New Year Greetings for 2021

As always, the Salomonović family send good wishes to all our readers

PF 2021 Salomonovičovi
Books

We still have a few copies of our books available. Please let David or Monica know if you would like to buy one or more.

*Ostrava and its Jews: Now No-one sings You Lullabies* and *Ostrava and its Jews: Family Albums* are both available at £20 per copy plus packing and postage.

*Escape Story* is Eva Erben’s Holocaust story from her childhood through Theresienstadt, Auschwitz, Gross Rosen and a death march before being hidden by a Czech farmer at the age of only 13. Her late husband was Peter Erben. It is available at £5.00 plus p&p.

Follow up from Newsletter #64

Eva Halfon

I was reading the section in the newsletter about the young scholar Jiri Kluc who writes about Sokolova. While researching, he came to New York to interview family members of soldiers (my parents are among those listed in the book *Hrdinove od Sokolova* by Miroslav Broz). Attached, please find a photo of myself and Jiri during his visit in May 2018. With kind regards

Eva Kleinberg Halfon
Andrew Goldstein wrote a very complimentary email about our efforts with the Newsletter and also added a transcript of a sermon he gave about Rabbi Feder:

What an achievement to keep his going and to expand its reach and usefulness. Sad to read about the possible building over a Jewish cemetery. This happened in communist times, sad if now a possibility. My Czech activity recently has been to commemorate the 50th Yahrzeit of Rabbi Feder. I attach a sermon I gave recently, Are there any references to him visiting Ostrava, especially after he moved to Brno in 1953 and became Chief Rabbi Of Bohemia & Moravia in 1961?

Rather than include the sermon, we have added an article in the latest edition of the British Czech and Slovak Association Review, as an appendix.

If you have any information about R Feder, especially about him visiting Ostrava, please let us know.

**Bibracha Group – John Eisner**

Dear David - thanks for putting in the newsletter the request for information about the Bibracha group who were among the first settlers in Kibbutz Sarid. Over the past weeks we have been interviewing and recording meetings with the children (already in their 80's) of the group. I am including here a Power Point presentation that we prepared showing the history and connection between Sarid and Czechia. We have forwarded this to friends and organizations in Czechia and Israel (KKL Czechia, KKL Israel, Mendel Univ. in Brno, the embassies here and in Czechia and other friends and organizations). The feedback has been very positive and if not for Corona, we would have made much progress this year. John Eisner

https://www.dropbox.com/t/Hcvcbs6IJQ3KzTRU

**The Battle of Sokolovo – Tom Auber**

On another tack, I keep getting ads from a British Forces Historical website. I know my father, at that time called Erich Auerbach, was called up or volunteered in the early forties but wasn't accepted because of spots on his lungs. There is reference in the records to a Pilot Officer Erich Auerbach, but they want quite a large fee for access to a record which may have nothing to do with my father (I know of at least two other people with the same name). Do you by any chance subscribe to that site?

Tom
If you have access to the site or have any information about any or all of the Erich Auerbachs, please contact Monica or David.

**Looking for Information – Please help**

*Tereza Třečková – Johanna Spalter and Vilma Toman*

Tereza wrote to us looking for information about Vilma. If you have any information, please contact Monica or David.

What I know is that Vilma Toman was in the contact with Mrs. Salomonovič. Vilma Toman called her and spoke with her about my grandmother Johanna Spalter.

I would like to know who is Vilma and how she knew about my grandmother? We have been making a huge research connected with Spalter family in the czechs archives and there is no mention about Vilma Spalter...

Here are some information about Johanna Spalter and her relatives. She was born in 30. 10. 1930. Erna Spalter was her mother. She (Erna) lived in Moravska Ostrava with her parents Oscar and Cecilie Spalter. Erna survived and moved to the U.S.A. (in 1942 as Erna Hilf – probably got married in Switzerland or Poland). Erna’s siblings were Norbert (we have poor information about him), Erich (died 1942 in Piasky), Edith (born 1908, lived in the U.S.A.) and Gertha (lived in Israel).

With kindest regards
Tereza Třečková

*Laura Hoepfner – Abrahamer-Ališ and Aufricht Families*

Laura wrote to us looking for information, particularly about her Abrahamer-Ališ connections:

My name is Laura Hoepfner and I hope you can help me with my personal research on my Aufricht family from Ostrava.

My mother and her parents fled Ostrava in March 1939 and came to New York City. I grew up in Chicago, and live in the NW suburbs now.

…we figured out yesterday that my cousin Emilie Abrahamer-Alis (nee Spitzer) and her daughter, Ruth Abrahamer-Alis, perished in The Shoah in 1941. Simon Abrahamer-Alis was in England and trying to get his family out of Czechoslovakia. Here are the Yad Vashem links, one for Emilie, two for Ruth:

[Central DB of Shoah Victims' Names - Record Details (yadvashem.org)]
[Central DB of Shoah Victims' Names - Record Details (yadvashem.org)]
[Central DB of Shoah Victims' Names - Record Details (yadvashem.org)]

Since Simon changed his last name, I wasn't sure how to proceed with finding him. A google search of his distinctive last name led me to your second volume of Ostrava and its Jews, and the name Gabriel Abrahamer-Alis.

Thank you for your time and your help.

Best regards, Laura Hoepfner
We know that Gabriel Abrahamer-Ališ was Šimon’s grandfather and Šimon was married to Emilie, whose parents were Viola and Erwin Spitzer, but have little further information. If you can help with further Ališ contacts or information, please let us know.

**Chris Olley and Spitzer Jams**

Chris knows that members of his family worked for Spitzer Jams in Ostrava and we have been able to put him in touch with Amos Paran, a surviving member of the Spitzer Jam family. You can see some of the results of Chris’s research later in this Newsletter.

**Hella Guth**

Robert Bollick found us on the web and asked for help with tracing the executor of Hella Guth:

> I am writing an essay about the influence of Mallarmé's poem *Un Coup de Dés* on artists. One of these artists was Hella Guth. Through the French publisher Gallimard, she produced an artist's book of the poem with collage work and drawings in 1952. There is a copy of this work in the *Bibliothèque nationale de France*. In order for the BnF to provide me with images from the book, authorization and permission from the artist’s estate is required. Might there be someone in your network who knows who manages Hella Guth's estate? I noted the mention of her in Newsletters 50 and 51, so I am hopeful. Thank you for your time in considering my request.

Regards,

Robert Bolick

We have been able to put Robert in touch with someone who may be able to help but if you have any further information, please contact Monica or David.

**Siegmund Werner and Theodore Herzl**

For a change, our wonderful genealogist, Libuše, is asking *us* for information!

Siegmund Werner was a close friend and doctor of Theodore Herzl and named his son Theodore in his honour. Theodore came to the UK and became a psychiatrist, and earned an obituary in the Journal of Psychiatry:

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**THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY**

_THE JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE_ [Published by Authority of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association]  
_SUPPLEMENT, APRIL 1969_  
_Obituary WERNER, THEODOR ALFONS, Consultant Psycho-therapist, St. Bernard's Hospital; 18 Wimpole Street, London, W.i. Ordinary Member since 1944-

---
We have quite a bit of information about Theodore Werner but almost nothing about Siegmund. If you have any information, please contact us.

**Matzevot (Memorial Stones) for Holocaust Victims**

Madeleine Isenberg wrote to us asking for any information or ideas we had about symbols on matzevot for victims of the Holocaust:

I am wondering what kind of imagery or symbols are found on matzevot in the UK for people who survived the Holocaust and died obviously afterwards?

In the US, I'm not sure there are too many but the most common is a sort of barbed-wire magen David with the words Holocaust Survivor on it. Here's an example that is more of an outline. Others are more solid-looking.

Thanks in advance and wishing you Shabbat Shalom,

![Matzevot Example](image)

**Madeleine**

We suggested that she contact the AJR Journal, which she did. The editor replied that there does not seem to be any standard or conventional symbol used, but would welcome ideas.

Have you any information or ideas? If so please contact Monica or David.

**News of Ostravaks**

**Ivan Kytka about Karel Reisz and the Weis Family**

Ivan is a Czech journalist living and working in London. He has recently been able to download a film about Karel Reisz, the film Director and make it available on the web, **but only for a short time, until the end of April**. So do not wait to download it:

[https://vimeo.com/516834080/00f176a4a5](https://vimeo.com/516834080/00f176a4a5)
Ivan also told us that Czech Radio International started to broadcast last week in English a seven-part docu-drama mapping a life of Czech Jewish Weis’ family in Prague.

https://english.radio.cz/no-night-so-dark-part-1-8710233

Thanks, Ivan!

**Chris Olley – Neugeboren Family**

Chris has written a short family history, which he sent to us and is shown in Appendix II

**Matthias Zimmerman – Hechter Family**

Matthias has carried out some fascinating DNA studies on his Hechter family and has sent us a summary of the work and results:

**Ostravak HECHTER family is part of a greater HECHTER family**

During the late 19th century, the HECHTERs, a family of butchers, millers and merchants, came from Western Galicia (today Poland) to Ostrava-Klimkovice. More families HECHTER remained in Galicia. All these families can be combined into seven family groups (I – VII), whereupon three of them have living patrilinear descendants.

A Y-DNA comparison of these descendants showed a huge match in their Y-DNA pattern: They form a Y-DNA “sub-clade” of their own (R-FT169088), which is part of a Y-DNA sub-tree associated with Levite origin (https://yfull.com/tree/R-Y2619/). The TMRCA (time to most recent common ancestor) is about 200 years before present (statistical confidence interval: 475 – 100 years). In other words: All three persons are descended from the same HECHTER ancestor who was born between 1490 and 1860 (the latter date not being possible, compared to the already known ancestors) - this common ancestor was born most probably around 1760.

Short description of the family groups:

a) **HECHTER IIIa:**
First known generation: Kalman HECHTER (born about 1820), Nowa Wieś, Kęty, Poland
- Descendants in Zabłocie (PL), later Vienna and Israel

b) **HECHTER IV:**
First known generation: Sigmund HECHTER (born around 1810), Hecznarowice, Poland
- Among Sigmund’s children were:
  -- Baruch (1834-1903) in Ustroń (PL), whose sons Sigmund (Zikmund), Jakob, Moritz, and Josef moved to Ostrava. Moritz became the grandfather of the author Moshe Harel (1932-2018)
  -- Johanna (1850-1935) who married Adolf WINDHOLZ. They became the grandparents of Otto Winecki (1923-2015), husband of the author Krystyna

- Many thanks to Libuše Salomonovičová and Krystyna Winecki for providing genealogical data on HECHTER IV!

**c) HECHTER VIa:**

First known generation: Jozef HECHTER (died before 1864), Oświęcim, Poland

- Descendants in Vienna, later Czech Republic (Bohemian part)

Remarks:

- There was another family group in the Ostrava region: Group V, the tanner Mořic HECHTER and his family, lived in Klimkovice. There are descendants in New York state. However, there are no known patrilinear descendants, so no Y-DNA comparison was possible.
- The author is not a descendant of the above family groups“

All the best

Matthias

**Czech Citizenship**

Ann Macdonald sent some very helpful information about changes to the laws on claiming Czech citizenship:

I don’t know if you have already been made aware of a recent development in The Czech Republic regarding Citizenship? In case you haven’t I thought I’d mention it, in case you think other second generation offspring, like my daughters, might be interested. I believe it is known as, ‘The Law of Descendency’.

* Declaration according to § 31 paragraph 3

On September 6, 2019 Act No. 207/2019 Coll., which amends the provisions of Section 31 of the Act on the Citizenship of the Czech Republic, became effective. Pursuant to Section 31, Paragraph 3, a person (the “declarant”) may also acquire citizenship if at least one of their parents or grandparents is a current or former Czech/Czechoslovak citizen pursuant to paragraph 1, unless the declarant is a citizen of the Slovak Republic as of the date of the Declaration”. *

The article continues with a long list of, (parental/ grandparental ), necessary documents and the various legal procedures that need to take place before presentation at the Czech Embassy.

Please let us know if you have any experience of applying under these new regulations
Old Ostrava

Libuše has sent us a link to a series of photographs of old Ostrava, combined with a Czech song, so you can indulge in nostalgia while practicing your Czech. Enjoy!


We wish all our readers a happy festive period free of viruses and similar troubles

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Appendix I – Article from BCSA Review

Recently we marked the 50th Yahrezeit of Rabbi Dr Richard Feder who died, aged 95, on November 18, 1970. He was born in the tiny village of Vlachovice in central Bohemia yet went on to study and become the Chief Rabbi of the Czech Lands.

The Federers were the only Jews in the village. His father was a peddler, collecting spare eggs, vegetables and skins, selling them in nearby Benesov and buying comestibles to sell in a small shop back in Vlachovice. His education started in the village primary school, then he was sent to the Rokycany gymnasium, he mustered his courage to walk to Benesov to a Jewish school and after Bar Mitzvah in the Gymnasium where he learnt German, the family being Czech speakers. On to the Czech Academic School in Prague, eking out a living from a community fund and roader teaching. From there to Vienna for his PhD, and semicha (rabbinic diploma) on July 19, 1902.

After short spells as rabbi in three Czech towns he arrived in Kolín in 1917. It was there that he spent his happiest years; it was the blissful time of the Moravian Republic. Kolín is about 50 miles east of Prague and had a significant Jewish history. He and his wife were fully integrated into the civic life in Kolín.

Their three children settled in the local schools. The family lived modestly in a house connected to the synagogue (the building has just been purchased by the local authorities with the intention to develop a Jewish museum but there are currently no Jews in town).

Feder had time to write articles on local history and a monograph on the history of the Jews of Kolín. He also wrote Židé a křesťané (“Jews and Christians”) and had close relations with the local clergy. He was a tall, elegant, Czech gentleman and kept this appearance even in extreme old age.

He taught in the Kolín Business School and in 1929 was appointed Professor of German. He wrote many Jewish textbooks for children and a few for adults. He was no obscure intellectual, but wrote and communicated with the ordinary Jew. He wrote several Hebrew primers: the first Hadalah in 1909, the last was published in Kolín in 1940 — just before the war.

But then came 1938 and the Munich agreement. His son Evelyn and family, expelled from the Sudetenland, came to live in the small house next to the synagogue in Kolín. Many other refugee families did the same. Feder was tireless in arranging accommodation, calming nerves, seeking help from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. He then, unsuccess fully, sought ways for his community to escape abroad. He might have got visas for himself and family, but he decided to stay with his flock to share their fate and to try to help them survive the coming events. Early in June 1942, 2,000 Jews from Kolín and surrounding districts were deported on three trains — including, of course Rabbi Feder and his family. Despite the early death of his wife in Terezín he remained positive, still the active rabbi, giving comfort and support, conducting Bar Mitzvahs and weddings and, of course, many funerals — even funerals of Christians who had no priest.

With liberation in May 1945 he was the only survivor of his family — he lost them all: two sons and a daughter, their spouses and children, his baby granddaughter. Returning to Kolín he found only a handful of his congregants survived. He was 70 years old and had could retired but set out to rebuild a Jewish community. In anguish he wrote, in 1948, Zdeněk Trégere, an account of his congregants’ suffering in Terezín and Auschwitz, one of the first Holocaust histories. He restored the synagogue and devastated cemetery, raised funds to install a magnificent memorial with the names on it of every one of his community who had been murdered in the Shoah. And having survived and worked on during the dark Nazi days he then faced another period of deep darkness when the Communists took over the country.

Despite all this he never lost his faith. “I lost my whole family, but I am not upset with God. We cannot know why this tragedy has occurred but I do not blame Him.”

And when the Kolín community had all but disappeared, again he did not seek gentle retirement, but aged 78, moved to Brno and inspired that community to keep in Jewish faith and identity and culture in the repressive communist society. He was appointed Chief Rabbi of Moravia and Silesia and, in 1961, with the death of Chief Rabbi Sacher, added Bohemia to his region. He wrote books and articles carefully, so as not to fall foul of the regime, he secretly taught a new generation in Brno and he kept the flame of Judaism alive within the whole country as its chief and only rabbi. He inaugurated an annual pilgrimage to Terezín. He travelled the country uninvitingly and encouraging the tiny groups of survivors.

In the relative freedom leading up to the Prague Spring he started youth groups in Brno and Prague. In 1968 he wrote to his granddaughter Alisa Scholler in Israel “lately a lot has changed for the good, but it will take time to be clear.” Months later he wrote “we have visitors who are not welcome” — it was the Soviet invasion and again he could have given up.

Months before his death he went to Prague for a commemoration of the 800th anniversary of the Alte Juden Shul. He was in his 95th year.

During a lifetime of serving the Czech Jewish community he always acted with humility, a country boy at heart. In September 1970 he wrote to the mayor of Vlachovice for “some small apples from the village”. He died six weeks later on November 18, with the taste of his childhood on his lips. He had requested that on his death there be no services delivered and that he not be buried in any special place, but in line with the community wishes were carried out and he lies under a single stone in the Jewish cemetery in Brno.
Appendix II – Neugeboren Family, from Chris Olley

The Neugeboren Family

Josef Neugeboren, my great grandfather, was born in Nowy Wisnicz, Poland in 1869. His first child Heinrich was born in Poland in 1895 to his first wife Henrietta. Sadly, she died aged 22, in 1897, but he soon remarried to Eugenie and together they had two daughters, Anna born 1898 and Dora born 1899, both in Poland. Around 1900 the family moved to an apartment on what was then Alexanderstrasse, Witkowitz, Mährisch Ostrau. A census document of 1910 shows the family with seven children now including Bruno (1901), Leopold (1903), Karl (1904) and Ferdinand (1908) all born in Ostrava and living with a 16 year girl, not of the family. Two more children followed Erich (1912) and Robert (1914). There is also some fragmentary evidence of another son Ernst, born in 1902.

Josef worked in sales for the Jam making company of Jos Spitzer. Leopold (my grandfather) attended the Volkschule and then the Deutsche Kanben Burgerschule in Witkowitz as his schools records from 1909 to 1917 attest.

The family appear to have remained in Ostrava at the same address which in the new Czechoslovakia became Nerudova Street, Ostrava-Vítkovice. At some stage some of the family took Czech names, although in communication between them they always used their German names. Heinrich (Jindřich) married Elsa (Eliska), had a son Fritz (Bedrich – born 1925) and went to live in Prague where Herman worked in a Bank. Anna graduated from business school and worked as an accountant but did not marry until very briefly in 1938 and Dora married Alfred Koslowski, neither having any children. Bruno (Bernard) was an officer for the ECCO company in Ostrava. Leopold also went into sales at Spitzer and in April 1933, my mother Eva was born to Leopold and Marie Ladig, a glamorous eighteen year old Roman Catholic from Hostinne. Her name at birth was initially registered as Eva Ladig, but Mitzi converted to Judaism at the insistence of Eugenie and the couple were married in a civic ceremony in August 1933. Mitzi was very glamorous and modelled fashions for Paris fashion houses, while Leopold was noted for copying the styles of the British Royal family.

Karl also worked in sales, while Ferdinand had serious mental health issues, losing his legal capacity in court in 1934 and being cared for by the family at home.

Erich married Sally but Robert, the youngest remained single and was a musician, pianist and conductor.
Indeed Leopold, Erich, Anna and Dora were all remembered for their signing and piano playing. A paper from the University of Ostrava in 2008 cites the family of Josef Neugeboren, specifically Josef and Anna having difficulty gaining Czechoslovak citizenship in 1924 because, “he thought German, he sent the children only to German schools ...”. Nonetheless the family appears to have thrived as photos with their car and on holiday in Monte Carlo and then frequently later, very smartly dressed with many family members together in Karlov Vary attest.

Josef died in 1931 and Eugenie in 1937 both in Ostrava. Josef was buried in the old Jewish cemetery which no longer exists, but a letter from Leopold from 1946 suggests that both his parents’ graves could still be visited.

Mitzi and Eva converted to Roman Catholicism on 2nd November 1938. Then on 22nd November, 12 days after Krystallnacht, Leopold wrote to Mitzi from Teplice, on his way to England, where he arrived on 22nd May 1939. Letters from England show a school place had been arranged for Eva and Mitzi’s passport has visas from the German Protektorat (2.8.39) and British passport control, Prague (22.8.39) for a single journey to the United Kingdom entitling Mitzi to work in domestic employment. They did not make the journey, instead staying in two new addresses in Ostrava before moving to Prague where they remained throughout the war. Leopold served from February 1942 to November 1945 as a radio telephone operator in the Royal Air Force reaching the rank of staff sergeant. Erich, having never gained Czech citizenship, emigrated with Sally to the Kibbutz of Schikun-Histadruth in Nahariya, Palestine, where they became Eli and Sali and in 1942 had a daughter Schlomit. Eli died in Kiryat Shmone, Israel in February 1963. The family later moved to Haifa, Israel where Sali died in May 1999.

In 1938 Anna married one Ferdinand Fränkel, but a year later they were divorced. A letter from Anna received by Eli in July 1939 suggests they are waiting on things to enable their own escape, notably she is learning Hebrew. Anna was murdered in Auschwitz after transportation on 6th September 1944. Dora and her husband Josef Koslowski are both reported to have died in the Theresienstadt Ghetto (Terezin), in Yad Vashem testimonies submitted by Eli’s wife Sali. Bruno does not appear in any further records but is mentioned as presumed to have died in a letter from Leopold to Eli in 1952. Ferdinand was transported from Theresienstadt to the concentration camp of Malý Trostinec near Minsk, now in Belarus on 22.09.42 where he died. Robert was also expelled, not having Czech citizenship to the Vyhně ghetto in Slovakia from 08.02.1940. He was shot and killed by an SS Einsatzkommando in October 1944 near the Slovakian village of Kysihybel.
Heinrich, Elsa and Fritz were together in Prague in July 1939 when they wrote to Eli in Palestine. Elsa was still working, but conditions were worsening and she expected she would have to leave her post soon. They planned to send Fritz to England and were trying everything to secure an exit for themselves. The whole family was deported from Prague to Theresienstadt and Herman with his son further to Auschwitz where Herman was murdered after transportation on 28th September 1944. Fritz escaped from Auschwitz in January 1945 during a partial evacuation, but on 5th April he was captured by the Gestapo in Ostrava and very seriously beaten. He was taken away several days later apparently alive. For many years efforts were made to find him, but he was presumed dead. On 4th October 1945 Elsa, while living in Prague was taken to hospital having taken an overdose of Luminal, an epilepsy drug. She died in hospital soon after. She was living with a 'foster daughter', Marie Fischerova, who gave a statement saying she did not believe Elsa had committed suicide. All later reports in family correspondence describe Fritz as having been shot and Elsa's death as suicide. Elsa is buried in Olšany Cemetery in Prague.

Karl wrote to Eli in May 1945 and described his wartime experience. In October 1938 he was deported to Poland where he stayed until September 1939. From there he went to Lemberg (now Lviv in Ukraine). In May 1940 he was arrested by the Russian secret police and taken to a Russian camp until April 1942. He says, “It is indescribable what I went through there. Hard physical work for 14 hours a day for 500 grams of bread and buckwheat”. In May 1942 he was transferred to the Moravian Ostrava Unit of the 1st Czech Battalion fighting with the Red Army. He saw action at the battle of Sokolov and others. He served until December 1945, although his military service extended to 1948. In March 1946 he was living at an address near the Castle in Prague, but thereafter he moved from one Sanitorium to another in constant poor health. Finally, in June 1949 he received funds and passage to emigrate to Israel, where he stayed in a sanitorium in Jerusalem, making one visit to Histadruth to visit Eli, Sali and Shlomit. In December 1949 he died of heart failure and was buried in the old Jewish cemetery in Jerusalem.

Leopold, Mitzi and Eva were reunited in Prague in late 1945 with a plan for Leopold to get a job in sales and restart their lives in Czechoslovakia. In January they all re-established Czech citizenship. However, the poor conditions led to a new plan to go to Palestine but finally Leopold returned to England in March 1946. Eva and Mitzi followed some time later. The family changed their name by deed poll to Newborne and Leopold set up Leopold Newborne (London) Limited a food import business. A famous case taught in contract law courses to this day explains why the business went bankrupt. He had bouts of serious illness and hospitalisation, dying of a thrombosis in April 1953.
Despite the families of Leopold, Eva and Mitzi and of Eli, Sali and Shlomit having been in regular contact up to 1956, no communication exists beyond that point. Eva and Mitzi largely forgot the Neugeborens and told me that they had all died. Looking through old letters after my parents’ deaths I found references to Karl, Eli, Sali and Shlomit. Shlomit meanwhile searched for her lost cousin Eva for what was ultimately 64 years, when she received a copy of the Kingston Ostrava Circle newsletter #61 containing my correspondence with David Lawson. Thus, were the only two surviving elements of Josef and Eugenie’s family reunited and through regular Skype calls we have been making up for lost time.

Chris Olley 15.02.2021