

TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

Annual Report

2005

PAMÁTNÍK TEREZÍN



TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

Annual Report for 2005



Terezín, March 2006



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INTRODUCTION

Seen from the perspective of the Terezín Memorial, the year 2005 marked primarily the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II and thus the liberation of the prisoners of the Nazi repressive facilities. As is well known, it was Terezín and its vicinity where the most infamous of these facilities in Bohemia and Moravia were concentrated. Seen in this light, the 60th anniversary was perceived as a truly landmark event, affecting all the activities of the Terezín Memorial in 2005. Many official guests from home and abroad, former inmates, representatives of various organizations and institutions as well as countless individual visitors came to attend the acts of remembrance in 2005, to express their attitude to the tragic events of the past as well as the democratic values and their importance for the world today.

The first major act of remembrance in 2005 was the meeting marking the International Day Honoring the Victims of the Holocaust, Yom Ha'Shoa, held in the so-called attic theater in the former Magdeburg Barracks in Terezín on May 5, 2005. The guests of honor on this occasion included Mr. Karol Sidon, the Chief Rabbi of Bohemia and Prague, diplomats from the Embassy of the State of Israel, representatives of the Jewish communities, and many other personalities. As every year, the former inmates of the Terezín Ghetto read out another 100 names of the victims from among the Ghetto's Jewish prison population.

Acts of remembrance commemorating the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Terezín took place on the following day, their centerpiece being a gathering of the former inmates of the Terezín Ghetto, the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, and the concentration camp in Litoměřice. A keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Petr Pithart, the Deputy Chairman of the Senate, the upper house of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, while other speeches were presented by representatives of the former prisoners of the repressive facilities concerned. After a solemn rally in the Community Center in Terezín, wreaths were laid in the National Cemetery, followed by inauguration of a documentary exhibition called "Liberation of the Places of Torture and Heroism", a display describing the final period of the Second World War and the first weeks after the liberation of the repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice. Its authors laid main accent on this tragic period, marked by the struggle against a typhoid epidemic and the heroism shown by the local medical personnel from the ranks of the liberated inmates as well as Czech volunteers and members of the Soviet Army Medical Corps. The Terezín Memorial's program of acts of remembrance was concluded on May 6 with a meeting of the former inmates in the former Magdeburg Barracks in Terezín.

As every year, the Terezín Commemoration, the main act of remembrance in honor of the victims of Nazi occupation in the Czech Republic, was held in the National Cemetery, this time on May 15, 2005. Co-sponsored, together with the Terezín Memorial, by the Central Committee of the Czech Union of Freedom Fighters, this year's commemoration was attended by representatives of the Office of the President of the Republic, MPs from the Senate and House of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic,

members of the Czech Government, judges of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts, politicians, representatives of various civic organizations, and diplomats from Embassies of 27 foreign countries, and many other guests. Main speech was delivered by Mr. Přemysl Sobotka, Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, who emphasized the need to learn a lesson from the tragic events of the past to be able to cope with the problems of today's world, which is being threatened by attempts to introduce new totalitarian systems, and unleash ideologically motivated violence against whole groups of people and entire nations.

German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder paid a symbolic visit to Terezín during the May days of 2005. Accompanied by Czech Prime Minister Jiří Paroubek, he arrived on May 17 to see some of the Terezín Memorial's premises and its permanent exhibitions. At the end of his visit, the German Chancellor laid a bunch of flowers at the commemorative plaque in honor of Ludwig Czech, a cabinet minister for the German Social Democratic Party in the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Government, who was later tortured to death in the Terezín Ghetto.

In the first six months of 2005, officials of the Terezín Memorial also attended gatherings held in foreign memorials, in places where prisoners from the Czech lands suffered and perished during the war. These were primarily localities where the Terezín Memorial had been commissioned to build the Czech Republic's permanent exhibitions to commemorate such victims. A solemn meeting, attended by heads of state from many countries, was held in Auschwitz on January 27, and a similar gathering took place in Ravensbrück on April 29. On the eve of the latter event, albums with profiles of some of the female and male prisoners from the Czech lands, who languished in the local concentration camp, and documents on the history of the village of Lidice razed to the ground by the Nazis were added to the Czech exhibition in Ravensbrück.

At the request of the Auschwitz Committee, an association of the former inmates of this largest Nazi concentration and extermination camp, the Terezín Memorial prepared a travel exhibition "The Places of Suffering, Death and Heroism". Aimed primarily at the young generations, this display tells the story of the prisoners from the Czech lands in the Nazi concentration camps, while singling out the current dangers posed to democracy by such phenomena as anti-Semitism, hatred of foreigners and ethnic minorities or the Holocaust denial. A preview of this exhibition took place in Liberec on August 29, the main speech being delivered by Mr. Přemysl Sobotka, Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

Kever Avot, the traditional commemoration of the Jewish victims of the Nazi occupation of the Czech lands, was held in the premises of the Jewish Cemetery in Terezín on September 25. The Terezín Memorial staged this event in conjunction with the Federation of Jewish Communities in the Czech Republic.

The last of the acts of remembrance in 2005 was a solemn meeting to honor the memory of Dr. Milada Horáková. Sponsored by the Confederation of Political Prisoners, this event was held in the Memorial Hall of the Small Fortress in Terezín on December 22.

Even though the Terezín Memorial's personnel no longer had its sights set mainly on eliminating the aftermath of the catastrophic flood in 2002, work continued unabated throughout 2005 on removing the remaining flood damage. The employees of the Me-

morial's Technical Department in particular had to devote most of their capacities to those activities. No easy task was the ongoing solution of the economic issues brought about by the flood damage.

The Terezín Memorial continued its research activities, as reflected in the publication of its research results as well as in its participation in exhibitions held in the Memorial and elsewhere. Another major task was to prepare two new film documentaries designed to introduce the general public to the history of Terezín and its repressive facilities from the time of Nazi occupation in World War II.

The Terezín Memorial's Departments of Documentation and Collections carried on their acquisition and specialized activities which are described – in greater detail – in another chapter of this report.

For many years now, educational activities have figured prominently as a major part in the work of the Terezín Memorial. Even though the Memorial has succeeded in raising the number of people involved in these activities, general interest has been so widespread that its educational programs for young people are now booked one and a half year ahead. The most important events in this respect were two 3-day seminars, part of a program of further education of teachers, held in the spring of 2005 as well as two similar seminars for Slovak teachers, plus a four-day follow-up seminar for teachers called "Holocaust in Education", also attended by foreign lecturers. In this context, special mention should be made of the moral and material support provided for such activities by the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research as well as the assistance granted by the Memorial's other departments (Organizational and Technical Departments) in organizing the said educational programs.

The two last-mentioned departments also played a key role in providing organizational and technical assistance when staging the acts of remembrance and exhibitions in the Terezín Memorial.

Its publishing activities as well as systematic training of its guides were also ensured on an ongoing basis.

In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to stress that we have continued to feel considerable support from the organizations associating former inmates and our partner institutions at home and abroad, and that we have received financial assistance for specific projects from many other institutions and individuals. The list of donors will also be found in another chapter of this Annual Report. First and foremost, I would like to thank the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic for its systematic and all-round care and support.

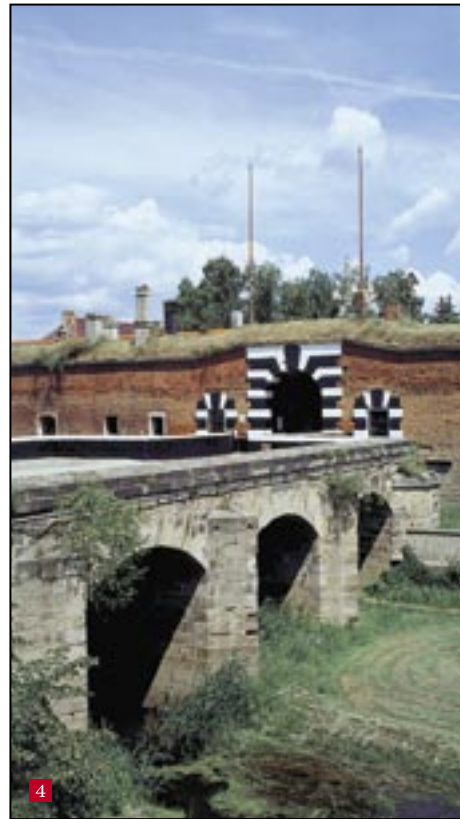
Successful culmination of last year, completion of all its challenging tasks could only be achieved thanks to the systematic quality work and dedication of the staff of the Terezín Memorial. I would like to thank them here most wholeheartedly and express my wish that they will approach their tasks in 2006 with the same efforts and responsibility.

Dr. Jan Munk
Director of the Terezín Memorial

THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL AND ITS SERVICES TO VISITORS

The Memorial of National Suffering – later renamed Terezín Memorial – was established back in 1947 as a unique institution whose key purpose is to commemorate the victims of political and racial persecution during the Nazi occupation, while promoting its museum and educational activities and presenting them to the general public, and also looking after the objects, premises and memorial sites that witnessed the suffering and death of dozens of thousands of victims of that tragic chapter in modern Czech history. However, the Memorial's original mission, agreed upon by all the then political parties, was very soon abandoned and deformed, after the communist coup in February 1948. Indeed, the principal idea of commemorating the Terezín Ghetto was almost suppressed or at least shifted aside as a goal of marginal interest, and the establishment of a Ghetto Museum, a plan advocated by the former inmates, was blocked. In a similar vein, inadequate attention was paid to the history of the former concentration camp in Litoměřice whose fragments were also supposed to be looked after by the Terezín Memorial. On the other hand, the Small Fortress was selected as the site of events unilaterally highlighting the role of the communist section of the prison population kept in the Gestapo Police Prison. The part played by other groups of prisoners – soldiers, members of the Sokol physical training movement, clergymen, Jehovah's Witnesses and others – was intentionally played down. In addition to deforming the society's historical memory, this was also instrumental in cultivating distrust and disinterest of the general public vis-a-vis the Terezín Memorial. This was eventually drastically reflected in the 1990s when the share of domestic visitors had dropped to a mere 2.5 percent of the total number of visitors. Only gradually has the Terezín Memorial succeeded in surmounting mistrust and winning back public confidence, offering people an opportunity to visit new exhibitions, newly arranged memorial objects and premises, and to get acquainted with the Memorial's new research and educational programs. Key accent in the past fifteen years has been laid on bridging the gap in the museum presentation, adult education and edification about the Holocaust. But all the other exhibitions in Terezín have also been principally redesigned since the Memorial still maintains and commemorates all the three Nazi repressive facilities – the Terezín Ghetto, the Gestapo Police Prison, and the Litoměřice concentration camp. A special permanent exhibition is devoted to the internment camp for Germans in Terezín in the years 1945–1948.

In actual fact, all the objects and memorial sites administered by the Terezín Memorial make up a unique museum complex, which is annually visited by hundreds of thousands of people. Although some of them come to admire its fortress structures, the genuine highlights of Europe's fortification engineering in the late 18th century, an absolute majority of the visitors come to see the sites associated with the suffering and death of more than 200,000 people deported from many countries during the Nazi occupation. That is also why the history of the repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice is presented at a number of permanent and short-term exhibitions. Also open to the public are other objects and memorial sites connected with this tragic era of Czech history.



²³ The history of the Terezín Ghetto is traced and highlighted primarily at the core permanent exhibition, installed in the Ghetto Museum near the Terezín Town Hall, and in many other follow-up displays housed in various objects throughout the town. These include the exhibitions in the former Magdeburg Barracks, in the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery, and in the Ghetto's former Central Mortuary. As for Terezín's memorial sites, mention should be made of the prayer room from the time of the Ghetto in Dlouhá Street, the Ghetto's Columbarium, the memorial site on the bank of the Ohře where the ashes of the victims had been thrown into the river at the end of the war, and a section

of the local railroad siding. Other memorial objects and sites, though not specially arranged, are situated in many parts of the town as well.

⁴ When visiting the Small Fortress, tourists can view – in addition to the individual objects that served the Gestapo Police Prison during the war – many permanent and short-term exhibitions. Spreading in the foreground of the Small Fortress is the National Cemetery, this country's largest burial ground of the victims of the Nazi occupation, and the scene of the annual central acts of remembrance to honor the memory of the victims of the Nazi rule.

The Terezín Memorial also administers the Crematorium of the former concentration camp in Litoměřice with its adjoining area, plus the entrance premises to an underground factory built by slave laborers from the camp. Even though these underground premises are closed to visitors because of the danger of cave-in of their disturbed rock ceilings, a permanent exhibition tracing the history of this concentration camp may be viewed in the Small Fortress.

The Terezín Memorial offers its visitors guided sightseeing tours of the former Ghetto and the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress. Following prior booking, visitors may also view the Crematorium of the former Litoměřice concentration camp.

To give you an overall idea of the focus and number of the permanent exhibitions staged by the Terezín Memorial, here is their overview:

- ⁵ Terezín in the 'Final Solution of the Jewish Question' 1941-1945 – an exhibition in the Ghetto Museum;
- ⁶ Mortality and Burials in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery;
- ⁷ Central Mortuary and Funeral Services in the Ghetto – an exhibition in the Ghetto's former Central Mortuary;
- ⁸ A reconstruction of prisoners' dormitory at the time of the Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ⁹ Music in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ¹⁰ Art in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ¹¹ Literary Work in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ¹² Theater in the Terezín Ghetto – an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- The Terezín Small Fortress 1940-1945 – an exhibition in the Small Fortress Museum;
- Art exhibition of the Terezín Memorial – in the Small Fortress Museum;
- Litoměřice Concentration Camp 1944-1945 – an exhibition in the Third yard of the Small Fortress;
- Terezín 1780-1939 – an exhibition in the entrance to the Small Fortress;
- The Internment Camp for Germans. The Terezín Small Fortress 1945-1948 – an exhibition in the Fourth yard of the Small Fortress.

Visitors may also like to see many short-term exhibitions, while researchers and students can use the services of the Departments of Documentation and Collections as well as a specialized library. The Terezín Memorial staff provide specialized consultations on the issues of racial and political persecution during the Nazi occupation as well as information on the fate of the inmates of the repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice.



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STATISTICS ON VISITORS

VISITORS TO THE SMALL FORTRESS IN 2005 ¹³

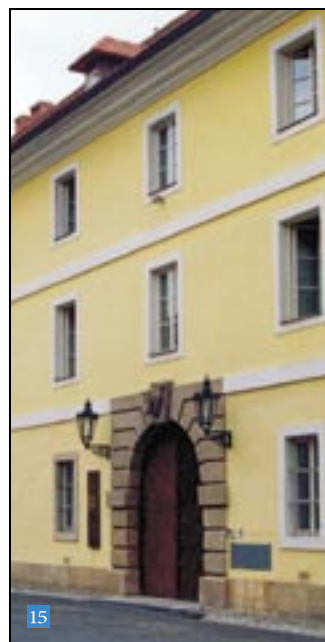
Month	Visitors Total	Foreigners	Youth Foreign	Youth CZ
January	4,683	3,533	1,823	610
February	7,762	6,639	4,974	645
March	20,319	17,950	13,550	1,479
April	31,155	25,088	20,841	4,661
May	34,588	23,651	15,676	7,976
June	29,886	21,761	14,979	6,346
July	28,290	22,385	10,253	5,692
August	26,457	20,511	8,584	5,532
September	31,245	27,676	19,848	2,348
October	19,736	15,383	8,877	3,212
November	9,535	7,496	3,858	1,998
December	4,480	3,811	1,732	656
Year 2005	248,136	195,884	124,995	41,155
Year 2004	229,906	187,075	116,874	25,339
Difference	+18,230	+8,809	+8,121	+15,816



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VISITORS TO THE GHETTO MUSEUM IN 2005 ¹⁴

Month	Visitors Total	Foreigners	Youth Foreign	Youth CZ
January	3,534	2,554	1,113	495
February	5,819	4,809	3,230	575
March	12,800	10,760	7,406	1,308
April	17,491	12,662	9,371	3,545
May	22,046	12,835	6,829	6,770
June	23,294	16,124	10,578	5,645
July	23,023	18,286	7,867	4,440
August	20,322	15,439	5,863	4,395
September	19,372	16,576	10,810	1,851
October	14,018	10,234	5,250	2,758
November	7,245	5,570	2,670	1,635
December	3,520	2,902	1,229	607
Year 2005	172,484	128,751	71,216	34,024
Year 2004	158,368	121,972	66,116	20,234
Difference	+14,116	+6,779	+5,100	+13,790

VISITORS TO THE FORMER MAGDEBURG BARRACKS IN 2005 ¹⁵

Month	Visitors Total	Foreigners	Youth Foreign	Youth CZ
January	1,477	844	375	321
February	1,727	1,012	486	405
March	3,520	2,560	1,527	576
April	5,016	2,945	1,925	1,475
May	5,523	3,039	1,193	1,735
June	6,295	4,418	2,744	1,324
July	5,891	4,992	2,107	839
August	5,588	4,847	1,736	730
September	5,675	4,691	2,481	670
October	3,492	2,491	962	677
November	2,018	1,739	663	245
December	1,395	1,089	382	306
Year 2005	47,617	34,667	16,581	9,303
Year 2004	48,612	36,056	16,497	6,532
Difference	-995	-1,389	+84	+2,771

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

LIST OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS ORGANIZED BY THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL IN 2005

- Act of remembrance marking the International Day Honoring Victims of the Holocaust, Yom Ha'Shoa, was held in the former Magdeburg Barracks on May 5, 2005, attended by Karol Sidon, the Chief Rabbi of Prague and Bohemia, and many other guests;
- ¹⁶ ¹⁷ Meeting of the former inmates of the Prague Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, the Terezín Ghetto, and the concentration camp in Litoměřice was held on May 6 to mark the 60th anniversary of the liberation from the Nazis. The gathering was inaugurated in the Community Center in Terezín, with the main speech delivered by Mr. Petr Pithart, Vice Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. Other speakers included former inmates of the repressive facilities concerned and the mayors of the towns of Terezín and Litoměřice. A documentary exhibition entitled "Liberation of the Places of Torture and Heroism" was opened in the lobby of the cinema in the Small Fortress, and wreaths were then laid in the National Cemetery. At the end of the event, all the participants attended a meeting in Terezín's former Magdeburg Barracks.
- ¹⁸ ¹⁹ The Terezín Commemoration was held in the National Cemetery on May 15, 2005, attended by officials representing the Office of the President, the Senate and the House of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, the Constitutional and Supreme Courts, the Czech Government, and diplomats from many foreign countries as well as many other guests. The main speech was delivered by Mr. Přemysl Sobotka, Chairman of the Senate of the Czech Parliament;
- ²⁰ ²¹ German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, accompanied by Czech Prime Minister Jiří Paroubek, visited the Terezín Memorial on May 17;
- The traditional commemoration Kever Avot for the victims of the genocide of the Jews from the Czech lands was held in the Jewish Cemetery on September 25, 2005;
- An international seminar "Holocaust in Education" was held in Terezín between November 24 and 27, 2005;
- A meeting to commemorate Dr. Milada Horáková took place in the Memorial Hall of the Small Fortress on December 22, 2005.

AN OVERVIEW OF EXHIBITIONS STAGED BY THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL IN 2005

- Václav Frolík – an art exhibition;
- Luděk Tichý – an art exhibition;
- ²² "Liberation of the Places of Torture and Heroism. An exhibition marking the 60th



anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice” – a documentary exhibition;

- 23 “A Passenger Ticket to Paradise” – a documentary and art exhibition;
- “Since that Time I Believe in Destiny. An Exhibition Marking the 60th Anniversary of the Liberation of Nazi Repressive Facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice” – a documentary exhibition;
- Pavel Míka – an art exhibition;



- Jířina Adamcová – an art exhibition;
- Milada Horáková – a permanent documentary exhibition.

In conjunction with the Auschwitz Committee, the Terezín Memorial prepared a travel exhibition called “Places of Suffering, Death and Heroism. Prisoners from the Czech Lands in the Nazi Concentration Camps”.

PUBLISHING AND PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Media articles prepared;
- Annual Report of the Terezín Memorial for 2004 published in Czech and English;
- Terezínské listy (Terezín Yearbook) No. 33 published;

- Foreign-language guidebooks (in 13 language versions) continually updated;
- Catalogs published for the following exhibitions: Václav Frolík, Luděk Tichý, “A Passenger Ticket to Paradise”, Pavel Míka, Jiřina Adamcová;
- “Zpravodaj. Vzdělávací a informační bulletin” (Newsletter. Educational and Informative Bulletin), prepared by the Department of Education, published quarterly;
- The booklet “Subject: the Holocaust, an information handbook for teachers on instruction at elementary and secondary schools” reprinted;
- Brochure entitled “The Terezín Ghetto” published.

GUIDES

- A special seminar was prepared for the Memorial’s guides in conjunction with its Department of Education before the start of the 2005 season;
- The pool of available guides was updated and processed on an ongoing basis.

MEETING THE MEMORIAL’S TASKS AS THE PROVIDER OF STANDARDIZE PUBLIC SERVICES

In 2005 the Terezín Memorial issued “Guidelines on the Provision of Standardized Public Services”:

- For each year, entrance fees to the individual objects of the Memorial are fixed in a directive issued by the Director of the Terezín Memorial. This stipulates all types of entrance fees as well as discounts. The price list for 2005 was published in the Memorial’s Rules for Visitors in all its objects and premises, and on the web pages of the Memorial;
- Removing barriers that prevent people with limited mobility and orientation from using the Memorial’s services: in 2005, easy-access entrance was provided to the permanent exhibition on the first floor of the Ghetto Museum and the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery;
- The objects and premises of the Terezín Memorial are open to visitors all year round in the accompaniment of guides during the following visiting hours:

The Small Fortress:

November 1 – March 31: daily 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

April 1 – October 31: daily 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

The Ghetto Museum and the former Magdeburg Barracks:

November 1 – March 31: daily 9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

April 1 – October 31: daily 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

The Columbarium, Ceremonial Halls and Central Mortuary:

daily: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

The Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery:

closed on Saturdays

November 1 – March 31: 10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

April 1 – October 31: 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

- The visiting hours are on display to the public in all the objects of the Memorial and on the Memorial's web pages;
- Information on the Terezín Memorial and its activities over the past year is published in the Annual Report, which is distributed and also published on the web pages of the Terezín Memorial. These web pages also contain the program of exhibitions and events held by the Terezín Memorial during the year as well as its publishing plan;
- In keeping with applicable guidelines, the archives and depositories are open to researchers (see The Department of Documentation and The Department of Collections).

FOREIGN CONTACTS AND COOPERATION

In view of the specific mission of the Terezín Memorial, of great importance are its contacts with the former inmates and their organizations on the one hand, and with a broad range of museums, research institutions, and educational institutes at home and abroad on the other. Ties are also maintained with individuals who devote themselves to the study of racial and political persecution in World War II either professionally or as concerned laymen. Traditionally, pride of place is held by contacts with partner institutions abroad, primarily memorials to Nazi persecution. The Terezín Memorial has also been fostering contacts with other foreign organizations whose task is to commemorate the victims of the rule of terror and to educate young people towards democracy. A case in point is the German organization Aktion Sühnezeichen/Friedensdienste and the Austrian initiative Gedenkdienst which have been sending to the Memorial for years their volunteers who lend a helping hand primarily in providing educational programs for German-speaking groups.

Also in the past year, the most numerous and active among the organizations associating the former Terezín Ghetto inmates was the Terezín Initiative. Since the early 1990s the Terezín Initiative has been pursuing all-round activities in support of research, museum work and education in an effort to close the gap in our society, created for several decades by the former communist regime and aimed at obliterating the true objective of the Nazi term “Final Solution of the Jewish Question”. In actual fact, the Terezín Initiative’s multi-faceted activities have, in many respects, also supported the work of the Terezín Memorial. In the past year, this was particularly true of the research into the Terezín Ghetto’s history, an area where the Memorial maintains contacts with the Terezín Initiative Institute in acquiring documents from domestic and foreign archives, exchanging information, adding materials to the Institute’s web pages, and in updating the database of the former prisoners of the Terezín Ghetto, a project whose guarantor is the Terezín Initiative Institute. The Terezín Initiative and its members also played a key role in 2005 in supporting the Memorial’s educational activities by participating in many debates with Czech and foreign youth groups, and in seminars for teachers. Thanks to the financial assistance granted by the Terezín Initiative, several short-term fact-finding trips could be organized for many Czech elementary and secondary school classes. Members of the Terezín Initiative were also involved in a project to produce thematic video recordings of wartime recollections of the former inmates for German-speaking participants in the educational programs laid on by the Terezín Memorial.

Also the former inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress made a sizable contribution to drafting materials for educational programs, taking part in the events organized by the Memorial. Closer ties have also been established with them in anticipation of greater participation of those former prisoners in the Memorial’s activities in the future.

Contacts with the former inmates of other Nazi concentration camps, prisons and penitentiaries were maintained and promoted primarily through the History Groups

attached to the Czech Union of Freedom Fighters. Most important of these were maintained with the Auschwitz History Group, ties reflected chiefly in the joint preparation of a travel exhibition for Czech schools devoted to the prisoners from the Czech lands in the Nazi concentration camps. Another major partner is the Ravensbrück History Group which was consulted primarily about measures to re-arrange and supplement the Czech Republic's permanent exhibition in Gedenkstätte Ravensbrück. Traditionally, the Czech Union of Freedom Fighters is the Terezín Memorial's main partner in organizing especially the Terezín Commemoration.

The key partners of the Terezín Memorial in research and museum activities last year included – in addition to the above-mentioned Terezín Initiative Institute – the Jewish Museum in Prague, the Museum of Romany Culture in Brno, the Institute for Contemporary History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, and the National Museum in Prague. The Memorial also fostered ties with its partner institutions abroad, namely with Poland's Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, Beit Theresienstadt in Givat Chaim Ichud, Anne Frank House in Amsterdam, New York's Museum of Jewish Heritage, Gedenkstätte Buchenwald, Gedenkstätte Dachau, Gedenkstätte Sachsenhausen, Gedenkstätte Ravensbrück, Gedenkstätte Flossenbürg, Gedenkstätte Haus der Wannsee-Konferenz in Berlin, the State Museum Majdanek, and the Museum of the Slovak National Uprising in Banská Bystrica.

Representing the Czech Republic, officials of the Terezín Memorial worked in the intergovernmental organization Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (ITF) and in the commission for the memorials to the crimes against humanity (IC MEMO) within the framework of the International Museum Association (ICOM).

Unions and groups associating the Terezín Memorial's friends and supporters abroad, namely those active in the German federal lands of Saxony, Brandenburg and Lower Saxony, also pay a prominent role in the all-round support received by the Memorial.

As for business trips abroad undertaken by the staff of the Terezín Memorial last year, these were mostly connected with participation in acts of remembrance held in places where the inmates of the wartime repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice had been deported (Auschwitz, Ravensbrück), in scholarly conferences and seminars (Banská Bystrica, Guernica, Córdoba), research in foreign archives (Berlin, Ludwigsburg), and educational programs (Ludwigsfelde, Jerusalem). Some were associated with the Terezín Memorial's membership of the international organizations, and its duties ensuing thereof (Warsaw, Cracow, Cape Town, Flossenbürg, Vienna), with the upkeep of the Czech Republic's permanent exhibitions abroad (Auschwitz, Ravensbrück), lectures (Strausberg, Danville), and with travels abroad to accompany exhibits from the Terezín Memorial collections on loan to foreign exhibitions (Osnabrück, Mauthausen, Nuremberg).

HONORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GHETTO MUSEUM IN TEREZÍN

Since the establishment of the Ghetto Museum in Terezín, this part of the Memorial has been working under the aegis of its Honorary Board of Directors, associating leading politicians, cultural figures, businessmen and scholars from different countries. Its members in 2005 were as follows:

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

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research work, concentrated primarily in the Memorial's Department of History, centered primarily on basic research into the history of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice, including background research in both domestic and foreign archives and in memorials commemorating victims of Nazi persecution.

As for the research project involving the history of the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress, key accent was laid on the hitherto little studied subject – the role of the SS guard unit in the Small Fortress as well as an in-depth analysis of some special groups of inmates, such as the infirm and mentally ill. Other research topics included studies of the activities of the Ghetto's Self-Administration and the fate of the youngest prisoners in wartime Terezín. The Department also continued its cooperation in updating the database of former inmates of the Terezín Ghetto, a project sponsored by the Terezín Initiative Institute.

As regards the history of the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, the Department set its sights on preliminary research in preparation for a database of prisoners which is still incomplete. As is well known, the original records were almost completely destroyed at the end of the war by SS officers, and the Terezín Memorial now plans to reconstruct the data on former inmates to the greatest possible extent to be able to issue a commemorative book similar to the one devoted to the Terezín Ghetto prisoners. Other ongoing research projects focused on the fate of women prisoners deported from the Small Fortress to Nazi concentration camps, on Jewish inmates, and the role of the SS guards unit in the Small Fortress.

Research into the history of the Litoměřice concentration camp concentrated on updating the database of its inmates and on collecting materials for a book to be published on the camp. Data were also added to the database listing former inmates imprisoned in the branches of the core concentration camp Flossenbürg in the Czech lands.

A major task facing the Department of History is to prepare for and produce two documentaries on Terezín to replace two outdated films shot before the country's democratic changes in 1989. The two new documentaries are expected to give viewers a comprehensive picture of the history of Terezín, a place associated with the most tragic events in modern Czech history. Based on the latest research findings, the documentary films will be shown not only to visitors to the Memorial but also at schools and to other interested parties. The Department of History personnel have already prepared background documentation and scripts for both films, providing supervision during shooting and production.

Working in association with other partners, the Department of History was also involved in preparing an exhibition marking the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice. Another project was a travel exhibition on the fate of the prisoners of Nazi concentration camps from the Czech lands, prepared primarily for Czech schools. The Department of History also participated in preparing an exhibition on the fate of prisoners from Jewish transports to the East, or-

ganized by the Jewish Museum in Prague, also working on a project to supplement and extend the Czech Republic's permanent exhibition in Ravensbrück.

The employees of the Department of History were also engaged in organizing lectures and debates as part of the Terezín Memorial's educational work and its contacts with the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, preparing articles for "Terezínské listy" (Terezín Yearbook) and "Terezínské studie a dokumenty" (Terezín Studies and Documents), also providing specialized consultations for Czech and foreign scholars and researchers, and information for the media and interested individuals.

An ongoing task facing the Department of History is drafting replies to requests by former inmates, their family members, courts and state authorities concerning certificates on wartime imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Commissioned by the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training, the Terezín Memorial has been providing further education of teachers on the subject of the Holocaust since 2000. Over the past six years, its seminars on teaching about the Holocaust and education against racism and intolerance have been attended by as many as 1,400 Czech teachers and university students. In 2005 the Memorial also prepared two three-day seminars entitled “How to Teach About the Holocaust” for 83 teachers from all over the Czech Republic. This program was jointly organized by lecturers from the Terezín Memorial, the Educational and Cultural Center of the Jewish Museum in Prague, and the Brno-based Museum of Romany Culture. Another, four-day follow-up seminar “Holocaust in Education” was attended by 60 participants, who had previously attended the basic seminars. Its purpose was not only to broaden and deepen their knowledge of different forms of the Holocaust in various Nazi-occupied countries in World War II, but also to introduce them to the teaching methods on the Holocaust used abroad. Nine Czech as well as seven lecturers from Europe and overseas took part.

This particular training course could be organized thanks to the financial support granted by The International Task Force for Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (ITF). ITF also lent its helping hand in staging the first ever seminar for Czech teachers in Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. This was a culmination of a cycle of educational programs for teachers on the Holocaust in World War II. During their ten days spent in the International School for Holocaust Studies in Yad Vashem, 25 selected Czech teachers were trained not only in history but also in psychology and methodology according to the time-tested methods used by that school. All the participants also discussed their experience, results and achievements in teaching their students about the Holocaust. Indeed, the overall impressions from the Yad Vashem seminar, expressed by both the lecturers of the International School and by the participating Czech teachers, proved to be exceptionally favorable.

Two basic seminars on “How To Teach About the Holocaust” were laid on for 80 Slovak teachers on the basis of an agreement between the Terezín Memorial and the Ministry of Education of the Slovak Republic. Lasting five days each, the seminars were tailor-made to meet the requirements of the Slovak partner, i.e. in addition to the well-tested structure of the seminars, the courses also featured lectures and the screening of documentaries on the wartime fate of the Jews in Slovakia. The Slovak participants also praised the seminars as very beneficial and rewarding for their own teaching jobs.

As many as 95 one-day and 46 longer courses and workshops, complete with tours of the exhibitions in the Terezín Memorial, debates with Holocaust survivors and assignments aimed at finding out data and information for their planned school projects, were organized for Czech pupils and students. In their time set aside for independent creative work the attendees had a chance to shape their newly acquired findings and impressions into their own works of art that were later presented to their colleagues. Generally speaking, the participants now tend to choose dramatizations of their select-

ed topics to an ever greater extent. It is truly remarkable to see how today's young people manage to empathize with the atmosphere of the Ghetto or a concentration camp, and act out situations experienced by the prisoners.

A total of 29 one-day and 35 longer (residential) seminars and workshops were prepared for foreign visitors. In terms of organization and contents, these were arranged by three volunteers from Aktion Sühnezeichen (FRG) and Gedenkdienst (Austria). Lecturers from the Memorial's Departments of Education and History, external lecturers and Holocaust survivors were made available for another 14 groups of foreign students who came to Terezín to attend more demanding educational programs. These involved, for instance, students from the International School in Prague, which has been regularly holding its Festivals of Tolerance. There were also seminars for groups of students from the Clark University (USA) and the Saint Mary's University (Halifax, Canada) or students of the Czech-German grammar school at Pirna as well as groups from other European countries.

A meeting of Czech and German teachers was held in 2005 for the thirteenth year running, this time at Ludwigsfelde near Berlin. Its participants had an opportunity to visit the Memorials in Sachsenhausen and Ravensbrück and other memorial sites in Berlin. The main topic under discussion was primarily experience in exchange programs for school youth groups.

The Department of Education also prepared two competitions for Czech schools - one literary, the other on a fine-art theme. The former was held under the title "What Would Life on Earth Be Like Without Evil" and the fine art competition had as its main theme "Man and His Destiny". Some 500 entries had been sent in, the best of which were later awarded by diplomas and prizes from the Hana Greenfield Fund and by Dr. Erik Polák awards. The best competition entries later went on display in Terezín's Meeting Center which is expected to become a touring exhibition in the future.

Throughout the past year, the Department of Education provided methodological guidance to undergraduates from the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, the Technical University in Liberec, Prague's Charles University, Business Academy in Prague, and many secondary schools in North Bohemia.

The Department also arranged a performance of the children's opera "Brundibár" by the Dismal Radio Children's Ensemble, and a performance "Psalm for 77,297 Victims" by the Prague Miriam Theater.

The Department of Education prepared four issues of its "Zpravodaj. Vzdělávací a informační bulletin" (Newsletter. Educational and Informative Bulletin), a catalog featuring examples of the entries sent to the Memorial's literary and art competitions as well as a catalog called "To Stay Human", issued to mark the travel exhibition of the same name sent to Israel. Articles on the activities of the Department of Education were prepared for "Terezínské listy" (Terezín Yearbook) No. 33, plus information on the Terezín Memorial's educational programs for the media.

DEPARTMENTS OF DOCUMENTATION AND COLLECTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF DOCUMENTATION

Documents on the history of the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, acquired by transfer from the State District Archives in Litoměřice, were newly added to the collections of the Department of Documentation. The new arrivals include, for instance, statements signed by prisoners on their release from the Small Fortress in the years 1942–1945, documents on money transfers to and from the inmates, and cards containing records on the prisoners' money transfers. Other new documents were found in the attic of the former Magdeburg Barracks, including documentation from the time of the Ghetto (e.g. biographies of several Ghetto inmates) as well as before World War II (for instance permits and passes issued to soldiers serving in the local engineering regiment in May 1938).

Fifty-four items (a total of 2,183 individual documents) were added to the archive's chronological documentary system. Documents on the underground factories Richard I and Richard II, transferred from the State District Archives in Litoměřice, were prepared for registration. Most of them had been found in the underground premises of the factories during an army searching operation back in 1965. Some 97 inventory items were entered into a supplementary documentation system.

The Terezín Memorial's specialized library acquired and registered 386 new books, while a total of 82 books were transferred to the Ghetto Museum's detached library. Thirteen scholars and researchers visited the library to study its documentation, while queries by other students were answered by mail. The library also kept processing Czech and foreign newspaper clippings (more than 2,500 items). Terezín bibliography was prepared for another edition of the Terezín Yearbook. The Terezín Memorial's art restorer received books damaged during the 2002 flood for treatment on an ongoing basis. The library system has been converted to the new Clavius system.

The photo laboratory produced 3,204 photographs, 7 slides, 112 digital photos, and 982 Xerox copies. Out of that total, 509 photos were made for the documentation of the Memorial's major events, 1,253 for the documentation of collections, and the rest for researchers and for other purposes.

The photo archive provided researchers and other interested individuals with 234 photographs in classical and digital form.

The Department of Documentation also made Xerox copies of an entire set of recollections of Holocaust survivors that will be available in the study for in-house research purposes. The Department also produced 1,159 color copies and 1,115 black-and-white Xerox copies of documents for researchers and other internal needs. The process of scanning the children's magazines produced in the Ghetto (501 scans) has been completed.

Catering for external applicants, the archive produced 884 pages of black-and-white copies, 78 pages of color copies, and 233 scans.

The archive and the photo archive rendered their services to 68 researchers, and 36 applicants were given information on wartime imprisonment. These requests were answered by mail.

The Vankol agency finished conserving documents on the underground factories Richard I and Richard II (approximately 3,000 pages). The conservator of the Terezín Memorial treated two flood-damaged maps, 42 pages of newly arrived documents, 76 pages of materials selected for conservation during a routine stock-taking of the collections in 2005, plus 101 pages of documents on the acquisition of collections damaged by the flood.

The VEDEM magazine written in the Terezín Ghetto during the war was handed over for overall conservation. Its treatment should be finished by the end of 2007.

DEPARTMENT OF COLLECTIONS

The Terezín Memorial's Department of Collections acquired primarily a collection of postwar art, a gift by Ilya Sainer, comprising 8 assemblages and 3 busts by Mrs. Winifred Czerny, a former Terezín Ghetto inmate. Other new acquisitions included a sculpture and a drawing by sculptor Kirill Postovit. The Terezín Memorial also received as a gift drawings by the former inmate Josef Kyliés, made before his imprisonment in the Small Fortress as well as his works created after the war. The Department also purchased drawings by Edita Hartmannová and Leo Haas, former prisoners in the Terezín Ghetto. The Memorial has acquired several 3-D objects used in the Ghetto.

Fifty-nine items were added to the Department's chronological documentation network, 115 inventory items were systematically processed. As many as 151 records of works of art, 3D objects and archival documents were computerized.

A total of 633 inventory numbers of collection items were entered during a stock-taking of the collections of the Terezín Memorial. This concentrated primarily on items from the depositories reconstructed in 2004. Another three depositories were reconstructed in 2005.

Last year, the staff of the Department of Collections rendered their services to 47 Czech and foreign researchers. Written replies were sent to 62 people who had requested information and copies of collection items. The Department's personnel were also involved in arranging loans to institutions in the Czech Republic as well as long-term loans of exhibits abroad. Preparations were under way in 2005 for two exhibitions to be installed in the lobby of the Ghetto Museum in 2006.

Throughout the year, 677 copies (403 color and 274 black-and-white ones) of photographs of collection items were made for external users, plus 60 photos and 86 digital photographs were produced for exhibition, study and publicity purposes. A total of 48 collection items were made available for the purpose of shooting various documentaries. As many as 400 copies of photographs of collection items, and 683 color copies of art works and sheet music were also made.

The Department's own art restorer and specialized external art restorers carried on their work in restoring the Memorial's collections. The former treated some 100 posters from the so-called Heřman Collection, plus 6 works of art, and four 3-D objects. Fur-

thermore, 6 works of art, on long-term lease to the Small Fortress Museum, and 1 painting from auxiliary collections, were restored externally. Thanks to the subsidies from the ISO program, as many as 251 inventory items of works of art by Petr Kien, Bedřich Fritta, Zdeněk Seydl and Karel Valter have also been restored.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS ■

A. Income and Expenses in 2005

Income:

a) entrance fees	34,294,276.34 Kč
b) funds from the Ministry of Culture of the CR	28,244,593.81 Kč
c) other income	14,040,026.57 Kč

Expenses:

a) material expenses and energy	13,602,663.03 Kč
b) total personal expenses	24,912,380.00 Kč
of which: employee salaries	18,010,343.00 Kč
other personal expenses	236,663.00 Kč
c) other expenses (services, repairs, rent, etc.)	36,709,367.88 Kč

Average number of employees 113

Average salary 13,282.00 Kč

B. Donations from sponsors in 2005 totaled 2,211,890.85 Kč

The following donors made the largest contributions:

- Patrick R. Mehr and Helen Epstein, USA
- World Monuments Fund, USA
- Saint Mary's University, Canada
- Erwin Rübsam, Federal Republic of Germany
- Miroslav Tuháček, Czech Republic
- Federation of Jewish Communities, Czech Republic
- Terežín Initiative, Czech Republic
- Regional Office of the Ústí Region, Czech Republic
- Cars Hanne-Lore, Federal Republic of Germany
- Robert H. Arnow and Joan Arnow, USA
- Viliam Bartoš, Czech Republic
- Růžena Velecká, Czech Republic
- Dáša Matušíková, Czech Republic
- Milan Flosman, Czech Republic
- Ivana Flosmanová, Czech Republic
- Lenka Bartošová, Czech Republic
- Mark Talisman, Project Judaica Foundation, USA
- BUSINESS KEY - Ursula Pontoni, Austria
- Václav Bradáč, Czech Republic
- Jewish Museum in Prague, Czech Republic

- KulturKontakt, Austria
- BOKS s.r.o., Czech Republic
- Daniel T. Friedman, USA

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

The funds obtained through gifts in 2005 were used as follows:

Terezín Commemoration	100,000.00 Kč
Youth literary and art contest	26,946.00 Kč
Exhibition “The Ship Sails On”	206,297.00 Kč
Wage costs	125,000.00 Kč
Seminars for Slovak teachers	248,167.30 Kč
Repairs of fortification walls	1,038,516.34 Kč
Producing video recordings of eyewitness reports by former Terezín Ghetto inmates	21,218.89 Kč

TECHNICAL AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

Removing the aftermath of the August 2002 flood – drying, dehumidifying, repairing and resuming operations in objects throughout the Terezín Memorial:

- repairing facades and painting window frames in the Meeting Center II;
- restoring furnaces in the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery;
- restoring the original furnishings in the offices of the Administrative yard in the Small Fortress, parts of the sightseeing route through the former Gestapo Police Prison;



- restoring wooden floors in the solitary cells in the First yard in the Small Fortress;
- rehabilitating greenery in the Park of Terezín Children;
- completing work on a testing section of the masonry of the fortification system in the Small Fortress;
- launching clean-up and repair of the dilapidated underground fortification network in the Small Fortress.

Routine maintenance:

- upkeep of the grassy areas throughout the Terezín Memorial;
- routine repair and maintenance of the Terezín Memorial's objects;
- building easy-access to the objects of the Terezín Memorial;
- installing electronic safety signaling in the depository in the so-called Kammer object and linking it to the safety control center;
- reconstructing depositories in the Small Fortress Museum;
- installing air-conditioning in the Ghetto Museum offices.

OUTLOOK FOR 2006 ■

- Organizing the Terezín Commemoration and other acts of remembrance;
- Carrying on research into the history of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice;
- Shooting video recordings of the recollections of the former prisoners in the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress;
- Updating databases of their former inmates;
- Installing 8 short-term art and documentary exhibitions;
- Cooperation in preparing an exhibition on the fate of Jewish prisoners deported to the East and on Jews active in the anti-Nazi resistance movement;
- Preparing a book on the concentration camp in Litoměřice;
- Holding seminars for teachers, students and pupils;
- Holding a fine-art and literary contest for young people;
- Further development of the Memorial's collecting activities.



TEREZÍN MEMORIAL
Annual Report for 2005



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