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# The Hanauer Family

## Before, During and After the Holocaust



**Cover picture**

**The Hanauer Family, Berlin, Germany, 1918**

Left to right: Frieda, Hans, Ilse, & Max

*In Remembrance Of my Grandfather*

*Hans Heinz Israel Hanauer*

*19.06.1918 to 31.03.1943*

*Murdered in Auschwitz KZ# 106433*

**3<sup>rd</sup> Edition**



*I dedicate this book to my wonderful husband Rick Brahm who has  
been by my side during this amazing journey of discovery.*

*And to my children, Danielle, Stephanie, & Jonathan*

*and my beautiful granddaughter Emma*

*for being the inspiration I needed to*

*have in order to never give up*

*on searching for the truth*

*about our family.*

Through the past fourteen years **Legacy Documentaries** has helped companies, organizations and individuals tell their stories of life and accomplishment.

The Hanauer Family story before, during, and after the holocaust is important because it shines a light on the experiences of a family, like so many other families, who faced life and death circumstances that can never be forgotten. Your search for the memories of your family inspires all of us to learn and remember the rich lessons that only history can teach.

Dean Butler

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## PREFACE

This book was created as a means to document the lives of the Hanauer family before, during, and after the Holocaust. With the help from friends of my deceased relatives, I was able to see what my family had endured the years prior, during and after the war. It has been an amazing journey from not knowing anything about my family in Berlin to finding out where they lived, how they survived and how some sadly were murdered.

## INTRODUCTION

As I grew up, I had questions about my family. I knew my family was from Germany, but other than that, not much else. The only members of my family from Germany that were still alive would not open up to me about what happened to my grandfather or great grandparents.

My Father, Uri Hanauer was born in Berlin, Germany on February 6, 1940. I had no idea that he was a holocaust survivor until after his death on December 5, 1981. My grandmother pulled me aside at my father's memorial service and told me that she and my father had been in a concentration camp during WWII. She said she needed to tell me this so I would understand why my father was never open with me about his childhood. I asked her the name of the camp, she turned and walked away never speaking about it again.

In 2002 my grandfather's sister, Ilse had told me the name of the camp that my father, grandmother and great grandfather were taken to. It was Terezin (Theresienstadt) located in the Czech Republic. I started looking on the web for information on Theresienstadt and learned there was a museum in Israel that had the records of when people were transported to the camp. I had contacted the museum and they sent me copies of the transport documents for both my father and my grandmother. This was the beginning of my quest to learn the whole truth about my family's survival during the holocaust. The only problem was that the 3 members of my family who had survived were now all deceased.

I then started sending emails to various German agencies on what I knew about my family, which at this point was very little. Fortunately my great aunt Ilse had given me names of some of my relatives just before her death on December 23, 2002.

I started out by not knowing anything about my family! I've been able to learn about my family from the following documents I've obtained from many agencies around the world.

My grandfather's name was Hans Heinz Hanauer and he was born on June 19, 1918 in Berlin. My grandparents, Hans and Ursula were married April 30, 1940 in Paderborn, Germany. Almost 3 months after my father's birth.

On March 3, 1941, Hans had been warned not to leave his hiding place, because an arrest warrant had been issued against him. He was a member of an underground organization that had been plotting the assassination of Hitler and the organization had been infiltrated by a Nazi spy. Hans did not believe he would be arrested and he left his hiding place. As soon as he was spotted on the street, he was arrested.

Hans was then transported to the train station where he boarded the train that would be taking him to the labor camp, Gut Winkel in Spreenhagen. My father and grandmother were at the train station where my grandfather had been taken. They were there to see him off. A soldier had asked my grandmother to hold my father, because he was trying to run to the train to be with his

father. As Hans sat on the train, the wife of one of the soldier's had given him a pen and piece of paper so he could write a note to my grandmother. The letter was hand delivered to my grandmother by the wife of a soldier that was on the train. My father's half brother had given this letter to me in 2003. I had it translated right away.

### **This is the translation:**

3. III.41.

My Dear Love!

Now at day's end I want to send a few lines. At noon you were standing by the train and I thought you had already left. Just as the train started to pull out, the wife of one of the soldiers said that you are still there. I looked right away but you had already started to walk away. That made me so sad because you were standing there and I didn't look to see if you are still there.

That is the reason I wanted to write to you immediately so you will know that I am always with you in thought and I will always be thinking about you when there may be bad days like maybe today. Always know that there is someone thinking about you.

Dear Ursula I hope you won't have to suffer because of me, I hope all will be good again. I am hoping to hear from you, so I can stop worrying about you. Greetings and kisses from your loving, sometimes a little stupid  
Hans

Give Uri a kiss from Pappa.

Written on side of postcard from the wife of one of the soldiers who had hand delivered note to my grandmother Ursula:  
"You do not know me but I am sending greetings, Ester Binder".

Hans spent 2 years in Gut Winkel. This labor camp was set up to educate young Jewish men and women in agriculture and wood working so they could immigrate to Palestine.

Hans was transported from Gut Winkel to Auschwitz on March 4, 1943. There were 1159 people on the train and Hans was the 983rd person registered on the manifest. Hans was registered on the manifest as Hans Heinz Israel Hanauer. Hans arrived in Auschwitz on March 6, 1943 and was given the prison #106433. Hans was murdered in Auschwitz on March 31, 1943.

Both of my great grandfathers were Jewish and both of my great grandmothers were Christian.

My great grandfather (Ursula's father) Jonas Rosenfeld had been incarcerated on 3 occasions. He documented all of the dates in a journal that my father's half brother had. I had made a copy of this journal in 2003. Jonas was held in a facility on Rosenstrasse (Rose St.) in Berlin with over 10,000 other Jewish men, women and children. This was from February 27, 1943 until March 8, 1943. This was to be the last evacuation of the remaining Jews in Berlin, most of which were in mixed marriages

(Christian/Jews). When the Christian wives of the Jewish men found out they were being held there, they began to go to the building and protest against the detainment of their spouses. The protest actually ended on March 6, 1943. The prisoners were released in alphabetical order one by one. Because Jonas' last name was Rosenfeld, his release date was March 8, 1943.

There was a movie released in 2003 and made by German director Margarethe Von Trotta named "Rosenstrasse". I saw this movie in 2005, and at that time I had no idea that my family had been involved in it. I actually purchased the movie the very next day, because I felt compelled to watch it again. It would be about 5 months later that I would go to the copied journal looking for birthdates of Jonas' family members. As I was going through his notes I came across the translations of his dates of arrest. I was in shock when I saw in his own handwriting the date 27 Feb. 1943 until 8 Mar. 1943.

I had been told that my family was protected by my great grandmother's Christian heritage. My great grandmother Emma Tscharnke-Rosenfeld died on August 16, 1944. On August 21, 1944, my father, grandmother and great grandfather were arrested. On September 8, 1944, the three of them were transported to Theresienstadt. They were liberated on June 7, 1945 and returned to Berlin. They left Berlin on May 29, 1946 on the SS Mariner and arrived in New York on June 18, 1946.

I was contacted by Michael Schneeberger in August of 2007. He was with the Ephraim Gustav Hoelein Genealogy Project of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation located in Wuerzburg. He said my email was forwarded to him from an office in Berlin that had received my email over a year earlier. Michael had located information on my family which was held in Lower Franconia and created a family tree for me. In September 2007, I received my family tree that traced my Hanauer family back to Abraham Hanauer born in 1727 in Wiesenfeld, Bavaria. Michael had done a lot of research and had documented on property that was taken from my family, which included Gestapo numbers placed on the property. He had also included camps where my family were taken and murdered.

I've been able to document Hanauers around the world that come from Abraham Hanauer, our common great grandfather. Israel, England, America, and Buenos Aires.

According to the German government, my grandfather Hans and grandmother Ursula were considered "Mischlinge" (half-breed). This was the label given to Christian Jews. All who were of Jewish heritage were mandated to take new middle names as they registered, "Israel" for males and "Sara" for females. This was how the Jews were identified by the Nazi's.

My great grandfather Max Hanauer owned a women's clothing factory in Berlin. It had been taken away from him during the holocaust and was destroyed during the bombings. In October, 2007 I received from a distant relative in Buenos Aires, Argentina a copy of listed addresses for businesses in Berlin in 1927. It shows my great grandfather, Max Hanauer's name, address and what type of business he owned.

My great grandmother Frieda Hanauer had sewn all of Max Hanauers' mother's jewelry into the hem of her clothing. She had also sewn family pictures into the lining of her dresses. There are over 200 photos dating back to the mid 1800's that were saved.

My great grandparents, Max and Frieda Hanauer were hidden in a small cabin in Grunau, just outside of Berlin. This was the property of a woman named Lotte Mader who was an employee of my great grandfather's clothing factory. I have learned this from Tutti. Tutti was an employee of my great grandfather's factory. She was friends of Ilse and Hans and she decided that it was time for our family to know the truth of what happened during the war. In 2005, Tutti had sent me a bowl and plate that my grandfather Hans had made as an apprentice and had given to her in the late 30's.

I have documented Max Hanauer's voyage to America in 1903. On the manifest, it showed him as a Brewer from Berlin. He had over \$400 cash at the time he arrived to Ellis Island.

He traveled from New York to Salt Lake City to spend time with 3 cousins living there who owned the HANAUER SMELTING WORKS UTAH outside Salt Lake City, Utah. From there he went to San Francisco, where he survived the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. He had taken 2 panoramic pictures of the devastation and I have the copies. My cousin Juliette Hanauer has the originals. He went back to Germany sometime in 1906. I am still trying to find out where he had traveled and when he actually left America.

My great-great grandfather David Hanauer was a Hops and Barley trader in Bavaria. His brother's owned farms and were the growers of the hops and barley. He traded in Russia and China. My cousin, Mike Jones had told me that one of the Hanauer brother's had owned a tobacco farm in Bavaria.

There were many Hanauers' that were murdered during the holocaust.

I would like to share my story with the world. I know there are many stories already published about the holocaust, but I do believe mine has many pieces of German history not really known to the world.

Every word is backed by documentation from many sources. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has documented many pictures of my family and I have donated my father's ID card and his release card from Theresienstadt to the museum.



## Hanauers Of Wiesenfeld

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Wuerzburg, September 18, 2007 - Tischrej 6, 5768

### **Hanauer/Wiesenfeld Research**

Dear Mrs. Hanauer-Brahm,

in the last weeks I could compile quite a substantial family tree on your Hanauer family from Wiesenfeld near Karlstadt in Lower Franconia, Bavaria.

The family tree goes back until to the Jew Abraham from Wiesenfeld, whose son Moses (1757 - 1852) took in 1817 the civil family name Hanauer. Supposedly the family had in the paternal or maternal line a connection to the town Hanau near Frankfort on the Main with an old Jewish history.

Unfortunately we don't know the reason, why the family took this family name. In Southern Germany exist some Hanauer families in Berlichingen/Wuerttemberg, Gochsheim near Schweinfurt, and Westheim near Hammelburg. They mustn't be related to each other. The entry of Lars Menk in his "Dictionary of German Jewish Surnames" (Bergenfield, NJ 2005) gives you an overview on the existing German-Jewish Hanauers.

I'm still collecting more information on your Hanauer family and I will send it to you, when I got some more material. Specially I hope to get something on your Hanauer family in Wiesenfeld and in near by Karlstadt. Please tell me, if you did already research in the above places, because we shouldn't do the same research twice.

If you have any other more general question on Judaism or/and Jewish history of our region, please don't hesitate to ask. I will answer it as good as I can, to give you an impression and an overview of the historical fabric of your Hanauer family.



I hope, we stay in contact to help you in your family research. In the next e-mails I will give you an overview of the Hanauer Gestapo files. They show, how the Nazis treated Jews in Nazi Germany.

I wish you a happy and a healthy New Year.

yours sincerely

Michael Schneeberger  
[archivist of the Ephraim Gustav Hoenlein genealogy Project of the  
Ronald S. Lauder Foundation in the Wuerzburg Jewish community]

Important note: While our presence here is made possible by the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation, the Ephraim Gustav Hoenlein Genealogy Project needs your help in supporting its ability to respond thoroughly and professionally to all inquiries. If the information that we have provided, is of value to you, please send a generous donation, payable to

**"The Javne Fund", 767 Fifth Avenue, Suite 4200, New York, NY 10153 USA, and earmark it for *The Ephraim Gustav Hoenlein Genealogy Project* - GERMANY.**

If you would like to contact us directly, we can be reached by phone at ++49 931 4655 247, by Fax at ++49 931 4655 249 and by our new e-mail address [hoenleingen@googlemail.com](mailto:hoenleingen@googlemail.com).

If you need urgent information, you also can call my private phone number ++49 9321 4040

# The HANAUER family from WIESENFELD



Research and Compilation  
**MICHAEL SCHNEEBERGER**  
EPHRAIM GUSTAV HOENLEIN GENEALOGY PROJECT  
OF THE RONALD S. LAUDER FOUNDATION  
IN THE WUERZBURG JEWISH COMMUNITY  
Wuerzburg 2007

1. **Abraham [Hanauer]** 00 ...?  
\*ca. 1727 Wiesenfeld

Ch.: 1. Moses \*1757 Wiesenfeld

1.1. **Moses Hanauer** 00 **Giedel**  
1757 – 25.1.1852 Wiesenfeld 1754 – 5.2.1826 Wiesenfeld

Ch.: 1. Abraham \*1783 Wiesenfeld  
2. Moerlein \*1795 Wiesenfeld  
3. Veitel \*1802 Wiesenfeld

1.1.1. **Abraham Hanauer** 00(1812 – I. Ehe) **Miriam ...?**  
1783 – 27.2.1851 Wiesenfeld \*1788 Urspringen – 1813 Wiesenfeld  
Viehhändler – Cattle Dealer P.: Faust ...? - ...?  
Wiesenfeld Hs.Nr. 129

Ch.: 1. Hessel \*13.8.1813 Wiesenfeld

**Second Marriage** 00(1813 – II. Ehe) **Fanny Feitel Bergmann**  
\*1789 Voelkersleier  
P.: Meyer Kusel Bergmann –  
- Bessla

2. Frommet \*4.10.1816 Wiesenfeld  
3. Michael \*25.5.1818 Wiesenfeld  
4. Feitel \*22.1.1820 Wiesenfeld  
5. Meyer \*26.8.1821 Wiesenfeld  
6. David \*1.5.1823 Wiesenfeld  
7. Babette \*21.12.1824 Wiesenfeld  
8. Benedikt \*4.7.1831 Wiesenfeld

1.1.2. **Moerlein Hanauer** 00(1820) **Loew Schloss**  
\*1795 Wiesenfeld \*18.1.1791- 3.11.1854 Wiesenfeld  
Handelsmann – Salesman  
Witwer – Widower; Hs. Nr. 127  
P.: Salomon Feigel Schloss –  
Voegelein

Ch.: 1. Feidel \*8.3.1823 – 23.6.1823 Wiesenfeld  
2. Karoline \*1.7.1826 Wiesenfeld  
3. Vogel \*14.1.1829 – 14.1.1829 Wiesenfeld  
4. Voegelein \*22.4.1830 Wiesenfeld  
5. Dead Born \*16.11.1831 – 16.11.1831 Wiesenfeld  
6. Friederike Rifka \*11.12.1835 Wiesenfeld

1.1.3. **Veitel Hanauer** 00 **Charlotte Klingenstein**  
\*1802 Wiesenfeld \*11.12.1807 Westheim/Hammelburg  
Bauer – Farmer  
Hs. Nr. 90

Ch.: 1. Gitel \*9.5.1829 – 25.3.1855 Wiesenfeld  
2. Benedict \*4.7.1831 Wiesenfeld  
3. Abraham \*5.1.1834 Wiesenfeld  
4. Regina \*25.5.1836 Wiesenfeld

5. Hefel \*29.7.1838 Wiesenfeld  
6. Loeb \*16.9.1840 – 1911 Wiesenfeld  
7. Samuel \*22.9.1842 Wiesenfeld  
8. Hirsch \*12.11.1844 Wiesenfeld  
9. David \*25.10.1846 Wiesenfeld

1.1.1.1. **Hessel Hanauer** 00(1836) **Abraham Hecht**  
\*1813 Wiesenfeld \*1802 Wiesenfeld  
Lichtzieher, Hs.Nr. 90  
P.: Isak Hecht

1.1.1.2. **Frommet Hanauer** 00(1842) **Sender Baum**  
\*1816 Wiesenfeld \*19.4.1803 Wiesenfeld  
Hs. Nr. 131  
P.: Meyer Baum – Hendel

1.1.1.4. **Feitel Hanauer** 00(1850) **Karoline Stern**  
\*1820 Wiesenfeld \*16.8.1827 Hessdorf  
Oekonom – Farmer P.: Samuel Stern –  
- Clara née Engel

Ch.: 1. Philipp Feil \*17.9.1851 Wiesenfeld  
2. Abraham \*26.9.1853 Wiesenfeld  
3. Jette \*24.1.1855 Wiesenfeld  
4. Carolina \*29.4.1857 Wiesenfeld  
5. Elieser \*29.2.1860 Wiesenfeld  
6. Moses \*21.1.1862 – 28.5.1862 Wiesenfeld  
7. Rebecca

1.1.3.2. **Benedict Hanauer** 00(1859) **Friederike Schloss**  
\*1831 Wiesenfeld \*11.12.1835 Wiesenfeld [I.1.2.6.]  
Oekonom – Farmer P.: Loeb Samuel Schloss –  
Viehhaendler – Cattle Dealer - Moerlein née Hanauer  
Hs. Nr. 30; 106

Ch.: 1. Samuel \*12.5.1860 – 15.8.1860 Wiesenfeld  
2. Karoline \*11.7.1862 Wiesenfeld  
3. Regina \*7.8.1863 Wiesenfeld  
4. Olga \*7.8.1866 Wiesenfeld  
5. Sara \*30.3.1868 Wiesenfeld  
6. Betti \*18.11.1869 – 5.3.1870 Wiesenfeld  
7. Flora \*10.4.1872 Wiesenfeld  
8. Istha(?) \*15.12.1873 – 23.12.1873 Wiesenfeld  
9. Moses \*8.3.1875 Wiesenfeld

1.1.3.4. **Regine Hanauer** 00(1858) **Meier Stern**  
\*1836 Wiesenfeld \*8.1.1829 Mainstockheim  
Metzgermeister – Master Butcher  
P.: Moses Stern – Amalie

Ch.: 1. Amalie \*13.2.1859 Mainstockheim  
2. Clara \*26.10.1860 Mainstockheim  
3. Faust \*13.1.1863 Mainstockheim  
4. Betty \*1865 Mainstockheim



5. Moses \*1867 Mainstockheim
6. Helene \*1869 Mainstockheim
7. Louis \*1871 Mainstockheim
8. David \*1873 – 16.1.1874 Mainstockheim
9. Emma \*1873 – 15.1.1874 Mainstockheim
10. Bernhard \*10.9.1875 Mainstockheim

1.1.3.6. **Loeb Hanauer** 00(1868) **Antonie Stein**  
 1840 – 25.12.1911 Wiesenfeld \*26.5.1842 Roedelsee  
 Oeconom – Farmer P.: Joseph Stein, Salesman –  
 Hs. Nr. 146

- Ch.: 1. Moritz \*14.8.1869 – 23.3.1870 Wiesenfeld  
 2. Julius \*5.1.1870 – 7.11.1874 Wiesenfeld  
 3. Luise \*25.10.1873 Wiesenfeld  
 4. Pauline \*18.9.1875 Wiesenfeld  
 5. Philipp \*29.12.1883 Wiesenfeld

1.1.3.8. **Hirsch Hanauer** 00(1874) **Lena Kaufmann**  
 \*1844 – 4.5.1909 Wiesenfeld \*16.8.1853 Obereuerheim – 8.5.1937 WÜ  
 P.: Benjamin Kaufmann –  
 - Jette née Bluemlein

- Ch.: 1. Moses \*7.5.1875 Wiesenfeld, Schmußer - Agent  
 KZ Dachau -> KZ Buchenwald -> Radnikendorf -> Bendorf -> 1942 Izbica  
 (Gestapoakten Nr. 357 – G 357)  
 2. Berthold \*1876 Wiesenfeld  
 3. Frieda \*1880 Wiesenfeld  
 4. Louis \*1884 – 1900 Wiesenfeld  
 5. Friedrich \*4.11.1893 Wiesenfeld – 30.8.1915 Polen WWI

1.1.3.9. **David Hanauer** 00(1877) **Jenny Seligenbrunn**  
 \*1846 Wiesenfeld \*3.3.1855 Diespeck  
 Kaufmann - Merchant  
 Hopfenhaendler – Hop Trader

- Ch.: 1. Irm, „Jenny“ \*13.8.1878 Schweinfurt, married in Russia  
 2. Max \*23.3.1880 Wuerzburg

1.1.1.4.2. **Abraham Hanauer** 00 **Hannchen „Helene“ Finke**  
 \*1853 Wiesenfeld \*Theilheim  
 Handelsmann – Salesman

- Ch.: 1. Sally \*21.8.1881 Wiesenfeld  
 2. Felix \*3.12.1882 Wiesenfeld -> 1941 Riga or 1942 Izbica [G 350]  
 3. Philipp \*30.8.1889 Wiesenfeld  
 4. Alfred \*17.11.1893 Wiesenfeld  
 5. Rebecca

1.1.3.2.3. **Regina Hanauer** 00(1890) **Abraham Joseph Wechsler**  
 \*1863 Wiesenfeld lived in Aschbach/Ofr.

1.1.3.8.2. **Berthold Hanauer** 00(1924) **Rosa Heidenheimer**  
 \*1876 Wiesenfeld \*5.11.1889 Wuerzburg  
 Kaufmann – Merchant P.: Josef Heidenheimer -  
 Lived until 1938 in Frankfurt/Main - Margarete née Wiesengrund  
 lived in 1954 in London

1.1.3.8.3. **Frieda Hanauer** 00 **Lazarus Frank**  
 \*1880 Wiesenfeld \*Laudenbach/Ufr.

1.1.3.9.1. **Jenny Hanauer** 00 **...? Hirschfeld**  
 \*1878 – 1941 Minsk \*Russia [Straetz]

- Ch.: 1. Son  
 2. Son

1.1.3.9.2. **Max Hanauer** 00(1915) **Frieda Martha Teske**  
 \*1880 Wuerzburg \*12.3.1891 Berlin – 4.1982 Los Angeles  
 Brauer – Brewer P.: Christian Teske – Marie Louise née Arndt

- Ch.: 1. Ilse \*21.3.1916 Berlin  
 2. Hans Heinz \*19.6.1918 Berlin

1.1.1.4.2.1. **Sally Hanauer** 00 **Rosa Goldschmidt**  
 \*1881 – 24.11.1940 Dachau \*27.12.1874 Heubach – 5.6.1943 Theresienstadt  
 Haendler – Salesman Gestapoakten Nr. 361 [G 361]:  
 Landwirt – Farmer Auction of her property (with names)  
 Gestapoakten Nr. 362 [G 362]

- Ch.: 1. Martha \*14.12.1911 Wiesenfeld  
 2. Arthur \*9.12.1913 Wiesenfeld  
 Kaufmann/Merchant -> Wuerzburg -> Schweiz -> Bolivien (Gestapo Nr. 348)  
 3. Leo \*4.10.1915 (?) Wiesenfeld  
 4. Daughter -> Palestine

1.1.1.4.2.3. **Philipp Hanauer** 00(1920) **Rebekka Hein**  
 \*1889 Wiesenfeld [G 360]  
 Viehhaendler – Cattle Trader  
 Kaufmann – Merchant  
 -> Lohr, Kellereigasse 169 -> USA

- Ch.: 1. Child \*ca. 1929

1.1.1.4.2.4. **Alfred Hanauer** 00(1928) **Helene Leiter**  
 \*1893 Wiesenfeld -> 1941 Riga \*1.2.1898 Muenchen -> 1941 Riga  
 Kaufmann – Merchant P.: Lazarus Ludwig Leiter – Olga née Wassermann  
 Würzburg, Rennweger Ring 4 [G 346]

- Ch.: 1. Hans Aron Arno \*17.2.1929 Wuerzburg -> 6.1939 London

1.1.3.2.5.1. **Adolf Eisfeld** 00 **Henny Henriette Heilbrunn**  
 1896 Cham – 1942 Piaski \*4.7.1903 Ansbach – 1942 Piaski

Ch.: 1. Daughter \*15.3.1932 Ansbach → supposedly. Emigration  
2. Josef \*16.3.1937 Ansbach – 1942 Piaski

1.1.3.2.9.6. **Erna Hanauer** 00 **...? Fingerhut**  
could emigrate

1.1.3.4.10.2. **Rita Stern** 00(ca. 1939) **Stefan Eichenbronner**  
\*1907 Kitzingen - Haifa \*1905 Kitzingen – 3.10.1995 Haifa  
Kaufmann – Merchant  
P.: Nathan Eichenbronner – Clara née Rothstein

Ch.: 1. Michael \*ca. 1940 Haifa; lives in Netivot, married, six children

1.1.3.4.10.3. **Henny Stern** 00(1938) **Dr. Gerhard Siegfried Czwiklitzer**  
\*1911 Kitzingen \*11.11.1905 Berlin, living in 1938 in Cologne  
Krankenschwester – Nurse

**Second Marriage** 00 **Pete Lewin**

1.1.3.4.10.4. **Molly Stern** 00 **Gunther Weinmann**  
\*1916 Kitzingen

Ch.: 1. Peter Bernard \*1941  
2. John Alfred \*1945  
3. Christopher Martin \*1949

1.1.3.4.10.5. **Naomi Stern** 00 **Sol Horowitz**  
\*1920 Kitzingen

Ch.: 1. ...?  
2. ...?

1.1.3.9.2.1. **Ilse Hanauer** 0/0 **...?**  
\*1916 Berlin – 23.12.2002 LA

Ch.: 1. Juliette \*17.3.1948 Berlin

**First Marriage** 00(I. Ehe - 1954) **Irving Penner**  
\*4.5.1901 Chlewiski

**Second Marriage** 00(II. Ehe) **Julius Joseph**

1.1.3.9.2.2. **Hans Heinz Hanauer** 00(1940) **Ursula Rosenfeld**  
\*1918 Berlin – 31.3.1943 Auschwitz 2.10.1919 Berlin – 23.4.2004 L.A.  
Hachscharah in Gut Winkel deported to Theresienstadt, Survived

Ch.: 1. Ralph Uri \*6.2.1940 Berlin

1.1.1.4.2.1.1. **Martha Hanauer** 00 **...? Wildmann**

1.1.1.4.2.1.1. **Martha Hanauer** 00 **...? Wildmann**  
\*1911 Wiesenfeld  
→ Luzern/Switzerland [G 355]

1.1.3.9.2.2.1. **Ralph Hanauer** 00(1960) **Valerie Delores Gerber**  
1940 – 5.12.1981 San Diego \*26.6.1943 LA – 5.12.1981 San Diego  
killed in a boating accident killed in a boating accident  
together with family and friends

Ch.: 1. Terri Lynn \*18.11.1961 Hollywood, CA  
2. Kenneth Douglas \*15.3.1963 San Jose – 17.3.1982 Searchlight, NV  
killed together with the cousin Dean Schmidt in a roll over accident

1.1.3.9.2.2.1.1. **Terri Hanauer** 00(1980 – div.) **Daniel Glenn Furtado**  
\*1961 Hollywood, CA \*27.7.1958 Hayward, CA

Ch.: 1. Danielle Marie \*14.9.1981 Phoenix

**Second Marriage** 00(1983) **Ricky James Brahm**  
\*1.10.1958 Phoenix, AZ

2. Stephanie Lynn \*6.11.1984 Phoenix  
3. Jonathan Richard \*12.10.1985 Phoenix

1.1.3.9.2.2.1.1.1. **Danielle Marie Furtado** 00(2003) **Jebediah Jeb Lee Merlyn**  
\*1981 Phoenix \*12.1.1978

Ch.: 1. Emma Alayne \*10.11.2004 Prescott, AZ



## SOURCES:

1. **Staatsarchiv Wuerzburg State Archives:**  
*Wiesefeld* Jewish Registries Nr. 155
2. **Straetz, Reiner:**  
*Biographisches Handbuch Würzburger Juden 1900 – 1945*  
Würzburg 1989, S. 234/237
3. **Terri Hanauer-Brahm:**  
*Hanauer/Wiesefeld* Family Research  
Los Angeles – Hollywood 2007
4. **Michael Schneeberger**  
*Stern/Mainstockheim* Family Documentation  
Würzburg 2006
5. **Staatsarchiv Wuerzburg State Archives:**  
*Gestapoakten – Gestapo Files Hanauer*  
(346, 348, 349, 350, 353, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362)
6. **Stadtarchiv Muenchen City Archives:**  
*Biographisches Gedenkbuch der Münchner Juden 1933 – 1945*  
Muenchen 2003, S. 799/800
7. **Michael Schneeberger:**  
*Sonder/Mainstockheim* Family Tree  
Kitzingen 2002
8. **Michael Schneeberger:**  
*Eichenbronner/Wiesenbronn* Family Tree  
Kitzingen 1995

9. **YadvaShem Memorial Centre:**  
*Hanauer Dafey Ed – Memorial Sheets*  
Jerusalem 2007

10. **Bundesarchiv Koblenz Federal Archives:**  
*Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution*  
Koblenz 1989/2005

11. **Stadtarchiv Wuerzburg City Archives:**  
*Hanauer/Wiesefeld Resident Sheets*  
Wuerzburg 2007

12. **Michael Schneeberger:**  
*Heidenheimer/Archshofen* Family Tree  
Wuerzburg 2004

13. **Michael Schneeberger:**  
*Wiesengrund/Dettelbach* Family Tree  
Wuerzburg 2006



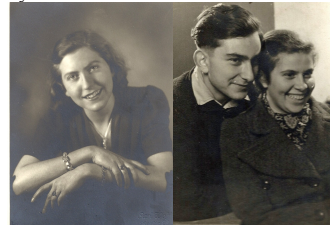
## The Hanauer Family



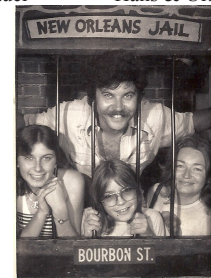
David Hanauer and Julie Hanauer nee Seligenbrunn (m 1877)



Irm Jenny Hanauer Frieda Hanauer nee Teske & Max Hanauer (m 1915)



Ilse Hanauer Hans & Ursula Hanauer nee Rosenfeld (m 1940)



Terri, Ralph, Kenny, & Valerie Hanauer  
Ralph Hanauer & Valerie Hanauer nee Gerber (m 1960)



Danielle Furtado, Terri, Jonathan, Rick, & Stephanie Brahm  
Rick Brahm & Terri Brahm nee Hanauer (m 1983)



Emma Alayne Furtado-Merlyn  
Terri's granddaughter  
Last of the Max Hanauer family line

**ITS International Tracing Service**

## ITS International Tracing Service

19<sup>th</sup> October 2011

Yesterday I sent a copy of my family book to the ITS, it is called "The Hanauer Family-Before, During and After the Holocaust." The book is my journey to learn the truth about my family. I sent it to you because the ITS had a big influence on my wanting to dig deeper for the truth, hoping that the documentation in the book would help me find more documentation on my family. I'm sure there may be more information on my family in your facility.

Would you please let me know when the book has been received.

Sincerely,

Terri Hanauer-Brahm

**From:** Registrierung und Auftragsbearbeitung **To:** terri\_hanauer **Sent:** Tuesday, December 13, 2011

6:31 AM **Subject:** Hanauer-Brahm, T. (26.10.2011)-016 RF Bad Arolsen, 13<sup>th</sup> December 2011

mkr

Mrs. Terri Hanauer-Brahm

Our Reference: Hanauer-Brahm, T. (26.10.2011)-16 RF

### Your request for additional documentation on the HANAUER family

Dear Mrs. Hanauer-Brahm,

We refer to your email of 19<sup>th</sup> October 2011 and thank you for sending us a copy of your very impressive and comprehensive book on your family history before, during, and after the Holocaust. Please accept our apologies for our belated reply.

We have full understanding for your wish to find more information and documentation on your family. Be sure that we are pleased to assist you in your concern. Would you be so kind to specify what kind of information you are interested in.

**ITS**  
International Tracing Service  
Service International de Recherches  
Internationaler Suchdienst

ITS Internationaler Suchdienst · Postfach 1410 · 34444 Bad Arolsen

Mrs Terri Hanauer-Brahm  
3548 N. Valorie Dr.  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314  
USA

Große Allee 5-9 · 34454 Bad Arolsen · Deutschland  
Tel. +49 5691 629-0 · Fax +49 5691 629-501  
email@its-arolsen.org · www.its-arolsen.org



Bad Arolsen, 14<sup>th</sup> March 2012  
J.ar/mv

Our Reference  
(please quote)  
T/D – 2 261 758

Your inquiry by mail of 20<sup>th</sup> De-  
cember 2011, registered here on  
21<sup>st</sup> December 2011

### Your inquiry for your family members

Dear Mrs Hanauer-Brahm,

We refer to your above request and advise you that we have carried out a check of our documentation based on the information you were so kind to provide.

Doing so, we could gather the following details from the files of the International Tracing Service:

1. HANAUER, Uri, born on 6.2.1940 in Berlin, last domicile: Berlin-SO. 36, Dresdner Strasse 15,

was deported by the "Geheime Staatspolizei, Staatspolizeistelle Berlin" (transport I/116) to the Theresienstadt Ghetto on 5<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> September 1944 and freed there by the Russian Army on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1945.  
Category: "Jude".

For your father, we could trace the following additional data in our records:

HANAUER, Uri, born on 6.2.1940 in Berlin-Lichtenberg, nationality: German, religion: Jewish, mother: Ursula HANAUER, née ROSENFELD,

was registered as living in Berlin on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1941, on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1943, on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1943 as well as on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1945 (coming from Theresienstadt), on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1945 and on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1945; left Bremen for the USA aboard the ship "Marine Flasher" on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1946, together with HANAUER, Ursula (26 years of age).

./.

Besides, the name of:

HANAUER, Uri, born on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1940 in Berlin, religion: Jewish, address: Berlin, Belle, Alliance-Strasse 76,

appears in an "Index of Jews registered in Berlin after the liberation by the Allies, who  
a) returned from deportation, i.e. from the concentration camps;  
b) owing to the deportation order, were living in hiding for about three years, i.e. without any shelter and without any provision with food",  
made out by the Jewish Community in Berlin in November 1945.

2. HANAUER, née ROSENFELD, Ursula, born on 2.10.1919 in Berlin, occupation: children's nurse, last domicile: Berlin-SO. 36, Dresdner Strasse 15,

was deported by the "Geheime Staatspolizei, Staatspolizeistelle Berlin" (transport I/116) to the Theresienstadt Ghetto on 5<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> September 1944 and freed there by the Russian Army on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1945.  
Category: "Jüdin".

The following further data could be gathered from the documents held here on your grandmother:

HANAUER, née ROSENFELD, Ursula, born on 2.10.1919 in Berlin – Schönefeld, nationality: German, religion: Jewish, marital status: married, occupation: worker, husband Hans Heinz HANAUER,

was registered as living in Berlin on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1940, on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1941, on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1943, on 13<sup>th</sup> December 1943 as well as on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1945 (coming from Theresienstadt), on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1945 and on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1945 still; left Bremen for the USA aboard the ship "Marine Flasher" on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1946, together with HANAUER, Uri (6 years of age).

Besides, the name of:

- a) HANAUER, Ursula, née ROSENFELD, born on 2.10.1919 in Berlin, domiciled: Halle /Saale, Harz 11, note: transit,

figures in a "Compilation of all persons registered in the Jewish Community", made out by the Jewish Community in Halle/Saale, note: "after the war".

- b) HANAUER, Ursula, born on 2.10.1919 in Berlin, religion: Jewish, address: Berlin SW 29, Zossenerstrasse 27 and Berlin, Belle, Alliance-Strasse 76,

appears in an "Index of Jews registered in Berlin after the liberation by the Allies, who  
a) returned from deportation, i.e. from the concentration camps;  
b) owing to the deportation order, were living in hiding for about three years, i.e. without any shelter and without any provision with food",  
made out by the Jewish Community in Berlin in August 1945 and in November 1945.

3. HANAUER, Hans Heinz, born on 19.6.1918 in Berlin, nationality: German, religion: Jewish, marital status: married, occupation: joiner, last domicile: Berlin W 62, Keithstrasse 40,

was registered in Berlin, Keithstrasse 40, on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1941;  
was deported by the "Geheime Staatspolizei, Staatspolizeistelle Berlin" (34<sup>th</sup> transport to the East) to Concentration Camp Auschwitz on 4<sup>th</sup> March 1943, prisoner's number 106433; died there on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1943, cause of death not mentioned, and was incinerated in the Auschwitz crematorium that very day.  
Category: "Jude".

4. HANAUER, Ilse Elfriede Martha, born on 21.3.1916 in Berlin, nationality: German, religion: Jewish, marital status: unmarried, occupation: masseuse, gymnastics trainer, last-known domicile: Berlin, parents' names: HANAUER, Max and Frieda, née TESKE,

was registered as living in Berlin, Blücherstrasse 13, on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1946; was registered in a DP Camp in Germany (place not mentioned) at a point in time not mentioned; was moved from IRO Resettlement Camp Schweinfurt to Bremen-Grohn on 29<sup>th</sup> March 1951; left Bremerhaven for the USA aboard the ship "General Blatchford" on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1951, together with HANAUER, Juliette (2 years of age).

Notes: Our documents also mention:  
"Juliette, daughter: 17.3.48, Hamburg/ Germ."

5. ROSENFELD, Jonas, born on 25.6.1877 in Frankfurt am Main, nationality: German, occupation: bookkeeper, last domicile: Berlin-SO. 36, Dresdner Strasse 15,



was deported by the "Geheime Staatspolizei, Staatspolizeistelle Berlin" (transport I/116) to the Theresienstadt Ghetto on 5<sup>th</sup>/8<sup>th</sup> September 1944 and freed there by the Russian Army on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1945.

Category: Jude;

Left Bremen for the USA aboard the ship "Marine Flasher" on 8<sup>th</sup> June 1946.

Besides, the name of:

- a) ROSENFELD, Jonas, born on 25.6.1877 in Frankfurt/Main, domiciled: Halle/Saale, Harz 11, note: transit,

figures in a "Compilation of all persons registered in the Jewish Community", made out by the Jewish Community in Halle/Saale, note: "after the war".

- b) ROSENFELD, Jonas, born on 25.6.1877 in Frankfurt/Main, religion: Jewish, address: SW, Zossenerstrasse 27,

appears in an "Index of Jews registered in Berlin after the liberation by the Allies, who

a) returned from deportation, i.e. from the concentration camps;

b) owing to the deportation order, were living in hiding for about three years, i.e. without any shelter and without any provision with food",

made out by the Jewish Community in Berlin in August 1945.

6. HANAUER, Max, born on 23.3.1880 in Würzburg, nationality: German, religion: Jewish, marital status: married, occupation: merchant,

was registered as living in Berlin on 30<sup>th</sup> June 1945, on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1945 and on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1946 still; was registered by the Jewish Community in Berlin on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1947, address: Berlin, SW 61, Blücherstrasse 13.

Besides, the name of

HANAUER, Max, born on 23.2.1880 in Würzburg, religion: Jewish, address: Blücherstrasse 13,

figures in an "Index of Jews registered in Berlin after the liberation by the Allies who were called "privileged", i.e. exempt from the duty of wearing the Star of David, and whose deportation was deferred on account of their Aryan spouses" made out by the Jewish Community in Berlin in August 1945.

.i.

Notes:

A registration record of the town authorities of Berlin issued for HANAUER, née TESKE Frieda Martha kept here bears the note: "Max, died on 6.2.50, born on: 23.3.80, Würzburg, on 7.12.15 Berlin."

7. HIRSCHFELD, née HANAUER, Jenny, born on 13.8.1878 in Schweinfurt, last domicile: Berlin, Cuxhavener Strasse 18,

was deported by the "Geheime Staatspolizei Berlin" to Minsk on 14<sup>th</sup> November 1941.

We regret to advise that we do not hold any information on her fate after 14<sup>th</sup> November 1941.

Notes:

A registration record of the town authorities of Berlin issued for HIRSCHFELD, née HANAUER, Jenny kept here bears the note: "husband: cake trader, Josef H., born on 19.4.71 in Mitau i/ Russia" "children: Maurice, 31.12.99, Berlin Friedrich, 3.4.03, Berlin"

8. HANAUER, née SELIGENBRUNN, Julie, born on 3.3.1855 in Diesbeck (Diespeck, Middle Franconia), last domicile: Berlin NW, Cuxhavener Strasse 18,

died in Berlin on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1941.

9. ROSENFELD, Gerd, born on 19.5.1911 in Berlin-Schöneberg, nationality: German, last domicile: Berlin-Schöneberg, Gustav-Müller-Strasse 2,

was registered as living in Paderborn, Grüner Weg 86, between 30<sup>th</sup> July 1939 and 1<sup>st</sup> March 1943 (moved to an unknown destination) and was concurrently assigned to the Jewish labour task force Paderborn, Grüner Weg 86.

10. ROSENFELD, Herbert, born on 1.7.1914 in Berlin-Schöneberg, nationality: German, last domicile: Berlin-Schöneberg, Gustav-Müller-Strasse 2,

was registered as living in Paderborn, Grüner Weg 86, between 1<sup>st</sup> August 1939 and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1940 (moved to San Domingo).



As the particulars given in the inquiry are incomplete, we regret being unable to state whether this information actually concerns your family members.

11. A registration record of the town authorities of Berlin issued for the name of HANAUER kept here bears the following notes:  
 HANAUER David, born on 25.10.1845 in Wiesenfeld, Aschaffenburg, religion: Jewish, died on 30.1.1925.

Photocopies of the individual documents kept here and used to draw up the foregoing reports are attached to this letter for your information.

We hope that we have been helpful to you by providing this reply and remain

With kind regards,

*Em. Jarosch*

Emilia Jarotschkin  
 Section Evaluation and Documentation

Enclosures: 8

**A.E.F. D.P. REGISTRATION RECORD**

(1) Registration No. 604582 For coding purposes: A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J.

(2) Family Name Hanauer Other Given Names Flore Duplicate  Original  M.  Single  Married  Divorced  (3) Sex Female (4) Marital Status Single

(5) Family Name Hanauer (6) Birthdate 25.10.1845 (7) Religion Jewish (8) Claimed Nationality German

(9) Number of Dependents: None (10) Full Name of Father Max Hanauer (11) Full Maiden Name of Mother Frieda Hecke

(12) DESIRED DESTINATION N. S. A. (13) LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OR RESIDENCE JANUARY 1, 1938. Berlin

(14) Usual Trade, Occupation or Profession massentia (15) Performed in What Kind of Establishment Gymnastik - schule (16) Other Trades or Occupations

(17) Languages Spoken in Order of Fluency German (18) Do You Claim to be a Prisoner of War? Yes  No  (19) Amount and Kind of Currency in your Possession

(20) Signature of Registrant: [Signature] (21) Signature of Registrar: [Signature] Date: \_\_\_\_\_

(22) Destination or Reception Center: \_\_\_\_\_

(23) Code for Issue: 1. 2 2. 3 3. 4 4. 5 5. 6 6. 7 7. 8 8. 9 9. 10 10. 11 11. 12 12. 13 13. 14 14. 15 15. 16 16. 17 17. 18 18. 19 19. 20 20. 21 21. 22 22. 23 23. 24 24. 25 25. 26 26. 27 27. 28 28.

(24) REMARKS Juliette, daughter: N. S. A. Hamburg/Germ.

DP-2  
10-20781-1



ÚSTŘEDNÍ KARTOTÉKA — TRANSPORTY.

Osoby došlé do Terezína z různých území, přežily v Terezíně podle publikace  
MSP, repatr. odbor: „Terezín-ghetto“

rodná data: Hannauer Ursi  
6. 1. 1940  
původní transp. číslo 14841 - I/116 Berlin  
folio v knize „Terezín“ 140

IV.

Copy of Doc. No. 5040594#1 (1.1.42.2/THERES38/0150)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives  
index card of the Ghetto Theresienstadt

ÚSTŘEDNÍ KARTOTÉKA — TRANSPORTY.

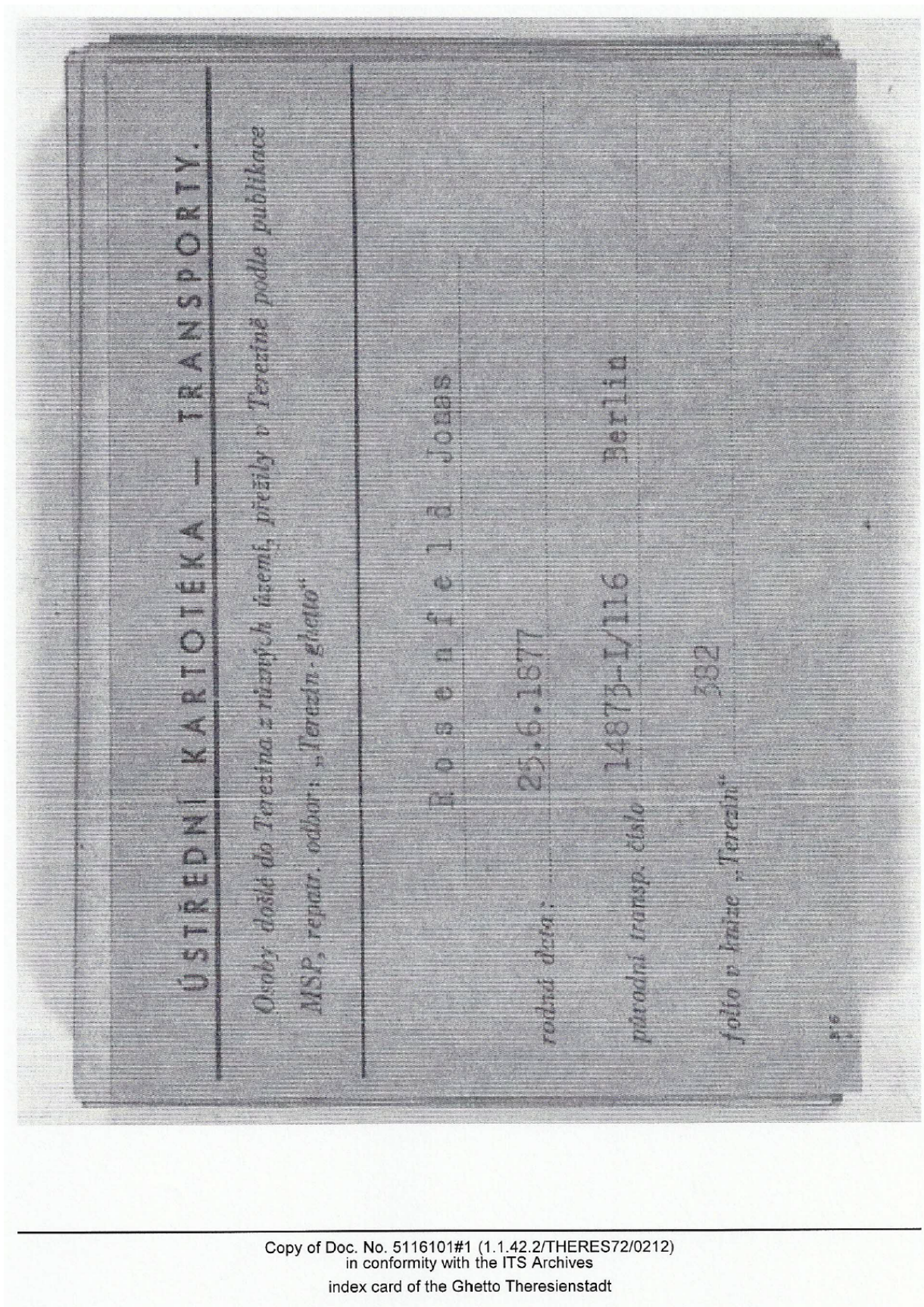
Osoby došlé do Terezína z různých území, přežily v Terezíně podle publikace  
MSP, repatr. odbor: „Terezín-ghetto“

rodná data: Hannauer Ursula  
6. 10. 1919  
původní transp. číslo 14840 - I/116 Berlin  
folio v knize „Terezín“ 140

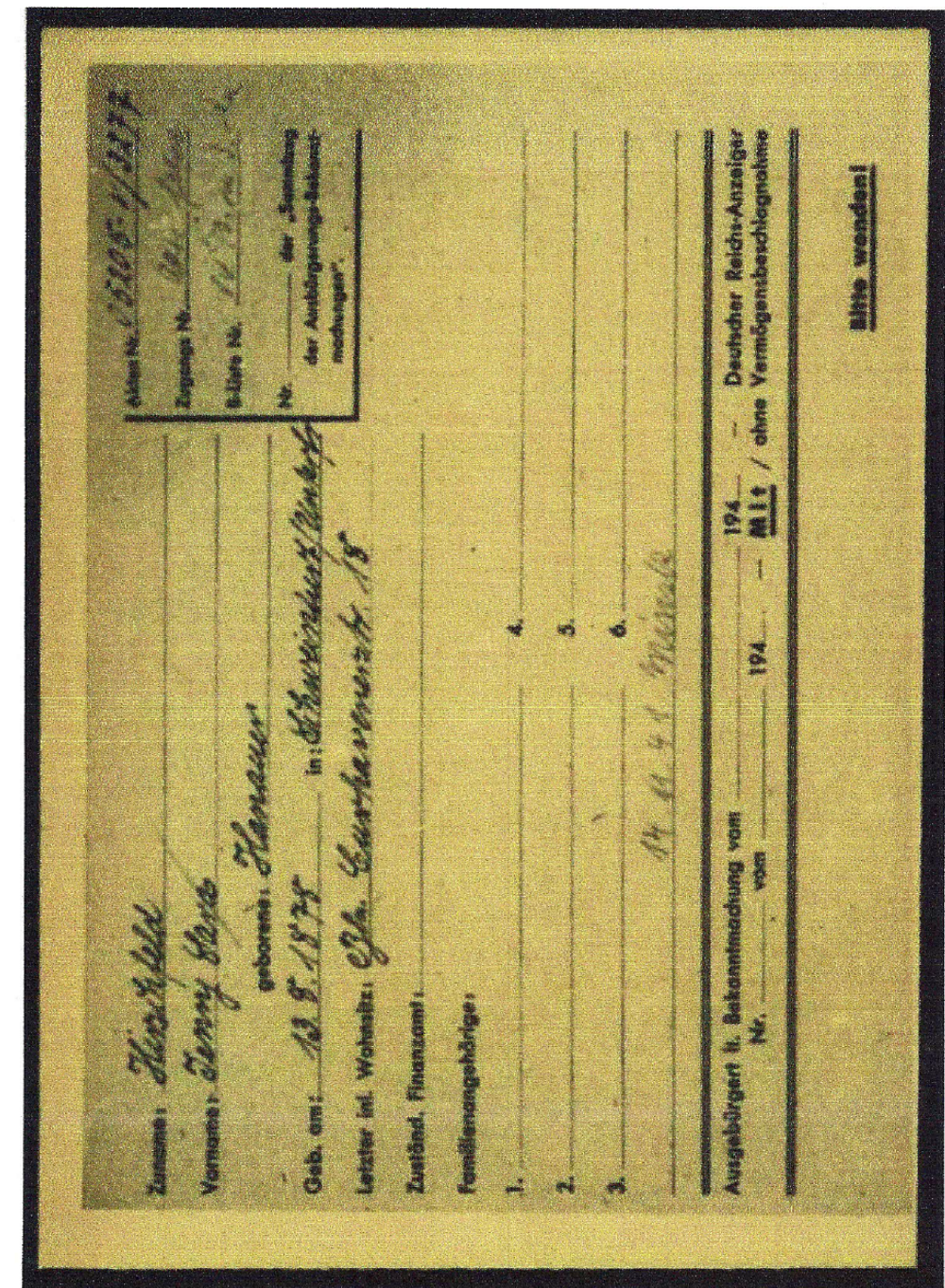
IV.

Copy of Doc. No. 5040595#1 (1.1.42.2/THERES38/0151)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives  
index card of the Ghetto Theresienstadt



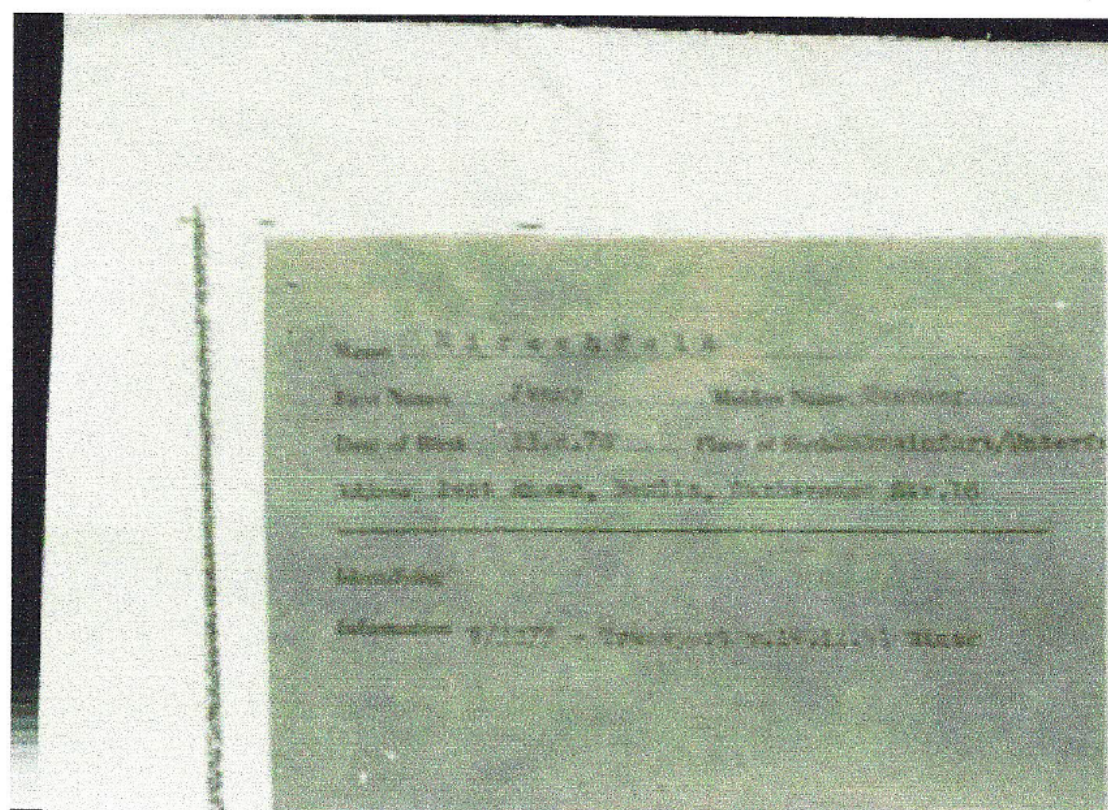


Copy of Doc. No. 5116101#1 (1.1.42.2/THERES72/0212)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives  
index card of the Ghetto Theresienstadt



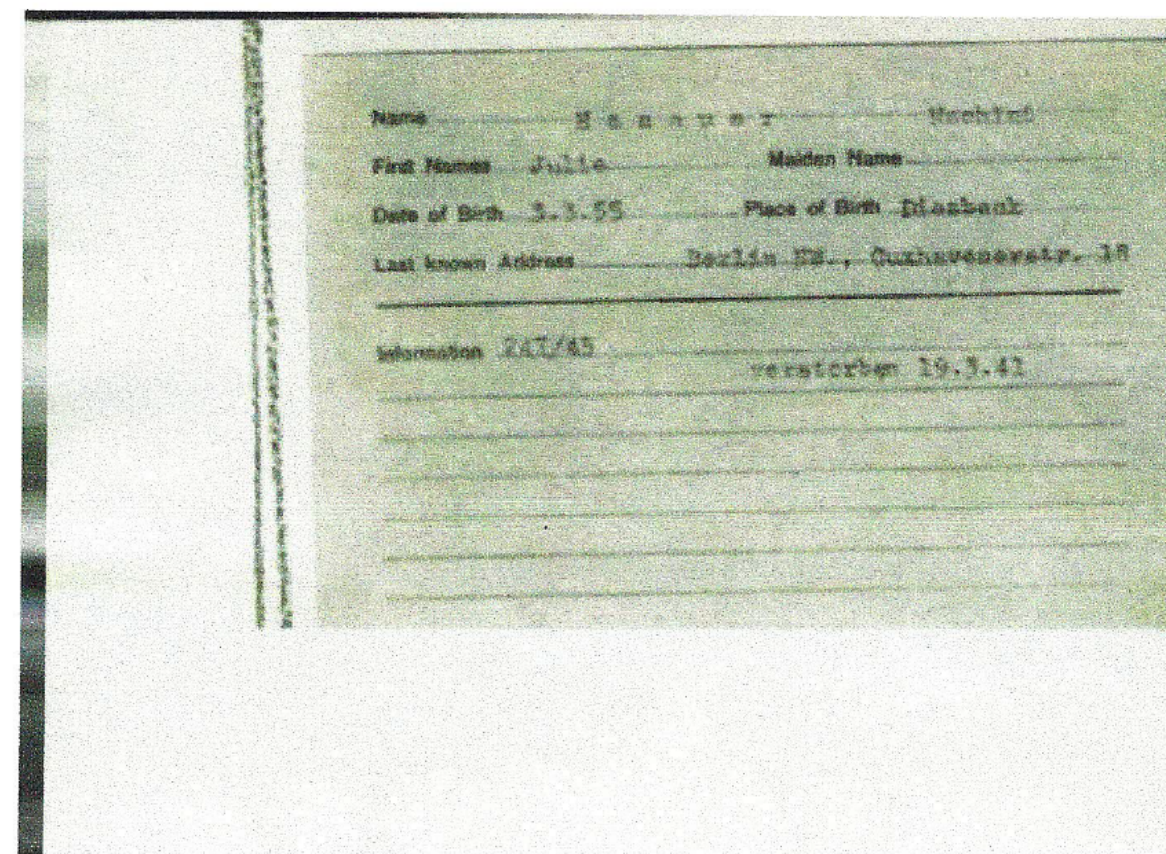
Copy of Doc. No. 11267263#1 (1.2.1.4/GA-LEY/0633)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives  
Berlin index card of the transports to the East





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Copy of Doc. No. 11236749#1 (1.2.1.2/HIRSCHF-JOK/0079)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives  
index card of the American Joint Distribution Committee Berlin, issued after the war



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Copy of Doc. No. 11234772#1 (1.2.1.2/H-HIRSCHF/0361)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives  
index card of the American Joint Distribution Committee Berlin, issued after the war



**Kultusvereinigung: Berlin** **Bezirk:**

**Zählkarte für Zuzug — Fortzug — Sterbefall\*)** **Anleitung auf der Rückseite beachten.**

Datum des Wegzugs	Name	Vorname	Geburts- und -ort	Beruf	Familienstand (led., verh., verw., gesch.)	Staatsangehörigkeit	Neue Adresse (*) verstorben am
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Spanner, Julius	3.3.55	W. Strohmannsdorf				19. III. 41
	geb. Seligenbrunn						

Bisherige Adresse des Haushalts: **W. 87. Kuchhavererstr. 18.09.475**

\*) Nichtzutreffendes ausstreichen.  
*Plen., den 21/III 41*

**Kontakto-Verwaltung**  
(Unterschrift)

Copy of Doc. No. 12657098#1 (1.2.4.1/GOLE-HEL/1461)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives  
registration card of Jews, which were registered in Berlin

**MEDICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE**

(25) Dates of Disinfection L. <input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/>	(27) IMMUNIZATION RECORD Type Dose Date Initials 1. (Epid) 1. 2. 3. 2. 1. 2. 3. 3. (Tab.) 1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 2. 3.	(31) SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD Temporary identity certificate issued— Number Date Signature of Authority <i>Willis the IRO mandate</i> <i>Jan 7 1951</i>
(26) PHYSICAL CONDITION ON ARRIVAL L. <input type="checkbox"/> M. <input type="checkbox"/> C. <input type="checkbox"/> D. <input type="checkbox"/>	(28) Final Medical Inspection — S. Vacc. Date Initials Reaction 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	(30) MOVEMENT AUTHORIZATION OR VISA Medical Examiner M. I.

Arrival Medical Inspection —: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS: *referred to USA 27. II. 51*

DOCUMENTS DESTROYED - 5. OCT. 1951  
IRO BERLIN OFFICE

16-50721-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Copy of Doc. No. 67309953#2 (3.1.1.1/DP1392/0241)  
in conformity with the ITS Archives



## Interviews & Articles

The first article written is about my quest to learn about my family. I've been able to find the truth through documentation. Some of the things my great aunt Ilse shared with me before her death have not been documented.

The Daily Courier 9/2/2003

### The Daily Courier September 02, 2003

#### War ravages family history Prescott Valley woman probes heritage

Tuesday, September 02, 2003

By DORINE GOSS The Daily Courier

**PRESCOTT VALLEY** — Terri Brahm is looking for her heritage.

She is the daughter of a German man who was not quite 5 years old on Sept. 8, 1944, when the Gestapo took him and his mother and placed them in a Jewish ghetto called Theresienstadt. They sent his father, Hans, to Auschwitz and he died there. He was 34.

Terri's father, who was born Uri Hanauer on Feb. 6, 1940, changed his name to Ralph when he became an American citizen in 1952. His citizenship certificate shows a grinning 12-year-old. He was thrilled finally to have an American name.

Uri Hanauer took the name Ralph when he became an American citizen in 1952. His daughter, Terri Brahm of Prescott Valley, said he was so happy to have an American name.

He was one of 15,000 children who entered the prison camp between 1941 and 1945. Only 132 children survived. His mother, Ursula, was pregnant when she entered the camp. She gave birth to twins and the Germans took the newborns away immediately. She never saw them again.

The Jewish family had escaped capture until September 1944 because Ursula's mother was Christian and she hid them in her Berlin home for the first several years of the war.

Her father and grandparents had a chance to go to Israel, said the Prescott Valley woman, but Ursula wouldn't leave her ill mother. When the mother died, the family lost their hiding place.

The nine months that her father spent in the concentration camp when he was 4 and 5 years old changed his life, his daughter said.

She remembers him saying, "There is no God. He wouldn't have let this happen." Other than that, he didn't talk much about the five years of his life before he came to the United States.

"I knew he'd been in a concentration camp. I knew something bad had happened, but I didn't know to what extent.

"We were close, and he was very protective of me. I never knew why. He probably was afraid he was going to lose me."

Unfortunately, when she was 20, Terri lost her father. He drowned in a boating accident in San Diego in 1981. He was 41.

She and her father had never reached that point in their lives in which they could sit down together and talk about his life, about her grandparents and her great-grandparents. He had confided only the basics to her mother.

When Terri started developing a real interest in her family history about five years ago, her grandmother already was suffering from Alzheimer's disease. That left only her great-aunt Ilse, her father's aunt, but she was reluctant to talk about the family's experiences during the World War II years.

She did tell the Prescott Valley woman about her great-grandfather, Max Hanauer, who invented the raincoat and built a brick factory to manufacture the raincoats in Berlin. He had come to San Francisco in the early 1900s, but returned to Germany after the 1906 earthquake. Terri has photographs that her grandfather took after the earthquake.

She said he built the Behrens Bauman Nachfolger raincoat factory in Berlin, probably in about 1909, and that in the late 1930s the Nazis took the factory away from the family. But that's all Terri knows.

Aunt Ilse died in December, and she had started "to open up" only just before she died.

Terri has started to do some research, but has run into brick walls because she doesn't speak German and she's not even sure where to start. Hanauer is a fairly common German name, although she does know that her family originally is from Bavaria.

Her aunt Ilse had told her that Jewish families destroyed personal records during the war to protect themselves from the Nazis. And that makes the search even more difficult.



She'd like to talk to anyone who could help direct her research or anyone who has heard of the Behrens Bauman Nachfolger factory in Berlin. While she searches for more information about the family's factory and her family history, she has a few mementos to cherish. Not long ago a cousin found a worn envelope in a box that had been stored in the garage. The envelope contained her father's "transport papers" — his official release papers from Theresienstadt — dated June 1945. She also has papers that permitted him to come to the United States on Aug. 23, 1945. She has his junior high school diploma from a school in the Bronx, City of New York, and honor certificates for music, art and English. While she has a little more of her father's history, she'd still like to know more about the family heritage and the factory.

#### PV Tribune

### [Local news : Family research newspaper article](#)

January 16, 2008

Long search for family heritage worth it to Prescott Valley woman

By Cheryl Hartz

Prescott Valley Tribune

With the new year, some folks may resolve to climb their family trees to learn about their ancestors. For those with no idea how to go about it, Prescott Valley resident Terri Brahm sets a good example.

Brahm did not know until after his death in 1981 her father, Ralph Uri Hanauer, had been in a German concentration camp.

"He never talked about it," Brahm said.

But learning that fact from her grandmother led her on an eventual odyssey of discovery — to know more about those who died and to find surviving family members.

"You hear stories of Holocaust survivors, but usually not stories of those who died," she said.

But "life intervened" as she raised a family, so she didn't think seriously about gathering information until about 1997 after further conversation with her grandmother, who was in the early stages of Alzheimer's.

In 2002, her Great Aunt Ilse told her her grandfather's name (Ilse's brother, Hans) and the name of the concentration camp where her father had been.

In 2005, Ilse's best friend, Tutta, sent Brahm an heirloom bowl and plate from Germany. Hans, a wood apprentice, had given them to Tutta as gifts.

Brahm began to dig in earnest, for a specific reason.

"I'm so afraid the lineage ends with my granddaughter. She's my driving force, so she will know her heritage when she grows up."

Through countless letters and hours of computer research, Brahm traced her paternal family history back to 1727 and her maternal line to 1529.

What most interests her, however, is uncovering the tragedies of World War II.

"I have asked God for help every single day because I want to know the truth," she said.

Her father, Uri Hanauer, was only 4 when the Nazis sent him and his mother, Ursula, from their home in Berlin to Theresienstadt in 1944. The Gestapo had sent his Jewish father, Hans, to the labor camp Gut Winkel in 1941, and to Auschwitz in 1943.

"Hans was murdered there," Brahm said, when he was just 24.

She has copies of the train transport list from the Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C., and copies of papers showing his prisoner number and death date. She still wants to find the arrest warrant so she will know charges for his arrest and how he died.

"I don't know what his crime was," she said.

Brahm knows the Nazis had ignored the family for so long because Ursula's mother's Christianity had "protected" them until she died.

"Families that were half Christian were supposed to be protected if they stayed away from the synagogue and as long as the Christian spouse lived," Brahm said. "My great aunt told me, 'Your grandfather was not supposed to die.' I didn't know what she meant."

It turns out a member of the Social Democratic Party had warned Hans to stay hidden because of his affiliation with people not of the Nazi mindset. Nazis arrested Hans when he left his hiding place. Brahm also has a letter Hans wrote to his wife, Ursula, while on the train to Gut Winkel apologizing for ignoring the warnings. He signed it, "Your sometimes a little stupid, Hans."

"It hurts when I read the letter he wrote to my grandmother," Brahm said.

Uri gained release in 1945, one of only 132 children of the 15,000 who entered the prison camp to survive. Ursula went free, as well.

Ursula's father, Jonas Rosenfeld, had earlier been held at Rosenstrasse, but earned release when 600 Christian women, including his wife, protested that their Jewish husbands and children were wrongly incarcerated.

Uri Hanauer took the name Ralph when he became a U.S. citizen at age 12. He kept his past hidden from his children.

The past of Uri's Jewish grandfather, Max Hanauer, brings more questions than answers for Brahm. She learned he lived in America from 1903 to 1906, surviving the San Francisco earthquake.

She knows he served in the German army in World War I, somehow had protection during WWII and didn't have to take the middle name of Israel on his documents, as other Jewish men were forced to do.

She has a photograph of him wearing a German officer's uniform and playing chess with Russian soldiers.

She wonders why some of her family history is so well documented. She knows some of the family possessed great wealth and owned lots of property, but not what happened to it. She doesn't have death dates for either Max Hanauer or Jonas Rosenfeld.

What she does have is stacks of paperwork, pictures and some antique jewelry her grandmother sewed into her clothing when she left home. The jewelry passed to Ilse. Ilse, a blue-eyed blonde, had lived with Tutta and her husband in Berlin, and shared an ID card with Tutta. The girlfriends would go out into the city one at a time. The Nazis never caught on.

Although the road to family knowledge has been winding, Brahm said the information is out there for the curious.

"Anybody who wants to can find out about their heritage," she said. "It has paid off for me."

A good place to start research, she said, is at the LDS free site, [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org).

#### Radio Interview Transcript

Friday, April 27, 2007 — 09:34:02 (EDT)

Name: Terri Hanauer-Brahm — Email: [Contact David Hanauer for this email address] Location: Arizona, United States

**This entire journey of looking for the truth about my family's survival and looking for distant relatives has been a great adventure. In Feb. (2007) I was asked to talk about my research on a local radio show. Almost 16 minutes of airtime.**

**The interview occurred on March 13, 2007 on KQNA 1130 AM in Prescott, Arizona.**

**The main topic was my family's involvement in the Rosenstrasse Protest that had occurred in Berlin from February 27, 1943 till March 8, 1943. And how I came to realize my family members involvement. This was the only non-violent protest that was documented in Germany that had resulted in the release of Jewish spouses to their Christian spouses.**

**There is also reference of the concentration camp that my family ended up being transported to in 1944. And a postcard that had been written to my grandmother from my grandfather as he sat on a train that was transporting him to a labor camp in 1941. The wife of a soldier on the train delivered the postcard to my grandmother.**

**The transcript from the interview:**

Sandy Moss interview of Terri Hanauer-Brahm regarding the research she has been doing on her families' survival during the holocaust.

This is KQNA AM 1130, your listening to KQNA with Sandy Moss. Now here's Sandy Moss:

Sandy: And we are back with our first guest, Terri Brahm. Terri's got the most interesting

story. While this is a business day, but I thought well you know we'll just stretch it a

little bit and we'll make it a history-learning day. So I like that. Welcome to the show  
Terri.

Terri: Thank you very much Sandy.

Sandy: This is so good to have you on. And I have not heard all of this story, I want people to know, but I just wanted you to come on and we'll just talk about it and you can tell us right on the show. Now at some point you got interested in your families' history, was this your paternal history or your maternal history?

Terri: My paternal,

Sandy: Okay!

Terri: My father, my father's side of the family.

Sandy: So what, how did you get started looking for your family and why?

Terri: Well, my father past away when I was 20 years old, and I knew nothing about his life before he came to America. He was born in Berlin. And after he had past away, my grandmother had told me that they had spent some time in a concentration camp. And I just started crying and I started asking questions and then she kind of closed up, she didn't really want to talk about it. She just wanted to let me know why my father was very distant as far as not talking about his childhood.

Sandy: And he never did, he never mentioned any of this to you.

Terri: Never.

Sandy: You knew he was Berlin, did you ever ask him "hey dad, what was it like"?

Terri: Well, I did and he never said anything. You know he wouldn't open up about his life before he came to America.

Sandy: You know, I think trauma is like that. My father and grandfather were in the different wars, and same thing, they didn't ever talk about it about it and after my father gone

and my mother had told me some and then I asked grandpa and at that time he was old enough, he finally told me some of the things, but I think that's a pretty typical kind of thing. So how long ago was this that you got interested?

Terri: Well, it was about 10 years ago that I started really researching and trying to find out how my family had survived during the holocaust, and all these things just started coming to me. You know, I would find different authors and I would email them and they would email me back with information and then I started putting things together and started realizing that my family had survived some very historical events in Berlin during the holocaust, and you know this has been, it's just been sending out letters and just waiting for responses.

Sandy: So you started from scratch? From the little you knew about your family and just started looking it up. And there was a movie, wasn't there a movie that you saw that either part of it triggered something?

Terri: Well, it's a movie called "Rosenstrasse" and it was on HBO or Showtime, and I got into it about 15 minutes after it began, and it was in German, they were speaking German with subtitles, and I just automatically felt that there was something in this movie that I needed to know about. And I watched this movie to the very end, I went to my place of business and I ordered it from Amazon.com and I watched it like 5 times and then I started going through some of my great grandfathers papers and he had journaled when he had been arrested and he had been arrested during the this one period of time that the Rosenstrasse story was about it was from February 27- till March 8-, it February 27-of 1943 till March 8. 1943. And it was the same exact dates as this protest was, and it was the only non-violent protest that ended with Jewish men and women being released back to their family members.



Sandy: Oh, you're kidding? Did you have any clue that your family was involved in this, that they had anything to do with this place? You just intuitive said this is interesting, I want to find out more about it and lo and behold there it is your great grandfather talking about it.

Terri: It was in his own handwriting. The dates were in his own handwriting that had been translated for me like 3 years ago and I saw this movie, it was back in November.

Sandy: That is phenomenal. Did you get this information from your grandmother, these journals and things?

Terri: I got this information from my uncle who had my great grandfathers journals. He had pictures and different things that my grandmother had boxed up. And so I just started making copies of this stuff and I have friends that are from Germany who have translated a lot of the information for me.

Sandy: Had this been kind of a secret thing in your family, like the elephant in the living room, where most everybody but you knew about it but didn't talk about it, it was like past history and so unpleasant, lets not talk about it?

Terri: That's exactly how it was.

Sandy: And yet everybody knew?

Terri: Well, yeah but we only had, there was my great grandmother, my great aunt, my cousin, Juliette and my father that came over from Berlin. That's all the remaining family members.

Sandy: And what year was that?

Terri: My father came over in 1946 and my cousin and her mother came over in 1952.

Sandy: So you found out that your father was in a concentration camp. What one was it?

Terri: It was Theresienstadt, which is in Czechoslovakia.

Sandy: And was this, what kind of concentration camp was this?

Terri: Well, it was, well actually this concentration camp was the only camp that the Red Cross was allowed to go into, to make sure that the Jewish people were not being treated badly. And they did, they made a facade out of this camp.

Sandy: So, this camp was sort of the fake model?

Terri: Yeah, they made it look like a spa, that these people were treated very well, they had concerts, they had plays, and it was a façade.

Sandy: Well the rest of your family, did you lose a lot of extended family?

Terri: I lost my grandfather, he was murdered in Auschwitz, and so was my great uncle. And I'm still learning about more of my family members through this historian in Berlin that is, he has kind of taken up my cause and he is helping me to connect the dots that are misplaced all over the place.

Sandy: Why is this important to you? You're kind of obsessed with it, which I'm not saying this in a bad way, I'm saying you're really involved really interested, why?

Terri: Well, you know when I was growing up, they only talked about American history, and they never talked about the German history. And now all of a sudden, my family was a big part of the most horrific thing that could ever happen in this world. And I want my children to know what their family survived, you know how their family came to, you know how they came to be, you know where they came, who their ancestors were.

Sandy: So it's a very personal thing. I was just reading something about the Italian director of "Life is Beautiful, I forget his name, but very charismatic and enthusiastic fellow and someone actually made the comment "well you're not Jewish, you don't have the right to do this kind of thing. And he said that history belongs to all of us. That was our world, it's all of our heartbreak, and yet for you obviously you are more connected

then the rest of us in terms of seeing what it did, I mean it actually devastated your family.

Terri: Yeah!

Sandy: How many survivors do you have in your family?

Terri: There's only two of us left, besides my children and my grand daughter.

Sandy: So that's it. Coming down generation.

Terri: That's it, yeah.

Sandy: That's really something. So now what do you think about all this? Now you're really into it. Has it changed the way you thought about it?

Terri: Well, I'm learning so much more about how the German's had decided who should live and who should die. And if you were married, if you were a Jewish person married to a Christian person you were allowed some privileges, but not, you weren't allowed to go purchase, you weren't allowed to have a food card, your spouse was the one that handled that, but if you were married, you were protected under that marriage, that if that person had passed away, which had happened in my family, then the Jewish spouse was taken away with their children.

Sandy: Unbelievable, so the protection was instantly gone.

Terri: Yeah!

Sandy: I'm surprised they were allowed them even that leverage.

Terri: Well, the research that I have been doing, this Rosenstrasse movie is based on that, the Christian and the Jewish marriages and then the children that were the product of that and both my grandparents were what they called "half-bred" or Mischlinge, Mischlinge children and every time I see 'half-bred' I just can't understand, how could you put that kind of name on a person? I mean that's like a dog, that's half-bred, that's

like bringing two dogs together.

Sandy: And yet many races, they do have a name for the combination of the races.

Terri: Yeah, and it's a sad thing.

Sandy: Yes, yes it is a sad thing, because it alienates people from each other. What do you think, what do you wish now that you have really gotten into, what do you wish people knew more about? I mean, I think this generation is probably more holocaust mindful than the ones before possibly even, but is there things we're still missing?

Terri: Well, I think there are things that happened in Berlin that the world does not know about, I mean there's demonstrations that happened that a lot of people were saved by these demonstrations and I think that that history needs to be spread throughout the world. I think that if everyone could understand what hatred does to people, and try to see it in a different light, instead of looking at a person and not liking them because of their color or religion.

Sandy: Us or them.

Terri: Yeah!

Sandy: It is not an "us" or "them", it's all of us.

Terri: It is. We are all inclusive.

Sandy: It has always amazed how an entire country could be in on something like this. I said "Okay, maybe in a small group, maybe some leaders, how did the whole country get sucked into this".

Tell me about the protest? Who protested?

Terri: Well, this was when the men, well, it was the Jewish men of the Christian wives found out that their husbands had been detained and held at this facility on Rosenstrasse, they started to go to this facility and protest out in front of the building. They were calling



the soldiers murderers and for the eight days that they were out there, they were, there was one day where the army, or the Nazis had set up guns and they were going to shoot at the crowd. The crowd dispersed and then they came back, and they started protesting again. Because they were not going to, they could not kill these German women. If they would have done that, it would have caused, every other German would have said “why”, you could not just kill people because they are married to a Jewish person.

Sandy: And that would have been drawing the line!

Terri: Yes, so that is why they decided they were just going to let them go because it was too much, it was causing too much of a ruckus for the rest of the city.

Sandy: And so in fact this was a peaceful demonstration.

Terri: It was to a certain extent it was, yes.

Sandy: I mean by the people. Their coming out and saying we don't like this and we don't want it and it made a difference.

Terri: It did. They had, on one day they had up to 600 women protesting in front of this building.

Sandy: That must have taken a tremendous amount of bravery! Because if they were aware, if those women were aware, which they obviously were, of Jewish people being taken off and you'd never see them again, and understanding that the German government and soldiers were capable of killing you out right. I mean you think of the tremendous courage that took for them to do that. To go out in public and stand up and say we don't like what is happening.

Terri: That's right, let our husbands go is what they protested.

Sandy: I have never heard that there were any protests.

Terri: Rosenstrasse is, I mean it's a beautiful movie and I, every time I watch it I cry. I just, I mean it's just an amazing, these women were, their strength was just amazing. That they would stand up to the German government.

Sandy: They could have just got drug off too.

Terri: Oh, yeah that's right.

Sandy: As in many of these countries genocide problems the separation between the “good” people and the quote “bad” people are what, a name, a color of hair. I mean it has absolutely nothing to do with actually their real lineage. I mean this Bosnia/Serbia was good example of, I said how in the world did they know who was Bosnian and who was Serbian? What if you married a Serbian, you know it's just so allusive to me, this whole thing.

Now your name is Brahm, as in, sort of like Brahms,

Terri: Brahms lullaby.

Sandy: Is that your paternal name?

Terri: No, my maiden name was Hanauer.

Sandy: So what was your grandfathers' name?

Terri: It was Hans Heinz Hanauer.

Sandy: Wow, and you said you had a postcard from him that he sent to your grandmother.

Terri: Well, my grandmother was actually with him when he was taken to the labor camp and while he was sitting on the train he had written on a postcard and given it to the wife of one of the soldiers and she hand delivered to my grandmother. And it just was, he was apologizing to her for what had led up to him being taken away and that he wanted her to write him and keep in touch with him and for her to know that he loved her and to give my father a kiss and he even wrote from your sometimes a little stupid Hans. And



it was just, I mean cause he, I guess he was, he just wanted to do the right thing and he got in trouble for doing the right thing.

Sandy: So, how do you feel about your family heritage, Terri?

Terri: I am very proud of my family heritage!

Sandy: How could you not be? And he made it home, your grandfather made it back?

Terri: No, my grandfather, no he was killed in Auschwitz on March 31. 1943.

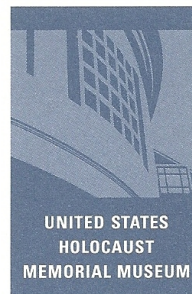
Sandy: Oh, my, well let it be a lesson to the world and I think that it is. I think there is a lot of awareness and thank you so much for sharing your story Terri.

Terri: Well, thank you for having me.

Sandy: Oh it's fascinating, history is amazing and when it's in your blood it's even more compelling. Well, hang while we take a break and we'll be back in just a moment with our next guest.

**United States Holocaust Memorial Museum  
Washington, DC**





April 9, 2007

Terri Brahm  
5501 N. Pawnee Drive  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Ms. Brahm,

Thank you for your email of January 5, 2007. In the course of researching your request we checked the most relevant sources available to us:

- Website: [www.JewishGen.org/databases/holocaust](http://www.JewishGen.org/databases/holocaust). Database of Holocaust era records.
- Website: [www.YadVashem.org](http://www.YadVashem.org), *Hall of Names*.
- Website: [USHMM.org/namesearch](http://USHMM.org/namesearch), a database of Holocaust related names lists available at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum but not online.
- USHMM Library Collection: Ref DS135.G4 B4215 2005, *Berlin, Rosenstrasse 2-4 : Protest in der NS-Diktatur : neue Forschungen zum Frauenprotest in der Rosenstrasse 1943 / Antonia Leugers (Hg.)*. Publisher: Annweiler: Ploger, [2005].
- USHMM Library Collection: Ref DD256.3 C65 2004, *Confront! : resistance in Nazi Germany /* edited by John J. Michalczyk. Publisher: New York: P. Lang, c2004.
- USHMM Library Collection: Ref D810.W6 J63 1993, *Frauenprotest in der Rosenstrasse : "gebt uns unsere Manner wieder" / Gernot Jochheim*. Publisher: Berlin : Hentrich, 1993.
- USHMM Library Collection: Ref DS135.G4 B4743 1997, *Hitlers unbeugsame Gegnerinnen : der Frauenaufstand in der Rosenstrasse / Nina Schroder*. Publisher: Munchen: W. Heyne, c1997.
- USHMM Library Collection: Ref DS135.G4 B476 1996, *Resistance of the heart: intermarriage and the Rosenstrasse protest in Nazi Germany /* by Nathan Stoltzfus. Publisher: New York: W.W. Norton, c1996.
- USHMM Library Collection: Ref DS135.G4 B45232 2005, *Widerstand in der Rosenstrasse : die Fabrik-Aktion und die Verfolgung der "Mischehen" 1943 / Wolf Gruner*. Publisher: Frankfurt am Main : Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, 2005.

100 RAOUL WALLENBERG PLACE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024-2126 TEL 202.488.0400 FAX 202.488.2690 [www.ushmm.org](http://www.ushmm.org)

- USHMM Library Collection: Ref D10 J4 G32 1986, *Gedenkbuch Opfer der Verfolgung der Juden unter der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft in Deutschland 1933-1945*. An alphabetical listing of 128,000 German Jewish victims compiled by the undesarchiv [German Federal Archive].
- USHMM Library Collection: Ref DS135.G4 B438, *Gedenkbuch Berlins Der Juedischen Opfer Des Nationalsozialismus*, 1995.

Please find enclosed the following listings and information:

- From [www.JewishGen.org/databases/holocaust](http://www.JewishGen.org/databases/holocaust):

\* Else Hanauer, Ursula Hanauer, nee Rosenfeld and Jonas Rosenfeld in *Published Lists of Survivors, in German-language newspaper Aufbau*. From September 1, 1944 through September 27, 1946, the German-language newspaper *Aufbau*, published in New York City, printed numerous lists of Jewish Holocaust survivors located in Europe, as well as a few lists of victims.

\* Hanauer surnames and Jonas Rosenfeld on *Pinkas HaNitzolim I; Register of Jewish Survivors Lists of 61, 697 Jews Rescued in Different European Countries*.

\* Ursula Hanauer, born 1919, Ury Hanauer, born 1940 and Jonas Rosenfeld, born 1877 in *Sharit haPlatah; Names of 61,387 Jews who survived the Holocaust*, published in 1946 by the Central Committee of Jews in Bavaria", in Munich, Germany.

\* Max Hanauer, born March 23, 1880 in *World Jewish Congress Collection: Data on more than 72,000 Holocaust survivors, from the files of the World Jewish Congress (WJC)*.

- From *Namesearch*:

\* Hans Hanauer, born June 19, 1919. Source is *Bundesarchiv Census*.

\* Uri Hanauer, sent to Theresienstadt on February 9, 1940. Source is *Germans sent to Theresienstadt*.

\* Ursula Hanauer, sent to Theresienstadt on November 2, 1919. . Source is *Germans sent to Theresienstadt*.

\* Ilse Hanauer, born March 21, 1916. Source is *Bundesarchiv Census*.

\* Gerd Rosenfeld, born May 19, 1911 in Berlin. Source is *Bundesarchiv Census*.

\* Hela Rosenfeld, born March 21, 1921. Source is *German Memorial Book*.

\* Max Hanauer, born March 23, 1880 in Kreuzberg. Source is *Bundesarchiv Census*.

\* Frieda Hanauer, born March 12, 1891 in Kreuzberg. Source is *Bundesarchiv Census*.

\* Jonas Rosenfeld, born June 25, 1877 in Schoneberg Landes. Sources are *Bundesarchiv Census* and *Germans sent to Theresienstadt*.

We suggest you contact the following organizations for more information:

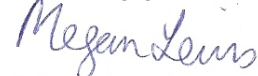
- *Beth Theresienstadt*  
(Theresienstadt Martyrs Remembrance Association)  
Givat Haim Ichud 38935  
Israel

- Památník Terezin (Gedenkstätte Theresienstadt)  
Národní kulturní památka  
Principova alej 304  
55411 Terezin  
Ask for Dr. Vojtech Blodig

- *Bundesarchiv Berlin*  
Abteilung Deutsches Reich und DDR  
Finckensteinallee 63  
Berlin, Germany D-12205  
Phone: (49) 30-843-5000  
Fax: (49) 30-843-50246

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,



Megan Lewis  
Program Assistant  
Registry of Holocaust Survivors

## Hans Hanauer

**Bundesarchiv Census**

### PLACES

Birthplace: Berlin

### OTHER INFORMATION

Display Berlin 6/19/1918 Spreehagen Landes/Kreis Mark

Note: Brandenburg/Beeskow-Storkow

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# Ursula Hanauer

**Germans sent to Theresienstadt**

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# Uri Hanauer

**Germans sent to Theresienstadt**

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# Max Hanauer

**Bundesarchiv Census**

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Birthplace: Würzburg

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# Frieda Hanauer

**Bundesarchiv Census**

**PLACES**

Birthplace: Berlin

**OTHER INFORMATION**

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## Ilse Hanauer

Bundesarchiv Census

PLACES

Birthplace: Berlin

OTHER INFORMATION

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## Jonas Rosenfeld

Bundesarchiv Census

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## Jonas Rosenfeld

**Germans sent to Theresienstadt**

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## Frida Rosenfeld

**Bundesarchiv Census**

**PLACES**

Birthplace: Berlin

**OTHER INFORMATION**

Display Note: Berlin 10/18/1885 Schöneberg Landes/Kreis Berlin/Schöneberg

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# Gerd Rosenfeld

Bundesarchiv Census

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Note: Berlin/Schöneberg

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# Hela Rosenfeld

German Memorial Book

**OTHER NAMES**

Maiden Name: Hela Bergmann

**PLACES**

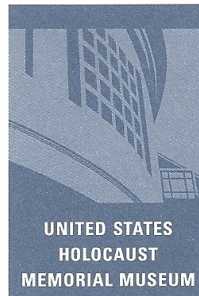
Prewar Residence: Paderborn  
Place of Death: unbekannt

**DATES**

Birthdate: 03/21/1921

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July 12, 2007

Mrs. Terri Brahm  
5501 N. Pawnee Drive  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Mrs. Brahm,

Thank you so much once again for bringing your late father's identity cards to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. We are pleased to add them to our permanent collection.

Enclosed you will find a copy of Deed of Gift agreement "A" which provides a summary description of your donation. Please sign and date this agreement and return it to my attention at the address listed below. Once we receive this signed agreement, we can make this collection available for use by researchers and by the Museum community.

Thank you for your continual support for our mission of Holocaust education and remembrance. Please contact me with any future questions or concerns. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

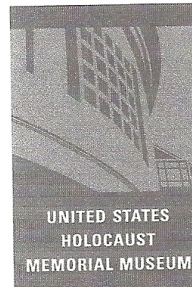
*Rebecca L. Erbeling*

Rebecca L. Erbeling  
Archivist  
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives  
Phone #: 202-488-6577  
rerbeling@ushmm.org

Enclosures

Quantity	Description	Owner's Valuation
	<p>Identification card for Ralph (original name) + liberation from Terezin b. 2/6/14 DONATION 2 CARDS</p>	
<p>*Attach continuation pages if necessary. I have read and agree to the Terms and Conditions on the reverse page and certify that I have full authority to agree thereto. Signed (Depositor): <i>Terri Brahm</i> Date: <i>6-21-07</i></p>		
<p>WHITE—Registrar's copy PINK—Object copy BLUE—Curatorial copy CANARY—Depositor's copy</p>		





DEED OF GIFT

to the

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Form A:
for non-copyrightable items of personal property
and copyrightable items of personal property donated with copyright

This Gift is made to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum by:

Terri Brahm the Donor and

concerns the item(s) of property described as follows:

Uri Hanaver identity cards: 2 identity cards

Consists of one article Kennkarte and one Czech repatriation office identity card, both issued to Uri Hanaver, born on Feb. 6, 1940 in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Hanaver was liberated from Theresienstadt (Terezin) with his mother at the age of five.

(If additional space is required to describe the item(s), the description should be attached as an Appendix.)

Appendix attached. X No Appendix necessary.

A. Donation of Personal Property

The Donor warrants that he or she owns the property described above and in the attached Appendix (if attached) with good and complete title, right, and interests in, to, and associated with it/them and that he or she has unrestricted authority to donate and convey the item(s) to the Museum.

The Donor hereby irrevocably and unconditionally donates, transfers, and delivers to the Museum, as a gift, all right, title, and interests in, to, and associated with the item(s) of personal property described above and in the attached Appendix (if attached).



B. Donation of Copyright

(This section is not applicable to non-copyrightable personal property.)

This section is: Applicable X Not Applicable

The Donor warrants that he or she owns the rights constituting the copyright in the property described above and in the attached Appendix (if attached) and that he or she has unrestricted authority to donate and convey the copyright to the Museum.

The Donor hereby irrevocably and unconditionally assigns to the Museum the rights constituting the copyright in the item(s) of personal property described above and in the attached Appendix (if attached).

The Museum agrees that the Donor's gift will be acknowledged with appropriate language of acknowledgment and attribution in all Museum uses of the donated personal property.

Terri Brahm

7-16-07

Signature of Donor or Donor's Authorized Agent

Date

Terri Brahm

(Print or type name of signator and, if applicable, authorized agent's relationship to Donor)

5501 N. Pawnee Drive
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Address of Donor

928-775-3440
Phone number of Donor

Fax number of Donor

terrifloors@commspeed.net
Email address of Donor

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum hereby acknowledges receipt of the above deed of gift.

For the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

Date

Scott Miller, Director of Curatorial Affairs
Name and Title



# United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

No. 6296

Page 1 of \_\_\_ pages

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126 • Tel 202.488.0400 • Fax 202.488.2690

## Temporary Custody Receipt

The object(s) and material accepted under this Receipt are subject to the Terms and Conditions printed on the reverse.

Date received: 6/21/07 Date to be claimed: \_\_\_\_\_ (90-day maximum) To be considered for:  Acquisition  Exhibition  Research  
 Museum representative: Judith Cohen Title Photo Archivist Telephone 202.488.0749 E-mail jscohen@ushmm.org  
 Depositor: Terri Brahm Owner (if not the depositor): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address 5501 N. Pawnee Dr. Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City Prescott Valley State/Country AZ Postal code 86314 City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Country \_\_\_\_\_ Postal code \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone 928.775.3440 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail terri.shoars@cominspeed.net E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

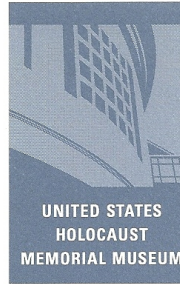
## Inventory of Property\*

Quantity	Description	Owner's Valuation
	Identification card for Ralph Uri (given name) & iteration from Terzin Harauer b. 2/6/40 DONATION 2 CARDS	

\* Attach continuation pages if necessary.

I have read and agree to the Terms and Conditions on the reverse page and certify that I have full authority to agree thereto.

Signed (Depositor): Terri Brahm Date: 6-21-07  
 WHITE—Registrar's copy PINK—Object copy BLUE—Curatorial copy CANARY—Depositor's copy



SARA J. BLOOMFIELD  
DIRECTOR

August 28, 2007

Mrs. Terri Brahm  
5501 N. Pawnee Drive  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Mrs. Brahm:

On behalf of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, I would like to thank you for your donation to our Permanent Collection. Many of the items we receive carry great emotional significance for the donor, and we are grateful that you have sought to safeguard this piece of Holocaust history with us. You have helped us fulfill one of our most critical priorities—*Rescuing the Evidence*. We are in a "race against time" to collect as much authentic material as possible during this remaining window of opportunity.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the completed Deed of Gift, which serves as a receipt for your donation. I have also enclosed information on our *Legacy of Light Society*, which mentions various planned giving methods that support the Museum's world-wide educational efforts. I am a member of the *Legacy of Light Society* and hope you will consider joining me. With Holocaust denial and antisemitism increasing, and genocide an ongoing problem, our educational work has never been more urgently needed.

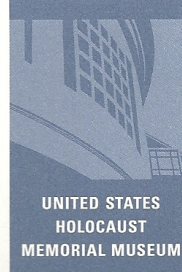
Please accept our gratitude for your generosity in helping us advance this noble endeavor.

Sincerely,

Sara J. Bloomfield

Enclosure





March 5, 2008

5501 N. Pawnee Dr.  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Ms. Brahm,

Thank you for your recent loan of photographs to the USHMM Photo Archives. We very much appreciate your contribution.

Please find enclosed two forms: your copy of the custody receipt (which confirms our receipt of your material), and an Authorization to Copy form. This second form would allow us to add your photos to the Photo Archives database, post them to the USHMM website, and make them available to third party researchers. If the Authorization is acceptable to you, please sign and date, make a copy for yourself, and return the original form to me at the address below. If you have any questions or concerns about it, please feel free to contact Judy Cohen for me.

Thanks once again.

Sincerely,

*Nancy J. Hartman*  
Nancy Hartman  
Photo Archives  
U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum  
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW  
Washington, DC 20024

# United States Holocaust Memorial Museum No. 6922

100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126 • Tel 202.488.0400 • Fax 202.488.2690

Page 1 of \_\_\_ pages

## Temporary Custody Receipt

The object(s) and material accepted under this Receipt are subject to the Terms and Conditions printed on the reverse.

Date received: 3/2/08 Date to be claimed: \_\_\_\_\_ (90-day maximum) To be considered for:  Acquisition  Exhibition  Research

Museum representative: Judy Cohen Title \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: 202-488-0423 E-mail: jcohen@ushmm.org

Depositor: Terri Brahm Owner (if not the depositor): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: 5501 N. Pawnee Drive Address \_\_\_\_\_

City: Prescott Valley State/Country: AZ City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Country \_\_\_\_\_ Postal code \_\_\_\_\_ Postal code \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: 928-775-3440 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: Terri-hanauer@yahoo.com E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

## Inventory of Property\*

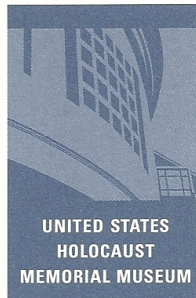
Quantity	Description	Owner's Valuation
17	Copy prints	
11	original prints	
1	newspaper clipping	

\*Attach continuation pages, if necessary.

I have read and agree to the Terms and Conditions on the reverse page and certify that I have full authority to agree thereto.

Signed (Depositor): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
WHITE—Registrar's copy PINK—Object copy BLUE—Curatorial copy CANARY—Depositor's copy





May 29, 2008


Ms. Terri Brahm  
5501 N. Pawnee Drive  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Ms. Brahm

Enclosed with this package, please find 12 copy prints, 11 original prints and 1 newspaper clipping, which you so generously loaned to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Also enclosed, you will find the Museum's receipt of delivery form. Please sign the receipt of delivery form, date it and return it to me. You may use the enclosed, pre-addressed envelope if you wish.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you on behalf of the Museum for your generosity. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (202) 488-2699 or [kkulp@ushmm.org](mailto:kkulp@ushmm.org).

Sincerely,

  
Kenneth C. Kulp  
Collections Manager

Enclosures

**United States Holocaust Memorial Museum**  
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW, Washington, DC 20024-2126 • Tel 202.488.0400 • Fax 202.488.2690

**Receipt of Delivery**

To: Terri Brahm  
Address: 5501 N. Pawnee Drive  
City: Prescott Valley State/Country: AZ Postal Code: 86314  
Telephone: 928-775-3440 Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail: terrifloors@gmail.com  
Date Shipped: May 29, 2008  
Transport via: Fed Ex 8605 4593 3415  
Condition: Good

Object Number	Description
12	copy prints
11	original photographs
1	newspaper clipping

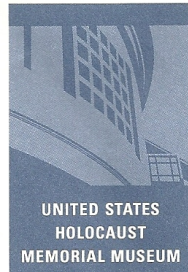
Receipt of the object(s) described above, in good condition unless otherwise noted, is hereby acknowledged. The Museum is released from any further liability for the object(s).

Terri Brahm 5-30-08  
Signature of Recipient Date object(s) received  
Terri Brahm  
Please type or print name

Please sign and complete the bottom section of this receipt, and return to:

Kenneth C. Kulp  
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum  
100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW  
Washington, DC 20024-2126.





October 15, 2008

Mrs. Terri Brahm  
5501 N. Pawnee Drive  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Mrs. Brahm,

Michlean Amir forwarded to me the narrative you wrote about your family's history. Thank you so much for sending us a copy. We would be very pleased to add it to your previous donation, so that the scholars and visitors who use your family's collection will be able to benefit from your research.

Enclosed you will find a copy of Deed of Gift agreement 'B' which provides a summary description of your donation. Please sign and date the agreement and return it to my attention at the address listed below in the self-addressed, stamped envelope I enclosed. Once we receive this signed agreement, we can officially accrete the narrative to your previous donation.

Thank you for your continual support for our mission of Holocaust education and remembrance. Please contact me with any future questions or concerns. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Rebecca L. Erbeling  
Archivist  
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives  
Phone #: 202-488-6577  
rerbeling@ushmm.org



**DEED OF GIFT**  
to the

**UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM**

*Form B:*  
*for copyrightable items of personal property donated without copyright*

This Gift and Copyright License is granted to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum by:

Terri Brahm the Donor and

concerns the item(s) of property described as follows:

**Hanauer family history: 1 narrative**

Consists of one family history narrative written by Mr. Hanauer's daughter, Terri Brahm. Includes information about relatives, life in Germany, and the family's Holocaust experiences, as well as copies of family photographs.

This Deed of Gift serves to accrete this narrative to 2007.214.

(If additional space is required to describe the item(s), the description should be attached as an Appendix.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Appendix attached.  No Appendix necessary.

**A. Deed of Gift**

The Donor/Licensor warrants that he or she owns the item(s) of property described above and in the attached Appendix (if attached) with good and complete title, right, and interests in, to, and associated with it/them, and that he or she has unrestricted authority to donate and convey the item(s) to the Museum.

The Donor/Licensor hereby irrevocably and unconditionally donates, transfers, and delivers to the Museum, by way of gift, his/her right, title, and interests in, to, and associated with the item(s) of personal property described above and in the attached Appendix (if attached), except the rights constituting the copyright.

**B. Copyright License**

The Donor/Licensor has the following relationship to the owner of the copyright:

- a)  The Donor/Licensor is the author.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ The Donor/Licensor is not the author, but the Donor/Licensor is the owner of the copyright because the author has sold or given the copyright to the Donor/Licensor by means of a written agreement or intestate transfer.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ To the best of the Donor/Licensor's knowledge no information about the copyright ownership is available because:

\_\_\_\_\_ the author is unknown.

*Deed of Gift and Copyright License - Page 1 of 2*

**Theresienstadt**

BEIT THERESIENSTADT



בית טרזין

מלכ"ר עמותה 0-278-000-58

6.4.2010

Dear Terri,

Attached is the records of  
your family members we have  
found in our list.

please keep touch with BT

Sincerely,

Tabna Cohen

THERESIENSTADT MARTYRS REMEMBRANCE ASSOCIATION

GIVAT HAIM-IHUD, ISRAEL, M.P. EMEK HEFER

E-MAIL: bterezin@ghi.org.il http://www.bterezin.org.il

קרן להנצחת זכר חללי גטו טרזין [עמותה]

גבעת חיים-איחוד, ד.נ. עמק חפר 38935

פ.קס. 04-6369793, טל: 04-6369515, PHONE:



EXCERPT  
FROM RECORDS

BEIT THERESIENSTADT  בֵּית טֶרֶזִין

The following is a true and precise excerpt from our Holocaust records (1939 - 1945) as preserved in our computer database.

Signature: A. Schiller

Reg. number:	Death : No												
Family name: Hanauer	Date :												
First name : Uri	Place :												
Maiden name:	Coffin num. :												
Sex : M	Coroner cert.:												
Birth Date : 06.02.1940	Survived : Yes												
Country :	Place : Theresienstadt												
City :	Other Camps :												
Last Address	1.												
Country : Germany	2.												
City :	3.												
Street :	4.												
	5.												
<table border="1"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Transport to Terezin</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Transport from Terezin</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Number : I/116 -14871</td> <td>Number : -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date : 08.09.1944</td> <td>Date :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From</td> <td>Destination :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country: Germany</td> <td>Others :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City : Berlin</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Transport to Terezin	Transport from Terezin	Number : I/116 -14871	Number : -	Date : 08.09.1944	Date :	From	Destination :	Country: Germany	Others :	City : Berlin	
Transport to Terezin	Transport from Terezin												
Number : I/116 -14871	Number : -												
Date : 08.09.1944	Date :												
From	Destination :												
Country: Germany	Others :												
City : Berlin													

Printed on 9-Mar-2010

THERESIENSTADT MARTYRS REMEMBRANCE ASSOCIATION  
GIVAT HAIM-IHUD, ISRAEL, M.P. EMEK HEFER  
E-MAIL: bterezin@ghi.org.il http://www.bterezin.org.il

קרן להנצחת זכר חללי גטו טרזין - ע"ד  
גבעת חיים-איחוד, ד.נ. עמק חפר 38935  
פ.קס. 04-6369793, טל: 04-6369515

EXCERPT  
FROM RECORDS

BEIT THERESIENSTADT  בֵּית טֶרֶזִין

The following is a true and precise excerpt from our Holocaust records (1939 - 1945) as preserved in our computer database.

Signature: A. Schiller

Reg. number:	Death : No												
Family name: Hanauer	Date :												
First name : Ursula	Place :												
Maiden name: Rosenfeld	Coffin num. :												
Sex : F	Coroner cert.:												
Birth Date : 02.10.1919	Survived : Yes												
Country :	Place : Theresienstadt												
City :	Other Camps :												
Last Address	1.												
Country : Germany	2.												
City :	3.												
Street :	4.												
	5.												
<table border="1"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Transport to Terezin</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Transport from Terezin</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Number : I/116 -14870</td> <td>Number : -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date : 08.09.1944</td> <td>Date :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>From</td> <td>Destination :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country: Germany</td> <td>Others :</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City : Berlin</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Transport to Terezin	Transport from Terezin	Number : I/116 -14870	Number : -	Date : 08.09.1944	Date :	From	Destination :	Country: Germany	Others :	City : Berlin	
Transport to Terezin	Transport from Terezin												
Number : I/116 -14870	Number : -												
Date : 08.09.1944	Date :												
From	Destination :												
Country: Germany	Others :												
City : Berlin													

Printed on 9-Mar-2010

THERESIENSTADT MARTYRS REMEMBRANCE ASSOCIATION  
GIVAT HAIM-IHUD, ISRAEL, M.P. EMEK HEFER  
E-MAIL: bterezin@ghi.org.il http://www.bterezin.org.il

קרן להנצחת זכר חללי גטו טרזין - ע"ד  
גבעת חיים-איחוד, ד.נ. עמק חפר 38935  
פ.קס. 04-6369793, טל: 04-6369515



**EXCERPT  
FROM RECORDS**

**BEIT THERESIENSTADT**  **בית טרזין**

The following is a true and precise excerpt from our Holocaust records (1939 - 1945) as preserved in our computer database.

Signature: *A. Hiller*

Reg. number:		Death	: No
Family name:	Rosenfeld	Date	:
First name:	Jonas	Place	:
Maiden name:		Coffin num.:	
Sex:	M	Coroner cert.:	
Birth Date:	25.06.1877	Survived	: Yes
Country:		Place	: Theresienstadt
City:		Other Camps:	
Last Address Country:	Germany	1.	
City:	Berlin	2.	
Street:		3.	
		4.	
		5.	

Transport to Terezin		Transport from Terezin	
Number:	I/116 -14873	Number:	-
Date:	08.09.1944	Date:	
From Country:	Germany	Destination:	
City:	Berlin	Others:	

Printed on 9-Mar-2010

THERESIENSTADT MARTYRS REMEMBRANCE ASSOCIATION  
GIVAT HAIM-IHUD, ISRAEL, M.P. EMEK HEFER  
E-MAIL: bterezin@ghi.org.il http://www.bterezin.org.il

קרן להנצחת זכר חללי גטו טרזין - ע"ד  
גבעת חיים-איחוד, ד.נ. עמק חפר 38935  
PHONE: 04-6369515 טל, FAX: 04-6369793 דקט

Tímto průkazem hláste se u repatričních orgánů!  
V zájmu bezpečného návratu do domova pečlivě uschovejte!

С настоящим удостоверением явитесь в репатриационные органы!  
В интересах безопасного возвращения на Родину тщательно храните!

Call at the repatriation authorities with this certificate!  
Keep it all times to assist your safe return home!

**REGISTRAČNÍ PRŮKAZ  
УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ  
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE**

**N 4672 \***

Registrační číslo  
Номер регистрации  
Registration number

ČESKOSLOVENSKÝ REPATRIAČNÍ ÚŘAD  
ЧЕХОСЛОВАККИЙ РЕПАТРИАЦИОННЫЙ ОРГАН  
CZECHOSLOVAK REPATRIATION OFFICE

Jméno a příjmení:  
Фамилия и имя: *Hanauer Uri*

Den, místo narození:  
Date, place and country of birth: *6. 11. 1940  
Prague*

Povolání:  
Занятие: *atc*

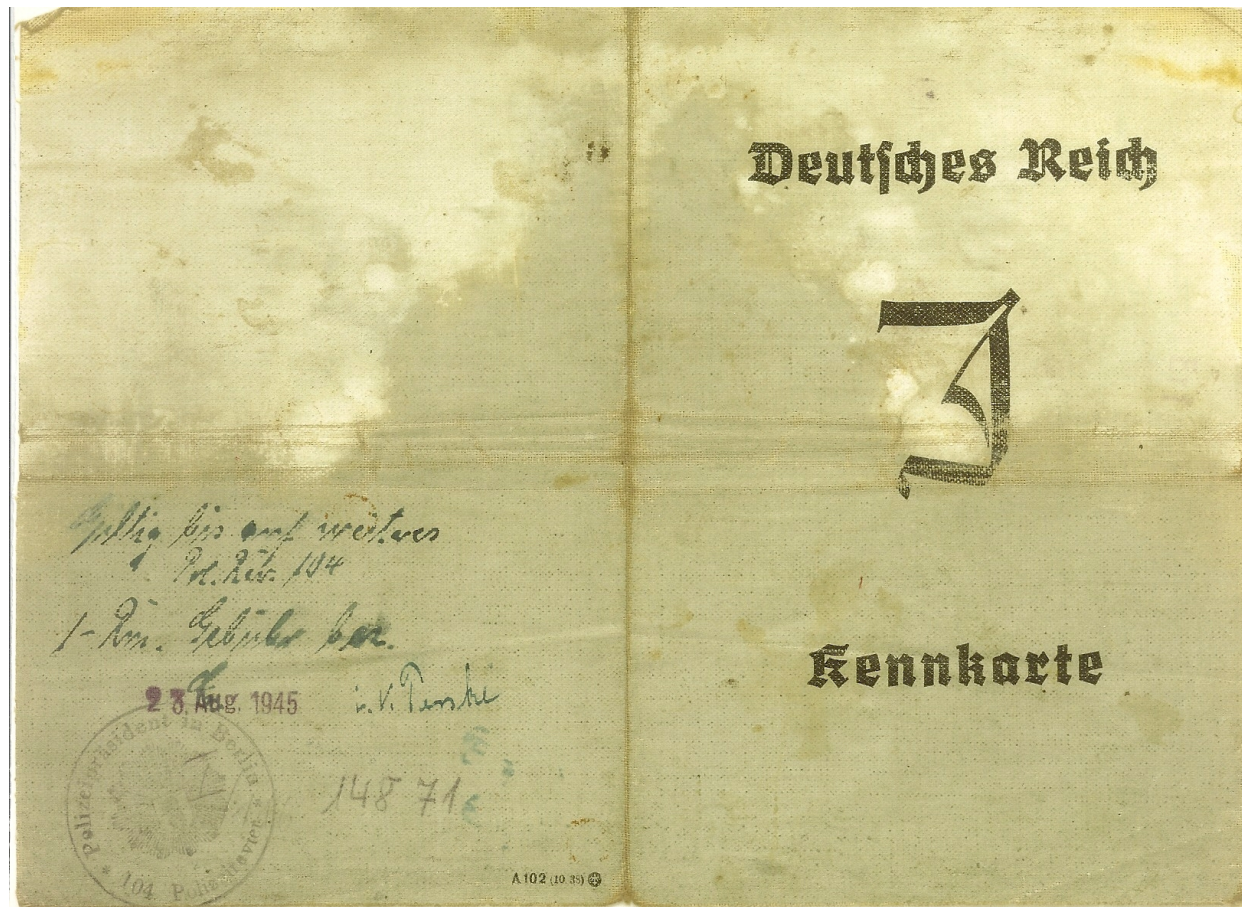
Místo účasti:  
Место направления:  
Desired destination: *Prague*

Vlastnoruční podpis:  
Подпись владельца:  
Signature of holder: *Uri Hanauer*

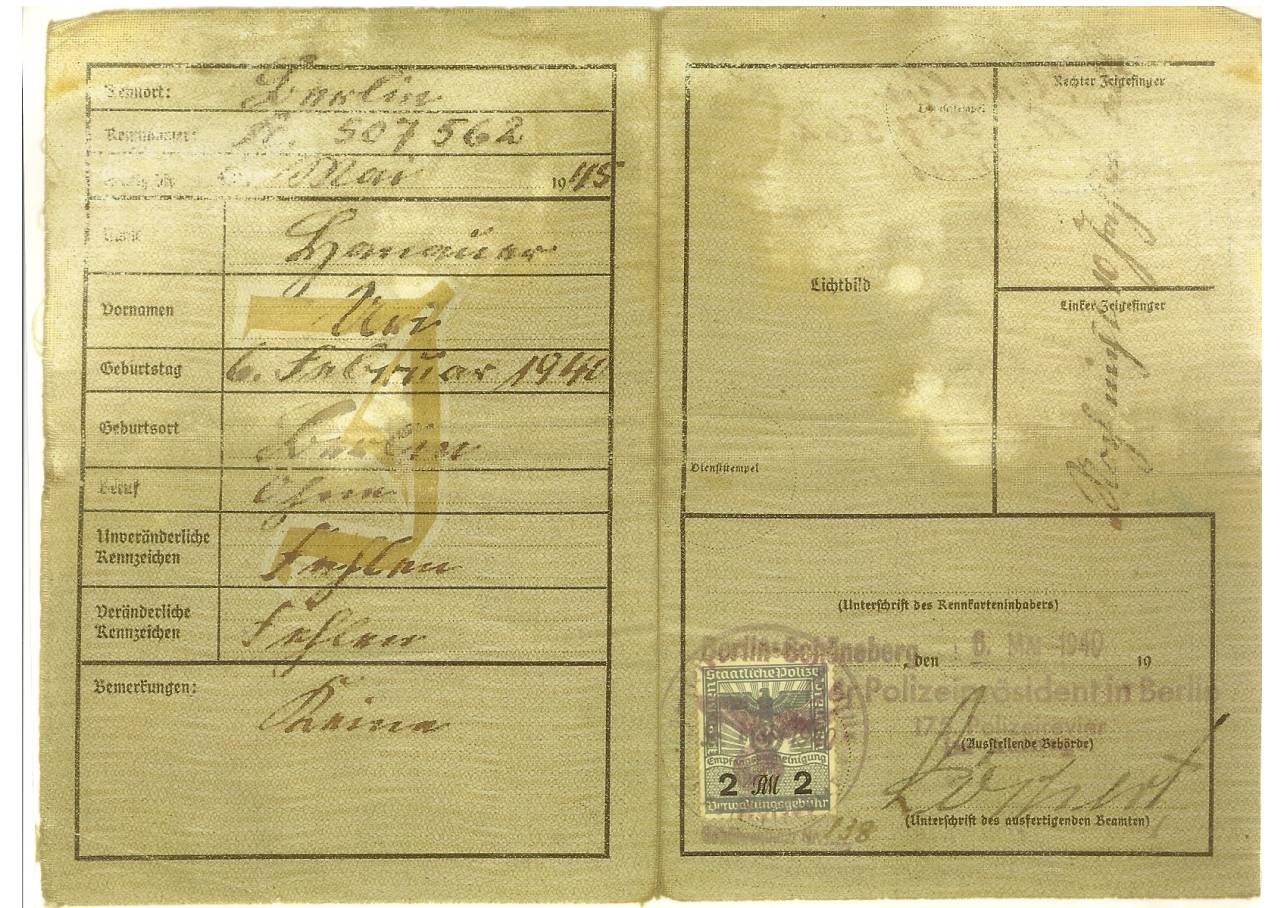
V B N  
the day date  
7. 11. 1945

Uri Hanauer's release from Theresienstadt card.





Uri Hanauer's Identification card.



Uri Hanauer's identification card



**American Red Cross**



January 19, 2005

**Holocaust and War Victims  
Tracing Center**  
4800 Mount Hope Drive  
Baltimore, Maryland 21215  
Telephone: 410-624-2090  
[www.redcross-cmd.org/holocaust.html](http://www.redcross-cmd.org/holocaust.html)

Reference: ISS-H-82677

Dear Ms. Brahm,

We have received information from the International Tracing Service regarding your inquiry.

The International Tracing Service (ITS) made a check of their documentary material based on the information provided. As a result of these investigations, they have provided the attached Excerpt from Documents, containing all the particulars on hand about the incarceration and sadly, the death of your grandfather, Mr. Hans Heinz HANAUER. An Extract from the death registration, issued by the Special Registry Office in Bad Arolsen has also been provided by the ITS.

The ITS asked that we convey their deepest sympathy.

We are still waiting for responses from an additional agency about your tracing request. Your chapter will keep you informed of how our search is progressing. Please contact your local Red Cross caseworker if you have any questions about the status of your case. We extend to you our deepest sympathies, as well, on the loss of your grandfather.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Klein".

Linda Klein  
Director

*Fundamental Principles: Humanity ♦ Impartiality ♦ Neutrality ♦ Independence ♦ Voluntary Service ♦ Unity ♦ Universality*





grand canyon chapter

6135 north black canyon highway • phoenix arizona 85015  
800.842.7349 • www.arizonareddcross.org

January 31, 2005

Ms. Terri Brahm  
[Redacted]

Dear Ms. Brahm,

I am enclosing the information we received from our Holocaust and War Victims Tracing Center in Baltimore, MD. As I mentioned in our phone conversation this morning the tracing request is still being researched by the Polish Red Crescent. If any additional information is received by our Chapter I will notify you immediately. Please be advised that Holocaust cases are never closed because new information may be uncovered at any time.

I extend my sympathy regarding the death of your grandfather. Unfortunately, any news about loved ones missing in the Holocaust either results in no information being found or information on when the individual passed.

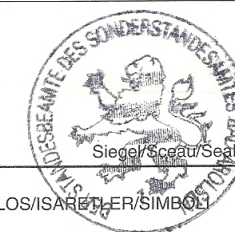
In a few days we will be contacting you with a short survey regarding our services. If you have any questions please feel free to contact our office at 602-347-6511. Your case number is ISS-II-82677.

Sincerely,

*Linda Sherwood*

Linda Sherwood  
International Services

1	Staat/État/Country <b>Bundesrepublik Deutschland</b>		
2	Standesamtsbehörde      Sonderstandesamt Arolsen, jetzt Bad Arolsen, Service de l'état civil de      Abteilung I Civil Registry Office of		
3	<b>Auszug aus dem Sterbeeintrag Nr. 1435/1987</b> Extrait de l'acte de décès n° Extract from death registration no.		
4	Tag und Ort des Todes Date et lieu du décès/ Date and place of death	Jo    Mo    An <b>31   03   1943</b>	<b>Auschwitz</b> -----
5	Name Nom/Name	<b>Hanauer</b> -----	
6	Vornamen Prénoms/Forenames	<b>Hans Heinz</b> -----	
7	Geschlecht Sexe/Sex	<b>M</b> -----	
8	Tag und Ort der Geburt Date et lieu de naissance/Date and place of birth	Jo    Mo    An <b>19   06   1918</b>	<b>Berlin</b> -----
9	Name des letzten Ehegatten Nom du dernier conjoint/Name of the last spouse	<b>Hanauer geb. Rosenfeld</b> -----	
10	Vornamen des letzten Ehegatten Prénoms du dernier conjoint/Forenames of the last spouse	<b>Ursula</b> -----	
	12 Vater Père/Father	13 Mutter Mère/Mother	
5	Name Nom/Name		
6	Vornamen Prénoms/Forename		
11	Tag der Ausstel- lung Date de délivrance/ Date of issue	Jo    Mo    An <b>06   10   2004</b>	
	<i>(Butterweck)</i> Unterschrift/Signature/Signature		



SYMBOLES/ZEICHEN/SYMBOLS/SIMBOLOS/ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑ/SIMBOLI/SYMBOLEN/SÍMBOLOS/ISARBEJTER/SIMBOL  
Jo: Jour/Tag/Day/Día/Ἡμέρα/Giorno/Dag/Dia/Gün/Dan  
Mo: Mois/Monat/Month/Mes/Mήν/Mese/Maand/Mês/Ay/Mesec  
An: Année/Jahr/Year/Año/Έτος/Anno/Jaar/Ano/Yil/Godina  
M: Masculin/Männlich/Masculine/Masculino/Ἀρρεν/Maschile/Mannelijk/Masculino/Erkek/Muški  
F: Féminin/Weiblich/Feminine/Femenino/θηλυ/Femmine/Vrouwelijk/Feminino/Kadin/Zenski

20 9 8 7 6 15 4 3

Internationale Sterbeurkunde.  
Bestell-Nr. 15/462 („Komplett“ 65)  
Verlag für Standesamtswesen GmbH, Frankfurt am Main · Berlin

15/462





SERVICE INTERNATIONAL DE RECHERCHES  
INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE  
INTERNATIONALER SUCHDIENST

Notre Réf.  
Our Ref.  
Unser Az T/D - 81 214

Votre Réf.  
Your Ref.  
Ihr Az ISS-82677

Bad Arolsen, 30<sup>th</sup> November 2004

EXTRAIT DE DOCUMENTS

Il est certifié par la présente que les indications suivantes sont conformes à celles des documents originaux en possession du Service International de Recherches et ne peuvent en aucun cas être modifiées par celui-ci.

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENTS

It is hereby certified that the following indications are cited exactly as they are found in the documents in the possession of the International Tracing Service. It is not permitted for the International Tracing Service to change original entries.

DOKUMENTEN - AUSZUG

Es wird hiermit bestätigt, daß die folgenden Angaben den Unterlagen des Internationalen Suchdienstes originalgetreu entnommen sind. Der Internationale Suchdienst ist nicht berechtigt, Original-eintragen zu ändern.

Nom  
Name  
Name HANAUER -/-

Prénoms  
First names  
Vornamen Hans Heinz -/-

Nationalité  
Nationality  
Staatsangehörigkeit not indicated -/-

Date de naissance  
Date of birth  
Geburtsdatum 19.06.1918 -/-

Lieu de naissance  
Place of birth  
Geburtsort Berlin -/-

Religion  
Religion  
Religion not indicated -/-

Noms des parents  
Parents' names  
Namen der Eltern not indicated -/-

Profession  
Profession  
Beruf not indicated -/-

Dernière adresse connue  
Last known residence  
Zuletzt bekannter Wohnsitz Berlin W 62, Keithstrasse 40 -/-

Etat civil  
Marital status  
Familienstand not indicated -/-

Arrêté le  
Arrested on  
Verhaftet am not indicated -/-

à  
in  
in not indicated -/-

par  
by  
durch not indicated -/-

Emplois  
Occupation  
Beruf evacuated to Concentration Camp Auschwitz -/-

No de détenu  
Prisoner's No  
Häftlingsnummer 106433 -/-

Le  
On  
Am 4<sup>th</sup> March 1943 -/-

venant de  
coming from  
von Berlin -/-

par  
by  
durch "Geheime Staatspolizei, Staatspolizeileitstelle Berlin", (34th "Osttransport") -/-

Catégorie  
Category  
Kategorie "Jude" -/-

Transféré  
Transferred  
Überstellt not indicated, died in Concentration Camp Auschwitz on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1943, Cause of death not indicated -/-

Indications complémentaires  
Further indications  
Weitere Angaben none -/-

Remarques du SIR  
Remarks of the ITS  
Bemerkungen des ITS none -/-

G. Wilke  
for the Archives

K. Meschkat  
for the archives

A.143.1 Grosse Allee 5 - 9, 34444 BAD AROLSEN, Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Tel. (0 56 91) 60 37, Telegr. ITS Bad Arolsen



American Red Cross

APR 25 2005

Holocaust and War Victims  
Tracing Center  
4800 Mount Hope Drive  
Baltimore, Maryland 21215  
Telephone: 410-624-2090  
www.redcross-cmd.org/holocaust.html

Reference: ISS-H-82677

Dear MrsBrahm,

We have received the following information from the Polish Red Cross Society regarding your inquiry. Although this information is the same as provided by the International Tracing Service, we felt that you may wish to know that your Grandfather also figures in the files held in the Polish Red Cross archives:

Hans Heinz Hanauer, born 19 June 1918, figures on the transport list of deportees from Berlin to Concentration Camp Auschwitz by convoy RSHA No. 34 of 4 March 1943.

Hans Heinz Hanauer/Hanower, personal data unknown, was transported on 6 March 1943 to the Concentration Camp Auschwitz by the connected transport of Jew from Wrocław, Berlin, and other German cities. His prisoner number was 106433. He died on 31 March 1943 in Concentration Camp Auschwitz.

Please accept our sincere condolences at the loss of your Grandfather.

This is the final response from the agencies we asked to search on your behalf. However, your chapter will contact you if newly uncovered records that relate to your inquiry are added to an archive we previously contacted. Likewise, you will be contacted if we learn that someone other than yourself is searching for the same persons. Also, your chapter will inform you if a new avenue of search allows us to reopen your tracing inquiry. For these reasons, we ask that you inform your local American Red Cross chapter of your new address if you move.

Please contact your local American Red Cross caseworker if you have any questions about your case.

Sincerely,

Linda Klein  
Linda Klein  
Director

13720



## Book Acknowledgements



LEO BAECK INSTITUTE  
CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY  
15 WEST 16TH STREET NEW YORK, NY 10011-6301  
TELEPHONE (212)744-6400 FAX (212) 988-1305  
Email: lbaeck@lbi.cjh.org

**LEO BAECK INSTITUTE**  
for the study of the history and culture of German-speaking Jewry

**Ms. Terri Brahm**  
3548 N.Valorie Dr.  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

June 2, 2010

### In Acknowledgement

Dear Ms. Brahm,  
The Archives of the Leo Baeck Institute wishes to acknowledge receipt of your contribution, as per the material described below. As you know, the LBI has the most comprehensive documentation on the history and heritage of German-speaking Jewry before the war. Since 1955, the Institute has been collecting and preserving the papers, books, photos and memoirs that will make it possible for future generations to study the past. Your very valuable contribution will now become part of the permanent record.

The preservation of original documents is important for future research. If you have donated copies at this time, you may consider a bequeathal of the original documents to the Leo Baeck Institute in your last will and testament.

With sincere thanks,

  
Hermann Teifer  
Archivist

### Description of Materials:

#### **Brahm, Terri: The Hanauer family :**

Photographs, vital documents, correspondence, reprints (all bound photocopies) describing the author's quest for her father's German-Jewish heritage.

Accession Number: LBIAR-2010-50

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Guy Stern

Carol Kahn Strauss  
*Executive Director*

October 20, 2010

Ms. Terri Hanauer-Brahm  
3548 N. Valorie Drive  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Terri,

Sara Bloomfield's office shared your book with me, as you and I have previously been in contact regarding your generous donation of your family's materials. Congratulations! Your book is a wonderful example for other family genealogists of the kinds of information one can find if one is persistent and dedicated. I really enjoyed looking through it, and have given the copy to the Museum's Library to add to their collection. Again, congratulations, and thank you so much for sharing your work with us.

Sincerely,



Rebecca Erbelding  
Archivist  
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives  
Phone #: 202-488-6577  
rerbelding@ushmm.org

Rabbi Marvin Hier  
Founder and Dean

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December 22, 2010

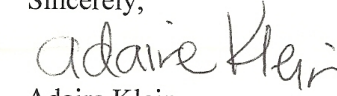
Ms. Terri Hanauer-Brahm  
3548 N. Valorie Drive  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Ms. Hanauer-Brahm:

Thank you very much for your donation of your book **The Hanauer Family: Before, During, & After the Holocaust** to the Library of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.

Our staff and patrons appreciate your thoughtful contribution to our collection.

Sincerely,



Adaire Klein  
Director of Library and Archival Services

**International Headquarters**

1399 South Roxbury Drive, Los Angeles, California 90035-4709 • t) 310.563.9036 f) 310.553.4521 www.wiesenthal.com  
NEW YORK • FLORIDA • TORONTO • JERUSALEM • PARIS • BUENOS AIRES



**Sent:** Tuesday, February 22, 2011 5:39 PM  
**Subject:** The Hanauer Family  
Dear Terri,

Vicky gave me your book as a gift at Christmas. Thank you for the lovely inscription to me in it. I was taken back to those days in the San Fernando Valley and remember you as a delightful teenager. I remember those driving sessions in Helga the Honda.

I spent part of last weekend with your book. What a journey you've taken. It's quite a testament to your interest and energy. What an incredible history your father's family had. I am sorry for the untimely loss you had of your father when you were 20.

I enjoyed your family photos, particularly those of your father as a beautiful toddler (p. 307) and his citizenship picture in 1952. It is so full of life and happiness.

These wonderful pictures help to counteract the atrocities behind your family tree, which list concentration camps as the end of life of so many of your relatives. My blood ran cold to read the Final Solution Conference Protocol. I think you were most astute to include it. I noticed your great grandfather Max's beautiful signature on p. 293 and the wonderful Bavarian outfits (p. 294). Max and Hans may be in lederhosen. (I'm guessing this because Vicky wore lederhosen when we lived in southern Germany in the 1960s, and Max's and Hans' outfits are similar to what she wore. We visited Dachau when Vicky was four or five. I remember Vicky's father shielding her by holding her close from some of the sights. It was a very disturbing visit.)

I think of your great grandfather's amazing journey to the United States in the early 1900s and his photographs of the San Francisco earthquake. What an interesting man he must have been.

My late husband, Bob Feuer, did a lot of research on his family tree. His father was Jewish (his mother Irish Protestant) and his father's family had immigrated to New York City in the 1880s from Przemysl, Poland. Bob expressed the thought that he was very grateful his father's family had left Poland because when doing his research he found that many relatives with the name Feuer had not survived the Nazi purge of Jewish people in Poland. I remember the shock of seeing their names on lists similar to the ones in your book. I am sure you must have felt the same reaction many times doing your research.

I am grateful to have read your book. Thank you again.

My best to you with fond memories,

Polly

YAD VASHEM



יד ושם

The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority רשות הזיכרון לשואה ולגבורה

Hanauer Brahm.doc

Jerusalem, 6 April 2011

Ms. Terri Hanauer Brahm  
3548 N/ Valorie Dr.  
Prescott Valley, AZ 8631  
USA

Dear Ms. Hanauer Brahm,

We gratefully acknowledge your gracious donation to our collection. Your book **The Hanauer Family**, that you sent to Dr. Robert Rozett, constitutes an important contribution to our library.

Your donation is particularly welcome because our library not only seeks to serve its readers today, but is a repository for published and book-form information about the Holocaust and related events for the generations to come.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel Cohen  
Assistant to the  
Library Director

THE CHURCH OF  
**JESUS CHRIST**  
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

CHURCH HISTORY DEPARTMENT  
Church History Library  
15 East North Temple Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-1600

August 24, 2011

Terri Hanauer-Brahm  
3548 North Valorie Drive  
Prescott Valley, Arizona 86314

Dear Sister Hanauer-Brahm,

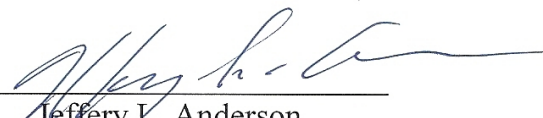
The Church History Department strives to fulfill the charge given to Joseph Smith in 1830 at the organization of the Church to keep a record (see Doctrine & Covenants 21:1). Your contribution to this important objective is accepted with our thanks.

I am pleased to add the following item to the Church History Library, where it will be preserved and made accessible to future generations.

*The Hanauer Family Before, During, and After the Holocaust,*  
by Terri Hanauer-Brahm

Thank you again for your thoughtful donation.

Sincerely,

  
Jeffery L. Anderson  
Acquisitions and Receiving Center

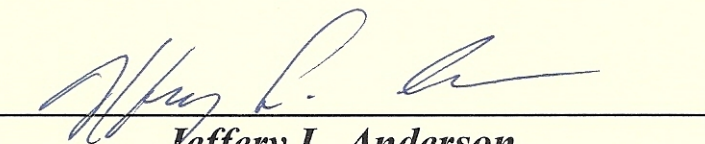
*Certificate of  
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*The Church History Department of  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
received from*

*Terri Hanauer-Brahm*

*The Hanauer Family Before, During, and  
After the Holocaust*

*This gift is greatly appreciated  
and is hereby acknowledged.*

  
Jeffery L. Anderson  
Acquisitions and Receiving Center  
August 24, 2011



September 26, 2011

Terri Hanauer-Brahm  
3548 N. Valorie Dr.  
Prescott Valley, AZ 86314

Dear Ms. Hanauer-Brahm,

On behalf of the students and faculty of Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, I extend heartfelt thanks to you for your recent book donation to the ERAU Hazy Library and Learning Center.

Your support of our library's collections and programs is greatly appreciated. Please know that your contribution will help us enhance the experience of our students. Thank you so much for your thoughtfulness and generosity!

Sincerely yours,



Sarah Thomas, Director  
Christine & Steven F. Udvar-Hazy Library and Learning Center

cc: Steve Bobinsky  
Senior Director, Development



3700 Willow Creek Road  
Prescott, AZ 86301-3720

[embryriddle.edu](http://embryriddle.edu)

**Gertrud "Tutta" Petzow**

## Gertrud "Tutta" Petzow

Employee of Max Hanauer's factory  
And best friend to Ilse Hanauer



Tutta, Berlin, Germany, 1935

Dear Walter and Heidi,

My name is Terri Hanauer-Brahm. My grandfather was Hans Hanauer.

I wondered if Tutta remembered me. She had come to visit my great aunt Ilse when I was younger. My father was Ralph Hanauer.

Would you please ask her about Hans? I have received letters from the International Red Cross about Hans' departure to Auschwitz and his death there.

Does Tutta have any memory of Hans before 1941? He was transported to Gut Winkel on March 3, 1941. I have a letter that Hans wrote as the train sat in the station. He had given it to the wife of a Nazi soldier who delivered it to my grandmother. It was dated March 3, 1941. Does Tutta know about this letter? Ilse had talked about it just before her death in 2002. The letter was given to me by my father's half brother at Thanksgiving in 2004.

Could you please ask Tutta if she remembers the organization that my grandfather Hans belonged to in Berlin. I would love to know what kind of man he was. I'm sure he was a kind and gentle man. He was only 24 years old when he was murdered. It is such a sad event.

I hope Tutta remembers me and could help me to know who my grandfather was.

Sincerely,  
Terri Hanauer-Brahm

## Walter und Heidi Sylten

Dear Terri,

thank you for your mails from the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of May. We translated them and sent them with normal post to Tutta. She lives near Berlin in the south-east. It needs one hour by car to come to her. Now we have to wait for her answer, than we can translate it and send it to you. This will need some time. So I will try to answer your questions from your last mail, thereby you have not to wait so long.

Tutta's age is 91 years. But if you see her, you would think she is only 75. (Walter is 75 and I am 73 years old). Mentally she is quite clear, but physically she had a lot of problems after some mildly apoplectic fits in the last year. Her eyes are not more so good, to read and to write is very hard for her (we write her in very big letters). Her heart is weak and therefore she suffers on a big restlessness. She says: "I can't no longer sit or lie. I must go and go through my room", although her legs and her back are painful. The plants and blossoms in her garden were a big joy for her, but now she can't work in it, it is too trying for her. Every two hours she has to lie down for relaxing, because her weakness is so strong. And than she must get up again for her restlessness.

Tutta has one son, Matthias. He and his wife Doris are living quite near to Tutta (about 5 minutes walk), and when they come back from their work, at first they look after the mother and help her. Also a careful woman in the neighbourhood is looking to Tutta and helps her. We also sometimes drive to her and look, if we could help her as desired.

Tutta is no relative of us, but we like another very much. My sister Mechthild (she died in 1991) was her best friend. Both, Tutta and Mechthild, lived in the former GDR (that means German Democratic Republic, and that is East-Germany). My family was always in the western part of Berlin. My mother (she died in 2000 with 98 years) lived in the last 16 years of her life with us in our home. We have a bungalow since 1968. When our three children (Thomas, born 1956; Simone, born 1959 and Tilmar, born 1961) were out of our house for their own lives, 1984 we took my mother to us, when she was 82 years old. My father already died in 1970. Two children-rooms and the bathroom of the boys she could use, and we had a good time together. She was glad to see the families of her grandchildren often. They all live in West-Berlin, only Thomas went 1991 to the Canarian Islands, from there he made his profession as an excursion-leader with German groups in spanish-speaking countries (south- and middle-America including Galapagos-Islands).

When Walter and I wanted to fly to Thomas at the Canarian Island La Palma, Tutta came in our home and cared about my mother. Before the wall was fallen, only persons about 65 years were allowed to come to the western part of Berlin. Tutta could come, because she had finished her profession as teacher. Afr the wall, my sister could only come in her holydays, because she was still working in the theatre of Dresden. She was only three years older than I. The husband of my sister died in 1984. She had also three children, all living in the eastern part of Berlin or nearby. After the death of my sister, Tutta gave alle the love, she felt for Mechthild, now to us, and we were very thankful therefore. Three or four times a year she came to us for a week and she gave Walter helpful tips for working in the garden. So you can see there is a dear connection between us.

Walter's grandfather had the name „Silberstein“, he changed it intro „Sylten“ when he was baptized and married a christian wife. At the same time an other branch of his family changed the name in „Silten“ but remaining jews. Both branches lost contact, when Walters G'grandfather was baptized,



but they still have a common ancestor in the 18th century. The cousin Gabriele Silten has been as child with her parents in the concentration camp of Westerbork and later on in Theresienstadt. They were saved and went to America after the war. Gabriele's father was a druggist and his name was sought by a scientific work about history of pharmacy at the university of Hamburg. They found Gabriele in America (her father was already dead to this time) and Walter heard from her via university Hamburg. He wrote her a letter and asked for her ancestors - and see - they had the same in 1759. From this time, letters (now with e-mail) go and come in both directions. We sent photos and had telephone calls, and next week we fly to Zurich (Switzerland) for three days to meet Gabriele personally. She will be there for ten days. (She never comes to Germany again). We are joyful and thankful for this found, and we hope and wish you the same gladness, if you can find relatives in case there will be some.

Best wishes for you and your family!  
Heidi and Walter

Dear Terry,

I am glad to become acquaintance with a member of the family of Ilse. Ilse was for me important, wonderful and very dear. I was disappointed and sad, that I didn't get any answer from Juliette. Very sorry, but I can't remember if we met together in, when I visited Ilse in Los Angeles. But I do remember very well your grandfather. I will try to write, what I remember.

Max and Friedel Hanauer lived in Berlin, Gneisenaustraße (that's a main Street in the district of Kreuzberg W.S. as translator). They had there rented rooms in a backyard of the Kottbuser Straße (that's very close W.S.) That was the situation in 1936. I don't know anything about an own factory. The occupation of the Hanauers was in German: „Zwischenmeister“ (that may be translated as an intermedia between the producer of the material, he prepared the pieces for coats in big packages - much more as a tailor piece for piece can do - and than the ready work was given to the salesman W.S.) That means: Hanauers fetched in a fabric pieces of rain-coats in big packs on his shoulders, brought them in their workshop, where employers of the Hanauers the prepared rain-coats-pieces sewed and glued together into rain-coats. I was working for them in 1936 and had to glue the material. The Hanauers doesn't earn much. They were not great factory-owner. The Hanauers lived very economical and they were very familiar with their workers.

The family origin was in Würzburg (that's a big town in northern Bavaria W.S.), Max's mother lives there in an old-aged-home. A brother of Max, Moritz, lived in this time in Paris (France).

Some ornaments were sewed into clothes, up to the time, when Ilse travelled to America. In war-time Ilse and I had gone to Würzburg (it was terrible bombed, more than 90 % was destroyed W.S.): we found nothing than ruins. We had to sleep on newspapers in the stationhall.

Hanauers had two children: Ilse and Hans. In this time was Ilse 20 and Hans 18 years old. Ilse learned to become a tailor and Hans learned to become a joiner. I've already a wooden bowl with a cover out of Hans hand, and I am prepared, to give it in your hand. After a short while we three comes together in friendship. Hans was dark-haired, very quiet, large and slim (about 175-180 cm tall), whilst Ilse in natural dark-blond, very quick and without temptation, more restless. Hans was a great help for his parents, helpful and always on work. Hans liked hiking, skating, canoeing, and toboggan-slide. Ilse liked more dancing, she was loud and similar to her father, and liked to undertake a lot of things. Hans was more similar to their mother Friedl. He loves wood and worked wonderful things, I helped him very often grinding his new works with sand-paper. But, when Hans met Ursula our triangle-friendship lakes and between Ilse and me started a new friendship. Ursula and Hans had long and serious discussions. Ursula brought Hans towards Jewish-feeling. Whilst Ilse and I had not any contact to religious feelings.

In the beginning of war-time I did no more work for the Hanauers. In this time I married. So, I could not see Hans in this time, but packages with meat and sausages got even Hans. I have to explain: In this time all food and all practical things (clothes, shoes, soap etc.pp.) were rationed and you need licens-card for every thing. Jews don't got those licens-card, sometimes they got bones and sometimes bad (and therefore cheap) sausages, no vegetables, no fruits, sometimes bad cabbage. But my husband was a shoe-shop-owner. And so he had always anything to handle with other shop-owners. So we could help our Jewish friends. In this war-time, I have forgotten when it was, Hanauers home and working-place where bombed. The



late Lotti Mader, even a friend of us in this time, had a little weekend-cottage in the outside of Berlin (a place named „Grünau“). There, they could live as a family out of Bavaria, where they were bombed too. They could speak fluent the bavarian dialect and were trained in this as long-time active members of an Bavarian-club in Berlin. So, the neighbours believed the story of Bavarian family, which lost their home in Bavaria. Max Hanauer had to wear the yellow David-star on his coat, but over the coat, the bavarians have a thing, similar to a shawl but over both shoulders and covering the breast. And this protected him when he came through the whole city from Grünau – in the south-east of Berlin – to my home in the north of the city. So he could get some food.stuff on his backside every week. Nobody discovered his non Bavarian, but jewish origin.

Sorry, I don't know more about Hans and his fate. Only Ilse was with my husband and me all over the war. She lives as my sister in our house. Pericolous was, that we had no passport or anything else for being my sister. And those passports needed everyman, who was out of home.

Max H. was tall and noisy and railed often. It was Friedel, she managed without nervosity and noiseless the family, the children, her husband and not at least the workers (most or all are female W.S.) . She had often a hard work, when Max was to noiseful. Hans Hanauer had a lot of his mother, instead of Ilse, she had mor gained from her father.

Sorry Terri, that I can only say so poor things about Hans. Walter and Heidi will translate my letter and send it to you. It is good to have friends. I give my congratulations to your new existence. I am looking forward to an answer and I will try to answer your questions – if I can. With my best wishes Tutta

Walter und Heidi Sylten

Kramstaweg 22  
14 163 Berlin

Tel./Fax: 030/802 83 61  
e-mail: Walter.Sylten@gmx.de

1rst of June 2005

Dear Terri,

thank you for your mails from the 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of May. We translated them and sent them with normal post to Tutta. She lives near Berlin in the south-east. It needs one hour by car to come to her. Now we have to wait for her answer, than we can translate it and send it to you. This will need some time. So I will try to answer your questions from your last mail, thereby you have not to wait so long.

Tutta's age is 91 years. But if you see her, you would think she is only 75. (Walter is 75 and I am 73 years old). Mentally she is quite clear, but physically she had a lot of problems after some mildly apoplectic fits in the last year. Her eyes are not more so good, to read and to write is very hard for her (we write her in very big letters). Her heart is weak and therefore she suffers on a big restlessness. She says: "I can't no longer sit or lie. I must go and go through my room", although her legs and her back are painful. The plants and blossoms in her garden were a big joy for her, but now she can't work in it, it is too trying for her. Every two hours she has to lie down for relaxing, because her weakness is so strong. And than she must get up again for her restlessness.

Tutta has one son, Matthias. He and his wife Doris are living quite near to Tutta (about 5 minutes walk), and when they come back from their work, at first they look after the mother and help her. Also a careful woman in the neighbourhood is looking to Tutta and helps her. We also sometimes drive to her and look, if we could help her as desired.

Tutta is no relative of us, but we like another very much. My sister Mechthild (she died in 1991) was her best friend. Both, Tutta and Mechthild, lived in the former GDR (that means German Democratic Republic, and that is East-Germany). My family was always in the western part of Berlin. My mother (she died in 2000 with 98 years) lived in the last 16 years of her life with us in our home. We have a bungalow since 1968. When our three children (Thomas, born 1956; Simone, born 1959 and Tilmar, born 1961) were out of our house for their own lives, 1984 we took my mother to us, when she was 82 years old. My father already died in 1970. Two children-rooms and the bathroom of the boys she could use, and we had a good time together. She was glad to see the families of her grandchildren often. They all live in West-Berlin, only Thomas went 1991 to the Canarian Islands, from there he made his profession as an excursion-leader with German groups in spanish-speaking countries (south- and middle-America including Galapagos-Islands).

When Walter and I wanted to fly to Thomas at the Canarian Island La Palma, Tutta came in our home and cared about my mother. Before the wall was fallen, only persons about 65 years were allowed to come to the western part of Berlin. Tutta could come, because she had finished her profession as teacher. Afrt the wall, my sister could only come in her holydays, because she was still working in the theatre of Dresden. She was only three years older than I. The husband of my sister died in 1984. She had also three children, all living in the eastern part of Berlin or nearby. After the death of my sister, Tutta gave alle the love, she felt for Mechthild, now to us, and we were very thankful therefore. Three or four times a year she came to us for a week and she gave Walter helpful tips for working in the garden. So you can see there is a dear connection between us.

Walter's grandfather had the name „Silberstein“, he changed it intro „Sylten“ when he was baptized and married a christian wife. At the same time an other branch of his family changed the name in „Silten“ but remaining jews. Both branches lost contact, when Walters G'grandfather was baptized,



but they still have a common ancestor in the 18 th century. The cousin Gabriele Silten has been as child with her parents in the concentration camp of Westerbork and later on in Theresienstadt. They were saved and went to America after the war. Gabriele's father was a druggist and his name was sought by a scientific workabout history of pharmacie at the unib'iversity of Hamburg. They found Gabriele in America (her father was already dead to this time) and Walter heard from her via univ'ersity Hamburg. He wrote her a letter and asked for her ancestors - and see - they had the same in 1759. From this time, letters (now with e-mail) go and come in both directions. We sent photos and had telephone calls, and next week we fly to Zurich (Switzerland) for three days to meet Gabriele personally. She will be there for ten days. (She never comes to Germany again). We are joyful and thankful for this found, and we hope and wish you the same gladness, if you can find relatives in case there will be some.

Best wishes for you and your family!

Heidi and Walter

Dear Terri,

after my long letter about Hans Hanauer my thoughts are allways close to this subject. I will read your letters again and give you an answer right now. When I was in America with Ilse I didn't recognice that the visit came from Hans' family - the name „Ralph H.Hanauer“ didn't say anything for me! Uri H. I knew as a small child. Ursel came with the little Uri after her release also to me. When I was in L.A. I had been for some days in the home of Ursel. About the letter from Hans I knew from Ilse but I never saw it. To which organisations Hans belong too? That do I not know. As child he belongs to he whole family and father Max was involved in the „Bayern-Verein“ (Bavaria-club). Ilse and Hans where sometimes offended, that they had to go every sunday to this club. Later, when he was an apprentice, he wasn't active in any organisation. I wrote in a former letter, that, when he became acquaintance to Ursel, he was attracted to the Ursel family. She was it, who brouhgt him more to Judaism. He decided himself in this direction.

Second letter: You are right: Julietta has written two times since Ilse's death. Perhaps she has difficulties to find someone for translation. But I wrote her, that translation is no problem for me. I have written Julietta very often. I thought, she would be active as a person, who heals (without being a medicine-doctor). So Ilse told me in a letter. I haven't heard anything about her filmwork.. What is the contents of her documentation? I wish her a good work and good luck! Perhaps it will happen, that you or she or both will come to Berlin. I knew, that Ilse was very close, she doesn't want to speak a lot about her sorrows; Julietta and all other relatives too should be free from all this problems.

05-06-30

Dear Terri!

A long time has gone since I wrote the text above. I am now 91 years old and had well survived several little strokes. But I think the next stroke could be the last one. I am now as a guest in the Sylten-family and I have brought with me the small wooden box with a cover, which Hans Hanauer has made when he was an apprentice. It will stay here for you, when you will come to Berlin. I have even a small wooden plate, but it is broken in the midst and glued and now used up to now in the christmas season for sweets. If you want, I can give it to the Syltens too for you.

Now to Ilse: Ilse grew up and lived under jews and jew-haters. She must see the behaviour of men withanother. She wanted, that Julietta has only one religion in contact with all men. Under the fate of the Jews in Nazi-time she suffered more than she would and could say, much more as she could confess to others. Even so, she was much more in mourning for her brother. When he would not have been so engaged on the jewish side, he would not been detained. Sure, she had this in mind in contact to Ursel. Friedel Hanauer was not jewish and even so Ursel's mother when I am right.

When Ilse came to Berlin, she helps me with some money. In my last letter to Julietta I asked her for a little help, for the health-insurance for medicaments and hospital are more and more shortend in the last years. But Julietta gave no answer, I think I was too troublesome for her.

All my best wishes to you

Tutta



Dear Terri,

2005, July, 09

Many thanks for the picture with you and your family. Already in your letters I have seen, that you are a fine human being. Even in the picture you look very friendly and beloved. I am so sad, that I need so long to understand, who Ralph Hanauer really is. When I was in L.A. with your family, Ilse said, that we would go „to the family of Ralph Hanauer“. I couldn't know, that Ralph is the same as Uri – and for Ralph I haven't had any interest.

I met Uri only for several times as a child. Even Ursel and I haven't had so much contact with another. Perhaps, I have to explain this.

In the time of the Nazi in Germany, it was told of „Halbjude“, i.e. „half jew“, when one part of the parents was a christian and the other one had a jewish origin. When those Halbjude was quiet and had no contact to the jewish society, than nothing would happen. (*Walter as the interpreter, knows this better, but Tutti and I have not discussed this point: Most of the Half-Jews had to leave their jobs, specially when they were in public jobs, but even in private without very kind employers. They had to leave all public schools, they didn't get the allowance to marry and would be enjailed for any sexual contact, they had to serve instead of the normal military duties in a forced labor unit and so on*).

But, when they did as Ursel has done, to go in contact with the jewish community, take part in jewish synagoge services, they would be told as to be „Geltungsjude“ i.e. they passed as being jewish. They had to wear the yellow jewish star open on their clothings as well as the Jews with two jewish parents. Later, both, the jewish and the „Geltungsjuden“ in the same way would be „abgeholt“, i.e. enjailed, and they had to go into the camps in conquered polish and russian countries, as Auschwitz stay for, to go into the gas-chambers. I think, that is the reproach, that Ilse, Max and Friedel had in their hearts: Ursel brought herself and her family back to the synagoge, and so to a dangerous way. I never have heard this open, but I made my sense out of some remarks. Ilse had in this time a good girlfriend: Lotti Mader (now dead). When the Hanauers lost their home in Berlin through allied bombs, this Lotti invited them to her little heatable wooden gardenhouse ( 5 x 6 meter) in Grünau, that is a small village in the outer part of Berlin-East – quite opposite to the part of Berlin, where Ilse lived with my former husband and me. Perhaps you may imagine, how difficult and dangerous it was for Max to go with street-car and local-train such a long way every week. As jew he had to wear the yellow-star. He was not allowed to sit and very often, he was spitted or somebody stepped on his feet. Later, Jews are not allowed to use public traffic. Friedel had worse feet and so Max had to come every week to us with a rucksack on his back, - filled on the way back – with vegetables and fruits, meat and other food. Jews only get white cabbage and bones.

Max wears on his way from Grünau to us his bavarian costume with a great wrap, which covered his jewish-star. The neighbours were told, that Hanauers

came from the bavarian country, where they had lost their home through bombs. Every travel was a way between live and dead for him – but even for me it was dangerous, when he came to visit me and I give him food and things to live on. This was forbidden too. I had in this time a shoe-shop with 9 employees ( the shop owned my husband).

Now, I will change to the questions in your letter from May 29.:

I have seen Uri sometimes. Ursel and Hans had to wear the yellow-star for their open personal confession to the jewish. Ilse lived with me as to be my sister and without notifying and no personal-document. She would not have to wear the star, but she has to be enrolled as half-jew. (Every German has to be notified in the next police-office and to have with him at every time his personal documents.) So we didn't like to have the visit of Ursel and Hans to often.

Max Hanauer got an open bad cold in his small and cold hut. Lotti Mader had the responsibility for the heating and I had to take care for the food. My food-ration-card I had given to the Hanauers. The grief about Hans and his dangerous life was hard for them too. The time was so terrible, that it is impossible to explain and to describe it nowadays. A lot I have forgotten. With my personal documents Ilse had learned to massage., But she could not make the examination therefore. Lotti has difficulties to get a transport for the heating-stuff for the small iron stove.

If I knew Adolf Koch? Sure, he belongs to my life. He was a former teacher and than he built up a school for gymnastics. With artificial sun and bathings in light, easy and heavy gymnastics. I entered his school in 1934. He plays piano and sang: „Gertrud – that's my correct name – do'nt make such a strong face, better higher an higher otherwise you get folds in your face, spring higher and higher“. I took Ilse with me and we have gone twice a week for years . In this school I became acquainted with my later husband and Ilse has fallen in love to Adolf Koch. The only thing was, that we had to look for police control on the way: Ilse had no papers.

I think, I have given a lot answers. Dear Terri, could you write a tableau with the names of your heritage as far as you know and your family (*the interpreter don't knew the english word for „Stammbaum“ and don't find it in the dictionary*). The beginning in this tableau must be with Friedl and Max Hanauer and the parents of Ursel, Ursel's father and his christian wife. I would like to know about brothers or brothers from Uri/Ralph. Has Ursel married again?

That some things are miracolous for you, dear Terri, may have the reason, that even a lot of christians has married jewish people and wanted to overtake the jewish way, they wanted to be good jews. That is, I am sure, the reason, that Ilse and Ursel are so quiet and reserved: Ilse tried to keep it up from the new generation in their childhood.

With my best greetings and wishes from Tutta





Tutta's work permit

1 Name und Sitz des Betriebes (Unternehmens) (Firmenstempel)	2 Art des Betriebes oder der Betriebsabteilung	3 Tag des Beginns der Beschäftigung	4 Art der Beschäftigung (möglichst genau angeben)	5 Tag der Beendigung der Beschäftigung	6 Unterschrift des Unternehmers
M. Hanauer Bln.-Neukölln Kottbuserdamm 79 Tel. 60-10-17	Gummi- mäntel- fabrikation	30.1.35.	Arbeiterin auf Gummimäntel	14.1.39.	M. Hanauer Bln.-Neukölln Kottbuserdamm 79 Tel. 60-10-17
Paul Laase Gummimäntelfabrikation Neukölln, Braunauerstr. 61	Gummi- mäntel- fabrikation	24.7.39	Arbeiterin auf Gummimäntel	16.8.39	Paul Laase Neukölln, Braunauerstr. 61
Schuhwarenhaus Carl Stiller A.-G. Bln. C2, Grünstr. 17/20 Das Handelsgeschäft des Schuhes	Schuhwaren Einzelhandel	19.39	Arbeiterin für Verkauf	15.3.40	Schuhwarenhaus Carl Stiller A.-G. Bln. C2, Grünstr. 17/20 Tel. 52 55 61
H. Ebel Berlin N20, Badstrasse 31 Reinickendorf, Residenzstr. 45 Tel. 46 23 58	Schuhwaren Einzelhandel	14.1940	Verkaufsdame	1945	

Tutta's work permit. The first job on her card is at my great grandfather Max Hanauer's clothing factory. From January 30, 1935 to January 14, 1939 Tutta worked for Max Hanauer. The family factory was taken by the Nazi's in 1939.



**Hans Heinz Hanauer**

**Hans Heinz Hanauer**

Born 19 June 1918  
Berlin, Germany  
Death 31 March 1943  
Murdered in Auschwitz



Hans Heinz Hanauer  
Berlin, Germany 1939



**Frieda, Hans, Ilse and Max Hanauer**  
Berlin, Germany 1918





Frieda, Ilse, Max and Hans Hanauer with  
Marie Teske (Frieda's mother)  
Germany 1921



Ilse and Hans Hanauer  
Germany 1923



Ilse, Frieda, Max and Hans Hanauer  
Germany 1924



Ilse and Hans Hanauer  
Germany 1927



Hans and Ilse Hanauer  
Berlin, Germany 1928



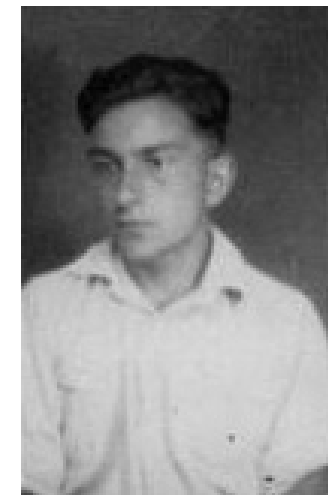
Hans, Max, Ilse and Frieda Hanauer  
With Marie and Eloise Teske  
Germany 1925



Ilse and Hans Hanauer  
Berlin, Germany 1922



Hans Heinz Hanauer  
Berlin, Germany 1936



Hans Heinz Hanauer  
Berlin, Germany 1938



My grandparents  
Hans and Ursula Hanauer  
Berlin, Germany 1939



Meine liebe Ursula! 3.III.41.  
 Jetzt nach Feierabend, will ich Dir schnell ein  
 paar Zeilen schreiben. Heute mittag hast Du noch  
 am Zug gestanden und ich dachte Du wärst gleich  
 gegangen. Grad als der Zug anfuhr, sagte mir  
 die Frau des einen Soldaten, dass Du noch da  
 stehst. Ich schaute schnell hinan, aber das ging  
 Dir gerade weg. Du war ganz traurig, denn da  
 hast Du mich gestanden und ich habe gar nicht  
 mehr nach Dir geschaut. Deshalb vor allem habe  
 ich Dir gleich jetzt noch geschrieben, damit Du

weißt, dass ich immer in Gedanken bei Dir bin,  
 und auch in Gedanken, wenn Du schwere Tage hast  
 es vielleicht leichter sein ist, Dir beistehen. Das  
 ich weiß, das du weißt das an Dir denkst.  
 Lieber Menschen hoffentlich wirst Du wegen mir  
 nicht wieder so leiden, ich hoffe das alles gut geht  
 Ich warte was von Dir zu hören, da ich sonst  
 nicht richtig sein kann. Bis dann in Köln  
 Dein ganz liebender, manchmal ein  
 bisschen dümmlicher Hans.  
 Gib dem Vaters Kuss von Pappa

Ester Binder  
 3.III.41

This is the last communication my grandmother Ursula had from Hans. A soldier's wife who was on the train with Hans as he awaited to be taken to the labor camp Gut Winkel. She had given my grandfather a pen and paper to write this note to my grandmother and then she hand delivered it to her.

The woman had signed her name to the postcard on the right side of the back of the card. Her name was Ester Binder. English translation can be found below and also in the **Introduction** on page v.

**English translation:**

3.III.41.

My Love Ursula,

Now at day's end I want to send a few lines.

At noon you were standing by the train and I thought you had already left. Just as the train started to pull out the wife of one of the soldiers said that you are still there. I looked right away but you had already started to walk away. That made me so sad because you were standing there and I didn't look to see if you are still there. That is the reason I wanted to write to you immediately so you will know that I'm always with you in thought and I will always be thinking about you when there may be bad days like maybe today. Always know that there is someone thinking about you.

Dear Ursula, I hope you won't have to suffer because of me, I hope all will be good again. I'm hoping to hear from you so I can stop worrying about you.

Greetings and kisses from your loving, sometimes a little stupid

Hans

Give Uri a kiss from Pappa

**Written on the right side of the back of postcard:**

You don't know me but I'm sending greetings Ester Binder



Correspondance with Auschwitz Museum

From Auschwitz Museum

Friday, November 20, 2009 5:00 AM

From:

"Archiwum PMAB – Auschwitz Museum Archives" <archiwum@auschwitz.org.pl>

[Add sender to Contacts](#)

To:

terri\_hanauer@yahoo.com

Oswiecim, 20<sup>th</sup> November 2009

Ref. I-Arch-i/5465/09

e-mail: [terri\\_hanauer@yahoo.com](mailto:terri_hanauer@yahoo.com)

In reply to your enquiry the Auschwitz–Birkenau State Museum in Oswiecim would like to inform you that in partially saved records which are kept in our Archives there are the following data about below-mentioned prisoner: **HANAUER Hans** (personal details-unknown), was sent to KL Auschwitz in March 6, 1943 in RSHA transport from Breslau and he received his prisoners' number 106433. In March 11, 1943 he was in prisoners' hospital in KL Auschwitz III-Monowitz (Buna). In March 14, 1943 he was in prisoners' hospital in KL Auschwitz I. He died in March 31, 1943 in block no 20.

Source of information: KL Auschwitz files

The State Museum would like to explain the position of prisoner records from KL Auschwitz.

During the liquidation of KL Auschwitz, the camp authorities ordered the destruction of important documents including prisoner records and files.

The State Museum therefore holds only partial records of prisoners imprisoned at KL Auschwitz.

Yours sincerely,

Piotr Supiński

Office for Information on Former Prisoners

From Auschwitz Museum

Monday, March 22, 2010 8:08 AM

From: "Archiwum PMAB – Auschwitz Museum Archives" <archiwum@auschwitz.org.pl>

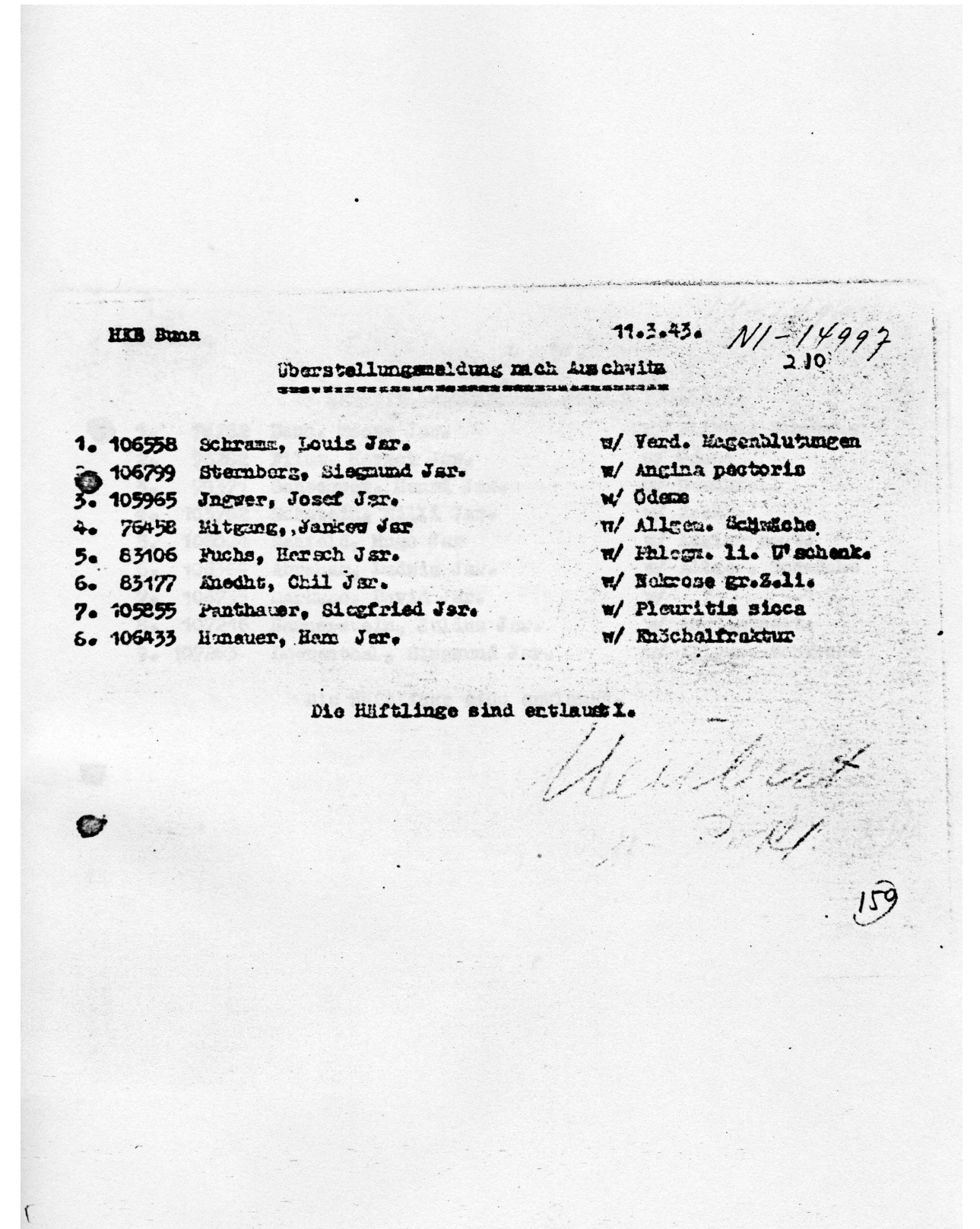
Dear Terri

I'm sending you scans of files from prisoners hospital in Buna, block no 21 in KL Asuchwitz I and from X-Ray station in hospital in KL Au. Also I'm sending you scan of page from morgue book.

We try to translate from latin (fractura malleoli medialis deligatio gypsea) and we found that he broke left ankle and prisoners doctor put plaster on it.

Sincerely

Piotr Supiński



Hans Heinz "Israel" Hanauer Prisoner #106433 document from Auschwitz



20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																													
19445	19.3.	19791	Jakob Hanauer	Fractura maxillaris 3. et 4. m.	del. p. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	19565	19566	19567	19568	19569	19570	19571	19572	19573	19574	19575	19576	19577	19578	19579	19580	19581	19582	19583	19584	19585	19586	19587	19588	19589	19590	19591	19592	19593	19594	19595	19596	19597	19598	19599	19600	19601	19602	19603	19604	19605	19606	19607	19608	19609	19610	19611	19612	19613	19614	19615	19616	19617	19618	19619	19620	19621	19622	19623	19624	19625	19626	19627	19628	19629	19630	19631	19632	19633	19634	19635	19636	19637	19638	19639	19640	19641	19642	19643	19644	19645	19646	19647	19648	19649	19650	19651	19652	19653	19654	19655	19656	19657	19658	19659	19660	19661	19662	19663	19664	19665	19666	19667	19668	19669	19670	19671	19672	19673	19674	19675	19676	19677	19678	19679	19680	19681	19682	19683	19684	19685	19686	19687	19688	19689	19690	19691	19692	19693	19694	19695	19696	19697	19698	19699	19700

Hans Heinz "Israel" Hanauer Prisoner #106433 document from Auschwitz

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																													
19445	19.3.	19791	Jakob Hanauer	Fractura maxillaris 3. et 4. m.	del. p. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.	19565	19566	19567	19568	19569	19570	19571	19572	19573	19574	19575	19576	19577	19578	19579	19580	19581	19582	19583	19584	19585	19586	19587	19588	19589	19590	19591	19592	19593	19594	19595	19596	19597	19598	19599	19600	19601	19602	19603	19604	19605	19606	19607	19608	19609	19610	19611	19612	19613	19614	19615	19616	19617	19618	19619	19620	19621	19622	19623	19624	19625	19626	19627	19628	19629	19630	19631	19632	19633	19634	19635	19636	19637	19638	19639	19640	19641	19642	19643	19644	19645	19646	19647	19648	19649	19650	19651	19652	19653	19654	19655	19656	19657	19658	19659	19660	19661	19662	19663	19664	19665	19666	19667	19668	19669	19670	19671	19672	19673	19674	19675	19676	19677	19678	19679	19680	19681	19682	19683	19684	19685	19686	19687	19688	19689	19690	19691	19692	19693	19694	19695	19696	19697	19698	19699	19700

Hans Heinz "Israel" Hanauer Prisoner #106433 document from Auschwitz



31. III 43				1. IV 43								
19	85533	37	97970	20	54	94169	21	85844	1	93000	19	105718
20	99321	38	99484	"	55	85919	22	98187	2	104064	20	102902
21	97910	39	99477	"	56	99077	23	96941	3	86520	21	93175
22	103269	40	83385	"	57	76551	24	101531	4	107978	22	81973
23	104701	41	106433	"	58	99011	25	88386	5	98015	23	98591
24	92227	42	107212	"	59	98683	26	104075	6	104075	24	105644
25	102917	43	100881	"	60	105886	27	103171	7	103171	25	77922
26	101267	44	106531	"	61	86587	28	107669	8	107669	26	68703
27	103789	"	<del>106531</del>	"	62	99715	29	85472	9	85472	27	103225
28	102090	45	105762	"	63	108845	30	111587	10	111587	28	99474
29	90777	46	100067	"	64	101482	31	99795	11	99795	29	106969
30	71005	47	107956	"	65	106627	32	85494	12	85494	30	86656
31	71966	48	100086	"	66	105089	33	100828	13	100828	31	106914
32	85930	49	98654	"	67	103448	34	96920	14	96920	32	63907
33	77396	50	106698	"	68	103076	35	36495	15	36495	33	100789
34	70626	51	105043	"	69	89734	36	34735	16	34735	34	105916
35	105851	52	105659	"	70	105113	37	105038	17	105038	35	107073
36	100025	53	100020	"			38	106529	18	106529	36	103188

Hans Heinz "Israel" Hanauer Prisoner #106433 document from Auschwitz  
Cremation data base dated 31 III 1943.

Hans Heinz Hanauer, born June 19, 1918, last place of residence was in Umschulungsbetrieb Gut Winkel (Gut Winkel Training Center), Post Spreenhagen, from March 3, 1941 until March 4, 1943.

Gut Winkel was a Jewish training center located in Spreenhagen, Germany, a small town outside of Berlin.

I believe there is a lot of documentation on my grandfather during the holocaust. I have found his name in many different locations:

**Yad Vashem**  
The Holocaust Martyr' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority Hall of Names  
Page of Testimony

Hans was given witness to have been involved with Hachshara at Gut Winkel. This was an organization established in Germany in 1912, and were inspired by the culture of outings and hikes prevalent in German youth movements. Adopting an official Zionist platform in 1922, the movement stressed an agricultural way of life, leading many of its members to the Kibbutz movement in Mandatory Palestine.

**Bad Arolsen, Bundesrepublik Deutschland**

Hans left Gut Winkel on March 4, 1943 and was evacuated to Auschwitz on March 6, 1943. I believe in the 2-day spance, Hans was taken to Rosenstrasse for processing. I do not have any documentation on this yet, but it is believed that all remaining Jews were taken to Rosenstrasse in a huge roundup of the Gestapo. This was to be the final evacuation of all remaining Jews in Berlin. And the fact that my great grandfather had documented that my grandfather Hans was evacuated on March 4, 1943 leads me to believe that he had seen Hans and my great uncle Gerd before they were transported east.

**Yad Vashem**  
The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names

Hans Hanauer was born in 1918. Prior to WWII he lived in Berlin, Germany. This information is based on a list of victims from Germany found in the Gedenkbuch- Oper der Verfolgung der Juden unter der nationalsozialistischen Gewaltherrschaft in Deutschland 1933-1945, Bundesarchiv (German National Archives), Koblenz 1986.

**Yad Vashem**  
The Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names

Hans Hanauer was born in 1918. Prior to WWII he lived in Berlin, Germany. Hans perished in Auschwitz. This information is based on a list of deportation from Berlin found in the



Gedenkbuch Berlins der juedischen Opfer des Nazionalsozialismus, Freie Universitaet Berlin, Zentralinstitut fuer sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung, Edition Hentrich, Berlin 1995.

## **BUNDESARCHIV R2/GB Federal Archives**

Birth name: Hans Heinz Hanauer  
Place of Birth: Berlin  
Origin/Descent: JJNN (2 Jewish grandparents and 2 non-Jewish grandparents.)  
Place of Residence: Spreenhagen  
Address: Umschulungsbetrieb Gut Winkel  
Gut Winkel Training Center

Memorial book. Victims of the persecution of Jews under the Nazi regime in Germany 1933-1945:

Name: Hanauer, Hans Heinz Residence: Berlin Place of Birth: Berlin Date of Birth: 19.06.1918 Missing/Deported 1943 Destination: Auschwitz

Memorial book. Sacrifice the prosecution of Jews under the national-socialistic tyranny in Germany 1933-1945

Birth name: Hans Heinz Hanauer  
Place of Birth: Berlin  
Origin/Descent: JJNN (2 Jewish grandparents and 2 non-Jewish grandparents.)  
Place of Residence: Spreenhagen  
Address: Umschulungsbetrieb Gut Winkel  
Gut Winkel Training Center

### **My summary**

My great aunt Ilse (Hans sister) had told me my grandfather had helped many Jews to escape Germany to Palestine.

It is my belief that Hans was a trainer at Gut Winkel for the two years he had spent in the Labor Camp. He also had many opportunities to leave Germany. My grandmother Ursula would not leave her ill mother, so Hans stayed in Berlin. Ilse had told me that Hans was not supposed to die. She passed away in 2002 without ever knowing what happened to her brother. I learned all of this after the deaths of Ilse and my grandmother Ursula. They both left this world without knowing what happened to Hans! His memory will live on through this book.

Hans was a hero till the very end of his life!

**Max Hanauer**

Max was born on March 23, 1880 in Wuerzburg, Bavaria.

Max was a brewer in Berlin before he came to America in 1903.

Came to America:Port of Departure: Cuxhaven, Hamburg, GermanyShip of Travel:  
DeutschlandArrived at Ellis Island: May 1, 1903Age on Arrival: 23 years oldMax had \$365.00  
cash when he arrived in America

Max was in America from 1903 to 1906. He was in Salt Lake City for a while with relatives and  
then went to San Francisco.

He survived the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake. He took 2 panoramic pictures of the  
devastation. He went back to Berlin in 1906(?).Max was a high ranking officer During WWI in  
Germany.He married my great grandmother, Frieda Teske on December 7, 1915.

They had owned a Raincoat Factory before WWII. Address: SW29, Zossoner Strasse, 2711

The factory was confiscated by the Nazi's and was destroyed by American Bomber planes  
during the war.

My great grandparents survived the war by hiding in a small cabin in Grunau. A woman named  
Lotti Mader owned this cabin. She was an employee of my great grandfathers factory.

Max had gone to Berlin every week with a rucksack on his back. Max wore a Bavarian costume  
with a great wrap, which covered his Jewish star. His neighbors in Grunau were told that the  
Hanauers came from the Bavarian country, where they had lost their home through bombs. It  
was a believable story because Max had spoken very well in the Bavarian dialect. He was born  
in Wurzburg, Bavaria, on Mar. 23, 1880.

Max had before the war belonged to the "Bayern-Verein" (Bavaria club). My grandfather Hans  
and his sister Ilse Hanauer were made to go each Sunday to this club. This club offended them  
both because Jews were not allowed.

### Max in San Francisco April 1906

Max Hanauer survived the San Francisco Earthquake that occurred in 1906. The following  
pictures were taken by Max and were brought back to Berlin sometime in 1906.



San Francisco City after 1906 Earthquake



San Francisco City Hall after 1906 Earthquake

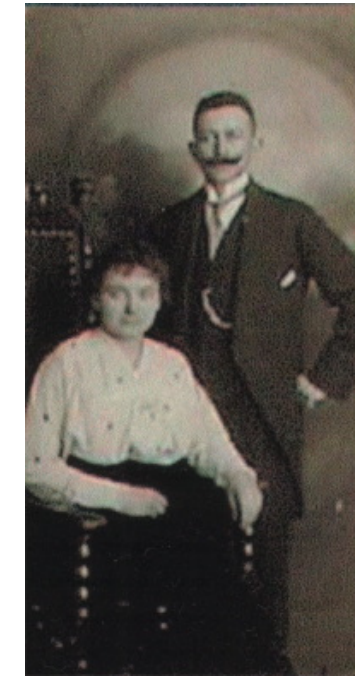




Max Hanauer (L) Berlin, 1903 (R) Berlin, 1915 WWI



Max Hanauer standing far right with Russian soldiers during WWI.



Frieda and Max Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1915



Frieda and Max Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1915





Frieda and Max Hanauer sitting in the center. Elouise Teske (Frieda's sister) sitting far left.

Berlin, Germany 1915



Frieda, Ilse and Max Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1916



Max sitting center, Berlin 20 July 1920



Frieda, Max, & Marie are standing far right. At the Bavarian Club





Max and Frieda Hanauer far right with employees of the Hanauer factory.

Berlin, Germany 1938



Hans, Frieda, Max and Ilse Hanauer with an unknown man.

Germany, 1931



Max Hanauer standing far left in back of factory & home.

Berlin, Germany 1938



h & Co., Gaarshud u. 58, Zimmerstr. 50 T. Dönh. 5965. NW 87, Gattenstr. 83. N 54, Christinenstr. 7 II. graph, S 59, Dieffenbachstr. 29. N 54, Lottunstr. 13 a III. Pantow, Gaillardstr. 8 III. 35, Liebenwalder Str. 28 T. Cöpenick, Parrisiusstr. 18. for a. D., Behlendorf, Kronprin- E Schönebg., Ebersstr. 42 IV. or, Kaufm., Wilmerödf., Zo- 7 (Post Halensee) T. Bjb. 1583. Lreptom, Neue Krugallee 83. r, SW 29, Friesenstr. 19. S 42, Prinzessinnenstr. 20 III. Klavierm., SO 33, Rapbach- b., O 112, Dofsestr. 13. Frau, Wannsee, Gr. See- 4 5047. <b>ndstücks-Gesellschaft</b> Bleibtrenstr. 84. 35 T. Maler, N 54, Aderstr. 108 I. korateur, O 112, Jungstr. 18. , Lübars, Hauptstr. 24 I. Blustl). b, Heide, Zigarrenhdg., NO 55, 31 Erdg. umberg, Kontoristln, N 58, 5. 1. Karl. IV.	Wügelhdg, W 62, Schillstr. 12 Erdg. T. Ljw. 2355. - Irene, Stenotypist, Charlottenbg., Leonhardt- straße 10 H. II. - Karl, Schneider, S 42, Prinzenstr. 12 H. I. - Leopold, Pader, O 2, Stralauer Str. 40. - Margarete, Heimarbtstr., Charlottenbg., Schloß- straße 18 T. Wilh. 815. - Paul, Ob. Bahnaßst., NW 40, Heidestr. 43 II. - Paul, Schneidermstr., W 62, Lutherstr. 19a T. Kri. 5091. - William, Zolkassit., Karlsruh, Berl. Rhein- iteinjtr. Pol. Breukens, Dep. Ost. Abt. 1, Haus VI. <b>Hanauer Drogerie Edmund Muhl</b> , Wil- mersdorf, Spektarstr 3 T. Rheing. 2808. <b>Hanauer Kleinbahngesellschaft Akt.</b> <b>Ges.</b> , W 30, Rollendorplatz 9. Hanauer, Ferdinand, Kaufm., W 30, Landshuter Straße 13. 14. T. Steph. 9014. - Johannes, Mollereibes., Cöpenick, Kaiser Fried- rich-Str. 1 III E. - Jos. R., Ingenieur, N 31, Stralunder Str. 34 L. - Karl, Musik., N 58, Weihenburger Str. 36. - Leo, Innenarchitekt, W 50, Kanfestr. 28 T. Steinpl. 5588. - Mag. Damenkonfekt., S W 29, Soffener Str. 27 III T. Hajenh. 2811. - Olga, geb. Fahnen Schmidt, Cöpenick, Kaiser Friedrich-Str. 1 E. - Rosa, Wm., Wilmerödf., Prinzregentenstr. 49. <b>Hambala, Elisa</b> , Schneidermstr., Nichtenbg., Maximilianstr. 23. <b>Hänchen, Adolf</b> , Kohlen, Elegig, Krubistr. 28 Erdg. T. 4002. <b>Hand in 1</b>	- Paul, Ma - Paul, B Gasselwe - Paul, S Friedrich - Paul, La helm-Str. - Wilhelm, T. Alg. 1 - Wilhelm, Straße 1 - Willy tech - Willy, Be Handel i. a - Emil, R Friedrich - Emma, B - Gustav, S - Minna, B - Willy, B Wallstr. 6 Hancy, Em - Gottfried, Hand i. a. 1 - Adolf, Dr Berliner - Erich, B Krig. T. - Franz, S - J., Kunst - Laura, P - O., Fab Hand in 1
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Max Hanauer's address listing for his raincoat factory. This was sent to me from my cousin

Enrique Kahn who lives in Buenos Aires. He found me in 2005.



Frieda, Max and Ilse Hanauer with Marie Teske

Berlin, Germany 1948



## Letters To My Cousin Juliette Hanauer

Juliette Hanauer is my second cousin. Her mother was my great aunt Ilse. The following letters were written to Juliette after Ilse's death. The first letter is written by Peter Schrader. He was a young during the Holocaust and his parents Max and Alma Schrader helped protect my family during the Holocaust. English translation follows.

Liebe Juliette,

es ist erstaunlich wie schnell die Zeit vergeht. Ich habe das Gefühl Ilse's Tod liegt nur einige Monate zurück und nun ist es schon über ein Jahr und Dein Brief liegt hier nun auch schon seit mehr als 6 Wochen.

Ich kann mir gut vorstellen wie schwer es für Dich war, aber wenn man Freunde hat die über schwere Stunden hinweghelfen, stellt sich doch irgendwann wieder ein normales Leben ein. Das Andenken wird klarer und man sieht die schönen oder auch schweren gemeinsamen Zeiten ohne Traurigkeit. Leider ist kein Mensch unsterblich, doch hinterläßt er Spuren bei denen die ihn kannten.

Bei uns hat sich eigentlich nicht viel verändert. Wir sind gesund und munter und leiden nur unter der allgemeinen weltpolitischen Situation.

In Deinem Brief stellst Du einige Fragen die ich versuchen werde zu beantworten.

Ich habe mich mit Tutta über einige Fragen unterhalten und sie hat mir einiges erzählt was ich so noch nicht wußte.

Wer Dein Vater ist weiß ich allerdings nicht, aber sicher ist, daß zwischen Ilse und Deinem Vater eine intensive aber nicht sehr lange Liebesbeziehung bestand. Es war wohl Ilse's Traummann. Er soll etwas älter als Ilse gewesen sein, und so wie ich Deine Mutter kenne, war es mit Sicherheit ein gut aussehender, sehr sympathischer und kluger Mann. Warum die Verbindung nicht weitergeführt wurde weiß auch Tutta nicht. Auf jeden Fall, da bin ich sicher, bist Du kein unerwünschtes Zufallsprodukt, Du bist das Wunschkind Deiner Mutter.

Du schreibst, daß Du nicht dem jüdischem Glauben angehörst, hast ihn aber wohl gelebt. Von meiner Mutter und Tutta weiß ich das Ilse Dich nicht in zwei Glaubenswelten aufwachsen lassen wollte. Deine Großeltern führten eine sogenannte Mischehe. Max war wohl Jude und Friedel Christin. Das war eine absolut normale Verbindung. Bis 1933 stellte sich die Frage Jude oder Arier, nur in ausgesprochen rechtsorientierten Kreisen. Erst ab 1933 gab es damit ernste Probleme. Ilse fand es sehr belastend. Sicherlich solltest Du selber die Entscheidung treffen welcher Religion Du angehören willst. Das ist eine kluge Einstellung von Ilse. Auch ich halte genau das für den einzig richtigen Weg. Obwohl man als Familienmitglied beinahe selbstverständlich die Religion der Familie annimmt, ist niemand automatisch mit seiner Geburt Christ, Moslem oder Jude. Es findet sich kein genetischer Unterschied zwischen Menschen unterschiedlichen Glaubens. Alle Menschen haben, aus religiöser und wissenschaftlicher Sicht, die gleiche Urmutter. Die unterschiedlichen menschlichen Eigenschaften und Religionen haben sich erst im Laufe der Entwicklung gebildet. Glaube verbindet und regelt das Leben einer Gruppe. Er kann Hilfe zum Überleben in schwierigen persönlichen oder gesellschaftlichen Situationen sein. Wenn Du es willst lebe weiter im jüdischen Glauben, es ist Deine Entscheidung, triff sie, und sie ist dann auch richtig.

Wenn Religionen sich tolerant verhalten und nicht zur Bedrohung Andersgläubiger werden, sind sie Schutz und Stütze für ihre Mitglieder und so ein wichtiger Bestandteil des gesellschaftlichen Lebens. Leider erleben wir gerade in dieser Zeit die militante Seite der Religionen. Wobei ich glaube das hier nicht irgend eine Religion, sondern die menschliche Unzulänglichkeit, der geschürte Haß, die weit verbreitete Armut und schlechte Ausbildung in Verbindung mit einer unglaublich brutalen Gier nach Macht, Geld und Einfluß für die derzeitige Weltsituation verantwortlich sind. Ich hoffe Euer nächster Präsident und vor allem die verantwortungsvoll denkenden und handelnden Menschen, werden uns dem Frieden näher bringen.

Was ist aus Hans geworden? Hans war wie Deine Mutter „Halbjude“ und somit im dritten Reich registriert. Meine Mutter und nun auch Tutta haben mir viel über Hans erzählt. Es war so, daß sich mit Adolf Koch, meinen Eltern, Tutta und vielen anderen ein Kreis gebildet hatte der mit den Nazis nicht einverstanden war. Mein Vater als Mitglied der verbotenen sozialdemokratischen



Partei und ein Freund, blieben auf Wunsch der Untergrund-SPD bei der Polizei. Beide arbeiteten zusammen in der sogenannten Arierkartei in der „Arier“ und Juden registriert wurden. Dadurch hatten sie die Möglichkeit die Karteikarten zu ändern, zu arisieren. Es müssen viele gewesen sein, denn oft wurde mit diesen Karteikarten, auch im Sommer, bei uns geheizt. Außerdem bekamen sie durch ihre Arbeit Informationen über bevorstehende Verhaftungen. Durch den Personenkreis um das Adolf-Koch Institut wurden die betroffenen Personen dann gewarnt oder, wenn möglich, bei Freunden untergebracht. Dein Onkel Hans erhielt auch so eine Warnung, nahm die Bedrohung aber nicht sehr ernst und verließ sein Versteck. Er wurde auf der Straße verhaftet. Seit dem hat niemand mehr etwas von ihm gehört. Man kann mit Sicherheit davon ausgehen, daß er in der Haft gestorben ist oder von den Nazis im KZ umgebracht wurde.

Der Betrieb Deiner Großeltern existiert nicht mehr. Es war eine Zwischenmeisterwerkstatt. In solchen Werkstätten wurden die Zuschnitte für verschiedene Kleidungsstücke hergestellt, die dann in einem andern Betrieb fertiggestellt wurden. Er ist im Krieg durch Bomben zerstört worden. Sie haben danach in einer Wohnung an der Blücherstraße eine neue, kleinere Werkstatt eingerichtet und dort bis nach dem Krieg weitergearbeitet. Entweder haben sie den Betrieb dann verkauft oder einfach nur aufgegeben.

Vor einigen Tagen habe ich mit dem Standesamt in Berlin telefoniert. Dort werden Geburten und Todesfälle registriert. Ich kann versuchen Informationen über die Eintragungen zu bekommen. Vielleicht hat Ilse auch den Namen Deines Vaters angegeben. Aber ich glaube es nicht. Dazu brauche ich dann eine Vollmacht von Dir mit Deinem Geburtsdatum, Deinem vollständigen Namen und Deiner jetzigen Adresse. Du kannst in englischer Sprache schreiben.

Wir werden sicherlich nicht in die USA kommen. Die Einreisebedingungen sind mir nicht sehr angenehm. Deshalb ist es sehr schade, daß Du nicht nach Old Germany kommen willst. Es gibt auch Deutsche die die englische Sprache beherrschen. Du wirst hier also kaum Sprachprobleme haben und wir würden Dich sehr gerne persönlich kennenlernen.

*Ich habe in einem alten Fotoalbum  
einige Bilder von Ilse, Dir und mir  
gefunden. Das Fotoalbum ist unser aktuelles  
Nussehen.*

*Ganz herzliche Grüße*

*Roni + Peter*

*19. 4. 04*

#### Translation:

Dear Julietta,

It is surprising how quickly time passes. I have the feeling that Ilse's death took place only several months ago, but it is already over a year now. Your letter has lain here for more than 6 weeks

I can very well imagine how difficult it was for you, but when one has friends who help one get over difficult hours, it is possible to live a normal life again.

The memory becomes more clear and one sees without sorrow the beautiful (nice) but also the difficult times shared by all. Unfortunately no human being is immortal, but does leave behind tracks with those who knew them.

Nothing much has actually changed for us. We are whole and hearty and only suffer under the general worldwide political situation.

In your letter you pose several questions, which I will attempt to answer. I had a conversation with Tutta concerning some of the questions and she told me about some things of which I had no previous knowledge. I, of course, do not know who your father is, but it is certain that there was a very intensive, but not very long love affair between Ilse and your father. He was certainly the man of Ilse's dreams. It was said that he was somewhat older than Ilse. As I knew your mother, he was certainly a good looking, very likeable and intelligent man. Why the relationship did not continue, Tutta also does not know. In any case, I am certain your birth was desired and not an accident. You are the child your mother wished for.

You write that you are not an adherent of the Jewish faith (could not translate "hast ihn aber wohl gelebt. The "ihn" seems to refer to the Jewish faith. My guess is that Juliette found some consolation in that faith?) From my mother and Tutta, I know that Ilse did not want you to grow up in a world of two faiths. Your grandparents led a so-called mixed marriage. Max was certainly Jewish and Friedel Christian. This was an absolutely normal relationship. Until 1933, the question of who was a Jew or Aryan concerned only vocal right-wing circles. Only after 1933 did this become a serious problem. Ilse found this to be a burden. Certainly you (one?) should be able to decide which religion you (one?) wants to follow. That was Ilse's wise attitude (belief). I also agree that is the only right way. Even though one, as a family member follows the religion of the family, no one is by virtue of his birth a Christian, Muslim or Jew. There is no genetic difference between people of different faiths. All human beings have a common ancient ancestor in the view of both the religious and scientific groups. The difference in human attributes and religions have been shaped in the course of development. Faith binds and regulates the life of a group.

Faith can help individuals or communities survive difficult situations. If you wish, continue to live in the Jewish faith. It is your decision, make it and it will then be all right.

When religions behave in a tolerant way and do not become threats (possibly "subjects of threat"?) to other faiths, they are the shield and support for their members and an important component of community life. Unfortunately we are now experiencing the militant side of religions.

I believe that human shortcoming; hate, widespread poverty and poor education, in connection with an unbelievably brutal greed for power, money and influence are responsible for the current situation in the world and not any religion.



I hope that your next president and above all the responsible thinkers and business traders (business?) people will bring us closer to peace.

What became of Hans? Hans, like your mother was a half Jew and registered as such in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Reich. My mother and now also Tutta told me much about Hans. It happened that my parents, Tutta and many others formed a circle with Adolf Koch, which was not in accord with the Nazis.

My father as a member of the banned Social Democrat Party and a friend remained with the police at the request of the Underground SDP. Both worked together in the so-called Card Index where Aryans and Jews were registered.

In this position they had the opportunity to alter cards to Aryanzie. There must have been many of these (cards) because they were burned by us, even in the summer.

In addition they were able through their work to obtain information about pending arrests.

Through the people in the Adolf Koch Institute circle, it was possible to warn the subjects of the pending arrest orders or if possible, hidden by friends.

Your Uncle Hans received such a warning, did not take the threat very seriously and left his hiding place. He was arrested on the street. Since that time no one has heard anything from him (or about him). One can say with certainty that he either died in captivity or killed by the Nazis in a concentration camp.

The business of your grandparents no longer exists. It was an intermediate professional type factory. In such places components of various styles of clothing were produced and sent for assembly at other plants.

Their factory was destroyed by bombs during the war. After this they installed a small workplace in a residence on Blucherstrasse and continued to work there until after the war. They either then sold the business or just discontinued operations.

Several days ago I called the registry office in Berlin. There they register births and deaths.

I can try to obtain information about registration. Maybe Ilse gave the name of your father, but I don't think so. To get this information I need power of attorney from you, with your date of birth, your complete name and your current address. You can write in English.

We will definitely not come to the U.S. The requirements involved in visiting there are not agreeable to me. For that reason, it is a detriment that you do not wish to come to Old Germany. There are Germans who have mastered the English language. You will hardly experience a language problem and we would like very much to make your personal acquaintance.

I have pictures of Ilse, you and us in an old photo album. The first picture (?) is an accurate portrayal of ourselves.

Greetings from the heart  
Ronie & Peter

April 19, 2004

Letter from Tutta to Juliette.

Gertrud Petzow, Wendenstraße 49, D-15754 Senzig 06-04-04  
(The german manuscript is written on March, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004)

Translation

Dear Juliette,

many thanks for your letter. I've good trustful friends, who will translate our letters. I can't write all at once, but I think, I can write in different letters all, what you want to know about your ancestry and what I can remember. You can send your answer in English to following address: Walter and Heidi Sylten, Kramstaweg 22, D-14163 Berlin, phone and fax:0049-30- 8028361 or e-mail: Walter.Sylten@gmx.de.

I would like to hear from you, how do you do.

Of course, it was a hard time for you, this first year without your mother. But I am glad to know, that you have a lot of good friends. And also it is good, that you have no trouble about financial things. Are you now living in one of Ilse's houses? Some of them I became acquainted with, when we collected rents or when the tenants (lodgers?) had something to bleat.

But now about your family:

1935 – 1936: I was 21 and Ilse 19 years old (young!). In Berlin there were a lot of people who were out of work. I had learned to glue (to paste?) waterproofs, because waterproofs have been to this time a cheap article made in bulk (mass article) and dependent on season. Your grand-parents Max Hanauer (jewish) and Friedel Hanauer (christian-evangelic), living in the town Brandenburg near Berlin, were working as „Zwischenmeister“ (i.e. an independent contractor working together with a wholesale dealer). They had rented a floor in a big factory-building and there they engaged so many working women as they need to fill up the orders. Sometimes there were working only two persons, sometimes up to thirty persons. All these workers were living very economical, because they were short of money. Ilse had just finished to learn as ladies-tailor, and her brother Hans, who was two years younger, was a joiner-apprentice (Tischlerlehrling). By the Hanauers I applied for a job, which I have learned, and got a contract. After a short time Ilse, Hans and me became friends. At sunday, all four Hanauers went to the „Bayern-club“. In this club they wore short trousers und costume (Dirndl-Kleider), and Max Hanauer loved this club and his family conformed to. But Ilse was always angry, becaus she had to go to this club every sunday and she didn't like it. It was no jewish club. The living together with the working women was very familiar. After a short time I



belonged to the family. Only on Sunday I rode at home to Lehnin (a village near Brandenburg), and Ilse went to the Bavarian-club. Later on we three undertook excursions. Hans more associated with Jewish girls, he became acquainted with Ursel already soon. I brought Ilse to Adolf Koch – it was a school for gymnastics with Alpine-sun and healthiness-consultation. Ilse fell in love with A.Koch, he was her big love - only him she could see. Also by A.Koch I became acquainted with my later husband. And so we were two couples. My husband had a sailing-boat, and we spent a lot of time together.

Although it was a bad political time, we lived in our world and didn't believe, that it could grow so evil. Only our both parents were full of uneasiness. But we young people didn't see any danger, because after 1933 the unemployment was retrograde, and in the shops a lot of articles were to be seen. Hanauers were well and also my parents earned well. Ilse and her mother sewed fine clothes, and we often went out. I think we didn't reflect the circumstances up to the beginning of the war. But 1936 we and all friends of A.Koch didn't go to the Olympic Games. Walking through the streets we always must hide in entrance-halls, because we didn't want to greet the Nazi flag. Without greeting the flag, standing tight, and lifting the right hand to the „German salutation“ we would have been arrested. Adolf Koch engaged to Ilse and communicated also with her parents. They rented a dwelling in the Wöhler-street. Often we went to exhibitions of dogs and Ilse bought a dog. Ilse worked with her parents, and I was working there until 1937. Then I learned to sell shoes in the firm „Stiller“ (this was a big shoe-house), because my husband had an own shoe-shop. But nevertheless we spent a lot of time together. Only Hans we didn't see often, influenced by Ursel, he was far better in political questions than we. A.Koch always said: „all is not so bad“. And unconditional Ilse and me believed what he said. So my husband did. Only my father and Ilse's parents were looking very anxious into future.

When the first Jewish people were collected, we believed seriously, they would come only into working-camps and it would be to their best against the SS-mob. Dr. Carstens, he was a member of SS, affirmed this, and we believed in his words. In that time we had grief (sorrow) : I could marry, but Ilse had love-grief (Liebeskummer) and didn't want to show it. She was too proud and wouldn't avow for herself, that A.Koch wouldn't totally hold out to her. And then it became worse: The husband of Alma sent news to A.Koch, at what time and where Jews should be collected. Later in the evening and at night we went to the Jewish families and warned them of. Sometimes some of them passed the night in our dwelling. Because of agitation against the Jews, the business of M.Hanauer was very retrograde.

## **Adolph Koch & Ilse Hanauer**

*Adolph Koch was the love of my great aunt Ilse Hanauer's life. She was 20 years old when she met and fell in love with him. She moved in with Adolph shortly after they met. Her family did not approve at first because of their vast age difference, Adolph was 20 years older than Ilse. Adolph owned the "Adolf Koch League for Social Hygiene, Body Culture and Gymnastics" in Berlin and Ilse worked at the Gymnasium.*



*The following article about Adolph Koch was taken from the Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia:*

Adolf Koch (9 April 1896 – 2 July 1970) was a German school teacher and leader of the Freikörperkultur (naked culture) movement in German in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>[1]</sup>

Koch studied psychology and medicine at the Friedrich William Institut. He also studied with Magnus Hirschfeld at the Institut für Sexualwissenschaft. Subsequently, he trained to be a school gymnastics teacher, finding in nude physical exercise the symbol of 'a new beginning for a new society'. Finding difficulty in putting his radical body culture ideas into practice at two mainstream schools in Moabit in the early 1920s, with the support of the Prussian government he created its own Institute for nudist education, which by 1929 had 3,000 pupils.

The poet Stephen Spender remarked after visiting Germany (in *World within World*) on the extent to which the Freikörperkultur was visible in the Germany of the late 1920s:

The sun – symbol of the great wealth of nature within the poverty of man, was a primary social force in this Germany. Thousands of people went to the open-air swimming baths or lay down on the shores of the rivers and lakes, almost nude, and sometimes quite nude, and the boys who had turned the deepest mahogany walked amongst those people with paler skins like kings among their courtiers.

Koch went on to develop thirteen schools in Germany. His was a primarily working-class movement, and although opposed to racial prejudice did however advocate eugenics and contributed to the mood of the times in relation to the need to physically regenerate the German people. German nudists generally were mildly harassed by the Nazis during 1933/4, but by 1933 the Kampfkring für völkische Freikörperkultur (Militant Circle for Ethnic Naked Culture) had been established, which acted as a pro-Nazi umbrella body for German nudist groups – and which excluded Jews and most communist nudist groups.

The working-class socialist-leaning Adolf Koch schools were banned, but the "Adolf Koch League for Social Hygiene, Body Culture and Gymnastics" (Institut für Eubiotik und Lebensregelung), was still operating towards the end of 1934. In 1934 Koch published an article that stated... ***"We have pointed out often enough that racial biology and racial hygiene are crucial to this struggle for public health."*** and which praised the SA leader Ernst Röhm. This was not, however enough to prevent his organization being closed down again by the Nazis. Koch even paid eighteen months of subscriptions as a "Supportive Member" of the SS to try to curry favour with the regime – but a de-nazification committee of 1947 found him not guilty of supporting the Nazi Party.



L-R: Frieda Hanauer, Adolph Koch, & Ilse Hanauer



L-R: Ilse Hanauer, Adolph Koch, & Frieda Hanauer

Germany, 1936





L-R: Adolph Koch, Ilse Hanauer, ? Max Schrader, & Alma Schrader

Germany, 1936



Ilse Hanauer seated far left, Adolph Koch seated third from left and Frieda Hanauer seated far right.

Germany, 1937

## The Nuremberg Race Laws & The Wannsee Conference

*Both of my grandparents were considered "Mischlings" half Jews by the Nuremberg Law.*



## The Nuremberg Race Laws

At the annual party rally held in Nuremberg in 1935, the Nazis announced new laws which institutionalized many of the racial theories prevalent in Nazi ideology. The laws excluded German Jews from Reich citizenship and prohibited them from marrying or having sexual relations with persons of "German or related blood." Ancillary ordinances to the laws disenfranchised Jews and deprived them of most political rights.

The Nuremberg Laws, as they became known, did not define a "Jew" as someone with particular religious beliefs. Instead, anyone who had three or four Jewish grandparents was defined as a Jew, regardless of whether that individual identified himself or herself as a Jew or belonged to the Jewish religious community. Many Germans who had not practiced Judaism for years found themselves caught in the grip of Nazi terror. Even people with Jewish grandparents who had converted to Christianity were defined as Jews.

For a brief period after Nuremberg, in the weeks before and during the 1936 Olympic Games held in Berlin, the Nazi regime actually moderated its anti-Jewish attacks and even removed some of the signs saying "Jews Unwelcome" from public places. Hitler did not want international criticism of his government to result in the transfer of the Games to another country. Such a loss would have been a serious blow to German prestige.

After the Olympic Games (in which the Nazis did not allow German Jewish athletes to participate), the Nazis again stepped up the persecution of German Jews. In 1937 and 1938, the government set out to impoverish Jews by requiring them to register their property and then by "Aryanizing" Jewish businesses. This meant that Jewish workers and managers were dismissed, and the ownership of most Jewish businesses was taken over by non-Jewish Germans who bought them at bargain prices fixed by Nazis. Jewish doctors were forbidden to treat non-Jews, and Jewish lawyers were not permitted to practice law.

Like everyone in Germany, Jews were required to carry identity cards, but the government added special identifying marks to theirs: a red "J" stamped on them and new middle names for all those Jews who did not possess recognizably "Jewish" first names -- "Israel" for males, "Sara" for females. Such cards allowed the police to identify Jews easily.

### Key Dates

#### **SEPTEMBER 15, 1935 NUREMBERG LAWS ARE INSTITUTED**

At their annual party rally, the Nazis announce new laws that revoke Reich citizenship for Jews and prohibit Jews from marrying or having sexual relations with persons of "German or related blood." "Racial infamy," as this becomes known, is made a criminal

offense. The Nuremberg Laws define a "Jew" as someone with three or four Jewish grandparents. Consequently, the Nazis classify as Jews thousands of people who had converted from Judaism to another religion, among them even Roman Catholic priests and nuns and Protestant ministers whose grandparents were Jewish.

#### **OCTOBER 18, 1935 NEW MARRIAGE REQUIREMENTS INSTITUTED**

The "Law for the Protection of the Hereditary Health of the German People" requires all prospective marriage partners to obtain from the public health authorities a certificate of fitness to marry. Such certificates are refused to those suffering from "hereditary illnesses" and contagious diseases and those attempting to marry in violation of the Nuremberg Laws.

#### **NOVEMBER 14, 1935 NUREMBERG LAW EXTENDED TO OTHER GROUPS**

The first supplemental decree of the Nuremberg Laws extends the prohibition on marriage or sexual relations between people who could produce "racially suspect" offspring. A week later, the minister of the interior interprets this to mean relations between "those of German or related blood" and Roma (Gypsies), blacks, or their offspring.

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## THE WANNSEE CONFERENCE

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Copied from the Institute of Social and Economic History-University of Linz

The conference was organized by Reinhard Heydrich, Chief of the German State Police and of the SD ("Sicherheitsdienst", "Security Service of the SS"). The goal of this conference was the debate of the so-called "Final Solution of the Jewish Question".

In July 1941, Heydrich had officially been charged by Reichsmarschall Hermann Goring with an overall concept about the organizational, objective and material arrangements to execute the aimed "Final Solution". That was the very first time the term "Final Solution" was used in an order for the planned organization of the measures by which the almost complete and systematic extinction of European Jews should come about by organized mass murder.

At the Wannsee Conference, Heydrich wanted to harmonize the organization and implementation of that "Final Solution" with every office and administrative department that was to participate in it.

The conference members were Heydrich and 15 other people, including high ranking party officials and SS-officers from the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" (RSHA, "Central Security Office of the Reich"), as well as two representatives of the "Ministry of the Occupied Regions in the East", one representative of the Ministry for the Interior, one representative of the "Commissioner of the Four-Year-Plan", one representative of the Ministry for Justice, one representative of the Office of the "General Governor of the occupied Polish Regions", and one representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SS-Obersturmbannführer Adolf Eichmann recorded the session. The protocol's language camouflaged the actual content of the conference by words such as "Final Solution" for extermination or "Evacuation" for deportation.

Heydrich, who chaired the conference, explained the prevailing "Emigration of the Jews", which had been enforced on them, but was then stopped on October 23rd, 1941. Heydrich said that the emigration was replaced by evacuation of Jews to the East under Hitler's grant. The evacuation should become the first step within the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question".

According to further details, 11 million Jews should be deported, also from countries that were not in a state of war against the German Reich, countries such as Sweden, Spain or Switzerland. German Jews and Jews from the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia should first be concentrated in transit ghettos before their deportation to Eastern Europe.

It was also discussed at the conference, that "Half Jews" should be equated with Jews with regard to the "Final Solution" or - in certain cases - be sterilized.

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## THE WANSEE PROTOCOL

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This English text of the Wannsee protocol is based on the official U.S. government translation prepared for evidence in trials at Nuremberg, as reproduced in John Mendelsohn, ed., *The Holocaust: Selected Documents in Eighteen Volumes*, Vol. 11: The Wannsee Protocol and a 1944 Report on Auschwitz by the Office of Strategic Services (New York: Garland, 1982), 18-32. Substantial revisions to the Nuremberg text have been made to add clarity and, in some cases, to correct mistakes in an obviously hasty translation. These revisions were made by Dan Rogers of the University of South Alabama. This document is in the public domain and may be freely reproduced. Comments and suggestions may be e-mailed to [drogers@jaguar1.usouthal.edu](mailto:drogers@jaguar1.usouthal.edu).

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Stamp: Top Secret

30 copies  
16th copy

Minutes of discussion.

I. The following persons took part in the discussion about the final solution of the Jewish question which took place in Berlin, am Grossen Wannsee No. 56/58 on 20 January 1942.

Gauleiter Dr. Meyer and Reichsamt-leiter Dr. Leibbrandt	Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern territories
Secretary of State Dr. Stuckart	Reich Ministry for the Interior
Secretary of State Neumann	Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan
Secretary of State Dr. Freisler	Reich Ministry of Justice
Secretary of State Dr. Buehler	Office of the Government General
Under Secretary of State Dr. Luther	Foreign Office
SS-Oberfuehrer Klopfer	Party Chancellery
Ministerialdirektor Kritzinger	Reich Chancellery
SS-Gruppenfuehrer Hofmann	Race and Settlement Main Office



SS-Gruppenfuehrer Mueller  
SS-Obersturmbannfuehrer Eichmann

Reich Main Security  
Office

SS-Oberfuehrer Dr. Schoengarth  
Chief of the Security Police and  
the SD in the Government General

Security Police and SD

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. Lange  
Commander of the Security Police  
and the SD for the General-District  
Latvia, as deputy of the Commander  
of the Security Police and the SD  
for the Reich Commissariat "Eastland".

Security Police and SD

II. At the beginning of the discussion Chief of the Security Police and of the SD, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich, reported that the Reich Marshal had appointed him delegate for the preparations for the final solution of the Jewish question in Europe and pointed out that this discussion had been called for the purpose of clarifying fundamental questions. The wish of the Reich Marshal to have a draft sent to him concerning organizational, factual and material interests in relation to the final solution of the Jewish question in Europe makes necessary an initial common action of all central offices immediately concerned with these questions in order to bring their general activities into line.

The Reichsfuehrer-SS and the Chief of the German Police (Chief of the Security Police and the SD) was entrusted with the official central handling of the final solution of the Jewish question without regard to geographic borders.

The Chief of the Security Police and the SD then gave a short report of the struggle which has been carried on thus far against this enemy, the essential points being the following:

- a) the expulsion of the Jews from every sphere of life of the German people,
- b) the expulsion of the Jews from the living space of the German people.

In carrying out these efforts, an increased and planned acceleration of the emigration of the Jews from Reich territory was started, as the only possible present solution.

By order of the Reich Marshal, a Reich Central Office for Jewish Emigration was set up in January 1939 and the Chief of the Security Police and SD was entrusted with the management. Its most important tasks were

- a) to make all necessary arrangements for the preparation for an increased emigration of the Jews,
- b) to direct the flow of emigration,
- c) to speed the procedure of emigration in each individual

case.

The aim of all this was to cleanse German living space of Jews in a legal manner.

All the offices realized the drawbacks of such enforced accelerated emigration. For the time being they had, however, tolerated it on account of the lack of other possible solutions of the problem.

The work concerned with emigration was, later on, not only a German problem, but also a problem with which the authorities of the countries to which the flow of emigrants was being directed would have to deal. Financial difficulties, such as the demand by various foreign governments for increasing sums of money to be presented at the time of the landing, the lack of shipping space, increasing restriction of entry permits, or the cancelling of such, increased extraordinarily the difficulties of emigration. In spite of these difficulties, 537,000 Jews were sent out of the country between the takeover of power and the deadline of 31 October 1941. Of these

approximately 360,000 were in Germany proper on 30 January 1933

approximately 147,000 were in Austria (Ostmark) on 15 March 1939

approximately 30,000 were in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia on 15 March 1939.

The Jews themselves, or their Jewish political organizations, financed the emigration. In order to avoid impoverished Jews' remaining behind, the principle was followed that wealthy Jews have to finance the emigration of poor Jews; this was arranged by imposing a suitable tax, i.e., an emigration tax, which was used for financial arrangements in connection with the emigration of poor Jews and was imposed according to income.

Apart from the necessary Reichsmark exchange, foreign currency had to be presented at the time of landing. In order to save foreign exchange held by Germany, the foreign Jewish financial organizations were - with the help of Jewish organizations in Germany - made responsible for arranging an adequate amount of foreign currency. Up to 30 October 1941, these foreign Jews donated a total of around 9,500,000 dollars.

In the meantime the Reichsfuehrer-SS and Chief of the German Police had prohibited emigration of Jews due to the dangers of an emigration in wartime and due to the possibilities of the East.

III. Another possible solution of the problem has now taken the place of emigration, i.e. the evacuation of the Jews to the East, provided that the Fuehrer gives the appropriate approval in advance.

These actions are, however, only to be considered provisional, but practical experience is already being collected which is of the greatest importance in relation to the future

final solution of the Jewish question.

Approximately 11 million Jews will be involved in the final solution of the European Jewish question, distributed as follows among the individual countries:

Country	Number
A. Germany proper	131,800
Austria	43,700
Eastern territories	420,000
General Government	2,284,000
Bialystok	400,000
Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia	74,200
Estonia - free of Jews -	
Latvia	3,500
Lithuania	34,000
Belgium	43,000
Denmark	5,600
France / occupied territory	165,000
unoccupied territory	700,000
Greece	69,600
Netherlands	160,800
Norway	1,300
B. Bulgaria	48,000
England	330,000
Finland	2,300
Ireland	4,000
Italy including Sardinia	58,000
Albania	200
Croatia	40,000
Portugal	3,000
Rumania including Bessarabia	342,000
Sweden	8,000
Switzerland	18,000
Serbia	10,000
Slovakia	88,000
Spain	6,000
Turkey (European portion)	55,500
Hungary	742,800
USSR	5,000,000
Ukraine	2,994,684
White Russia	
excluding Bialystok	446,484
Total over	11,000,000

The number of Jews given here for foreign countries includes, however, only those Jews who still adhere to the Jewish faith, since some countries still do not have a definition of the term "Jew" according to racial principles.

The handling of the problem in the individual countries will meet with difficulties due to the attitude and outlook of the people there, especially in Hungary and Rumania. Thus, for example, even today the Jew can buy documents in Rumania that

will officially prove his foreign citizenship.

The influence of the Jews in all walks of life in the USSR is well known. Approximately five million Jews live in the European part of the USSR, in the Asian part scarcely 1/4 million.

The breakdown of Jews residing in the European part of the USSR according to trades was approximately as follows:

Agriculture	9.1 %
Urban workers	14.8 %
In trade	20.0 %
Employed by the state	23.4 %
In private occupations such as medical profession, press, theater, etc.	32.7 %

Under proper guidance, in the course of the final solution the Jews are to be allocated for appropriate labor in the East. Able-bodied Jews, separated according to sex, will be taken in large work columns to these areas for work on roads, in the course of which action doubtless a large portion will be eliminated by natural causes.

The possible final remnant will, since it will undoubtedly consist of the most resistant portion, have to be treated accordingly, because it is the product of natural selection and would, if released, act as a the seed of a new Jewish revival (see the experience of history.)

In the course of the practical execution of the final solution, Europe will be combed through from west to east. Germany proper, including the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, will have to be handled first due to the housing problem and additional social and political necessities.

The evacuated Jews will first be sent, group by group, to so-called transit ghettos, from which they will be transported to the East.

SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich went on to say that an important prerequisite for the evacuation as such is the exact definition of the persons involved.

It is not intended to evacuate Jews over 65 years old, but to send them to an old-age ghetto - Theresienstadt is being considered for this purpose.

In addition to these age groups - of the approximately 280,000 Jews in Germany proper and Austria on 31 October 1941, approximately 30% are over 65 years old - severely wounded veterans and Jews with war decorations (Iron Cross I) will be accepted in the old-age ghettos. With this expedient solution, in one fell swoop many interventions will be prevented.

The beginning of the individual larger evacuation actions will largely depend on military developments. Regarding the handling of the final solution in those European countries occupied and influenced by us, it was proposed that the



appropriate expert of the Foreign Office discuss the matter with the responsible official of the Security Police and SD.

In Slovakia and Croatia the matter is no longer so difficult, since the most substantial problems in this respect have already been brought near a solution. In Rumania the government has in the meantime also appointed a commissioner for Jewish affairs. In order to settle the question in Hungary, it will soon be necessary to force an adviser for Jewish questions onto the Hungarian government.

With regard to taking up preparations for dealing with the problem in Italy, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich considers it opportune to contact the chief of police with a view to these problems.

In occupied and unoccupied France, the registration of Jews for evacuation will in all probability proceed without great difficulty.

Under Secretary of State Luther calls attention in this matter to the fact that in some countries, such as the Scandinavian states, difficulties will arise if this problem is dealt with thoroughly and that it will therefore be advisable to defer actions in these countries. Besides, in view of the small numbers of Jews affected, this deferral will not cause any substantial limitation.

The Foreign Office sees no great difficulties for southeast and western Europe.

SS-Gruppenfuehrer Hofmann plans to send an expert to Hungary from the Race and Settlement Main Office for general orientation at the time when the Chief of the Security Police and SD takes up the matter there. It was decided to assign this expert from the Race and Settlement Main Office, who will not work actively, as an assistant to the police attache.

IV. In the course of the final solution plans, the Nuremberg Laws should provide a certain foundation, in which a prerequisite for the absolute solution of the problem is also the solution to the problem of mixed marriages and persons of mixed blood.

The Chief of the Security Police and the SD discusses the following points, at first theoretically, in regard to a letter from the chief of the Reich chancellery:

#### 1) Treatment of Persons of Mixed Blood of the First Degree

Persons of mixed blood of the first degree will, as regards the final solution of the Jewish question, be treated as Jews.

From this treatment the following exceptions will be made:

- a) Persons of mixed blood of the first degree married to persons of German blood if their marriage has resulted in children (persons of mixed blood of the second degree). These persons of mixed blood of the second degree are to be treated essentially as Germans.

- b) Persons of mixed blood of the first degree, for whom the highest offices of the Party and State have already issued exemption permits in any sphere of life. Each individual case must be examined, and it is not ruled out that the decision may be made to the detriment of the person of mixed blood.

The prerequisite for any exemption must always be the personal merit of the person of mixed blood. (Not the merit of the parent or spouse of German blood.)

Persons of mixed blood of the first degree who are exempted from evacuation will be sterilized in order to prevent any offspring and to eliminate the problem of persons of mixed blood once and for all. Such sterilization will be voluntary. But it is required to remain in the Reich. The sterilized "person of mixed blood" is thereafter free of all restrictions to which he was previously subjected.

#### 2) Treatment of Persons of Mixed Blood of the Second Degree

Persons of mixed blood of the second degree will be treated fundamentally as persons of German blood, with the exception of the following cases, in which the persons of mixed blood of the second degree will be considered as Jews:

- a) The person of mixed blood of the second degree was born of a marriage in which both parents are persons of mixed blood.
- b) The person of mixed blood of the second degree has a racially especially undesirable appearance that marks him outwardly as a Jew.
- c) The person of mixed blood of the second degree has a particularly bad police and political record that shows that he feels and behaves like a Jew.

Also in these cases exemptions should not be made if the person of mixed blood of the second degree has married a person of German blood.

#### 3) Marriages between Full Jews and Persons of German Blood.

Here it must be decided from case to case whether the Jewish partner will be evacuated or whether, with regard to the effects of such a step on the German relatives, [this mixed marriage] should be sent to an old-age ghetto.

#### 4) Marriages between Persons of Mixed Blood of the First Degree and Persons of German Blood.

- a) Without Children.

If no children have resulted from the marriage, the person of mixed blood of the first degree will be evacuated or sent to an old-age ghetto (same treatment as in the case of marriages between full Jews and

persons of German blood, point 3.)

b) With Children.

If children have resulted from the marriage (persons of mixed blood of the second degree), they will, if they are to be treated as Jews, be evacuated or sent to a ghetto along with the parent of mixed blood of the first degree. If these children are to be treated as Germans (regular cases), they are exempted from evacuation as is therefore the parent of mixed blood of the first degree.

5) Marriages between Persons of Mixed Blood of the First Degree and Persons of Mixed Blood of the First Degree or Jews.

In these marriages (including the children) all members of the family will be treated as Jews and therefore be evacuated or sent to an old-age ghetto.

6) Marriages between Persons of Mixed Blood of the First Degree and Persons of Mixed Blood of the Second Degree.

In these marriages both partners will be evacuated or sent to an old-age ghetto without consideration of whether the marriage has produced children, since possible children will as a rule have stronger Jewish blood than the Jewish person of mixed blood of the second degree.

SS-Gruppenfuehrer Hofmann advocates the opinion that sterilization will have to be widely used, since the person of mixed blood who is given the choice whether he will be evacuated or sterilized would rather undergo sterilization.

State Secretary Dr. Stuckart maintains that carrying out in practice of the just mentioned possibilities for solving the problem of mixed marriages and persons of mixed blood will create endless administrative work. In the second place, as the biological facts cannot be disregarded in any case, State Secretary Dr. Stuckart proposed proceeding to forced sterilization.

Furthermore, to simplify the problem of mixed marriages possibilities must be considered with the goal of the legislator saying something like: "These marriages have been dissolved."

With regard to the issue of the effect of the evacuation of Jews on the economy, State Secretary Neumann stated that Jews who are working in industries vital to the war effort, provided that no replacements are available, cannot be evacuated.

SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Heydrich indicated that these Jews would not be evacuated according to the rules he had approved for carrying out the evacuations then underway.

State Secretary Dr. Buehler stated that the General Government would welcome it if the final solution of this problem could be begun in the General Government, since on the one hand transportation does not play such a large role here nor would

problems of labor supply hamper this action. Jews must be removed from the territory of the General Government as quickly as possible, since it is especially here that the Jew as an epidemic carrier represents an extreme danger and on the other hand he is causing permanent chaos in the economic structure of the country through continued black market dealings. Moreover, of the approximately 2 1/2 million Jews concerned, the majority is unfit for work.

State Secretary Dr. Buehler stated further that the solution to the Jewish question in the General Government is the responsibility of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD and that his efforts would be supported by the officials of the General Government. He had only one request, to solve the Jewish question in this area as quickly as possible.

In conclusion the different types of possible solutions were discussed, during which discussion both Gauleiter Dr. Meyer and State Secretary Dr. Buehler took the position that certain preparatory activities for the final solution should be carried out immediately in the territories in question, in which process alarming the populace must be avoided.

The meeting was closed with the request of the Chief of the Security Police and the SD to the participants that they afford him appropriate support during the carrying out of the tasks involved in the solution.



**Jonas Rosenfeld Documents Important Dates**

Dates include my grandfather Hans and great uncle Gerd Rosenfeld's Evacuation dates. I believe Jonas knew these dates because Hans and Gerd Were transported to Rosenstrasse before their evacuations and that They had been with Jonas at that time.

Ang. Pte: N° 410  
 Off. d. F. N° 4382  
 Kennzt. N° 570061 <sup>Wahl</sup> 570243. <sup>Wri</sup> 507562  
 Multi gest. 14/8 44, beige. 20/10 44  
 inhaftiert: 13/2 42 bis 24/2 43 Högstr  
 24/2 43 - 8/3 43 Rosenstr  
 24/8 44 - 8/9 44 Schulstr  
 Gerd, Hans, Hela, evak. 4/8 43.  
 Wael, Wri u. ich. " 8/9 44 bis 8/6 45  
 Grab Leo: T 4, R. 29, III IV  
 " Multi: Feld P 13404.  
 RV. f. t. R13446 R39 auch: 2242  
 Wiedergutm. Kommission: Berl. W. 15  
 General Heuer Direktion  
 Kurpfisterdamm 193/194.  
 Abfahrt: 4 Berlin 29. 5. 46  
 Ankunft in New York  
 Abf. Brenit  
 8. 6. 46 18/6 46

Dep. <sup>1946</sup>  
 Bremen <sup>1946</sup>  
 Depart. Berlin May 29, 1946  
 Arrive New York June 18, 1946

Jonas Rosenfeld documents important dates, written in German.

Office Workers Pension: No. 710  
??? d. F. No. 4382  
ID Card No.: 570061 <sup>Ursel</sup> 510243 <sup>Uri</sup> 507563  
Muti died Aug. 16, 1944, interred Oct. 26, 1944  
arrested: Dec. 13, 1942 until Jan. 26, 1943 J... N.  
Feb. 27, 1943 " March 8, 1943 Rosenst.  
Aug. 21, 1944 " Sept. 8, 1944 Schulst.  
Gerd, Hens, Hela evacuated March 4, 1943  
Ursel, Uri & J. " Sept. 8, 1944 until Jan 8, 1945  
grave of Leo: T 4 R. 29, C Section T IV  
" Muti: Field P No. 404  
R. V. f. E R 13446, R 39 Book 2242  
Compensation Commissio: Berlin W. 15  
General Tax Management  
Kurfürstendamm 1931/94

Jonas Rosenfeld documents important dates translated from German to English.

## Ralph Uri Hanauer

Born: February 6, 1940

Berlin, Germany

Death: December 5, 1981

Drowned San Diego, California





**Ursula and Hans Hanauer, Berlin, 1939**



**Ursula and Uri Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1940**



**Uri Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1940**



**Frieda and Uri Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1941**



**Uri Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1941**





Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1941



Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1942



Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1943



Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1943





**Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1943**



**Ilse and Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1944**



**Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1944**



**Uri Hanauer, Berlin, 1945**

**This picture was taken after his release from Theresienstadt Concentration Camp.**





**Uri and Ursula Hanauer, New York, 1946**



**Uri Hanauer, New York, 1946**



**Uri Hanauer and Jonas Rosenfeld (Uri's grandfather), New York, 1946**



**Uri Hanauer, New York, 1947**



**Uri Hanauer, New York 1947**

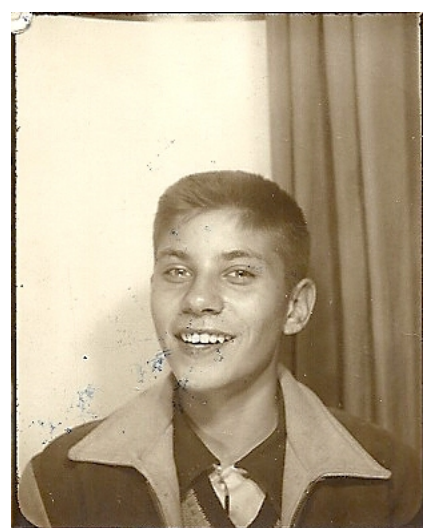




Uri Hanauer with a friend in New York, 1948



Jonas Rosenfeld and Uri Hanauer, New York, 1948



Uri Hanauer, Los Angeles, 1951

No. A-330897

**DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION**

**ORIGINAL**

Application No. 7-101 A6 312 570

Personal description of the holder of this certificate: Sex Male Date of birth February 6, 1940  
 Country of birth Germany Medium color of eyes Hazel color of hair Brown  
 Height 5 feet 10 inches weight 110 pounds visible distinguishing marks None  
 I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.

*Ralph Uri Hanauer*  
 (Complete and true signature of holder)

It is known, that RALPH URI HANAUER  
9659 Carron Drive, Rivera, California  
 having applied to the Commission of Immigration and Naturalization for a certificate of naturalization, was examined by Section 341 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act having proved to the satisfaction of the Commission that he is a citizen of the United States of America, became a citizen of the United States on August 28, 1952 and is now in the United States.

That therefore, by authority of the Commission, Section 341 of the Immigration and Naturalization Act, this certificate of naturalization is hereby issued to Fifth September in the year of our Lord one thousand and one hundred and eighty-seven and the seal of the Department of Justice is hereby put on the same.

*Ralph Uri Hanauer*  
 Seal

*As Surety*  
 COMMISSIONER

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE U. S. CODE (AND PUNISHABLE AS SUCH) TO COPY, PRINT, PHOTOGRAPH, OR OTHERWISE ILLEGALLY USE THIS CERTIFICATE.

Ralph Uri Hanauer's Certificate of Citizen.



## **Ralph Hanauer's Family**

Ralph married Valerie Gerber, August 6, 1960, Los Angeles, California

Terri Hanauer

Born November 18, 1961, Hollywood, California

Kenneth Hanauer

Born: March 15, 1963, San Jose, California

Death: March 17, 1982, Searchlight, Nevada



**Ralph & Valerie Hanauer with Melody Gerber and a friend**

**Hollywood, California 1960**



**Valerie (pregnant with Terri) and Ralph Hanauer**

**Hollywood, California 1961**





**Valerie, Ralph, & Terri Hanauer**

**Hollywood, California 1961**



**Terri Hanauer, Ursula (Rosenfeld) Hanauer-Markus (Ralph's mother) and Ronald Markus**

**Hollywood, California 1961**



**Frieda (Teske) Hanauer, Valerie, Kenny, Ralph and Terri Hanauer**

**San Jose, California 1963**



**Kenny, Valerie, Ralph and Terri Hanauer**

**Mexico 1969**





**Ralph, Valerie, Kenny and Terri Hanauer**

Mexico 1971



**Terri and Ralph Hanauer**  
Hollywood, California 1971



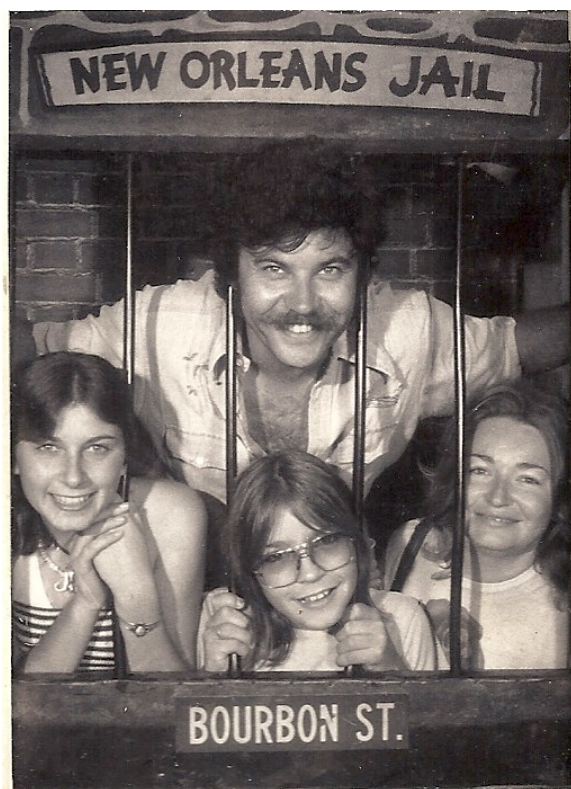
**Ralph, Valerie and Terri Hanauer**

South Dakota 1975



**Kenny, Terri and Ralph Hanauer, 1976**





**Terri, Ralph, Kenny and Valerie Hanauer**

**New Orleans, Louisiana 1977**



**Ralph and Terri Hanauer (Terri's Wedding Day)**

**Las Vegas, Nevada**

**January 12, 1980**



**Terri and Dan Furtado wedding picture**

**Las Vegas, Nevada**



**Valerie and Ralph Hanauer and Terri Furtado**

**Manteca, California 1980**





**L-R: Ilse, Terri, Frieda, Danielle, Valerie, & Ursula**  
**Five Generations of Hanauer Women 1981 Hollywood, California**



**Terri, Dan and Danielle Furtado**  
**Phoenix, Arizona 1981**



**Last Hanauer family picture taken on Thanksgiving, 1981**

**L-R: Ralph, Valerie, Kenny, & Terri Hanauer**

**Phoenix, Arizona**



**Ilse (Hanauer) Joseph, Frieda Hanauer, & Danielle Furtado**  
**March 16, 1982 Los Angeles, California**

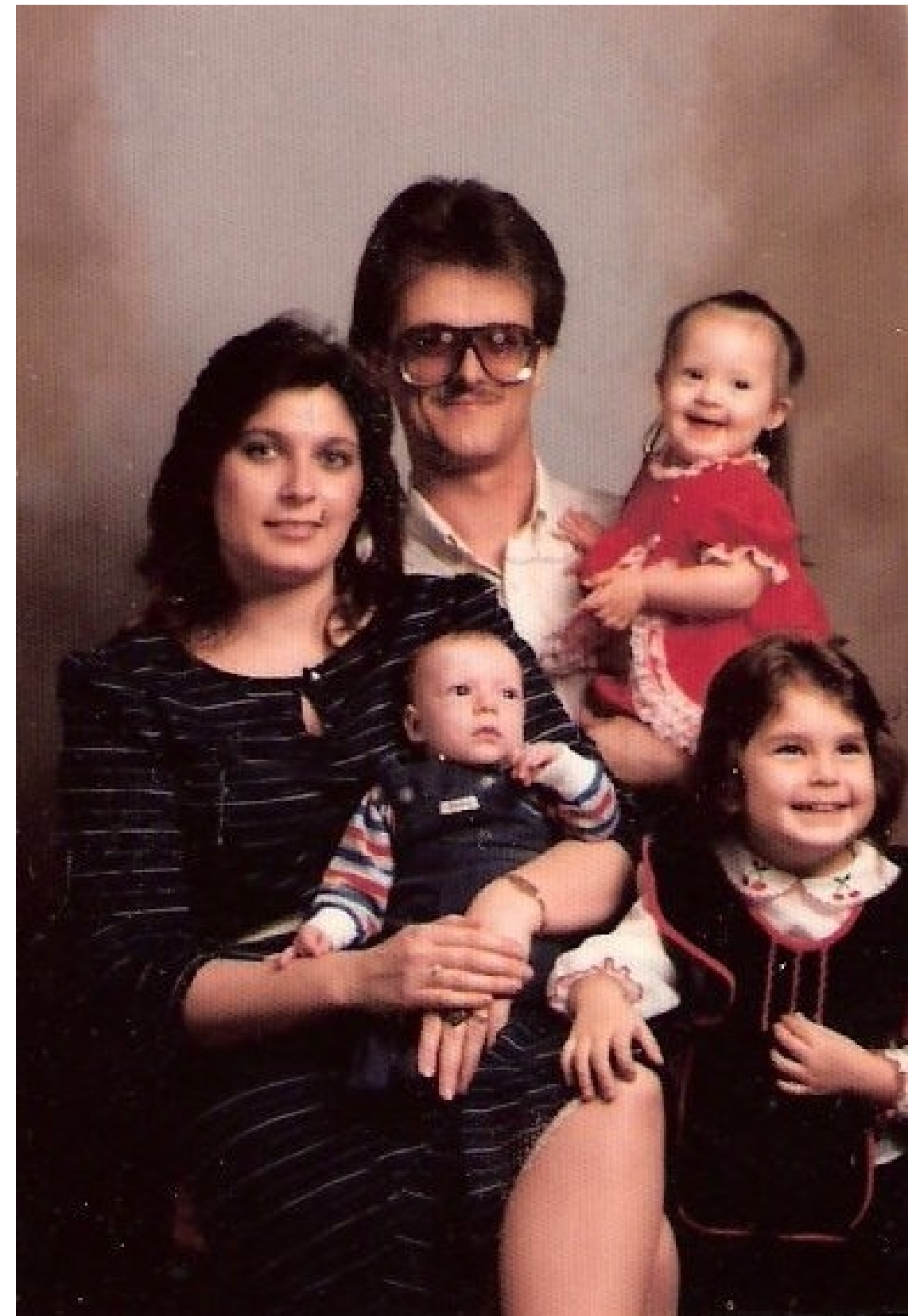




**Terri Hanauer & Rick Brahm (Wedding Day)  
January 12, 1983 Phoenix, Arizona**

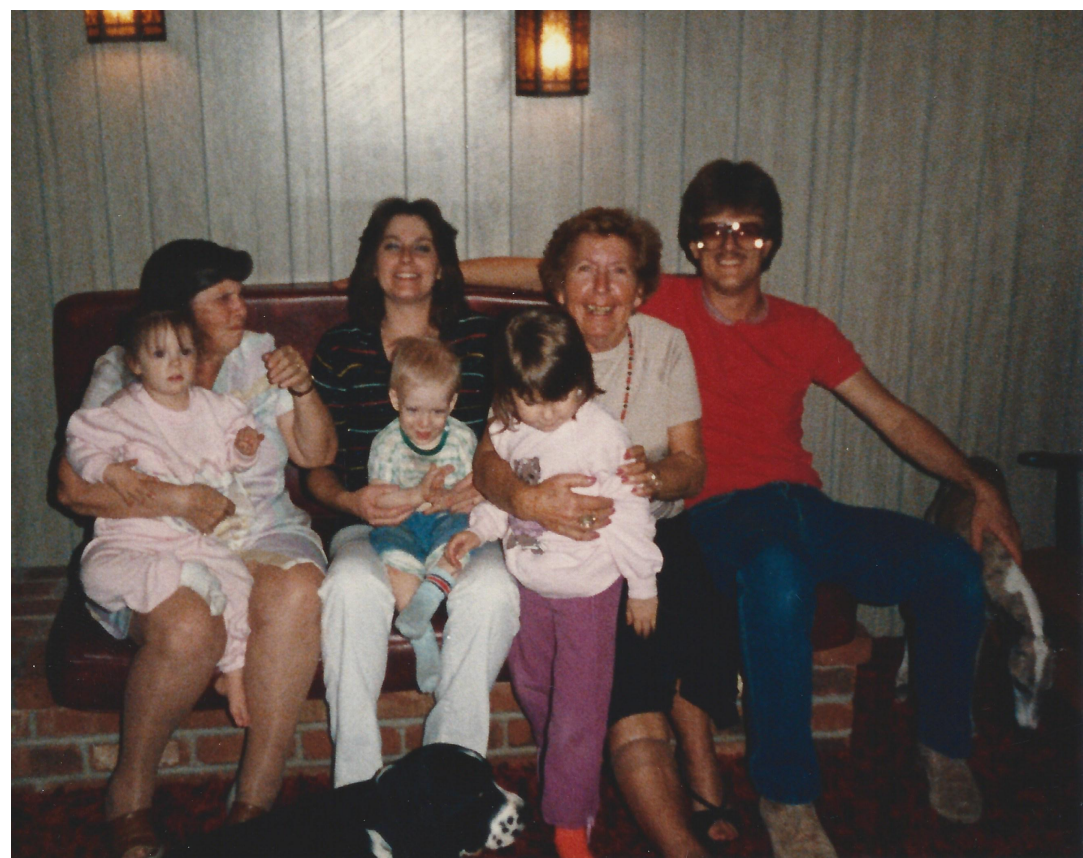


**L-R: Ronny Markus, Danielle Furtado, Ilse (Hanauer) Joseph, Stephanie Brahm,  
Terri (Hanauer) Brahm, & Rick Brahm**



**L-R: Terri, Rick, Jonathan, Stephanie, & Danielle  
Christmas 1985**





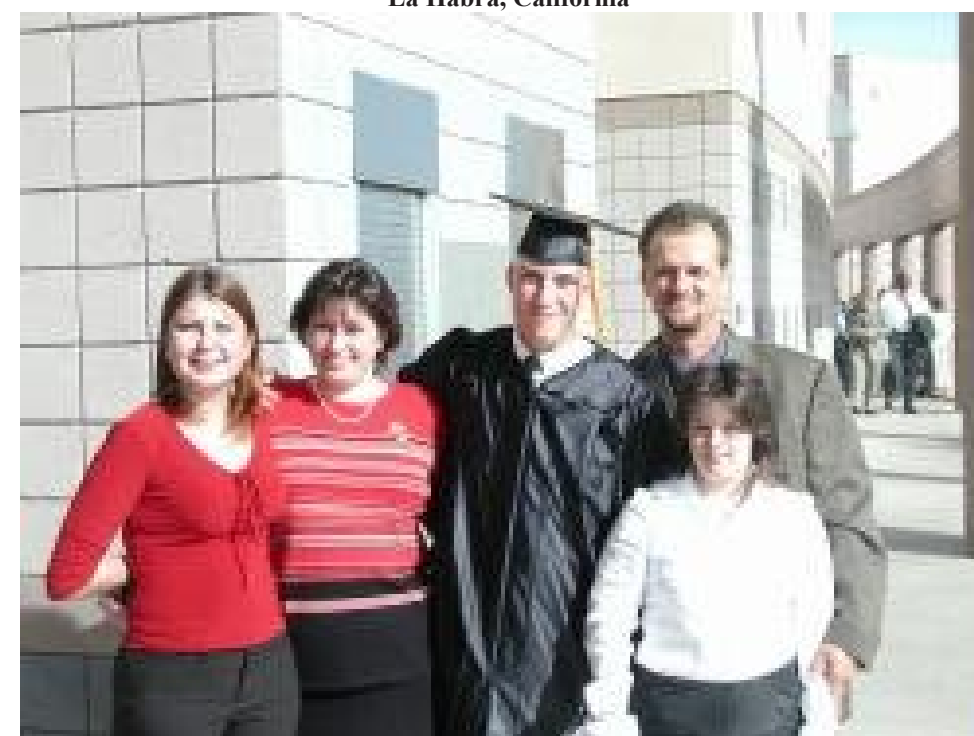
L-R: Stephanie, Ursula, Terri, Jonathan, Danielle, Ilse, & Rick  
Phoenix, Arizona 1986



L-R: Danielle, Stephanie, Rick, Jonathan, & Terri  
Christmas 1986



L-R: Stephanie, Jonathan, Ursula, Terri, & Rick  
This is the last picture of Ursula before her death in 2004  
La Habra, California



L-R: Danielle, Terri, Jonathan, Rick, & Stephanie  
Mesa, Arizona 2004





**Terri with her first granddaughter Emma. Emma was born on November 10, 2004  
This was her first day at home, 11/11/2004.  
Prescott, Arizona**



**Terri, Rick, Stephanie, Jebediah (Emma's father), Danielle, & Emma  
Sevierville, Tennessee 2006**



**L-R: Danielle, Jonathan, Stephanie, Samantha (Jonathan's girlfriend), & Emma  
Special Olympics Area Games on April 20, 2013  
Prescott Valley, Arizona**

## Deaths Of Ralph, Kenneth, & Frieda Hanauer

The deaths of my father, brother, and great grandmother within 4 months prompted me to write this. On May 12, 2008, Judy Seberi, a very close friend of my family encouraged me to write this. She believed that I needed to do this in order to release the pain I still felt for my father and brother.

My father Ralph died at 41 years old in a boating accident in San Diego, California on December 5, 1981. My brother Kenny died at 19 years old in a roll over accident in Searchlight, Nevada on March 17, 1982. My great grandmother Frieda died at 91 years old of natural causes in Los Angeles, California on April 4, 1982.

This is “I Remember It Like It Was Yesterday”

### My story begins:

I remember it like it was yesterday, the phone rang and it was my mother. Her voice sounded so strange. I almost didn't recognize that it was her. I knew instantly something was wrong. She said, “I'm in the hospital, there was an accident on the boat and daddy didn't make it”. I thought, “Didn't make it?” I asked her what she meant, and her answer cut right through my heart. She said, “Your father is dead, there was an accident on the boat.” I thought she was lying to me. It can't be! My father can't be gone. He was my hero. I loved him so much and the thought of never ever being able to see or talk to him again was too much for me to handle. I hung up the phone in shock.

I had to make sense of what I just heard. There are no words to explain the emotions that were spreading through my soul. What was my life going to be like without my dad?

As I sat in the living room of my house that I shared with my then husband Dan and our 3-month-old daughter Danielle, I had all these memories of my father shoot through my mind. I had remembered that last week, Natalie Wood had drowned after falling overboard into the ocean off of Catalina Island. She was my father's all time favorite actress. I remembered him crying, because he was so sad that she had died. I had immediately realized that they both drowned. I thought, “What were the odds that my father and Natalie Wood would both die in similar manners and both of their deaths would make a huge impact on many lives”?

I had so many memories of my father that just kept flashing through my mind. The state of mind that I was in at that time gave me no ability to sort through them. I was so confused by my emotions. The constant thought of never seeing or talking to my father again was so permanent. This happened just weeks after he had come back into my life. He had been absent from it for months, while he lived with his mistress, Sandy in her Penthouse apartment in downtown Phoenix.

I remembered the first time I meet Sandy; it was at this little Italian restaurant in Phoenix. My father introduced me to her and we had lunch together. It was like we were supposed to be one big happy family having a meal together. I was 2 months away from having my first child, and it was difficult for me to see my father with this woman. I remember I didn't think she was very friendly and thinking, “why would my father be with somebody like this?”

My mother had told me that my father was so terrified of Sandy, that he would hide his car blocks away from their home, so Sandy would not know he was back home with my mother. I had no idea what state of mind my father was in when he came back home. I lived about 10 miles away from my parent's home and I did not do much traveling, because my daughter Danielle was still a newborn.

The first time I remember seeing him again was Thanksgiving Day when we would share our last family dinner together. My father, mother, brother, husband and daughter were all together



for the last time. I had just turned 20 years old and was a new mother when this tragedy happened. I have never been able to forget that loss that changed my life forever.

That night as I slept, I had this dream that felt so real. My father had come to the side of my bed and said, "stay away from Sandy, she is an evil person." I woke myself and sat up in bed. Why would I have such a dream? Was my dad really trying to tell me to be careful of this woman?

Sandy had convinced my father to move in with her 4 months before his death. I was in my last month of pregnancy and my father was not allowed to have any contact with me during the time they were together. Because of the dream I had of my father, I had thought that Sandy was a Witch, and that she had put a spell on my family. When my mom told me about the plot to kill her, I knew there was something more to Sandy than I had ever thought. I thought back to my dream the night of my father's death. He was definitely warning me to stay away from her. I never tried to contact Sandy after that. All the family heirlooms that went with my father when he moved in with Sandy would never come back to my family.

Every single person's life my father touched was devastated at the news of his death. Everyone who knew him could not believe he was gone. His smile, his humor, his charisma, and his love "POOF" all gone. He had the ability to draw people to him and once they were in his life, they never left. As I tried to come to some kind of closure on my father's death, I started to ask questions about his childhood. I knew he was born in Berlin during WWII, but not much else. So when I asked my grandmother about his life. She started to cry. She told me that his childhood had a lot of tragedy. She said, "He had spent time in a concentration camp." When I heard those words, I felt numb and began to cry. Questions just started popping out of my mouth, "When? Where? How long was he there?" As soon as the words came out of my mouth, she walked away. My grandmother would never talk about Germany again.

Here are some facts about my father: My father's name was Ralph Uri Hanauer. His name at birth was Uri Hanauer and he was born in Berlin, Germany on February 6, 1940, during WWII. Both of his parents were considered "Mischling" (half-breed in English). Both of his grandfather's were Jewish and both of his grandmother's were Christian.

From September 8, 1944 to June 7, 1945, he lived in the concentration camp, Theresienstadt. He came to America in June of 1946. He drowned in San Diego, California on December 5, 1981.

So, here I am all alone with my daughter Danielle. Sitting in my living room trying to process my feelings I was having about my father's death. I didn't even have my mother here with me to help with the pain I was feeling. She was still in the hospital in San Diego recovering from the trauma to her head caused by her being thrashed in the cabin of the boat as the boat was being tossed up against the rocks in Mission Bay. It would be days later before I would be told what had happened on the boat.

When my mother started telling me the details of the accident, I started to feel like I was suffocating. She said, "Daddy didn't have the radio or the sonar on the boat, they had been in the shop for repairs. There were 7 of us who went out for a day of deep-sea fishing. When we started to head back to shore, a fog bank rolled in. Daddy had a hard time navigating without the sonar. He couldn't tell how far from shore we were. Daddy told me to go down below to get life

jackets for everyone on board. I started throwing them out onto the deck when all of a sudden we hit something. I looked out the porthole and saw a huge cliff that we were being thrown up against by the surf. Daddy was screaming at everyone on board to put on life jackets. He started to put on his life jacket, but his down jacket he had on was too bulky. As he struggled to get the life jacket on, a huge wave tossed us hard into the cliff and daddy, Bruce and little Brian fell overboard. I became hysterical trying to figure out what was happening. Patrick was trying to get me out of the cabin, but I was so terrified, I couldn't move. He finally pulled me up to the deck and told me to jump onto some rocks the next time the boat was thrashed against them. I was so scared, I was asking Patrick, "Where's Ralph?" I didn't want to get off the boat without him. Then I heard daddy screaming, but the screams sounded far away.

Patrick threw me onto the rocks and I started to look for your father. I followed his screams and saw him pull himself up on the rocks. He was down the shore from where I was. All of a sudden a wave came and pulled him back into the ocean. I watched as he attempted two more times, pulling himself on the rocks and being washed back into the water. The third time he yelled, "Oh, God, Please help me." His right hand was the last thing I saw of your father.

As my mom continued me what happened, I felt like I was in a horrible movie that was going to end soon. At this point, I start to hyperventilate. I felt like I was drowning. My immediate thought was that my father had asked for God's help on his last breath, and I had to believe that God had accepted his plea and my father would be let into heaven.

As I look back on my life then, I realize that I have always had someone watching over me and helping me through very difficult times in my life. Every daughter knows what I am talking about. The relationship we dream of to have with our fathers is that of a fairy tale. To be our father's little Princess. And to always make him proud. I hope that by what I am writing in this book about my journey to truly know my father will inspire every daughter to cherish every moment they can with their father.

On March 17, 1982, while I was visiting my grandmother, Ursula with my daughter and mother in California, the phone rang a little after 5:00 am. It was my husband Dan calling from Phoenix. When I picked up the phone, the first words out of his mouth were "There's been an accident and your brother was killed in Nevada!" I thought I was having a bad dream, so I hung up the phone and climbed back into bed with my mom and Danielle. The phone rang again and Dan said, "Your brother was killed in a car accident in Searchlight, Nevada."

I was in shock. I couldn't believe God did it again. Why now did he take my brother? I was holding the phone in my hand just crying. My mom and grandmother came to me and asked, "What's going on? Why are you crying?" "Kenny is dead". I blurted out, "He was killed in an accident in Searchlight, Nevada."

Then the hysteria began. The three of us could not believe what was happening. Un-belief that my brother was now gone forever. I felt like I was being punished for something really bad. My father always said, "There was no such thing as God." At that very moment I believed him. I couldn't believe that God would allow so much tragedy to affect this family, so the only explanation was that, "THERE WAS NO SUCH THING AS GOD."

The drive from LA to Phoenix was stifling. My mom and I didn't speak the entire ride home. I sat in the back seat with Danielle in shock at what was happening again. I kept looking at

Danielle and wondering if she had any sense of what I was feeling. As my mom turned to pull into the driveway, she stepped on the gas; I thought she was going to drive right through the garage. She slammed on the brakes inches from the garage door and started crying, "Children are not supposed to die before their parents."

My brother had just turned 19 years old 2 days earlier. We should have been celebrating his birthday not his funeral. My brother and cousin Dean were heading from Needles to Las Vegas. They were going to be moving my grandmother ZG from Las Vegas back to Needles. My aunt Melody, cousin Tina and Dean were living in ZG's house in Needles and ZG was moving back in with them. Dean survived the accident. He was in a hospital in Las Vegas with minor injuries. My mom and I traveled to Vegas to talk to Dean about the accident. He said, "It was dark when they left Needles. He said, "We were just driving on the highway talking when someone coming in the opposite direction had their bright lights on, Kenny drove onto the shoulder and veered back onto the road, and then he lost control and the truck rolled off the highway." "I don't remember anything after that." When we left the hospital, my mom said, "I don't believe him, I think he was driving and he killed Kenny." I didn't see that coming. As far as I was concerned it didn't matter who was driving. It was an accident that could've happened to anyone. I felt so bad for Dean, not only was he with my brother when he died, he was also on the boat and witnessed my fathers death. What he must have been feeling? I couldn't even imagine.

Dan and I were living with my mom at this time and the emotions we were all feeling were so overwhelming. I just kept questioning why God would be punishing our family. And then I would think, "Because God doesn't exist, you can't blame someone who doesn't exist." I was so confused, not only was I dealing with all this emotional loss, I was still going through postpartum depression and my hormones were all whacked out. It was at this point that I started to think I would rather be dead than to live without my father and brother. My thoughts were full of ways to kill myself. I had a hard time bonding with Danielle. I was afraid she was going to be taken away next and I thought, "If I don't allow myself to get attached to her, I wouldn't have a hard time letting her go." I was an emotional mess. I was not surprised when my great aunt, Ilse called me on April 17, 1982 to tell me my great grandmother, Frieda had died. I knew one more person was going to die, someone told me to expect it. They said "Tragedy's always come in 3's". It was at this time I shut down emotionally and physically. I did not want to be close to anyone.

It would be 16 (1998) years before I would start to ask questions again about my family's life in Germany during the holocaust. The answers were not going to come from my grandmother Ursula who was in the beginning stages of Alzheimer or my great aunt, Ilse. I was persistent with Ilse and soon it started to pay off. In the beginning of 2002, Ilse did start to give me names of my relatives, first was her father's name, Max Hanauer, then her grandfather's name, David Hanauer, then her brother's name (my grandfather) in August, 4 months before her death. My grandfather's name was Hans Heinz Hanauer. I thought what an amazing name. In 2003, I began sending letters to various German officials. I gave them what information I had, which was very little. The only truths I had were the names of my grandfather's. It was also at this time that I started to pray to God, asking him to help me learn about my family history. I wanted to know everything about my family. Every day and every night was the same prayer. "Please help me to learn the truth about my family history?"

As we fast forward to 2008, I have been able to trace my grandfather, Hans' last 2 years of his life, my great grandfather, Jonas Rosenfeld's dates of arrests and his incarceration on "Rosenstrasse" (Rose St.) Theresienstadt concentration camp was the camp that my father, Uri, grandmother, Ursula and my great grandfather, Jonas were held at and then released from 9 months later. This phrase came to me on July 15th, 2006, "Discover how extraordinary you really are." This phrase amazes me. When I look at those words now, I think, "Wow, look at me, at who I am today." The rich heritage I come from. And how blessed I truly am. To have a beautiful family that has been my Godsend. The Love so many people have showed me. I would hope that the entire world could experience the depth of pure Love I have been able to experience in my lifetime.



## Boat Owner Dies After Rescuing 2

Saves Passengers As Fishing Vessel Runs Aground In Fog

By DAVE POLIS

Staff Writers, The San Diego Union

A 41-year-old Phoenix man died a hero late yesterday when he braved pounding surf off Ocean Beach to drag passengers ashore after his 30-foot fishing boat went aground in dense fog.

Ralph Hanauer was credited with saving at least two lives before he disappeared in the dark, murky water near the foot of Coronado Avenue and Bacon Street around 4:15 p.m.

The boat, carrying Hanauer, his wife, Valarie, 38, a nephew, Brian Schmidt, 17, all of Phoenix, and three others who were not identified, apparently got lost in the fog.

Lifeguards said the fog rolled in rapidly in the late afternoon, creating a "zero visibility" situation. Officials at the scene speculated Hanauer may have been trying to beat the dense fog to reach the safety of Mission Bay channel, but became disoriented.

Lt. Larry Smith said Hanauer apparently approached too close to the shoreline and his boat lost power when he veered sharply to avoid crashing against a rock. Smith said he was unable to restart the engine and the boat crashed against the shoreline, where the boat wound up trapped against the rocks.

Robert Hicklin, 18, a Navy man who was lobster fishing in the vicinity, said he heard "the crunching of wood and cries for help." Hicklin said he ran to the disabled craft and helped pull several people ashore. He then ran for help, calling the Fire Department and lifeguards.

Lifeguard Mike Ciccheto said Mrs. Hanauer stopped him as he arrived, saying her husband was still aboard

(Continued on B-3, Col. 1)

## Man Rescues 2 From Crippled Boat, Then Dies

(Continued from B-1)

the craft, which was being dashed against the rocks.

As Ciccheto climbed aboard the stricken boat in search of Hanauer, he was thrown into the surging surf and somehow, despite the dark and fog, found the man about 100 yards off shore.

Ciccheto, aided by lifeguards Kathy Boynton and Ron Unger, began resuscitation efforts while they were still in the water. Lifeguards on shore used flares and a bullhorn to direct them to the shore, where paramedics Dennis Eisher and Kenny Hon were waiting.

The paramedics waited more than 30 minutes before they could begin their futile efforts.

They tried to restart Hanauer's heart as they raced to Doctor's Hospital, but with no success. Hanauer arrived at the hospital at 5:05 p.m. and was pronounced dead at 5:25 p.m.

Mrs. Hanauer was admitted to the intensive care unit in shock and Schmidt suffered a fractured foot and multiple cuts and bruises.

Paramedics at the scene said Hanauer apparently suffered a heart seizure while battling for his life in the pounding surf. The boat, lodged between rocks several blocks south of the Ocean Beach Fishing Pier, was reported breaking up last night.

Norman Green, a hospital spokesman, said Hanauer saved two persons and was returning to the boat to get a third person when he disappeared from sight. It was not clear last night whether he ever reached the boat and was swept off the craft or suffered an attack while fighting his way to the boat.

Lifeguards said Hanauer was in the water 30 to 45 minutes before he was found by Ciccheto and lifeguards began administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) while towing Hanauer to shore. Hanauer did not appear to have a pulse when lifeguards began working on him and never responded to treatment, according to the lifeguards and paramedics who tried in vain to save his life.

He was in critical condition when he arrived at the hospital.

The boat went aground below an inaccessible section of cliff area near Ocean Front Street, making rescue efforts even more difficult.

A spokeswoman for the coroner's office said she was told Hanauer had been working in San Diego. She said it was not clear whose boat Hanauer was piloting or how it became lodged against the jagged shoreline.

Staff Writer Richard Ruane also contributed to this story.

## Photos Saved Through The Holocaust

The following pictures were saved by my great grandmother Frieda Hanauer. They had been sewn into her clothing by the women who worked in my great grandfathers clothing factory.

I do not know who all of the people are in the photos. I wanted to share them because there are some interesting pictures and maybe someone may recognize people in the photos.



Ilse Hanauer, Berlin, Germany 1925



Ilse Hanauer standing top row far right with classmates

Berlin, Germany 1926



Ilse Hanauer



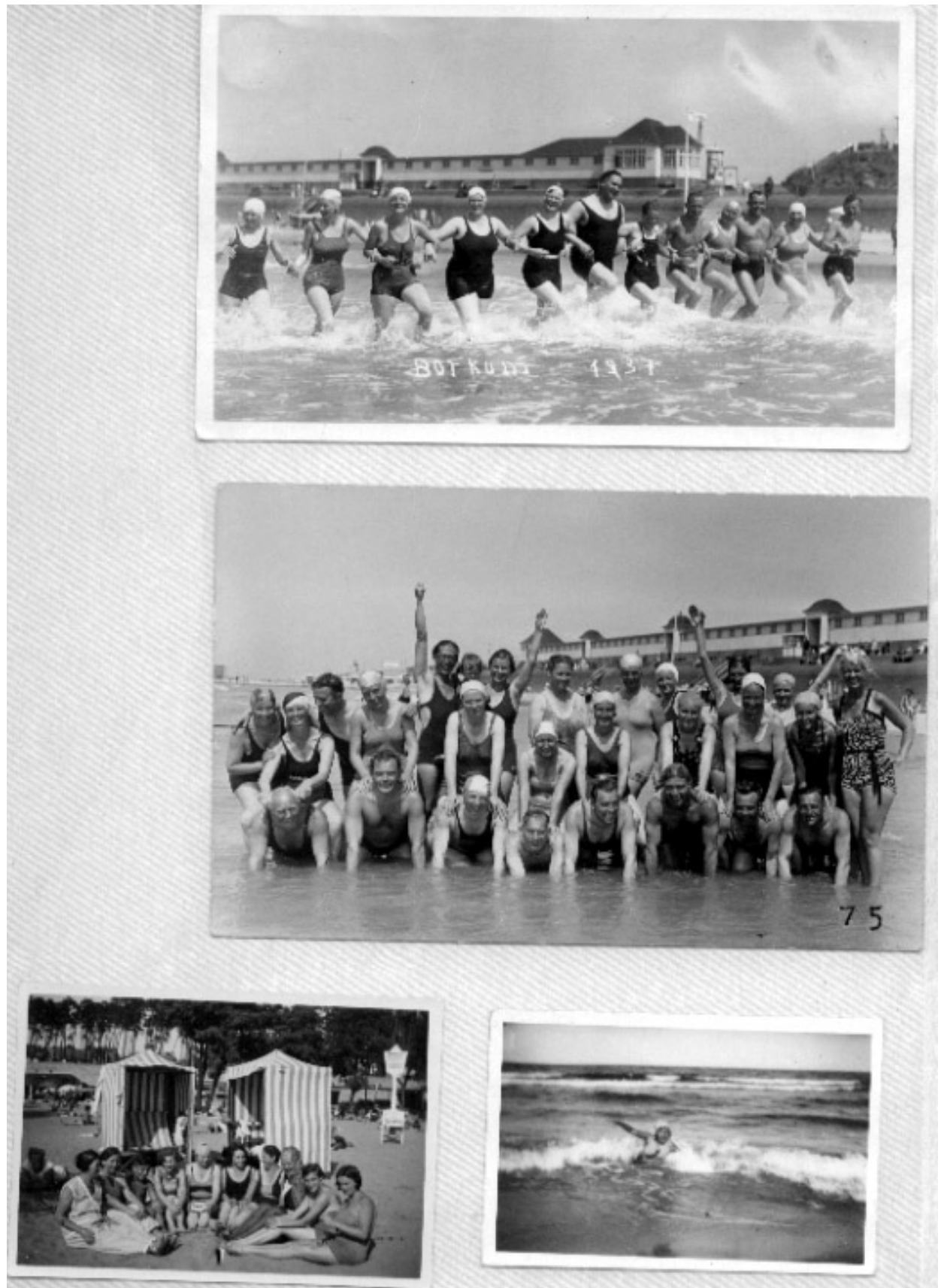


Frieda and Max Hanauer with my father Uri Hanauer (in carriage) Berlin, 1941



Max and Frieda Hanauer





Alma & Peter  
Scrader



Tutta



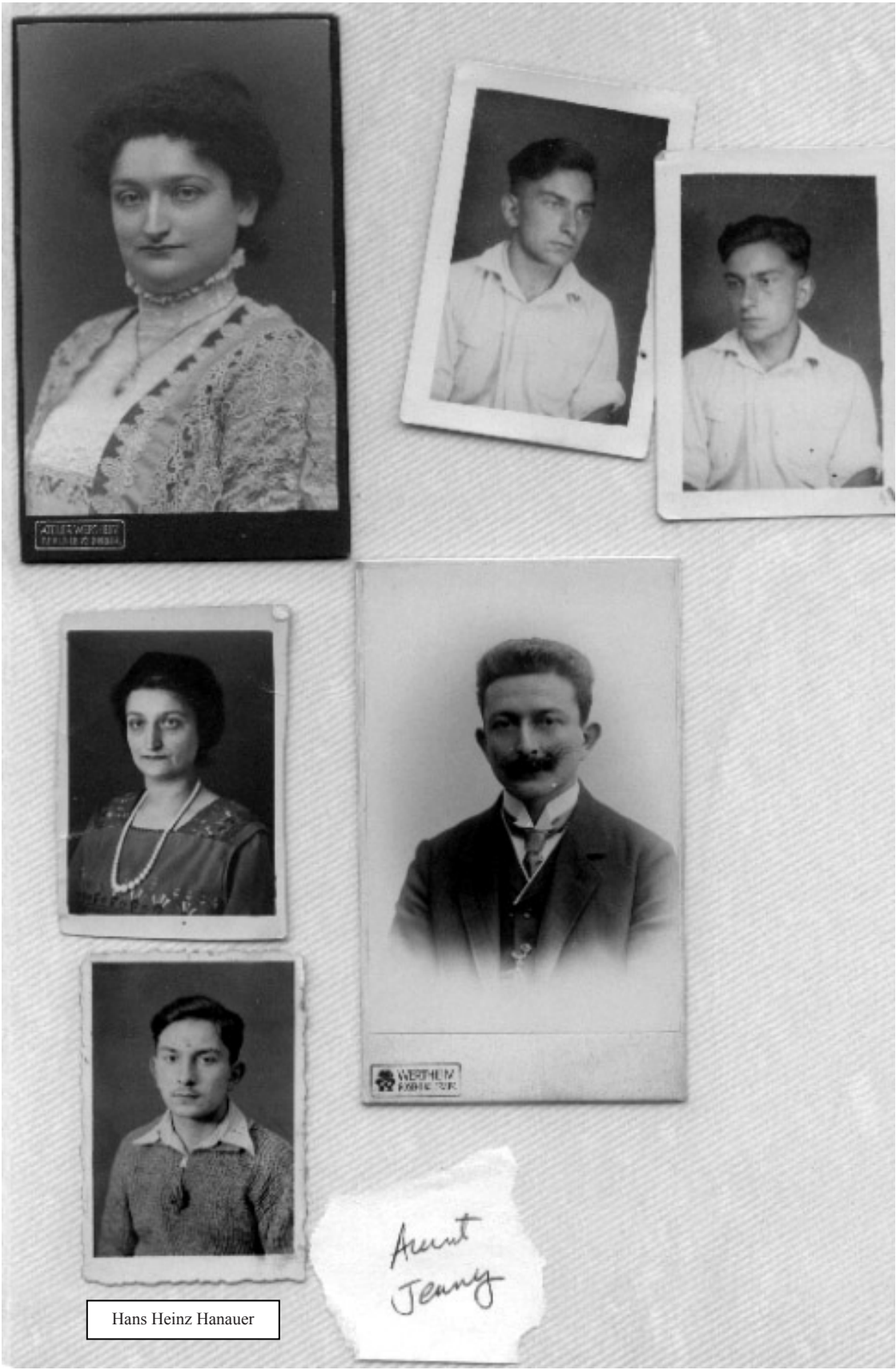
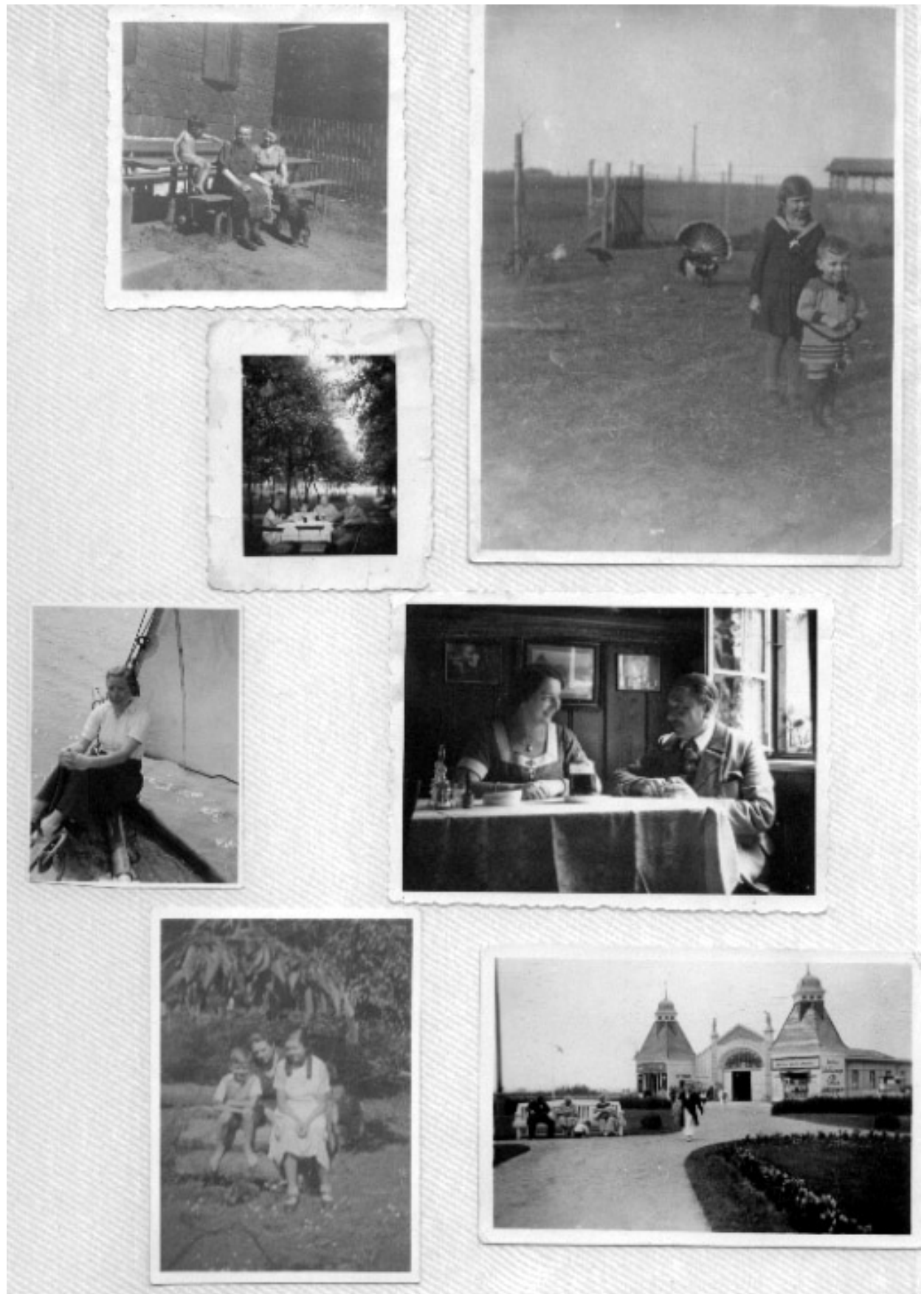
Alma Scrader











Hans Heinz Hanauer

Irmi Jenny Hanauer (Max's sister) pictured top left and middle left. Also pictured: Hans and Max Hanauer.





Max Hanauer



Marie Arndt Teske, mother to Frieda Hanauer



during war



Alma Schrader







39



25



1939





Ilse and Tutta running on the beach. Top pictures are of Ilse.

Adolph Koch Institute



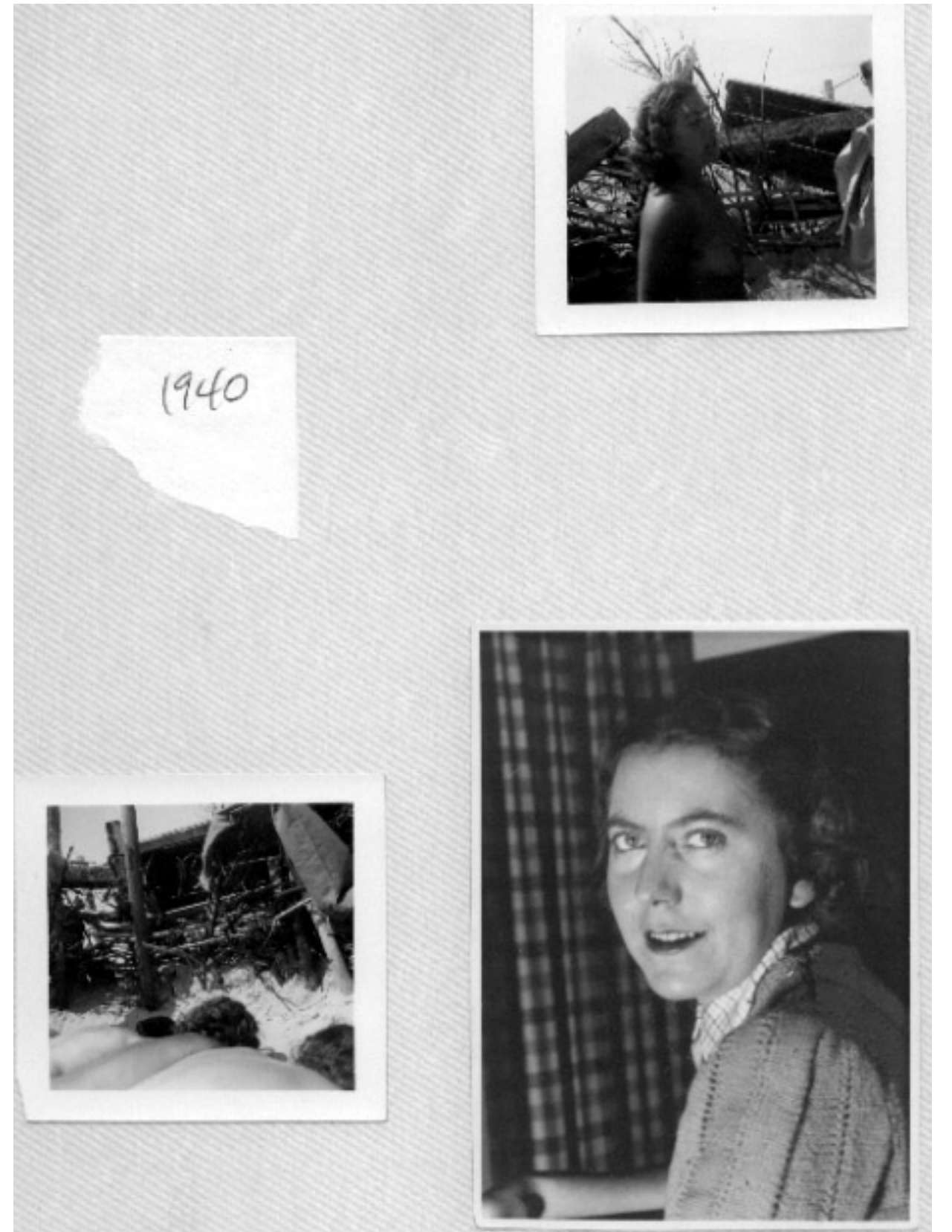






















Max and Frieda in the second row 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> from the left.

Ilse & Hans in the front row 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> from the left.



# Proof

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