

EXHIBITION

3000 FATES

DEPORTATION OF JEWS FROM
THE TEREZÍN GHETTO TO RIGA,
1942

THE EXHIBITION PRESENTS UNIQUE PHOTOS
AND DOCUMENTS FROM ARCHIVES AND PRIVATE
COLLECTIONS

A book with the same title and contents is published by the "Shamir" society to accompany the exhibition. The authors, ELENA MAKAROV and SERGEI MAKAROV, based the edition on documents and testimonies of witnesses, survivors of the Terezín and the Riga ghettos as well as the concentration camps Salaspils, Kaiserwald, Stutthof, Buchenwald, Dachau, and death marches.



The research sources included:

- ▶ TEREZÍN INITIATIVE INSTITUTE (CZECH REPUBLIC)
- ▶ CENTRAL STATE ARCHIVE IN PRAGUE (CZECH REPUBLIC)
- ▶ JEWISH MUSEUM IN PRAGUE (CZECH REPUBLIC)
- ▶ TEREZÍN MEMORIAL'S ARCHIVE (CZECH REPUBLIC)
- ▶ BRNO MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES (CZECH REPUBLIC)
- ▶ MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF BRNO (CZECH REPUBLIC)
- ▶ MORAVIAN LAND ARCHIVE IN BRNO (CZECH REPUBLIC)
- ▶ YAD VASHEM ARCHIVE (ISRAEL)
- ▶ BEIT TEREZÍN ARCHIVE (ISRAEL)
- ▶ HOLOCAUST ARCHIVE IN BAD AROLSEN (GERMANY)
- ▶ ARCHIVE OF LEO BAECK INSTITUTE IN NEW YORK (USA)

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the "SHAMIR"

Riga Ghetto
and Latvian
Holocaust
MUSEUM



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Claims Conference ועידת התביעות
The Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany

Открытый Общественный
Фонд "Еврейское Наследие
Лиепай"

РУССКИЙ

The exhibition at the
RIGA GHETTO MUSEUM,
MASKAVAS STR., 14A

is open from May 8
to October 10, 2014
Mon-Fri: 10.00-18.0

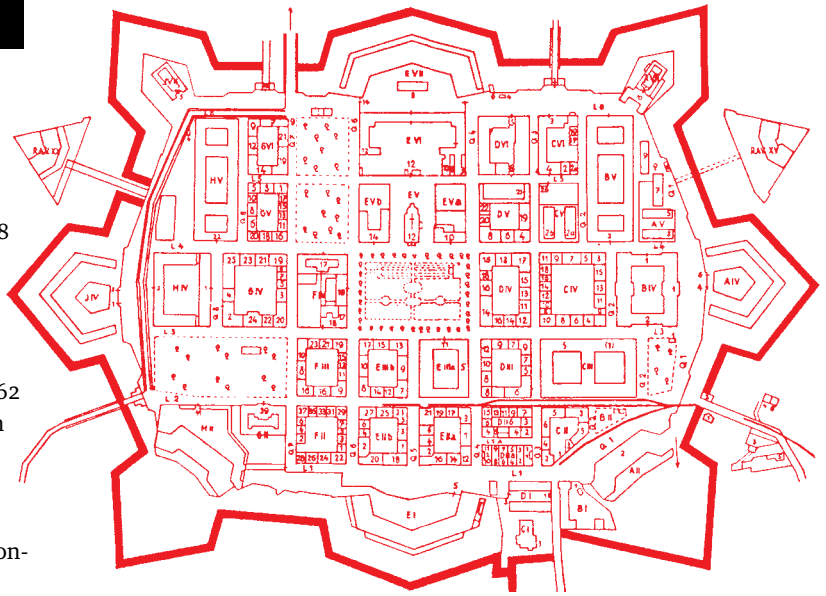
GHETTO TEREZÍN (THERESIENSTADT)

"The humane solution of the Jewish question," "a comfortable settlement for deserving Jews" and "the Führer's gift to Jews" - so the Terezín (Theresienstadt) ghetto/concentration camp was characterized by the Nazi propaganda. In fact, this city-fortress of the 18th century about 60 km from Prague was used by the Nazis as a transit point for the deportation of Jews to extermination camps. It housed all Jews from the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia as well as "chosen" Jews from Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark and Slovakia. The first transport with prisoners from

Prague arrived in Terezín on November 24, 1941. During the ghetto's existence up to its liberation by the Soviet Army on May 8, 1945, 678 transports arrived there. 66 transports were sent from Terezín to the East.

Between 1941 - 1945, 153,662 prisoners passed through Terezín; 88,149 were sent to the death camps while 33,430 people died from hunger and the intolerable conditions in the ghetto.

Against this background, there was an unprecedented upsurge of culture. Today works of Terezín composers are included in the classical



repertoire, creations of Terezín artists are shown in museums in many countries, and artistic and literary

works of Terezín children have become a monument of free thought.

Tr. No.	Name	Alto Tr. No.	
551/P	Alber	Friderike	302/X
774/P	Altmann	Bertha	796/L
806/P	Altenhof	Konrad	305/L
814/P	Andra	Margaretha	630/L
940/P	Anagosh	Oliga	112/L
741/P	Anagosh	Sida	114/L
904/P	Ascherik	Friderike	910/L
350/P	Arnstein	Erich	392/L
360/P	Arnstein	Sara	1000/X
777/P	Baker	Gerd	379/L
778/P	Baker	Helrich	590/L
779/P	Baker	Karl	377/L
770/P	Baker	Margaretha	378/L
318/P	Bandler	Marie	297/P
453/P	Bartschberger	Ben	386/P
401/P	Bauer	Trish	213/P
32/P	Bayer	Josef	503/P
24/P	Bayer	Iduna	500/P
71/P	Beck	Julia	193/P
72/P	Beck	Susi	400/P
154/P	Beck	Pauline	402/P
32/P	Beck	Ther	437/P
3/P	Beck	Leopold	434/P
4/P	Beck	Oskar	435/P
940/P	Benzen	Olya	509/P
111/P	Benjamin	Alfred	112/P
661/P	Beran	Philipp	863/P
877/P	Berger	Amalia Strn	662/P
940/P	Berger	Antonie	664/P
941/P	Bern	Herta	665/P
939/P	Bern	Wolf	666/P
447/P	Bern	Philipp	143/P
448/P	Bern	Lilienth Bath	144/P
449/P	Bern	Richard	145/P
197/P	Bism Jan	Iduna	340/P
224/P	Bismuthal	Oskar	339/P
215/P	Bismuthal	Margaretha	338/P
630/X	Beck	Adie	701/X
482/P	Beck	Alfred	491/P
480/P	Beck	Berta	490/P
613/P	Beck	Brun	684/P
658/P	Beck	Josef	864/P
482/P	Beck	Leopold	700/P
483/P	Beck	Lili	697/P
484/P	Beck	Olya	484/P
487/P	Beck	Walter	485/P
50/P	Béhus	Elisabeth	770/L
770/P	Béhus	Friderich	308/L
547/P	Bendy	Gertrude	431/P
976/P	Bendy J.uz.	Beck	500/P

Transport list Terezín, 1942. Yad Vashem Archive

THE RIGA GHETTO

On August 23, 1941, the Nazis announced the creation of the Riga ghetto in the Moscow suburb. By October 25, the entire Jewish population of Riga was required to move there.

The Riga ghetto plan December 1941:

- 1 - "Big ghetto" gate
- 2 - "Judenrat" and Jewish police
- 3 - Jewish "Labor exchange"
- 4 - Ghetto guards ("Wache")
- 5 - Old Jewish cemetery
- 6 - Hospital "Linat-Hatsedek" (later SS infirmary)
- 7 - "Women's ghetto"

About 30,000 Jews were put in the "Big ghetto." On November 28, in another quarter, some 4,500 able-bodied men were placed in what came to be known as the "Small ghetto"; the "Women's ghetto" of 500 prisoners was also formed.

TRANSPORTS FROM TEREZÍN TO RIGA

●●● «lielā geto» robežas
- - - «maza» and «vācu» geto robežas

uz Rumbulu (~10 km) →

TRANSPORT "O" departed from Terezín at 2 pm on January 9, 1942 and arrived at the station Šķirotava (Riga) on January 12. From the 1000 prisoners that arrived, the elderly were put in buses and sent into the woods to shot. The rest settled in the Riga ghetto. At the end of the war, only 112 people remained alive.

construction of the Salaspils concentration camp. All the others were shot in a nearby forest. From the 1000 deportees, only 16 men survived.

TRANSPORT «Bb» was sent from Terezín on 20 August 1942. All 1000 prisoners were executed. The exact circumstances of their deaths are still not known.

TRANSPORT "P" was dispatched from Terezín on January 15, 1942, arriving at the station Šķirotava on the night of January 19. From this transport, a few dozen able-bodied men aged 18-40 years were selected for

On November 30 and December 8, about 25,000 of the Riga Jews were killed in the Rumbula forest. From November 1941 to October 1942, the places of the murdered Riga Jews were occupied by Jews deported from Lithuania, Germa-

ny, Austria and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The Riga ghetto lasted until November 2, 1943, when the inhabitants were resettled to the concentration camp Kaiserwald.