

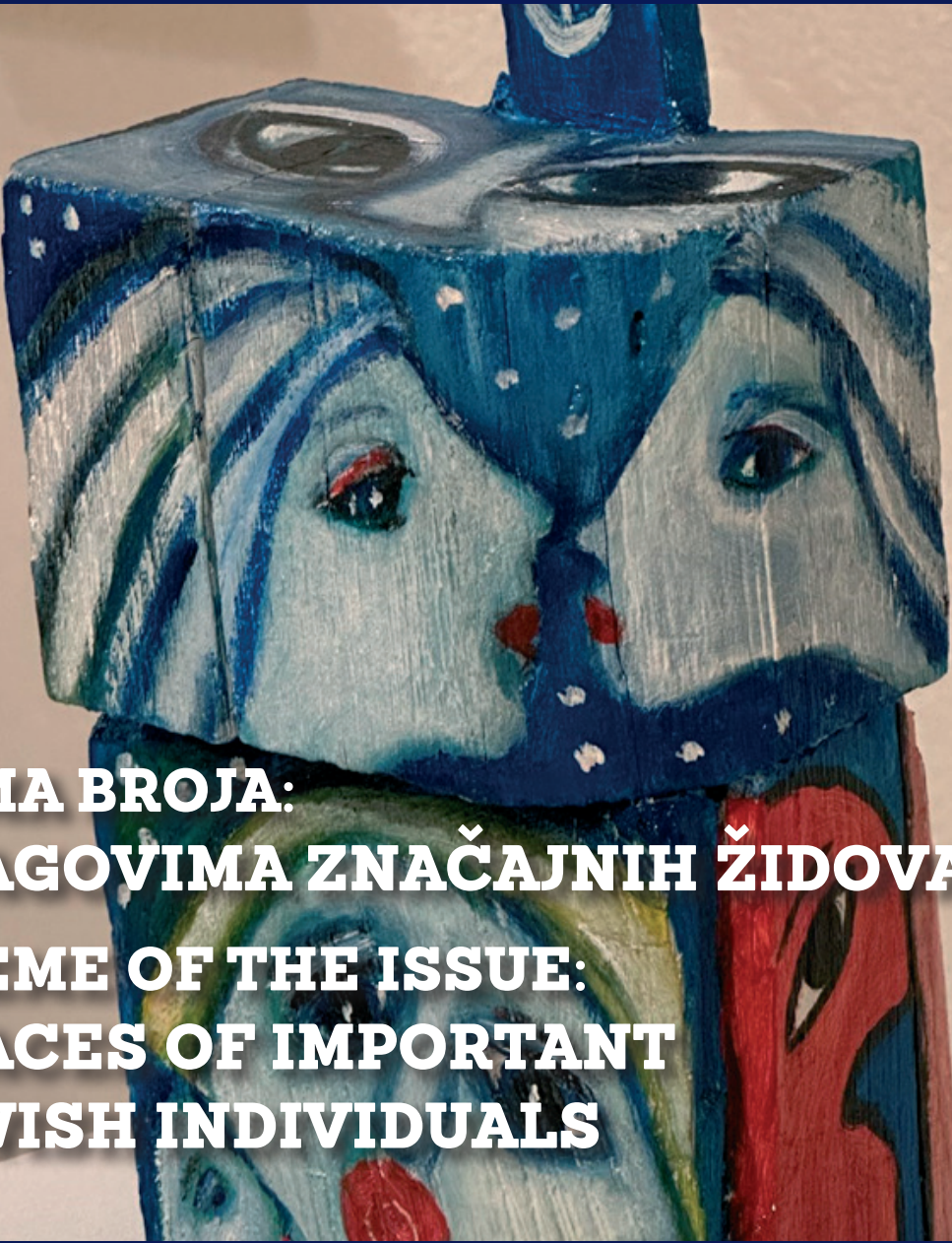


GLASNIK

B'nai B'rith

Gavro Schwartz, Hrvatska

Časopis za židovsku kulturu, civilizaciju i povijest.
Godina 9, broj 33 Zagreb, siječanj 2024. Izlazi četiri puta godišnje.



**TEMA BROJA:
TRAGOVIMA ZNAČAJNIH ŽIDOVA**

**THEME OF THE ISSUE:
TRACES OF IMPORTANT
JEWISH INDIVIDUALS**

THE VOICE

of B'nai B'rith



Gavro Schwartz, Croatia

Magazine of Jewish Culture, Civilization and History.
Year 9, No. 33, Zagreb, January 2024. Published quarterly.

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Časopis *Glasnik B'nai B'rith* pokrenut je 2016. godine kao digitalni časopis s fokusom na židovsku kulturu, civilizaciju, povijest, kao i aktivnosti židovskih zajednica i pojedinaca te udruge B'nai B'rith u Hrvatskoj. Časopis izlazi četiri puta godišnje u dvojezičnom formatu, na hrvatskom i engleskom jeziku, a svi su brojevi dostupni na <https://www.bnaibrith.hr/hr/>. Svrha časopisa je ukazati na doprinos židovstva u razvoju hrvatske te europske kulture i civilizacije, povezati židovsku i opću javnost, kao i osigurati kontinuitet komunikacije između židovskih zajednica u Hrvatskoj i inozemstvu. Današnji suradnici uključuju judaiste, izraeliste, povjesničare, teoretičare umjetnosti i stručnjake za različita područja iz Hrvatske, Austrije, Indije, Izraela, Amerike, Poljske, Brazila i drugih zemalja.

The Voice of B'nai B'rith was started in 2016 as a digital magazine focusing on Jewish culture, civilization, history, as well as the activities of Jewish communities and individuals and the B'nai B'rith association in Croatia. The magazine is published four times a year in bilingual format, in Croatian and English, and all issues are available at <https://www.bnaibrith.hr/hr/>. The main objective is to point out the contribution of Judaism in the development of Croatian and European culture and civilization, to connect the Jewish and general public, as well as to ensure the continuity of communication between Jewish communities in Croatia and abroad. Today's contributors include scholars from areas of Jewish Studies, Israel Studies, historians, art theorists and experts in various fields from Croatia, Austria, India, Israel, America, Poland, Brazil and other countries.

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Izjava o odricanju odgovornosti: Činjenice i mišljenja zastupljena u časopisu stavovi su pojedinačnih autora i ne predstavljaju nužno stavove uredništva. Tekstualni i slikovni materijali korišteni su uz dopuštenje autora ili pripadaju javnoj domeni. Sva prava na fotografije zadržavaju njihovi autori.

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Paula Rem, urednica

Uz trideset treći broj **Glasnika B'nai B'rith**



Poštovani čitatelji, poštovane čitateljice,

Ulazimo u desetu godinu izlaženja *Glasnika B'nai B'rith*. Bilo bi izvrsno kad bismo deveti rođendan *Glasnika* mogli proslaviti u pozitivnijim okolnostima – no vrijeme se u ovom slučaju ne nalazi na našoj strani. Rođendani su ionako samo podsjetnik na vrijeme koje je prošlo, a naši planovi od prethodne godine još su uvijek in-progress... nova kalendarska godina podsjeća nas na obećanja, želje i zaostatke iz prethodne židovske godine.

Rat u Izraelu još se uvijek nije smirio. Nikad nije bilo tako teško kao sada – ali to nas također motivira na akciju. Nezadovoljstvo pozitivno transformiramo, budi se unutarnji žar i želja za promjenom. Iako neke strane zagovaraju pod svaku cijenu prekid vatre, ponekad je snažni i odlučni iskorak nužan da bi se moglo ići prema naprijed. Dok se situacija ne riješi, živjet ćemo u stalnom strahu od napada. O tom strahu iz prve ruke nam piše Tal Elkobi, Izraelka koja je završila studij medicine u Zagrebu, a o međunarodnoj perspektivi nedavnog napada na Izrael piše američka pravница Ashley Garrett.

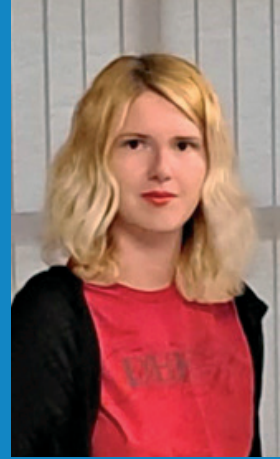
Ipak, nastojimo se ne fokusirati na ovaj sukob. Znamo da je on u procesu rješavanja: koliko god dug i bolan bio, znamo da se proces kreće prema naprijed i dobit ćemo bitku. Snažni vođe znaju reagirati kad je potrebno! Nećemo posustati pod mehanizmima odvratanja niti zastajati jer znamo što je ispravno

za nas. Za to vrijeme, čuvamo naš identitet i našu tradiciju, bavimo se židovskim temama i njegujemo ono što smo. Odmičemo se od negativnih utjecaja i prihvaćamo nove početke. Birmo biti u društvu koje potiče razvoj našeg identiteta, cijenimo pojedince koji vrijedno rade i doprinose u našim zajednicama, prepoznavamo trud našeg vodstva koje želi najbolje za nas. Imamo povjerenja u osobe koje smo izabrali i ponovno im dajemo povjerenje. Kad je najteže, mi u Općini smo tu jedni za druge! Rješavamo probleme jedan po jedan, ponekad više njih istovremeno; podržavamo se međusobno i pomažemo prema potrebi. O aktivnostima Židovske općine Osijek izvještavamo tekstem o ovogodišnjem, najvećem dosad, Mjesecu židovske kulture, manifestaciji jedinstvenoj u cijeloj Europi. Narcisa Potežica, dugogodišnja suradnica *Glasnika*, donosi tekst o aktivnostima Ženske sekcije Židovske općine Zagreb u prethodnoj godini.

Osnivač i dugogodišnji urednik *Glasnika* prof. Darko Fischer, uvažena povjesničarka prof. Zlata Živaković-Kerže i dopredsjednica Židovske općine Osijek Biljana Majnik ex Papo donose tekstove o hrvatskim Židovima značajnima za razvoj kulture, industrije – ali i naših Općina. Podsjećamo se pojedinaca koji su gradili židovstvo u našim gradovima, u našoj državi – i ne posustajemo od svojih ciljeva.

Paula Rem, editor

Editorial to the 33rd Issue of *The Voice of B'nai B'rith*



Dear readers,

We are entering the tenth year of publication of *The Voice of B'nai B'rith*. It would be great if we could celebrate *The Voice's* ninth birthday in more positive circumstances - but time is not on our side in this case. Birthdays are just a reminder of the time that has passed anyway, and our plans from the previous year are still in-progress... the new calendar year reminds us of the plans, promises, wishes and backlogs from the previous Jewish year.

The war in Israel still hasn't subsided. It has never been as difficult as it is now - but it also motivates us to action. Dissatisfaction is positively transformed, inner ardor and desire for change is awakened. Although some sides advocate a ceasefire at all costs, sometimes a strong and decisive step forward is necessary. As long as there is an aggressor around, we will not have peace. Until the situation is resolved, we will live in constant fear of an attack. Tal Elkobi, an Israeli who completed her medical studies in Zagreb, writes about this fear from her own experience. American legal expert Ashley Garrett writes about the attack on Israel from the perspective of International Customary Law.

However, we try not to focus on this conflict because we know it is being resolved: however long and painful it may be, we know that we will win. Strong leaders have to react when necessary! We will

not falter under deterrence mechanisms or give up because we know what is right for us. During this time, we preserve our identity and our traditions, deal with Jewish issues and cherish who we are. We move away from negative influences and embrace new beginnings. We choose to be in a society that encourages the development of our identity, we value individuals who work hard and contribute in our communities, we recognize the efforts of our leadership who want the best for us. We trust the people we elected and we trust them again. We solve problems one by one, sometimes several at the same time; we jump in for each other and help as needed. When the going gets tough, we are here for each other! We report on the activities of the Jewish Community Osijek in a text about this year's Month of Jewish Culture, a unique event in all of Europe. Narcisa Potežica, a longtime contributor of *The Voice*, writes about the activities of the Women's Section of the Jewish Community Zagreb.

Founder and long-time editor of *The Voice* prof. Darko Fischer, respected historian prof. Zlata Živaković-Kerže and the vice-president of the Jewish Community Osijek, Biljana Majnik ex Papo, bring texts about Croatian Jews important for the development of culture, industry - but also of our communities. We remember the individuals who built Judaism in our cities - and we do not give up on our goals.

Darko Fischer

Lea Goldberg (1911.-1970.): Književnica i prevoditeljica

Darko Fischer (*1938., Osijek) je osnivač i dugogodišnji urednik *Glasnika B'nai B'rith*. Rođen u sekularnoj židovskoj obitelji, Holokaust je preživio u progonstvu i skrivanju u Bosni i Mađarskoj. Osnovnu školu i gimnaziju završio u Osijeku. Diplomirao, magistrirao i doktorirao je na FER-u (nekada Elektrotehnički fakultet) u Zagrebu iz područja elektronike i računalnih znanosti. Radio je u Osijeku u Kemijskom kombinatu Saponia i na Ekonomskom i Elektrotehničkom fakultetu. Umirovljen 2003. u zvanju izvanrednog profesora. Židovski je aktivist od studentskih dana i predsjednik Židovske općine Osijek od 1988. do 2004. Urednik je nekoliko povijesnih knjiga o Židovima Osijeka i Vinkovaca i autor zbirke kratkih priča na židovske teme „Crtice iz dijaspore“. Dobitnik je židovskih priznanja “Megila – zahvalnica”. Čest je učesnik i predavač na raznim židovskim konferencijama. Predsjednik židovske nevladine organizacije *B'nai B'rith* u Zagrebu 2015-2019. Živi u Zagrebu od 2010.

Lea Goldberg (Kalinjingrad 29. 5. 1911 – Jeruzalem 15. 1. 1970.) iako vrlo poznata u Izraelu i u svijetu, do sada je bila malo poznata u Hrvatskoj. Hrvatski čitatelji sada imaju mogućnost upoznati se s njenom poezijom, jer je

u izdanju vjerske zajednice Bet Israel iz Zagreba i izdavačke kuće Stajergraf iz Zagreba nedavno izašla njena knjiga pjesama i to dvojezično, na hebrejskom i na hrvatskom u prijevodu Sonje Makek.



Promocija knjige s veleposlanikom Garyjem Korenom, Sonjom Makek i Jasminkom Domaš

Izvor: Edo Kovačić

Lea Goldberg rođena je u Kalinjingradu, današnjoj ruskoj enklavi, unutar Litve, na Baltičkom moru. Grad se nekada zvao Königsberg i pripadao je Pruskoj. Obitelj Goldberg živjela je u Kaunasu, gradu u Litvi, Lea je samo rođena u obližnjem Kalinjingradu. U toku Prvog svjetskog rata obitelj Goldberg morala je napustiti Kaunas pa je Lea rano djetinjstvo provela u Rusiji. Poslije rata obitelj se vratila u Kaunas. Lea je u Kaunasu pohađala židovsku školu i dobro naučila hebrejski jezik. Studirala je u Berlinu i Bonnu gdje je i doktorirala iz područja semitskih jezika. Godine 1935. emigrirala je u tadašnju Palestinu, današnji Izrael i nastanila se u Tel Avivu da bi kasnije živjela u Jeruzalemu.

Svoje književne radove Lea Goldberg je još u mladosti najradije pisala na

hebrejskomu, iako je savršeno vladala i ruskim i njemačkim jezikom. Dolaskom u Izrael (Palestinu) pridružila se grupi pisaca zvanom „Jahad“ („Zajedno“) kojoj su pripadali mladi cionistički orijentirani književnici iz Istočne Europe. Radila je najprije kao srednjoškolski profesor, a kasnije kao urednik izraelskih novina. Od 1954. bila je nastavnik i profesor na Hebrejskon sveučilištu u Tel Avivu. U izraelskoj književnosti postala je popularna svojim radovima i pjesmama za djecu, njene knjige za djecu „Stan za iznajmljivanje“ i „Čuda i čudesa“ predstavljaju klasike izraelske literature za djecu. Prvi roman „Ovo je svjetlo“ objavila je 1946. godine. Roman ima mnogo autobiografskih elemenata i govori o psihozama njenog oca. Kako je govorila mnoge jezike, bavila se i prevođenjem. S ruskog je



Stranica knjige
Izvor: Darko Fischer

prevodila Tolstoja i Čehova, prevodila je europske klasike, posebno Ibsena.

Pjesme Lee Goldberg ističu njen strah od zaborava, pričaju o njenoj usamljenosti, ali i o prirodi oko nje, o rosi na drveću i o nebu nad Jeruzalemom. Pri tome se isprepliću imaginacije i stvarnost te se s pravom, kako to navodi Jasminka Domaš u tekstu na koricama knjige „Riječi kao pepeo“, njene pjesme mogu uspoređivati sa Chagalovim slikama neba nad Vitebskom.

Knjiga pjesama „Riječ kao pepeo“ pored 65 pjesama Lee Goldberg na samom početku ima kratku pjesmu urednice Jasminke Domaš, pjesmu napisanu u stilu same Lee Goldberg dok na kraju knjige čitalac može pročitati osvrt na životopis i djela ove izraelske pjesnikinje, tekst koji je također napisala urednica ovog izdanja.

Predstavljanje knjige „Riječ kao pepeo“ održano je u prostorijama vjerske zajednice Bet Israel u Zagrebu sredinom studenog 2023. godine. Na početku ove priredbe posjetitelji su pozdravili predsjednik te zajednice Daniel Benko i rabin zajednice Kotel Dadon.

Veleposlanik Države Izrael u Hrvatskoj, Gary Koren, zahvalio se organi-

zatoru i prisutnoj publici na dolasku i naglasio važnost održavanja ovakvih manifestacija koje su i podrška Izraelu u teškim vremenima kada Izrael nakon terorističkog napada Hamasa vodi surovi rat da bi uspostavio sigurnost svojim građanima. Veleposlanik je također govorio o svom odrastanju u Izraelu uz dječje knjige pjesnikinje Lee Goldberg te zahvalio urednicama i prevoditeljici na obavljenom poslu koji će omogućiti da ove pjesme dođu i do hrvatskih čitatelja.

O knjizi su također govorile književnice Marijana Jerkić Rukavina i Sonja Zubović. Publicist i književni kritičar Jaroslav Pecnik uz svoju ocjenu pjesama naglasio je njihovu svježinu i aktualnost iako je ta poezija napisana pred više desetljeća. Svoje komentare dali su prevoditeljica s hebrejskog Sonja Makek i urednica ovog izdanja Jasminka Domaš. Pojedine pjesme iz knjige čitala je glumica Dunja Sepčić

Knjiga „Riječ kao pepeo“ će ljubiteljima moderne poezije otkriti lirski pogled na stvarnost Izraela i emotivni iskaz pjesnikinje koja je većinu života provela u samoći koju je upotpunjavala književnim radovima: poezijom, knjigama za djecu, predavanjima na sveučilištima i prevođenjima.

Darko Fischer

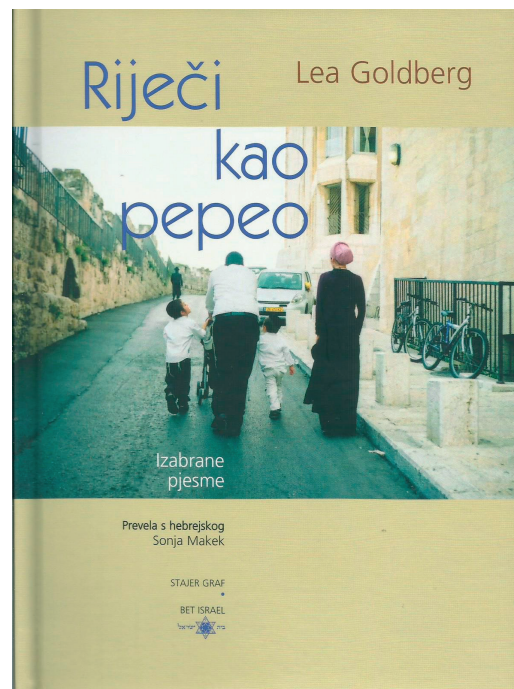
Lea Goldberg (1911.-1970.): Author and Translator

Darko Fischer (*1938, Osijek) is a founder and longtime editor of The Voice of B'nai B'rith. Born in a secular Jewish family, he survived the Holocaust in exile and hiding in Bosnia and Hungary. He finished elementary school and high school in Osijek. He graduated and obtained Master's and Doctoral degree at the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computing (formerly Faculty of Electrical Engineering) in Zagreb in the field of Electronics and Computer Science. He worked in Osijek at the Saponia Chemical Plant and at the Faculty of Economics and Electrical Engineering. Retired in 2003 as Associate Professor. He has been a Jewish activist since his student days and the president of the Jewish Community Osijek from 1988 to 2004. He is the editor of several historical books about the Jews of Osijek and Vinkovci and author of a collection of short stories on Jewish themes "Sketches from the Diaspora". He obtained the Jewish award "Megillah". He is a frequent participant and lecturer at various Jewish conferences. He was a president of the Jewish NGO B'nai B'rith in Zagreb 2015-2019. He lives in Zagreb since 2010.

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Lea Goldberg (Kaliningrad, May 29, 1911 – Jerusalem, January 15, 1970), although very well known in Israel and the world, was little known in Croatia until now. Croatian readers now have the opportunity to become familiar with her poetry, because her book of poems was recently published by the religious community Bet Israel from Zagreb and the publishing house Stajergraf from Zagreb, bilingually, in Hebrew and in Croatian translated by Sonja Makek.

Lea Goldberg was born in Kaliningrad, today's Russian enclave, inside Lithuania, on the Baltic Sea. The city used to be called Königsberg and belonged to Prussia. The Goldberg family lived in Kaunas, a city in Lithuania, Lea was only born in nearby Kaliningrad. During the First World War, the Goldberg family had to leave Kaunas,



Book cover

Source: Darko Fischer

so Lea spent her early childhood in Russia. After the war, the family returned to Kaunas. Lea attended a Jewish school in Kaunas and learned the

Hebrew language well. She studied in Berlin and Bonn, where she obtained her doctorate in the field of Semitic languages. In 1935, she emigrated to what was then Palestine, today's Israel, and settled in Tel Aviv and later lived in Jerusalem.

Even in her youth, Lea Goldberg preferred to write her literary works in Hebrew, although she had a perfect command of both Russian and German. Arriving in Israel (Palestine), she joined a group of writers called "Jahad" ("Together"), which included young Zionist-oriented writers from Eastern Europe. She worked first as a high school teacher, and later as an editor of an Israeli newspaper. From 1954, she was a teacher and professor at the Hebrew University in Tel Aviv. She became popular in Israeli literature with her works and songs for

children, her children's books "Apartment for Rent" and "Miracles and Miracles" are classics of Israeli children's literature. She published her first novel "Ovo je svjetlo" in 1946. The novel has many autobiographical elements and talks about her father's psychosis. As she spoke many languages, she was also engaged in translation. She translated Tolstoy and Chekhov from Russian, she translated European classics, especially Ibsen.

Lee Goldberg's songs highlight her fear of being forgotten, talk about her loneliness, but also about the nature around her, about the dew on the trees and the sky over Jerusalem. At the same time, imagination and reality are intertwined, and rightly so, as Jasminka Domaš states in the text on the cover of the book "Words as ashes", her poems can be compared



Book presentation in Bet Israel, Zagreb

Source: Edo Kovačić

to Chagall's paintings of the sky over Vitebsk.

The book of poems "Riječ kao pepeo" in addition to 65 poems by Lee Goldberg has a short poem by the editor Jasminka Domaš at the very beginning, a poem written in the style of Lee Goldberg herself, while at the end of the book the reader can read a review of the biography and works of this Israeli poet, a text she also wrote editor of this issue.

The presentation of the book "The Word as Ashes" was held in the premises of the Bet Israel religious community in Zagreb in mid-November 2023. At the beginning of this event, the president of the community, Daniel Benko, and the rabbi of the Kotel Dadon community greeted the visitors.

The Ambassador of the State of Israel in Croatia, Gary Koren, thanked the organizer and the present audience for coming and emphasized the importance of holding such events, which are also a support for Israel in difficult times when, after the terrorist attack by Hamas, Israel is waging a

cruel war to establish security for its citizens. The ambassador also spoke about his growing up in Israel with the children's books of the poet Lee Goldberg and thanked the editors and translators for the work done, which will enable these poems to reach Croatian readers.

Writers Marijana Jerkić Rukavina and Sonja Zubović also spoke about the book. Publicist and literary critic Jaroslav Pecnik, along with his evaluation of the poems, emphasized their freshness and topicality, even though this poetry was written several decades ago. The translator from Hebrew, Sonja Makek, and the editor of this edition, Jasminka Domaš, gave their comments. Some poems from the book were read by actress Dunja Sepčić

The book "Word as ashes" will reveal to lovers of modern poetry a lyrical view of the reality of Israel and the emotional statement of a poet who spent most of her life in solitude, which she supplemented with literary works: poetry, books for children, lectures at universities and translations.

Biljana Majnik ex Papo

Osobni pogled na Zlatu Margulies (1906.-1988.), predsjednicu Židovske općine Osijek

Biljana Majnik ex Papo (*1964. Bijeljina, BIH) u ranom djetinjstvu doselila je s obitelji u Osijek, gdje je završila osnovnu i srednju Upravnu školu. Od ranih 1970ih godina, aktivna je članica Židovske općine Osijek. Dugo vremena djeluje kao predsjednica Ženske sekcije ŽO, a danas je dopredsjednica. Zaposlena je u Udruzi paraplegičara i tetraplegičara Osječko-baranjske županije, gdje radi kao administratorica zadužena za provođenje nacionalnih i europskih projekata.

Zlata Margulies bila je dugogodišnja predsjednica Ženske sekcije Židovske općine Osijek, članica Izvršnog odbora jevrejskih opština Jugoslavije te predsjednica Židovske općine Osijek. Upisana je u Zlatnu knjigu Keren Kajemeta (židovskog nacionalnog fonda). Rođena je 1906. godine u Sarajevu u uglednoj, partrijarhalnoj sefardskoj obitelji kao kći Danijela i Estere Kajon rođene Kabiljo. Imala je više braće i sestara, a smatrali su ih jednom od uglednijih obitelji u Sarajevu. Otac Danijel Kajon imao je privatnu knjižaru, a zatim i tiskaru koju je do početka II. svjetskog rata vodio njen brat Albert Kajon. Često ga je spominjala kao naočitog i rječitog čovjeka u čijoj tiskari su tiskani časopisi i knjige autora iz BiH ali i izvan nje. U tiskaru se okupljala intelektualna i politička elita. Albert Kajon je i sam pisao pjesme i kratke priče. Odveden je u Jasenovac 1941. godine odakle se nije vratio.



Biljana Majnik ex Papo, Zagorka Papo i Zlata Margulies u posjetu Jasenovcu

Izvor: Biljana Majnik ex Papo

Drugi brat kojeg je često spominjala bio je dr. Vito Kajon koji je već u gimnaziji privlačio pažnju profesora i učenika svojim znanjem i darom govora. Studirao je pravo u Beču, a vrativši se sa studija bio je aktivan u Jevrejskoj općini, sefardskom pokretu, ali i u Gradskoj općini i štedionici.

Za svoj rad nikad nije tražio osobnu korist niti nagradu. Po osnutku NDH, Zlata je bila u braku s uglednim varaždinskim odvjetnikom Hinkom Franklom koji je odveden u logor Jasenovac iz kojeg se nikada nije vratio. Postoji podatak da su živjeli u Varaždinu na sadašnjem Trgu bana Jelačića 9 i da kod povrata imovine nije bilo nasljednika.

Zlata i njena kćerka jedinica Leila, koju je zvala Lelica, stara pet i pol godina odvedene su u Gospić pa u Lobargrad. Zlata je oboljela od trbušnog tifusa i u svibnju 1942. godine iz logora je dospjela u Gradsku kužnu bolnicu u Zagrebu. Iz bolnice ju je odvela liječnica Bronisława Prašek – Calczyńska rođena u Poljskoj, koja je bila udata za češkog bakteriologa Praška s kojim je živjela u Sarajevu, a od 1922. godine u Zagrebu. 1984. godine posthumno je proglašena pravednicom među narodima u Jad Vashemu u Izraelu. Skrivala je Zlatu nakon izlaska iz bolnice u svom stanu do kraja II. svjetskog rata. Poslan je nalog zapovjedniku logora Lobargrad da se Zlatina kći Leila izdvoji iz predviđenog transporta za Auschwitz, ali nalog je stigao prekasno. Nema pisanog traga što se s djevojčicom dogodilo.

Nakon rata, Zlata je bila u kontaktu sa svojim malobrojnim rođacima koji su živjeli u Izraelu i Švicarskoj nakon što su preživjeli strahote II. svjetskog rata. Nakon II. svjetskog rata bila je u braku s Lazarom Marguliesom koji je bio liječnik i židovski aktivist u cionistič-

kom pokretu te predsjednik Židovske općine Osijek od 1936. do 1939. godine. Rođen je u Krakovu, a preminuo u Osijeku 1952. godine. Od 1947. godine bio je ravnatelj Opće bolnice Osijek, gradski odbornik te jedan od obnovitelja poslijeratne osječke Židovske općine i ponovo njen predsjednik. Potaknuo je podizanje spomenika žrtvama Holokausta „Majka i dijete“, rad kipara Oscara Nemona. Lazar i Zlata stanovali su u kući preko puta Židovske općine Osijek koja je nedavno obnovljena. O obitelji Zlate Margulies moglo bi se još puno toga napisati, ali ono što je najvažnije istaknuti je da je to bila obitelj u kojoj se njegovala sloboda i smisao za istinu. Upravo njen odgoj doveo je do toga da je unatoč gubitku svojih najmilijih do kraja života ostala hrabra i divna osoba.

Osobni odnos s tetom Zlaticom Margulies

Smatram da je teta Margulies zaslužila da ljudi ne zaborave njezinu dobrotu, njen predan rad i težak život koji joj je donio Holokaust. Upoznala sam ju u ranom djetinjstvu i imala sam sreće što smo ostale u čestom kontaktu do kraja njenog života. Teta Margulies bila je gospođa i dama u pravom smislu riječi. Njena pojava, prostor u kojem je živjela - sve je govorilo u prilog tome. Njegovana, profinjena, a s druge strane skromna i puna razumijevanja. Od početka je tražila da ju zovem tetom i uvijek sam ju doživljavala kao blisku rođaku iako ona to nije bila. Pri našim čestim susretima

najtužniji prizor bila mi je fotografija njene plavokose kćerke Lelice, koja je služila kao bolan podsjetnik strahota koje je doživjela teta Margulies.

Cijelog života nadala se da će saznati nešto o njoj, da će se ona pojaviti, ali nažalost nije bila te sreće. Davala je oglase u novine, tražila ju preko raznih organizacija te naprosto nije htjela vjerovati da je njena Lelica ipak završila u Auschwitzu. Kad sam rodila svog prvog sina i kad je vidjela da on ima „biljeg“ na ruci (proširene krvne žile) rekla je da joj je žao što njena Lelica nije imala tako nešto jer bi ju možda lakše pronašla. Nadala se da ju je netko usvojio i da se dobro i s ljubavlju brine o njoj. Kao uspomenu na svoju malu djevojčicu imala je pramen njene kose koji je čuvala i molila je da ga se stavi u njen kovčeg nakon njene smrti. Ta želja joj je ispunjena.

Kad sam rekla da je bila skromna mislila sam na to da je pored svojih materijalnih mogućnosti bila štedljiva, ali nikako škrt. Prisjećala se da u vagonu u kojem je bila transportirana u logor nije imala čime nahraniti svoju djevojčicu. Zbog toga nikad nije zabo-

ravila što znači imati pa nemati. Kad god sam odlazila u Pirovac na ljetovanje ili na Makabijade u Supetar dala bi mi džeparac i poželjela bi mi sretan put što mi je uvijek puno značilo. U nekoliko navrata ostala sam u njenoj kući više dana, kad bi moji otišli na more ili put. Još uvijek osjećam miris kave, preprženog kruha namazanog liptauerom koji je pripremala za zajednički doručak.

Voljela je davati savjete te je bila puna iskustva zbog svojeg života punog uspona i padova. Bila je puna upečatljivih izjava te se sjećam da je znala reći: „Kuća se ne sprema kad gosti dolaze nego kada odu.“ ili „Nikada veće količine neke robe ne treba kupovati u istoj trgovini, jer trgovac ne mora znati koliko vi imate novaca i koliko trošite!“. Učinila je puno dobrog cijeloj mojoj obitelji, a mi smo se trudili uzvratiti joj ljubavlju, zajedničkim putovanjima te dugim razgovorima i posjetama. Dok sam živa pamtit ću njen lik, njenu dobrotu i fotografiju njene djevojčice koja je na mene ostavila neizbrisiv trag.

Biljana Majnik ex Papo

Personal Account on Zlata Margulies (1906.-1988.), President of the Jewish Community Osijek

Biljana Majnik ex Papo (*1964, Bijeljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina) moved with her family to Osijek in her early childhood, where she completed elementary and secondary school. Since the early 1970s, she has been an active member of the Jewish Community Osijek. For a long time, she acted as the president of the Women's Section of the Jewish Community Osijek and today she is the vice-president. She is employed at the Association of Paraplegics and Tetraplegics of Osijek-Baranja County, where she works as an administrator in charge of implementing national and European projects.

Zlata Margulies was for many years the president of the Women's section of the Jewish Community Osijek, a member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Communities of Yugoslavia and the president of the Jewish Community Osijek. It was entered in the Golden Book of Keren Kajemet (Jewish National Fund). She was born in 1906 in Sarajevo in a respectable, patriarchal Sephardic family as the daughter of Danijela and Estera Kajon, née Kabiljo. She had several brothers and sisters, and they were considered one of the more respectable families in Sarajevo. Father Danijel Kajon had a private bookstore, and then a printing house, which until the beginning of II. World War II was led by her brother Albert Kajon. She often mentioned him as a personable and eloquent man in whose printing house magazines and books by authors from BiH and abroad were printed. The intellectual and political

elite gathered in the printing house. Albert Kajon himself wrote poems and short stories. He was taken to Jasenovac in 1941, from where he never returned.



Zlata Margulies

Source: Biljana Majnik ex Papo

Another brother she often mentioned was Dr. Vita Kajon, who already in high school attracted the attention of professors and students with his knowledge and gift of speech. He studied law in Vienna, and after returning from his studies he was active in the Jewish Community, the Sephardic movement, but also in the City Municipality and the Savings Bank. He never asked for personal benefit or reward for his work. After the establishment of the nazi puppet-state Independent State of Croatia, Zlata was married to a prominent lawyer from Varaždin, Hinko Frankl, who was taken to the Jasenovac camp, from which he never returned. There is information that they lived in Varaždin at the current Trg bana Jelačića 9 and that there were no heirs when the property was returned.

Zlata and her daughter Leila, whom she called Lelica, five and a half years old, were taken to Gospić and then to Loborgrad. Zlata fell ill with typhoid and in May 1942 she was sent from the camp to the City Hospital in Zagreb. She was taken from the hospital by the doctor Bronislawa Prašek – Calczynska, born in Poland, who was married to the Czech bacteriologist Prašek, with whom she lived in Sarajevo, and from 1922 in Zagreb. In 1984, she was posthumously declared Righteous Among the Nations at Yad Vashem in Israel. After leaving the hospital, she hid Zlata in her apartment until the end of World War II.

world war. An order was sent to the commander of the Loborgrad camp to separate Zlata's daughter Leila from the planned transport to Auschwitz, but the order arrived too late. There is no written trace of what happened to the girl.

After the war, Zlata was in contact with her few relatives who lived in Israel and Switzerland after surviving the horrors of World War II. world war. After II. during World War II, she was married to Lazar Margulies, who was a doctor and Jewish activist in the Zionist movement and president of the Jewish Community Osijek from 1936 to 1939. He was born in Krakow and died in Osijek in 1952. From 1947, he was the director of the Osijek General Hospital, a city councilor and one of the restorers of the post-war Osijek Jewish Municipality, and again its president. He encouraged the erection of the monument to the victims of the Holocaust "Mother and Child", the work of the sculptor Oscar Nemon. Lazar and Zlata lived in a house across the street from the Jewish Municipality of Osijek, which was recently renovated. Much more could be written about the Zlata Margulies family, but the most important thing to emphasize is that it was a family in which freedom and a sense of truth were nurtured. It was her upbringing that led to the fact that, despite the loss of her loved ones, she remained a brave and wonderful person until the end of her life.

Personal relationship with Aunt Margulies

I believe that Aunt Margulies deserved that people do not forget her kindness, her dedicated work and the difficult life that the Holocaust brought her. I met her in early childhood and I was lucky that we remained in frequent contact until the end of her life. Aunt Margulies was a lady and a lady in the truest sense of the word. Her appearance, the space she lived in - everything spoke in favor of that. Cultivated, refined, and on the other hand modest and understanding. From the beginning, she asked me to call her Aunt, and I always saw her as a close relative, even though she wasn't. During our frequent meetings, the saddest sight for me was the photo of her blonde daughter Lelica, which served as a painful reminder of the horrors experienced by Aunt Margulies.

All her life she hoped that she would find out something about her, that she would appear, but unfortunately she was not so lucky. She placed ads in newspapers, looked for her through various organizations, and simply did not want to believe that her Lelica ended up in Auschwitz after all. When I gave birth to my first son and when she saw that he had a "mark" on his arm (dilated blood vessels), she said that she was sorry that her Lelica didn't have something like that because it might have been easier to find her. She hoped that some-

one had adopted her and was taking good care of her with love. As a memento of her little girl, she had a lock of her hair that she kept and begged to be placed in her casket after her death. Her wish was fulfilled.

When I said that she was modest, I meant that in addition to her material possibilities, she was thrifty, but by no means stingy. She recalled that in the wagon in which she was transported to the camp, she had nothing to feed her little girl. Because of this, she never forgot what it means to have and not to have. Whenever I went to Pirovac on vacation or to the Makabijada in Supetar, she would give me pocket money and wish me a safe trip, which always meant a lot to me. On several occasions, I stayed in her house for several days, when my family went to the sea or on a trip. I can still smell the coffee, the toasted bread smeared with liptauer that she prepared for breakfast together.

She loved to give advice and was full of experience due to her life full of ups and downs. She was full of striking statements, and I remember that she knew how to say: "The house is not ready when guests arrive but when they leave." how much do you spend!". She did a lot of good to my whole family, and we tried to repay her with love, joint trips and long talks and visits. As long as I live, I will remember her character, her kindness and the photo of her little girl that left an indelible mark on me.

Zlata Živaković-Kerže

Neizbrisivi tragovi pojedinih Židova u Vinkovcima

Prof. dr. sc. Zlata Živaković-Kerže (*1953., Osijek) je u Zagrebu diplomirala povijest i arheologiju, te na istom zagrebačkom Sveučilištu magistrirala i doktorirala. Radila je za mnoge osječke kulturne i prosvjetne ustanove, uključujući današnji Državni arhiv u Osijeku i Muzej Slavonije u Osijeku. Više od dva desetljeća je radila u Podružnici za povijest Slavonije, Srijema i Baranje Hrvatskog instituta za povijest, u sklopu čega je vodila mnogobrojne projekte. Predavala je na Filozofskom fakultetu u Osijeku kao vanjska suradnica. Bavi se istraživanjem društveno-političkih prilika i gospodarskom hrvatskom povijesti u 19. i u 20. stoljeću, povijesti Židova grada Osijeka i crkvenom povijesti. Napisala je nekoliko knjiga te velik broj znanstvenih radova. Sudjeluje na mnogim znanstvenim i stručnim skupovima. Članica je uredništva mnogih domaćih i inozemnih časopisa za povijest.

Tijekom 19. stoljeća Židovi su naselili gotovo sva mjesta u Srijemu te osnivali zajednice u svim većim mjestima. Prateći njihov neizbrisiv trag u Vinkovcima, ravničarskom gradu na rubu bosutske nizine, gdje rijeka Bosut čini najsjeverniji meandar, židovska zajednica datira od 1873. godine s pravilima odobrenim sljedeće godine. Prema popisu stanovništva

iz 1880. godine Vinkovci imaju 5.277 stanovnika. Među njima je bilo 289 Židova. Značenje pojedinih židovskih obitelji za gospodarski, društveni, kulturni i ini razvoj golem je i neizbrisiv. Istaknute vinkovačke židovske obitelji, obrađene u ovom prilogu, pripadale su veletrgovačkom i veleposjedničkom sloju Vinkovčana.



Vinkovci krajem 19. stoljeća

Izvor: Zlata Živaković-Kerže

O pojedincima obitelji **Schlesinger, Reich, Beck, Bresslauer, Miskolczy**

Obitelj **Schlesinger** jedna je od prvih židovskih useljeničkih obitelji, koja se u drugoj polovici 19. stoljeća trajno naselila u Vinkovce. Prvi je u grad na Bosutu stigao **Vilim** (1858. – ? 1942.) i izgradio uspješnu trgovačku karijeru. Njegov brat **Jakob** (1860. – Vinkovci, 1933.) imao je sinove **Nathana** i **Moritza / Mavru** te kćer **Josefinu**. Trgovački posao je Jakob započeo s otkupljivanjem pa trgovanjem sa starim željezom i krpama. Bio je pokućar, tj. trgovac po okolnim selima. Vještim i upornim radom se od siromašnog trgovca razvio u veletrgovca otpadom, proizvođača ulja, vlasnika mlina i drugo. U središtu Vinkovaca je dao sagraditi poslovno – stambenu dvokatnicu na uglu današnjih ulica Jurja Dalmatinca i kralja Zvonimira. Jakobov sin **Nathan** također je bio trgovac, odnosno vlasnik konfekcije naramenica, podvezica, steznika i rublja. Poduzetnički prostor je imao u tadašnjoj Ulici kralja Aleksandra br. 4 (današnja Ulica kralja Zvonimira 4; zgrada je srušena). Tvrtka je zapošljavala 16 radnika. Jakobov sin **Moritz / Mavro** je bio vlasnik paromlina (potonja Tvornica cipela „Kvalitet“). Njegova supruga **Paula** tvrtku sirovina u Ulici J. J. Strossmayera 56 (današnja Ulica bana Josipa Jelačića), a poslijeratni „Koteks“. Tvrtka je otkupljivala sekundarne sirovine. Treći iz doseljene obitelji **Schlesinger** bio je **Isac Hebeskel** (1866. – ? 1942.), prvot-

no krojač i vlasnik trgovine suknene robe i šešira. Potom je trgovao žitari-cama i stočnom hranom, te 1915. postao suvlasnikom mlina sa Stefanom Mandlom. Većina članova obitelji je stradala u vihoru Drugoga svjetskoga rata, tj. u Holokaustu; umoreni su u Jasenovcu.

Tiskar i knjižar **Jakob Reich** (Karlovac, 1863. – Vinkovci, 3. veljače 1922.), sin je karlovačkog rabina **Arona Reicha**, podrijetlom iz Gradišća. S bratom **Lisandrom** odlazi u Zagreb i tu je kod knjižara i tiskara Kuglia izučio knjižarski zanat. Godine 1885. su braća u Karlovcu otvorili Knjižaru Reich. Jakob je knjižaru prepustio bratu preselivši se u Vinkovce i tu je 14. kolovoza 1894. otvorio knjižaru u prizemlju barokne katnice (danas zgrada u Ulici kralja Zvonimira 2).



Tiskar Jakob Reich
Izvor: Zlata Živaković-Kerže

Na prvom katu te zgrade Jakob je živio sa suprugom **Charlotte / Dragicom**. U braku su imali četvero djece, i to **Adolfa** (1896. – 1907.), **Ervina** (1898. – 1919.), **Ljubicu** (1899. – 1982.) i **Mirka** (1902. – 1941.). Reichova knjižara je knjigama i pisacim priborom opskrbljivala cijelu istočnu Slavoniju i Srijem sve do Zemuna. Nakon dvije godine uspješnog poslovanja dobio je dozvolu za otvaranje knjigovežnice, a 1899. preuzeo je tiskaru Stjepana L. Gerba, u kojoj je godinu dana prije počelo izdavanje *Vinkovačkog tjednika*, glasila za promicanje gospodarstvenih, prosvjetnih, trgovačkih i obrtnih interesa. Stoga je **Reich** postao nakladnik i vlasnik tih novina. Za urednika je angažirao uglednog Vinkovčanina **Adolfa Becka**. Međutim, zbog velikih troškova vrlo brzo je odustao od tiskanja toga tjednika. U svojoj tiskari je tiskao osim novina, knjiga i tiskanica i razglednice s različitim motivima Vinkovaca te je tako ostavio trajni vizualni trag toga srijemskog grada s kraja 19. i početka 20. stoljeća. Godinu dana prije smrti tiskaru je prodao 1921. Antunu Jegelu iz Županje.

U kulturnom životu Vinkovaca značajno mjesto ima nakladnik i tiskar **Adolf Beck**, potomak ugledne veletrgovačke obitelji. Rođen 1872. godine, a preminuo u Vinkovcima 9. studenoga 1940. godine. Od 1899. je uređivao *Vinkovački tjednik*. Od 30. travnja 1911. je vlasnik, izdavač i urednik lokalnog lista *Vinkovce und Umgebung – Vinkovci i okolica*, koji je izlazio od 1897. do 1918. godine, i to u vrijeme burnih

političkih previranja na tlu Kraljevine Hrvatske, Slavonije i Dalmacije. U toj tiskari je 1919. otisnuta knjiga povjesničara i arhiviste Josipa Matasovića Čini od uroka. Primjeri iz historijske i suvremene folklore. Nakon što je 1920. prodao tiskaru bavio se trgovinom zemaljskim proizvodima i brašnom. Budući da ga je i nadalje privlačilo novinarstvo od 13. kolovoza 1927. do 1. siječnja 1930. ponovno je uređivao *Vinkovački tjednik*, novine koje su neprekidno izlazile od 1898. godine.

Veletrgovac **Hinko Bresslauer** rođen je u Bapskoj 1852., a preminuo u Vinkovcima 1937. godine. Trgovao je od 1893. na veliko rakijom i vinom. Dozvolu za proizvodnju ruma i likera na veliko dobio je 1915. godine. Specijalizirao se za proizvodnju rakije šljivovice, koju je izvezio diljem Europe. Jedno vrijeme proizvodio je i led. U tom razdoblju je proširio asortiman, pa je od 1901. trgovao gospodarskim i šivaćim strojevima. Od 1923. do 1940. obitelj je trgovala poljoprivrednim proizvodima. U braku je imao sinove **Alberta** rođenog 1882. godine i **Mavru** (1885) te kćer **Bertu** (1884.).

Mavro Bresslauer je nastavio očevu djelatnost, ali je bio i taksist u razdoblju od 1922. do 1928. godine. U braku je imao djecu **Alberta Jakoba** (1920.), **Pavla** (1922.) i **Gretu** (1927.). Zajedno sa suprugom i kćeri odveden je i usmrćen u koncentracijski logor Jasenovac. Sinovi su pobjegli partizanima. No, ovi su Alberta strijeljali, a Pavao je kao prvoborac poginuo.



Željeznički kolodvor u Vinkovcima

Izvor: Zlata Živaković-Kerže

U drugoj polovici 19. stoljeća iz mađarskog grada Mohača u Vinkovce se doseljava **Danijel Miskolczy**, sin mađarskog veleposjednika **Jakoba**. Bavio se trgovinom piva na veliko i malo te proizvodnjom i prodajom leda, bezalkoholnih pića i jogurta, te prijevozništvom kamionom. Kada je preminuo 1937. uhodan i unosan posao nastavlja njegova supruga **Berta**. Obiteljsku su kuću imali u tadašnjoj Ulici kraljice Marije (zgrada u današnjoj Ulici bana Josipa Jelačića br. 17).

U braku su Danijel i Berta imali djecu **Egona** i kćer **Sofiju**, potonju koncertnu pijanisticu, koji su uspješno završili vinkovačku gimnaziju. Sofija je upisala i Konzervatorij u Zagrebu. U vrijeme Drugoga svjetskoga rata i nakon proglašenja Nezavisne Države Hrvatske te primjenom rasnih zakona izbjegli su Berta, Egon i Sofija iz Srijema u Hrvatsko primorje i priključili se antifašističkom pokretu te tako izbjegli Holokaust.

Zlata Živaković-Kerže

Traces of some famous Jewish individuals in Vinkovci

Prof. dr. sc. Zlata Živaković-Kerže (*1953, Osijek) graduated in history and archeology in Zagreb, and received her master's and doctoral degrees from the same University of Zagreb. She worked for many Osijek cultural and educational institutions, including today's State Archives in Osijek and the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek. For more than two decades she worked in the Branch for the History of Slavonia, Srijem and Baranja of the Croatian Institute of History, within which she led numerous projects. She lectured at the Faculty of Philosophy in Osijek as an external associate. She researches socio-political circumstances and Croatian economic history in the 19th and 20th centuries, as well as the history of the Jews of the city of Osijek and church history. She has written several books and a large number of scientific papers. She participates in many scientific and professional conferences. She is a member of the editorial board of many history journals.

During the 19th century, Jews settled in almost all places in Srijem and founded communities in all larger towns. Following their indelible mark in Vinkovci, a lowland town on the edge of the Bosut plain, where the Bosut River forms its northernmost me-

ander, the Jewish community dates back to 1873 with rules approved the following year. According to the 1880 census, Vinkovci has 5,277 inhabitants. Among them were 289 Jews. The significance of individual Jewish families for economic, social, cultural



Vinkovci at the beginning of the 20th century

Source: Zlata Živaković-Kerže

and other development is enormous and indelible. Prominent Jewish families from Vinkovci, discussed in this contribution, belonged to the wholesale and landowning strata of the people of Vinkovci.

About the individuals of the Schlesinger, Reich, Beck, Breslauer, Miskolczy families

The Schlesinger family is one of the first Jewish immigrant families, which permanently settled in Vinkovci in the second half of the 19th century. Vilim (1858 – ? 1942) was the first to arrive in the town on Bosut and built a successful trading career. His brother Jakob (1860 – Vinkovci, 1933) had sons Nathan and Moritz / Mavra and a daughter Josefina. Jakob started his trading business by buying and trading old iron and rags. He was a homemaker, i.e. a merchant in the surrounding villages. Through skillful and persistent work, he developed from a poor merchant into a scrap wholesaler, oil producer, mill owner, and more. In the center of Vinkovci, he had a two-story commercial-residential building built on the corner of today's Jurja Dalmatinac and Kralja Zvonimir streets. Jakob's son Nathan was also a merchant, that is, the owner of a ready-to-wear store of suspenders, garters, corsets and underwear. He had business premises in what was then Ulica kralja Aleksandra no. 4 (today's Ulica Kralja Zvonimir 4; the building was demolished). The company employed 16 workers. Jakob's

son Moritz / Mavro was the owner of the steam mill (the latter "Kvalitet" shoe factory). His wife Paula's raw materials company at J. J. Strossmayer Street 56 (today Ban Josipa Jelačića Street), and the post-war "Koteks". The company bought secondary raw materials. The third from the immigrant Schlesinger family was Isac Hebeskel (1866 – ? 1942), originally a tailor and owner of a cloth and hat shop. He then traded in grain and fodder, and in 1915 became co-owner of the mill with Stefan Mandl. Most of the family members perished in the whirlwind of the Second World War, i.e. in the Holocaust; they are buried in Jasenovac.

Printer and bookseller Jakob Reich (Karlovac, 1863 – Vinkovci, February 3, 1922), is the son of Karlovac rabbi Aron Reich, originally from Gradišće. He went to Zagreb with his brother Lisandra, and there he learned the bookmaking trade at the bookseller and printer Kuglia. In 1885, the brothers opened the Reich Bookstore in Karlovac. Jakob left the bookshop to his brother when he moved to Vinkovci, and on August 14, 1894, he opened a bookshop there on the ground floor of a baroque one-story building (now a building at Ulica Kralja Zvonimir 2).

Jakob lived on the first floor of that building with his wife Charlotte / Dragica. They had four children in their marriage, namely Adolf (1896 – 1907), Ervin (1898 – 1919), Ljubica (1899 – 1982) and Mirko (1902 – 1941).

Reich's bookstore supplied books and stationery to the whole of eastern Slavonia and Srijem as far as Zemun. After two years of successful business, he received a license to open a bookbindery, and in 1899 he took over the printing house of Stjepan L. Gerb, where the Vinkovački tjednik, a newspaper for the promotion of economic, educational, trade and craft interests, had started a year earlier. Therefore, Reich became the publisher and owner of that newspaper. He hired a prominent Vinkovci native, Adolf Beck, as editor. However, due to the high costs, he very quickly gave up printing that weekly. In addition to newspapers, he printed books and stationery and postcards with various motifs of Vinkovci in his printing house, thus leaving a lasting visual trace of that town of Srejem from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. A year before his death, he sold the printer to Antun Jegel from Županja in 1921.

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In the cultural life of Vinkovci, the publisher and printer Adolf Beck, a descendant of a prominent wholesaler family, has an important place. Born in 1872 and died in Vinkovci on November 9, 1940. From 1899 he edited the Vinkovački tjednik. Since April 30, 1911, he has been the owner, publisher and editor of the local newspaper Vinkovce und Umgebung – Vinkovci i okolica, which was published

from 1897 to 1918, during the turbulent political turmoil in the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. In 1919, historian and archivist Josip Matasović's book *Čini od urok* was printed in that printing house. Examples from historical and contemporary folklore. After selling the printing house in 1920, he was engaged in the trade of earthen products and flour. Since he was still attracted to journalism, from August 13, 1927 to January 1, 1930, he again edited *Vinkovački tjednik*, a newspaper that had been published continuously since 1898.

The wholesaler Hinko Bresslauer was born in Bapska in 1852 and died in Vinkovci in 1937. Since 1893, he has been trading wholesale in brandy and wine. In 1915, he received a license for the wholesale production of rum and liqueurs. He specialized in the production of plum brandy, which he exported throughout Europe. At one time it also produced ice. During this period, he expanded his range, so since 1901 he has been trading in household and sewing machines. From 1923 to 1940, the family traded in agricultural products. In his marriage, he had sons Albert born in 1882 and Mavra (1885) and a daughter Berta (1884).

Mavro Bresslauer continued his father's business, but he was also a

taxi driver in the period from 1922 to 1928. In his marriage, he had children Albert Jakob (1920), Pavle (1922) and Greta (1927). Together with his wife and daughter, he was taken and killed in the Jasenovac concentration camp. The sons escaped from the partisans. However, they shot Albert, and Pavao died as a first-time fighter.

In the second half of the 19th century, Danijel Miskolczy, the son of the Hungarian landowner Jakob, moved from the Hungarian city of Mohács to Vinkovci. He was involved in the wholesale and retail trade of beer and the production and sale of ice, soft drinks and yogurt, as well as truck transport. When he died in 1937, his wife Berta continued the well-established and profitable business. They had a family house in what was then Ulica kraljice Marija (the building in today's Ulica bana Josipa Jelačića no. 17). In their marriage, Danijel and Berta had children Egon and daughter Sofija, the latter a concert pianist, who successfully graduated from Vinkovac high school. Sofija also entered the Conservatory in Zagreb. During the Second World War and after the declaration of the Independent State of Croatia and the application of racial laws, Berta, Egon and Sofija escaped from Srijem to the Croatian coast and joined the anti-fascist movement, thus avoiding the Holocaust.

Tal Elkobi

Pismo iz Izraela: Svjetlo židovskog naroda

Tal Elkobi (Lehavim, 1995.), podrijetlom iz Izraela, završila je studije medicine na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu. Prethodno je pohađala srednju poljoprivrednu školu u južnom Izraelu, a zatim je dvije godine služila u vojsci kao instruktorka u topničkom korpusu. Bila je volonterka u centru Židovske zajednice u Atlanti, Georgia, u sklopu Židovske agencije. Od tada je uključena u aktivnosti u vezi sa židovskim životom i kulturom.

Živim na jugu Izraela, u malom gradu koji se zove Lehavim. Moj grad je mala i topla sredina u kojoj su svi bliski jedni drugima. Ljudi različitih etničkih, kulturnih i vjerskih pozadina žive zajedno u harmoniji. To jest, živjeli su – sve dok nije počeo ovaj užasni rat. Normalan život je u potpunosti prekinut kada je Izrael napadnut. Budući da živim na samom jugu Izraela, blizu Gaze, osobno proživljavam posljedice rata. Moj životni tijek potpuno je poremećen: užasna ratna zbivanja nisu nešto o čemu čitam u medijima – to je dio moje svakodnevice.

Svaki dan više puta oglašava se alarm, nakon čega moramo trčati u sklonište. Čak i dok ovo pišem, čujem u zraku rakete koje uništava Željezna kupola. Srećom, ovaj sustav je vrlo učinkovit, inače vjerojatno ne bih bila ovdje sada da ovo pišem. Uvijek moram biti budna i spremna za akciju – ne smijem se opustiti ni na trenutak. Kad bih se počela opuštati i nešto raditi, alarm bi me opet iznenadio. A ne mogu si dopustiti da budem izneenađena – jer moram biti spremna otr-

čati u sklonište. Stalno živim u stanju pripravnosti – spremna za pokretanje ako je potrebno.

Strah je prisutan cijelo vrijeme. Strah da će se terorist samo pojaviti na ulici i početi pucati. Prvih dana rata nisam uopće izlazila iz kuće. Sjedila sam u sobi sa svojom obitelji, sa zatvorenim vratima. Morali smo smisliti različite strategije kako bismo obranili svoj dom od napada. Na primjer, uvijek nastojimo držati ugašena svjetla, u slučaju da je napadač vani. Nadamo se da će pomisliti kako nema nikoga i da neće ući. Svaki dan moram skupiti hrabrost samo da odem do trgovine – nadajući se da neće biti neugodnih susreta. Većinu vremena pokušavam ostati unutra, živjeti u stalnom stanju napetosti i nelagode.

Koliko god je opasno, još je opasnije za naše vojnike. Trudimo se ostati jaki za one na frontu. Naši dragi vojnici koji se bore za nas – naša braća, očevi, rođaci, prijatelji – hrabro se bore da nas sačuvaju. Da pobijede teroriste. Vojnicima šaljemo pojačanje, hranu i

opremu, molimo se za njih. Da nam se vrata i dođu s fronta zdravi.

To je stvarnost koju nitko nije mogao zamisliti. Ne u 21. stoljeću, ne nakon tako mnogo pregovora, rezolucija i antiratnih dekreta diljem svijeta... zašto jednostavno ne možemo živjeti u miru? Vjerujem da je Izrael uvijek bio za mir. Na današnji dan prije 76 godina, 29. studenog 1947., Ujedinjeni narodi izglasali su uspostavu židovske države i arapske države koje žive jedna pored druge u miru. Židovski su vođe prihvatili, ali su Libanon, Sirija, Egipat, Jordan i Irak započeli rat protiv Židova koji još nisu imali državu. Nakon ovog rata stvoren je Izrael. Ovdje se ne radi o suživotu: arapski Palestinci su od početka imali suživot s Izraelcima. Slično tome, Izrael je uvijek uključivao građane različitih etničkih pripadnosti i religija. Napadnuti smo – i imamo se pravo braniti.

Pišući iz vlastitog osobnog iskustva, želim podijeliti kako je to sada živjeti u ratu. Koja je primjerena reakcija na masakr civila, žena i beba? Ako nikada niste odrasli tamo gdje otkrivanje vašeg identiteta izvan vaše zemlje može dovesti do štete, ne možete suditi o reakciji Izraela. Ako niste odrasli gledajući slike autobusa koji eksplodiraju i niste osjetili strah od korištenja javnog prijevoza, ne možete suditi o reakciji Izraela. Ako nemate slike iz djetinjstva vježbanja nošenja plinske maske za moguće kemijske napade, ne možete suditi o reakciji Izraela. Ako niste iskusili djetinjstvo u kojem

je trčanje u sklonište bilo česta potreba, ne možete suditi o reakciji Izraela. Koji je primjeren način da se svojoj djeci vrati djetinjstvo? Kako vratiti normalan život svim građanima Izraela?

Svi ratovi u svijetu od početka 20. stoljeća vođeni su ili: 1) između dvije nedemokratske države; ili 2) demokratske zemlje protiv nedemokratskih zemalja. Činjenice govore same za sebe: u Izraelu je bilo 5 izbora u zadnjih 5 godina, dok su u Gazi posljednji izbori bili 2007. U Izraelu ima više od 20% Arapa. Mnogi od njih su u Zastupničkom domu; Arapi u Izraelu inače rade kao političari, suci, liječnici i profesori. U Gazi je 0 Židova u upravnim tijelima. Nadalje, u Izraelu se svake godine održava jedna od najvećih LGBT parada na svijetu. Ako se u Gazi deklarirate kao ne-binarni, bit ćete ne-živi za nekoliko minuta. U svim gore navedenim ratovima koji su vođeni između demokratskih i nedemokratskih država, demokratske države su bile na dobroj strani. Kao demokratska zemlja, Izrael daje sve od sebe da slavi život i zaštiti civile.

Šutjeti dok se zlo događa nije mnogo drugačije od podržavanja zla. Zaista se nadam da će palestinski narod podići svoj glas i ustati protiv terorizma. Nažalost, deseci tisuća ljudi pridružili su se 3000+ terorista koji su 7. listopada prešli granicu kako bi pljačkali, krali, kidnapovali i silovali nevine žene iz malih zajednica koje žive blizu granice Gaze.

Neka sjećanje na žrtve masakra 7. listopada bude blagoslovljeno.

Dok pišem ovaj tekst, čak i u ovim mračnim okolnostima, pripremamo se za proslavu Hanuke. Nadamo se da ćemo, poput starih Makabejaca, uspjeti brzo pobijediti zlo. Nevjerojat-

no smo zahvalni za svu pomoć i podršku koju dobivamo diljem svijeta. Znači nam puno.

Danas će židovski narod zapaliti prvu svijeću Hanuke.

Svjetlo židovskog naroda nikada se neće ugasiti.

Tal Elkobi

A Letter from Israel: Light of the Jewish Nation

Tal Elkobi (Lehavim, 1995), originally from Israel, graduated at Zagreb University in the field of Medicine. She finished the Agricultural High School in South of Israel, then served at the army as Instructor in the Artillery Corps for two years. She was a volunteer at the Jewish Community Center at Atlanta, Georgia, as part of the Jewish agency. Since then, she is involved in activities regarding Jewish life and culture.

I live in the south of Israel, a small city called Lehavim. My city is a small and warm community where everyone is close to each other. People of different ethnicities, cultural and religious backgrounds live together in harmony. Or they did – until this horrible war started. Our life was totally shattered when Israel was attacked. As someone who lives in the south of Israel (close to Gaza), I experience the effects of war personally. My daily life is completely shattered: terrible events of the war are not something I read about in media – it's part of my everyday life.

Every day we hear the alarm multiple times and have to run to the shelter. Even while writing this, I hear the rockets in the air being destroyed by the Iron Dome. Luckily, this system is very efficient, otherwise I probably would not be here right now to write this. We always have to be ready and prepared for action – we cannot relax even for a moment. If I would start relaxing and doing something, the

alarm will again surprise me. And I cannot afford to be surprised – I have to be ready to run to the shelter. I live constantly in the alert mode – ready to run to the shelter if necessary.

The fear is there all the time. The fear that a terrorist will just enter the streets and start to shoot. At the first days of the war I didn't even go outside the house. I was sitting at my room with my family, with closed doors. We had to think of different strategies to defend our home from being attacked. For example, we always try to keep lights off, in case an attacker is outside. We hope that they would think no one is there and won't enter. Everyday I have to gather courage just to walk to the store – hoping there will be no unpleasant encounters. Most of the time I try to stay inside, living in constant state of tension and unease.

However dangerous it is, it is even more dangerous for our soldiers. We are making an effort to stay strong for those on the front lines. Our dear

soldiers who fight for us – our brothers, fathers, relatives, friends – courageously fight to keep us safe. To defeat the terrorists. We send reinforcements, food and equipment to the soldiers, and pray for them. To return home – and come back healthy.

It is a reality no one imagined possible. Not in the 21st century, not after such a long road of peaceful negotiations, multiple resolutions and anti-war decrees worldwide... why can't we just live peacefully? I believe Israel has always been for peace. 76 years ago today, November 29th, 1947, the United Nations voted to establish a Jewish state and an Arab state living side by side in peace. The Jewish leaders accepted, but Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, and Iraq started the war against the Jews who had no state yet. After this war, Israel was created. This conflict is not about coexistence: Arab Palestinians have had coexistence with Israelis since the beginning. Similarly, Israel was always inclusive of citizens of different ethnicities and religions. We were attacked: and we have a right to defend ourselves.

Writing from my own personal experience, I want to share what it's like to live in the warfare right now. What is the appropriate reaction towards massacre of civilians, women and babies? If you've never grown up where disclosing your identity outside your country can lead to harm, you cannot judge Israel's reaction. If

you haven't grown up seeing images of buses exploding and felt the fear of using public transportation, you cannot judge Israel's reaction. If you don't have childhood pictures of practicing wearing a gas mask for potential chemical attacks, you cannot judge Israel's reaction. If you haven't experienced a childhood where running to shelter was a frequent necessity, you cannot judge Israel's reaction. What is the appropriate way to bring childhood back to all these children? How to bring back normal life for all Israeli citizens?

All the wars in the world since the beginning of the 20th century were held either: 1) between two non-democratic states; or 2) democratic countries against non-democratic countries. The facts speak for themselves: in Israel there were 5 elections in the last 5 years, while in Gaza the last elections were in 2007. In Israel there are more than 20% Arabs. Many of them are in the House of Representatives; Arabs in Israel normally work as politicians, judges, doctors and professors. In Gaza there are 0 Jews in governing bodies. Furthermore, Israel holds every year one of the biggest LGBT pride parades in the world, while if you would declare yourself as non-binary in Gaza, you will be non-alive in minutes. In all of the wars mentioned above which were held between democratic and non-democratic states, the democratic states were on the good side. As a democratic country,

Israel does its best to celebrate life and protect civilians.

Staying silent while evil is happening is not that much different from supporting evil. I really hope the Palestinian people will raise their voices and stand up against terrorism. Unfortunately, tens of thousands of people joined 3,000+ terrorists crossing the border at October 7th, to loot, steal, kidnap and rape innocent women from the small communities that dwell near the border of Gaza.

May their memory of October 7th massacre be a blessing.

While I am writing this text, even in these dark circumstances, we are preparing for Hanukkah celebration. We hope that, like ancient Maccabeans, we will be able to defeat evil fast. We are incredibly thankful for all help and support we are getting worldwide. It means a lot.

Today, the Jewish nation will light the first candle of Hanukkah.

The light of the Jewish people will never be extinguished.

Ashley Garrett

Trenutna situacija u Izraelu iz perspektive međunarodnog prava

Ashley Garrett (*1992., Georgia / SAD) je savjetnica za globalna pitanja u *Kendall & Kendrick Consulting Group* i suizvršna direktora te članica izvršnog odbora u *Global Humanitarians Unite Inc.* Diplomirala je pravo sa specijalizacijom iz ljudskih prava i tranzicijske pravde na Hebrejskom sveučilištu, a preddiplomski studij međunarodnih poslova završava na Sveučilištu Georgia. Tijekom prethodnog desetljeća, objavljivala je članke na temu Izraela u časopisu Sveučilišta Bar Ilan i u biltenu Pravnog instituta Zachor. Dobila je nagradu Hillel Israel 2015. godine na Sveučilištu Georgia za organizaciju proizraelske studentske zajednice na kampusu. Radi za *iArgento*, povezujući američke investitore s izraelskim startup ekosustavom.

Tema ovog članka je nedavni napad na Izrael. Militantna skupina napadača prekršila je međunarodno običajno pravo korištenjem taktika terora i gerilskog ratovanja. Ove aktivnosti podliježu međunarodnom kaznenom progonu.

Mnogi pravници kritiziraju učinkovitost mehanizama međunarodnog prava. Profesor Malcom Shaw piše o ovoj temi u svom bestseleru, udžbeniku za studente pod nazivom *Međunarodno pravo*. Shaw ističe da međunarodnom pravu nedostaje izvršna vlast sposobna donositi zakonski utemeljene odluke. Osim toga, ne postoji hijerarhija sudova sa sveobuhvatnom jurisdikcijom unutar međunarodnog prava. U odnosu na unutardržavno pravo, međunarodnom pravu nedostaje stalno zakonodavno tijelo i stalna policijska prisutnost. Unatoč ovim problemima, međunarodno pravo je učinkovito i jednostavno rješenje za



Ashley Garrett

Izvor: Ashley Garrett

promicanje mira i reda među nacijama. Međunarodno pravo je *običajno*, što znači da se svi akteri, i državni i nedržavni, moraju pridržavati pravila tijekom mira i rata. *Zakon* je skup pravno obvezujućih pravila koje su osmislili vladini ili društveni subjekti, a kojima se regulira ponašanje. Ova pravila reguliraju pravne odnose i postupke. Dok se nacionalno pravo odnosi na ponašanje osoba u određenoj naciji, međunarodno javno pravo sastoji se od pravnih pravila i standar-

da koji upravljaju ponašanjem nacija i interakcijom između država i međunarodnih organizacija. *Povelja Ujedinjenih naroda*, instrument međunarodnog prava, utvrđuje bitna načela kao što su zaštita ljudskih prava i strogo ograničenje prava na upotrebu sile protiv drugih država. Nadalje, ugovori poput Ženevske konvencije iz 1949. i njezinih *Dodatnih protokola* bave se reguliranjem zakona tijekom rata.

Napad na Izrael 7. listopada

Subotnje jutro 7. listopada 2023. trebalo je biti početak radosnog dana u Izraelu. Židovi u Svetoj zemlji pripremali su se za proslavu blagdana *Shemini Atzeret/Simchat Tora*. Svečanosti obično uključuju noćno paljenje svijeća, pripremu hrane i ples. Posjetitelji koncerta na *Nova Music Festivalu* u južnom Izraelu nastavili su slaviti do zore 7. listopada, sve dok njihova zabava nije tragično prekinuta. U 6:30 ujutro, militantni napadači infiltrirali su se u Izrael u vozilima, na biciklima i motoriziranim paraglajderima. *Times of Israel* pišu da je ova iznenadna invazija rezultirala ubojstvom preko 360 civila s glazbenog festivala. Najmanje 40 talaca također je oteto s ovog mjesta. Napadači su nastavili ubijati nedužne civile i vršiti teror. Upali su u kibuce, uključujući *Kfar Aza* i *Be'eri*. Masakr se proširio mnogim zajednicama u Južnom Izraelu. Napadači su navodno ubili više od 1200 i oteli više od 240 osoba. Izraelska vlada je tvrdila da su taoci posjedovali strane putovnice iz 25 različitih zemalja. Preživjele žrtve

prisjećaju se strašnih priča o terorističkim zločinima poput mučenja i silovanja. Osim kopnene invazije, preko 12.000 raketa je lansirano na izraelski teritorij. Iako je taj dan bio predviđen za obilježavanje židovskog praznika u Izraelu, 7. listopada bit će zabilježen kao najsmrtonosniji pojedinačni teroristički napad na židovski narod u više od pedeset godina. Prema istraživanju Centra za strateške i međunarodne studije (CSIS), masakr od 7. listopada u Izraelu najsmrtonosniji je teroristički napad prema broju smrtnih slučajeva po glavi stanovnika. Ovo otkriće uključuje podatke prikupljene iz napada na Tikrit u Iraku (2.), bombaškog napada na hotel Safari u Somaliji (3.) i bombaškog napada frakcije Ahmeda Jibrila u Libanonu (4.).

Povrede međunarodnog običajnog prava

Javno dostupni dokazi video snimaka, fotografija i snimljenih iskaza svjedoka otkrivaju da ovaj napad na Izrael 7. listopada 2023. krši temeljne norme međunarodnog humanitarnog prava. Takva kršenja predstavljaju ratne zločine kako je navedeno u *Rimskom statutu Međunarodnog kaznenog suda (ICC)*. Ratni zločini koje su počinili napadači uključuju neselektivno gađanje civila i civilnih objekata raketnom paljbom, namjerno gađanje i ubijanje nevinih civila, nezakonitu otmicu izraelskih i stranih državljana i njihovo odvođenje u Gazu kao talaca, mučenje, silovanje, sakaćenje i zlostavljanje mrtvih.

Mnogi u izraelskoj zajednici traže pravdu za žrtve ovog napada. Jeruzalemski institut za pravdu (JIJ), izraelski međunarodni pravni i istraživački institut, predvodi napore u potrazi za pravdom. Službenica za ljudska prava, pravo i istraživanje JIJ-a, Carolina Grimberg Golijov, organizirala je i moderirala virtualne webinare s pravnim stručnjacima za raspravu o pravnim posljedicama kršenja međunarodnog humanitarnog prava od strane napadača. Nedavno u prosincu, Golijov je dovela izaslanstvo izraelskih hitnih službi u Ženevu, Švicarska, na sastanak s dužnosnicima i veleposlasticima UN-a. Tijekom svog posjeta predstavila je zaključke izvješća koje je sastavila, a bavi se kršenjima međunarodnog prava koje su počinili napadači. Golijov dijeli izvršni sažetak svog izvješća:

“Suradničko izvješće, ‘Kršenja međunarodnog prava: Napad 7. listopada 2023.’, koje su zajednički izradili *Jeruzalemski institut za pravosuđe* i *Zaka Search and Rescue*, pomno ispituje slučajeve kršenja međunarodnog prava ljudskih prava i međunarodnog humanitarnog prava u vezi s radnjama terorističkih skupina 7. listopada 2023. Iako priznaje da predstavljena kršenja nisu iscrpna, izvješće ističe četiri primarna kršenja međunarodnog prava, uključujući mučenje, rodno nasilje, kršenje prava na život i počinjenje genocida. Pozivajući na preuzimanje odgovornosti, iz-

vješće apelira za korištenje mehanizama UN-a, zagovaranje mjera, podizanje globalne svijesti i prikupljanje potpore za preventivne radnje. Preporuke također uključuju izvješćivanje o nalazima relevantnim tijelima UN-a, provedbu preventivnih mjera i pomno praćenje situacije s redovitim ažuriranjem kako bi se procijenio napredak u rješavanju dokumentiranih kršenja i provedbi mjera odgovornosti.”

Izvješće navodi da je do kraja prosinca 110 talaca uspješno oslobođeno, 11 je ubijeno, a 129 osoba je još uvijek u zatočeništvu.

Što je sljedeće?

Očito je da ovaj napad na Izrael krši međunarodno običajno pravo. Iako su države odgovorne za kršenje međunarodnog prava, pojedinci također mogu biti kazneno optuženi za počinjenje međunarodnih zločina. Iako je konačni ishod rata trenutno nepoznat, na kraju će pravda pobijediti. Kao što je izjavio tužitelj ICC-a Karim Khan u svojoj pisanoj izjavi nakon napada, “Napadi na nedužne izraelske civile 7. listopada predstavljaju neke od najtežih međunarodnih zločina koji šokiraju savjest čovječanstva. ICC je osnovan upravo kako bi se ovakve situacije riješile”, dodajući da on, zajedno sa svojim timom tužitelja, marljivo radi na “odgovornosti odgovornih”.

Ashley Garrett

Current Situation in Israel and Customary International Law

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This article focuses on the most recent attack against Israel, asserting that the militant group's violation of customary international law by operating in tactics of terror and guerrilla warfare do not make their actions immune to criminal prosecution.

Many legal scholars critique the effectiveness of international law. Professor Malcom Shaw addresses these scholarly concerns in his best-selling textbook, *International Law*. Shaw points out that international law lacks an executive authority capable of making decisions based on law, that no hierarchy of courts with comprehensive jurisdiction exists within international law, that international law lacks a permanent legislature, and that there is no permanent police force present within the international community. In spite of valid raised concerns, international law is an effective and simple solution to promote

peace and order between nations. Its customary nature requires that all actors, both state and non-state alike, comply with its rules. Compliance is expected during times of peace and times of war. The law in general is a set of legally binding rules devised by governmental or social entities that regulate behavior. These rules govern which activities are deemed permissible and forbidden. While national law relates to the conduct and behavior of persons in a specific nation, public international law consists of legal rules and standards that govern the behavior of nations and the interaction between states and international organizations. The United Nations Charter, an instrument of international law, establishes essential principles such as protecting human rights and the stringent limitation of the right to use force against other states. Furthermore, treaties such as the 1949 Geneva Conventions and its

Additional Protocols address regulating laws during wartime.

October 7 Attack Against Israel

The Sabbath morning of October 7, 2023, was scheduled to be the beginning of a joyous day in Israel. Jews in the Holy Land prepared to celebrate the holiday of Shemini Atzeret/Simchat Torah. Festivities typically include nightly candle lighting, consuming meals, and dancing. Concert attendees at the Nova Music Festival in southern Israel continued the celebration by raving into the early morning of October 7th until their party was tragically cut short.

At 6:30AM, militant attackers infiltrated Israel in vehicles and on bikes and motorized paragliders. According to the Times of Israel, this surprise invasion resulted in the killing of over 360 civilians from the music festival. At least 40 hostages were taken from this location as well. The attackers continued to murder innocent civilians and inflict terror when they raided Kibbutzim including Kfar Aza and Be'eri. The massacre entailed the storming of southern communities, reportedly killing over 1,200, and abducting over 240 individuals. The Israeli government claimed the hostages possessed foreign passports from 25 different countries. Surviving victims recall horrific stories of terrorist crimes such as torture and rape. In addition to the ground invasion, over 12,000 rockets were launched into Israeli territory.

Initially intended to be a day of cheer, October 7 will be recorded as the deadliest terror attack against the Jewish people since the Holocaust. According to Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) research, the October 7 massacre in Israel is the deadliest terror attack by number of fatalities per capita. This finding includes data gathered from the Tikrit Attack in Iraq (2nd), the Safari Hotel Bombing in Somalia (3rd), and the Ahmed Jibril Faction Bombing in Lebanon (4th).



**Human Rights, Law & Research Officer
at The Jerusalem Institute of Justice,
Carolina Grimberg Golijov**
Source: Ashley Garrett

Customary International Law

Before the October 7 attack, many in the international community expressed legal opinions regarding

the conflict. Not surprisingly, these sentiments expanded in the immediate aftermath of the attack. Media outlets became inundated with legal opinions from journalists, scholars, NGOs, and government officials. Some assert that Gaza remains under Israeli occupation prior to the attack. Others assert that Gaza no longer remains under Israeli occupation since its withdrawal from the strip in 2005. Disputes surrounding analyzing the current situation through the proper normative framework of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) or International Human Rights Law (IHRL) have also emerged. Additionally, legal scholars have argued if the current conflict should be classified as an International Armed Conflict (IAC) or a Non-International Conflict (NIAC); even designation of the attacking organization (resistance movement or a terrorist organization) is extensively contested. Although numerous legal opinions regarding the most recent attack against Israel exist, one fact is evidently clear: *all* parties to the hostilities must comply with customary international law. The International Court of Justice Statute defines customary international law in Article 38(1)(b) as a set of rules that come from “a general practice accepted as law”. As a source of international law, customary international law is binding, requiring state actors and non-state actors alike to comply with its rules. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

a rule becomes customary once it is reflected in state practice and the international community believes the practice is required as a matter of law. Customary international humanitarian law is particularly relevant regarding the current armed conflict.

Violations of Customary International Law

Evidence accessible to the public emanating from video footage, photographs, and recorded witness testimonies reveal that this attack against Israel on October 7, 2023, violates fundamental IHL norms. Such violations amount to war crimes as set forth by the International Criminal Court’s (ICC) Rome Statute. War crimes committed by the attackers include indiscriminately targeting civilians and civilian objects with rocket fire, intentionally targeting and killing innocent civilians, illegally abducting Israeli and foreign national to Gaza as hostages, torture, rape, mutilation, and mistreating the dead.

Many in the Israeli community are seeking justice for the victims of this attack. The Jerusalem Institute of Justice (JIJ), an Israeli international legal and research institute, leads efforts in the pursuit of justice. JIJ’s Human Rights, Law & Research Officer, Carolina Grimberg Golijov, has organized and moderated virtual webinars with legal experts to discuss the legal ramifications of the attacker’s IHL violations. Recently in December, Golijov

brought a delegation of Israeli first responders to Geneva, Switzerland, to meet with UN officials and ambassadors. During her visit, she presented the findings of a report she drafted addressing international legal violations committed by the attackers. Golijov shares the executive summary of her report:

“The collaborative report, ‘International Legal Violations: Attack of October 7, 2023,’ jointly conducted by the Jerusalem Institute of Justice and Zaka Search and Rescue, meticulously examines instances of international human rights law and international humanitarian law violations related to the actions of terrorist groups on October 7, 2023. While acknowledging that the presented violations are not exhaustive, the report highlights four primary breaches of international law, including torture, violence against women, violation of the right to life, and the perpetration of genocide. Urging accountability, the report calls for leveraging UN mechanisms, advocating for measures, raising global awareness, and garnering support for preventive actions. Recommendations also include reporting findings to relevant UN bodies, implementing

preventive measures, and closely monitoring the situation with regular updates to assess progress in addressing documented violations and implementing accountability measures.”

According to the report, as of late December, 110 hostages have been released alive, 11 bodies have been recovered, and 129 remain in captivity.

What's Next?

It is evident that this attack against Israel violates customary international law. Even though states are responsible for violations of international law, individuals may also be criminally charged for committing international crimes. Although the final outcome of the war is currently unknown, in the end, justice will prevail. As stated by ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan in his written statement in the aftermath of the attack, “The attacks against innocent Israeli civilians on Oct. 7 represent some of the most serious international crimes that shock the conscience of humanity, crimes which the ICC was established to address,” adding that he along with his team of prosecutors are diligently working “to hold those responsible to account.”

Paula Rem

Održan treći Mjesec židovske kulture u Osijeku

Već treći put zaredom Židovska općina Osijek organizira *Mjesec židovske kulture*, festival jedinstven u Europi. Dok mnoge druge židovske zajednice organiziraju Dane židovske kulture, osječka Općina jedina uspijeva produžiti taj period na cijeli mjesec, ukazujući na veličinu židovskog doprinosa u gradu te naglašavajući važnost suradnje s osječkom javnosti. Između 17. elula 5783. i 14. tishreia 5784., održano je čak 47 programa tijekom 28 dana. Ovogodišnje izdanje već svima poznate nam manifestacije privuklo je svakodnevnu medijsku pozornost: svaki pojedinačni program bio je aktivno popraćen od strane nacionalnih i lokalnih medija: pratili su nas HTV, HRT Radio Osijek, Glas Slavonije, Osječka TV, Slavenska TV, Radio Borovo, Radio Đakovo. Raznolikost ponuđenih programa nadmašila je prethodne godine, kao i broj posjetitelja, koji je ove godine premašio 2000. Ova godina također donosi najveći dosad broj uključenih učitelja i učenika osnovnih i srednjih škola, koje su se u program uključile s ciljem obrazovanja i razvijanja tolerancije. Pod inicijativom i koordinacijom Nives Beissmann uz aktivno sudjelova-



Detalj s izložbe u Galeriji Kazamat

Izvor: Boris Lichtenthal

nje članstva Općine te organizacijski, komunikacijski i promidžbeni angažman predsjednika Damira Lajoša i tajnika Borisa Lichtenthala, održane su mnogobrojne izložbe, koncerti, predstave, projekcije filmova, predavanja, radionice, interaktivne Žive knjižnice, sportski turniri, vođene ture i književna večer.

Premda nam je drago primati pozitivne povratne informacije posjetitelja, predstavnika Grada, Županije, insti-

tucija i medija, sudionika i gostiju – najvažniji doprinos *Mjeseca židovske kulture* bio je upravo povezivanje našeg članstva. Ovogodišnji MŽK tako je još jednom spojio osječke Židove u jedinstvenu, nerazdvojnu cjelinu, dokazujući da čak i u povijesno zahtjevnim situacijama židovski identitet opstaje. Unatoč vanjskim opasnostima i društvenim okolnostima, povezanost unutar židovske zajednice ostaje čvrsta, a doprinos članstva potvrđuje potporu za rad vodstva ŽOO. Osim u ulozi (inter)aktivne publike, članovi Židovske općine Osijek angažirali su se u ulogama predavača, moderatora, organizatora, plesača, sportskih natjecatelja, čak i filozofa. Osim širenja tolerancije prema općem građanstvu, interes članstva ŽOO za sudjelovanje u obilježavanju židovske kulture je u porastu jer se mnoštvo članova već javilo da nagodinu žele u još većem obujmu doprinijeti organizaciji.

Festival je otvoren u nedjelju, 3. rujna 2023. izložbom “Diplomati: Pravednici među narodima”, ostvarenom u suradnji s Veleposlanstvom Države Izrael u Hrvatskoj te koncertom Tria NEO, u kojem je, uz kolege Mariju Bašić i Darija Sobola, nastupila i članica Općine Emma Štern. Otvorenju u Kulturnom centru, kojem su prisustvovala predstavnice izraelskog veleposlanstva: zamjenica veleposlanika, konzulica Hadas Dolev i kulturna atašeica Maja Vukoja, nazočilo je čak oko devedeset osoba, a velika posjećenost dala je pozitivan ton i daljnjim događajima. Bilo nam je posebno drago što se idućeg dana na otvorenju izložbe “Likovna baština iz muzejske zbirke Židovske općine Zagreb” u ime zagrebačke općine programu pridružio naš rabin Luciano Moše Prelević. Dugo vremena nakon završetka formalnog otvorenja izložbe, ostali smo u Galeriji Kazamat uz zakusku, razgo-



Otvorenje izložbe o babilonskim Židovima

Izvor: Boris Lichtenthal

varajući s rabinom o zabrani vizualne umjetnosti u židovstvu. Rabin je komentirao kako je Druga zapovijed u židovstvu vezana uz antiku, kada su slike i kipovi uzrokovali idolopoklonstvo, te kako bi u sadašnjosti vjerojatno bila prilagođena današnjim medijima i njihovom utjecaju na korisnike. Diskusija s rabinom bila je izuzetno korisna jer će tema zabrane vizualnosti u židovstvu biti izložena dva tjedna kasnije na znanstvenom skupu "Dani Frane Petrića" na Cresu.

Program je nastavljen književnom večeri na temu "Sjećanje i pamćenje u židovskoj umjetnosti – nekada i sada" na Filozofskom fakultetu u Osijeku, a u glazbenom dijelu programa sudjelovala je učenica Glazbene škole Franje Kuhača, Rujana Lakotić, uz pratnju učiteljice klavira Ivančice Hinek. U predavanju članice Židovske općine Osijek i osječke judaistice bilo je riječi o kulturi sjećanja u židovstvu, budući da Tora nalaže: "Upamti i ne zaboravi"; u citatima iz Tore analizirala se gramatika i riječi koje se u hebrejskom originalu koriste. Večer je završena osvrtom na današnje autore koji u tekstovima koriste židovske teme: Davor Špišić, Milorad Stojević, Mirko Ćurić, Filip David, Luka Bekavac. Predavanje je nosilo posebnu posvetu nedavno preminulom srpsko-židovskom književniku Davidu Albahariju. Kultura pamćenja važna je za kolektivni identitet židovskog naroda, ali i za svakog pojedinca. Svatko mora pamtit i izlazak iz Egipta kao da se dogo-

dio upravo njemu – jer na neki način i jest, svatko od nas ima svoj privatni Egipt iz kojega se mora osloboditi i privatnog Amaleka, odnosno sumnju, koju mora poraziti kako bi uspio doći Obećanu Zemlju. Na primjer, u rečenici: „Zapamti što je Amalek učinio tebi za vrijeme tvog puta, kad ste izlazili iz Egipta“, kolektivni aspekt vidljiv je u činjenici da "ste izlazili", u množini. Židovi "su" izlazili iz Egipta zajedno, ali "ti" moraš pamtit i "tebe" je Amalek pokušao obeshrabriti na "tvom" privatnom putu. Tora se odnosi na svakog pojedinačnog Židova – u svim vremenima, prošlosti, sadašnjosti i budućnosti – i svatko može crpiti snagu te inspiraciju tijekom osobnog putovanja u Obećanu Zemlju.

Srijeda je nastavljena u humorističnom tonu: Branu Popovića i njegovu suprugu po prvi sam put susrela uspinjući se u prostore ŽOO. Odmah na ulazu dočekao nas je s hrpom situacijskih viceva, pri čemu je svaku rečenicu preokretao u šalu, potvrđujući tako izuzetan komičarski talent. Također je darovao našoj Općini dvije knjige njujorškog rabina Schmuleya Boteacha u vlastitom prijevodu. Premda smo se već toliko zabavili da je sve već moglo i završiti, prava poslastica tek je uslijedila: Brane Popović i Darko Fischer priredili su nam nezaboravnu večer smijeha, koristeći elemente stand-up komedije da bi brojnoj publici približili ideje iz povijesti i kulture židovstva. Tijekom ove konceptualno izvrsno osmišljene večeri, Brane Popović

i Darko Fischer približili su publici tefillin, tzitzit i mnoge druge židovske predmete uz pomoć humora. Na primjer, posjetitelji su naučili mnogo o židovskoj molitvi u intermezzu između viceva, a ova mini-predavanja bila su savršeni prijelazi između dvije teme.



Brane Popović i Darko Fischer predstavljaju židovsku molitvenu opravu
Izvor: Nives Beissmann

Dolazeći idućeg dana na predavanje prof. Darka Fischera o Albertu Einsteinu, dočekala me neplanirana situacija: “They speak English!” – u Općini je bilo nekoliko američkih Židova i finskih protestanata. Amerikanci su došli u Osijek istraživati svoje podrijetlo, a Finci su objasnili kako su u šetnji gradom naišli na vođenu turu Tomislava Vukovića te nekako završili u našoj Općini! Židovsko-balkansku gostoljubivost pokazali smo fokusirajući se na naše goste. Intenzivno smo razmišljali kako im osigurati najbolje iskustvo u našoj Općini. Neki od njih iznenadili su nas svojim razumijevanjem našeg jezika, ali neki drugi... Prostorija je već bila pretrpana pa

smo Amerikance i Fince posložili na plavi kauč, s kojeg se prezentaciju baš nije moglo dobro vidjeti: nismo se ni snašli, a već smo simultano prevodili cjelokupno predavanje prof. Fischera! Otprilike nakon sat i pol intenzivnog parafraziranja između nekoliko jezika, primijetila sam da su u Općini i učenici Medicinske škole Osijek. Kako to, zašto? Tek nakon nekog vremena primijetila sam crteže na temu “Lea i Oleg”, koje su izradili prigodom ovogodišnjeg Međunarodnog dana sjećanja na žrtve Holokausta. Kreativno izrađeni crteži su u nama pobudili vrlo intenzivne reakcije. Nakon svega, proveli smo multinacionalnu skupinu – učenike, Fince i Amerikance – Općinom, a nekoliko jezika izmjenjivalo se nevjerojatnom brzinom... predavanje o Općini održali smo na hrvatskom i engleskom, a bilo je komentara i na finskom i na hebrejskom. Bilo je uzbudljivo, napeto i naporan – ali nije ovdje završilo! Gosti su također došli idućeg dana na predavanje Ane Boban Lipić “Sjajni umovi u tragičnom stoljeću – sjećanje na Židove koji su oblikovali XX. stoljeće”. Tog dana simultano smo im prevodili biografije nekoliko desetaka važnih Židova: bilo je momenata ulaženja u detalje iz kvantne fizike te tračeva iz privatnog života tih pojedinaca. Poanta je da su se svi othrvili društvenim uvjetovanostima i slijedili put za koji su znali da je ispravan, čak i onda kad je to bilo teško.



Koncert Tria NEO u Kulturnom centru

Izvor: Boris Lichtenthal

Subota se nastavila Živom knjižnicom u Muzeju osobnih priča, a sudionici prvog tjedna bili su Darko Fischer i Sara Beissmann, akteri izložbe Priče Židova, te projekcijom odličnog izraelskog filma "Tjedan i jedan dan". Ova komedija / drama iz 2016. godine prikazana je u kulturnom osječkom kinu "Urania" u suradnji s Veleposlanstvom Države Izrael. Ovaj vikend također su obilježila dva sportska događaja: turniri u šahu i stolnom tenisu za pripadnike nacionalnih manjina.

11.9.2023. otvorena je izložba o babilonskim Židovima, ostvarena uz pomoć Veleposlanstva Države Izrael u Hrvatskoj. Čak dva sata prije otvaranja izložbe okupili smo se dati izjave za predstavnike medija. Posebno nam je drago bilo susresti dr. sc. Ljiljanu Dobrovšak, povjesničarku s kojom uspješno surađujemo već cijeli niz godina, a koja je također autorica nekoliko knjiga koje je izdala Općina. Pozdravili smo se i podružili kao obiteljski prijatelji, ne primjećujući kako je brzo prolazilo vrijeme. Dok su neki od nas sjedili, a neki stajali u ulaznoj prostoriji Općine, jedan od

predstavnik medija nervozno je pokazao prema zidnom satu, upozoravajući nas na akademsku četvrt – bilo je 18:15, a još smo uvijek razgovarali s posjetiteljima, svjesni da je komunikacija jednako važna kao i sadržaj programa. Izložba je sastavljena od samostojećih panela s informacijama o babilonskim Židovima od antike do danas. Južno kraljevstvo Juda pokorili su Babilonci u 6. stoljeću pr. n. e., nakon čega Židovi gube državnu autonomiju. Pod vladavinom kralja Nebukadnezara, opljačkan je i uništen Jeruzalemski hram, a stanovnici Jeruzalema u egzil nose Toru. To je prvi put u povijesti da su istjerani iz svoje zemlje, a uspijevaju očuvati identitet, prvenstveno kroz književnost. Nastaje velik broj psalama i uređuju se mnoge druge knjige koje su kasnije postale dijelom Tanakha. Babilon je New York onoga vremena, glavni grad moćnog Babilonskog Carstva; Židovi imaju bolje uvjete života nego ikad, pa ipak, u egzilu su dubinski nesretni. Premda su im osnovne potrebe zadovoljene, ostaju težiti za nečim višim, shvaćajući da bi se rado odrekli udobnosti kako bi se mogli realizirati kao osobe i kao narod. Babilonski egzil traje 70 godina, nakon čega Perzijanci pokoravaju Babilonsko Carstvo i okončavaju egzil oko 538 g.pr.n.e. Premda se većina Židova vraća na teritorij Jude, neki ostaju živjeti u Babilonu – i kasnije će sudjelovati u pisanju Babilonskog Talmuda. Babilonski Židovi ostaju aktivna zajednica tijekom više tisućljeća, u novije

doba također prolaze kroz zahtjevna razdoblja. Otvorenju izložbe uslijedilo je kvalitetno sastavljeno predavanje znanstvenice Ljiljane Dobrovšak o čuvenom hrvatskom rabinu Miroslavu Šalomu Freiburgeru. Popularna tema privukla je velik broj članstva i predstavnika medija, a dugo vremena nakon završetka programa ostali smo se družiti s gošćom.

Idućeg dana, trčali smo s jednog događaja na drugi: u 17 sati davali smo izjave za HRT-ovu (inter)religijsku emisiju “Zajedno u Duhu”, koja je tijekom nekoliko dana dolazila snimiti aktivnosti naše Općine. Tog dana pokazali smo rad naše plesne grupe Haverim Šel Israel uz ples “Od lo ahavti dai”. Rekli smo kako taj ples, koji se pleše uz pjesmu “Nisam volio dovoljno”, govori o nadama vezanim uz život u Obećanoj Zemlji. Tekst govori o ljubavnoj vezi koja je tek započela i o sretnim iskustvima koja čekaju par u budućnosti, ali i o početku života u ponovnoosnovanoj Državi Izrael. Protagonist polako, ali uspješno poražava sve prepreke koje se nađu na putu jer vjeruje u ostvarenje tog obećanja, nabrajajući radosne aktivnosti koje čekaju muškarca s voljenom ženom, odnosno Židove u Obećanoj Zemlji. Također smo govorili o tome kako nas ples povezuje s Mojsijevom sestrom Mirjam, kojoj se pripisuje plesni korak “mayim mayim”. Nakon plesa i razgovora s novinarima, u 17:45 presvlačili smo se iz plesnih kostima i trčali do Filozofskog fakulteta u Osijeku, gdje je održana promocija

knjige “Židovski glazbenici u Beogradu: od Balfourove deklaracije do Holokausta” Maje Vasiljević. Knjigu je predstavljao Haris Dajč, autoričin kolega s Filozofskog fakulteta u Beogradu, a program je moderirala članica ŽOO. Razgovoru o židovskim glazbenicima iz Beograda u međuratnom razdoblju uslijedila je slušaonica: demonstracija primjera njihove glazbe uz niz imena glazbenika o kojima je u knjizi riječ. Premda su neki od nas po prvi put imali priliku osobno upoznati goste, odmah smo se “kliknuli” kao dugogodišnji prijatelji. Autorica je izrazila zadovoljstvo činjenicom da je ovo prvo predstavljanje knjige u Hrvatskoj – baš danas, baš u Osijeku, baš u sklopu Mjeseca židovske kulture. Program je bio vrlo interaktivan, pa je tako formalnom dijelu razgovora uslijedilo mnogo pitanja iz publike.

Tijekom dva tjedna održane su dvije – posve nove – vođene ture nastavnika povijesti Tomislava Vukovića. Dok je prošle godine naglasak bio na ži-



Vođena tura Tomislava Vukovića s veleposlanikom Garyjem Korenom

Izvor: Nives Beissmann

dovskim lokacijama u centru grada, naglasak novoosmišljene ture bio je na borbi protiv antisemitizma. Šetali smo iz Tvrđe, u kojoj je Židovima dugo vremena bilo zabranjeno naseljavanje, premda arheološke iskopine pokazuju da su na tom području živjeli prije Hrvata, preko Ulice Europske Avenije i mnoštva lokacija značajnih za – ovaj put tragične – aspekte židovske povijesti. U obje ture sudjelovalo je mnogo učenika osnovnih i srednjih škola, što posebno podcrtava obrazovni aspekt ovog događaja, kao i nekoliko gostiju iz Izraela, kojima, ipak, nismo morali simultano prevoditi. Na zanimljiv i pristupačan način, Tomislav Vuković prenio je mnogo važnih povijesnih informacija posjetiteljima, ali i educirao ih u smjeru budućnosti. Posebno nam je drago što se 20. rujna vođenoj turi pridružio i veleposlanik Države Izrael, Gary Koren. Bila je iznimna čast i zadovoljstvo podijeliti pojedinosti o židovskoj povijesti našeg grada s veleposlanikom, s kojim očekujemo uspješnu suradnju. Kao i prošle godine, posjetiteljima MŽK-a također je bilo omogućeno iskusiti Izrael putem VR naočala. Osim fizičke vođene ture Osijekom, u kinu Urania moglo se pogledati virtualnu turu Izraelom i Hrvatskom. Dok su Osječani prvenstveno uživali u pogledu na lokacije Izraela, veleposlanika je posebno oduševila virtualna tura Hrvatskom.

U četvrtak, Anđelko Srđak održao je temeljito i opsežno predavanje “Ci-

pele na obali Dunava” u popunjenoj Svečanoj dvorani Pravog fakulteta u Osijeku. Kvalitetnom i pomno pripremljenom izlaganju člana naše Općine nazočilo je mnoštvo učenika osnovnih i srednjih škola, koji su o tom programu nastavili govoriti još danima nakon završetka. Subotu je obilježio drugi po redu Muzej osobnih priča uz članove Općine Anđelka Srđaka i Željka Beissmanna te projekcija izraelskog filma “Savršen” (2020.), ostvarena u suradnji s Veleposlanstvom Države Izrael u Hrvatskoj. Ovaj dokumentarni film posebno su popratili asistenti osoba s invaliditetom.

Centralni događaj označio je kraj Stare godine 5783. i početak 5784. godine, koji smo dočekali zajedno u Kneževim Vinogradima priključivši se



**Predavanje člana ŽOO Anđelka Srđaka
“Cipele na obali Dunava”**

Izvor: Nives Beissmann



Detalj s izložbe “Ostavština obitelji Weissmann i Vekić”

Izvor: Nives Beissmann

programu koji je za Dane baranjskog Bauhausa organizirala Baranja Alternativa. Program Dana baranjskog Bauhausa ove je godine posebnu pozornost posvetio poznatim dizajnerima Otti i Ottu Berger, bratu i sestri židovskog podrijetla iz Zmajevca. Ovogodišnji doček proveli smo s dragim ljudima, prijateljima, suradnicima i članovima drugih nacionalnih manjina. Hrvati, Mađari, Nijemci, Srbi, pa čak i Nepalci pridružili su se našoj proslavi. Družili smo se od jutra do večeri, prateći bogat program od predavanja Andreje Mlikote o bratu i sestri Berger, preko osvrta na značenje Rosh Hashane i ideju “tikkun olam” (popravljanje svijeta), Filozofske šetnje Zrinke Vukojević-Tomašić tijekom koje smo razgovarali o konceptu sreće, pa do nadrealnog koncerta Kontra kvarteta, slovenskog klezmer benda s kojim već drugu godinu uspješno surađujemo. Danijel Marinić na har-

monici, Vesna Čobal na violini, Petar Marić na gitari, Branko Smrtnik na kontrabasu i Domen Marn na klarinetu po drugi put su oduševili publiku.

Novu godinu započeli smo uz bogat kulturni program. Rosh Hashanah znači “glava godine”: na taj dan razmišljamo, prisjećamo se svojih obveza i zaostataka iz prethodne godine te donosimo plan za sljedeću. Izražavamo svoju zahvalnost što smo dobili novu priliku da ispunimo sve što nam je važno, a nismo uspjeli izvršiti u prethodnoj godini. Diskusije koje su započele uslijed razgovora o Rosh Hashani nastavile su se i daljnjim programom. Ugodno sam se iznenadila ustanovivši da će Filozofsku šetnju voditi moja nastavnica filozofije iz Jezične gimnazije, Zrinka Vukojević-Tomašić. Podijelila nas je u dvije skupine: Glazba i Knjiga, prema tome tko više voli koji medij, te smo u šetnji do sjenice razgovarali o konceptu sre-

će. Prema Maslowu, sreću možemo dostići kroz samoostvarenje pošto su osnovne biološke potrebe zadovoljene. Razgovaralo se je li važniji proces ili destinacija, je li veća sreća u početku ili u završetku neke destinacije. Sudionici diskusije naveli su da sitnice iz svakodnevice donose radost, ali ne i dugotrajnu sreću, koja se postiže tek dolaskom na željeni cilj, nakon čega slijedi opuštanje. Zaključili smo da, iako proces nosi određenu vrijednost, sreća nije u težnji već u dostizanju cilja. Sreća je osjećaj olakšanja i ispunjenosti pošto je cilj postignut. Premda napredovanje donosi izazove, sreća nastupa konačnim ostvarenjem želje te se sve prepreke mogu svladati ako se zadrži fokus prema dostizanju krajnjeg cilja.

U ponedjeljak 18. rujna, kustosica pedagoginja Kristina Delalić-Vetengl održala je likovnu radionicu za odra-

sle u prostorima ŽOO, a u utorak je održana radionica izrade hamse za učenike OŠ Ivana Kukuljevića Belišće. U četvrtak, 21. rujna, održano je predavanje Andreje Šimičić u Muzeju Slavonije o ostavštini obitelji Weissmann i Vekić, a također je bilo moguće pogledati izložbu spomenutih predmeta. Idući šabat dočekali smo uz predsjednicu Židovske općine Rijeka Anu Lebl, koja je gostovala u programu o Ženi Lebl uz moderiranje članice ŽOO. Ana Lebl prisjećala se svoje tete, čuvene novinarkice i autorice, koja je zahvaljujući vlastitoj snalažljivosti kao tinedžerica preživjela Holokaust – da bi završila u nekoliko Gestapovih zatvora i zatvoreničkih logora, a zatim na Golom otoku poslije rata. Sve tragedije i traume Ženi preživljava s optimizmom i velikom snagom volje. Emotivnom razgovoru uslijedilo je paljenje šabatskih svijeća i druženje s Anom još dugo vremena.



Biljana Majnik ex Papo i Romana Pavlov u Muzeju osobnih priča

Izvor: Nives Beissmann

Isti je dan održana još jedna radionica izrade hamse u Gradskoj knjižnici i čitaonici u Belišću.

Dopredsjednica ŽOO Biljana Majnik ex Papo i Romana Pavlov bile su sudionice treće po redu subotnje Žive knjižnice. Učenicima su govorile o židovskim, ali i nežidovskim aspektima svojih identiteta. Tog istog dana u Belišću održano je jezgrovito i sadržajno predavanje o židovstvu našeg predsjednika Damira Lajoša, kojemu su uslijedila predavanja Dragana Mileca i Milana Salajića, otvorenje izložbe Tonija Franovića, izložba učeničkih hamsi, koncert Trija NEO te nastup plesne grupe Haverim Šel Israel pod organizacijom Grada Belišća. Osim što su učenici i nastavnici osječkih osnovnih i srednjih škola sudjelovali u raznim programima tijekom cijelog MŽK-a, tijekom posljednjeg tjedna održano je mnoštvo aktivnosti i u samim školama. Spomenut ću samo neke: U OŠ “Mladost” i „August Šenoa“ održane su radionice židovskog plesa te niz različitih predavanja. Za učenike Tehničke škole i prirodoslovne gimnazije Ruđera Boškovića te Gimnazije Vukovar održana je radionica “Grafitima protiv mržnje” pod vodstvom Srđana Totha i Ozane Vignjević u prostorima Škole Ruđera Boškovića. U srijedu u OŠ “Mladost”, nastavnice Marijeta Kvetek i Nikolina Mandić Gregić održale su predavanje o muzeju i istraživačkom centru Yad Vasemu te kulturi sjećanja, a idućeg dana učitelji i učenici OŠ “Mladost” proveli su edukativnu šetnju Osijekom

“Tragom Oskara Nemoni”. U šetnji su sudjelovali učenici OŠ Zmajevac, kao i OŠ Bartola Kašića iz Vinkovaca koji su u svom posjetu Osijeku, osim šetnje s “Mladostašima”, posjetili i Muzej osobnih priča te prisustvovali predavanju o židovstvu. Zadnji tjedan u gostima su nam bile i učenice varšavske gimnazije koje su na tri različite lokacije prikazale svoj kratki animirani film “Put do Šoe”. Njihov posjet omogućilo nam je Veleposlanstvo Republike Poljske u Zagrebu, a djevojke su tijekom posjeta sudjelovale u mnoštvu aktivnosti koje su se u sklopu MŽK-a odvijale u osječkim školama te su imale priliku povezati se s osječkim vršnjacima koji također sudjeluju u raznim projektima o edukaciji vezano za Holokaust.

Početak Sukkota obilježen je uz rabina Luciana Mošu Prelevića u petak navečer, kad je održan šabat. Nakon molitvi posvećenih šabatu i Sukkotu, rabin je sjeo u krug sa svim pristiglim članovima Općine i drugim posjetiteljima. Interaktivni razgovor spontano se transformirao u predavanje, jer su svi žarko željeli čuti i naučiti nešto novo od rabina, koji u židovskoj religijskoj tradiciji ima ulogu učitelja (riječ rabin znači učitelj). Razgovarali smo, postavljali pitanja, a prije svega aktivno slušali. Rabin je govorio o važnosti Sukkota u židovstvu. Rosh Hashana je prvi dan nove godine pri čemu se odvija božansko suđenje, a čovjek je zahvalan na novoj prilici ostvariti sve što nije stigao u prethodnoj godini. Prema Tori, muškarci su

dužni postaviti šator u Jeruzalemu i provesti tamo tjedan, što ih podsjeća na budući dolazak Mesije i na njihov židovski identitet. Rabin je ispričao vic o Židovu koji se moli: “Bože, ako se oslobodi parkirno mjesto, bit ću dobar Židov...” a onda, kad se mjesto oslobodi: “...zapravo, znaš što, Bože, ipak se nemoj gnjaviti, sam sam našao parkirno mjesto...” Zahvaljujemo Bogu za sve što imamo i za smjer kojim nas vodi u životu. “Sukkot nije dan žetve, nego pabirčenja”, naglasio je rabin, “u kasnu jesen kupi se ono što je ostalo u polju nakon što su svi glavni plodovi već požeti”. Sukkot nas podsjeća na put koji se prostire pred nama. Rosh Hashanom, ušli smo u novu godinu i dobili novu priliku ispuniti tikkun; Jom Kippurom, prisjetili smo se propusta iz prethodne godine. Mislimo na svoj život i planove za iduću godinu, a Sukkot nas povezuje sa židovstvom. Ponovno smo dio kolektiva, Židovi zakriljeni u jeruzalemskoj sukki koji iščekuju dolazak Mesije. Prisjećamo se predaka koji su izišli iz Egipta, zaštićeni oblakom (“sukkom”) Aronovih zasluga – i koristimo tu energiju da bismo se oslobodili iz svog privatnog Egipta u idućoj godini.

Nakon šabata s rabinom, predstava o Anni Frank koju su izveli učenici gimnazije iz Slavenskog Broda pod re-

dateljstvom Mateja Safundžića privukla je veliki interes naših članova, ali i šireg građanstva. Cjelokupni MŽK zaključen je u posljednju subotu, kad je održana četvrta po redu Živa knjižnica s predsjednikom ŽOO Damirom Lajošem i dugogodišnjom predsjednicom Ženske sekcije Ivankom Lajoš, čemu je uslijedila likovna radionica za djecu i roditelje pod vodstvom Kristine Delalić-Vetengl te zatvaranje MŽK-a kazališnom predstavom “Tajbele i njen demon” po romanu Isaaca Bashevisa Singera, pod režijom Stefana Sablića u izvedbi Milene Radulović, Dragana Petrovića i Vukašina Jovanovića. Predstava, o kojoj smo razgovarali danima poslije, govori o kritici na licemjernost društvenih očekivanja i borbi za ljubav unutar zahtjevnih okolnosti, a redatelj Stefan Sablić iznenadio je promijenivši izvorni kraj romana. Nakon uspješnog *Mjeseca židovske kulture* 2023., zahvaljujući rastućem interesu članstva, postoji mnogo ideja, prijedloga i opcija za sljedeću godinu. Budući da je vodstvo i članstvo ŽOO pokazalo veliku energiju, interes, želju i volju za dodatnim radom na organizaciji programa, za koji god format se odlučimo, sigurno je da ćemo i nagodinu nastaviti s obilježavanjem židovske kulture.

Paula Rem

The Third Month of Jewish Culture in Osijek

For the third time in a row, the Jewish Community Osijek organized the Month of Jewish Culture, a unique festival in Europe. While many other Jewish communities organize Days of Jewish Culture, the Community of Osijek is the only one that manages to extend that period for a whole month, pointing out the magnitude of the Jewish contribution in the city and emphasizing the importance of cooperation with the Osijek public. Between 17 Elul 5783 and 14 Tishrei 5784, 47 programs were held over 28 days. This year's edition of this already established event attracted daily media attention: each individual program was actively covered by national and local media. We were covered by HTV, HRT Radio Osijek, Glas Slavonije, Osječka TV, Slavenska TV, Radio Borovo, Radio Đakovo. The variety of programs offered exceeded previous years, as well as the number of visitors, which this year exceeded 2,000. This year also brings the largest number of teachers and students from primary and secondary schools involved, who joined the program with the aim of education and developing tolerance. Under the initiative and coordination of Nives Beissmann, with the active participation of the Community's members and



Opening of the Exhibition in
the Gallery Kazamat

Source: Boris Lichtenthal

the organizational, communicational and massmedial engagement of President Damir Lajoš and Secretary Boris Lichtenthal, numerous exhibitions, concerts, plays, film screenings, lectures, workshops, interactive Living Libraries, sports tournaments, guided tours and literary evenings were held.

Although we are glad to receive positive feedback from visitors, representatives of the City, County, institutions and media, participants and guests - the most important contribution of

the Month of Jewish Culture was connecting our membership. This year's Month thus once again united the Jews of Osijek into a single, inseparable whole, proving that even in historically demanding situations, Jewish identity survives. Despite the external dangers and social circumstances, the connection within the Jewish community remains strong, and the contribution of the membership confirms the support for the work of the leadership of the ZOO. In addition to the role of an (inter)active audience, members of the Jewish Community of Osijek engaged in the roles of lecturers, moderators, organizers, dancers, sports competitors, and even philosophers. In addition to spreading tolerance towards the general citizenry, the interest of our membership in participating in the celebration of Jewish culture is on the rise, as many members have already announced that they want to contribute to the organization in an even larger volume next year.

The festival opened on Sunday, September 3, 2023 with the exhibition "Diplomats: Righteous Among the Nations", realized in cooperation with the Embassy of the State of Israel in Croatia, and with the concert of Trio NEO, in which, along with colleagues Marija Bašić and Darija Sobola, a member of the Community performed Emma Stern. The opening in the Cultural Center, which was attended by representatives of the Israeli embassy: deputy ambassador, consul Hadas Dolev

and cultural attaché Maja Vukoja, was attended by about ninety people, and the large attendance set a positive tone for further events. We were especially glad that the next day, at the opening of the exhibition "Art Heritage from the Museum Collection of the Jewish Community of Zagreb", our Rabbi Luciano Moše Prelević joined the program on behalf of the Zagreb Community. Long after the formal opening of the exhibition was over, we stayed at the Kazamat Gallery over a snack, talking with a rabbi about the prohibition of visual art in Judaism. The rabbi commented that the Second Commandment in Judaism is related to antiquity, when images and statues caused idolatry, and that in the present it would probably be adapted to today's media and their influence on users. The discussion with the rabbi was extremely useful because the topic of the ban on visuality in Judaism will be exposed two weeks later at the scientific meeting "Frane Petrić Days" on Cres.



**Lecture by Brane Popović
and Darko Fischer**

Source: Nives Beissmann

The program continued with a literary evening on the topic “Remembrance and Memory in Jewish Art – Then and Now” at the Faculty of Philosophy in Osijek, and the musical part of the program was attended by Rujana Lakotić, a student of the Franje Kuhača School of Music, accompanied by piano teacher Ivančica Hinek. In the lecture by the Jewish Community Osijek member and a Judaist from Osijek, there was talk about the culture of memory in Judaism, since the Torah commands: “Remember and do not forget”; in the quotations from the Torah, the grammar and words used in the Hebrew original were analyzed. The evening ended with a review of today’s authors who use Jewish themes in their texts: Davor Špišić, Milorad Stojević, Mirko Ćurić, Filip David, Luka Bekavac. The lecture had a special dedication to the recently deceased Serbian-Jewish writer David Albahari. The culture of memory is important for the collective identity of the Jewish people, but also for each individual. Everyone must remember the exodus from Egypt as if it happened to him - because in a way it is, each of us has our own private Egypt from which we must free ourselves from our own private Amalek, i.e. doubt, which we must defeat in order to reach the Promised Land. For example, in the sentence: “Remember what Amalek did to you during your journey, when you came out of Egypt”, the collective aspect is visible in the fact that “you came out”, in the plural. The Jews “came” out of Egypt

together, but “you” must remember that Amalek tried to discourage “you” on “your” private journey. The Torah applies to every individual Jew - in all times, past, present and future - and everyone can draw strength and inspiration during their personal journey to the Promised Land.



**Lecture by prof. Darko Fischer
on Albert Einstein**

Source: Nives Beissmann

Wednesday continued in a humorous tone: I met Brana Popović and his wife for the first time while climbing into the premises of the ŽOO. Right at the entrance, he greeted us with a bunch of situational jokes, turning every sentence into a joke, thus confirming his exceptional comedic talent. He also donated to our Community two books by New York Rabbi Schmuley Boteach in his own translation. Although we had already had so much fun that everything could have already ended, the real treat was yet to come: Brane Popović and Darko Fischer prepared an unforgettable evening of laughter

for us, using the elements of stand-up comedy to introduce ideas from the history and culture of Judaism to a large audience. During this conceptually well-designed evening, Brane Popović and Darko Fischer introduced tefillin, tzitzit and many other Jewish items to the audience with the help of humor. For example, visitors learned a lot about Jewish prayer in the intermezzo between jokes, and these mini-lectures were perfect transitions between the two topics.

Coming the next day to prof. Darko Fischer's lecture on Albert Einstein, I was greeted by an unplanned situation: "They speak English!" – there were several American Jews and Finnish Protestants in the Community. The Americans came to Osijek to research their origins, and the Finns explained how they came across Tomislav Vuković's guided tour while walking around the city and somehow ended up in our Community! We showed Jewish-Balkan hospitality by focusing on our guests. We thought intensively about how to provide them with the best experience in our Community. Some of them surprised us with their understanding of our language, but some others... The room was already overcrowded, so we arranged the Americans and Finns on a blue couch, from which the presentation could not be seen very well: we didn't even manage, and already simultaneously translated the entire lecture of prof. Fischer! After about an hour and a half of in-

tensive paraphrasing between several languages, I noticed that there were also students from the Osijek Medical School in the Community. How come, why? It was only after some time that I noticed the drawings on the theme of "Lea and Oleg", which they made on the occasion of this year's International Holocaust Remembrance Day. Creatively made drawings aroused very intense reactions in us. After all, we took a multinational group - students, Finns and Americans - through the Community, and several languages were exchanged at an incredible speed... we held a lecture about the Community in Croatian and English, and there were comments in Finnish and Hebrew. It was exciting, tense and tiring - but it didn't end here! The guests also came the next day to Ana Boban Lipić's lecture "Brilliant minds in a tragic century – remembering the Jews who shaped the 20th century". That day, we simultaneously translated the biographies of several dozen important Jews for them: there were moments of going into the details of quantum physics and gossip from the private lives of these individuals. The point is that they all got rid of social conditioning and followed the path they knew was right, even when it was difficult.

Saturday continued with the Living Library at the Museum of Personal Stories, and the participants of the first week were Darko Fischer and Sara Beissmann, the actors of the Jewish Stories exhibition, and the screening

of the excellent Israeli film “A Week and a Day”. This comedy / drama from 2016 was shown in the iconic Osijek cinema “Urania” in cooperation with the Embassy of the State of Israel. This weekend was also marked by two sports events: chess and table tennis tournaments for members of national minorities.



Lecture by Ljiljana Dobrovšak

Source: Boris Lichtenthal

11.9.2023. an exhibition about the Babylonian Jews was opened, realized with the help of the Embassy of the State of Israel in Croatia. Even two hours before the opening of the exhibition, we gathered to make statements for media representatives. We were especially pleased to meet Dr. sc. Ljiljana Dobrovšak, a historian with whom we have successfully collaborated for a number of years, and who is also the author of several books published by the Community. We greeted each other and hung out like family friends, not noticing how quickly time passed. While some of

us were sitting and some were standing in the entrance hall of the Community, one of the media representatives nervously pointed to the wall clock, warning us about the academic quarter - it was 18:15 and we were still talking to visitors, aware that communication as important as the content of the program. The exhibition is composed of free-standing panels with information about the Babylonian Jews from antiquity to the present day. The southern kingdom of Judah was conquered by the Babylonians in the 6th century BC. n. e., after which the Jews lose their state autonomy. Under the rule of King Nebuchadnezzar, the Jerusalem Temple was looted and destroyed, and the inhabitants of Jerusalem carried the Torah into exile. It is the first time in history that they have been expelled from their country, and they manage to preserve their identity, primarily through literature. A large number of psalms were created and many other books were edited that later became part of the Tanakh. Babylon is the New York of that time, the capital of the powerful Babylonian Empire; The Jews have better living conditions than ever, and yet in exile they are profoundly unhappy. Although their basic needs are met, they continue to strive for something higher, realizing that they would gladly give up comfort in order to be able to realize themselves as persons and as a people. The Babylonian exile lasts 70 years, after which the Persians conquer the Babylonian

an Empire and end the exile around 538 BC. Although most Jews return to the territory of Judah, some remain to live in Babylon - and later participate in the writing of the Babylonian Talmud. The Babylonian Jews remain an active community for several millennia, in recent times they have also gone through demanding periods. The opening of the exhibition was followed by a well-composed lecture by scientist Ljiljana Dobrovšak about the famous Croatian rabbi Miroslav Šalom Freiburger. The popular topic attracted a large number of members and representatives of the media, and for a long time after the end of the program we stayed to mingle with the guest.

The next day, we ran from one event to another: at 5 p.m., we gave statements for HRT's (inter)religious show

“Together in the Spirit”, which came to record the activities of our Community over the course of several days. On that day, we showed the work of our dance group Haverim Shel Israel with the dance “Od lo ahavti dai”. We said that this dance, which is danced to the song “I didn't love enough”, speaks of hopes related to life in the Promised Land. The text talks about a love relationship that has just begun and about the happy experiences that await the couple in the future, but also about the beginning of life in the re-established State of Israel. The protagonist slowly but successfully defeats all the obstacles that come his way because he believes in the fulfillment of that promise, enumerating the joyful activities that await a man with a beloved woman, that is, Jews in the Promised Land. We also talked about how dancing connects us to



Dance group “Haverim Šel Israel”

Source: Boris Lichtenthal

Moses' sister Miriam, who is credited with the "mayim mayim" dance step. After dancing and talking to journalists, at 17:45 we changed out of our dance costumes and ran to the Faculty of Philosophy in Osijek, where the promotion of the book "Jewish musicians in Belgrade: from the Balfour Declaration to the Holocaust" by Maja Vasiljević was held. The book was presented by Haris Dajč, the author's colleague from the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, and the program was moderated by a member of the ŽOO. The conversation about Jewish musicians from Belgrade in the interwar period was followed by a listening session: a demonstration of examples of their music alongside a series of names of musicians mentioned in the book. Although some of us had the opportunity to meet the guests in person for the first time, we immediately "clicked" as longtime friends. The author expressed her satisfaction with the fact that this is the first presentation of the book in Croatia - right today, right in Osijek, right as part of the Month of Jewish Culture. The program was very interactive, so the formal part of the conversation was followed by many questions from the audience.

During two weeks, two - completely new - guided tours by history teacher Tomislav Vuković were held. While last year the emphasis was on Jewish locations in the city center, the emphasis of the newly designed tour was

on the fight against anti-Semitism. We walked from Tvrđa, where Jews were forbidden to settle for a long time, although archaeological excavations show that they lived in that area before the Croats, through Europa Avenue Street and many locations significant for - this time tragic - aspects of Jewish history. Many elementary and high school students participated in both tours, which especially underlines the educational aspect of this event, as well as several guests from Israel, for whom, however, we did not have to translate simultaneously. In an interesting and accessible way, Tomislav Vuković conveyed a lot of important historical information to the visitors, but also educated them in the direction of the future. We are especially pleased that the Ambassador of the State of Israel, Gary Koren, joined the guided tour on September 20. It was an exceptional honor and pleasure to share details about the Jewish history of our city with the ambassador, with whom we expect a successful cooperation. Like last year, visitors were also able to experience Israel through VR glasses. In addition to the physical guided tour of Osijek, you could watch a virtual tour of Israel and Croatia in the Urania cinema. While the people of Osijek primarily enjoyed the view of Israel's locations, the ambassador was particularly delighted by the virtual tour of Croatia.

On Thursday, Anđelko Srđak held a thorough and extensive lecture



Guided tour by Tomislav Vuković with the Ambassador of Israel Gary Koren

Source: Boris Lichtenthal

“Shoes on the Danube Bank” in the full Hall of the Faculty of Law in Osijek. A high-quality and carefully prepared presentation by a member of our Community was attended by a large number of primary and secondary school students, who continued to talk about the program days after its end. Saturday was marked by the second Museum of Personal Stories with members of the Community Anđelko Srđak and Željko Beissmann and the screening of the Israeli film “Perfect” (2020), realized in cooperation with the Embassy of the State of Israel in Croatia. This documentary film was specially accompanied by assistants of persons with disabilities.

The central event marked the end of the Old Year 5783 and the beginning of 5784, which we celebrated together in Kneževi Vinogradi by joining the program organized by Baranja Alternativa for the Bauhaus Days in Baranja. This year, the program of the Bauhaus Day in Baranja paid special attention to the famous designers Otto and Otto Berger, a brother and

sister of Jewish origin from Zmajevac. This year’s welcome was spent with dear people, friends, colleagues and members of other national minorities. Croats, Hungarians, Germans, Serbs and even Nepalese joined our celebration, which is why we are especially glad. We socialized from morning to evening, following a rich program from Andreja Mlikota’s lecture about the Berger brother and sister, through a review of the meaning of Rosh Hashanah and the idea of “tikun olam” (repairing the world), Zrinka Vukojević-Tomašić’s Philosophical Walk, during which we discussed the concept luck, until the surreal concert of the Kontra Quartet, a Slovenian klezmer band with whom we have been successfully collaborating for the second year. Danijel Marinič on accordion, Vesna Čobal on violin, Petar Marić on guitar, Branko Smrtnik on double bass and Domen Marn on clarinet for the second time delighted the audience.

We started the new year with a rich cultural program. Rosh Hashanah means “head of the year”: on this day we reflect, remember our obligations and backlogs from the previous year, and come up with a plan for the next. We express our gratitude that we have been given a new opportunity to fulfill all that is important to us, which we failed to accomplish in the previous year. The discussions that started as a result of the conversation about Rosh Hashanah continued with a further program. I was pleasantly surprised

to find out that the Philosophical Walk will be led by my philosophy teacher from the Language High School, Zrinka Vukojević-Tomašić. She divided us into two groups: Music and Books, according to who prefers which medium, and we talked about the concept of happiness while walking to the gazebo. According to Maslow, happiness can be achieved through self-actualization since basic biological needs are satisfied. It was discussed whether the process or the destination is more important, whether happiness is greater at the beginning or at the end of a destination. The participants of the discussion stated that small things from everyday life bring joy, but not long-term happiness, which is achieved only by reaching the desired goal, followed by relaxation. We concluded that, although the process carries a certain value, happiness is not in the pursuit but in reaching the goal. Happiness is the feeling of re-

lief and fulfillment after the goal has been achieved. Although progress brings challenges, happiness comes with the final realization of a wish, and all obstacles can be overcome if one keeps the focus on reaching the ultimate goal.

On Monday, September 18, the curator and pedagogue Kristina Delalić-Vetengl held an art workshop for adults in the premises of the Jewish Community Osijek and on Tuesday, a hamsa-making workshop was held for the students of Ivan Kukuljević Elementary School Belišće. On Thursday, September 21, a lecture by Andreja Šimičić was held at the Museum of Slavonia on the legacy of the Weissmann and Vekić families, and it was also possible to view the exhibition of the mentioned items. We welcomed the next Shabbat with the president of the Jewish Community of Rijeka, Ana Lebl, who was a guest in the program about Jenny Lebl, moderated by a member of the Jewish Community Osijek. Ana Lebl remembered her aunt, a famous journalist and author, who survived the Holocaust thanks to her own resourcefulness as a teenager - only to end up in several Gestapo prisons and prison camps, and then on Goli otok after the war. She survives all tragedies and traumas with optimism and great willpower. The emotional conversation was followed by the lighting of Shabbat candles and hanging out with Ana for a long time. On the same day, another hamsa-making workshop was held in the



Lecture by Andreja Šimičić
Source: Boris Lichtenthal

City Library and Reading Room in Belišće.



Shabbat with Ana Lebl

Source: Boris Lichtenthal

Vice-president of Jewish Community Osijek Biljana Majnik ex Papo and Romana Pavlov were the third participants in the Saturday Living Library. They spoke to the students about the Jewish and non-Jewish aspects of their identities. On the same day, a concise and meaningful lecture on Judaism by our president Damir Lajoš was held in Belišće, which was followed by lectures by Dragan Milec and Milan Salajić, the opening of an exhibition by Tonij Franović, an exhibition of students' hams, a concert by Trio NEO and a performance by the dance group Haverim Šel Israel organized by the City Belišća. In addition to the fact that students and teachers of primary and secondary schools in Osijek participated in various programs during the entire Month of Jewish Culture, during the last week many activities were held in the schools themselves. I will mention only a few: Jewish dance

workshops and a series of different lectures were held in elementary schools "Mladost" and "August Šenoa". For the students of Ruđer Bošković Technical School and Natural Science Gymnasium and Vukovar Gymnasium, the workshop "Graffiti Against Hate" was held under the leadership of Srđan Toth and Ozana Vignjević in the premises of the Ruđer Bošković School. On Wednesday at Elementary School "Mladost", teachers Marijeta Kvetek and Nikolina Mandić Gregić held a lecture about the museum and research center Yad Vashem and the culture of memory, and the next day the teachers and students of Elementary School "Mladost" spent an educational walk in Osijek "In the footsteps of Oskar Nemon". The walk was attended by pupils of Zmajevac Primary School, as well as Bartol Kašić Primary School from Vinkovci, who, in their visit to Osijek, in addition to walking with "Mladostaši", also visited the Museum of Personal Stories and attended a lecture on Judaism. Last week, we were also visited by the students of the Warsaw high school, who showed their short animated film "The Road to Shoa" at three different locations. Their visit was made possible by the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Zagreb, and during the visit the girls took part in many activities that took place in schools in Osijek and had the opportunity to connect with their peers in Osijek who also participate in various educational projects related to the Holocaust.



Exhibition of hamsas made by the pupils

Source: Nives Beissmann

The beginning of Sukkot was marked with Rabbi Luciano Moše Prelević on Friday evening, when Shabbat was held. After the Shabbat and Sukkot prayers, the rabbi sat down in a circle with all the members of the Community and other visitors. The interactive conversation spontaneously transformed into a lecture, because everyone was eager to hear and learn something new from the rabbi, who in the Jewish religious tradition has

the role of a teacher (the word rabbi means teacher). We talked, asked questions, and above all, actively listened. The Rabbi spoke about the importance of Sukkot in Judaism. Rosh Hashana is the first day of the new year, during which the divine judgment takes place, and man is grateful for the new opportunity to achieve everything that he did not get to in the previous year. According to the Torah, men are required to set up a

tent in Jerusalem and spend a week there, which reminds them of the future coming of the Messiah and of their Jewish identity. A rabbi told a joke about a Jew who prays: "God, if there's a free parking space, I'll be a good Jew..." and then, when he comes across a free parking space: "...actually, you know what, God, don't bother, I found a parking spot by myself..." We thank God for everything we have and for the direction He is leading us in life. "Sukkot is not a harvest day, but a gathering day," emphasized the rabbi, "in the late fall, you buy what is left in the field after all the main fruits have already been harvested." Sukkot reminds us of the path that lies before us. With Rosh Hashanah, we entered a new year and got a new opportunity to fulfill tikkun; On Yom Kippur, we remembered the mistakes of the previous year. We think about our life and plans for the next year, and Sukkot connects us with Judaism. We are once again part of the collective, Jews veiled in the Jerusalem sukkah awaiting the coming of the Messiah. We remember the ancestors who came out of Egypt, protected by the cloud ("sukkah") of Aaron's merits - and use this energy to free ourselves from our private Egypt in the coming year.

After Shabbat with the rabbi, the play about Anne Frank performed by high school students from Slavon-ski Brod under the direction of Matej

Safundžić attracted great interest from our members, as well as from the general public. The entire Month of the Jewish Culture concluded on the last Saturday, when the fourth Living Library was held with our Community president Damir Lajoš and the long-time president of the Women's Section Ivanka Lajoš, which was followed by an art workshop for children and parents led by Kristina Delalić-Vetengl and the closing of the Month with a theatrical with the play "Tajbele and her demon" based on the novel by Isaac Bashevis Singer, directed by Stefan Sablić and performed by Milena Radulović, Dragan Petrović and Vukašin Jovano- vić. The play, which we talked about days later, is about criticism of the hypocrisy of social expectations and the struggle for love within demanding circumstances, and director Stefan Sablić surprised by changing the original ending of the novel. After a successful Jewish Culture Month 2023, thanks to the growing interest of the membership, there are many ideas, suggestions and options for next year. We still have to choose the best option. Since the leadership and membership of the Jewish Community Osijek showed great energy, interest, desire and willingness to do additional work on the organization of the program, whatever format we decide on, it is certain that we will continue celebrating Jewish culture next year.

Narcisa Potežica

Ženska sekcija Židovske općine Zagreb na tradicionalnom šoletu u Novom Sadu i Međunarodnom susretu ženskih sekcija s prostora bivše Jugoslavije u Subotici

Mr. sc. Narcisa Potežica (*1947.) završila je studij hrvatskog jezika i književnosti te knjižničarstva. Od 1977. godine do umirovljenja 2012. radila je u Knjižnicama grada Zagreba. Bila je direktoricom Knjižnice Vjekoslava Majera i voditeljicom Knjižnice Novi Zagreb. Danas je aktivna na raznim područjima kulture te objavljuje književne osvrtne, eseje i članke u raznim časopisima. Također je osnivačica Čitateljskog kluba u Židovskoj općini Zagreb.

Članice Ženske sekcije Židovske općine Zagreb ostvarile su ovog proljeća dva lijepa putovanja –u Novi Sad i u Suboticu. Poslije pandemije koronavirusa, kada su sva događanja s većim brojem učesnika zbog opasnosti od zareze bila odgođena, svi smo jedva dočekali mogućnost da se ponovo putuje. Jako smo se radovali ponovnom druženju s prijateljima.

Šolet u Novom Sadu

U ožujku ove godine, ponovo je organiziran u Novom Sadu tradicionalni “šolet” – svečani veliki ručak (grah) kojem su prisustvovali mnogobrojni gosti. Riječ je o lijepom tradicionalnom susretu Židova s područja bivše Jugoslavije. Petnaestak naših članica boravilo je od petka, 18. ožujka do ponedjeljka, 20. ožujka 2023. u Novom Sadu. Prvi dan, odmah po dolasku u Novi Sad, susrele smo se i upoznale s predstavnicama Ženske sekcije Jevrejske opštine Novi Sad.

Inače, u Novom Sadu Jevrejska opština ima oko 600 članova zajedno s pridru-



Sinagoga u Novom Sadu

Izvor: Narcisa Potežica

ženim članovima, od kojih se stotinjak aktivno uključuje u razne događaje i proslavu blagdana. U radu Ženske sekcije JONS (Jevrejska opština Novi Sad) sudjeluje 50-ak žena. S njihovim aktivnostima i djelovanjem upoznala nas je predsjednica Ženske sekcije Mirjana Kranjac. Dr. sc. Gordana Todorić održana je prigodno predavanje o povijesti, životu i djelovanju Židova u Novom Sadu u prošlosti i sadašnjosti. Bilo je također riječi o tragičnim događajima koji su zadesili novosadske Židove tijekom Holokausta.

Drugi dan, u 11 sati otišle smo na Novosadski sajam, gdje se održao tradicionalan zajednički ručak "šolet". U velikoj dvorani, objed je otpočeo pozdravnim riječima Mirka Štarka, predsjednika Jevrejske opštine Novi Sad. Uz glazbeni program, uslijedili su brojni ugodni susreti. Poslije velike stanke u doba pandemije koronavirusa, svi su bili posebno srdačni. Na ručku je sudjelovalo čak oko 400 članova različitih općina s područja ex Yu. Uz članice Židovske općine Zagreb, Hrvatsku su također predstavljale predstavnice židovskih općina iz drugih gradova, među kojima Splita i Osijeka.



Sinagoga u Novom Sadu

Izvor: Narcisa Potežica

Treći dan, turistički vodič Marko Fischer proveo nas je kroz centar grada. Posjetili smo prekrasnu secesijsku sinagogu koja je građena od 1906. do 1909., a od 1990. godine je Koncertna dvorana Grada Novi Sad. Također smo bili na Keju žrtava racije, gdje je podignut spomenik žrtvama fašizma. Prisjetili smo se novosadskih Židova, koji su od 21.-23. 1.1942. poslije zloglasne racije bačeni pod led u Dunav. Na ploči

piše da je stradalo oko 1.300 nedužnih žena, djece, muškaraca i starih.

Trodnevni je izlet završio odlaskom u Petrovaradin i obilaskom Petrovaradinske tvrđave te zajedničkim ručkom u restoranu. S pogledom na širok Dunav, mostove i grad Novi Sad, zaključile smo da će nam ovo putovanje dugo ostati u lijepom sjećanju.

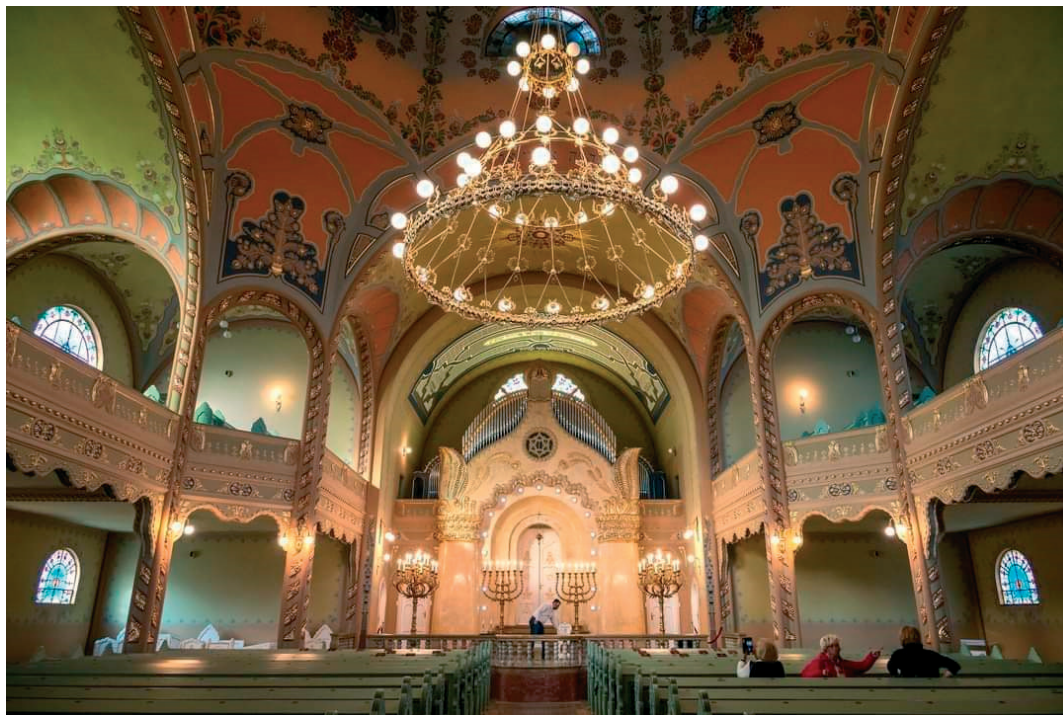


Susret u Novom Sadu

Izvor: Narcisa Potežica

Međunarodni susret ženskih sekcija s prostora bivše Jugoslavije u Subotici

Međutim, to nije bilo jedino putovanje koje smo imale ovog proljeća. Poslije dužeg vremena, u svibnju ove godine ponovno je organiziran Međunarodni susret ženskih sekcija židovskih općina s prostora bivše Jugoslavije. Tako je ostvaren naš dugočekivani ponovni odlazak u Suboticu jer su na ovom Međunarodnom susretu sudjelovale i članice Ženske sekcije Židovske općine Zagreb. Poziv je prihvatila i dogovorila pokojna predsjednica naše Ženske sekcije Fanika Zeit-Gregurić. Na putovanje se krenulo u petak, 12. svibnja 2023. a otputovalo je 9 naših članica



Unutrašnjost subotičke sinagoge

Izvor: Narcisa Potežica

na čelu s novom predsjednicom Milanom Haraminom. Poslije sedmosatnog puta autobusom, smještene smo u Hotelu Forum u centru Subotice, a već isto poslijepodne u 17 sati okupile su se sve učesnice ovog Međunarodnog skupa u Jevrejskoj opštini Subotica.

U prekrasnoj subotičkoj sinagogi u 19 sati održan je Kabbalat Shabbat. Za one koji su prvi put vidjeli unutrašnjost novoobnovljene magične plave sinagoge, bila je velika radost i uzbuđenje vidjeti ovu zgradu u stilu mađarske secesije. Riječ je o jednoj o najljepših u cijeloj Europi. Poslije službe uslijedila je šabatna večera, a posebno su bili prekrasni ponovni susreti s prijateljima iz raznih krajeva bivše Jugoslavije. Prisjećali smo se mnogih zajedničkih okupljanja iz prošlosti.

Tako je i ovaj put zajednička večera protekla u ugodnom druženju.

Drugi dan boravka u Subotici, u subotu, 13. svibnja ujutro, krenule smo autobusom do jezera Palić gdje nas je dočekalo oblačno vrijeme. U jezeru se ogledalo potpuno sivo nebo. Nasreću, nije padala kiša pa smo uspjele malo prošetati pokraj jezera. Poslije zajedničke kavice u slikovitoj zgradi nekadašnjeg “Ženskog štranda” (kupališta), sada restorana sasvim na jezeru, otišle smo autobusom na Salaš Jelen, gdje je bio svečani ručak za sve učesnike ovog Međunarodnog susreta.

Uz glazbu tamburaša i bogat ručak, središnji događaj bio je službeni oproštaj s Ružom Lazović. Govorilo se o dugogodišnjem djelovanju subotičke Ženske sekcije. Posebno je bilo riječi

o sudjelovanju Ruže Lazović, koja je preko tri desetljeća doprinosila svojim radom i pomagala u svakom pogledu uspješnom djelovanju Ženske sekcije JOS u Subotici. Neke od nas Zagrepčanki iskoristile su kasno popodnevno doba za obilazak centra Subotice. Središtem grada dominira Gradska kuća (vijećnica) u stilu mađarske secesije ispred koje je plava fontana. Na glavnom trgu također se ističe Narodno pozorište, ali tu je, dakako, i Gradska knjižnica ispred koje su nedavno postavljene dvije fontane, koje su zbog raznobojnog osvjetljenja osobito atraktivne u večernjim satima.

Preostalo vrijeme upotrijebile smo za posjet Muzeju porculana, koji nas je iznenadio bogatom zbirkom porculanskih predmeta svjetski poznatih proizvođača iz raznih dijelova Europe, Kine i Japana (izloženi su servisi, posuđe i razni ukrasi te satovi, lusteri i peći). Oduševilo nas je odlično vodstvo, koje je s nama podijelilo mnoge detalje o porculanu i ovom novoosnovanom muzeju. Na kraju smo u ambijentu ugodnog muzejskog okruženja čak bile počašćene čajem iz porculanskih šalica!

Prema ranijem programu, tu subotnju večer trebao je biti održan jazz koncert i tradicionalna manifestacija Noć muzeja 2023. Međutim, zbog dana žalosti, u Srbiji su od 8. do 14. 5., bile otkazane sve javne manifestacije kao čin sućuti s obiteljima ubijenih učenika.

Ipak je organiziran alternativan program u prostorijama Jevrejske opštine Subotica (JOS) pa je subotnja



Subotica – centar grada

Izvor: Narcisa Potežica

večer završila uspješnim koncertom izvrsnog Nikole Saračanina. Bile smo oduševljene odličnim repertoarom i sjajnom interpretacijom najpoznatijih židovskih pjesama pa smo uz neke i zaplesale.

U nedjelju, 14. svibnja, u 10 sati ujutro u velikoj dvorani Jevrejske opštine Subotice održano je predavanje dr. Margarete Bašaragin “Znamenite Jevrejke Subotice”. Prateći Powerpoint prezentaciju, slušale smo o Židovkama koje su se rodile ili živjele i djelovale u Subotici kao znanstvenice. Također smo naučile mnogo o osobama koje su se istaknule u borbi za ženska prava ili bile učesnice NOB-a, kao i o novinarkama, spisateljicama i humanitarkama koje su se istaknule svojim doprinosom. Bilo nam je drago čuti da je o mnogima od njih napisano i objavljeno više knjiga – njihov doprinos ostat će zapamćen.

Najznačajnije Židovke s kojima smo se upoznale na predavanju bile su: Te-

reza Šreger (1863.-1940.) subotička industrijalka, suvlasnica firme Hartman i Konen i dobrotvorka; Margita Hercl (1900.-1942.) aktivistkinja ženskog pokreta, antifašistkinja, učesnica NOB-a; dr. Jolanda Hojman (1901.-1978.) kemičarka, sveučilišna profesorica istraživačica i znanstvena radnica; Jelisaveta Alajn (1909.-?) suvlasnica subotičke firme Jupiter; Ida Sabo (1915.-2016.) antifašistkinja, partizanka u NOB-u, predsjednica AFŽ-a, borkinja za ženska prava, dobitnica brojnih priznanja za svoj rad; Magda Bošan Simin (1922.-2006.) književnica, novinarka, antifašistkinja i skojevka; Lili Bek Krmpotić (SKOJ-evka i antifašistkinja); Edita Špicer Hajzler (Subotica 1925.- Izrael?) skojevka i antifašistkinja; dr Vera Zdravković, rođ. Schreiber (1939.-) kemičarka, profesorica, akademska potpredsjednica koledža; Eva Ras (1941.-) kazališna i filmska glumica, dramaturginja, spisateljica, slikarica i slobodna umjetnica, Mira (Miroslava) Adanja Polak (1942.-) novinarka, istraživačica, humanitarna djelatnica, aktivistkinja; Sonja Licht (1947.-) sociologinja, politička aktivistkinja usmjerena na mir i pomirenje, borkinja za ljudska i ženska prava.

Poslije predavanja, u 12 sati zajedničkim je ručkom završen Međunarodni susret ženskih sekcija židovskih općina bivše Jugoslavije. Oko 13 sati, krenule smo nazad prema Zagrebu, doduše, naš se put odužio zbog prelaska granice i radova na cesti pred Zagrebom. Usprkos trodnevnog napora, na ovom

putovanju stvorile smo nezaboravne uspomene. Dugo vremena ćemo se sjećati prekrasnog boravka u Subotici. Jako nam je drago što smo konačno, nakon toliko dugo vremena, uspjele ostvariti odlazak u ovaj lijepi grad.

Posebno smo zahvalne na pozivu i organizaciji naših ljubaznih domaćina. Zbog njihove gostoljubivosti i srdačnosti, iskustvo je bilo posebno lijepo. Također nam je bilo važno sudjelovati na službenom oproštaju od drage suradnice i prijateljice Subotičanke Ruže Lazović, o čijem smo dugogodišnjem doprinosu u Ženskoj sekciji JOS-a dugo razgovarale.

Poseban je doživljaj bio vidjeti jednu od tri najljepše sinagoge na svijetu, uz čuvenu budimpeštansku i njujorsku sinagogu. Subotička je sinagoga u stilu mađarske secesije zaista posebna. Gotovo svakom zastaje dah od oduševljenja pri ulasku. Vidjeti njenu plavu unutrašnjost je jedinstven doživljaj. Nadam se da ćemo u skorije vrijeme uspjeti ponovno posjetiti ovu lijepu građevinu, čija će nam plava boja nam još dugo ostati pred očima.

Pamtit ćemo ove divne susrete sa članicama Ženske sekcije iz Subotice i iz drugih Ženskih sekcija diljem bivše Jugoslavije. Ova ugodna druženja također su poslužila za izmjenu iskustava koja su korisna za daljnji rad i suradnju. Posebno nas raduje upoznavanje s gradovima koji njeguju židovsku baštinu i tradiciju – ovaj put, to su bili Novi Sad i Subotica.

Narcisa Potežica

The Women's Section of the Jewish Community Zagreb at the traditional sholet in Novi Sad and the International Meeting of Women's Sections from the former Yugoslavia in Subotica

Mr. sc. Narcisa Potežica graduated in Croatian language and literature and information science. From 1977 until retirement in 2012, she worked in the Libraries of the City of Zagreb. She was the director of the Vjekoslav Majer Library and the head of the Novi Zagreb Library. Today she is active in various fields of culture and publishes literary reviews, essays and articles in various journals. She is also the founder of the Readers' Club in the Jewish Community of Zagreb.

Members of the Women's Section of the Jewish Community of Zagreb made two beautiful trips this spring - to Novi Sad and Subotica. After the coronavirus pandemic, when all events with a large number of participants were postponed due to the risk of contracting the virus, everyone was looking forward to the opportunity to travel again. We were very much looking forward to spending time with our friends again.



Synagogue in Subotica
Source: Narcisa Potežica

"Sholet" in Novi Sad

In March of this year, the traditional "sholet" - a festive big lunch (beans) with many guests - was organized again in Novi Sad. It is about a nice traditional meeting of Jews from the area of the former Yugoslavia. Fifteen of our members stayed from Friday, March 18 to Monday, March 20, 2023 in Novi Sad. On the first day, immediately after arriving in Novi Sad, we met and got to know the representatives of the Women's Section of the Jewish Community of Novi Sad.

By the way, in Novi Sad, the Jewish Community has about 600 members together with affiliated members, of which about a hundred are actively involved in various events and holiday celebrations. About 50 women participate in the work of the JOS Women's Section. The president of the Women's Section, Mirjana Kranjac, introduced us to their activities and activities. dr. sc. Gordana Todorić gave an appro-

priate lecture on the history, life and activity of Jews in Novi Sad in the past and present. There were also words about the tragic events that befell the Jews of Novi Sad during the Holocaust.



Synagogue in Novi Sad
Source: Narcisa Potežica

On the second day, at 11 a.m., we went to the Novi Sad fair, where a traditional joint lunch “solet” was held. In the large hall, the meal began with welcoming words from Mirko Štark, president of the Jewish Community Novi Sad. In addition to the musical program, numerous pleasant meetings followed. After the big break during the coronavirus pandemic, everyone was especially cordial. As many as 400 members of different Communities from the area ex Yu participated in the lunch. In addition to members of the Jewish Community of Zagreb, Croatia was also represented by representatives of Jewish Communities from other cities, including Split and Osijek.

On the third day, tourist guide Marko Fischer took us through the city center.

We visited a beautiful Art Nouveau synagogue that was built from 1906 to 1909, and since 1990 it has been the Concert Hall of the City of Novi Sad. We were also on the Quay of the victims of the raid, where a monument to the victims of fascism was erected. We remembered the Jews of Novi Sad, who from 21-23 1.1942. after the infamous raid thrown under the ice in the Danube. The plaque says that around 1,300 innocent women, children, men and the elderly perished.

The three-day trip ended with a trip to Petrovaradin and a tour of the Petrovaradin fortress and a joint lunch in a restaurant. With a view of the wide Danube, bridges and the city of Novi Sad, we concluded that this trip will remain in our fond memories for a long time.

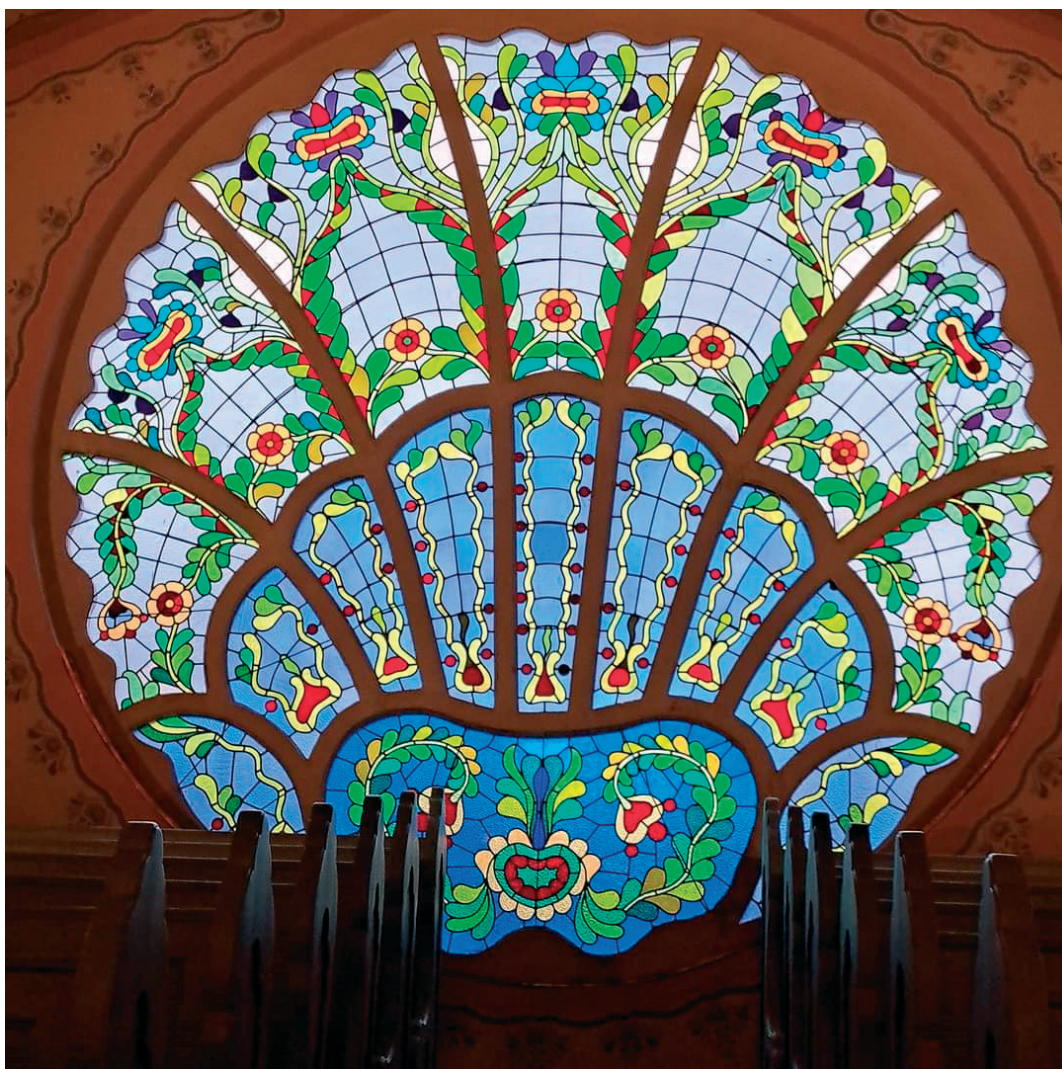


**Monument to Holocaust victims
killed in Danube in Novi Sad**
Source: Narcisa Potežica

International Meeting of Women's Sections from the former Yugoslavia in Subotica

However, that was not the only trip we had this spring. After a long time, in May of this year, the International meeting of women's sections of Jewish Communities from the territory of the former Yugoslavia was again organized. This is how our long-awaited return to Subotica was realized, because members of the Women's Section of the Jewish Community of

Zagreb also participated in this international meeting. The invitation was accepted and arranged by the late president of our Women's Section, Fanika Zeit-Gregurić. The trip started on Friday, May 12, 2023, and 9 of our members traveled, led by the new president, Milana Haramina. After a seven-hour journey by bus, we were accommodated in the Forum Hotel in the center of Subotica, and the same afternoon at 5:00 p.m. all the participants of this International Meeting



Decoration in the Subotica Synagogue

Source: Narcisa Potežica

gathered in the Jewish Community of Subotica.

Kabbalat Shabbat was held in the beautiful Subotica synagogue at 19:00. For those who saw the interior of the newly restored magical blue synagogue for the first time, it was a great joy and excitement to see this building in the Hungarian Art Nouveau style. It is one of the most beautiful in all of Europe. After the service, there was a Shabbat dinner, and it was especially wonderful to meet friends from various parts of the former Yugoslavia. We remembered many joint gatherings from the past. So this time, the joint dinner was spent in pleasant company.

On the second day of our stay in Subotica, on Saturday, May 13, in the morning, we took the bus to Lake Palčić, where we were greeted by cloudy weather. A completely gray sky was reflected in the lake. Fortunately, it wasn't raining, so we managed to take a short walk by the lake. After a shared coffee in the picturesque building of the former "Women's beach" (bathing area), now a restaurant right on the lake, we went by bus to Salaš Jelen, where there was a festive lunch for all the participants of this International meeting.

With the music of tambura players and a rich lunch, the central event was the official farewell to Ruža Lazović. They talked about the long-term activity of the Subotica Women's Section. The participation of Ruža

Lazović, who contributed over three decades with her work and helped in every way to the successful operation of the Women's Section of JOS in Subotica, was mentioned in particular. Some of us Zagreb women used the late afternoon to tour the center of Subotica. The center of the city is dominated by the Hungarian Art Nouveau style Town Hall (hall) with a blue fountain in front of it. The National Theater also stands out on the main square, but there is, of course, the City Library, in front of which two fountains were recently installed, which are particularly attractive in the evening due to the multi-colored lighting.

We used the remaining time to visit the Porcelain Museum, which surprised us with a rich collection of porcelain objects from world-famous manufacturers from various parts of Europe, China and Japan (services, dishes and various decorations, as well as clocks, chandeliers and stoves are on display). We were delighted by the excellent leadership, who shared with us many details about porcelain and this newly established museum. At the end, in the pleasant museum environment, we were even treated to tea from porcelain cups!

According to the earlier program, a jazz concert and the traditional manifestation Night of the Museum 2023 should have been held that Saturday evening. However, due to the day of mourning, in Serbia from 8 to 14 May,

all public manifestations were canceled as an act of condolence with the families of the murdered students. .

Nevertheless, an alternative program was organized in the premises of the Jewish Community of Subotica (JOS), so the Saturday evening ended with a successful concert by the excellent Nikola Saračanin. We were delighted with the excellent repertoire and great interpretation of the most famous Jewish songs, so we even danced to some of them.

On Sunday, May 14, at 10 a.m. in the large hall of the Jewish Community of Subotica, Dr. Margareta Bashargin's lecture "Notable Jewish Women of Subotica" was held. Following the Powerpoint presentation, we heard about Jewish women who were born or lived and worked in Subotica as scientists. We also learned a lot about people who distinguished themselves in the fight for women's rights or were participants in NOB, as well as about journalists, writers and humanitarians who distinguished themselves with their contribution. We were glad to hear that several books have been written and published about many of them - their contribution will be remembered.

The most important Jewish women we met at the lecture were: Tereza Šreger (1863-1940), industrialist from Subotica, co-owner of the firm Hartman i Konen and philanthropist; Margita Hercl (1900-1942) activist of

the women's movement, anti-fascist, member of NOB; Dr. Jolanda Hojman (1901-1978), chemist, university professor, researcher and scientific worker; Jelisaveta Alajn (1909-?), co-owner of the Jupiter company in Subotica; Ida Sabo (1915-2016) anti-fascist, partisan in NOB, president of AFŽ, fighter for women's rights, winner of numerous awards for her work; Magda Bošan Simin (1922-2006), writer, journalist, anti-fascist and Skojevka; Lili Bek Krmpotić (SKOJ member and anti-fascist); Edita Špicer Hajzler (Subotica 1925 - Israel?) Skojevka and anti-fascist; Dr. Vera Zdravković, born Schreiber (1939-) chemist, professor, academic vice-president of the college; Eva Ras (1941-) theater and film actress, playwright, writer, painter and freelance artist, Mira (Miroslava) Adanja Polak (1942-) journalist, researcher, humanitarian worker, activist; Sonja Licht (1947-), sociologist, moderate political activist for peace and reconciliation, fighter for human and women's rights.

After the lecture, at 12 o'clock, the International meeting of the women's sections of the Jewish Communities of the former Yugoslavia ended with a joint lunch. Around 1:00 p.m., we headed back towards Zagreb, although our journey was delayed due to crossing the border and road works in front of Zagreb. Despite the three-day effort, we created unforgettable memories on this trip. We will remember our wonderful stay in Subot-

ica for a long time. We are very glad that finally, after such a long time, we managed to go to this beautiful city.

We are especially grateful for the invitation and organization of our kind hosts. Because of their hospitality and cordiality, the experience was especially nice. It was also important for us to participate in the official farewell to our dear colleague and friend Ruža Lazović from Subotica, about whose long-term contribution to the Women's Section of JOS we discussed for a long time.

It was a special experience to see one of the three most beautiful synagogues in the world, along with the famous Budapest and New York synagogues. The Subotica synagogue in the Hungarian Art Nouveau style

is truly special. Almost everyone's breath stops with delight upon entering. Seeing its blue interior is a unique experience. I hope that in the near future we will be able to visit this beautiful building again, whose blue color will remain before our eyes for a long time.

We will remember these wonderful meetings with members of the Women's Section from Subotica and from other Women's Sections throughout the former Yugoslavia. These pleasant gatherings also served to exchange experiences that are useful for further work and cooperation. We are especially pleased to get to know the cities that nurture Jewish heritage and tradition - this time, it was Novi Sad and Subotica.