

Susi Williams

The fate of Berlin Jewish Insurance Doctors under National Socialism 1933 - 1945

"To forget the dead would mean not only betray them but to give them a second death, to kill them again. We couldn't prevent the first death, but the second one we can and therefore we must."

Elie Wiesel on accepting the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Award.

From JMB Journal 2012 Number 7 The 2012 Jewish Museum's *Prize for Understanding and Tolerance* has been awarded to Richard von Weizsäcker and the businessman Klaus Mangold. His (R von W) speech on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War 11 contributed to a new understanding of history in Germany. Richard von W was the first German President to refer to May 1945 as a "day of liberation", and he demanded that the German people "confront directly, impartially, and unflinchingly --- the historical truth " of their shared knowledge and responsibility for the crimes of the Nazi regime. A Christian Democrat and lawyer he was head of state from 1984-1994. Also championed exchange between religions.

The Fate of the Berlin Jewish Health Insurance Doctors under National Socialism 1933 till 1945

I will start with Thank You to all those who helped.

This year we have been to Hanmer Springs , to Mediaeval England for jousting, to England and the weasels, to Vietnam, back to England and now today we will go to Europe. First I intend to focus on memorials. For a memorial size doesn't matter, but impact needs to be immediate.

** MAP

** This picture is of the Holocaust Memorial erected in Berlin in 1999 to honour 6 million Jews who died because of prejudice. Not only Jews died. Hitler also objected to , and actively discriminated against , Gypsies, homosexuals, Jehovah Witnesses, communists, socialists, the old, the feeble and the intellectually disadvantaged. 6 million Jews were murdered, 5 million "others".

Set in a whole city block in the middle of Berlin. It is built of 2,711 gray stone slabs. You can also see the rebuilding behind in "old style" and behind those the Reichstag with its new Norman Foster Dome.

***Next I want to draw your attention to smaller memorials in Berlin. These are STOLPERSTEINE, brass plates about 7 inches square which have been set in the ground at the entrance to houses from which Jews were deported to Concentration Camps . They are often tended by local school children and in some areas the children have made themselves responsible for researching the names of those who have no families left. Gunter Demnig the artist who first created these says "a person is forgotten only when his name is forgotten". For 95 Euro one can arrange to lay this

memorial. Currently there are many thousands all over Europe. They state “here lived”, the name of the person, birth date and concentration camp where the person was murdered.

Then there are the two types of memorials which now honour Jewish National Health Insurance Doctors who were banned from working in Berlin, Germany from 1933 onwards. More than 80 % of People in Germany were covered by Government Health Insurance, in much the same way as the panel System in England. The state employed the doctors. There were more than 3,000 doctors in Berlin alone. They were the GPs.

** The light installation was “officially” opened on 30th September 2008, 70 years after the deprivation of the license to practise medicine from all Jewish physicians in Germany on 30th September 1938. It is shown in the window of the KV.

** The book “The Fate of the Jewish Berlin Public Health Insurance Doctors under National Socialism 1933-1945” was published in November 2009.

I will talk more about these later.

I became aware of the research into the fate of these doctors during my visit to Berlin in 2007 at the invitation of the Senat (local Government). My visit was as part of their reparation for Jews who had had to leave Germany due to Hitler’s policies prior to World War II. (To date 35,000 people have taken advantage of this offer.)

During the course of the week we were there, one of the “minders” mentioned new research being done to find all the Jewish doctors of Berlin who had been employed by the Public Health Insurance system during the 1930s. I thought my father Dr. Georg Lemchen was one of them, so put my hand up. Arriving back in NZ I emailed Dr. Rebecca Schwoch who was leading the research and was surprised to find how much she already knew. Minute details of Dad’s previous addresses, his work details, his family details. She knew about our mother who was a doctor but not an Insurance Doctor. Dr. Schwoch’s information about them was until 1935.

The project started in 2001 when Dr. Roman Skoblo, then the Representative (advocate) of Jewish Doctors in Berlin, went to visit Dr. Manfred Richter-Reichhelm, the then **head of the KV (detail KV) in Berlin** to ask if there was any possibility of researching and revealing the role of the KVD , the forerunner of the KV, during the years 1933-1945. When they agreed they immediately contacted Dr. Rolf Winau and Gerhard Baader from the Institute for the History of Medicine in Berlin. Many people (full details in front of book) were then involved in the concept and development of the research which was boosted by the discovery of many original files in the cellar of the KV. Slowly funding was found, mostly from Medical Associations and from individual doctors. Dr. Rebecca Schwoch who worked at the Institute was appointed to lead the team. When she later moved to Hamburg to the Institute of Medical History and Ethics she insisted that she be allowed to continue with this work. Eventually in November 2009 the publication of two books, one containing the Biographies of 2018 doctors (two thirds of the current workforce of Insurance doctors at the time) and one detailing the workings of the KV , Kassenärzte Vereinung , the Public Health Insurance Doctors Union (Association) at that time, was achieved.

They are in German and I have here the book of Biographies, difficult enough to translate, but have not yet seen the other one. This one (the Fate of the Berlin Jewish Insurance Doctors under

National Socialism 1933-1945) gives name and details of almost all of the doctors. A huge research team trawled the records of all the major Medical Associations, the obituaries, the Concentration camp records, placed advertisements and used every avenue to find families of these doctors, most of whom are no longer alive. There was a big response from colleagues and 89 children (one now aged 106 living in Melbourne!) and grandchildren all around the world. The work is ongoing as more names are found.

I had a lively and pleasant correspondence with Dr. Schwoch and was delighted when she sent me a copy of the book. Good to see my father acknowledged, great to find some of his colleagues, amazing to be able to look through and find other classmates (from dates as the names were not known) sad to see some had been left out, and surprising to find the details of close relatives whose names we did know, but not what had happened to them.

So now to put that research into context.

Hatred and prejudice against the Jews has been ongoing over many centuries. It has been called the oldest hatred. Over that time it has taken many different but related forms:

religious, economic, social racial.

Jews are not the only people who have suffered prejudice, but they are the ones I know the most about. Sometimes to focus on one group gives a clearer view.

Jews were marginalised. In **Poland** when we visited there in 2007 it became obvious that the original site of the Jewish houses was always on the outskirts of the town. Of course eventually sometimes that had become the centre.

*** Picture of QE1 An example

In the later reign of Queen Elizabeth 1 of England her personal doctor was Rodrigo Lopez, a Marrano, a hidden Jew. He had been driven from Portugal by the Inquisition. By 1559 he was a House Physician at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London and in 1586 he was appointed Physician in Chief to the Queen. He was a successful physician and was known as a Protestant (converted). Queen Elizabeth trusted him.

But his jealous enemies said he had not truly converted, and was still at heart a Jew. Lopez was accused by Robert Devereaux, 2nd Earl of Essex, a nobleman and favourite of the Queen, of conspiring with Spanish emissaries to poison the Queen and he was arrested. Even though the Queen was doubtful of the truth of the allegations, and Lopez maintained his innocence, he was convicted and hung drawn and quartered, a fate usually reserved for common criminals. Devereaux who later also lost favour with the Queen was beheaded when HE was found guilty of treason.

One might postulate that a capable physician who really wanted to poison someone would have been able to do so. (Died June 7 1595 sources Wikipedia et al)

The term “anti-Semitism” was coined by Wilhelm Marr a journalist in 1870. It gave a name to the more active form of anti Jewish prejudice which was developing. In the 19th century when scientific inquiry concentrated on classifying human groups as superior or inferior according to race, Jews were classed as “a race of inferior blood, capable of spreading impurities.”

Nazi anti-Semitism drew on earlier types of hatred, particularly racial anti-Semitism, and added its own elements. Hitler and the Nazis believed in the dominance of a mythical Aryan master race of German blood, destined to rule the world. Jews were inferior and needed to be eliminated in order to ensure the survival of humanity. The ultimate goal was the extermination of European Jewry.

So who was HITLER and what was National Socialism?

World War 1 ended with the Germans defeated and humiliated. The geographic borders of Germany were redrawn at the Treaty of Versailles. Many people suddenly lived in a different country without having moved house. They were usually offered the choice of becoming naturalised in the new country even though they couldn't speak that language, or of moving elsewhere. This was particularly so for the German/Poles and those at the Russian /Polish borders.

Adolph Hitler was an Austrian, born in 1889. He had been a Corporal in the German Army in the first World War.

The Political Workers Circle (established after the first World War in January 1919) became the German Workers' Party at the end of 1919.

“The German Workers' Party, the forerunner of the Nazi Party, espoused a right-wing ideology, like many similar groups of demobilized soldiers. Adolf Hitler joined this small political party in 1919 and rose to leadership through his emotional and captivating speeches. He encouraged national pride, militarism and a commitment to the Volk (the people) and a racially pure Germany. Hitler condemned the Jews, exploiting anti-Semitic feelings that had prevailed in Europe for centuries. He changed the name of the party to the National Socialist German Workers' Party, called for short the Nazi Party or NSDAP Deutsche Arbeitz Partie. The Party adopted the Swastika as it's symbol in 1920. Note - the Swastika was originally a symbol for peace and was used by Hindu, Buddhist, Raelians and others.

** Swastika

(from Holocaust Timeline on web)

By the end of 1920 the Nazi Party had about 3,000 members and Hitler became it's official leader, or Führer. After his attempt at an armed overthrow of local authorities in Munich, the Beer Hall Putsch, had failed miserably the Nazi Party seemed doomed to failure. Hitler and it's leaders were jailed and charged with high treason. Hitler used the courtroom as a propaganda platform, ranting for hours against the Weimar government. The right wing judges sympathized with Hitler and he was sentenced to 5 years in jail, serving only one year.

While in jail he wrote *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), published in 1925. This work detailed his radical ideas about German nationalism, anti-Semitism, and anti Bolshevism. Linked with Social Darwinism, the human struggle that said **might makes right**, Hitler's book became the ideological base for the Nazi Party's racist beliefs and murderous practices.

The Nazi Party had been officially banned in 1923, but after Hitler's release from jail he resurrected it and began rebuilding and reorganizing the Party.

The Conservative military hero Paul von Hindenburg was elected president in 1925 and Germany stabilized.

Hitler manoevered his way through Nazi Party politics and emerged as the sole leader. The Party grew in numbers from 27,000 members in 1925 to 108,000 members in 1929. But still they did poorly in the elections. The Party shifted its strategy and began making inroads in rural areas and in rallying the youth. Anti Semitism became more obvious.

The great Depression began in 1929. The existing Great Coalition government, a combination of left-wing and conservative parties, collapsed while arguing about the rising cost of unemployment benefits. Hindenburg created a new government, made up of a Chancellor and cabinet ministers, to rule by emergency decree instead of by laws passed by the Reichstag.

Heinrich Brüning was the first chancellor under the new system, but he was unable to unify the government. In September 1930 there were new elections. Now the Nazi Party won 18.3% of the vote, making it the second largest party in the Reichstag. By the next election of July 1932 the Nazi Party had won 37% of the Reichstag (Parliament) seats. Finally in January 1933 Hitler was in power, nominated by the aging von Hindenburg .

When Hitler became Chancellor of the German Reich on January 1933 he made no immediate changes to foreign policy. He concentrated on Gleichshaltung – bringing German Institutions into line. As early as April 1933 all "nonAryan" members of the Civil Service were excluded from public service. They were fired or pensioned off. He kept those who had won the Iron Cross during the first World War as he still needed a workforce. That include lawyers, architects, journalists

For Hitler the least visible most assimilated Jews were the greatest danger of all.

At that time there were 160,000 people living in Berlin, about a third of them were Jewish.

On April 1st 1933 Jewish stores and businesses were boycotted. As dictator Hitler turned his attention to the driving force which had attracted him to politics in the first place, his hatred of the Jews.

Germany withdrew from the League of Nations.

In May 1933 "un-German" books i.e. written by Jews or liberals or leftists were publicly burned in front of the Opera House

By 1935 Jews were dismissed from all state and municipal hospitals. In December 1936 German Jewish newspapers were expelled from membership of the Reich Press Chamber. Art dealers were ordered to sell out. Pharmacists could no longer work.

In his book *Medical Killing and the Psychology of Genocide* **The Nazi Doctors** published 1986, new edition 2000, Professor Robert Jay Lipton of Harvard wrote:

“Official measures against Jews began in early 1933: prohibition – at first with exceptions, which were gradually eliminated – of Jewish doctors from joining (and eventually from continuing earlier association with) the important national health insurance panels; step by step limitations on Jewish medical practice – early prohibition of all Jewish medical practice would have decimated German medical care – until on 3 August 1939 , as a fourth amendment to the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, the medical licenses of all Jewish doctors were nullified.

German doctors were discouraged from making reference in their scientific papers to work by Jewish doctors. At that time 50 % of Berlin specialists were Jews (1933)

Public vow to support Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime in the fall of 1933, signed among others by Professor Ferdinand Sauerbruch. 960 signed.

** PICTURE Doctor himself

(Sauerbruch was a distinguished surgeon who pioneered several techniques for operating on the thorax. First the negative pressure cabinet, later positive pressure ventilating. He was very political and a strong supporter of Hitler and his anti-Semitism. He was known to have experimented on patients in the camps. Much later he WAS against Hitler’s radical methods of elimination of the Jews.)

Professor Lipton continues : “While it has been estimated that only about 350 doctors “committed medical crimes” that figure represents a vast wave of criminality. -- That figure does not include the legions of German doctors who slandered and extruded their Jewish colleagues; or who perpetrated and acted upon vulgar and discriminatory racial concepts. Thus while a few doctors resisted, and large numbers had little sympathy for the Nazis, *as a profession* German physicians offered themselves to the regime. So also did most other professions, but with doctors that gift included using their intellectual authority to justify and carry out medicalized killing.”

In a recent radio interview Professor Lipton talked of Socialization to Evil. The Nazis and the doctors did not confront what they had done.

He also talked of “doubling” where one has a second self so can adapt to evil. It is a type of dissociation.

***** The medical time line here

As soon as Hitler came into power he began to enforce his policies. One of his early actions, which is the basis of this discussion today, was in April 1933 when the “Union of the doctors” disempowered all Jewish doctors. At first this was a simple boycott. They were no longer paid by the

government and in practical terms could not have their patients admitted to hospital, nor were they themselves welcome at medical classes or meetings. It has become clear that those doctors who argued against these measures were put into prison or the earlier concentration camps like Dachau which was established in 1933.

Many arranged to leave as soon as possible. Where to go was a problem. Some, including Dr. Alfred Sternberg, went to Edinburgh. There had been an open door to foreign students at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen for many years. This was in spite of the English resistance to allowing Jews to study, particularly in Medicine.

In an interview with a reporter from the Dominion newspaper on December 24th 1934 following his arrival in Wellington on the Rangitata, Dr. Sternberg is quoted as saying that "500 medical men had left Germany in 1933, 100 going to England, 200 to Palestine and the rest to France, Italy and Switzerland. He himself had been able to gain a place at Edinburgh university where after a year of study and examinations he had an entry ticket to the rest of the world. "

Thanks to David McHaffie I found Professor Paul Weindling from Brookes University Oxford, who has done a lot of research about the Jews who went to Britain and written extensively about them. He told me about Kenneth Collins book "Go and Learn". To my joy this was available from the Otago University library. This is the international story of Jews and Medicine in Scotland, and is based on Collins Ph.D thesis. He was a Glasgow GP

In his **introduction** Collins states "The attachment of Jews to the medical profession dates back to antiquity and has continued in modern times. Jews have been represented in most branches of medicine in a proportion far greater than their relative numbers in society in Britain, America and most other countries where Jewish communities are to be found."

The history of Medicine in Britain shows that the ancient English universities imposed religious tests requiring students or graduates to subscribe to the articles of the Church of England.

The new secular University College in London was established in 1826.

The Oxford University Reform Act 1854 opened the lower Bachelor degrees to "nondeclarants".

The first Jewish medical graduate in the English speaking world graduated from Aberdeen in 1739.

In the 18th and 19th centuries the University of Scotland offered the best prospects for Jews seeking to enter the medical profession. In the early 20th century more than 100 American and South African students and some from the Colonies and Jamaica were studying medicine in Scotland. This number only declined with the onset of the South African medical schools. Initially some of these degrees were granted "in absentia" which meant that the study was not done in Scotland but the examinations were.

During the 1930s and 40s hundreds of refugee physicians from Central Europe, mostly of Jewish origin, were given the opportunity to obtain qualifications which could be registered in Britain by taking the examination of the Scottish Triple Qualification Board. LRCP and S.

Some of the refugees studied in England but took the Scottish qualifications. The essential feature of the period was that German medical graduates could take the final examinations of the triple Qualifications Board after only one year.

The Scottish Board resisted calls from the BMA to alter its policies, a call echoed in New Zealand.

(By the end of 1933 60,000 emigrants from Germany in Britain 80% were Jewish)

Over 340 refugee medical applicants were accepted . Paul Weindling found in his research that 270 had graduated. He also found that many of those who did not continue were too demoralised and traumatised to make the effort.

In Chapter 7 Collins shows that financial considerations at the Scottish Universities meant that liberal attitudes could be interwoven with economic considerations. The American Jews often kept the Scottish medical schools solvent, particularly the extramural schools e.g. St. Mungo and Andersons.

Collins ends by writing **“in an age of intolerance the hand of friendship was gratefully received”**.

Edinburgh continued with these policies well into World War 2.

The Polish School of Medicine was established in 1941 to facilitate treatment for the Polish Army in Scotland (see Edinburgh Medical School website) , and for medical treatment of Polish civilians also. Students were drawn from the Army and were taught in Polish. 366 students, 277 graduated, 19 obtained doctorate or Ph D. Paderewski hospital, separate building.

In this context it is interesting to read in The Emergence of the Jewish Problem. 1878 – 1939

Published 1946 Oxford University Press /James Parkes

“In Poland in the early 20th century the situation changed from tolerant contempt to active resentment. ----In November 1937 there were ghetto benches in the Polish Universities and in March 1939 boycott activities were officially tolerated. -----Had the war not written “finis” to the whole unhappy history (at the universities) it is impossible to say where the situation would have ended. “ This is why my father studied medicine in Berlin. The nearest Medical School in Posen (now Poznan) did not accept Jews in the 1920s, although Warsaw did.

With a medical degree from Edinburgh access to the colonies was possible, although not to Canada which had its own rules.

REFUND SYSTEM IN NZ

Was any of this known in New Zealand?

**** Papers past Probably. It was reported in the newspapers. Slides here

Evening Post May 17th 1933 page 9 Nazi Mania, Canada protest (600 new Nazi members locally) , Lord Melkett says death trap for Jews etc.

Letters to the Editor in 1940 “NZ people on the whole have not taken too kindly to the presence of the refugees here” signed Anonymous.

But JV Cable was in Berlin and didn’t notice anything. Left NZ in August 1935

The Olympic games were held in Berlin in 1936 In **August 1936 Olympic** flags and swastikas bedecked the monuments and houses of a festive, crowded Berlin. Most tourists were unaware that the Nazi regime had temporarily removed anti-Jewish signs. Neither would tourists have known of the “clean up” ordered by the German Ministry of Interior in which the Berlin Police arrested all Gypsies prior to the Games. On July 16, 1936, some 800 [Gypsies](#) were arrested and interned under police guard in a special Gypsy camp in the Berlin suburb of Marzahn. Also in preparation for the arrival of Olympic spectators, Nazi officials ordered that foreign visitors should not be subjected to the criminal strictures of the Nazi anti-homosexual laws.

Still happening now. The clip from June 2011 Do we hide if we are not sure what to do or are afraid.

The Jews in NZ were afraid. The first Jews to come to NZ were British. After that there were Russian refugees. Then came the Germans. New Zealanders didn’t really know the difference between Germans and German Jews. After World War 2 was declared we all became enemy aliens. Some were interned on Somes Island, some were unable to work or were asked to leave . No cameras were allowed, no radio, and there was a restriction on travel. Permission had to be given to leave town and in a country district like Upper Hutt the local doctor had to report to the police if the house call was in a more distant area. Eventually in Upper Hutt the policeman suggested the house call (especially at night) should be done first and permission would be granted later.

In those days there was a silence surrounding the refugees. Part of that was language difficulty. But even among themselves the whole subject was too big to talk about, and the unknown was even bigger.

Jay Winter from Yale on Silence.

So to go back to the books.

I have the biographies , but not yet the other one about the KV which is also in German. Funding is being sought for an English translation.

This biography was launched in November 2009. A digitized Light Installation is displayed on the front windows of the KV in Masurenallee in Berlin. (previously the American Sector). Displayed day and night it is another memorial to those doctors.

*** This book is extraordinary to read. It gives the names back to the victims of persecution but it also serves as a true memorial. The introduction is extensive and well researched. Rebecca Schwoch has done well.

The details of the doctors, where they are known, make for sobering reading.

In some cases the names and details until 1933 are given and then a death notice has been found and recorded. It might be anywhere in the world or it might be from a concentration camp record.

Sometimes the doctor was able to continue the medical career and the obituary is from a Medical publication.

Thousands of Jews were leaving to go to Palestine. Although some stayed there it is clear that for many doctors this was a major disappointment and they returned to Berlin. That was no good either so they tried again, for France or the US. Eventually the United States seemed a first option.

Some simply stayed in the hope that the whole situation would blow over. It didn't and they ended up in concentration camps.

Still others were seduced by the promise of being able to continue to work as they were distinguished war veterans, often with an Iron Cross from the first World War. They were safe for several years and by 1938 they too were sent to concentration camps. On 30th September 1938 those doctors remaining in Germany had their medical practising certificates revoked.

Some went underground in Berlin and were sheltered by patients or non-Jewish friends.

When the war ended there were 35 Jewish doctors left in Berlin.

We have already talked about religion and politics. Time for a brief comment about gender.

In Germany until 1933 women medical students and women doctors were well accepted. The first women graduates qualified in the 1890s, similar to here. However by the 1920s there were nearly equal numbers of women graduating, a much faster acceptance than here or in Britain.

Sadly after 1933 they were even more discriminated against than the men. One of the problems was jealousy. Anyone could anonymously inform on a Jew, and they did. Old scores were settled very quickly and the women often bore the brunt of that.

**** The reviews of the book. **SLIDES HERE**

The reviews I have seen mainly draw attention to the books and apologise for the political events behind them. The reviews also spell out a few case studies. I have chosen a different one.

I will focus on one history. This is the story of Ilse Kassel. She was the same age as my father and graduated at about the same time. In 1930 she took over the medical practice of her father. She was unmarried and a communist. An activist. When the first edicts against the Jews were issued she complained very bitterly and forcefully. She was arrested and sent to prison for 1 and a half years. While there she had a baby girl, who was taken to be looked after by her sister. After she was released she tried to get a permit for herself and the little girl to go to Palestine where her mother and brother were already living. But it was too late. The war started.

Sheltered by a patient, Tony Grossman she lived in a town outside of Berlin until September 1943. She had her hair dyed blonde and a false name and claimed to have come from the bombing in Cologne. Nevertheless eventually someone denounced her, and she escaped out of the back door of the house with her child as Tony Grossman owned up to shielding her and kept the 3 Gestapo men occupied while they arrested him and she could escape. He was sentenced to 2 and a half years in a concentration camp. He survived.

Ilse tried to take her own life and that of her daughter. She died, but the child spat out the Veronal (barbiturate) her mother had given her, and survived. She was picked up and taken to Theresienstadt , a concentration camp just outside Prague, and 2 weeks later to Auschwitz where she was gassed. It is all exactly documented.

**** SLIDES** The **digitised light installation**. If you stand on the street in Masurenallee this display runs continually in the front window of the KV offices. As you see the reflections of the trees across the street show in the pictures but did not seem so obvious when I was there last year. It is a wide avenue. At the weekend I was there people just biked or drove past with hardly a glance. Inaugurated on 30th September 2008 to mark the 70th anniversary of the final removal of all practice licences from the Jewish doctors it is now an apology, a reminder and a warning that this discrimination should not have taken place, nor should ever again. There are currently 2018 names. As with memorials everywhere, the giving back of their names is important. It is interesting that the display is in German and in Hebrew. There has been no English translation. The Hebrew names are transliterations, not the Jewish names.

***** Translation here.

Can we learn from this? Although I have focussed on the Jewish doctors I would like to tell you the story of a non Jewish Dutch doctor. I met his daughter recently. She is about my age. They lived in a small town in Holland and one night a British plane was shot down nearby. At least one airman escaped and was treated by the Dutch doctor. Next day the SS arrived at the house looking for that man, and the doctor. Told that no-one knew anything about it they went away. But the doctor knew he was in trouble so went underground. Next day when the SS came back the family could truthfully say they didn't know where he was. They were told that if he couldn't be found another family member would be arrested in his place, one for every day he couldn't be found. So he came back, was arrested and spent the rest of the war in a concentration camp. He survived and the whole family came to NZ after the war. I think the airman survived too.

From HISTORY TODAY September 20th 2010

"What happened then matters now

The sheer enormity of the Holocaust simply defied belief

Witness to an extreme century.

Perpetrators, victims, collaborators, onlookers or bystanders, and the helpers.

NZ REFUND SYSTEM

******* Then the slide of Holocaust Centre

******* LEMCHEN VILLAS and comment about the doctors, Heppner, Fleischl etc.

******* KAPITI

At this stage I think it is time for discussion. One could speculate on what is happening in the world now, on other colleagues from other countries. We rarely talk about those matters. We should.