



1. Sukkot gathering in the "Ben Shemen" forest
2. In memory of Ben Zussman, great-grandson of the natives of Beregszasz
3. Righteous Among the Nations in Carpatorus: (Ferdinand Weiss (Antalócz))
4. Israelis born in Carpatorus: Haim Gvaryahu (Gotesman) (Zádnya / Pryborzhavske)
5. Ours: Michal Ansky (Zádnya / Kolochava)

The strength of our organization lies not only in our shared efforts but also in the mutual support and warmth we extend to one another and to our combat soldiers. We pray for the complete and speedy recovery of Warrant Officer Neriya Dov, son of Hannah and Yechiel Leiter [Israel's Ambassador to the U.S.], who was critically wounded in the attack.

His wife Liat is the grandmother of the late Esther Gutman, born in 1929 in Behutz, Rakhiv district.

A prayer for healing: "May the One who blessed our ancestors — Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, and Leah — bless and heal the one who is ill: Neriya Dov, son of Hanna Leiter. May the Holy One, blessed be He, be filled with compassion for them, to restore them, to heal



them, to strengthen them, and to give them vigor. And may He send them a speedy and complete recovery from heaven, a recovery of the soul and a recovery of the body, among the other sick people of Israel and all humankind, swiftly and very soon. And let us say: Amen".

A prayer for his recovery was also offered during the Sukkot gathering in Ben Shemen Forest.

May the gates of Heaven open to our prayers!

From right: Organization volunteer Gita Berkowitz, who presented the certificate of appreciation to Esther Gutman, together with her daughter Shoshana, Liat's mother and Neriya's wife.

1. Sukkot gathering in the "Ben Shemen" forest – Second day of Chol HaMoed, 28.09.2026



Two chapters of Psalms and a prayer for the recovery of Neriya Dov, son of Hannah and Yechiel Leiter. Prayer leader: Yechiel Indik; prayer organizer: Gita Berkowitz; both of them organization volunteers.



Blessing four species



Born in 1946, turning 80



Alex Shimoni explains the association's memorial site



Many thanks to all the association's volunteers for organizing the gathering! Many thanks to all the participants who came from near and far! Special thanks to Efraim Maltz for documenting the event in photos. Link to the album:

<https://photos.google.com/share/AF1QipPvAgy558G2ayXdUpHpcme3eao7uzjpoy8QgbJnJG44r83YFqOmPb4oN>



2. In memory of Ben Zussman, great-grandson of the natives of Beregszasz

This is how our story begins: On Friday, July 3, 2026, the Israeli Table Tennis Championship was held at the Wingate Institute. Our friend Mendel Neiman, who is a coach in this sport, one of the founders of the Beersheba Table Tennis Club in 1973 - and the director of this club, participated in the championship. Mendel was born in Nelipyno [Svalyava District].

The championship is in memory of Ben Zussman, a soldier in the 601st Combat Engineering Battalion, the 'Iron Footprints' (401) formation, who fell on December 3, 2023 in the battle in the northern Gaza Strip. The Sport 5 website states: "Zussman was one of the most talented players in the sport, who stood out from a young age and was marked as having the potential to become a leading athlete in Israeli table tennis, when he played in the Youth Super League, and even in the National Senior League for Ha'poel Jerusalem," where his family lives.

Mendel was friend with Yaakov Weiser, from Kfar Ha'roeh, an active player in table tennis for many years, whose sister, Yehudit Rosenbaum, is Ben Zussman's grandmother.

Mendel wrote on Facebook: "This is the third year that the Israel Table Tennis Championship is being held in memory of the late Ben Zussman, and the championship was organized in an exemplary manner. A big thanks to the management of the Israel Table Tennis Association, headed by Liron Carmel, and CEO Meir Yitzhak, to the team of judges, organizers, volunteers and everyone who worked hard to make this exciting, distinguished and professional championship a success in memory of the late Ben Zussman.

During the championship, I was exposed to a particularly moving story. Yehudit's brother, Ben's grandmother, is Yaakov (Yankl) Weiser - one of the founders of table tennis in Israel, table tennis coordinator of the Elitzur Religious Sports Center and a member of the table tennis management of the Israel Sports Association in the 1970s. For me, this was a closing of a circle. Yankl would come to Moshav Beit HaGdi for years to watch us training and playing, accompanied the Elitzur Beit Ha'Gdi team in the national league, and made sure to bring the best coaches in the country to the Negev Settlements. Thanks to his work, generations of table tennis players in the region grew and developed. Ben Zussman left behind a message that was entirely Values: **"Be good and strive for excellence!"** There is no more fitting way to commemorate his memory than to continue playing, competing, excelling, and acting with respect and camaraderie. Thank you to Ha'poel Jerusalem and Dodik Altermatz for the honorable commemoration, and thank you to everyone who works to ensure that Ben's memory lives on through sports and the values he believed in".



Ben Zussman [Photo: IDF]

From a conversation between Mendel and Ben's grandmother Yehudit, who was present at the championship, it turned out that her parents immigrated to Israel from Beregszasz in 1933...

...I will return to my conversation with Yehudit, but I still remember the very moving articles that were broadcast on radio and television after the fall of Ben Zussman, who was salt of the earth. I will bring up things in his memory from articles on Kan 11 and Mako.

Ben is the son of Sarit [Yehudit Rosenbaum's daughter] and Zvi, the eldest brother of Mika and Boaz.

"The family of the combat engineering fighter, who fell in battle in the northern Gaza Strip, rose from the Shiva and revealed a moving letter, that the son left before his fall • The young man from Jerusalem asked to have a " Shiva of friends, family, fun, grains, tea and mom's cookies" • His mother spoke about the special bond with her son / Ofer Hadad and Amalia Duek 11.12.23.

Link to the full article: <https://www.mako.co.il/news-military/6361323ddea5a810/Article-a6afa6965295c81027.htm>

Yehudit Rosenbaum, Ben Zussman's grandmother, together with Mendel Neiman, Wingate Institute

The full will

"I'm writing you this message on my way to the base. If you're reading this, something probably happened to me. As you know me, there's probably no one happier than me right now. It's not for nothing that I was right on the verge of realizing my dream soon. **I'm happy and grateful for the privilege I'll have to defend our beautiful country and the people of Israel.**

Even if something happens to me, I won't let you sink into sadness. I had the privilege of realizing my dream and my calling, and you can be sure that I'm looking down on you from above and smiling a huge smile. I'll probably sit next to Grandpa and fill in some gaps, each one will tell about their experiences and what changed between wars. Maybe we'll also talk a little politics, ask him what he thinks.

If, G-d forbid, you're sitting for Shiva, turn it into a week of friends, family, and fun. Let there be food, meat of course, beers, sweet drinks, grains, tea, and of course, Mom's cookies. Laugh, hear stories, meet all my other friends, whom you haven't seen yet. Walla? I envy you. I would like to sit there and see everyone.

Another very, very important point. If G-d forbid I fall into captivity, alive or dead. **I am not willing a single soldier or civilian be harmed because of some deal for my release. I will not allow you not to conduct a campaign, or a struggle, or anything like that. I am not willing rollterrorists be released in exchange for me. In no way, shape, or deal. Please do not break my words.**

I will say it again, I left home without even being called up for the reserves. **I am full of pride and a sense of mission and I have always said that if I have to die - I wish it would be in defense of others and the country.**

Jerusalem, I have placed guards, that one day I will be one of them".

The family of Maj. Gen. (res.) Ben Zussman from Jerusalem, who was 22 years old when he fell, rose yesterday (Sunday) from the Shiva. His mother revealed the will that her son left behind. "I know his mind, we all knew him. But reading it to us from him was very moving and strengthened us".

Sarit spoke about the close bond with her son, which, among other things, led to her not revealing a single detail about his friends and brothers in arms during the Shiva that surprised her. "Throughout the entire training, he would call us every night [before bed] and tell us what had happened, and the same was true for the rest of the service," said the bereaved mother. "We knew his friends by their names and nicknames. There were no amazing revelations here, but like a popcorn kernel, they grew a little each time someone told us a story that we knew from his perspective".



Sarit also addressed Ben's almost impossible request not to sink into sadness. "I'm new at this role and I can't make any statements," she said, "but I can talk about what's happened so far. The sadness is profound and deep, a longing that's always there. There were moments when we fell apart, but there were also very, very good and happy moments. Ben and I had a silly sense of humor and we had Ben's friends here, who made us happy, and that's part of Ben's personality".

The bereaved mother said that her son's will is the perfect example of Ben's joy of life and his command to live. **"On Shiva, we celebrated his life - and less his death,"** said Sarit. **"If our soldiers go off to battle and we all sink into sadness, then what are they fighting for? We fight for life, unlike our vile enemies, we fight to live.** What is life if not laughter and beer and nuts and friends and Mom's cookies - only that's a little bit of impudence on his part, because how did he think that on



Shiva I would start baking cookies here. After all without, I'm not mad at him".

At the end of the interview, Sarit wanted to remind viewers, readers and listeners - and herself: **"Communication and connection with the people around us, in a clean and loving way and with a good eye, will ultimately do us all good. If we want a better life - we have to work on this connection".**

The family of Maj. Gen. (res.) Ben Sussman at his funeral | Photo: Aryeh Leib Abrams, Flash 90

Ben was born on October 19, 2001, grew up in Jerusalem and was a table tennis player and a die-hard fan of the Ha'poel Jerusalem team.

Military service: Enlisted in the reserves on October 7, 2023 (after being released from regular service only in July of that year). Promoted to the rank of major general after his death. He did not have a reserve unit because he was supposed to begin service in the Shin Bet.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhJEHDrMgfo> - Mother reads his will, 11.12.2023

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=964203983270085> - Interview with the parents. 11.12.2023

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z4K4glA0v0s> - Kan 11, 13.5.2024

When Ben returned from the army, the treat that awaited him at home was schnitzel, mashed potatoes and salad. This is what he loved to eat the most. In his will, he asked his family not to wallow in sadness, but to turn the Shiva into a week of friends and good food. Mika and Boaz, the sister and brother of the late Ben Zusman, miss you through the flavors.

"Memory Code" website: <https://memorycode.co.il/%D7%91%D7%9F-%D7%96%D7%95%D7%A1%D7%9E%D7%9F-%D7%96%D7%B4%D7%9C/>

"Ben was a true "mentch", a dream child. Ben embodied all the complexities from Bnei Akiva to his friends in the army. He accepted everyone with kindness, a child with great respect for people, a child who sought the best. In elementary school, he fell



in love with ping pong thanks to Zvi (his father) and slowly built himself up as a professional player. In high school, he transferred to Himelfarb School, built himself up from a small, focused child into a very strong, disciplined, organized and loved young man. He fulfilled many dreams, was full of friends and laughter. He did a year of service in Beit Shemesh, loved the environment very much. He volunteered for combat service without any question. He enjoyed every moment of combat service. It wasn't always easy for him, but he succeeded. He only lived 22 years, but they were full, happy, goodness and full of love.

Ben was proud to serve the country, proud to wear the uniform, proud of the Israeli flag!! Ben was a sergeant in the reserves. He fell in battle in the northern Gaza Strip on December 3. Ben, a soldier in the Combat Engineering Battalion of the 401st Brigade, reported for reserve duty on October 7 – after being discharged only last July.

The words in his memory
are published in the
October bulletin, in which
Ben was supposed to
celebrate his 25th birthday!
May his memory be
blessed forever!

Many thanks to Mendel
Neiman for the very
moving and important
connection with the family
of Ben Zussman, the late!



Sarit and Zvi, Ben Zussman's parents, together with Mendel Neiman (right), Wingate

It turns out that I came across the name of grandmother Yehudit a few years ago – when I documented the fallen of the War of Independence, born in Karpatorus... Yehudit's mother was **Leah Weiser, née Altman** [pictured]; She had a brother, Yaakov Altman, who was the last commander of Gush Etzion and fell the day before the establishment of the state... From the "Yizkor" website: "On Wednesday, (May 13, 1948, Yaakov broadcast to the mothers and





children in Jerusalem: 'Fifteen minutes ago the attack on us was renewed with tanks, cannons and mortars. I know that you are in a difficult situation. We hope you will hold out. Our spirits are strong. Goodbye.'

At noon, enemy armor broke into the village courtyard and Yaakov gave his last order to destroy the weapons and then fell in one of the eastern positions of Kfar Etzion. After he fell, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He was 32 years old when he fell.

On 17.11.1949, he was laid to rest in the military cemetery on Mount Herzl [in a mass grave].

This is how I documented Yaakov's memorial: Leah Weiser (1905-1983), buried in Kfar Ha'roeh, like her mother, Sarah; married Yehezkel and their children are **Yaakov, Rivka and Yehudit**.

In Kfar Pines, Yaakov met Tova (née Levi), who was one of five girls who came from Germany and they married. Tova died in 2000. The three sons they had were:

- Yehoshua (Shaye), born in March 1943, orphaned by his father when he was 5 years old, returned to live in Kfar Etzion; served as Secretary General of the "Bnei Akiva" movement in the years 88–90.
 - Uri, a year and a quarter younger (1944), orphaned at the age of 3.5-4, lives in the Yavne group
 - Yekutiel (Kuti), born in 1946, orphaned at the age of about 1.5, returned to live in Kfar Etzion
- Kibbutz Kfar Etzion was founded in 1943 and Yaakov was among its founders.



Kfar Ha'Ro'eh, 1946: At the wedding of Yehoshua and Zehava (Jacob's and Leah's brother).

On the first row, from left:

Yehudit, Jacob and Rivka

The old couple are Chaim-Yitzhak (Jacob's father) and Sarah (Aniu - Jacob's mother), Yaakov Altman is No. 10

Chaim-Yitzhak and Sarah (Aniu) were the grandparents of Yaakov Weiser, Yehudit Rosenbaum and Rivka Feuchtwanger, the children of Leah (nee Altman) and Yehezkel Weiser; they immigrated to Israel in 1933 together with their two younger children, Binyamin and Yehoshua. The immigrated with aliyah

certificates from Constanta [Romania, Black Sea] – to Syria or Lebanon – and from there to Eretz Israel. This is what Yaakov Weiser told me. The family moved between several places in the country and finally settled in Moshav Kfar Ha'Roeh and engaged in farming.

Yaakov was born in 1940 and the twins Yehudit and Rivka – in 1942. Yaakov was in the "Bnei Akiva" group that founded Moshav Kfar Maimon.

A few years ago, the brothers travelled to visit Carpatorus - to get to know where their mother, grandmother and grandfather were born!

Yaakov, as mentioned, has been involved in the sport of table tennis for many years. During this time, he was a board member in the field, including the Olympic Committee. And here the circle closes... We surround ourselves with many people and do not always know their roots. Thus, the personal circle between Yaakov Weiser and Mendel Neumann closed - and thus we learned of the connection to Ben Sussman, the fourth generation of Beregszasz natives.

Our little world, where paths intersect without us knowing...

3. Righteous Among the Nations in Carpatorus: Ferdinand Weiss – Antalócz [Uzhgorod region] The Righteous Among the Nations operated in Prague.

Karla Andelová (later Weiss) was born in Prague. After completing high school and further professional studies, Karla opened a tailoring shop in her hometown. In the early 1930s, Karla met Ferdinand Weiss, born in **Carpathian Ruthenia** and the owner of an orthopedic cobbler shop. Over time, they became close friends. Following the German conquest of the Czechoslovak Republic, Weiss joined Andelová working at her shop. Andelová, in return, helped Weiss, who was active in the anti-Nazi resistance and this led to both being apprehended.

On their way to the detention center, Andelová persuaded Weiss to claim in the interrogation that she was the one who initiated the resistance activity and that Weiss was an incidental bystander. Andelová believed that, as a Christian, the measures that would be taken against her would not be as stringent as those taken against her Jewish friend. Weiss accepted Andelová's proposal and was released after his interrogation. Andelová had not realized that her desire to protect a friend would cause her to lose her personal freedom for five and a half years. Andelová was subsequently held in the Pankrác political prison and was sentenced to three and a half years incarceration. After nine months at Pankrác, Andelová was transferred to a prison in Dresden, and from there - she was taken to Waldheim. At the end of her prison term, the Gestapo refused to release her, and she was moved to the Small Fortress in Terezín, and eventually she was sent to the Ravensbrück concentration camp. There, she met female Jewish fellow prisoners from Pankrác, whom she had helped when they were arrested. They gave Andelová the nickname "Andělka" – an angel.

In the concentration camp Andelová took a Jewish boy under her wing. His parents had perished and, when the war was over, she brought him back with her, to Prague.

The wedding of Karla and Ferdinand Weiss.

The boy in the picture is an orphan, whom Karla saved in the Ravensbrück camp





Weiss did not escape detention in the concentration camps. Toward the end of 1941, he was transferred to the Theresienstadt ghetto, and later on - to other concentration camps. Weiss was liberated in Friedland on May 6, 1945.

When the war was over, Andelová and Weiss returned home and got married. The Weiss couple later immigrated to Israel.

On May 30, 1978, Yad Vashem recognized Karla Andelová-Weiss as Righteous Among the Nations.

I tried to find where Ferdinand was born in Carpatorus. Since he immigrated to Israel, I searched for his grave in Kfar Saba, and I learned about his life in Kfar Saba from a Google search for information about Karla. That's how I knew that his Jewish name was Natan - and that his father was called Baruch [see update below].

The tombstone is engraved: "May the eternal light shine on you and may you rest in peace for us and for many. **Setting an example of love of work and respect for others, that will serve as a guide for us in life and a candle of remembrance for you forever**".

Ferdinand died in 1965, aged 62, meaning he was born in 1903.

Searching for information about his father turned up nothing. But when I searched for people named Weiss, who survived, and who were shoemakers by profession, the significant information about his place of birth was discovered: **Antaloc, Uzhorod, Carpathian Ruthenia** [Antlowitz]. Today the place is called Antonyvka. In the 1941 census, 36 Jews were found there.

The village is located about 20 km east of Uzhgorod.

The website "Yad Vashem" - "**The Last Grace**" - **The Story of the Righteous Among the Nations Who Lived and Were Buried in the State of Israel** - provides details about Karla:

Date of birth: June 1, 1908; Date of death: June 27, 1984;

Place of residence in Israel: **Kfar Saba**

Place of burial: Orthodox Cemetery in **Oakland, California**

"Karla was born in the Žižkov district of Prague. After high school, she studied sewing, and upon completing her studies, she opened a sewing salon in Prague. In 1932, Karla met Ferdinand Weiss, who owned an orthopedic shoe shop on Wenceslas Square in Prague (a central square in the city). The two became friends, and over time their relationship grew stronger. After the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the German army, and in light of the edicts imposed on the Jews, Ferdinand was forced to leave his business and went to work in Karla's sewing salon. Ferdinand began an underground anti-Nazi activity, which included, for example, printing leaflets against the authorities, and Karla helped him in his activities. In one of the operations, the two were captured by the Gestapo. On their



way to the detention center, Karla convinced Ferdinand to claim during interrogation that she was the one who initiated the resistance activity and that he was with her only by chance. Karla believed that, as a Christian, the measures taken against her would not be as severe as those taken against her Jewish friend. Ferdinand accepted her offer and was released after his interrogation. Karla, on the other hand, was accused of distributing propaganda materials against the government. She was held for about nine months in the notoriously harsh Pankrác Prison in Prague, awaiting her sentence. After being sentenced to three and a half years in prison, Karla was sent to a prison in Dresden, Germany, where she spent about a year, and then transferred to a prison in Waldheim, where she was imprisoned for another two and a half years. At the end of her imprisonment, the Gestapo refused to release her, and she was sent to Theresienstadt, where she was imprisoned in a small fortress as a political prisoner. After about three months, she was transferred, with other women, to the Ravensbrück concentration camp, where she was imprisoned for over a year. In Ravensbrück, Karla met Jewish prisoners from Pankrác, who remembered her by the nickname "Andelka" (angel). They gave it to her in gratitude for the assistance she provided them with their arrest. Together with her good friend, Bozenka, the two took under their protection an orphaned Jewish boy, whose parents had been murdered, and hid him for a month in the block, where they were staying in Ravensbrück.

At the end of the war, Karla returned to Prague, taking with her the Jewish orphan she had helped. The boy's uncle from Slovakia was found, and the orphan was placed in his care.



Towards the end of 1941, Ferdinand Weiss was transferred to the Theresienstadt ghetto and in October 1944 he was sent to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Two days later he was sent to a labor camp in Upper Silesia, from where he was later transferred to the Friedland camp, a subcamp of the Gross-Rosen concentration and labor camp, from which he was liberated by the Red Army on May 6, 1945.

Karla Andilova risked her life, sacrificed her freedom, and was imprisoned in various prisons for most of the war because of her desire to save her Jewish friend, Ferdinand Weiss. She did this without receiving any compensation.

At the end of the war, Karla and Ferdinand returned to Prague, where they were reunited and married. Karla worked as a seamstress for a living. Against the backdrop of rising anti-Semitism, she sought to immigrate to the State of Israel, believing that she would be safer there.

The Weiss family made their home in Kfar Saba, their family expanded, and Karla devoted her time to raising their **daughters** [See update below].

In 1969, after Ferdinand's death, her daughters' move to the United States, Karla joined them.

On May 30, 1978, "Yad Vashem" recognized Karla Andilova-Weiss as Righteous Among the Nations. The award given to Karla for her work made her very happy, and she was very proud of it, as well as of the fact that she had immigrated to the State of Israel.

On June 27, 1984, Karla passed away at the age of 77. She was laid to rest in the Orthodox Cemetery in Oakland, California. Her gravestone states that she was Righteous Among the Nations.

Wikipedia records more details: "Ferdinand Weiss, owner of a shoe store in Prague, **whose wife had died before the war.**"

Karla helped Ferdinand prepare anti-Nazi materials and also kept in her apartment the property of Jews, who had been sent to the camps.

Karla also hid about 200 Jews in the basement of her house.

Karla used to talk to the imprisoned girls [in Pankrac], convey information to them and even warn them of the Germans' intentions to arrest their friends and relatives.

During her imprisonment in Ravensbrück, Karla was severely tortured in an attempt to make her turn in opponents of the Nazis. She never gave up information and as a result of the torture, her pelvis was damaged and she has remained lame ever since.

In Israel, they had a daughter, who served in the IDF".

Another source, which comes from a footnote in Karla's Wikipedia profile, contains more information, written by Kristofer in July 2015, in which he quotes a letter he received from Karla's family. <https://chrisinbrnocr.blogspot.com/2015/07/karla-andelova-weisova.html>

I will only post the additional information. "Karla was a Catholic when she met Ferdinand. His wife died before the war. **His two sisters and three children were all in Auschwitz.**

They [Karla and Ferdinand] were caught when Karla's friend became jealous of Ferdinand and turned them in.

Her hip was dislocated and never healed properly, leaving her with a limp for the rest of her life.

Ferdinand eventually saw her name on the list of survivors in the newspaper sometime later, and they reconnected, and later married. Their wedding was hugely attended.

They immigrated to Israel, where **Libushe** was born and served in the Israeli army.

In California I met her grandson, Libusche's son. Sadly, Karla died long before her great-granddaughter could know her, but by all accounts, she was a "gun." She entered wheelchair races in the nursing home, loved to laugh, and that limp for life. She called it, proudly, her "trophy".

Ferdinand's **two sisters left Auschwitz** and moved to the United States as well, but his children did not survive.

Tiana (her great-granddaughter) met her great-aunt, Frida, last year, and Frida died shortly after, having never talked about the Holocaust with anyone".

Tiana's full name is Christiana (Tiana) Mankey

The witness pages record Frieda Weiss, Ferdinand's sister, great aunt: Born 25.8.1928 [see update below].

Place in the war: Hainichen, Döbeln (Leipzig), Saxony, Germany, and also in Auschwitz, Poland.

Place of liberation: Terezin, Czechoslovakia.

Mother's name: Etel.

Identical details, except for the absence of the mother's name, appear for the name Etta, born in January 1917.

Another documented is Etus, born in 1913, mother's name: Bori. Since the mother's name is listed this way, I suspect that there is a confusion here and it is actually the father's name – Baruch [I have already found the nickname Bori for the name Baruch] – and this is probably his sister [see update below].

ÚSTŘEDNÍ KARTOTÉKA — TRANSPORTY.

Osoby, které prošly Terezínem před koncem války - podle publikace MSP, repatr. odbor: „Terezín - Ghetto — díl I.“

Frida Frieda

rodná data: *25. 8. 1925*

bydliště před deportací: *Antalócz*

folio v knize „Terezín“: *548*

V.

356

Central transfer file from Terezin [ITS website]

In the name of Frieda Weiss, from Antalócz

According to MyHeritage, Karla's daughter's last name is **Miller**.

Following the connection, formed with her great-granddaughter, Tiana, important and exciting information was completed – and for this **my great gratitude goes to Tiana and Livusha, the daughter of Karla and Ferdinand, Tiana's grandmother**. This is what Libuše wrote:

"My sister is Tamar Sharfi. She has 2 sons: Nathan

[after her father's Hebrew name] and Mutty.

Aunt Frida was also called Limu; her married name was **Landau**. She was the youngest, and my **father's half-sister**. My eldest aunt was **Esther** and she was my **father's full sister**. Their mother died in childbirth, and then their father remarried. She was named after her mother; my Jewish name, when I converted, was the same, after my grandmother. I prefer to use my original name, that appears on my birth certificate, Libuše (the American version is Libushe).

Ester's last name was **Schlanger**; she had 2 daughters: Linda and Rita [who died of cancer]. Rita's family is Orthodox. I don't remember the names of **my three half-brothers**. Unfortunately, the only ones who could tell us, both died of old age."

Grave of Ferdinand's full sister, Etta/Esther, 1913-2005

That's how I learned that Ferdinand's mother's name was Deborah



Link to the "Yad Vashem" website: <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/righteous/4013699>

Following the new information, I searched for information about the sisters Esther [full sister] and Frida [half-sister]. In the ITS archive I found the following documents:

In these documents, Frida's date of birth is listed as 3.8.1925 [and not 25.8.1928].

Frida appears in the last line, born 3.8.25, aged 25, meaning the document is from 1950. It is listed that she is a Hairdresser by profession.

Osterreich

ITS Nr. W- 566

1) *WEISS* *Frida*

NAME Vorname

3.8.1925 *Antalovce*

Geb.-Ort Geb.-Ort T. O. Nr.

BEGLEITPERSONEN:

2) NAME Vorname

Geb.-Ort Geb.-Ort T. O. Nr.

3) NAME Vorname

Geb.-Ort Geb.-Ort T. O. Nr.

4) NAME Vorname

Geb.-Ort Geb.-Ort T. O. Nr.

CM/1 / / / / / / / / / /

DP/2 / / / / / / / / / /

Kr.-Pop. / / / / / / / / / /

Kranken-Nr.:



Richard and Elizabeth, children of Libushe Miller,
grandchildren of Ferdinand and Karla Weiss



Ferdinand Weiss



Libushe Miller, daughter
of Karla and Ferdinand

Elisabeth's sons, Libshe's grandchildren,
Karla and Ferdinand Weiss' great-grandchildren



Link to the "Yad Vashem" website: <https://collections.yadvashem.org/en/righteous/4013699>

4. Israelis born in Carpatorus: Haim Gvryahu (Gotesman) **(Zádnya / Pryborzhavske)**

We continue to learn about the contributions of the natives of Carpatorus to the State of Israel – and this time we will learn the story of Haim Gvryahu – who was the chairman of the Society for Biblical Research in Israel, chairman of the World Jewish Bible Society, founder of the National Bible Conferences, founder of the World Bible Quizzes and a member of the Jerusalem City Council on behalf of Religious Zionism.

The edited remarks were written by his granddaughter, Michal Ansky [see below]

"Prof. Haim Gvryahu: His Life and Work

Haim Moshe Yitzhak (Hem"Y) Gvryahu (October 19, 1914 – December 20, 1989) was one of the central figures in Israeli culture, who founded the World Bible Quizzes and worked hard to make Bible studies accessible to the general public.

Roots in Carpatorus

Haim was born in the village of Zádnya in Carpatorus to the Gotesman family, the third child of nine siblings. After studying in yeshivahs throughout Europe, immigrated to Israel in 1936, worked as a diamond polisher, gardener and teacher, and participated in the establishment of Kibbutz Tirat Zvi.

His marriage to Leah Gvriaahu

In 1940, Haim married Leah Landsman, and the couple had four children: Dvorah (who died as a child), Batya, Reuven (who was killed in the Battle of the Chinese Farm in the Yom Kippur War) and Gilad. Leah died in 1955, and after her death the synagogue in the Neve Sha'anán neighborhood [in Jerusalem] was named after her – "Ohel Leah."

Hanna Gvryahu: Spouse and Partner in Vision

In 1956, Haim married Hanna Davidovich, a Holocaust survivor with an inspiring story of survival. Hanna, who was born in the village of Kolochava [Mizhrya District] in the Carpathian Mountains, survived selections, concentration camps and death marches, and immigrated to Israel on the ship "Shabtai Luzhinsky", in 1947 [see below].

Hanna and Haim established a warm and bright home in the Neve Sha'anán neighborhood of Jerusalem, which became a spiritual and social center. The home hosted Oshpizin from all over the world, and their sukkah hosted leaders, intellectuals and guests from all over the world. Hanna, who was, and still is a wonderful gardener and cook, fed their guests with wonderful delicacies, prepared from fruits, that grew in the garden, which she cultivated together with Haim, a garden and an orchard of trees, which to this day yield a rich harvest.

The couple had two daughters: Sherry Ansky, a journalist, cook and author of cookbooks, and Rachel Or, a nurse and dietician.

An Eternal Legacy

Professor Haim Gvryahu dedicated his life to bringing worlds together through Bible study, founded the World Bible Quizzes and gave Bible lessons to the leaders of the State of Israel. His legacy continues through his family, the synagogue in the Neve Sha'anán neighborhood, and his spirit, which lives in the hearts of Bible lovers in Israel and around the world.

His granddaughter, Michal Ansky, a journalist and television host, draws inspiration from the family's heritage and incorporates memories of the Jerusalem home into her programs and work.

Hannah, his partner, continues to maintain the family garden and produce delicacies from it to this day".



- After Haim Gvryyahu streets were named in Jerusalem, Rishon LeZion, and Beer Sheva.
- A book about the family's history is available on the association's website: Carpati.org.il – Gallery – Books – "History of the Gottesman Family – Gvaryahu" by Shmuel Dov Gvaryahu-Gottesman Printed, edited, and published by: Gilad Yaakov Yosef Gvaryahu.

Maariv, December 21, 1989: About the death of Haim Gvaryahu

פרופ' חיים משה גבריהו

לבקר בבתי כלא ולקרב אסירים למורשת ישראל. היה חביב על כל מכריו, צנוע בה ליכותיו וידע להשרות אווירה. השאיר אשה, שלוש בנות ובן ובן אחר ראובן, נפל במלחמת יום הכיפורים, תריסר נכדים וניי נה אחת. הלוייה תתקיים היום בשעה 2 בצד הרבים בירושלים. שאול הון

פטירות

בירושלים נפטר אור ליום אתמול, פרופ' חיים משה יצחק גבריהו, יו"ר החברה לחקר המקרא בישראל. בן 75 היה במותו.

נולד בשנת 1914 בזארני, צ'כיה (קרפ' טורוס) ועלה בשנת 1936. השתלם בחקר התנ"ך באוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים, מפי המופסורים מ.צ. סגל וס.ר. קאסוטו. היה פעיל מאוד בהפצת דעת המקרא בישראל ואף בנולה. ייסד את החברה לחקר המקרא, יום את חידון התנ"ך העולמי ושקר על כיצודו בארץ ובתפוצות. הוא אף ארגן את חוגי התנ"ך בבית בךגוריון, בבית ולמן שו"ד ובבית מנחם בגין.

קודת רוח מיוחדת נגרמה לו כשנתבשר כי חידון התנ"ך ייהפך למוסד של קבע, שיעונן בחוקי ישראל. לפני חורש ימים נתכבר על ידי החברה לחקר המקרא שוה ציאה לכבודו ספר ובו אוסף מחקרים של טובי החוקרים בתחום זה, לציון פעילותו בהפצת דעת המקרא ולכבוד היותו בן 75. לפני מספר שנים זכה בפרס בךגוריון. נהג

The wedding of Haim Gvaryahu and Leah Landsman



The photos are from: Master Tree: The Family History of Michal Ansky, His Granddaughter

Haim Gvaryahu (right) with President Yitzhak Navon (left)



Haim Gvaryahu wrote several books, which are in the National Library in Jerusalem



Haim Gvaryahu – first from right, 2nd line, on the World Bible Quiz judging panel, 1986

Image from Wikipedia: Dan Hadani Collection / National Library of Israel / Pritzker National Photo Collection
Davidovich family home in Kolochava, Hanna's home



Beinisch (Benjamin), father of Haim Gvaryahu, sitting with his son Haim. His wife, Sarah, is standing on the left.

Both images are from the book "History of the Gottesman Family – Gvaryahu" [coloring and image enhancement by MyHeritage]

The Palmach website features Hanna's biography, which I will summarize:

"Hannah Davidovich, daughter of Sarah and Benjamin, was born in 1929 in Kolochava. The family had six siblings: Haim, Alter, Reuven, Henya, Berl. The siblings, parents, grandparents, and most of

the family perished in the Holocaust. Her childhood was happy until 1944, when the nightmare of the Holocaust of the Jewish people also came to her. Hanna's life was saved three times: First time: During the first selection between those destined for extermination and those destined for work. One of the Jewish prisoners, who worked in the ghetto, cut her off from her mother and pushed her to the right side - the side of life. Second time: Another selection before leaving Auschwitz, between those sent to the crematoriums and those sent to work digging trenches to protect the Nazis. Hanna was sent to the weak group and managed to escape and cross over to the strong side. From there, they left on ships to dig trenches in preparation for the Russian invasion. Third time: In the Stutthof camp, during the selection, on the day the entire group went to work, they arrived Transports from all over Europe, Greece, Latvia, the veterans mixed with the new ones and set out together on the death march to Chinow, located near the city of Danzig, where they were liberated by the Red Army. After being liberated from the camps by the Russian army at the time of liberation, their health was extremely poor - dysentery, lice and other illnesses. In Chinow, they were taken to a hospital and given food. Hanna was collected with the other children by the activists and emissaries of the Aliyah. They spent several months on Polish soil in Lodz and Warsaw. From there they moved to a camp in Italy and boarded the illegal immigrants' ship. Arrival in Israel on the illegal immigrants' ship 'Shabtai Lodzinski'. Hanna arrived in Israel on March 1947. The ship was discovered by the British near the country and escorted by them. The ship ran aground on the Nitzanim coast and the illegal immigrants jumped into the sea. The illegal immigrants were collected by The Palyam activists were brought to shore on the boats of the 'Hagana'. The wet immigrants received dry clothing from the members of the Jewish community who had gathered and mingled with the illegal immigrants. All the illegal immigrants and the members of the 'Hagana' and the Jewish community were caught and sent to Haifa for deportation. It was decided to keep quiet and declare that they were all Jews from Israel. Without documents, the British could not tell who was an Israeli and who was an illegal immigrant. The British put everyone on board a British ship. There, they separated the immigrants from the Israelis based on their appearance. Hanna, who was given shorts and a blue shirt, looked like an Israeli to the British and remained in the country.

Hanna stayed for several days in the Atlit camp and from there, as part of the youth aliyah, she moved for a short period to Kibbutz Yad Mordechai and was finally absorbed into the Mizra group. In 1948, Hanna was recruited into the 12th Negev Brigade in the 8th Battalion. The group included boys and girls. They underwent basic training in a camp near Netanya. A communications course in Serfand, today Tzrifin. The job included - a communications officer and a lot of guard duty, going out to the barracks for periods of guard duty and returning to the Bilu camp. The battalion was among the occupiers of Eilat. Hanna was released from the Palmach in 1949, after the establishment of the IDF. Arriving in Israel and joining the Palmach brought great joy - guard duty at night, seeing blue skies and shining stars. It was a great privilege for a young girl, who had lost her entire family, and was granted the state.

Hanna Davidovich Gvaryahu married Professor Haim Gevaryahu in Jerusalem.

Leah, his first wife, was Hanna's aunt.

Link to the full article: <https://palmach.org.il/veterans/veteranpage/?itemId=86359>

Written by Yossi Dalal on Holocaust Remembrance Day last year:

"Michal Ansky published a post this morning (4/24/2025) in which she asked to write about her grandmother, Hanna Gvaryahu, who survived the worst of all and immigrated to Israel and established a home in Israel. Ansky wanted, through the story of her grandmother's rebirth, to

convey an important message about the ability of the Jewish people to overcome difficulties and grow anew.

'On this Holocaust Remembrance Day, I choose to write about life. About Hanna, my grandmother, who survived Auschwitz and lives and greets us all every visit, every conversation, to this day. With kind and quiet eyes, always looking forward. Hanna Gvaryahu is not a story of horrors, it is a story of rebirth," she clarified. **"For the fact that after the death camp she immigrated to Israel, raised a family, built a house, cooked chicken soup with a whole heart, and continued. She simply continued with faith"**.

She then linked the text to the reality of our lives. "Today, when our country is wounded and in pain, when the kidnapped are still not home, and there is daily fighting within our borders, those few survivors, who remained with us, are evidence that the people of Israel know how to rise up. That pain does not finish us off, it makes us grow. And they, the grandmothers who survived Auschwitz, are the roots of this tree. Their role today is to hold on to the memory for us, but also the hope. To remind us that even from the darkest, it is possible to build a life with light."



Hanna Gvaryahu with her daughter, Chaya Granot receives and her daughter



Jerusalem, January 2025: Hanna Gvaryahu from Ruthi Fixler the certificate of appreciation from second generation to first generation

5. Ours: Michal Ansky ((Zádnya / Kolochava)

The most natural continuation between the grandfather, Haim-Moshe Gvaryahu, and his granddaughter, Michal Ansky, is through the Bible Quiz. This is what Michal posted in April 2023: "Grandfather Haim Gvaryahu would surely be proud if he saw his life's work, the World Bible Quiz, on this Independence Day; His son, Gilad Gvaryahu, was one of the honored judges, five generations of his descendants are sitting in the audience, and I, his granddaughter, little Michal, give the brilliant Emona and Neta



the award. Two brides, reviving ancient times, and immortalized by the very fact that they are words of Torah, prophets and scriptures".

Who doesn't know Michal? I compiled the condensed information from Wikipedia, as a reminder of her many accomplishments.

Michal is the daughter of Sari (Gvaryahu) and Alex Ansky, an actor and media figure.

"Ansky studied at the Hebrew Gymnasium Rehavya High School. In 1997, at the age of 17, she began writing a column about food in the "Ha'ir" newspaper.

She served in the IDF in the Air Force's film unit, graduating as an officer with the rank of captain, after three years in the regular army. Until the age of 27, she continued to serve in the reserves as a management officer in the information unit.

After her military service, she wrote a section called "Missing Piece" in the culture section of the "Walla" website.

In 2007, she wrote and presented a history and food section on the culture program "Quality Time" on Channel 1.

In 2007, she founded, together with Shir Halpern, the farmers' market in the Tel Aviv port complex, which she manages to this day, and at the same time opened the "Port Market."

In 2008, she served as a food and tourism reporter for the "Ma'ariv" newspaper.

In 2009, she was a foreign correspondent for the program "The Dinner Club", which aired on Channel 2, alongside Haim Cohen and Marina Maximilian Blumin.

In 2010, she hosted the programs "Cooking from the Books" and "Queen of the Market" on the Food Channel.

Starting in late 2010, she served as a judge on the television program "Master Chef", which aired on Channel 2, and since November 2017 has been broadcast on Keshet 12. Due to the popularity of the program, Ansky was invited in 2011 to participate as a **guest judge on the program "Master Chef America" alongside chef Gordon Ramsay.**

In April 2012, the program "Master Chef Kids" began airing, hosted by Ansky, with Cohen, Shani and Roshfeld as judges again. Since May 2012, she has hosted the program "Ansky and Enzel" on the 103FM radio station with Efrat Enzel.

In 2013, her first book, "Food from Home," was published by Keter [in the picture]. In the introduction to the book, Michal wrote: **"My strongest childhood memory, the one that combines taste and the smell is Grandma Hannah's chicken soup.** Later, my mother, Sari, also came with Jerusalem stew[".

In January 2016, she opened an indoor food market in the industrial area of the Yarkon River called "North Market."

In March 2017, she began hosting the morning program of "Keshet", alongside Yoav Limor until her retirement in September of that year.

Ansky holds a bachelor's degree in combined general history and general literature, with a specialization in Hebrew poetry and folklore from Tel Aviv University and a master's degree in gastronomic sciences from the University of Gastronomic Sciences in Northern Italy.

In addition, she studied history and literature for a year at the International University of Venice.



On April 13, 2026, in preparation for Holocaust Remembrance Day, an article appeared in "La'isha" by Orit Merlin-Rosensweig, titled **"Michal Ansky: 'My Holocaust survivor grandmother taught me that it is possible to fall and get up'" / Michal Ansky and Hanna Gvaryahu in a joint interview.**

Link to the article: <https://www.ynet.co.il/laisha/article/b1d00fнк311#autoplay> [Photos: Shai Franco].

"Michal Ansky has been known for about two decades as a culinary entrepreneur and television presenter, but only a few know the amazing life story of her 97-year-old grandmother, Hanna Gvaryahu. She lost her entire family in Auschwitz, escaped certain death countless times, immigrated to Israel and married her aunt's husband. In a joint interview, the two talk about the special bond between them.

In the Czech village where Hanna Gvaryahu, née Davidovitz grew up, she was considered a girl who brought good luck. Every time the farmers went out to sow the fields, they asked her to join them - because they believed that this girl was born with a blessing and that the harvest would be better because of her. "When I was little, we would walk through the mountains and pick berries," she recalls.

Michal: **"Grandma taught us about faith and hope and that it is possible to get up.** I too have fallen in all sorts of situations in life, and I got up".

● **What kind of relationship do you have with your grandmother?**

"I lived in the house opposite her all my childhood. At the age of 12, after Grandpa Haim passed away, I would sleep in her bed. I would arrive with cold, cold feet, because I would run to her barefoot, and she would place my feet on her stomach, and tell me about her frozen feet, when she would walk in the fields of Kolochava".



● **Hanna, unlike many others, you told your grandchildren about your experiences in the Holocaust.** "Yes. I thought it was sad, but they should know that a person can survive and that there is also something, like care, that does not always depend on us".

Hanna, 97, was born in the village of Kolochava [Mizhhirya region]. "My childhood was wonderful," she says. She grew up in nature, swimming in the river and picking mushrooms. The village was so isolated that, she says, they had never heard of Hitler or known what Nazis were. It was "an untouched paradise," as Michal puts it.

The happiness ended in 1944, when the Nazis reached the Carpathian Mountains and began rounding up the Jews. Even before that, Hanna's parents had received a letter from a relative, warning them and asking them to flee - but they chose to stay at home. "A few weeks before the Nazis came to Kolochava, I temporarily moved in with my aunt, who lived in a nearby village," she recalls. "I was 14. She had just had a leg operation and she needed help because she had three small children. Shortly after, the Germans came to my parents' village and took all the Jews to the Slociny camp in the Carpathians, but I wasn't there [from Wikipedia: Apparently the reference is to Solotvyno. During the Holocaust, under the Hungarian occupation, Jews were concentrated there in local camps/ghettos before being sent to the extermination camps. Many testimonies of survivors mention the place called "Solotvyno" as the initial concentration point in the area]. "At a certain point, my

aunt heard that they would soon come to their village to take all the Jews. I asked her for permission to escape and go look for my parents, and I quickly went out into the fields. At one point, I came across non-Jewish children playing by a stream. I asked them where their village head was, and they took me to him. He explained to me that the Jews were in the Solotvyno camp, and tried to convince me not to go there, but I insisted. They showed me how to get there, provided me with food and drink, and I set off. I went and found the camp. I entered through a hole in the fence, and looked for my parents among the people. I asked where the Jews from Kolochava were, and they directed me where to go. When I found my parents and my brothers, they looked at me as if I had fallen from the sky. Everyone was sure that they would never see me again. The joy was great. I decided that I would stay with my parents, and what happened to them would happen to me.

Towards the end of 1944, the family arrived in Auschwitz. "We were taken out like animals. We were barely alive. Everyone was checked - the healthy and strong to work, the weak straight to the gas chambers. My father and my brothers were separated from us. Father was very sick and he was taken with the weak. My brothers did not want to leave him. One took him on one side and the other held him on the other, and they walked together. Later I realized that they were walking to the gas chambers".

Hanna says that she remembers Adolf Eichmann's standing at the entrance to the camp. "To this day I remember his eyes, examining the Jews who had arrived. I walked with my mother, my sister, Grandma Rachel and my baby brother, and Eichmann signaled who was going to the right and who was going to the left. We didn't yet know that this was the sorting of who was for life and who was for death. Six steps from the entrance to the camp was a hall where they would turn on the gas and people would die. Suddenly someone arrived, a Jewish prisoner who worked in the ghetto, pulled me hard and separated me from my mother. He pushed me to the right side, where the people who were going to work and not to the gas chambers stood. A complete stranger. As if an angel from heaven had come to me. In my heart I asked: Why me? You should ask the Holy One, blessed be He, that.

My entire life was full of miracles, but I guess I did only good in my life and I was worthy".

The second time, Hanna's life was saved - when another selection was carried out before leaving Auschwitz. The Jews were sorted: some were sent to the gas chambers, the lucky ones were sent to work in the Stutthof concentration camp, digging trenches to protect the Nazis, in preparation for the Russian invasion. Hanna, who was already very thin and weak, was sent to the group designated for the crematoriums, but at the last moment she managed to slip away and go over to the side of the strong. She was taken to work in the trenches. "We dug all kinds of bunkers for the soldiers so they could escape, until the Russians arrived, and the Germans retreated, but they took us with them. When they saw me, someone said, 'That's a boy.' Because I had no hair and was as thin as a skeleton, they thought I was a boy, and again a miracle happened to me and I was not raped".

After a few weeks in the Stutthof camp, transports of Jews from all over Europe arrived, and together they were marched. "On this death march we walked with nothing in a harsh winter, in the rain. I had shoes, thank G-d, and that's what saved me. They were shoes that my brother bought for me from a cobbler, who made good shoes. Many died in the middle, and I saw how the bodies were thrown into a pit.

One day I was very hungry, and suddenly I saw a field of sugar beets from the side. With a brave decision I stepped out of line to get sugar cane, and I didn't see that the Kapo was running after me. When he came to me, he looked, said 'Go' and didn't kill me. At no point did I have any fear that I was going to die. At a certain point we reached a granary and sat down there.

One morning we woke up and saw that the German soldiers had disappeared. We opened the doors and there was no one. After a few days the Russians came and they released us.

From those days I remember mainly the lice I had everywhere. We walked and reached the city of Chinów [probably Kinów, a town in Poland] and there they took us to the hospital. I told the medical staff, 'They shaved my whole head'. Do you know what a mass of lice is? There were days when I felt like they were eating me alive. It drove me crazy. It wasn't easy with the Russians either. At night Russians would come looking for girls to rape them. When they saw me, someone said, "It's a boy." Because I had no hair and was as thin as a skeleton, they thought I was a boy, and again a miracle happened to me and I wasn't raped."

After the war, Hannah found herself alone in the world. She arrived in Israel in March 1947 on the illegal immigrant ship "Shabtai Lozinsky," and was eventually accepted into the Mizra group as part of the Geulim group. Half of the day she worked in the orchards and in the kindergarten, and the other half she studied.

In 1948 she enlisted in the Palmach's Negev Brigade, underwent basic training and a communications course, and served during the War of Independence as a communications officer. In 1949 she was released and returned to Mizra.

She met her husband, Prof. Haim Gvaryahu, founder of the World Bible Quiz, chairman of the Society for Biblical Research in Israel and the World Jewish Bible Society, who was 15 years her senior, in an unusual way: he was her uncle. "Haim was married to Leah, my mother's sister, who immigrated to Israel before the Nazis came," she says. "After I returned to Mizra, I would visit them in the Neve Sha'anani neighborhood in Jerusalem. One day, Haim came to the kibbutz and said to me, 'Your aunt has cancer and has three small children, who need to be taken care of, I need you to come with me.' I came to Jerusalem with him and promised Leah to take care of them".

Aunt Leah died in 1955, and a year later Hanna and Haim got married ("The chairman of the Jewish Agency and also Ben-Gurion came to our wedding, to whom Haim was one of the closest people"). A year after their marriage Sarah was born, now Sari Ansky, a culinary woman and Michal's mother. Two years later, Rachel was born.

Hanna worked as an agriculture teacher at the Spitzer School in Jerusalem ("where I rebuilt my village with the students"). When the Eichmann trial began, she followed him attentively, "and I felt like I was going through all the hard things from the beginning. In those days, Holocaust survivors were not respected in Israel. When survivors told what they had been through, they thought they were storytellers. Only after the trial did they start to treat Holocaust survivors with more respect, because they discovered the horrors".

●What kind of relationship do you have with Michal?



"Because her parents were busy, Michal grew up here, and she would come to my place after school. I would make her chicken soup with lokshen".

Hanna and Michal in the lovely garden of Hanna's house in Jerusalem

Michal: "Grandma would tell me that she didn't always have food, and that I had to finish off my plate so that I would be strong. Food, in Grandma's eyes, makes

us healthy. She would squeeze a pomegranate for me and I had to drink the juice all the way through. After I gave birth, she brought me **liver with fried onions and caraway soup so that I would be strong.**



"Grandma studied and taught agriculture and works the land. Today I look out the window at her magnificent garden, which is full of flowers that are becoming heavy branches of fruit, and even though we are at war, I feel that there is hope. The connection to the land that Mom made a career out of and I continued, started with your love, Grandma, for the land."

On 16.4.2026, our friend, Kalman Spitzer, whose roots are also from Kolochava, and who also lives in Jerusalem, visited Hanna Gvryahu.

This is what he wrote to me: "A moving experience with a memory from when she was 14 years old; she remembered my grandfather, grandmother, mother, mother's sisters and brother, their house, which she said was the most beautiful in Kolochava. My mother [Blanka] was with Hanna at all the "stations". My emotions were flooded..."

Article about Michal Ansky in "Israel Ha'yom" from 20.8.2026 by Ido Shrim.

The link:

<https://www.israelhayom.co.il/magazine/shishabat/article/21239167>

**Congratulations, Michal, on your wonderful work
and on documenting your very special connection with your
grandmother, to whom many rights are reserved - and to
your respected and esteemed grandfather!**

Wrote the leaflet: Ruthi Fixler.

For comments: ruthfixler@walla.co.il

Thanks to Gita Berkowitz for helping with the English translation