

STOLPER STEINE

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ROĐ. 1885.
UHIŠEN 13. 4. 1941.
DEPORTIRAN
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KAMENI SPOTICANJA

U KARLOVCU

2024.

“Osoba je zaboravljena onda kad je zaboravljeno njezino ime”,

kaže Talmud, a citira ga Gunter Demnig, njemački umjetnik koji od 1992. godine širom Europe, ali i u svijetu, u pločnike ispred kuća na zadnjim adresama na kojima su živjele žrtve nacizma, ugrađuje “kamene spoticanja” (njemački *Stolpersteine*) – male mjedene pločice u znak sjećanja na njih. Na njih se prolaznik ne može doista fizički spotaknuti, no može srcem i umom, jer svaki je ovaj kamen mali spomenik odvedenim i pogubljenim, nestalim Židovima, Romima i drugim manjinama, političkim protivnicima nacizma, homoseksualcima, Jehovinim svjedocima te žrtvama eutanazije okrutnoga nacističkog režima. Veličine deset puta deset centimetara, pločice

nose ime i prezime žrtve, datum rođenja i sudbinu: interniranje, samoubojstvo, progonstvo ili, u većini slučajeva, deportaciju i ubojstvo. Na svakoj piše “Ovdje je živio...” odnosno “Ovdje je živjela...”, simbolično vraćajući žrtvu njezinoj kući. Za razliku od nekih drugih spomenika koji se usredotočuju na određene progone skupine, kamene spoticanja odaju počast pojedinačnoj žrtvi.

Prvi kamene spoticanja u Hrvatskoj postavljeni su u Rijeci 2013. godine. Od 2020. do danas Centar za promicanje tolerancije i očuvanje sjećanja na holokaust postavio je 86 kamena spoticanja u Zagrebu, za židovske, romske, hrvatske i srpske žrtve ustaških i nacističkih progona tijekom Drugog svjetskog rata.

“A person is not forgotten until their name is forgotten”,

says the Talmud, as quoted by Gunter Demnig, a German artist, who since 1992, has placed thousands of “stumbling stones” (*Stolpersteine* in German), small commemorative brass-plates. These “stumbling stones” can be found throughout Europe and the rest of the world, in the sidewalks in front of the houses at the last known addresses of the homes of the victims of Nazism. Passersby cannot really stumble upon them physically, but they can with their heart and mind, because each of the stones is a small memorial to those deported and murdered – Jews, Roma and other minorities, political opponents of Nazism, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and euthanasia victims of the cruel Nazi regime. Measuring ten by ten centimeters, the brass-

plates bear the name and surname of the victim, date of birth and their fate: internment, suicide, exile or, in most cases, deportation and murder. The inscription on each reads: “Here lived...”, thus symbolically returning the victim to his or her home. Unlike some other memorials that focus on specific persecuted groups, the *Stolpersteine* honor the individual victims.

The first *Stolpersteine* in Croatia were laid in Rijeka in 2013. From 2020 until today, the Centre for Promotion of Tolerance and Holocaust Remembrance has been instrumental in placing eighty-six *Stolpersteine* in Zagreb for Jewish, Roma, Croatian and Serbian victims of the Ustasha and Nazi persecutions during the Second World War. In 2023, in cooperation with partners, the Centre set up

Centar je u suradnji s partnerima 2023. godine postavio i prvi kamene spoticanja u Koprivnici. Kamene spoticanja postavljenu su i u Čakovcu, Prelogu te sada i u Karlovcu, a priprema se njihovo skoro postavljanje u Đakovu, Splitu, Osijeku i Velikoj Gorici.

Nemoguće je obilježiti domove svih žrtava prije deportacije, no s vremenom i širenjem ideje postavljanja kamena spoticanja dobija se šira slika stradanja za Drugog svjetskog rata. Ona će u konačnici svjedočiti sugrađanima i novim generacijama da je na prostoru

Nezavisne Države Hrvatske i teritorijama pod nacističkom i fašističkom upravom ubijen veliki broj Židova, Roma, Srba, Hrvata, pripadnika pokreta otpora, svećenika i ostalih slobodnomislećih i tadašnjem režimu nepoćudnih pojedinaca. Za mnoge se žrtve zna gdje su živjele, s koje su adrese odvedene, najčešće u smrt. Svjedočit će i o želji inicijatora postavljanja da ih ne zaboravimo.



the first *Stolpersteine* in Koprivnica. *Stolpersteine* have also been placed in Čakovec and Prelog, as well as now in Karlovac, and they are expected to be placed in Đakovo, Split, Osijek and Velika Gorica.

It is impossible to mark the pre-deportation homes of all victims, but over time and the more widespread understanding of the idea of placing *Stolpersteine*, a broader picture of the sufferings of the Second World War will be obtained. Ultimately, it will remind fellow citizens and new generations that a huge number of Jews, Roma, Serbs, Croats, members of the

resistance movement, priests and other free-thinking individuals proscribed by the regime were killed on the territory of the Independent State of Croatia and the territories under Nazi and fascist administration. Because of the placing of the *Stolpersteine* at the home of many victims, it is now known where the victims lived, from which address they were taken, and how many went to their deaths. The placing of the *Stolpersteine* themselves testifies to the aspirations and hopes of the initiators of these installations, that these victims and their life contributions, great or small, will never be forgotten.

IVO (JICHAK) GOLDSTEIN

(Topusko, 15.3.1900. – Jadovno, srpanj ili kolovoz 1941.) bio je knjižar, židovski aktivist i publicist. Suprug Lee rođ. Brüll, otac Slavka i Daniela (Ivina). Mladost i školovanje proveo je u Tuzli i Vinkovcima, gdje je pohađao gimnaziju. Studij agronomije završio je 1924. u Beču, gdje je bio član studentskoga cionističkog društva "Bar Giora". Po povratku u Jugoslaviju bio je član tamošnjih židovskih omladinskih društava. Od 1920. u Tuzli se angažirao prilikom odlaska prvih emigranata u Palestinu, dok je 1921. na Jevrejskom omladinskom sletu u Sarajevu održao "palestinski referat", pokazavši veliko znanje

o tamošnjim lokalnim prilikama, osobito o vegetaciji. Godine 1925. iselio je u Palestinu, gdje je 1926. bio jedan od osnivača i vođa "jugoslavenske halučke farme" odnosno mošave Bet Šearim u dolini Jizreel kraj Haife.

Nakon što je 1928. bio napušten projekt jugoslavenske farme vratio se u Jugoslaviju, isprva u Sarajevo, a potom u Karlovac, gdje je od ujaka Lisandera Reicha naslijedio istoimenu knjižaru. Znatno je unaprijedio poslovanje, održavao pretplatničku mrežu i prodaju novina i časopisa, prodavao i strane knjige (uglavnom bečkih nakladnika), obogatio i dobro organizirao posudbenu knjižnicu te

izdavao vlastite kataloge. Pod njegovim je vodstvom knjižara prerasla u važno kulturno središte grada i okolice te u okupljalište lijevo i liberalno orijentiranih građana. Kao javno deklarirani antifašist, tijekom Španjolskog građanskog rata (1936–39) povremeno je u izloge stavljao publikacije s antifašističkim ilustracijama. U knjižari mu je pomagala i supruga, koja se bavila prodajom kozmetičkih preparata.

Neposredno po uspostavi NDH, 13. travnja 1941. bio je uhićen, odveden u zatvor u Zagrebu, a 6. lipnja prebačen u logor Danica kraj Koprivnice, iz kojeg je odveden u Gospić te u Jadovno, gdje je stradao neutvrđenog datuma.

Pisao je poeziju i pripovijetke za židovski omladinski časopis *Gideon*. Prevodio je i objavljivao putopise (*Moj put u Palestinu*) i reportaže o događajima u Bet Šearimu te pjesme (*Palestinski prvijenci*) i crtice (*Reb*

Moso – iz života Jevreja u Tuzli). Također je djelovao kao dopisnik listova *Narodna židovska svijest* (1925–26) i *Židov* (1927). U dva navrata tijekom 1934–35. pokretao je glasila *Karlovačke novine* i *Karlovačke novosti*.

Adresa postavljanja:
Trg bana Petra Zrinskog 9



He translated texts, and published travelogues (*My Journey to Palestine*) and reports on the events in Bet Shearim, as well as poems (*Palestinian debuts*) and vignettes (*Reb Moso – from the life of Jews in Tuzla*). He also worked as a correspondent for the newspapers *Narodna židovska svijest* (1925–26) and *Židov* (1927). On two occasions during 1934–35, he initiated the publishing of newspapers *Karlovačke novine* and *Karlovačke novosti*.

Installation address:
Ban Petar Zrinski Square 9

**IVO GOLDSTEIN**

(Topusko, 1900. - Jadovno, 1941.)

IVO (JICHAK) GOLDSTEIN

(Topusko, March 15, 1900 – Jadovno, July or August 1941) was a bookseller, Jewish activist and publicist. He was husband of Lea née Brüll, and father of Slavko and Daniel (Ivin). He spent his youth and school days in Tuzla and in Vinkovci, where he attended gymnasium. He graduated in agronomy in 1924 in Vienna, where he was a member of the student Zionist society "Bar Giora". Upon his return to Yugoslavia, he was a member of the local Jewish youth associations. From 1920, he was involved in the departure of the first emigrants to Palestine in Tuzla, while in 1921 he gave a "Palestinian report" at the Jewish

Youth Conference in Sarajevo, demonstrating a great knowledge of the local conditions there, especially the vegetation. In 1925, he moved to Palestine, where in 1926 he was one of the founders and leaders of the "Yugoslav halutz farm" – the Bet Shearim moshav in the Jezreel Valley near Haifa.

After the Yugoslav farm project was abandoned in 1928, he returned to Yugoslavia, first to Sarajevo, and then to Karlovac, where he inherited the bookstore from his uncle Lisander Reich. He significantly improved the business, maintained the subscription network and the sale of newspapers and magazines, sold foreign books (mainly by Viennese

publishers), enriched and successfully organized the book loan service, and published his own catalogues. Under his leadership, the bookstore grew into an important cultural center of the city of Karlovac and its surroundings, as well as a meeting place for left-wing and liberal-oriented citizens. As a publicly declared anti-fascist, during the Spanish Civil War (1936–39) he occasionally displayed publications with anti-fascist illustrations. His wife, who was selling cosmetics, also helped him in the bookstore.

Immediately after the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia, on April 13, 1941, he was arrested, taken to prison in Zagreb, and on June 6, transferred to the Danica camp near Koprivnica, from where he was taken to Gospić and Jadovno, where he perished on an unspecified date.

He wrote poetry and short stories for the Jewish youth magazine *Gideon*.

DAVID MEISEL

(Holešov, 1885. – Jadovno, 1941.)

David Meisel rođen je 1885. godine u češkom gradiću Holešovu, u dijelu grada koji je bio pod židovskom upravom. Po završetku osnovne škole odlazi u Brno gdje nastavlja školovanje u realnoj gimnaziji, a potom u kantorskoj školi u sklopu tadašnje reformirane židovske zajednice (Mährischer Kantorenverein in Brünn). Po završetku kantorske škole, godine 1903., odlazi u službu kantora i tajnika židovske općine u Moravskoj Ostravi gdje ostaje tri godine, do odlaska u Karlovac.

**DAVID MEISEL**

(Holešov, 1885. – Jadovno, 1941.)

DAVID MEISEL

(Holešov, 1885 – Jadovno, 1941)

David Meisel was born in 1885 in the Czech town of Holešov, in a part of the city that was under Jewish administration. After completing elementary school, he went to Brno, where he continued his education in a real gymnasium, and then in a cantor's school within the then reformed Jewish community (Mährischer Kantorenverein in Brünn). After finishing at the cantor school in 1903, he went to work as a cantor and secretary of the Jewish community in Moravska Ostrava, where he remained for three years, until he left for Karlovac.

1. rujna 1906. godine stupa u službu nadkantora sinagoge u Karlovcu, a dva mjeseca kasnije preuzima i službu tajnika karlovačke židovske općine. Odmah po dolasku u Karlovac započeo je i svoje umjetničko djelovanje kao tenor Prvog hrvatskog pjevačkog društva Zora, gdje odmah pokazuje nevjerojatan talent. Uz pjevanje u Zori, organizira i mješoviti zbor u sinagogi, kojeg i obrazuje, a nešto kasnije preuzima dirigentsku palicu Obrtničko-radničkog društva Nada, kojim dirigira do trenutka preuzimanja Zore 1922. godine. Od trenutka njegova preuzimanja dirigentske palice započinje zlatno doba za PHPD Zora. Podigao je

On September 1, 1906, he entered the service of the synagogue in Karlovac as head cantor. Two months later he also took over the office of secretary of the Jewish community of Karlovac. Immediately after arriving in Karlovac, he began his artistic activity as a tenor of the First Croatian Singing Society Zora, where he immediately showed incredible talent. In addition to singing in Zora, he organized a mixed choir in the synagogue, which he trained. Later he took over the conductor's baton of the Craftmen-Workers' Society Nada, which he conducted until taking over Zora in 1922. From that moment began the golden age for PHPD Zora. He raised the quality

kvalitetu zbora na visoku umjetničku razinu te Zora s njim postiže svoje najbolje rezultate u povijesti. Slijedilo je mnoštvo koncerata u zemlji i inozemstvu, veliki uspjesi na natjecanjima te veliko povijesno gostovanje u Belgiji 1935. godine gdje je Zora proglašena najboljim amaterskim zborom u Europi. I kao nadkantor je postizao velike uspjehe. Dugi niz godina bio je predsjednik Saveza kantora Jugoslavije te urednik *Mjesečnika jevrejskih kantora*. Skladao je sinagogalne skladbe za tenora i za zbor i iza sebe ostavio oko tridesetak autorskih skladbi u rukopisu.

U Karlovcu je osnovao i obitelj. Oženio se Olgom Munić iz Zagreba, koja je zbog ljubavi prešla na judaizam. Imali su troje djece, Zlatka, Edit i Ernu.

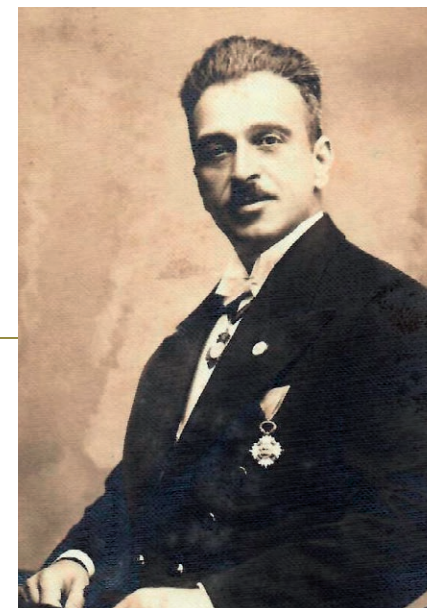
Unatoč tom velikom doprinosu za grad Karlovac, 13.4.1941. godine, kao jedna

of the choir to a high artistic level and Zora achieved its best results in history under his conducting. This was followed by numerous concerts in the country and abroad, great successes at competitions, and a historic guest appearance in Belgium in 1935, where Zora was proclaimed the best amateur choir in Europe. He was also successful as head cantor. For many years, he was the president of the Association of Cantors of Yugoslavia and the editor of the *Jewish Cantors' Monthly*. He composed synagogal compositions for tenor and choir and left behind about thirty original compositions in manuscript.

He started a family in Karlovac as well. He married Olga Munić from Zagreb, who converted to Judaism because of love. They had three children, Zlatko, Edit and Erna.

od prvih žrtava ustaškog režima, David je odveden i u srpnju iste godine pogubljen u logoru Jadovno u Lici. U istom logoru stradao je i njegov sin Zlatko, a kćeri su preživjele zaslugom mladog žandara Vilka Sriće koji se zauzeo za njih u trenutku kada su i one bile odvedene. Zahvaljujući tome David danas ima petnaest potomaka.

Adresa postavljanja: Vladimira Nazora 2



Despite this great contribution to the city of Karlovac, on April 13, 1941, as one of the first victims of the Ustasha regime, David was arrested and murdered in July of the same year, in the Jadovno camp in Lika. His son, Zlatko, perished in the same camp, while his daughters survived thanks to the young police officer Vilko Srića, who stood up for them at the moment when they were to be arrested. As a consequence, David Meisel has fifteen descendants today.

Installation address: Vladimir Nazor Street 2

FILIP REINER

(Karlovac, 1904. – Banjica, 1943.)

Nakon školovanja u rodnom Karlovcu, Filip Reiner studirao je pravo u Beču i postao istaknuti židovski aktivist. Od početka 1930.-ih radi kao odvjetnički vježbenik u očevu uredu, a od 1932. pri kotarskom sudu u Karlovcu. Nakon smrti oca Vatroslava, također poznatog karlovačkog odvjetnika i dogradonačelnika u nekoliko mandata, Filip 1940. godine preuzima očev odvjetnički ured.

Po proglašenju Nezavisne Države Hrvatske, zajedno s dvojicom uglednih karlovačkih Židova, Ivom Goldsteinom i Davidom

Meiselom, uhićen je 13.4.1941. za vrijeme boravka Ante Pavelića u Karlovcu. Njih trojica su, po svemu sudeći, prva tri uhićena građanina židovske vjeroispovijesti na tlu novoosnovane NDH. Zbog velikih zasluga obitelji Reiner za grad Karlovac te poštovanja što ga je obitelj uživala u gradu, Filip je krajem mjeseca pušten iz zatvora te se sa suprugom Ružicom seli u Split. Nakon kapitulacije fašističke Italije 1943. godine, prati suprugu Ružicu u partizane, a njega uhićuju nacističke vlasti u Splitu te deportiraju u logor Banjica, odakle je, po svemu sudeći, odveden na stratište Jajinci.

Filipov mlađi brat Miroslav Reiner, zajedno s grupom židovskih intelektualaca pridružuje se iz Splita partizanskom pokretu te djeluje pri Vrhovnom štabu u Drvaru kao prevoditelj saveznicima. Čitava je grupa pred kraj rata odvedena u Beograd i pod nerazjašnjenim okolnostima ondje im se gubi svaki trag. Zahvaljujući Filipovom bratu Miroslavu, te posebno njegovoj supruzi Zdenki Reiner koja je kao samohrana majka podigla dvoje djece, nekad jedna od prominentnih karlovačkih židovskih obitelji danas ima dvanaest živućih potomaka.

Adresa postavljanja: Augusta Cesarca 3

**FILIP REINER**

(Karlovac, 1904. – Banjica, 1943.)

FILIP REINER

(Karlovac, 1904 – Banjica, 1943)

After education in his native town of Karlovac, Filip studied Law in Vienna and became a well-known Jewish activist. From the early 1930s, he worked in his father's law office and from 1932, at the District Court in Karlovac. Following the death of his father Vatroslav, also a well-known Karlovac lawyer and Deputy Mayor for several terms, Filip took over his father's law office in 1940.

After the declaration of the Independent State of Croatia, Filip was arrested on April 13, 1941, along with two other prominent

Karlovac Jews, Ivo Goldstein and David Meisel. This occurred during Ante Pavelić's stay in Karlovac. The three of them were, by all accounts, the first three arrested Jewish citizens in the newly founded Independent State of Croatia. However, because of the great merits and service of the Reiner family to Karlovac and the respect that the family enjoyed in the city, Filip was released from prison at the end of the month. With his wife, Ružica, he moved to Split where he stayed until the Nazi takeover in 1943, after the capitulation of Fascist Italy. He managed to send his wife to safety with the Partisans but was soon

after captured by the Nazi police and deported from Split to the Banjica camp. Presumably from there Filip Reiner was sent to the Jajinci execution ground, the final destination for him.

Filip's brother, Miroslav Reiner, together with a group of Jewish intellectuals, joined the Partisan movement from Split in 1943 and actively served in Tito's headquarter in Drvar, mostly as translator with the Allies. The whole group was executed at the end of the war in Belgrade for the reasons that are still unknown today. Thanks to Filip's brother Miroslav, and especially to his wife, Zdenka Reiner, who brought up two children by herself, one of the once most prominent Jewish families from Karlovac has twelve remaining descendants today.



**Installation address:
August Cesarac Street 3**

Centar za promicanje tolerancije i očuvanje sjećanja na holokaust

Centar za promicanje tolerancije i očuvanje sjećanja na holokaust osnovan je 2017. godine na inicijativu dvostrukog oskarovca i preživjelog iz holokausta, Branka Lustiga i Nataše Popović, osnivačice Festivala tolerancije – JFF Zagreb. Kao neprofitna ustanova čiji su osnivači i upravljači Grad Zagreb i udruga građana Festival suvremenog židovskog filma Zagreb, Centar gradi platformu za razvoj tolerantnijeg i humanijeg društvenog okruženja. Koristeći umjetnost kao jak društveni alat za doprinos kulturalnoj uključenosti i socijalnoj koheziji, Centar radi na projektima suzbijanja netolerancije, predrasuda, diskriminacije, opresije i nasilja, odnosno razvoja tolerantnijeg društva.

Centar svoju misiju provodi putem izvedbenih i produkcijskih programa (opera za djecu Brundibár, Stolpersteine – Kameni spoticanja, izložbe i POP UP događanja), edukativnih i interdisciplinarnih programa (seminari “Antisemitizam, holokaust i stradanja – Prošlost u sadašnjosti”, ciklusi javnih tribina) te pripremnih radnji za osnivanje muzeja tolerancije u prostoru nekadašnje Prve hrvatske tvornice ulja u Zagrebu, trenutno napuštenog kulturnog dobra.

Centar ima za cilj postaviti kamene spoticanja po cijeloj Hrvatskoj zbog sve prisutnijih pojava iskrivljavanja holokausta od strane pojedinačnih, organizacijskih i državnih aktera te su nam stoga potrebna odvažna, kreativna rješenja za stvaranje takve memorijalne kulture u kojoj će upozorenja o holokaustu nastaviti odjekivati i u generacijama rođenima dugo nakon njega.

Udruga Židovi u Karlovcu

Udruga za očuvanje židovske kulture i baštine Židovi u Karlovcu osnovana je u rujnu 2020. godine. I prije službenog osnutka, pojedinci su započeli oživljavanje sjećanja na jednu vrlo značajnu i utjecajnu zajednicu koja je tijekom holokausta gotovo iščeznula. Održana su mnoga predavanja i tribine popraćene izložbama te su s učenicima osnovnih i srednjih škola snimljeni amaterski dokumentarni filmovi o karlovačkim Židovima.

Potomci karlovačkih Židova, profesori povijesti i drugi zaljubljenici u baštinu i kulturu Židova započeli su s obilježavanjem značajnijih židovskih blagdana, kao i bitnih obljetnica vezanih uz karlovačke Židove. Najznačajniji događaji u organizaciji Udruge su otkrivanje spomen ploče srušenoj

karlovačkoj sinagogi te otkrivanje spomen-poprsja Vilimu pl. Reineru, zaslužnom za izgradnju Zorin doma. U spomen na najznačajnijeg dirigenta PHPD Zora pokrenuto je dodjeljivanje nagrade “David Meisel” najboljim dirigentima na Međunarodnom natjecanju zborova “Aurora Cantat”.

Već drugu godinu zaredom u sklopu Zvezdanog ljeta Udruga organizira Dane židovske baštine, kroz koje odaje počast značajnim karlovačkim Židovima, poput šahista Izidora Grossa te veslača Tibora Hekscha, ali i obogaćuje kulturni program posvećen rođendanu grada Karlovca. Cilj udruge je upoznati svoje sugrađane, kao i njihove posjetioce, turiste, učenike i studente, s ogromnim doprinosom karlovačke židovske zajednice kulturnom i općedruštvenom razvoju grada Karlovca.

Centre for Promotion of Tolerance and Holocaust Remembrance

The Centre for Promotion of Tolerance and Holocaust Remembrance was founded in 2017 on the initiative of two-time Oscar winner and Holocaust survivor Branko Lustig and Nataša Popović, founder of the Festival of Tolerance – JFF Zagreb. As a non-profit institution founded and managed by the City of Zagreb and the Jewish Film Festival Zagreb Association, the Centre builds a platform for the development of a more tolerant and humane social environment. Using art as a strong social tool to contribute to cultural inclusion and social cohesion, the Centre works on projects aiming to combat intolerance, prejudice, discrimination, oppression and violence, and to develop a more tolerant society.

The Centre carries out its mission through performance and production programs (opera for children Brundibár, Stolpersteine – Stumbling stones, exhibitions, and POP UP events), educational and interdisciplinary programs (seminars “Anti-Semitism, the Holocaust and suffering – The past in the present”, cycles of public forums) and preparatory activities for the establishment of a museum of tolerance on the premises of the former First Croatian Oil Factory in Zagreb, currently an abandoned cultural property.

The Centre aims to set up stumbling stones throughout Croatia due to the ever-present occurrences of distortion of the Holocaust by individual, organizational and state actors. Therefore we need bold, creative solutions to create such a memorial culture in which warnings about the Holocaust will continue to resonate in generations to come long after it.

Association Jews in Karlovac

Jews in Karlovac, the association for the preservation of Jewish culture and heritage, was founded in September 2020. Even before the official foundation, individuals started reviving the memory of an important and influential community that almost disappeared during the Holocaust. Many lectures and panels accompanied by exhibitions were held, and amateur documentaries about the Jews of Karlovac were filmed with primary and secondary school students.

Descendants of Karlovac Jews, history teachers and other lovers of Jewish heritage and culture have started celebrating significant Jewish holidays, as well as important anniversaries related to Karlovac Jews. The most significant events organized by the Association are the unveiling of the memorial plaque for the demolished synagogue in Karlovac

and the unveiling of the memorial bust of Vilim pl. Reiner, responsible for the construction of Zora's hall. In memory of the most important conductor of the PHPD Zora, the awarding of the David Meisel Award to the best conductors at the International Choir Competition “Aurora Cantat” was launched.

For the second year in a row, as part of the Star Summer, the Association organizes Days of Jewish Heritage, through which it pays tribute to important Karlovac Jews, such as chess player Izidor Gross and rower Tibor Heksch, also enriching the cultural program on the occasion of the birthday of the city of Karlovac. The goal of the association is to acquaint fellow citizens, as well as their visitors, tourists, school children and students, with the immense contribution of the Karlovac Jewish community to the cultural and social development of the city of Karlovac.

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