



**Bulletin number 149 - August 2026**

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6. Ours: Leibovich-Dar Sarah (Korolevo)

**Save the date: On Monday, the second day of Sukkot, 28.09.2026, we will hold the traditional Rabbi Dori meeting in the "Ben Shemen" forest. Details will be published in September**

**1. Ceremony of Awarding the "Jewish Savior Medal": Shtaubert (Klein) Shulamit and Jung József**

During World War II, an underground Zionist youth movement operated in Budapest. Among its members, I identified 58 members, who were born in Carpatorus [4 pairs of siblings and another quartet of siblings, one of whom, Esther Vardi, née Schechter, passed away last year on Kibbutz HaOgen, aged 102].

Over the years, they received the "Jewish Savior Medal". At the end of May 2026, another ceremony was held at the Wohlin House in Givatayim, during which the family of Shtaubert Shulamit, née Klein, received the medal. I will upload the information that appears on the underground website, and later I will upload the additional information that I found.

Shulamit's sister, Edna (Olga), also received the medal in the past. Her daughter, Sarah Salzberg, is a member of the organization.



**Shtaubert (Klein) Shulamit (Klein Elza)**

Born on September 25, 1925 in Szerednye (Uzhgorod region). Her father was the head of the Jewish community in the settlement. He had a tobacco shop franchise due to his participation as a soldier in World War I.

In 1943, Shulamit (Elsa) learned to sew in Budapest. During this time, she lived in a sheltered home for Orthodox girls.

When the Germans entered Hungary on March 19, 1944, she went underground. She received forged papers from Asher Ernie and hid in the vicinity of Budapest. Ernie led her to a bunker on Hungária Boulevard (Hungária körút). In December 1944, the bunker was exposed and those hiding there were taken to the central prison on Margit Boulevard (Margit körút). Shulamit was among those who were released in the daring operation of the "Zionist Youth Movement Underground in Hungary" on Christmas

1944. After her release from prison, she arrived at the underground headquarters on Václav Schándor Street.

At the end of the war, and in accordance with the movement's instructions, she returned from a small village near Temesvár (Timișoara) to Budapest. From there she was smuggled to Salzburg, via the Austrian border. From Italy she sailed to Israel on the illegal immigration ship "Enzo Sireni", 12.1.1946, which was captured by the British. She was imprisoned with her passengers in the Atlit camp. Yoel Palgi took the entire group to Kibbutz Ma'agan .

On the kibbutz she met her husband Israel Stauber.



In 1948 they moved to Tel Aviv and eventually settled in Netanya. Shulamit died on 8.9.2019.

**Supplementary information:**

The father, Leopold [pictured], was born in 1890, or 1900, a bank clerk; The mother, Regina, née Strauss, was born in 1905 or 1896 in Vranov, Slovakia. Her two sisters who perished: Racheli (1938) and Keto 1940).

The picture is from her granddaughter's roots' work.

You can read about her extended life story in the roots work, written in 2013, by her granddaughter, Shahar Omer, who lives in Tzur Yigal [in Hebrew]

Here is the link: <http://stauberlifestory.blogspot.com/>

● Shulamit's husband, Israel, had a very great contribution to Israel: In the 1950s, he went to study at a dairy in the US, and from there he returned with the product, which ended up in the refrigerators of every home in Israel - the cottage...

Sara Salzberg, Shulamit's daughter, receives the award from Yuval Alpen (right) and Aryeh Barnea, who head the committee to recognize Jews who saved Jews



**Jung József:**

Born in 1926 in Mukacsevo.

He was a member of "HaShomer Hatzair".

In his youth he studied penmanship in Budapest and occasionally traveled to Munkács to visit his parents. After the Germans entered Hungary on March 19, 1944, he escaped from the Munkács ghetto, hid in the forest, and after a while escaped, using forged documents he received from the movement, and arrived in Budapest. He joined the underground activities of his movement. He carried out daring missions, including smuggling a loaf of bread containing a letter; during one of them he was caught, taken to the Gestapo headquarters on

Mount Svabhegy, and deported to Auschwitz. He survived the death camp and returned to Budapest. After the liberation he was active in the "Bricha" and the "Hagana". He immigrated to Israel in 1948 and joined Kibbutz Yasur. In 1960 he left the kibbutz and settled in Bethlehem of Galilee. Yosef died on 25.12.2002.







### Additional information:

Yosef's brother, Chaim, born in 1929, filled out witness statements about his family members.

The father was Yitzhak-Isaac, [pictured], born in 1898, a merchant. He died in Mauthausen from exhaustion and lack of food.

The mother, Rosa/Rachel, born in 1898, survived, immigrated to the USA and died in January 1977 in New York.

Yosef's wife was Gita (nee Arbes).

They had 3 children: Gadi, Eitan and Naama.

In the Bad Arolsen archive I found a card from the DP camp in the name of Joseph Jung from 21.1.1947, bearing Joseph's signature. Father: Isaac. Occupation: Engraver. From Munków. Additional information: Born 16.2.1926, mother is Rosie, née Weiskopf.



On the MyHeritage website I found little information about two more of Joseph's sisters: Helen Gelb, 1923-2011, lived in Cleveland;



Rivka Farkash, who was married to Meir.



| A.E.F. D.P. REGISTRATION RECORD                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
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| For coding purposes                                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J.                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| JUNG JOSEF                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Family Name Other Given Names (3) Sex (4) Marital Status (5) Claimed Nationality                                                                                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16.2.1926 Munkacs U.S.S.R. Province Country Jewish (7) Religion (Optional) (5) Number of Accompanying Family Members: 1                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (9) Number of Dependents: (10) Full Name of Father: Jung Isak (11) Full Maiden Name of Mother: Weiskopf Rosa                                                                                                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (12) DESIRED DESTINATION: Palestine (13) LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR RESIDENCE JANUARY 1, 1938: Munkacs C.S.R.                                                                                                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| City or Village Province Country City or Village Province Country                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Czech.-Jew. (18) Do You Claim to be a Prisoner of War? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No                                                                                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (17) Languages Spoken in Order of Fluency (19) Amount and Kind of Currency in your Possession                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (20) Signature of Registrant: Jung Josef (21) Signature of Registrar: [Signature] Date: 21.1.47 Assembly Center No. 581                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (22) Destination or Reception Center:                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Brother: Jung Chaim (24) REMARKS: ARE 1 7 am 1025                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Bethlehem of Galilee: A monument to those killed in the Holocaust, in which Joseph is commemorated



An interesting story, which sheds light on the family's history, is the story of brother Haim, which appears on the WordPress.com website, where I also found Haim's picture. The article is from 8.11.2016. "Haim, now 87 years old, the youngest son of Yitzhak and Rachel Jung from the Mukachevo (Munkacz) in the Eastern



Carpathians (formerly in Czechoslovakia, during World War II Hungary, now Ukraine) was sent with his parents and two sisters to Auschwitz in May 1944. During the selection on the platform, he was asked his age, but he did not answer and continued to walk with his father, which probably saved his life. After about two months of working in the Auschwitz camps, he was transferred, with his father and many others, to work in the Ebensee camp near Mauthausen. In the camp tunnels, they were employed in the construction of the V1 and V2 rockets. After a while, Haim was separated from his father and, together with other children, was sent to the Mauthausen camp. It was explained to them that they were to be exchanged for Germans and would soon be transferred to Switzerland. The group, all boys, consisted of About 30 children, and were kept in a clinic called "Ravir". There they were treated by nurses and given better food. The children's hope of being transferred to Switzerland was dashed. After about two or three weeks, the group was dispersed. Haim was returned to work where his father was, but after a while he was separated from him and transferred to work at a Messerschmitt factory in the Gusen camp, and then - he was transferred again to a Messerschmitt factory in another camp, until the camp was liberated by the Americans in early May 1945. Immediately upon liberation, Haim learned that his father had not survived, and had died in the Ebensee camp shortly before liberation.



After liberation, Haim recovered from typhus in an American military hospital, and went to look for his family. **Haim, his brother Yosef, his two sisters and his mother were reunited in Budapest where they stayed in a building called the "Rothschild Hospital"** together with many other Jewish refugees. ... Later, Haim joined the "Haviva Reich" Hachshara HaShomer Hatzair training camp, which was at various sites in Germany.

In May 1948, the training moved to France for their immigration to Israel. The voyage on the ship "Providence" departed from the port of Marseille and arrived in the port of Haifa on May 22, 1948, a week after the establishment of the state. Haim, together with other boys from the training, was taken from the port directly to the Tel Litwinski base (now Tel Hashomer), where they underwent a short military training for three days. From Tel Hashomer they were driven to Hulda. There they loaded 3 81 mm mortar shells on their backs each, and set out on foot along the Burma road, under the command of Shlomo Shiloach. ...Haim served his entire service in Company B. In April 1949, he completed a company commander course, and returned to serve as a company commander in the company until his discharge from regular service". Haim, whose full name was Haim Hugo, died in February 2024 and is buried in Kiryat Tivon.



Hungarian Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Zoltán Szentgyörgyi, speaks at the "Jewish Rescuer Medal" award ceremony



## 2. Stories of photos: "Children in the Holocaust" Facebook page

On 19.6.2026, the following documentation was published on this website:

"Four-year-old **Gerti Mermelstein** looks straight into the camera. Next to her are her mother, sister and grandmother. They have just arrived at Auschwitz-Birkenau after being transported from their hometown of **Mukachevo**.

The photograph was taken by SS officer Bernhardt Walter on May 26, 1944. He documented the condemned Jewish prisoners in the camp just before they were forced to enter the gas chambers. Here, in a forest grove a hundred meters from the gas chambers, the captured were standing and waiting for their turn, unaware of their fates.

Gerti is one of the people told about in our printable exhibition Children during the Holocaust. The exhibition can be printed to display in schools, libraries, cultural centers or shop windows."



In a search on the "Yad Vashem" website, I found the full photo next to Gertie's name, but without further details.

The photo also appears in the "Auschwitz Album"

**Do any of you have any connection to this family?**



On 22.5.2026, the following information was published on the website:

"**Dvora Lichtman** was murdered in Auschwitz, May 29, 1944 from **Berehovo**, Hungary. Age 15. Devora was born in 1929 . She loved to sing. Deported in May 1944. Arrived in Auschwitz on May 29. We remember Deborah Lichtman. Singer from Berehovo".

On the "Yad Vashem" website I found only the list of the persecuted, members of the Lichtman family from Berehovo, who were murdered; this information is not clearly related to Deborah's family: Isidor (1907), Gisela (1910), Laszlo (1915), Agnes (1921) and Amra (son, 1943)



On 23.5.2026 the following information was published on this website:

"**Golda Klein** was murdered in Auschwitz, June 16, 1944 from **Munkacs**, Hungary. **Age 14**. Golda was born in 1930. Deported on June 16, 1944. Murdered upon arrival. She was 14. We remember Golda Klein. A teenage girl from Munkacs".

The name Klein is a very common surname in Carpatorus, so without additional information I could not locate any more information

Do any of you have any information about the Lichtman family from Beregszasz or Klein from Munkacs?



On 19.6.2026, this website published:



**Yehudit Frid Braun** was a Czech-Jewish girl, who was born in **Mukachevo** in 1940 to Ela and Emil Braun. She was killed in Auschwitz with her parents in 1944, **aged 4**.

Remember Yehudit Frid Braunová and her parents. ☹️"

On the "Yad Vashem" website, I found the testimony of Yehudit's aunt, Lili Stank, née Fried (1925-2016), sister of her mother, Ella. Emil was an accountant; murdered in a labor camp in 1943. His wife, Ella, née Fried, was murdered in Auschwitz in 1944; they had one child.

The witness added to her testimony a photo of Ella and Emil, Yehudit's parents.



Do any of you have any information about the Braun family from Mukachevo?





On 28.6.2026, this website published:

**Hana Hajmalka Adler** was born on May 13, 1940, in **Mukachevo**. She was the daughter of Sarlota and Samuel Adler and was born into a Jewish family. In 1941, Hungarian authorities deported many Jewish refugees from Poland and the Soviet Union living in the region. Many of those deported were later murdered, including in the Kamianets-Podilskyi massacre.

In the spring of 1944, after the German occupation of Hungary, the remaining Jewish population of Mukachevo was forced into a ghetto and then deported to Auschwitz II-Birkenau. Hana and her mother were murdered in the gas chambers shortly after their arrival, likely in May or June 1944. Hana was only **four years old**.

Her story represents the fate of the approximately 1.5 million Jewish children murdered during the Holocaust. May Hana Hajmalka Adler's memory be a blessing.



On the Yad Vashem website, I found a testimony from 2009 by Preeva Tramiel Adler, who lived in Palo Alto, California, and is Hanna's half-sister. The additional information is: Mother Sarlote, madian name was Kahan;

I also found the additional photo (keft) in the testimony of the half-sister.

However, in a further search, I found another testimony of hers, in which she mentions her half-brother, Hanna's older brother... His name was **Bela - Ben Zion**, born on May 30, 1939; he was also murdered in Auschwitz.

...Then I found another testimony from Charlotte's brother, Shraga Kahane from Haifa; in his testimony he stated her name as Suri (Sarah), born

in 1914 - and a picture of her with the 2 children...

The husband's name is listed as Hershi Adler, not Samuel. They lived on Kertváros Street in Munkacs [today: Kalinin]. I found another record on the Geni website: His full name was Shmuel Zvi Hersh Armin, born in 1911; immigrated to Israel, via Cantara, in March 1947; died of cancer in 1975 in the US.

Contact has been made with a family member.  
More information will be sent soon!



### 3. From the press: Yishai Koplowitz, father of the fallen Capt. (res.) Eitan Koplowitz / Ynet – Israel Moshkowitz, 7.7.2026

In bulletin No.123 of July 2024, we told the story of Eitan, who fell on the 15th of Sivan (June 15, 2024), in the northern Gaza Strip: "Eitan, son of

Reli and Yishay. Yishai is the son of Leah Koplowitz, daughter of Batya (Bernstein – from Munkacs) and Eliezer Klein (from Veretzky, Wolove district), who lived in Bnei Brak. Eitan (28) grew up and was educated in Hosh'a'ya in the Jezreel Valley. He left behind his wife, Yael, and his baby son Boaz, who is only 8 months old, as well as a couple of parents and 5 sibling." In an article that



appeared in Ynet, the story of Yishay, his father, is told: **"At the age of 59, when he was already a grandfather to seven grandchildren and had been discharged from the reserves for 12 years, Major Yishai [pictured] decided to return to uniform and return to the unit in which he had served since 1989.** <https://www.ynet.co.il/yedioth/article/yokra14817809>

Yishay, who lives in the communal settlement of Hosha'aya, served as a soldier in the "Shaked" battalion of the Givati Brigade as a student in a Heder yeshiva. When he was discharged from regular service, he was assigned as a reservist to Battalion 9219 of the Etzioni Brigade. He continued to serve in the reserves until the age of 47, and was discharged as the oldest soldier in the battalion, which is made up of veterans of the Nahal Brigade.

In parallel with his dedicated reserve service, Yishay studied computer science at Bar-Ilan University. After receiving his degree, he began working in the software industry, and today he manages the Israeli branch of an international company and supervises a team of about 30 employees.

'Although my exemption age was 40, I continued to serve in the reserves for years after that,' he says, 'I was eventually forced to retire due to a back problem, and because **I donated a kidney to a person I did not know.**

On October 7, three of my sons were drafted into the reserves as fighters. A few months after the start of the war, when I realized that this was something long-term, I approached people who knew me in my battalion and asked if they needed my services. The answer was positive, I was returned to the personnel department and assigned as an operations sergeant in the battalion's company commander'.

Two months later, a disaster struck. 'My son, Eitan, was killed,' says Yishay, 'he was 28 years old, an officer in the 8th Brigade who was drafted into the reserves at the beginning of the war. Eitan was married and a new father. He was nearing the end of his third year studying law and philosophy at the Hebrew University, an outstanding student. In the first round, Eitan was on the northern border, under the command of my battalion. After four months of fighting in the north, he was discharged, and then drafted again for service in Gaza. He was in an armored company on the beach at Netzarim. They went on several operations, and in one of them his tank hit a bomb. Eitan and Eylon Weiss were killed. Nir Hadad, who was mortally wounded, died of his wounds four months later. The rescue from the tank was a story of supreme heroism: Our soldiers entered the burning tank while its light ammunition was exploding, and rescued the bodies of their comrades and the wounded soldiers. Eitan left behind his widow, Yael, who was 27 when he was killed, and their infant son Boaz. 'Following the disaster, I took a break from the reserves, but after less than a year I decided to return to the battalion and continue serving,' says Yishay, **'The younger generation is bowed down by the burden, and therefore we must give them every possible help.** I do activities that match my physical abilities, and try to contribute wherever possible. The disaster we went through affected my entire life, and my attitude towards service also took on a different meaning. It now has a much greater emotional weight. I had a dilemma about whether to return to service. It was not clear what effect it would have on my wife. It took a while before I asked her if she agreed - and she agreed.

**It was clear to my whole family that I was doing something less dangerous than I had done in the past, and they trust me. They also understand why it is so important to me now"**.

The late Captain (res.) Eitan Koplowitz with his wife Yael  
(courtesy of the family)





#### 4. Righteous Among the Nations in Carpatorus: Friedman Abraham and Hena/Helen – Nelipno and Bilovartsy – [Savlyava and Tychy districts - respectively]

##### The rescue operation of the Righteous Among the Nations took place in Belgium

Abraham Friedman was born in 1914 in **Czechoslovakia**. His father died when he was a year old, leaving behind a large family. From the age of nine, Abraham had to work to help support the household. As an adult, he immigrated to Holland and found work that necessitated frequent trips to Antwerp, Belgium. On one of these trips he met Hena Helen Farkas (b. 1914, **Czechoslovakia**), who had arrived in Antwerp several years earlier and was working as an au pair for a Jewish family. Abraham and Hena married in 1940. Settling in Antwerp. Abraham found employment as a diamond polisher. Despite his lack of formal education, he was successful in business and fluent in several languages.

Later that same year, the Germans invaded Belgium. Hena had heard that work was being offered to Jews outside of Belgium, and suggested that Abraham go, but her husband declined, noting rumors he had heard, that those who went to 'work abroad' never returned.

In 1941, Abraham was approached for joining the underground resistance movement. Abraham agreed, and his language skills were put to use; he listened to British radio transmissions and updated the underground with what he heard. Meanwhile, Hena gave birth to a son, and the three of them found shelter in the home of Alphonse and Elizabeth Wallraf in Neerpelt, Belgium. The Jewish couple lived in the Wallrafs' attic, under the assumed names Henry and Hélène Egan, with their infant son. The Wallrafs tended to all their needs, and they rarely left the attic. Few people were aware of the Friedman's presence: Mrs. Wallraf's parents and their daughter, Jeanne, were living next-door, and Jeanne testified she once saw Mrs. Friedman with her son. The befriended family also Harmsen discovered their presence when visiting the Wallraf family, they heard a little baby cry in another room, other than Mrs. Wallraf's little daughter. Their eldest son, Bernard, also testified and, finally, the local grocer was informed to explain the double quantity of food they needed. Their son, Theodoor, also testified.

Six months after their arrival, an RAF Lancaster was intercepted and crashed in the immediate neighborhood of the house. When German soldiers arrived, they got panic-stricken because they thought they were betrayed and their shelter was no longer considered as a safe place. The Friedman's hardly mentioned this incident to their children and we know little about the places where they were hiding afterwards.

After the Friedmans emigrated to Montreal - and later to New York, they remained in contact with the Wallrafs. In the numerous letters they wrote they never mentioned the past.

A further twist to the family's saga was unearthed in recent years, when the Friedmans' children discovered that they had a living first cousin. A sister of Hena's had moved to Belgium before the war, and had given birth to a son, Yitzhak Farkas, whom she placed in hiding, with a Catholic family, shortly before her deportation to Auschwitz, where she was murdered. When no one came to claim the boy following the war, the family kept him, and he was raised as a Catholic, named Jean Quevy. The first cousins met for the first time in 2009, and despite the cultural and religious differences, quickly grew close.

On 21 May, 2012, Yad Vashem recognized Alphonse and Elizabeth Wallraf (née Schildermans) as Righteous Among the Nations. The ceremony was held in Brussels, Belgium.

Abraham was born in 1914, from Nelipyno, Svalyava district;

Helen, also born in 1914, from Bilovartsy, Tyachiv district.

Their son, Shimon-Shlomo, was born in 1942 in Belgium; died in September 2004 in Israel.



Helen and Abraham's engagement photo, 1939



The shelter where the Friedman family stayed



The rescued Friedman family on the steps of the home of rescuers Wallraf, May 1943

Alphonse and Maria, Righteous Among the Nations, with their children





## The World's Righteous Family, 1954



This is Henna's sister, Bella Farkas. She was born in Bilovartsy, during the war she was in Antwerp, Belgium, killed in Auschwitz in October 1942.  
Mother's name: Kreindel

On MyHeritage I found that Helen died in New Jersey in 1998. Her parents were named Avraham Froyumowitz and Clara, née Farkas, so Helen's surname is derived from her mother's surname.

Alphonse and Lisa with their son – members of the Wallraf family at Yad Vashem



It turns out that Avraham's full name was Avraham-Eliyahu. I found a lot of information about his family on the Geni website. His father's name was Shloima-Nahum Herszkowitz and his mother's name was Perl, née Friedman; she froze to death in Siberia. In Avraham's family, the surname was also determined by the mother's surname [as in his wife's]. Henna-Helen is Hanya. They had 6 children, of whom we only know the names of three: Nahum-Shlomo [named after Abraham's father] is the child who was born in Belgium, not Shimon-Shlomo. This is also the grave I found, which matches the year of his death, 2004, and the names of his parents. Another daughter is Sara Faiga Friedman; she was born and died in Antwerp – from an illness; another daughter is Milly – she is the one who testified on the "Yad Vashem" website, which documents the Righteous Among the Nations, that Shlomo, her brother, was born in 1942 and died on 6.9.2004 [20 Elul 5764] – as documented on Shlomo's grave [below].

Some of Avraham's brothers and sisters were:

Yaakov Meir, 1898-1944, Auschwitz, perished with six children;

Yitzchok Aron, 1944, Buchenwald, perished with 3 children;

Frieda Stern, born 1907, survived;

Moishe Avigdor, 1944, froze to death in Siberia;

Feige Dobris Herschkowitz Friedman;

Esther Chaje Morgenstern (Starr) (nee Friedman);

The witness pages were filled out by Greta Weingarten, niece, Brooklyn.

The Geni website records that the parents had ten children.



Avraham-Eliyahu was a diamond polisher. He died in November 2003 in New York;

Helen-Hannah, née Farkash, died, as mentioned, in September 1998 in New Jersey.

The eldest son, Shlomo-Nahum, who was born in Belgium, died in 2004 and is buried in the "Yarkon" cemetery in Petah Tikva.

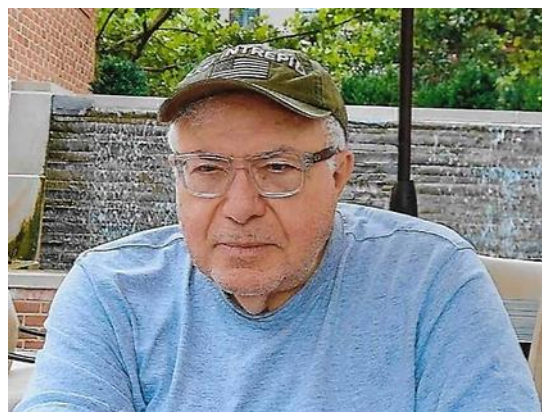
Shlomo and his wife's children are: Reuven/Robert [born in the USA], Katriel [born in Israel a month after the family immigrated to Israel], Hamra Frida and Nechama.

Following the tracing of the children, a lot of information was received about the family - and for that, thanks.

The family arrived in Israel in 1972 and settled in a transit camp in Nazareth. From there they moved to Holon.

**\*Surprising coincidence: I was Reuven/Robert's biology teacher in Holon...**

Son Yaakov Friedman - born in Belgium, like Shlomo.



Son Benno Friedman was born in Montreal, as was son Freddy, where the family immigrated from Belgium.

**Pictures from Facebook**

Sister Millie was born in the USA, where the family moved from Montreal.



Shlomo's children have no information about their father's sister, Sarah-Feiga, who may have been the first born and died shortly after birth. His daughter Nechama knows about her grandmother's miscarriage; perhaps this is what it is about. Information about the Friedman family on the Geni website: <https://www.geni.com/people/Abraham-Friedman/3947397238120037989>





The house where Hena, Abraham and Shlomo were hidden

Nehama, Shlomo's youngest daughter, told about her father: He was a very small child when he left, from time to time, from the shelter in Belgium to get food during the difficult period of the war.

Because of his appearance and his command of the Flemish language, no one suspected his Jewishness.

When the war ended, the Friedman family left Belgium. Helen and the two sons [Shlomo and Yaakov] were sent by Abraham to Montreal, where cousins of the family lived; only a year later did Abraham join them. Then, as mentioned, the family moved to New York.

Shlomo was a very smart man and was considered a genius. At the age of 18, he **was offered the position of chief rabbi in New York**. However, at that time he fell ill with tuberculosis and was on his deathbed. He was offered to eat pork fat to help him recover, as a form of pikuach nefesh – but he firmly refused. When he recovered, he gave up the prestigious position due to a crisis of trust with the clergy.

Shlomo is the only one of the children who immigrated to Israel. In Israel, he worked in the field of computing and worked for the Israeli Aerospace Industries, designing the Lavi aircraft.

Shlomo died of cancer at the age of 62.

Nehama also added information about Helen's sister, Bella Farkas. The family was scattered during the Holocaust. Bella was captured and released by partisans; her tracks disappeared and it was unknown what happened to her. It turned out that she managed to hide in a church, and was pregnant, the family does not know the circumstances; she gave birth in the church. When the Nazis invaded, the nuns tried to smuggle her out, but she was murdered. The baby was adopted by a local Belgian family and this is Jean Quévy, originally named Yitzhak Farkas, and is mentioned in the Yad Vashem documentation. The Friedman family is in contact with him.

Link to the Yad Vashem website: <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/righteous/9556702>

President Shimon Peres, together with the Prince of Belgium, presents the certificate to the son of the Wallraps, Brussels, 2021



## 5. Israelis born in Carpatorus: Rozen (Indig) Menachem-Aryeh (Leib) (Solotvyno)

Sometimes you get to hear extraordinary life stories by chance, or not... This is how our story began:

Following the article about Robert Maxwell bulletin 145, April 2026] I received the response of Yom Tov Tamir (Teichman) [bulletin 146, May 2026], in which he also told the life story of his parents, Beitar activists in Beregszasz. I remembered the article about Yehoshua Halevi (Citron), also a Beitar activist in Beregszasz [bulletin 77, November 2020], in which in the feedback on his article [bulletin 78, December 2020) I received a photo of Beitar activists in Beregszasz, which included both Halevi and Teichman.

The photo was sent to me by a relative, Miri Kellner. Before publishing the feedback on Yom Tov Tamir, I decided to inform Miri about the reuse of the photo she sent 5.5 years ago; during the conversation, Miri said that her mother, Yehudit, née Shlomowitz, was a second cousin of Robert Maxwell... and that she was also born in Solotvino [Miri's father was born in Beregszasz]. Then Miri added that her mother had a second cousin, named Aryeh, who had a fascinating life story; Aryeh's daughter is Ilana Maron. As a result, I scheduled a conversation with Ilana and this is the unbelievable story that emerged, the details of which she had collected "with tweezers" over the years, and not all of which she knew until now. I will combine what Ilana wrote with findings I found on the Atlit immigration website and on the MyHeritage and Geni websites:

Ilana's father was Menachem Aryeh (Leib) Indig, born in Solotvyno, 1897. According to the new information, his mother was Bertha. His father, Eliyahu, was a tailor, and as a child, Aryeh took his father's tailor's chalk and began to draw. Thus, his talent for drawing was discovered at an early age, from the simple everyday life.

When he grew up, Aryeh participated in World War I as a soldier in the Austro-Hungarian army. There is no doubt that being a painter was not an accepted profession in that environment at that time. Aryeh decided to immigrate to **Eretz Israel**. In **October 1925**, he first immigrated to Israel, as appears from an official list of immigrants from the Zionist Executive's immigration department, in which his name, Aryeh Indig, appears among the immigrants who arrived on the ship "Romania" at the port of Jaffa.

| ההנהלה הציונית בא"י – לשכת העליה יפו.                       |      |             |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|-----------|
| Palestine Zionist Executive – Immigration Department, Jaffa |      |             |           |
| NO. 1025/5/66                                               | דף 1 | יום 1.11.25 |           |
| רשימת תעולים שבאו באניה "רומניה" ביום 28.10.25              |      |             |           |
| 1025/5                                                      | 4    | 55          | סוסיה     |
| 1025/5                                                      | 20   | 20          | אחרן      |
| 1025/5                                                      | 20   | 20          | פיגיל     |
| 1025/5                                                      | 38   | 38          | אליהו     |
| 1025/5                                                      | 30   | 30          | רבקה      |
| 1025/5                                                      | 28   | 28          | אריה      |
|                                                             |      | אברמסון     | אורחובסקי |
|                                                             |      | איונשמי     | אלעזר     |
|                                                             |      | אינצי       |           |

Registration of Aryeh Indig's first immigration to Israel

In the 1920s, he stayed in Palestine, and later met his first wife, a native of Palestine. Her name was Perla-Pnina, née Dannenburg, born in 1902, as appears from information on the Internet.



In 1928, he was accepted to study at "Bezalel" in Jerusalem (which was defined at the time as the "School of Art and Crafts"). "Bezalel" closed in 1929, mainly due to financial difficulties, with the events of 1929 in the background.

Aryeh, who was a painter, **returned to Solotvyno** with his wife, apparently due to financial difficulties and the hope of a better life. His wife was teaching Hebrew there.

"After a few years, and for reasons unknown to me, my father returned to Israel alone. Apparently to prepare the family's return to Israel. But history had other plans for him and his family. His children did not have time to arrive in Israel and perished in the Holocaust.

Ilana does not know what happened to his wife. She assumed that she also perished in the Holocaust, but documentation on the Internet revealed that she remarried.

"The story of my father and his family's life before I was born came to me by chance, many years after he passed away. As if by magic, the book "Bezalel of Schatz, 1906-1929" (edited by Nurit Shilo-Cohen, published by the Israel Museum) came into my hands, where I discovered that my father studied at this institution in the last class before it closed (1929). Several years ago, I met one of the participants in the memorial rally for Solotvyno Judaism, an elderly man, who knew my father, and who knew that his "Israeli" wife taught him Hebrew when he was a small child".

In this book, Ilana found the class photo from March 1928, **in the center of which is her father sitting, wearing a light white jacket**. She also has his student card, signed by Ze'ev Raban, who was one of the fathers of art in the Land of Israel during the Yishuv.



Menachem-Aryeh Indig in a light jacket [fourth from the right in the second row] in a class photo from Bezalel.  
Second from the left is Boris Schatz, founder of Bezalel

His eldest son, Nehemiah [named after his wife's father], was born in 1927.

After his studies, Aryeh and his family returned to Solotvyno. There, in his hometown, his second son, Isaac-Mordechai, was born in 1932/3.

**On June 3, 1939, Aryeh returned to Israel** as an illegal immigrant on the ship "Liesel", which left Sulina, in Romania, and arrived in Haifa, as part of an activity by Maccabi Vienna. Then the borders were closed and it was impossible to leave Europe. He arrived in Israel at the last minute. He immigrated alone, **without his wife and two sons, who remained in Europe**. The reason for this is unclear, and it is possible that he immigrated alone to prepare the family's return to Israel. Shortly after his arrival, the war broke out. Contact with his family who remained in Europe was severed. The ship carried 921 illegal immigrants, most of them from Austria, along with immigrants from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Romania.

The journey was long and difficult. Some of the passengers made their way for weeks along the Danube, and then continued for another two weeks at sea. The ship itself was relatively small and not designed to carry such a large number of passengers. The crowding was great and the living conditions on board were difficult. This information is based on a report of the Jewish Agency's **Immigration Bureau dated June 26, 1939**, preserved in the Central Zionist Archives.

**During the Holocaust, his two sons perished.** We have no further details about the time and place of their murder.

Partial information, that has recently been discovered, suggests that his first wife survived the war and remarried, but the circumstances of her life during those years - and the fate of their children - are not fully known.

Ilana told of letters and packages with food and clothing that her father sent - but it is not clear to whom they were sent.

After the war, Aryeh continued to live in Jerusalem and rebuilt his life.

In the late 1940s, he remarried to the widow Victoria/Viki/Nitza, mother of four sons. The mother was a native of the Israel, a fourth generation of Jews, who lived in Spain, and after the expulsion from Spain (1492) moved to Salonika. The great-grandfather immigrated to Israel in the late 19th century.

Aryeh adopted her family name, which was shortened from Rozenthal to Rozen. In July 1950, their daughter was born, her parents' only child.

Apparently, her name was given because of the similarity in sound to the name Eliyahu, the name of Aryeh's father [and also the name of Nitza's father]. Aryeh continued to paint and Nitza took care of the family's livelihood.

Aria (Indig) and Nitza Rozen

From 1962 to 1963, Aryeh applied to the authorities in Germany for compensation for the loss of his family in the Holocaust, but his request was rejected.

The letter read: "I regret to inform you that the Koblenz District Compensation Office has rejected your request for compensation (annuity) for your children:

Nehemiah, born in 1927, Isaac, born in 1932/1933 on the reason that you and your wife have incomes that exceed the eligibility threshold..."







In his later years, Aryeh worked as a retoucher in Jerusalem [pictured]. His work included processing and correcting small photographs, that had been enlarged and had lost their sharpness. He worked many hours on each photograph and achieved outstanding results from a professional perspective, often in collaboration with photographers, who had studios.

Alongside his work, he continued to paint, but did not seek to exhibit, or sell his works. Painting remained an internal world for him. He often painted for a drawer and did not like to part with his works. He usually painted nature paintings, in oil and pastel, full of life and optimism.

In 1969, he was accepted as a member of the Jerusalem Painters and Sculptors Association and participated in an exhibition at the Artists' House, but even then, his work remained private and quiet.

Aryeh (Leib) Indig Rozen died in Jerusalem in 1971; his wife, Nitza, died a decade after him. They are buried on Mount of Rest in Jerusalem.

"His life moved between Solotvyno and Jerusalem, between loss and rebuilding.

Art accompanied him throughout his life, but remained his alone.

As his daughter, I continue to collect the lines of his story, to make room for what remained untold for many years. Each time another detail is revealed, and the picture changes. Truly a story in series".

● We will soon be posting an exhibition of his works on our website [carpati.org.il](http://carpati.org.il)

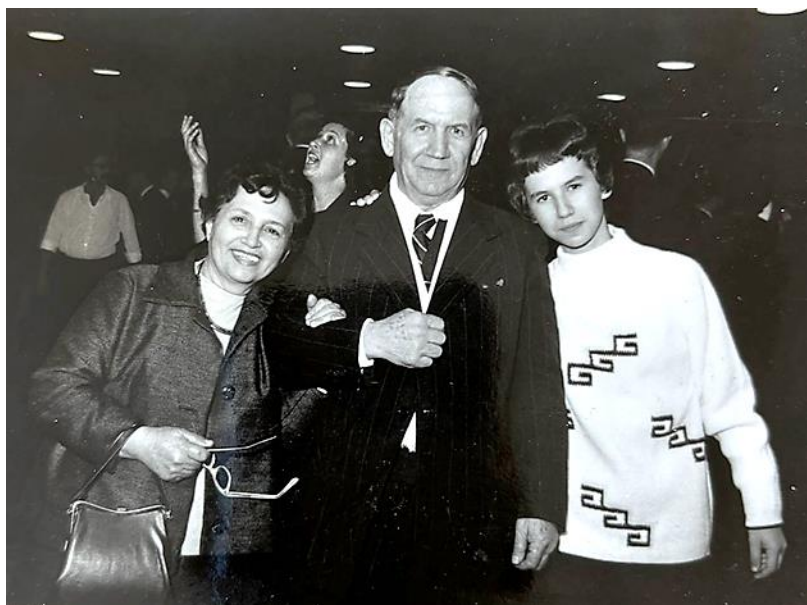
1969: Admission to the Painters' Association – Aryeh Rozen [bottom of third column]



Indig  
Menachem-  
Aryeh's  
student  
notebook  
at "Bezalel,"  
13.3.1928







Ilana and her parents



"My father knew my mother in the days before the establishment of the state.

I was his only daughter. When he died, I was too young. I didn't have time to understand and dare to ask. **There was a bond of silence at home.** My father never talked about it.

**During Holocaust Remembrance Days, he locked himself in his room, kept quiet and didn't speak. The feeling was that there was a secret, about which no one talks.** As a child, I understood this and cooperated. Many questions remained unanswered. My father managed to start a new family, gained recognition as a painter and was even a member of the Painters' Association.

If he were alive today, he would have two grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

**May his memory and the memory of his family be blessed."**

## 6. Ours: Leibovich-Dar Sarah (Korolevo) (Vynogradov district)

There is a synagogue in Ganey Tikva, where people from Carpatorus/Transcarpathia gather. There, a few years ago, I met Aryeh Leibovich and his wife, Frida, a couple of kind and welcoming people; Aryeh was born in Korolevo, his wife – from Romania, nee ' Cohen. That's when I also presented Aryeh with the certificate of appreciation from the second generation to the first generation – and that's how I met Sarah, his daughter.

This time, I will document Sarah's professional work – and a document of her father, to whom, and to the subject of the Holocaust, Sarah is connected very much.





I found an article by Sarah [from nearly 24 years ago] in the newspaper "Haaretz" from 17.12.2002, entitled "Auschwitz is disappearing." The link to the full article, from which I will upload the state of the exhibits in the Auschwitz camp and her father's life story: <https://www.haaretz.co.il/misc/2002-12-17/ty-article/0000017f-e671-d62c-a1ff-fe7bf4b90000>



"The tangible evidence of the great extermination enterprise of Auschwitz is gradually disappearing. Sarah Leibovich-Dar traveled to the place where her family members were murdered and discovered that the piles of hair of the victims were crumbling, the shoes, clothes and shawls were rotting, the documents were worn out, the buildings were falling apart. Everyone is shrugging off responsibility and conservation attempts are crumbling in the face of a lack of funds.

The debate is in full swing: Should we continue the struggle for conservation or is it time to give up on the central symbol of the Holocaust?

In the spring of '44, my father, Aryeh Leibovich, arrived with his mother, two his brothers, his aunt and her two young children; they were taken to Auschwitz in the first transport of Hungarian Jews. He was 15 at the time. His father was taken to a labor camp in 1941, from which he never returned. His mother, whose name was the same as mine, Sara, was 36 at the time, and like me, she was thin and energetic. She and her little son, Yaakov, 11, were immediately taken to the gas chambers. Her sister and her two little children were also murdered there that day. My father and his eldest brother, Zvi, 18, were selected by Mengele and were taken to forced labor. Two weeks before the end of the war, a Gestapo man shot my uncle - simply because he fell asleep while working.

Of his entire extended family, only my father survived.

I only learned about all this recently. As a child, Auschwitz was a dark secret, that was forbidden to be spoken of. I was forbidden to ask my father any questions about the number, engraved on his hand, I was forbidden to mention his family, I was forbidden to utter the words Holocaust and Auschwitz. It was considered impolite to wear striped clothes by my father. My younger brother and I grew up in a perfect world, without Auschwitz, without the Holocaust, without Nazis. I never read books about the Holocaust, even though I was a bookworm. I behaved with deliberate indifference during Holocaust ceremonies.

Although I am a journalist and researcher, who tries to know everything possible about the subjects of my writing, I knew nothing about my family members. Since I did not know that they had perished, I was sure that if I tried hard enough, I would be able to find them. My entire childhood was spent searching for my grandmother, my father's mother. I searched for her name in newspapers, on the radio, on television, in obituary notices. For hours I imagined how she would suddenly arrive at our house, radiant and beautiful, with her two lost children. Until last week, I was sure that one day I would find her. Only then, the day before I left for Auschwitz on a newspaper errand, did my father tell me that she had died the same day she arrived in Auschwitz.

I was afraid of the trip. I was sure that I would break down, that I would not be able to write a single word. To my astonishment, the day of the visit was one of the happiest days of my life. Maybe because it was only there that I realized how far I was from these horrors, how different my life was, how I managed to be different, optimistic, loving, happy".

Sarah also filled out pages of testimony on the Yad Vashem website about the family of her father, Aryeh. Her grandmother, who was born in 1911, and after whom she is named, was called Sarah;

her grandfather, who was born in 1904, was called Simcha; he was a timber merchant, who also made a living from smuggling across the border. The Germans suspected that he was smuggling weapons to the partisans and shot him.

Aryeh's brothers were named Zvi, born in 1927 - and Yaakov, born in 1935.

Aryeh's grandfather, Michael, was a manufacturer of Slivovitz.

The family, except for the father, who was in the labor companies, was deported to the Khust ghetto.

Sarah grew up in Kiryat Yam, where many of the Jews of Carpatorus lived after immigrating to Israel. Their housing was for regular military personnel, most of them from the Navy. Her father worked as an IDF civilian worker at the Navy shipyards in Haifa. One of their neighbors was Major Yaakov Ra'anani, the late commander of the "Dakar" submarine [which sank with 69 divers]. The family had a warm relationship with them and with their relatives. Her father, by virtue of his position, was invited to the submarine's acceptance ceremony in Haifa, a ceremony that did not take place...

Sarah said that Aryeh fought in the War of Independence, and after that he found work, as mentioned, at the Israel Shipyards. She testifies that her father had a very developed technical sense. He invented technical accessories for Navy missiles and for garages.

After military service in the Ministry of Defense, Sarah studied English literature at the University of Jerusalem, studied law at a college and completed a master's degree in law at Tel Aviv University. Sarah worked as an investigative journalist for several newspapers: "Ha'aretz", "Globes", "Ma'ariv", TheMarker and "Liberal". As part of her investigations, she has been to many countries around the world many times. One of the investigations was, for example, about diamond and gold miners in Africa. She has also worked with foreign media.

She came to writing at the age of 7, when she began composing stories.

In recent years, she has been engaged in an independent writing project for a book, or a series, which she intends to publish in the media. One of the series she dealt with was about arms dealers - and for that purpose she also traveled to Africa.

The article in TheMarker about Yehudit Richter, published in issue 147 [June 2026], was also written by Sarah in July 1999:

<https://www.themarker.com/markets/1999-07-30/ty-article/0000017f-df8e-df9c-a17f-ff9efa520000>

She is currently finishing a stand-up workshop, and maybe we will see her on stage?

Sarah is married to Menachem and they have 3 children. They live in Givatayim.

The late Aryeh and Frida, lived, as mentioned, in Ganey Tikva.

Their youngest son is named Simcha - after Aryeh's father.

Simcha, an engineer in the Faculty of Engineering at Tel Aviv University, is married to Michal, and they are the parents of three children.

Aryeh passed away in March 2022 [age 93].

Until four months before his death, he was still working out in the gym...



Sarah's parents at  
their wedding



Sarah's grandfather,  
Simcha Leibovich





Aryeh Leibovitz as an IDF soldier



The young Leibovich family in Kiryat Yam



Frída and Aryeh Leibovitch, parents of Sarah and Simcha



Sarah's parents with their children/grandchildren:  
From right: son Or, Frida, daughter Teva, Aryeh and daughter Kochav

Aryeh receives a certificate of appreciation for his volunteer work at "Yad Sarah" from Uri Lupliansky, Mayor of Jerusalem, founder of "Yad Sarah", and Mayor of Kiryat Motzkin



Sarah added information about her father's family: "Dad had many cousins. Two of them remained in Australia after the war; in Paris there was an aunt, a sister of Aryeh's father, who had moved there from the Carpathians in

the 1930s. She had four children, one of whom was in the Resistance [the underground] and was later killed in the Indo-Chinese War. The aunt hid in a village near Paris during the war and was thus saved. She was at my parents' wedding in Haifa.

There were also two cousins in Israel, Hendu and Shuyi, from my father's side. Their mother was his sister. Hendu was an Auschwitz survivor; she never recovered and could not accept the death of her mother in Auschwitz, whom she missed very much; died in Israel at a relatively young age.

The cousin in Australia, Julius, was in Budapest during the war, with Christian documents, and that's how he survived. Julius's mother was my grandmother's sister. She arrived in Auschwitz from the Seilish ghetto a few days after my grandmother and was murdered there. After the war, Julius met my father in the Carpathians and urged him to leave the area before it was closed by the communist regime. Julius killed collaborators in the area and moved to Australia. His brother Leo and my father came to Israel.

Julius wanted them to move to Sydney and live with him. Leo moved in the 1950s, my father refused. **He was a true Zionist.** Shortly before he died I asked him if he was sorry, in Sydney he had lived with his beloved cousin; he greatly admired Julius, and there is a large community of Carpathian immigrants there. My father said he was not sorry, **Israel is his home!**

Shortly before they were taken to Auschwitz, Julius came to the Carpathians and offered to take his mother and my grandmother, with their children, to Budapest, but not their little sister – because, he said, he would have difficulty finding a hiding place for her and her two young children. The two older sisters, my grandmother and Julius's mother, refused to leave without their younger sister. A few weeks later all three died in Auschwitz

The connection with the cousins in Australia was severed in the 1970s. Sometime before my father died, I decided I had to find them. Using my investigative skills, I found Barbara, Julius's daughter. We have been in touch ever since. She urged me to throw a big party for my father's 90th birthday and came with her husband from Sydney. **My father was so happy to meet her. When he was sick and I wanted to cheer him up, I just had to mention the name Barbara and he felt better...** They are now our only family on my father's side".

I will post a link to one of the investigations that Sarah wrote, documenting Frank Louis, born in Fil'akovo, Slovakia; it is a deep and thorough investigation, which characterizes Sarah's journalistic work.

**Title: From Pinchas Levy to Frank Lowy - The Australian Billionaire**

**Summary:** Who would have believed that Pinchas Levy, the boy who came to Israel with nothing and was not found worthy to be an officer in the IDF, would eventually become Frank Lowy, an Australian billionaire, whom politicians from all over the world seek to be close to. It took him 50 years to return to the place that rejected him, this time as an investor

<https://www.themarket.com/wallstreet/2002-01-14/ty-article/0000017f-ea6e-da9b-a1ff-ee6feb20000>

**A curiosity to conclude:** "After university, I worked at a local newspaper in Jerusalem. Sari Anski's father\*, who was from the Carpathians, was a friend with the editor and would sometimes come to the editorial office. Once he saw me there and asked me if I was from the Carpathians. I was shocked, I didn't understand how he knew, so he told me **I looked like the Jewish women there**"...

\*Sari Anski's father, who is Michal Anski's grandfather, is Haim Gottesman - Gevaryahu, was born in Zadna (now the village of Pryborzhavske, Irshava district). I will soon publish an article about this family as well.

How many Jews, born in Carpatorus, ended up in Australia [mainly after the war] and the USA [before and after the war] - and their life paths spread throughout the world!

**Congratulations, Sarah, on your professional journalistic work!**

**Wrote the leaflet: Ruthi Fixler.**

**For comments: [ruthfixler@walla.co.il](mailto:ruthfixler@walla.co.il)**

**Thanks to Gita Berkowitz for helping with the English translation**