Melita Švob

ADRIATIC SEA - JEWISH PORT OF SALVAGES
Research and documentation centar, Zagreb

Melita Švob

Adriatic Sea - Jewish port of salvages

Jews who found shelter on the Adriatic coast during the Holocaust
Introduction

Jewish communities on Adriatic coast - Dubrovnik, Split and Rijeka still keep memory and documents about dramatic events during the World War II, in which many of their members actively participated.

They were also prosecuted and send to concentration camp, but in spite of danger for life, they saved about 5,000 Jews from Yugoslavia and many refugees from neighboring countries.

With this short overview, based on the documents and testimonies collected in Research and documentation Center in Zagreb, and donated by the Holocaust survivors, we wish to honor brave and humanitarian activity of these small communities.

With the photos and documents from that time we can demonstrate only parts of the our project, which is now in progress.

There is very well know action from Yad Vashem for honoring non-Jews who saved Jewish life and in Croatia we have 105 “Righteous among nations”.

Now started action for honoring Jew who saved Jew, and this presentation may be contribution to the knowledge about such activity of whole communities.
Jewish refugee and Jewish communities

Already in 1933 started the flow of Jewish refugee to Yugoslavia and until April 1941 about 55,000 were supported by Jewish communities and special Central Board. Every community contributed in Fund for refugee.

The routes of escape has been different. i.e. about 6,800 refugee traveled by river Dunav to Black see; group of 250 children from Berlin (Alijah hanoar) equipped by Wizo in Zagreb escaped in last moment through Greece to Palestine; group of Children from Austria escaped with the help of Dellssem to Nonantola in Italy.

Many refugee centers were established in year 1941 with over 1,200 refugee. They tried to escape and those who stayed were killed together with Jews in Yugoslavia especially in the new Nazi state NDH (Independent State of Croatia) formed in April 10.1941.

But very soon (on May 18, 1941) part of NDH was given to Italy (so called Italian zone I. and zoneII).

Now, every refugee or Yugoslav Jews tried to escape to the Italian zone on Adriatic coast, especially in Dubrovnik, Split, Rijeka and several island (Rab, Brač, Hvar, Korčula, Lopud etc) or further to Italy (Bari, Ferramonti) and other places.
Division of Jugoslavija between Germany and Italy
Division of Croatia between Germany and Italy
Concentration camps for Jews in NDH
- red color for Italian camps

After the occupation in 1941 Yugoslavia was divided as following:
- Under direct German control
- Annexed to Italy (Monte Negro)
- Given to Bulgaria
- Given to Hungary
- Independent state of Croatia (NDH)
- Part of the “Great Albania”
Split and Dubrovnik the main ports for escape of refugee

Even before war in Yugoslavia, Jews from German-occupied land (Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland) fled overseas via Split and Dubrovnik.

Refugees were situated in Čapljina and Mostar, and community in Split (president Victor Morpurgo) helped them to emigrate to Italy.

About 3,000 refugees has been in Split and Community help them with clothes, food, medicaments, organized health services and schools, evacuated children to the safe places etc. They worked in connection with Dellasem and Red Cross organizations.

At the end of 1941 Jews from Split were send to island Korčula and Vela Luka. On December 1941 about hundred of refugees (internees) were send from Korčula via Trieste to Italy (Modena).

When Italy capitulated, in September 1943, Jews from Korčula asked to be evacuated to Italy, part of them joined partisans, and those who last left (in December 1943) escape via Vis to south Italy.
Jewish community in Dubrovnik

Jews settled in Dubrovnik at the beginning of the 15th century (or even earlier) and Jewish community was founded in 1538, from 1571 they lived in ghetto.

The first reliable census of Jewish permanent residents is dated 1756 and lists 171 Jews. In 1807, when Dubrovnik has 6,565 inhabitants, 227 Jews has been recorded.

On the graph, we present results from the regular censuses from 1857 to 1946.
Jewish community in Dubrovnik during the war

Jews in Dubrovnik, at the beginning of occupation were arrested and send to Jasenovac concentration camp. Jewish property was stolen, but Tora and synagogue Inventory were hidden and saved.

After Italian take administration in Dubrovnik, deportation stopped, but camps for Jews has been established, for Jews from Dubrovnik in camp “Wregg”.

After fall of Yugoslavia, in 1941, about 1,700 Jews fled to Dubrovnik, mostly from Bosnia. At that time Dubrovnik community numbered only 112 members, president Julius Mandl.

Dubrovnik helped refugees from Austria situated in Čapljina and refugee from Germany situated in Gacko.

In camp Kupari, near Dubrovnik, were situated about 1,000 and on island Lopud about 600 Jews from Bosnia. All Jews from that camps were later (1943) send to the camp on Island Rab.
Dažnostnici logora "Hotel Wregg":

Nadzorni odbori:

Salom Erna
Samak Alessandro
Finzi Vittorio
Steinits Gugliamo

Upravni odbori:

capo: Perera Maurizio
vice-capo: Amelberg Julio
tajniki: Krauthblatt Massimiliano
klanovi: Salom Flora
Tolentino Emilio
Pesah Alberto
Finzi Ivo David

Dažnostnici:
capo-cucina: Tolentino Moise i Tolentino Reni
blagajnik: Levi Nicolo Giacomo
primac hrane: Tolentino Abramino
podjela kruha: Tolentino Emilio
brigura oko pčeli: Tolentino Rafaeli
banja: Tolentino Denon Stella

drvećar: Perera Giacomo, Tolentino Angelo
Moribit Bruno, Atlas Michaeli
Pesah Ing. David, Pesah Alberto
Krauthblatt Massimiliano

" Mesto: Are dvaristap: Edita Amelberg
salon: Flora II
" Ljetnici: Tolentino Reni, Denon
" " II: Levi Hania i Mohamed-Ali
" sladjenje hrane: Salom Flora us pripomoć po listi
" " djeca: Levi Ida us pripomoć po listi
" " struje: Krauthblatt Massimiliano

Dečevića za telefon i kapiju: svaki dan drugi maškarac po listi
Dečevića kuhanja: " druga kuhanja: "
bolovnici: " 6. aprila 1943.
Victims in Dubrovnik
Document from Jewish community in Dubrovnik about victims and survivors (1945)
Camp on island Lopud near Dubrovnik
# List of Refugees in Camp Lopud

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ord. N. della stessa</th>
<th>Cognome e nome</th>
<th>N. ord. N. della stessa</th>
<th>Cognome e nome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Donon Luna</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Koen David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alina Blanka</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Koen Emma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Alkal Aina</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Koen Mauro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zivoi Aina</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Pago Petila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kuwari Aina</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Pago Regina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Timo Ruzi</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Pago Josep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Timo Ruzi</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Gavars Dr. Koloman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Alara Aina</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Krasiv Jeka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dovkiv Jeka</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Borkoviv Jeka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rosana Luna</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Alcara Salmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Madara Vida</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Bimberg Bihajlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kalabanana Nala</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Smilovilija Kisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kandabanaba Siga</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Pago Hazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kalabanaba Salvina</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Pinati Sabetaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Blisa Berta</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Pinati Joel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Konforti Matsa</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Herman Ana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Konforti Vena</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Herman Ana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Altraro Albert</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>Krau Kisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Altraro Dukija</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Splitser Selena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Altraro Jakra</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Splitser Lea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Amalander Eva</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Kobiljo Kena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Amalander Drago</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Rosona Gipora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Konman Maria</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Alina Tilda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Jung Marcel</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Pago Lenka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Jung Helena</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Kohn Ing. Emil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Jung Viada</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Kohn Bihajlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Kohn Dr. Maria</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Kohn Bihajlo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **27-30:** Lehner Huma
- **31-34:** Lehner Blanka
- **35-38:** Lehner Nada
- **39-42:** Lehner Jakar
- **43-46:** Lehner Gazni
- **47-50:** Lehner Lida
- **51-54:** Lehner Dovorn
- **55-58:** Lehner Alom
- **59-62:** Lehner Jakar
- **63-66:** Lehner Gazni
- **67-70:** Lehner Lida
- **71-74:** Lehner Dovorn
- **75-78:** Lehner Alom
- **79-82:** Lehner Jakar
- **83-86:** Lehner Alom
- **87-90:** Lehner Gazni
- **91-94:** Lehner Lida
- **95-98:** Lehner Dovorn
- **99-102:** Lehner Alom
- **103-106:** Lehner Jakar
- **107-110:** Lehner Alom

**Additional Notes:**
- **23:** Amalander Eva
- **24:** Jung Marcel
- **25:** Jung Helena
- **26:** Jung Viada

**Camp Lopud Details:**
- **Location:** Esola di Misso
- **Number of Refugees:** 50
- **List Date:** 1978
LASCIA PASSARE
per il sig. SPRUNG Marko, postiere della comunità, di
recarsi a MLINI.

Centro CUPARI, 27.12.42

Visto: Capo Centro

[Signature]
Jewish community in Split

Records about Jewish synagogue in Split exist from 1397, new synagogue was built in 1500 and cemetery dated from 1573.

In the Decree of the Port of Split, built by Daniel Rodriguez in 1590, several group of Jews could be distinguished: Levantini, Tedeschi and Ponentini.

Ghetto was established in year 1778, in year 1807 Napoleon (marshal Marmont) open their doors.

When Split fell again under the Austro Hungarian Monarchy, many restrictions started and Jews has been accused for collaborations with Napoleon, and about 50 Jewish families emigrated (America, Trst).

In year 1778 there were 54 families with 279 members and in year 1940 there were 284 Jews of whom 150 survived Holocaust.
Demolished Sinagogue in Split 1942
Place where Jewish books has been burned 1942 in Split
Members of Jewish community Split - victims of the Holocaust
# List of Jewish Refugee in Split in 1941

Popis lica koja su boravila u Splitu 1941 godine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prezime i ime</th>
<th>godina rođenja</th>
<th>mjesto rođenja</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Altaras Silvio</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altaras Marija r. Balent</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altaras Rajko</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altaras Ria</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altarac Cili r. Atias</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atias Avram</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>Travnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalaj Erna r. Kajon</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalaj Jozica</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Šolta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalaj Renata</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalaj Karmela</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalaj Sofija r. Koen</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Beograd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkalaj Jakov</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Beograd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albala Rene</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Zagreb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atias Goldina</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Carigrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atias Avram</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Travnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atias Katica r. Katavić</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atias Mišo</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>Šibenik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atias Erna</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albahari Joško</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atias Sara r. Alkalay</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Fojnica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altarac Vida (Oblath)</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altarac Hajim</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Split</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jewish orphans in Split 1942 leaving for Italy
Children sent to Nonantola

Ebrei giuti a

Nonatola nella sera del 14 aprile 1943 ore 19.30

provenienti da Spalato:

Attias Sarina (rođena 2.4.1930)
Attias Moritz (18.8.1931)
Altarac Lea (14.10.1934)
Altarac Ella (19.5.1931)
Altarac Buni (27.4.1926)
Altarac Lezo (29.6.1928)
Albahari Albert (7.10.1927)
Danon Josef (21.3.19259
Brodski Sarina (1.10.1927)
Danon Moric (18.7.1925)
Gaon Reli (24.1.1931)
Gaon Tina (28.12.1928)
Grof Bela (3.8.1928)
Halpern Velimir (22.11.1927)
Hoffmann Marcel (15.5.1922)
Israel Sida (19.4.1936)
Israel Albi (19.12.1932)
Kaweson Lezo (Eliezer) 22.11. 1929
Kajon Flora (21.12. 1928)
Kajon Leone (25.11.1925)
Koen Aron 6.10. 1936
Levi Rikica (7.10.1931)
Levi Leone (7.9.1931)
Levi Sida (18.9.1932)
Markus Charlotte (28.2.1929)
Maestro israel (20.7.1924)
Maestro Jokov (15.8.1919)
Papo Giuseppe (5-1- 1926)
Sternberg Danko (9.3.1930)
Schmidt Zdenko (8.1.1924)
Schlesinger Nelli (25.3.1928)
Jewish refugee in camp Korčula
**List of Jewish refugees in camp Korčula**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Born</th>
<th>Married</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>Estab</th>
<th>Fate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garo</td>
<td>Julka Bencan</td>
<td>Kresina</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4.6.1926</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bologena</td>
<td>Hebra Breman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meidal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfeo</td>
<td>Nava Alfeo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>7.9.1923</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jajic</td>
<td>Hana Jajic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kreso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeković</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dona</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bencan</td>
<td>Julka Bencan</td>
<td>Kresina</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>4.6.1926</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The list continues with additional entries, each with details such as birth year, marriage year, establishment date, and fate.*
Camp Kraljevica and camps on Pag

Jewish refugees (1,250) who found shelter on the Adriatic coast (Crikvenica, Novi, Senj, Kraljevica and also Hreblijina, Skrad, Moravice and other places, has been send to the Kraljevica camp.

They are situated in wooden barracks (for women and children) and stables (for men) surrounded by barbed wire. The inmates improved life in camp, organized kitchen, surgery, cultural events etc.

Beside Kraljevica camp, in the Zone II., has been organized camps on island Brač (Sumartin, Supetar, Bol and Postira) and island Hvar (Hvar, Stari Grad and Jelsa) for refugee from Mostar and Sarajevo who came via Metković.

They are mostly accommodated in previous hotels or in private houses and are not allowed to leave towns.

But there existed also real Ustasha concentration camps in the Italian zone- on the island Pag: in Slano for men and Metajna for women. Ustashas bring Jews from Gospić and killed most of them or send to Jasenovac camp (men) and Kruščica camp (women.)
Concentration camps on Pag

On the Island Pag two concentration camps have been established in June 1941 by NDH:

- Camp Slano for men
- Camp Metajna for women and children

In only few months in these camps have been killed 407 men, 293 women and 91 children.

Survivors were send in camp Jasenovac
Camp Kraljevica

In camp Kraljevica have been send 1172 Jews, refugee from Croatia and emigrants from Austria, Germany, Hungary etc.

Situation has been very difficult but Italian authority allowed internal organization of the life of prisoner.

Jews established board for nurishment, kitchen for children, school, medical supply, religion services even music Orchestra.

Youth has been organized and confidentially exercised for the anti-fascistic actions.
Refugees in camp Kraljevica
Document from camp Kraljevica

Camp Kraljevica
CIRCULAR NO 233
on June 21 1943

Main office:

Thursday, June 22 1943, on duty will be Mrs Truda Goldstein
as a messenger in the main office:
in the morning (8-11 hours):
Levi Josip (Hut M/I) and Seligman Nada (Hut 5)
in the afternoon (15-18 hours):
Kohn Ruben (Hut 8) and Kraus Dita (Hut 2)

Number of internee:

On June 21.1943 in the camp were 1120 persons, in hospital 37
(together 1157)

Hut 9:
Comandant of the Camp prolonged the function of Mrs Pavlinović as
a "head" of the Hut 9 for the period of next week i.e. from 23.
till 30 June.

Concert of the musical section:
Musical section prepared again two hours of enjoyment and
forgetfulness, and for that it received thanks from all
community. We consider for our duty to appreciate the high
musical level of the concert. We wish to give special thanks to
the dirigent Mr. Nadasí, to the solists Mrs Hofmann and Piliš and
ing Fritz and Weiss Milan. We must thanks also to the organizer
of the concert Mr. Lošić, Glücksthal and Benedek, for wonderfull
composition of Mr. Rein and work of our tireless Mr. Dreissiger.

Supervision board:
We must excuse oneself for the mistake that we don’t inform in
the Saturday’ circular that Hut M/I named in the supervision
board dr. Fritz Fischl, and Hut m/II Mr. Felix Bricha as a
members of the control board.
School certificate from camp Kraljevica
Cultural activity in camp Kraljevica
Identity card from Italian camp
Elvira Kohn has been a very known photographer. She documented life in camps, in partisans and on the “free territory”.

We have photos of Elvira Kohn as a partisan and of her visit to late president Tito who appreciated her work.

In this article we have several photos taken by Elvira Kohn in the camp Rab
Camp on Rab
Coupons which is used instead of money in camp Rab
LIST OF REFUGEE IN CAMP RAB

BAREKA 7


B. Matte 

20. IX. 1932

B. Dorner Zienko r.kt. Dubn1 16. III. 1928

B. Grünbät Vera nejs. Bjelovar 18. VII. 1929

B. Kofly Edith r.kt. Zagreb 6. I. 1929

B. Poljak Herta r.kt. Bjelovar 12. X. 1928

B. Schnitz Olga r.kt. Kutina 13. X. 1930

B. Slokač Tanja nejs. Beograd 10. IX. 1934

B. Wessel Grete r.kt. Ruma 25. VI. 1932

B. Miller Rene r.kt. Zagreb 3. IX. 1936

B. Traver Aleksander r.kt. Beograd 27. IX. 1929

B. Haidl Jelka r.kt. Zagreb 25. V. 1928

B. Hanapel Rene 

18. XII. 1930

Otae i Italija

BAREKA 8

B. Freunzl Branko r.kt. Zagreb 13. XI. 1930

Favna u logoru "Vranjesca" ovdje

B. Sauca 

11. XII. 1932

B. Princ Diana nejs. Karlovac 24. I. 1930

B. Reinsen Dorit r.kt. Wien 29. IX. 1929

Djmoje Frita i Stella

Kohn Roman neje breg 26. IX. 1930

B. Friedmann Ivo r.kt. Zagreb 17. IX. 1930, ex Jug.

B. Gutman Djuro nejs. Split 7. V. 1927

B. Stjetic Ruben r.kt. Bjelovar 23. III. 1928

B. Senzvald Alfred r.kt. Sr. Kotorvica 16. VIII. 1930

B. Zaiser Bruno " Virovitica 25. II. 1928

B. Reiner David nejs. Sarajevo 26. XII. 1927

B. Grac Josef " Zenica 22. IX. 1928

B. Iliner Iraich " Beograd 20. II. 1929

B. Stojic Georg i Margita
Permission from 1943 for Organizing Evacuation of Prisoner from Camp Rab
Camp Rab - Jewish battalion

At the end of May 1943 Jews from camps in Kraljevica, Brač, Hvar and Dubrovnik has been sent to island Rab in Campo di concentramento per internati civili di guerra Arbe.

There was about 3,500 inmates (15% children, 38% men and 47% women).

Special boards (together with the Slovenian camp on Rab) was established to prepare liberation from camp. On September 8, 1943, prisoners disarmed the guards, capture weapons and food and took comande over the camp.

They formed Rab’s brigade from Slovenian and Jewish fighters. Jews made separate Jewish battalion with 243 fighters and medical unit.

This battalion was later included in regular partizan army, and 20 Jewish medical doctors and 40 nurses are sent to different units according to needs for medical staff.

The remaining Jewish inmates, mostly older women and children were shipped to the mainland and evacuated to “liberated territory” or was later interned in Italy and refugee camp El Shat in Egypt.

204 old and sick Jews remained on Rab and there are send by Germain to Auschwitz.
Jewish battalion
Medical unit from Jewish battalion
LIBERATION IN CAMP RAB
Survivors from camp Rab after 60 years
Jewish community in Rijeka and Sušak

Jewish community in Rijeka has been under Italy, under their racial law (from 1938) and registered on special lists.
In Provincia del Carnaro has been 1,362 Jews on list- among them Jews from Rijeka.
On another list, from police, has been 1,530 names, including Jewish refugee and “apolidi”.

Every Jew, registered by Dellasem humanitarian organization, received help in amount of 8 Lira (one dollar) per day and documents for food.

After capitulation of Italy, in 1943, this territory was “Gau Adriatische Kustenland”, under Germany, and Jews was send to concentration camps, mainly Auschwitz via Trieste. There are 361 victims of Holocaust in Rijeka and on cemetery (Kozala) is monument with their names, build by Teodor Morgani from Genova and 117 Jews originated from Rijeka.

Questor Giovani Palatucci helped with false documents and visas and some Jews escape together with other refugee (“sfollati”) to Italy. But Palatucci was arrested and send to Dachau and killed.

Jewish community in Sušak (92 Jews) has been on Yugoslavian territory which on 6.4.1941 annected Italy. Many refugee from Austria, Poland etc was on the list of rabbi Deutsch. This list has been given to the “questor” who promise help. But instead of help, he send all refugee to concentration camps, and rabbi to Ferramonti.
Identity card from Italian camp

COGNOME: Berger
NOME: Anna
PATERNITÀ: Giuseppe
MATERNITÀ: Heisser Maria
Luogo e anno di nascita: Bresadola 24 - 6 - 1928
No. lasciapass. 124, data arrivo 20 - 7 - 42

PRESIDIO MILITARE DI CIRQUENIZZA
PERMESSO DI SOGGIORNO
N° 222 scadente il 5 NOV. 1942
Cirquenzza il 4 OTT. 1942
IL GENERALE DI BRIGATA
Comandante del Presidio (Italo Amato)

[Signature]
In September 1943, after capitulation of Italy, number of refugees in south Italy was about 5,000 (also group from Korčula and Jews from Dalmatia). They were mostly installed in the Carbonari camp near Bari.

They established contact with Jewish unit in English Army and their rabbi. With their help, Jewish refugee community was founded in Bari, with medical services, kitchen, synagogue, school, Zionist organization etc.

The Jews in Bari played distinctive role in Aliyas to Palestina and they also helped Jews from Yugoslavia to escape to Italy. They send to Jews in Yugoslavia food, clothes and money. The Committee for social welfare for Jews has been established in Topusko (free territory) for distribution of money received from Bari.

Camp Ferramonti in Kalabria has been established by Mussolini in 1940 for the Jewish refugee. In this camp was also group of Yugoslav Jews from camp Kavaja in Albania (from Boka Kotorska in 1941) and later (1943) Jews from Split and Dalmatia who was temporary situated in Italian villages in status as “Libero confino”.

This camp was first liberated camp in Europe and young Jews went to Bari and to Palestine with group of refugees from Austria and Slovakia (who come in Ferramonti in 1942) after their ship (from Rodos) sink.
Permission from refugee camp in Italy

[Image of a document with text in multiple languages]
Camp Bari - prisoner send help to Jewish refugee in Yugoslavia (March 1945)

Nolno, za nize navedenim korisnicima ljudstva

[List of names and addresses]

Camp Bari, 27 March 1945

Drugarska
Knežiuja za skr. Jevreja,

[Address for help]

Pavel Alteteten, Zosak, Kord, Zagorje
Hinck in Stela Wohlers, Bari
Johani Stramabar, Ilir, Topuzko
Predigl in Lili Weiss, Olina
Goldman Polak, Bari, Via Libia 113
Leon Kabillo, Masticar, Via Rama Selma, Topuzko
Jasnaa Obara Polaku, ekonomski punkt Kote po-
szakog podružja, Polonje

Salomon Papo, Bari
Otono Finsiu, Topuzko

David Trzap, Palab, Via Aosta 779, Dr. Serralda, 650
Bernato Serralda, Topuzko

Salomon Kajon, Taranto
Salona, Sidi, Bili, Olina, Malika 3
Levi Jakia, Bari, Via Dovio 586
Marian Levi (in Duboke), Topuzko

Papo Mainza, Palermo, Via Bari 18
Karlovi zabijeg podi, Komoloskako

Kajon Jozef, Palermo, Via Vit. Emmanuel 157
Josipu Ailam, Kvaran, Libat, 35, div.
Mary Kabillo, ambul. b. h. centre div.
Jani Kabillo, Lek. N., O., Yeglin remains

Blancati Pape (14 god.), Topuzko
Prayer book in camp

The authorised Daily prayer book

Of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire

With a new translation by the late Rev. S. Singer

Published under the sanction of Chief Rabbi Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler

Seventeenth edition

Revised and enlarged under the direction of Dr. J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi

London

Eyre and Spottiswoode Limited
His Majesty’s Printers

3793—1943
Entered at Stationers’ Hall
Children in El Shat - school
Working card for Rikica Altarac in camp El-Shat
ITALIAN HELP IN FINDING PRISONER FROM THE CAMP

Sì prega di volerci fornire notizie del Sig. FREIBERGER Stepan, ebreo che sarebbe stato internato nel Campo di concentramento di Jasenovac. I coniugi del suddetto non hanno più notizie dal 29/8/1941. Vi saremo grati se vorrete mettere in grado di rispondere agli interessati.

Ringraziando,

IL VICE PRESIDENTE
(Ministro Pio A. Casimirri)

R. LEGAZIONE D'ITALIA A ZAGABRIA

Registrato in arrivo 1688

Lap. 1/7/42
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