentration camp. Excellent contacts with the institutions representing the individual countries in the course of preparation for the new exhibitions were matched by the atmosphere prevailing at the inauguration of both exhibitions on May 8, 2002. An official delegation of the Czech Republic was led by Premier Miloš Zeman, the Slovak one being headed by Deputy Premier Pál Csáky, with the host country represented by its State Secretary Tadeusz Iwiński.

As every year, the Terezín Commemoration, an act of remembrance and homage to the memory of all the victims of the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress, the Jewish Ghetto, and the Litoměřice concentration camp, was held on the third Sunday in May – on May 19, 2002. Attended by many former inmates and other visitors, this act of remembrance took place under the aegis of Mr. Pavel Dostál, the Minister of Culture of the Czech Republic, and the main speech was delivered by Czech Premier Miloš Zeman. The gathering was also addressed by Slovak Premier Mikuláš Dzurinda. The Office of the President of the Czech Republic was represented by its head, Mr. Ivo Máthé, other VIP participants including Mr. Václav Klaus, the Speaker of the House of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, Mr. Miloš Holeček and Mr. Pavel Kučera, the Deputy Chairmen of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts respectively. Invitation to attend the Terezín Commemoration was also accepted by many Czech Government Ministers, including the Deputy Premiers Pavel Rychetský and Miroslav Grégr. The Czech Union of Freedom Fighters, a co-organizer of the event, was represented by Mrs. Anděla Dvořáková, the Chairwoman of its Central Committee. Other guests included Mr. Jiří Šedivý, Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Czech Republic, Mrs. Anna Šabatová representing the Czech Republic's Ombudsman, Mons. Karel Havelka, the Vicar-General of the Litoměřice Bishopric, and Karol Efraim Sidon, the Chief Rabbi of Prague and Bohemia. At the end of the commemoration, the two last mentioned guests read out prayers. Diplomats from as many as 27 foreign embassies accredited in the Czech Republic were also present. A particularly welcome guest at last year's Terezín Commemoration was Mrs. Laura Bush, the first Lady of the United States of America, who attended the ceremony accompanied by Mr. Craig Stapleton, the US Ambassador to the Czech Republic.

A meeting on the occasion of Yom Ha'Shoah, the International Day Honoring Victims of the Holocaust, a gathering commemorating the victims of the genocide perpetrated by the Nazis on the European Jews, was held in Terezín's former Magdeburg Barracks on April 9. This act of remembrance was attended by Mr. Orren Annolik, an official of the Embassy of the State of Israel. Líza Miková and Pavel Werner, former Ghetto inmates and members of the Terezín Initiative, read more names from a long list of those deported to the Terezín Ghetto as part of the so-called Final Solution of the Jewish Question in World War II. Final prayers at the ceremony were said by the Chief Rabbi of Prague and Bohemia Karol Efraim Sidon.

A major landmark for the Terezín Memorial as a whole and especially its Department of Education in 2002 was the completed reconstruction of a new object in Fučíkova Street No. 232, which ended in May. This houses new accommodation quarters as well as seminar rooms whose shortage had been felt particularly strongly in the Memorial.

The opening of this new accommodation facility reflected the Memorial's growing

accent on the promotion of its educational activities. Indeed, appreciation of the results attained in this sphere, as well as in Holocaust education within the Terezín Memorial and its domestic partner institutions – the Jewish Museum in Prague and the Museum of Romany Culture in Brno – was highlighted in the stance to the Czech Republic's so-called accession project, presented by Mr. Stuart E. Eizenstat, the United States delegate, during the deliberations of the Stockholm Forum, organized by the International Task Force for Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research – ITF, and by the governments of many countries. Mr. Eizenstat noted that the Czech Republic's project should serve as a model to be emulated by other countries. These special words of praise have proved to be not only a major obligation and challenge, but also a great encouragement for us and our partners.

In the past year, the Czech Republic became the first country to join the group of ITF's original founding members. This was officially confirmed at ITF's plenary session in Paris on June 26, 2002. A report on developments in Holocaust education in the Czech Republic and a proposal to admit its representatives into ITF was delivered by Ambassador Lex van den Ham, head of the Netherlands delegation. Speaking on behalf of the Czech Republic, Dr. Helena Dluhošová, head of its delegation, representing the Office of the President of the Czech Republic, then presented her report.

An international conference was convened in the French city of Strasbourg in October 2002, its agenda consisting of an ITF plenary session, a colloquy on issues concerning the use of fine arts in Holocaust education, and a seminar attended by the Ministers of Culture of many countries devoted to the proclamation of an International Holocaust Day, and the possibilities of utilizing such an occasion in working with students and pupils. That particular ITF plenary meeting again discussed developments in the Czech Republic, namely the topical situation of the Terezín Memorial. Unfortunately the reasons for the latter discussions were diametrically opposed to those for the debate in June. This time the meeting's agenda included a report by the Terezín Memorial's officials on the disastrous floods and flood damage, as well as discussions of ITF's aid to be provided to overcome the aftermath of the flooding.

Indeed, the contrast between the topics discussed by the two above-mentioned ITF meetings generally symbolized the actual milestone represented by the August 2002 floods for the development of the Terezín Memorial. As a matter of record, flood water which had penetrated all the Memorial's objects and areas without exception has also devastated the aforementioned new object in Fučíkova Street No. 232, whose prime aim was to promote educational activities and which had been finished a mere three months earlier. The Elbe overflowed to such an extent as to turn back the course of the Ohře river, which eventually flooded a large surrounding area. As a result, the flood inundated not only the Small Fortress but also – in the following days – the town of

Terezín itself with the Memorial's objects. Consequently, the first floors of the Ghetto Museum and the Magdeburg Barracks found themselves under water. Also damaged was the prayer room from the time of the Ghetto in today's Dlouhá Street, and completely flooded were the Ceremonial Rooms, the Ghetto's Central Mortuary and Columbarium, with their exhibition installations completed not so long ago. The flood also hit the National Cemetery in the foreground of the Small Fortress and the Jewish Cemetery with the Crematorium as well as the memorial site near the Ohře river where the Nazis had ordered, in 1944, to empty the ashes of thousands of their victims incinerated in the Crematorium into the river.

Within a short period of time, between the first flood warnings and the official order for compulsory evacuation, the Terezín Memorial's employees managed to carry into safety an absolute majority of the collections and a major part of the technical equipment. As a result, only a small portion of the archive funds and books in the special library have been flooded. However, nobody could have prevented the destruction of many exhibitions located on the first floors of the individual buildings. Also destroyed were depositories, studies and other premises and their technical equipment on the first floors of the Memorial's various facilities. Serious damage was incurred to the original equipment of the prison cells in the Small Fortress flooded by the river. The worst hit was the Fourth Courtyard of the Small Fortress, which was inundated up to the roof above the cells.

Salvage operations got under way immediately after water had subsided. This selfless work involved – in addition to the employees of the Terezín Memorial – also soldiers, firemen and volunteers from the Czech Republic and abroad. Thanks to their dedicated efforts, some parts of the Terezín Memorial could be reopened to visitors, even though with numerous limitations, in ten days after the disaster. Still, the overall damages caused by last year's flood are enormous. Their elimination will take several years, making it imperative to accumulate and invest considerable financial resources. That is why the Terezín Memorial has appealed for help to organizations and individuals at home and abroad. This appeal has been exceptionally well received. It is next to impossible to name all the donors, many of whom are anonymous, and there are those who performed at numerous benefit and fund-raising concerts or who contributed as audiences at such events. Here I would like to mention at least the biggest event of its kind – the benefit concert organized by the Embassy of the United States of America with the support of the Office of the President of the Republic in the Spanish Hall at the Prague Castle on November 4, 2002. Furthermore, many charity collections and fund-raising events are still under way or under preparation.

It should be emphasized that a decisive portion of aid was provided by the Czech state through its Ministry of Culture, which began granting all-round assistance imme-

diately after the flood waters had subsided. Also in the subsequent months we have felt consistent attention and support, which enabled us – still before the end of the year – to carry out most of the vitally needed salvaging and restoration work. For the year 2003 the Czech Ministry of Culture has earmarked considerable funds to be used in eliminating a large portion of the flood damages. However, additional specialized operations will have to be performed also in the next few years, and their implementation – as we sincerely hope – will be secured thanks to the aforementioned charity collections and gifts.

Six months have elapsed since the high water subsided, and much has changed in the Terezín Memorial. During the first two weeks after the flood we managed to clean up selected premises, buildings and spaces to provide access to part of the Small Fortress and the exhibition in the Ghetto Museum, where – thanks to its raised first floor – only flooring and electrical wiring was damaged, as well as to the exhibitions in the Magdeburg Barracks, fortunately situated on the second floor.

Still, many exhibitions have been completely destroyed. In the Small Fortress area the flood devastated the permanent exhibitions “The Small Fortress Terezín 1940–1945”, “The Litoměřice Concentration Camp 1944–1945”, “Terezín 1780–1939” and “The Detention Camp for Germans. The Small Fortress 1945–1948”. Two short-term exhibitions were also destroyed. And the same fate befell the exhibitions in the Columbarium and in the former Ghetto’s Central Mortuary. Their reconstruction will be particularly difficult: a highly complex task in this respect will be to dry up the premises, a precondition for launching further reconstruction work. A similar situation prevails in the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery. This object had been flooded for several weeks up to the level of four meters, and water was still inside the building at the beginning of 2003. As a result, the extent of devastation in those premises is particularly high, with water penetrating into the building after each rain. However, the statics of the Crematorium have not yet been disturbed. Still, the final say about the actual fate of the building will be given after it has been thoroughly dried up, which is expected to happen in the summer of 2003.

Serious damage has also been caused to the prayer room secretly built by the Jewish inmates in one of the houses in today’s Dlouhá Street. Rising dampness is beginning to threaten the painted wall decorations and Hebrew inscriptions. After consultations with conservationists, damp plaster has been stripped and the entire room will have to be newly restored.

Reconstruction is also a must for all the first-floor premises in the Small Fortress and the Terezín Memorial’s objects in the town. All the workplaces on the first floor of the office building, including the archive, library and photo laboratory, had to be closed down. Their restoration is expected to be finished by the middle of 2003. This also



concerns the depositories, storage rooms and other premises throughout the Small Fortress.

Major losses have been incurred as a result of serious damage to the original prisoners' cells in the Small Fortress. The floors in all the cells had to be taken out to be dried up and expertly restored before being refitted. Only irretrievably damaged parts will be replaced by new ones. The same applies to prisoners' bunk beds and other original pieces of equipment of the individual cells. The overall number of damaged places in the Terezín Memorial comes close to 300. This very fact implies that repair and reconstruction will be very challenging indeed both in terms of time and finance.

A formidable problem is the extent of damage to the Memorial's specialized workshops, which – immediately after the flood – actually prevented the possibility of repairing some of the damage by our own resources. That is also why one of the priorities – in addition to drying up the premises – was the task of reconstructing those workplaces and repairing their machinery and equipment. The most significant task in this respect is to reopen the restoration and conservation workshop, also damaged by the flood. For this particular project we have obtained financial resources from the German Federal Cultural Foundation. Additional equipment was provided free of charge by the Buchenwald Memorial, which has also been lending us a helping hand in our restoration work.

The serious damage caused to the new building set aside for educational activities has already been mentioned. Furthermore, instead of the original intention, the premises on the upper floors, which remained intact by the flood, had to be made available for makeshift accommodation of those employees of the Terezín Memorial who had lost their own shelter in the flood. To make matters worse, other background premises serving the Memorial's educational activities have suffered serious damage as well. The kitchen in the former Magdeburg Barracks, used for the catering of groups attending different seminars, has also been greatly damaged, and so were the offices of the Department of Education, including the rooms used to accommodate German and Austrian volunteers.

Also the offices and depositories of the Department of Collections in the Magdeburg Barracks have sustained major damage. After its treatment, the technical equipment in the depositories has been temporarily placed in a large tent provided by the Czech Army. A similar situation exists with the equipment of the depositories of the Department of Documentation in the Small Fortress. For its part, the Police of the Czech Republic donated to the Memorial tents for provisional storage of damaged wooden equipment from the cells in the Fourth Courtyard of the Small Fortress.

All said, the flood was a great tragedy for the town of Terezín and for its Memorial. But it has also been a source of positive experience. First and foremost, we should

mention what proved to be the excellent cooperation with the town's authorities and officials throughout the crisis period. It can be noted that the quality of mutual relations has never been better. A great thank-you also goes to the members of the Terezín fire brigade for their dedicated work during and after the flood. Our thanks are also due to the firemen from the town of Most who – when they could not pump away water in the town – kept pumping flood waters from the National Cemetery and, subsequently, from the whole fortification dike in the Small Fortress. Our heartfelt thanks also go to the Czech police officers who helped us in saving works of art on display in the exhibitions still before evacuation, and to our colleagues in the East Bohemian Museum in Hradec Králové, the Litoměřice Art Gallery and Prague's National Museum. Our cordial thanks are also due to the volunteers from the Litoměřice Diaconate led by Senator Bárta, to the volunteers from the East Bohemian town of Hronov, led by its Mayor Mrs. Hana Nedvědová, to the volunteers from the Terezín Initiative Institute, headed by Michal Frankl, and to the group Beit Simcha, led by Sylva Wittmannová. Much useful assistance was given to the Terezín Memorial by Mr. Vladimír Pošvic and other volunteers from the village of Mnichovice. Of great significance was the help of the Czech Army soldiers who stayed in the Memorial for more than a month, doing the hardest jobs without which the overall course of reconstruction work would have hardly been so fast. From the very first days of the flood we were helped by individuals coming from the Czech Republic and abroad, some of whom have not even wanted to give us their names. To name just one individual, let me mention Mr. Eberhard Frasch from Rottenburg who, ever since his return home, has continued working on behalf of the Terezín Memorial by organizing charity collections in his home country.

Last but not least, I would definitely like to thank the employees of the all Departments of the Terezín Memorial who have joined the salvaging, cleaning-up and reconstruction work immediately before and after the flood with such zeal and dedication. Wholehearted thanks are also due to all who have supported our efforts with their financial or other types of gifts. Speaking on my own behalf and on behalf of all the employees of the Terezín Memorial I would like to express – in addition to words of thanks – also our common resolve to do our utmost to cope with the aftermath of last August's flood as soon as possible. I am positive that my colleagues will continue to exert such efforts and display their exemplary attitude to meeting their duties with the same responsibility and devotion they have shown while removing the consequences of the flood disaster.

Dr. Jan Munk  
*Director of the Terezín Memorial*

## 2.

### THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL AND ITS SERVICES TO VISITORS

The Terezín Memorial is the only institution of its kind in the Czech Republic. Its main mission is to commemorate the victims of the Nazi political and racial persecution during the years of German occupation of the Czech lands in World War II, to look after the memorial sites connected with such persecution, and to promote museum, research and educational activities. In accomplishing that task, the Memorial's cooperation with many domestic and foreign institutions and organizations is essential. Since the early 1990s, the Terezín Memorial has come to be known as a meeting place primarily for young people and teachers from the Czech Republic and abroad. In addition to historical issues, the burning problems besetting the present-day young generation are figuring ever more prominently in the Terezín Memorial's educational programs. Its Meeting Center is noted as a key venue for holding such educational activities.

In actual fact, all the objects and memorial sites administered by the Terezín Memorial constitute a unique museum complex which is annually visited by hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world. Some of them come to admire its fortress structures, the genuine highlights of Europe's 18<sup>th</sup> century fortification engineering. But an overwhelming majority of the visitors arrive to see the sites connected with the suffering and death of dozens of thousands of people during the Nazi occupation of the Czech lands.

Visitors may visit the cells and some other memorial sites attached to the former Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, where they can also view a fine-art exhibition of the Terezín Memorial. Regrettably, all the other exhibitions housed in that area have been destroyed by last year's flood, and require overall reconstruction.

The history of the former Terezín Ghetto is today traced and highlighted in the exhibitions housed in the Ghetto Museum and the former Magdeburg Barracks as well as in other objects and memorial sites. Also destroyed by the flood, the exhibitions in the Columbarium, the Ghetto's Central Mortuary and the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery now require a demanding reconstruction project.

Visitors to the Terezín Memorial can order a guided tour of the Crematorium of the former concentration camp in Litoměřice. However, the permanent exhibition tracing the history of that concentration camp in the Small Fortress has also been destroyed by the flood, and will be reconstructed in 2003.

Spreading in the foreground of the Small Fortress is the National Cemetery, where some of the victims of the three repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice are buried. This is the site of the annual Terezín Commemoration, this country's central act

of remembrance to honor the memory of the victims of Nazi occupation during the war.

In addition to guided sightseeing tours of the former Ghetto and the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, coming complete with expert explanation, the following permanent exhibitions can also be visited:

- Art exhibition of the Terezín Memorial – in the Small Fortress Museum
- Terezín in the ‘Final Solution of the Jewish Question’ 1941–1945 – an exhibition in the Ghetto Museum
- A reconstruction of prisoners’ dormitory at the time of the Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks
- Music in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks
- Art in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks
- Literary Work in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks
- Theater in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks.

Due to the damage caused by last year’s flood, the following permanent exhibitions have been closed since August 2002, and will be gradually reconstructed and reopened:

- The Terezín Small Fortress 1940–1945 – an exhibition in the Small Fortress Museum
- Litoměřice Concentration Camp 1944–1945 – an exhibition in the Third Courtyard of the Small Fortress
- Terezín 1780–1939 – an exhibition in the entrance to the Small Fortress
- Mortality and Burials in the Terezín Ghetto - an exhibition in the Crematorium at the Jewish Cemetery
- Central Mortuary and Funeral Services in the Ghetto - an exhibition in the Ghetto’s former Central Mortuary
- The Detention Camp for Germans. The Small Fortress 1945–1948 – an exhibition in the Fourth Courtyard of the Small Fortress.

In addition to the permanent exhibitions, visitors can also view short-term documentary and fine-art displays, although on a smaller scale, due to the restrictions imposed by the recent flood.

Since August 2002 – and lasting until the end of reconstruction works – the reading room of the Memorial’s archive and its special library are closed to researchers and scholars. Its services offering special documentary research have also been suspended for that period.

The staff of the Terezín Memorial’s specialized Departments continue to provide consultations on matters of racial and political persecution in World War II.

### 3. STATISTICS ON VISITORS

#### Visitors to the Small Fortress in 2002

Month	Visitors Total	Foreigners	Young Foreigners	Youth CZ
January	3,085	2,670	1,842	282
February	8,105	6,707	4,879	822
March	20,258	18,000	14,401	1,519
April	27,519	23,518	18,145	6,326
May	37,317	25,628	18,442	6,326
June	24,842	16,828	11,193	6,313
July	27,432	21,096	9,004	2,383
August	9,268	7,207	2,941	876
September	13,062	12,313	10,309	375
October	15,318	14,504	10,636	579
November	4,704	3,769	2,410	765
December	3,426	3,083	1,860	215
<b>2002</b>	<b>194,336</b>	<b>155,323</b>	<b>106,062</b>	<b>23,445</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>245,644</b>	<b>201,732</b>	<b>125,918</b>	<b>27,371</b>
<b>Difference</b>	<b>- 51,308</b>	<b>- 46,409</b>	<b>- 19,856</b>	<b>- 3,926</b>

#### Visitors to the Ghetto Museum in 2002

Month	Visitors Total	Foreigners	Young Foreigners	Youth CZ
January	2,055	1,752	999	236
February	5,275	4,383	3,086	558
March	10,480	9,149	6,810	930
April	11,139	9,455	6,515	1,389
May	15,495	11,432	7,474	3,115
June	12,926	9,274	5,596	2,818
July	16,399	14,122	5,734	809
August	5,560	4,977	1,737	297
September	6,704	6,580	4,991	63
October	8,337	7,940	5,364	304
November	2,963	2,546	1,443	360
December	2,010	1,841	928	126
<b>2002</b>	<b>99,343</b>	<b>83,471</b>	<b>50,677</b>	<b>11,005</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>130,656</b>	<b>112,808</b>	<b>63,749</b>	<b>11,661</b>
<b>Difference</b>	<b>- 31,313</b>	<b>- 29,337</b>	<b>-13,072</b>	<b>- 656</b>

## Visitors to the Magdeburg Barracks in 2002

Month	Visitors Total	Foreigners	Young Foreigners	Youth CZ
January	606	466	247	129
February	1,439	1,090	629	337
March	3,168	2,484	1,591	494
April	3,058	2,389	1,327	612
May	4,566	3,021	1,642	1,465
June	4,263	2,783	1,529	1,142
July	5,017	4,293	1,922	169
August	1,987	1,827	629	95
September	3,238	3,218	2,217	8
October	3,521	3,297	1,729	201
November	1,761	1,371	458	380
December	1,146	1,012	431	128
<b>2002</b>	<b>33,770</b>	<b>27,251</b>	<b>14,351</b>	<b>5,160</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>41,188</b>	<b>35,453</b>	<b>18,880</b>	<b>4,489</b>
<b>Difference</b>	<b>- 7,418</b>	<b>- 8,202</b>	<b>- 4,529</b>	<b>+ 671</b>

#### **4.**

### **REVIEW OF ORGANIZED EVENTS AND EXHIBITIONS. PROMOTIONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL AND PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES**

#### **List of Principal Events Organized by the Terezín Memorial in 2002:**

- An act of remembrance marking the International Day Honoring Victims of the Holocaust, Yom Ha'Shoah, was held in the former Magdeburg Barracks on April 9, 2002, attended by Karol Sidon, the Chief Rabbi of Prague and Bohemia, and other guests;
- The Terezín Commemoration was held in the National Cemetery on May 19, 2002, attended by officials of the Senate and the House of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, the Czech Government and the regional, district and local government authorities, embassies of 27 foreign countries, and other guests. The main speech was delivered by Czech Premier Miloš Zeman, other speeches were given by Mr. Mikuláš Dzurinda, the Premier of the Government of the Slovak Republic, and Mr. Václav Klaus, Speaker of the House of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. The Terezín Commemoration was also attended by Mrs. Laura Bush, the wife of the President of the United States;
- An international seminar "Holocaust in Education" took place between November 21 and 24, 2002;
- A "Concert for Terezín" was given by the Hawthorn String Quartet from Boston on November 7, 2002;
- Traditional commemoration Kever Avot for the victims of the genocide of the Jews from the Czech lands could not be held in Terezín due to the flood and the devastation of the Terezín Jewish Cemetery as well as other memorial sites. That was why it took place in Prague's New Jewish Cemetery on September 1, 2002;
- A meeting to commemorate Milada Horáková was held in the Memorial Hall of the Small Fortress on December 23

#### **Overview of Exhibitions Staged by the Terezín Memorial in 2002:**

- Jaromír Dvořák and František Koudelka, photographs and paintings
- Terezín, drawings by children from the children's home Putenhof – Belitz, Federal Republic of Germany
- Jan Smetana, an author's exhibition
- Original hand-made lithographs

- Adolf Burger – Places of suffering of Czech prisoners in the years of Nazi occupation on postage stamps, a philatelist exhibition
- Homage to Robert Desnos, a surrealist exhibition
- Bohumil Lonek – Human Shadows, drawings from the Memorial's collections
- Dessa Petroz – The Terezín Heritage, an author's exhibition
- "The Earth Is a Good Place To Be Born In But ...," a fine-art exhibition
- Lost Neighbors, a documentary exhibition of the Jewish Museum in Prague
- How Time Passes, a traveling exhibition
- Holocaust Through the Eyes of Czech Children, a traveling exhibition
- Prepared by the Terezín Memorial the permanent exhibition entitled "Prisoners from the Czech Lands in Auschwitz" was inaugurated in the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim, Poland on May 8, 2002

### **Publishing and promotional activities:**

- media articles prepared
- Annual Report of the Terezín Memorial for 2001 published in Czech and English
- foreign-language guidebooks (in 13 language versions) continually updated
- catalogs published for the following exhibitions: Jaromír Dvořák and František Koudelka, Jan Smetana, Adolf Burger, Dessa Petroz
- Terezínské listy (Terezín Yearbook) No. 30 published
- Zpravodaj (Bulletin) No. I, prepared by the Department of Education, was published
- Art Against Death, a guidebook through the Terezín Memorial's permanent exhibitions in the former Magdeburg Barracks, was published in Czech, English and German

### **Guides:**

- a special seminar was prepared for the Memorial's guides in conjunction with its Departments of History and Education before the start of the 2002 season
- the pool of available guides was updated and processed on an ongoing basis



## 5.

### FOREIGN CONTACTS AND COOPERATION

A key role is played in the work of the Terezín Memorial by its contacts with the former inmates and their organizations as well as institutions involved in the research of issues pertaining to racial and political persecution in World War II. The Terezín Memorial has also been cooperating with many museums, civic associations and groups, and concerned individual scholars, researchers and people dedicated to the cause of popularizing such issues. Particularly close are the Terezín Memorial's contacts with a number of foreign martyrological institutions.

Just as in the past few years, also throughout 2002 the Memorial maintained very close ties with the Terezín Initiative, an organization associating the former inmates of the Terezín Ghetto. This kind of cooperation was promoted notably in research and education, but also in organizing different acts of remembrance. The Terezín Initiative Institute is the Memorial's main partner in the research into the history of the Terezín Ghetto. Cooperation continued unabated primarily in updating the database listing the former prisoners of the Terezín Ghetto. The Terezín Initiative's Educational Commission was also engaged in preparing a series of seminars organized by the Memorial. Thanks to the financial support of the Terezín Initiative many Czech pupils could visit Terezín in recent years. The Terezín Initiative was also among the first institutions to have made a sizable financial contribution toward the restoration of the Terezín Memorial after the flood.

As for keeping touch with the former prisoners in Terezín's Small Fortress, this is confined to individual contacts. Contacts with the former inmates of other Nazi concentration camps were mediated through the Czech Union of Freedom Fighters. In recent years, cooperation with the Auschwitz History Group, an association of the former prisoners of that camp, has attained completely new levels. The group was working particularly closely with the Terezín Memorial in the preparation of the Czech Republic's new permanent exhibition in Auschwitz. These contacts have continued even after its installation, namely in working with young people and in recording the memories of former inmates. For three years running, the Terezín Memorial has been fostering cooperation with the Czech Republic's Confederation of Political Prisoners, an organization that specializes in highlighting the persecution of the former inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison in the conditions of the country's totalitarian regime in the late 1940s and 50s.

As regards the Czech museums and research institutions, the Terezín Memorial's key partners last year included the Jewish Museum in Prague, the Museum of Romany

Culture in Brno, the Institute for Contemporary History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, the State Central Archives in Prague, the National Museum in Prague, and the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem.

Save for a temporary break in communication caused by the flood, the Memorial also maintained its long-standing practice of exchanging documents and information with the martyrological institutions in Poland, Israel, the United States, Britain, Germany and Austria. The following institutions in particular were involved in such exchanges: Poland's Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim, which went out of its way in helping the Terezín Memorial in the preparation of the Czech Republic's permanent exhibition in Auschwitz, while exemplary contacts were maintained in other areas as well. Indeed, the staff of the Auschwitz Museum were among the first to organize a money collection and send the Terezín Memorial money to help in coping with the aftermath of the flood.

Similar assistance came to the Terezín Memorial from our German colleagues in the partner Memorials in Buchenwald, Flossenbürg and Sachsenhausen. For its part, the Buchenwald Memorial provided free of charge machinery and material for the rehabilitation of the flood-damaged workshops in the Terezín Memorial, restoring – at its own costs – part of the damaged equipment of the prison cells in the Small Fortress.

While promoting its educational activities, the Memorial for the first time established contacts and organized a joint seminar with the Dachau Memorial. Furthermore, Anne Frank House in Amsterdam provided financial assistance to the Terezín Memorial's educational program.

Last year also saw further contacts developed with a number of other foreign institutions, namely the Slovak National Uprising Museum at Banská Bystrica, Gedenkstätte Haus der Wannsee-Konferenz, Topographie des Terrors Berlin, Yad Vashem – Jerusalem, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum – Washington, New York's Museum of Jewish Heritage, the Mauthausen Memorial, the Majdanek Memorial, and the Dokumentationszentrum des österreichischen Widerstands Wien.

The Terezín Memorial also received considerable help from groups of German and Austrian volunteers who extended their helping hand in the work with foreign groups attending educational programs in the Memorial. Three such volunteers worked on educational programs in Terezín last year, their stays being organized by the German organizations Aktion Sühnezeichen/Friedensdienste e.V. and Internationale Jugendgemeinschaftsdienste e.V. and the Austrian Projekt Gedenkdienst.

The activities of the Terezín Memorial in 2002 continued to be backed and popularized abroad by many foreign friends and supporters who have been active for several years now in the German federal lands of Saxony, Brandenburg and Lower Saxony.

After last year's flood, the Brandenburg group, in addition to organizing its own money collection, concentrated and sent to the Terezín Memorial contributions collected within the all-German support campaign launched by Mr. Eberhard Frasch.

The Terezín Memorial also developed its long-standing contacts with the German-Czech Hans Krása Foundation and the Hans Krása Initiative in Hamburg, organizations involved mostly in popularizing the works written by music composers from the Terezín Ghetto. The Hamburg-based group helped the Memorial with its fund-raising, contributing the proceeds from benefit concerts to the reconstruction of the Terezín Memorial.

As for business trips abroad undertaken by the staff of the Terezín Memorial in 2002, these were mostly connected with preparations for exhibitions abroad, participation in seminars and meetings of international organizations joined by the Terezín Memorial, and – last but not least – an act of remembrance in the Belarusian town of Baranoviči relating to the fate of the Terezín Ghetto inmates.

Most business trips abroad by Terezín Memorial employees involved preparations for the Czech Republic's permanent exhibition in Auschwitz called "Prisoners from the Czech Lands in Auschwitz". Other trips were connected with preparations for and participation in a preview of an exhibition in the Transportation Museum in the German city of Nuremberg where the Terezín Memorial installed part of a display devoted to the deportation of Jewish prisoners in the years of World War II.

Other business trips involved the organization of two educational seminars abroad. The first one was held for employees of German martyrological institutes in the Dachau Memorial, the other was staged in cooperation with the Ministry of Education of the Czech Republic for Czech teachers in Auschwitz.

In 2002 the Terezín Memorial was admitted into the International Task Force for Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research. The Memorial's officials attended ITF's meetings in Paris and Strasbourg. The Terezín Memorial is also member of the International Committee for Memorial Museums for Remembrance of Victims of Public Crimes attached to the International Organization of Museums (IC MEMO ICOM) whose officials attended the deliberations of that Committee in Nuremberg and Wewelsburg.

The Director of the Terezín Memorial attended conferences in Portland and Leipzig, other staff members took part in conferences in Berlin, and attended an act of remembrance for the Holocaust victims in Baranoviči, Belarus.

A study trip by one Terezín Memorial employee to the archives in the German city of Ludwigsburg was arranged by the Terezín Initiative Institute.

**6.**  
**HONORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
**OF THE GHETTO MUSEUM IN TEREZÍN**

Since its establishment in 1991, as part of the Terezín Memorial, the Ghetto Museum has been working under the aegis of its Honorary Board of Directors, associating leading politicians, cultural figures, businessmen and scholars from different parts of the world. Its current members are as follows:

Yehuda Bauer  
Ernst L. Ehrlich  
Helen Epstein  
Anna M. B. de Feigel  
Sir Martin Gilbert  
Hana Greenfield  
Václav Havel  
Thomas O. Hecht  
Zuzana Justman  
Tomáš Kraus  
Donald R. Lauder  
Arnošt Lustig  
Charles I. Petschek  
Artur Schneier  
Mark E. Talisman  
James E. Young  
Hans Westra

## 7.

### RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The Department of History carried on its basic research into the history of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice, including its background research in both domestic and foreign archives.

In the first months of 2002, work culminated on the Czech Republic's national exhibition in Poland's Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim, prepared – in terms of its content and documents – by the staff of the Department of History who worked hand in hand with the employees of the other Departments of the Memorial, including former inmates of the Auschwitz camp complex, members of the Auschwitz History Group. The Terezín Memorial was also in charge of providing expert supervision of the completion of documents and installation of the exhibition, which was eventually inaugurated on May 8.

Work also commenced on a guidebook for the new permanent exhibition of the Ghetto Museum called “Terezín in the ‘Final Solution of the Jewish Question’ 1941–1945”. An opening study tracing the history and everyday life in the Ghetto and highlighting the destiny of the Austrian Jewish community in Terezín was written for a publication prepared by the Terezín Initiative Institute. In actual fact, this will be a book commemorating the Austrian Jews deported to the Terezín Ghetto. An outline of the history of the Terezín Ghetto was also elaborated for the websites <[www.holocaust.cz](http://www.holocaust.cz)>. These are growing to be an ever more widely used source of information for teachers, students and pupils of various types of schools throughout the Czech Republic.

Working in association with the Terezín Initiative Institute, the Memorial was also involved in preparations for an international conference on the history of the Terezín Ghetto, which will be held in 2004 and whose main task is to evaluate the results of historiography research of the Ghetto over the past decade. Together with the Terezín Initiative Institute the staff of the Terezín Memorial are also working on a database listing the former Terezín Ghetto inmates.

Another database project involving a complete list of former inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress is developed jointly with the Terezín Memorial's Department of Documentation.

Yet another ongoing project is the creation of a database of the former prisoners of the branches of the Flossenbürg concentration camp in the territory of the Czech lands, while the existing database of the former inmates of Litoměřice concentration camp has been updated.

As part of the Terezín Memorial's constantly expanding educational activities, its Department of History participated in organizing lectures and debates as well as in conceptual and programming preparations of seminars for teachers, including international workshops.

The Department of History also promoted its scholarly contacts with the Faculty of Social Sciences of the Charles University in Prague and the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem.

In 2002, employees of the Department of History attended seminars and conferences organized by Czech and foreign partner institutions and devoted to issues of racial and political persecution during World War II, where they also delivered their own papers.

Articles were prepared for the Terezín Memorial's magazine "Terezínské listy" (Terezín Yearbook), and the Terezín Initiative Institute's almanac called "Terezínské studie a dokumenty" (Terezín Studies and Documents). Articles written by the staff of the Department of History were also published in specialized periodicals in the United States, Poland and Germany.

Consultations were arranged for Czech and foreign scholars, researchers, and university students, while information was provided to the media and other interested parties on an ongoing basis.

During the past year the Department of History also issued certificates on the imprisonment to former inmates, their family members, courts and state authorities.

## 8. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Prepared in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training of the Czech Republic and conducted within a project of further education of teachers, training seminars were organized in association with the Educational and Cultural Center of the Jewish Museum in Prague and the Museum of Romany Culture in Brno. Two basic three-day seminars entitled “How to Teach about Holocaust” were held for as many as 86 teachers and students from teacher-training institutes throughout the Czech Republic. Participants who attended those seminars in 2002 or the previous year could also take part in a four-day follow-up seminar “Holocaust in Education”. Attended by 48 teachers, this particular event heard lectures by 8 foreign and 8 Czech educationalists.

Once again working in cooperation with the Czech Ministry of Education and, for the first time, in association with the Educational Department of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim, the Terezín Memorial’s Department of Education prepared – as a third level of this particular cycle – a seminar on the general aspects of the Holocaust and its course in the Nazi-occupied Polish territory. Entitled “Auschwitz and Holocaust”, the seminar was attended by 41 teachers who had an opportunity to share the experience of their Polish counterparts and to get acquainted with new forms of work with the media and works of art in Holocaust education.

Despite a break caused by the August flood, the Department of Education organized for pupils and students of Czech elementary and secondary schools as many as 73 one-day and 22 longer educational programs complete with visits to the Memorial’s exhibitions plus debates and independent creative work. The program for Czech pupils and students in search of “lost neighbors” continued in the individual regions in the Czech Republic. 11 mixed groups, made up of Czech classes and pupils from their twinned schools abroad, came to Terezín within the framework of this program in 2002.

A total of 54 seminars and workshops (34 long-term and 20 one-day stays) were laid on for foreign visitors, their programs invariably tailor-made to suit the age and educational level of the attendees. The traditional Festival of Tolerance, organized by the International School in Prague, was held at the beginning of summer 2002.

The Terezín Memorial also maintained its successful ties with the International Task Force for Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research, an international organization promoting Holocaust education. Its members participated in the aforementioned follow-up international seminar for Czech teachers, sharing with them their own experience and methods applied in Holocaust education in different countries.

The Terezín Memorial also continued its cooperation with the Ministry for Education, Youth and Sports of the German federal land of Brandenburg, as illustrated by the tenth meeting of Czech and German teachers aimed primarily at studying the history and traditions of the Jewish nation and keeping up to date with topical political developments in the Middle East.

A literary contest entitled “Home. What Else Do People Need?” and a fine-art competition on the theme “The Earth Is A Good Place to Be Born In But...” were held by the Department of Education. Last year, as many as 416 Czech elementary school pupils and students of secondary schools took part in the contests. Their award-giving ceremony was attended by Mrs. Hana Greenfield of Israel, a former Terezín Ghetto inmate, who also stood at the birth of those competitions eight years ago.

Throughout 2002, the Department of Education provided methodological guidance to 9 students, and specialized consultations to a total of 26 researchers and scholars working on historiography publications and educational materials.

Working in conjunction with the Educational Department of Dachau Gedankstätte, the Terezín Memorial prepared a joint specialized seminar attended by officials representing many memorials to Nazi terror from all over the Federal Republic of Germany. Main attention was granted to the ways of utilizing works of art in the education of racial and political persecution during World War II. Another topic under discussion at this seminar was exchange of experience on methods used in working with youth groups.

For pupils and teachers from different Czech schools the Department also arranged a performance of the children’s opera “Brundibár” by the Dismar Radio Children’s Ensemble given in the so-called attic theater in the former Magdeburg Barracks, as well as a performance of the Prague Theater Miriam entitled Psalm for 77,297 Victims, and finally an English-language performance of the American drama company Pushcart Players featuring its play called The Last Butterfly.

While meeting its routine operative tasks in 2002, the Department of Education replied to queries on imprisoned persons and on some historical events connected with the Terezín Ghetto.

The Department also prepared the contents of “Terezínské listy” (Terezín Yearbook) No. 30, and arranged its distribution. Also published, primarily for a school readership, was the first issue of Zpravodaj Památníku Terezín (Terezín Memorial Bulletin). This will be issued quarterly in Czech and English thanks to financial support given by Anna Frank House in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.



## DEPARTMENTS OF DOCUMENTATION AND COLLECTIONS

### Department of Documentation

The most important acquisition made by the Department of Documentation in 2002 involved the diaries of the Kohn family from the Terezín Ghetto. Both husband and wife perished in Auschwitz but their relatives in the Ghetto managed to save their diaries.

Twelve items were added to the archive's chronological documentary system, and a total of 300 inventory numbers (in electronic form) were systematically processed, of which 240 items were written documents and 60 were photographs. Moreover, 791 inventory items from the previous years were computerized. Ninety-five items were registered in a supplementary documentation system.

The Memorial's special library acquired and registered 330 new books.

The photo laboratory produced a total of 2,618 black-and-white and color photographs (classical and digital), and 11 slides, including 423 photographs for the documentation of the Memorial's exhibitions and other major events, 46 for the exhibitions organized by the Terezín Memorial, 399 photographs taken for the needs of its photo archive, 42 for publishing purposes and presentation of the Memorial, 399 for the needs of individual researchers and other institutions, 119 for the documentation of museum collections, exhibitions and the needs of the Terezín Memorial's specialized Departments. 1,429 photographs were taken to document the aftermath of last year's flood.

The Department of Documentation also made some 5,500 Xerox copies of archival documents, notably for exhibitions, for the archive, and the specialized Departments, and 1,448 black-and-white and 299 color photos for external researchers, for exhibition and publicity purposes. External users of our services received 78 photographs and 12 pages of archive documents on CD, another 42 photographs were sent by electronic mail, and more than 100 in the classical paper format. Other sets of photographs were produced in electronic form for the Memorial's publicity purposes, as accompanying materials for staff lectures etc.

The Department provided its research services to 39 scholars and researchers, supplying information on former prisoners to 33 people, sending written replies to 72 requests for information or publishing certificates on wartime internment of Terezín Ghetto inmates.

The research project, known as the "Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress in Terezín", was further developed with the processing of individual documentary sources to create a database listing former inmates.

The Department was also involved in drafting a script, and selecting exhibits for the Czech Republic's exhibition in Poland's Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim.

The photo archive kept collecting photographs of the Czech victims of the Holocaust who had passed through the Terezín Ghetto.

The VANKOL agency restored as many as 688 pages of archival documents from the Richard fund.

The activities of the Department of Documentation and their results were adversely affected by last year's flood, which made it imperative to evacuate the archive, photo laboratory and part of the general library. Since the collections and equipment have been placed in makeshift storage facilities, they could not be properly utilized. Due to these reasons, the Department of Documentation's public services have been limited since last August.

### **Department of Collections**

The Terezín Memorial's collections acquired the estate of Marie Pecháčková (minor objects of personal use from the Terezín Ghetto), 15 drawings by B. Obrovský, one painting by Jaroslav Malátek, and the legacy of Marie Čechová (11 minor objects from the Small Fortress), one drawing by Milada Vavřínová and 4 notebooks containing verse and drawings from the Neubrandenburg concentration camp. Due to the August flood, purchases of new items for the collections did not materialize in the planned extent, only two drawings by J. Smetana were purchased.

Sixty-two items were added to the Department's chronological documentation network, 85 inventory items were systematically processed. At the same time, the previously processed inventory records were stored in a computer database (1,178 inventory items were processed in the group of visual arts, and 47 inventory items in the group of postwar fine-art collections).

A total of 2,498 inventory numbers of collection items were entered during periodic and special stock-taking of the collections of the Terezín Memorial.

The staff of the Department of Collections participated in the installation of fine-art exhibitions in the Memorial, rendering their services to 16 Czech and foreign researchers. Written replies were sent to queries by 13 scholars. Since August 2002, the reading room of the Department of Collections has been closed, and information to the public has since then been provided only in writing or by telephone.

Throughout the year, 269 copies of drawings and documents were made for exhibition, study and publicity purposes. A total of 555 color copies of drawings by Terezín Ghetto artists, and 187 copies of documents from the Heřman Collection were made to

restore the research background of the reading room of the Department of Collections.

The Department's own art restorer and the external specialized company continued their work in restoring the Memorial's collections. This applies to objects destined for long-term lease to the German city of Nuremberg, 87 drawings by Josef Kylvies made in Terezín's Small Fortress in the years 1944–1945, 98 posters from the Heřman Collection, and 23 pieces of weapons damaged in the flood.

The art restorer was engaged in conservation and restoration work in the prison cells in the First Courtyard, conserved Petr Kien's album and several collection items, and produced 17 pieces of facsimile books and documents for exhibition purposes. Since the August flood, the art restorer has devoted himself primarily to conserving collection items from the exhibitions damaged by the flood, treating works of art from short-term exhibitions and salvaging written documents and original equipment of the prison cells as well as restoring other collection items and documents which had to be placed in temporary storage.

## 10. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

### A. Income and Expenses in 2002

Income: a) entrance fees.....	25,478,005.78 Kč
b) funds supplied by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.....	24,484,000.00 Kč
c) other income.....	18,267,258.35 Kč
 Expenses: a) material expenses and energy.....	12,893,122.83 Kč
b) total personal expenses.....	19,268,069.60 Kč
c) other expenses (services, repairs, rent, etc.).....	36,432,071.70 Kč

B. Total contributions from sponsors in 2002..... 8,752,136.84 Kč

The following donors made the largest contributions:

Severin Szperling, USA  
Manfred Braynis, Great Britain  
Robert H. Arnow and Joan Arnow, USA  
Irith Raub-Michelsohn, Germany  
Jonathan Goldstein, USA  
Terezín Initiative, Czech Republic  
Vera Treplin, Germany  
Pavel Potocky and Vlastimila Potocky, USA  
Thomas C. Hausner, Germany  
Václav Novák, Czech Republic  
Zuzana Justman, USA  
Česká produkční 2000 a. s., Czech Republic  
Růžena Velecká, Czech Republic  
Ivana Flosmanová, Czech Republic  
Dáša Matušíková, Czech Republic  
Anna Roučová, Czech Republic  
Lenka Bartošová, Czech Republic  
Viliam Bartoš, Czech Republic  
Eva Veselá, Czech Republic

Marie Radošová, Czech Republic  
Ing. Alena Slavingerová, Czech Republic  
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Irena Tichá, Czech Republic  
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Murray S. Katz and Natalie Katz, USA  
Bernd Wiegand, Germany  
Revolutionärer Freundschaftsbund e.V., Germany  
Ulrich Glauber, Austria  
Heinz Senenko, Germany  
Dr. Ute Hoffmann, Germany  
Sidonie Nekvapilová, Czech Republic  
Thomas Wolcott, USA  
S. A. Lomsky, Israel

Wirbelwind-Linke Kinder-und Jugendprojekte e.V., Germany  
Land Brandenburg, Germany  
Visitors to a concert given in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle, Czech Republic  
Elementary school Špičák I at Česká Lípa, Czech Republic  
Jarmila Reichenthalová, Czech Republic  
Věra Štolbová, Czech Republic  
Hana Munková, Czech Republic  
A. Mrázková, Czech Republic  
Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, Poland  
Linda Klečková, Czech Republic  
Petr Mašek, Czech Republic  
Květuše Sgallová, Czech Republic  
Kamila Lišková, Czech Republic  
Zdeněk Hampl, Czech Republic  
Miroslav Macháček, Czech Republic  
Mrs. Stiborová, Czech Republic  
Institute for Contemporary History of the Academy of Sciences  
of the Czech Republic, Czech Republic  
Günter Grunwitz, Germany  
Municipality Nová Ves, Czech Republic  
Lucie Kočí, Czech Republic  
Karel Starck, Czech Republic  
Mgr. Eva Macourková, Czech Republic  
Eva Štichová, Czech Republic  
Mrs. Rechová, Czech Republic  
Union of Freedom Fighters, Czech Republic  
Jan Švestka, Czech Republic  
Brigita Bakuvská, Czech Republic  
R. P. Attema, Netherlands  
Jaroslav Pospíšil, Czech Republic  
Club of Military History, Czech Republic  
Hersch M. Klaff, Canada  
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Michael Jesse, Germany  
Imperial War Museum, Great Britain  
Misslareuth 1990, Germany  
Diaconate of the Bohemian Brethern Evangelical Church, Czech Republic  
Helena Osvaldová, Czech Republic  
A. Halouzková, Czech Republic  
Mojmír Kallus, Czech Republic  
Czech-German Future Fund, Czech Republic  
Heather Meyer Carlton, Great Britain  
Stephen and Bernard, USA  
Czech Union of Freedom Fighters, Czech Republic  
Ernest Klein, Germany  
Gegen Vergessen, für Demokratie e.V. Flossenbürg, Germany  
Förderverein für die KZ-Gedenkstätte Flossenbürg e.V., Germany  
Congregation of the Church of Brethern, Czech Republic  
Gerald Schwab, USA  
DGB Bezirk Sachsen, Germany  
Jewish Community Plzeň, Czech Republic  
Miroslav Frišman, Czech Republic  
Rolf Langer, Germany  
Zdena Kafková, Czech Republic  
Kulturstiftung Des Bundes, Germany  
Petr Mašek, Czech Republic  
Jiří Koudelka, Czech Republic  
Marcela Janečková, Czech Republic  
Society of Christian-Jewish Cooperation, Augsburg, Germany  
Philips Morris ČR a. s., Czech Republic  
Paul Aron Sandfort, Denmark  
Presidium of the Saxon Resistance Fighters and Anti-fascists Union, Germany  
Margarete Blank Memorial Organization, Germany

Transgas a. s., Czech Republic  
 Milan Mašát, Czech Republic  
 Marek Kroca, Czech Republic  
 Věra Pospíšilíková, Czech Republic  
 Annegret Hecker, Germany  
 Jewish Care Center in Germany, Germany  
 Anne Frank Haus, Netherlands  
 Česká spořitelna a. s., Czech Republic  
 American Friends of the Czech Republic AFOCR  
 and the Embassy of the Czech Republic in the United States  
 VIA Foundation, Czech Republic  
 Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Hamburg, Germany

Smaller contributions were made by many other donors most of whom have remained anonymous. Nevertheless, our sincere thanks are due to them just as to all those mentioned above.

The funds obtained through gifts in 2002 were used as follows:

Terezín Commemoration.....	12,058.00 Kč
Work with young people + leaflets.....	79,717.84 Kč
Covering losses caused by the flood.....	1,589,131.72 Kč
Equipment for restorer's workshop.....	189,329.40 Kč
Drying up objects.....	1,000,000.00 Kč
Purchase of protective equipment.....	89,213.00 Kč
Equipment for the Meeting Center.....	42,091.43 Kč



## **11.**

### **TECHNICAL AND CONSTRUCTION WORK**

- reconstruction of the building in Fučíkova Street No. 232, the Meeting Center's second object with a dormitory, seminar room and background facilities
- construction of a sewer pump in the Small Fortress leading to the waste water purification plant at České Kopisty
- construction of infusion shades and installation of maintenance plasters in the cells of the women's yard in the Small Fortress
- exchange of the main electric feeder cables leading from the transformer station to the Small Fortress
- routine repair and maintenance of the Terezín Memorial's objects
- upkeep of the grass areas throughout the Terezín Memorial
- ongoing technical provision of the Memorial's operation
- coping with the aftermath of the August 2002 flood – cleanup, drying, repairs and resuming operations in different objects throughout the Terezín Memorial

## **12. OUTLOOK FOR 2003**

- rebuilding the permanent exhibitions destroyed by the flood in August 2002
- organizing the Terezín Commemoration and other remembrance acts
- installing 5 short-term fine-art and documentary exhibitions
- publishing a guidebook for the permanent exhibition of the Ghetto Museum
- carrying on research into the history of Terezín's repressive facilities during Nazi occupation
- holding educational seminars for teachers, students and pupils
- holding fine-art and literary contests for young people
- further development of the Memorial's collecting activities

**TEREZÍN MEMORIAL**  
**Annual Report for 2002**

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Published annually

at the expense of the Terezín Memorial.

Closing date for this report: March 15, 2003.