

Prague is Free of Jews. *Prag ist Judenfrei*—there is no Jews in Prague. Erich Lichtblau (Leskly) comments: *The Czech Jews were good patriots. Many of them had a leitmotif "Our Zion is Prague."* *The Czech Jews loved their president Tomáš Masaryk and their Republic.* Terezin, 1943.



My First Night in the Ghetto: Overcrowded. You Need Vitamin P (Protection). Erich Lichtblau and his wife Else were deported to Theresienstadt in November 1942. Erich Lichtblau later recalls: *On the picture you can see myself lying on the floor. I was sick with high fever. All the wooden bunks were occupied. I found no place to sleep. In the morning somebody said to me: "To obtain beds you need the vitamin 'P', a privilege. The old man in the white coat was a physician in charge. The German caption Uberbelag translates as overcrowded. Terezin, 1942.*



Bonke-Rumors from the Front-Lines. A short narrative written within the circle serves as an explanatory note: **Chawer [Comrade] Paul Kohn, a Courier with the Czech Gendarmerie Station is a 'War Correspondent.'** He tells us bonkes (rumors) from the front-lines. Terezin, 1943.



Building the Railroad to the Ghetto. A group of laborers on the railroad construction site outside the Ghetto. Erich Lichtblau recalls: *There was a group of workers called Bahnbau (railway building). The SS decided to build a railway between Bohušovice and Theresienstadt to enable the arrivals directly to the ghetto, as well as direct departures of the transport to the East from the ghetto. Terezin, 1943.*



A Cheap Cake for Birthday. On the sign: You take one bowl of coffee, half spoon of sugar, 200 grams of margarine. Despite the miserable conditions in the ghetto, inmates celebrated holidays and improvised cooking and baking. Others fantasized about cooking or collected recipes. Terezin, 1944.



A Wool-Vest for a Half of Bread. This picture-story is known under the interchangeable titles: **Fair Trade; A Cardigan for a Half of Bread.** Leskley called it: **A Hungry Old Woman Sells Clothing.** It was commonly regarded that young and workable people received better rations in the ghetto than old and sick inmates. Not surprisingly a young girl on the picture is in a better shape than her fellow inmates of old age. Terezin, 1943.



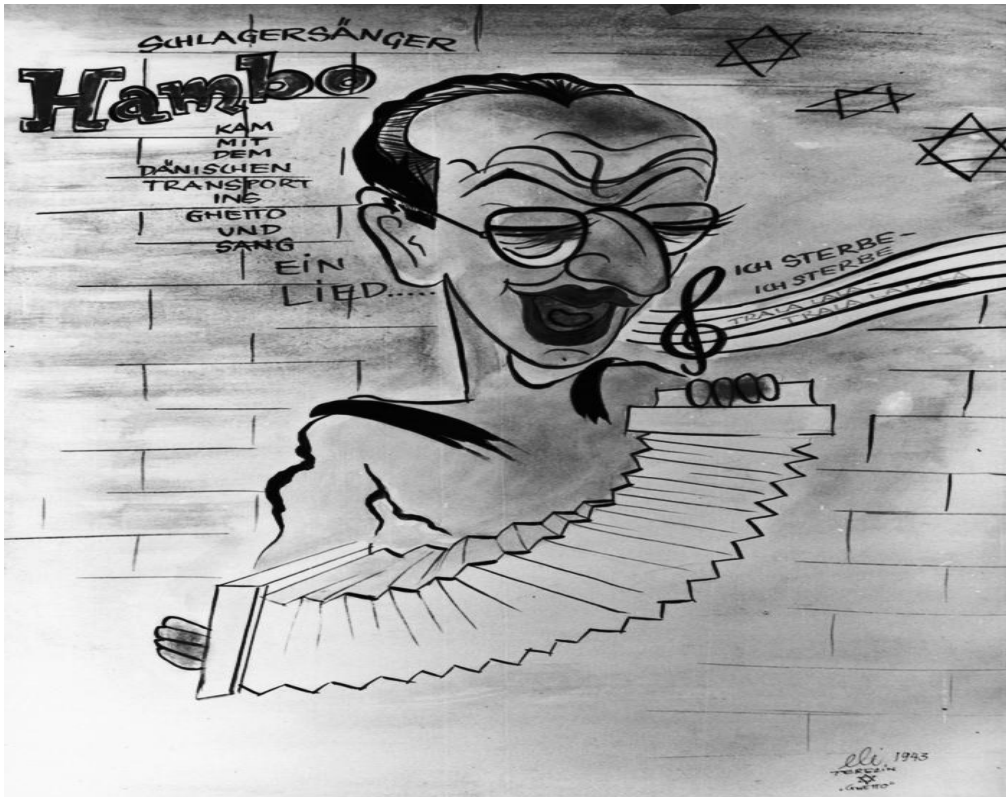
Encephalitis in the Ghetto. Medical Vision Test. Erich Lichtblau recalls: *I heard that this infectious and nervous disease was transferred by an SS-man. He contracted it in the Middle East: he was wounded there and then transferred to Theresienstadt. On the picture a physician tests the ill person by holding his finger in front of his eyes.* Terezin,



1944.

Encounter of the Carriages. The Aryan (non-Jewish) carriage meets the Jewish carriage. A horse pulls the Aryan carriage, whilst the Jewish one is pulled by a Jewish man. Terezin, 1943.





Hambo, the Singer. Singer Hambo arrived with the Danish transport. Erich Lichtblau recalls: *He sang falsetto and was able to change his voice into a deep bass. I remember he sang a song, "I am dying, I am dying," but the refrain was cynical: tralala, tralala, tralala.* Terezin, 1943.

Her Business with Soup: Salty Lenses with Dusty Water under it. Typhoid Patients Trade with her Bread for Soup. She Asks: "Sir do You Want some Soup?" Terezin,



1943.

In Beth Chalutzoth – in the Hamburg Barracks, Room No. 305. Room 305, in the House of Chalutzim, officially in the Hamburg Barracks, was home for Else Lichtblau (Elsa Leskly) and 25 other Jewish women. Erich Lichtblau recalls: *Every Friday evening there was Oneg Shabbat. They young people sang Hebrew songs and they learned Hebrew language. They lived with the dream to go after the liberation to Palestine.* Terezin, 1943.



Permit Stamp for 10 kilo Packages from Friends and Relatives..., but only a few got Packages. Erich Lichtblau explains, *it was not ordinary for other ghettos to receive packages from the outside world. In Theresienstadt, it was possible to get food parcels from family members and friends who lived in the outside world. Relatives had to get a permit-stamp. Having obtained such stamp, they could dispatch a gift parcel directed to the post office in the ghetto. Despite family and friends could send up to 10-kilo packages, only few inmates receive them. Terezin, 1943.*



Shared Joy is Double Joy [Geteilte Freude – Doppelte Freude]. 10 kilo packages are coming [with the permit-stamp], but not for everyone. This sign serves as a reminder to those receiving parcels not to forget their less fortunate fellow inmates. Erich Lichtblau recalls: *It was rare that anybody received an unopened parcel without something missing.* Terezin, 1945.



Smuggling Flowers into the Ghetto or *Verbotenes Grün*. This picture-story depicts a female ghetto-laborer carrying field flowers under her coat into the ghetto. Erich Lichtblau recalls: *It was forbidden to keep flowers at home or cut them, but people did that. Vegetables were also a valuable commodity to do business with in the ghetto.* Terezin, 1943.



Sylvester 1942: New Year Eve Prophecy. The last verse makes people believe that one day, next year (1943) the Jews led by G-D will return to Prague. The English-German translation sounds as follows:

*Because one of the coming 365 days
Is surely the one, of which Jewish history will say in the future*

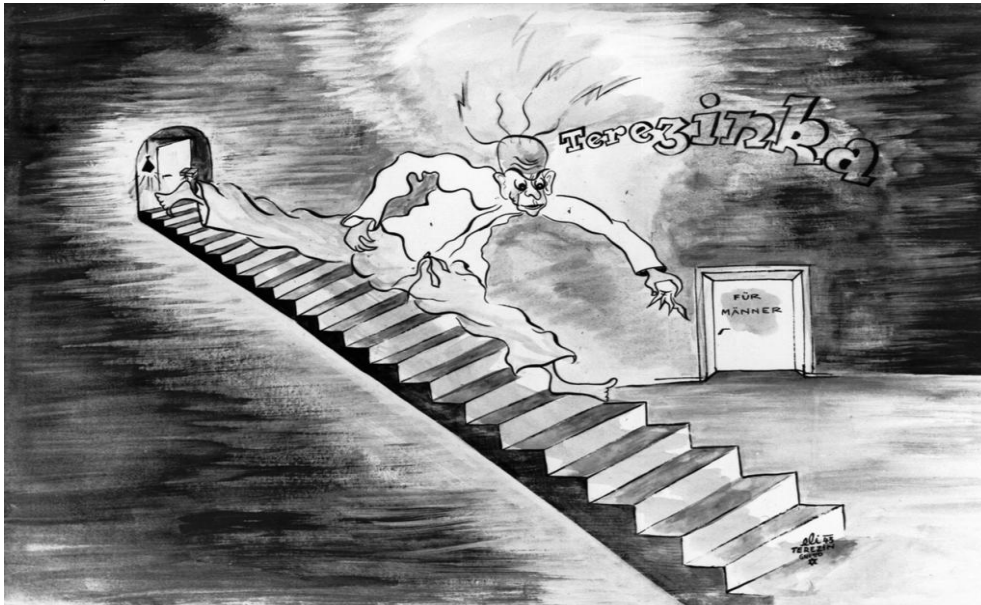
*In this month, on that day
Baruch Hashem, the Jews will be led to Prague.*

Overall, authorship of the poem is ascribed to Erich Lichtblau. There is a reference to an unknown woman as to a probable author of this poem. This reference comes from Erich Lichtblau's recollections.

Terezin, December 1942.



Terezinka – a Ghetto Disease. Paratyphoid was a common disease in the ghetto. *After staying there for short time only, almost everybody got it,* recalls Erich Lichtblau. Terezin, 1943.



The Red Cross is Coming: A Happy Ghetto. Erich Lichtblau created a special picture-series about the preparation to the Red Cross Visitation of Theresienstadt. The slogan on this picture reflects Nazi deception of a “Happy Ghetto.” It reads as follows: *A Happy Ghetto with Young People in the Streets, while Old and Ill Were Placed Under House Arrest.* The sign on the bucket: *Putzkolonnie – cleaning detail.* Terezin, 1944.

