

TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

Annual Report for 2010



Terezín, March 2011

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Establishment: Established by a decree issued by the Ministry of Culture
of the Czech Republic under ref. no. 17.470/2000 on December 27, 2000
Founding organization: Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE TEREŽÍN MEMORIAL'S MAIN ACTIVITIES

The Terežín Memorial amasses and keeps collections of material exhibits documenting the racial and political persecution during the wartime occupation of the Czech lands by Nazi Germany with a special view to the history of the Prague Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress in Terežín, the history of the Terežín Ghetto, the history of the concentration camp in Litoměřice, and earlier history of the town of Terežín, and its collection of works of art. The Memorial builds its collections on the science-based principles and in keeping with its own acquisition policy.

- It administers a historic book fund (collection), specialized library and a collection of written documents of archival nature.
- It prepares specialized written documentation accompanying its collection items, if need be, visual or audio documentation as well. Collection items are professionally processed and examined to obtain findings about social developments in general.
- It conducts scholarly research into the environment from which it acquires collection items.
- Its collection items, accompanying specialized documentation and findings obtained from their professional examination, are presented primarily at permanent exhibitions and short-term displays as well as in the Memorial's own publishing, educational and lecturing activities in the Czech Republic and abroad as well as in other cultural and educational activities for the general public.
- In foreign countries, the Memorial represents the Czech Republic at exhibitions in the former concentration camps in Oświęcim (Poland) and in Ravensbrück (Germany).
- It leases its collection items to exhibitions and displays staged by other subjects in the Czech Republic and abroad or for their scientific study or for conservation and restoration purposes.
- It puts out and disseminates periodic and non-periodic publications, audio and video recordings and other electronic carriers, exchanging them with domestic and foreign institutions.
- It organizes, either on its own or in conjunction with other corporate bodies or natural persons, specialized conferences, symposia and seminars relating to the subject of its domain. It operates an International Meeting Center complete with related services.
- It organizes cultural and educational programs ensuing from the subject of its activities, exhibiting leased objects of cultural value.
- It joins professional associations, including international ones, with the aim of coordinating specialized activities.
- It issues certificates for the export of objects of cultural value pursuant to Act No. 71/1994 Coll., on the sale and export of objects of cultural value.
- It prepares expert opinions, researches and expertise.



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INTRODUCTION

Just as in any other year, I would like to thank my colleagues, all fellow workers whose responsible approach to their duties and their dedication helped, in spite of the difficult economic situation caused by the economic crisis, in meeting all the main tasks of the Terezín Memorial in the preservation of monuments, research and education on the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice also in the broader contexts of political and racial persecution during World War II.

Also last year the Terezín Memorial devoted itself to systematic commemoration of all the victims of this persecution, whether they came from the Czech lands or other European countries dominated by the Nazi totalitarian regime. The first act of remembrance last year was the memorial meeting marking the International Day Honoring Victims of the Holocaust Yom Ha'Shoah, held on April 12 in front of the former Jewish prayer room from the time of the Ghetto in Dlouhá Street. At that rally, representatives of the Terezín Initiative, an organization associating former Terezín Ghetto inmates, read out another 100 names of the Jews deported to Terezín during the Nazi occupation. This act always reminds the younger generations that a specific human tragedy should always be seen behind the numbers of the Holocaust victims. The meeting was then addressed by Karol Efraim Sidon, the Chief Rabbi of Prague and Bohemia, who also read Kaddish prayer at the end of the event.

Last year's key act of remembrance, the Terezín Commemoration, was held, just as in the previous years, on the third Sunday in May. This year it was Sunday, May 16 and the Terezín rally was attended by leading Czech state officials and diplomats from the Embassies of the countries, whose citizens had passed through Terezín during the war, as well as by people representing many other institutions from home and abroad. At the beginning of the commemoration, the official guests laid down wreaths in the National Cemetery. The most distinguished guests at the rally were former inmates of the Nazi repressive facilities. Speaking on their behalf in the following part of the commemoration was Mrs. Anděla Dvořáková, Chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czech Union of Freedom Fighters. Keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Přemysl Sobotka, Speaker of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, who recalled the necessity of drawing a lesson from the tragic history as well as resolve never to allow repetition of such atrocities. This was followed by a Christian and a Jewish prayer and the program of the commemoration was concluded with a short musical performance. On the same day, the Small Fortress hosted a gathering to commemorate the last execution of the inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín, which happened on May 2, 1945. A delegation of the Central Committee of the Czech Union of Freedom Fighters and representatives of the Terezín Memorial laid wreaths at the execution ground in the Small Fortress.

Of a long-standing tradition are also commemorative meetings in honor of JUDr. Milada Horáková whose personality and name grew to epitomize the struggle for democracy in our country. These events are held on the occasion of her execution by the communist regime. An act of remembrance on June 25 was attended by officials of the

Confederation of Political Prisoners, of the town of Terezín, the Ústí Region as well as attendees of a specialized seminar held to mark the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín.

The same site, near a commemorative plaque dedicated to JUDr. Milada Horáková in the Memorial Hall in the Small Fortress (former “Krankenrevier” of the Police Prison), was also the venue of a memorial event held on December 22 on the occasion of her birth anniversary.

The next act of remembrance was the Commemoration Kever Avot, held on September 5 in memory of the deportation of Jews from the Czech lands during the so-called Final Solution of the Jewish Question pursued by Nazi Germany. Co-organizers of this commemoration, held annually since 1946, are the Prague Jewish Community and the Federation of Jewish Communities. This time, its program featured a ceremony of attaching the mezuzah (a piece of parchment with Jewish prayer kept in an ornamental case) on the doorpost of the prayer room from the time of the Ghetto in Dlouhá Street. The mezuzah has been donated by the Beit Berl University in Israel as a sign of respect for the memory of the victims of the Terezín Ghetto. Soon after this rally, another act of remembrance took place, recalling events on October 16 in 1941 and in 1944. The first of the transports which, in the following years, deported the Jews from the Czech lands to death or slave labor, left on that day in 1941. October 16 in 1944 saw the departure of one of the last transports from the Terezín Ghetto heading to the extermination camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. This transport was special in that it carried a whole range of outstanding artists, primarily musicians. Those two events were commemorated on the eve of their anniversaries at a rally held in Terezín's Ghetto Museum on October 14. A new exhibition, called “Encountering” and displaying paintings, drawings and prints by Denisa Ahrhánová, Dalia Barkey, Ivana Grimmová and Yvonne Livay, was opened as part of the gathering.

The individual chapters of this report illustrate the wide scope of tasks discharged by the individual Departments of the Terezín Memorial as well as the extent to which this institution had been involved in international projects requiring co-operation among different subjects at domestic level. I am convinced that we have honorably managed to meet the duties ensuing from such different forms of co-operation.

I would like to mention here at least one area of the Memorial's specialist activities involving employees of several of our specialized Departments. What I have in mind is the elaboration of a database listing former inmates and digitalization of our collections. These are long-term projects encompassing unusually time-consuming and difficult work with available sources in creating the database and, in case of digitizing, in scanning documents and transferring all the relevant information and data on our collections into a proper format, while all these data have to be constantly checked, verified and, whenever necessary, corrected. We also strive to make the databases of the various groups of former inmates, just as the databases of our collections converted into digital form, accessible to researchers and visitors to our web pages as soon as possible. At the end of the past year, the Terezín Memorial published a database of the former inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison and several files from our collections. Work on both projects continues unabated.

This year will also be the year commemorating the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Terezín Ghetto and the start of deportations of the Jews from the Czech lands to the ghettos, concentration camps and places of extermination. To mark that anniversary the Terezín Memorial is preparing – in conjunction with the governing body of the Terezín Initiative – an international gathering of the former inmates of the Terezín Ghetto to be held in Terezín in October 2011.

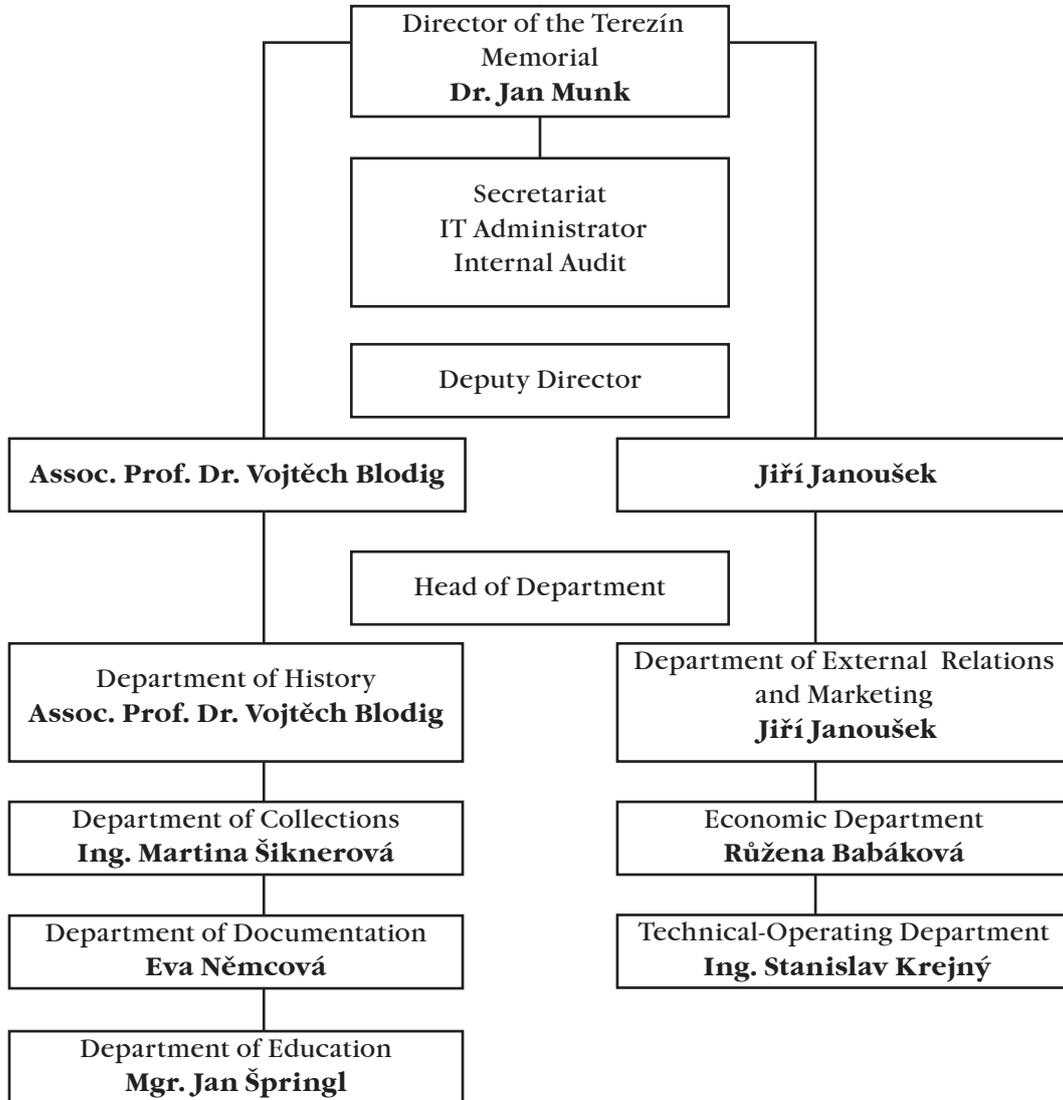
As mentioned at the beginning of this introductory word, in economic terms, the past year was very challenging for the Terezín Memorial. Purchases of necessary materials and equipment were strictly monitored and, whenever possible, their volume was reduced. Repairs and reconstructions were launched only when such projects could be financed from reserves or donations. Restrictions were imposed on outlays for the restoration of our collections and their further expansion. Inevitable expenditures were staggered into longer periods and implementation of some projects had to be postponed until prevailing economic conditions allow the Memorial to carry them out. In spite of the difficulties mentioned above we have succeeded in making our economic management end with a better result, which, in turn, paves the way to implementing the major tasks lying ahead in 2011.

Strict checks will also be made this year to monitor purchases of materials and technology, while the process of earmarking necessary funds will be coordinated with the prevailing development trends in our incomes from entrance fees and other sources. Other possibilities for savings will also be examined and sought.

Despite the problems that will have to be tackled on an ongoing basis, we want to do our utmost for successful fulfillment of the tasks facing the Terezín Memorial. I believe that, once again, we will be able to rely on the quality and dedicated work of all our employees. I highly appreciate that; in conclusion, I would like to wish all my colleagues good health, good luck and lot of stamina in future work.

Dr. Jan Munk
Director of the Terezín Memorial

STRUCTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION



THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL AND ITS SERVICES TO VISITORS

The Terezín Memorial represents a unique institution of its kind in the Czech Republic. Its primary mission is to preserve and honor the memory of the victims of the racial and political persecution during wartime Nazi occupation, while promoting their heritage among the general public through its own museological and educational activities. Its other tasks include the upkeep of the memorial sites that had witnessed the suffering of dozens of thousands of people in the years of World War II.

① The objects and memorial sites administered by the Terezín Memorial constitute a unique museum complex, which is annually visited by hundreds of thousands of people from home and abroad. The history of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and in nearby Litoměřice is presented at a number of permanent and short-term exhibitions. Visitors are also free to see other objects and memorial sites connected with this tragic era of modern Czech history.

② The history of the Terezín Ghetto is traced primarily at the permanent exhibition, installed in the Ghetto Museum in the building of the former municipal school, and in many other follow-up displays housed in the former Magdeburg Barracks, in the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery, and in the Ghetto's former Central Mortuary. As for Terezín's other memorial sites, mention should definitely be made of the prayer room from the time of the Ghetto in Dlouhá Street, the Ghetto's Columbarium, the me-

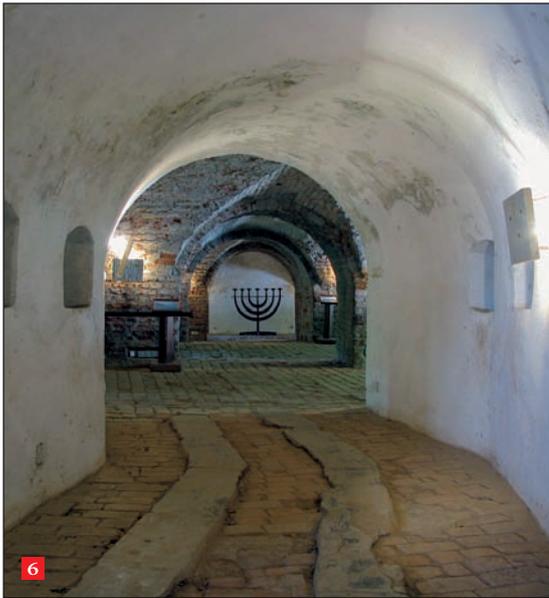


morial site on the bank of the Ohře where the ashes of the victims had been thrown into the river shortly before the end of Nazi occupation, and a section of the local railroad siding. In addition to the sites mentioned above, there are still other memorial objects and sites situated in many parts of the town as well.

3 When visiting the Small Fortress, located less than a kilometer from the town, tourists can view – in addition to the individual objects that served the Gestapo Police Prison during the war – many permanent and short-term exhibitions. Spreading in the foreground of the Small Fortress is the National Cemetery, this country's largest burial ground of the victims of Nazi occupation. That is why this is also the scene of the country's annual central acts of remembrance to honor the memory of the victims of Nazi repression.

The Terezín Memorial administers the Crematorium of the former concentration camp in Litoměřice with its adjoining area, plus the entrance premises to two underground factories built by slave laborers from that camp for the war production of Nazi





Germany. These underground premises themselves are now closed to the public because of the danger of cave-in of their disturbed rock ceilings. Visitors interested in the history of the camp and the construction of the underground factories (codenamed Richard I and Richard II) may view a permanent exhibition on the history of this concentration camp, which is on display in the former Third Courtyard of the Small Fortress.

The Terezín Memorial offers its visitors guided sightseeing tours of the former Ghetto and the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress. Following prior booking, visitors can also go on a guided tour of the Crematorium of the Litoměřice concentration camp.

To give you an overall idea of the focus and number of the permanent exhibitions staged by the Terezín Memorial, here is their overview:

- ⁴ Terezín in the 'Final Solution of the Jewish Question' 1941-1945 - an exhibition in the Ghetto Museum;
- ⁵ Mortality and Burials in the Terezín Ghetto - an exhibition in the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery;
- ⁶ Central Mortuary and Funeral Services in the Ghetto - an exhibition in the Ghetto's former Central Mortuary;
- ⁷ A reconstruction of prisoners' dormitory at the time of the Ghetto - an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ⁸ Music in the Terezín Ghetto - an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ⁹ Art in the Terezín Ghetto - an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ¹⁰ Literary Work in the Terezín Ghetto - an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks;
- ¹¹ Theater in the Terezín Ghetto - an exhibition in the former Magdeburg Barracks.
- ¹² The Terezín Small Fortress 1940-1945 - an exhibition in the Small Fortress Museum;
- ¹³ Art exhibition of the Terezín Memorial - in the Small Fortress Museum;
- ¹⁴ Litoměřice Concentration Camp 1944-1945 - an exhibition in the Third Courtyard of the Small Fortress;
- ¹⁵ Terezín 1780-1939 - an exhibition in the entrance to the Small Fortress;
- ¹⁶ The Internment Camp for Germans. The Terezín Small Fortress 1945-1948 - an exhibition in the Fourth Courtyard of the Small Fortress;
- ¹⁷ Milada Horáková 1901-1950 - an exhibition in the Memorial Hall in the Small Fortress.

Visitors may also like to see many short-term exhibitions, while external researchers can avail themselves of the services of the Departments of Documentation and Collections as well as specialized libraries. The Terezín Memorial staff provide specialist consultations on issues of racial and political persecution during Nazi occupation as well as information on the fate of the inmates of the repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice.



STATISTICS ON VISITORS

VISITORS TO THE SMALL FORTRESS IN 2010

Month	Visitors Total	Foreign	Youth Foreign	Youth CR
January	3,386	2,338	1,284	588
February	7,167	4,918	3,833	1,618
March	19,397	15,981	13,542	2,221
April	24,390	18,246	13,545	3,952
May	28,012	16,814	10,099	6,402
June	23,865	15,493	9,700	5,954
July	24,359	17,359	7,666	2,274
August	22,969	16,340	5,881	2,058
September	23,480	19,341	12,341	1,890
October	23,795	18,869	12,768	3,105
November	8,120	5,872	3,283	1,219
December	3,690	3,123	1,736	310
YEAR 2010	212,630	154,695	95,678	31,591
Year 2009	208,025	152,708	95,408	32,023
Difference	+ 4,605	+ 1,987	+ 270	- 432

VISITORS TO THE GHETTO MUSEUM IN 2010

Month	Visitors Total	Foreign	Youth Foreign	Youth CR
January	2,612	1,880	1,020	568
February	4,995	3,370	2,465	1,371
March	10,874	8,469	6,435	1,874
April	14,021	9,447	6,022	3,386
May	17,717	9,397	4,602	5,800
June	17,488	10,676	6,233	5,434
July	18,655	13,866	6,081	1,763
August	16,883	12,340	4,299	1,705
September	15,420	12,839	7,915	1,282
October	17,542	13,727	8,682	2,632
November	6,018	4,403	2,205	1,051
December	2,832	2,395	1,208	294
YEAR 2010	145,057	102,809	57,167	26,940
Year 2009	145,683	101,705	57,049	27,271
Difference	- 626	+ 1,104	+ 118	- 331

VISITORS TO THE FORMER MAGDEBURG BARRACKS IN 2010

Month	Visitors Total	Foreign	Youth Foreign	Youth CR
January	1,605	1,039	548	505
February	2,467	1,277	886	1,082
March	5,251	3,765	2,885	1,323
April	5,890	3,873	2,462	1,730
May	7,926	3,767	1,740	3,232
June	7,690	4,518	2,587	2,759
July	7,014	5,808	2,623	389
August	6,792	5,643	2,013	394
September	7,190	6,165	3,723	519
October	7,137	5,786	3,665	1,049
November	3,162	2,343	1,232	592
December	1,273	1,021	503	228
YEAR 2010	63,406	45,005	24,867	13,802
Year 2009	63,014	44,836	26,018	13,350
Difference	+ 392	+ 169	- 1,151	+ 452

VISITORS TO THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL IN 2010

Month	Visitors Total	Foreign	Youth Foreign	Youth CR
January	3,471	2,381	1,310	629
February	7,231	4,974	3,867	1,622
March	19,570	16,144	13,656	2,223
April	24,583	18,367	13,612	4,009
May	29,706	17,042	10,165	6,578
June	24,242	15,807	9,811	5,998
July	24,647	17,631	7,761	2,274
August	23,282	16,594	5,950	2,071
September	23,899	19,668	12,547	1,890
October	24,386	19,357	13,000	3,175
November	8,461	6,199	3,484	1,226
December	3,777	3,202	1,793	314
YEAR 2010	217,255	157,366	96,956	32,009
Year 2009	210,646	154,834	96,473	32,332
Difference	+ 6,609	+ 2,532	+ 483	- 323

OVERVIEW OF ORGANIZED EVENTS AND EXHIBITIONS. PROMOTIONAL AND PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES

LIST OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS ORGANIZED BY THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL IN 2010:

- “Day Honoring Victims of the Holocaust and Preventing Crimes Against Humanity” was marked by a special session in the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic on January 27.
- On March 25 – 26, the Memorial was one of the co-organizers of a conference on tourism, held in Terezín and Litoměřice. On this occasion, the Terezín Memorial, towns of Litoměřice and Terezín and the Litoměřice Bishopric signed a contract on mutual co-operation in organizing and promoting tourism.
- ¹⁸ An act of remembrance marking the International Day Honoring Victims of the Holocaust Yom Ha’Shoah took place on April 12 in front of the prayer room from the time of the Ghetto in Dlouhá Street. It was attended by the Chief Rabbi of Prague and Bohemia Karol Efraim Sidon and other guests.
- ¹⁹ ²⁰ The Terezín Commemoration took place in the National Cemetery on May 16, attended by officials representing both the Senate and the House of Deputies of the Parliament of the Czech Republic, the Czech Government, diplomats from many foreign countries and other guests. A keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Přemysl Sobotka, Speaker of the Senate of the Parliament of the Czech Republic. Before the event, a wreath-laying ceremony took place in the execution ground of the Small Fortress to commemorate the victims of the last execution in Terezín on May 2, 1945.
- Attended by the Ambassador of the Russian Federation, a wreath-laying ceremony was also held at the Memorial to Soviet Soldiers on June 4.
- Works by music composers, former Terezín Ghetto inmates, were performed in Terezín’s Church of the Resurrection of the Lord on June 20 as part of the concert called “Festival of Banned Music”.
- A joint project of the National Archive and the Terezín Memorial called “Digitalization of Documents of the German Occupation Administration in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia” was presented in the National Archive in Prague on June 22.
- ²¹ A scholarly seminar entitled “The Small Fortress Terezín and the Nazi Persecution in the Czech Lands 1939–1945” was held on June 24 – 25 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín.
- ²² An act of remembrance was held on June 25 on the occasion of the anniversary of the execution of JUDr. Milada Horáková by the former Czechoslovak communist regime in the 1950s.
- ²³ The traditional commemoration Kever Avot honoring the victims of the genocide of the Jews from the Czech lands was held in the Jewish Cemetery in Terezín on September 5.



- ²⁴ An international conference on Holocaust education and human rights, organized by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), was held in the Terezín Memorial on October 19 – 20.
- An act of remembrance was held on October 14 to commemorate the victims of a wartime transport that left Terezín on October 16, 1944, carrying many leading cultural personalities from the Terezín Ghetto to the Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp. This event was also held to mark the start of deportations of the Jewish population from the Czech lands in 1941. Both anniversaries were commemorated during a preview of an exhibition by artists Denisa Ahrhánová, Dalia Barkey, Ivana Grimmová and Yvonne Livay called “Encountering”.
- An international seminar “Holocaust in Education” took place on November 25 to 28.
- ²⁵ A rally to honor the memory of JUDr. Milada Horáková was held in the Memorial Hall in the Small Fortress on December 22.

AN OVERVIEW OF EXHIBITIONS STAGED BY THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL IN 2010:

- ²⁶ Lenka Vilhelmová – prints;
- ²⁷ Hanalisa Omer – paintings, drawings;
- ²⁸ Martin Tomášek – drawings, paintings, sculptures;
- ²⁹ Jaromír Másler – paintings, Karel Peřina - sculptures;
- “Fates and Creation. New Acquisitions from the Collections of the Terezín Memorial in 2004–2009” – fine art exhibition;
- ³⁰ “Liberation of the Places of Suffering and Courage. Documentary exhibition marking the 65th anniversary of the liberation of Terezín and Litoměřice” – documentary exhibition;
- ³¹ Jim Schantz – paintings, Nadia Rovderová – photographs;
- ³² Radek and Zdeněk Květoň – photographs;
- ³³ “Encountering” – Denisa Ahrhánová, Dalia Barkey, Ivana Grimmová, Yvonne Livay – paintings, drawings, prints.

PUBLISHING AND PROMOTION:

- Articles prepared for the mass media;
- Annual Report of the Terezín Memorial for 2009 published in Czech and English;
- ³⁴ *Terezínské listy* (Terezín Yearbook) No. 38 published;
- Foreign-language guidebooks in 14 different languages updated and reprinted on an ongoing basis;
- Catalogs and information leaflets published for all the exhibitions staged;
- ³⁵ Prepared by the Department of Education, the quarterly *Zpravodaj. Vzdělávací a informační bulletin* (Newsletter. Educational and Informative Bulletin) published;
- ³⁶ The book “Prisoners from the Czech Lands in the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp” published.



GUIDES:

- A specialized seminar was prepared for the Memorial's guides in conjunction with its Department of Education before the start of the 2010 season;
- The pool of available guides was updated and processed on an ongoing basis.

MEETING THE MEMORIAL'S TASKS AS THE PROVIDER OF STANDARDIZED PUBLIC SERVICES:

Back in 2005 the Terezín Memorial issued "Guidelines on the Provision of Standardized Public Services" saying as follows:

- "For each year, entrance fees to the individual objects of the Memorial are fixed in a directive issued by the Director of the Terezín Memorial. This lays down all types of entrance fees as well as discounts. The price list was published in the Memorial's Rules for Visitors posted up in all its objects and premises, and also placed on the web pages of the Memorial."
- Removing barriers that prevent people with limited mobility and orientation from using the Memorial's services: in 2006, easy-access entrance was provided to the permanent exhibition on the first floor of the Ghetto Museum and the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery. 2007 saw the construction of an easy-access entrance to the first floor of the Museum of the Small Fortress. Construction of easy-access facilities for wheelchair users and other handicapped visitors in other objects of the Memorial will continue, depending on the availability of funds.
- The objects and premises of the Terezín Memorial are open to visitors all year round in the accompaniment of guides during the following visiting hours:

The Small Fortress:

Winter time – daily 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Summer time – daily 8:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

The Ghetto Museum and the Magdeburg Barracks:

Winter time – daily 9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Summer time – daily 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

The Columbarium and funeral rooms and the Central Mortuary:

Winter time – daily 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Summer time – daily 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

The Crematorium:

Winter time – daily 10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Summer time – daily 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

closed on Saturdays

The Prayer Room from the Time of the Ghetto:

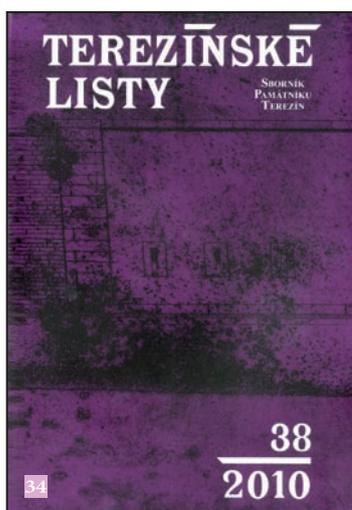
Winter time – daily 9:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Summer time – daily 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

All the objects are closed from December 24 to 26 and on January 1.

The opening hours are changed to summer time and winter time opening hours on the day following the actual change of time to summer time and back (October and March).

- The visiting hours are on display to the public in all the objects of the Memorial and on the Memorial's web pages.
- Information on the Terezín Memorial and its activities over the past year is published in the Annual Report, which is distributed and also published on the web pages of the Terezín Memorial. The web pages also contain the program of exhibitions and dates of events held by the Terezín Memorial during the year as well as its publishing plan.
- In keeping with applicable guidelines, the archives and depositories are open to researchers (see chapters on the Department of Documentation and the Department of Collections).



■ EXTERNAL CONTACTS AND CO-OPERATION

Since the citizens of many foreign countries were kept as inmates in the Nazi repressive facilities, which are now maintained and administered by the Terezín Memorial, contacts with the former prisoners both at home and abroad rank among the priorities of our work.

The largest and most important group of former inmates is comprised of wartime prisoners of the Terezín Ghetto who are now associated in the Terezín Initiative, an organization established shortly after the democratic changes in our country introduced in 1989. In spite of their growing average age the members of this organization have been pursuing numerous activities and, last but not least, have been supporting the Memorial in its research, museological and primarily educational work. In the past few years, the second and third-generation members of the Terezín Initiative have been participating in such events to a great extent. This does not involve solely direct participation of the former inmates in organizing educational programs, an activity that is truly irreplaceable; it also entails financial support provided to schools from the Czech Republic to cover their transport to Terezín.

In the past few years, co-operation with the former inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress and the Litoměřice concentration camp has been substantially more difficult. The key causes are understandable: advanced age and a very small number of surviving former inmates. Contact with them and with the former prisoners of the other Nazi repressive facilities (Auschwitz, Ravensbrück, Dachau, Flossenbürg etc.) is arranged through the good offices of the Central Committee of the Czech Union of Freedom Fighters. This particular association is also the annual co-organizer of the Terezín Commemoration as the central act of remembrance for the victims of Nazi occupation as well as an act of remembrance marking the last wartime execution in Terezín.

In addition to the Terezín Initiative Institute, the Terezín Memorial's key domestic partners in scholarly research and museological work included primarily the Jewish Museum in Prague. Last year saw the launching of the EHRI (European Holocaust Research Infrastructure) project, an all-European program aimed at creating a portal giving online access to archive and museum collections and documents relating to the Holocaust. One part of the EHRI project will be formation of a joint information system on the archive funds concerning the history of the Terezín Ghetto. This project has brought together the Terezín Memorial and the Jewish Museum in Prague as well as partner organizations in Israel (Yad Vashem, Beit Theresienstandt). Other domestic partners of the Terezín Memorial are the Brno-based Museum of Romany Culture, the Lidice Memorial, the National Archive in Prague, the Institute for Contemporary History of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, and Prague's National Museum.

Since the democratic changes in our country more than twenty years ago, the Terezín Memorial has also been promoting lively contacts with partner institutions, organizations and individual experts abroad. Since the early 1990s, volunteers sent by the organization Gedenkdienst from Austria and Germany's Aktion Sühnezeichen/

Friedensdienst (ASF) have been coming to the Terezín Memorial. In the past few years, these volunteers have been working primarily with the Memorial's Department of Education, giving a helping hand with the educational programs for German-speaking groups. The ASF organization also sends to Terezín groups of volunteers for working stays, with its members helping in the upkeep of the Memorial's facilities, especially in the town.

The Terezín Memorial has been fostering direct mutual contacts primarily with foreign memorials established in the former Nazi repressive facilities, as well as numerous research and educational institutions dealing with different aspects of the Nazi national, political and racial persecution in the German-occupied territories in the years of World War II. In Poland, this has been for many years the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim, the State Museum in Majdanek, and the Gross-Rosen Museum; the Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem and Beit Theresienstadt in Givat Haim Ichud in Israel, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, the Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York and the University of South California Shoah Foundation Institute in Los Angeles in the United States; the Anne Frank House in Amsterdam in the Netherlands; the Flossenbürg Memorial, Buchenwald Memorial, Dachau Memorial, Sachsenhausen Memorial, Ravensbrück Memorial, and the Wannsee Conference House in Germany; the Mauthausen Memorial and the Vienna-based Dokumentationsarchiv des österreichischen Widerstandes in Austria; the Falstad Memorial in Norway, and the Slovak National Uprising Museum in Banská Bystrica, the Holocaust Documentary Center in Bratislava, and the Museum of Jewish Culture in Bratislava in Slovakia.

Also last year, the unions of friends and supporters of Terezín based in the German federal lands of Saxony, Brandenburg and Lower Saxony continued to provide their all-round support to the Terezín Memorial's activities.

A major component of the Memorial's current external relations is the involvement of its employees in the work of the international organizations engaged in the research, museological and educational programs relating to the memorial sites commemorating the victims of the Nazi racial and political persecution. The most important of those is the intergovernmental organization called The Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (ITF), which now associates 27 member countries. The Terezín Memorial employees are also members of the Czech delegation to the ITF, working in its standing specialized commissions (Academic Committee and Committee for Memorials). The ITF is also known to be closely co-operating with the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), an institution which staged an international conference on Holocaust and human rights education in the Terezín Memorial on October 19 – 20, 2010.

Another major international institution in this field in whose work the Terezín Memorial has been actively involved is the International Organization of Museums ICOM, which brings together as many as 127 member countries. The Terezín Memorial is represented in the international committee IC MEMO, which incorporates memorials and museums on crimes against humanity committed by states. Mr. Vojtěch Blodig, a Terezín Memorial representative, has been chairman of this committee for the fourth year running. Last year, the IC MEMO prepared an international conference entitled

“Perspectives and Transformations: Methods of Presentation of Nazi Criminals in the Memorials to Nazi Persecution” and held in Wewelsburg (Federal Republic of Germany) on October 6 – 9. Later on, the IC MEMO Committee staged an international conference on Jewish refugees from Nazi-controlled countries in Shanghai in the years 1933–1945. Held as part of the ICOM World Congress in this Chinese city, this particular conference was prepared, in terms of its content and organization, and was also chaired by Mr. Vojtěch Blodig of the Terezín Memorial, while Mr. Jan Munk, the Memorial’s Director, delivered one of the papers.

The Terezín Memorial is also a member of an international association called the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, being represented there as a site associated with the Nazi genocide of the Jews. It is also represented in the Consultative Board of Bavarian Memorials and in the Mauthausen International Forum. Both organizations serve as platforms for officials of the memorials to Nazi persecution and organizations of former inmates from different countries to meet and exchange information, and review concepts relating to the current and future activities of their memorials.

A specific field of the Terezín Memorial’s international contacts comprises educational projects, carried out – especially in case of specialized seminars for teachers – in conjunction with its partner institutions in Israel (Yad Vashem) and Germany (Ravensbrück Memorial). Another partner institution was Tandem – Coordinating Center for Czech-German Youth Exchanges based in Prague and Regensburg in Germany. The seminars organized in association with the French institutions (Mémorial de la Shoah, Maison d’Izieu) were held for the first time last year.

Another sector of the external relations pursued by Terezín Memorial is its care for the upkeep of the Czech Republic’s permanent exhibitions in the former concentration camps Auschwitz and Ravensbrück, which the Memorial established and has been managing at the behest of the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic.

Another permanent component of the network of the Memorial’s international contacts in the past year was its involvement in joint events staged with foreign partner institutions, especially its experts attending conferences and seminars held by those organizations.

There is yet another specific sphere of foreign contacts: a mandatory courier service to accompany loans of exhibits from the collections of the Terezín Memorial on their way to exhibitions abroad and during their return.

The overall nature of the above contacts and the actual forms of co-operation were also duly reflected in the structure of business trips abroad undertaken by our employees last year. These were either study stays in foreign archives (Bad Arolsen, Warsaw), attendance at international conferences and seminars (Oświęcim, Jerusalem, Berlin, Flossenbürg, Banská Bystrica, Ravensbrück, Dresden, Liptovský Mikuláš, Paris, Sachsenhausen, Weiden, Brussels), courier journeys accompanying exhibits from the collections of the Terezín Memorial to exhibitions abroad (Berlin), inspection journeys to foreign exhibitions administered by the Terezín Memorial (Oświęcim, Ravensbrück), participation at deliberations stemming from the Terezín Memorial’s membership of the international institutions (Mauthausen, Jerusalem, Haifa, Shanghai, Wewelsburg, Washington), and visits to exhibitions abroad (Utrecht).

HONORARY BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GHETTO MUSEUM IN TEREZÍN

Since its establishment, the Ghetto Museum in Terezín has been working under the aegis of its Honorary Board of Directors, associating distinguished politicians, businessmen, scholars and cultural figures from different countries. Its members in the past year were as follows:

- Yehuda Bauer
- Helen Epstein
- Sir Martin Gilbert
- Hana Greenfield
- Václav Havel
- Thomas O. Hecht
- Zuzana Justman
- Tomáš Kraus
- Ronald S. Lauder
- Mark D. Ludwig
- Arnošt Lustig
- Charles I. Petschek
- Artur Schneier
- Mark E. Talisman
- James E. Young
- Hans Westra

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Research was concentrated in the Department of History, which co-operated with the other Departments – of Documentation, Collections and Education. Their employees also solved some partial tasks on their own. In keeping with the statutes of the Terezín Memorial this has been focused on systematic research into the history of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice and their role in a broader context of Hitlerite Germany's occupation policies. Key accent was placed on portraying the life stories of different groups of prisoners incarcerated in the above facilities. But the fate of such prisoners was also followed in other places of suffering to which they had been later deported. Research was also carried out to shed light on the development and role played by the individual repressive components of the Nazi occupation authorities and other related topics.

These tasks involved studies in domestic and foreign archives and co-operation with specialized institutions and individual researchers both in the Czech Republic and abroad. Exchanges of documents and information continued with partner institutions, and employees of the Department of History attended specialized conferences and workshops staged by those institutions in the Czech Republic (Olomouc, Hradec Králové) and abroad (Oświęcim, Weiden, Flossenbürg, Banská Bystrica, Dresden, Liptovský Mikuláš, Brussels).

On June 22, the Terezín Memorial and the Prague-based National Archive presented their joint project called “Digitalization of Documents of the German Occupation Administration in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia” in the National Archive building in the Czech capital.

A scholarly seminar “The Small Fortress Terezín and the Nazi Persecution in the Czech Lands 1939–1945” was held on June 24 and 25 to mark the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín.

A documentary exhibition “Liberation of the Places of Suffering and Courage” was staged on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the liberation of Terezín and Litoměřice at the end of WW II.

Work on the databases of the former inmates of the Nazi repressive facilities continued at a faster pace. Main attention was focused on completing a database listing the former inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, a project culminating the long-standing work by a group of the Department's employees led by Miroslava Langhamerová. Last year was devoted to time-consuming data checking and cleaning, verifying their correctness and integrating records obtained from a wide range of domestic and foreign sources. At the end of the year, an introductory text explaining how the database was compiled and how it is to be used was placed on the web pages of the Terezín Memorial and was made accessible to researchers and a wide circle of users.

Preparations were also under way for making accessible other databases listing prisoners of the concentration camp at Litoměřice, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, the

court section of the Prague Pankrác Prison as well as databases of prisoners who came to Terezín in the so-called evacuation transports and death marches at the very end of the war.

Work intensified on digitalization of the Terezín Memorial's collections and preparations for making some of their parts accessible on the web pages. Close co-operation with the specialized Departments was necessary in this project.

The Memorial's specialists promoted their contacts with experts from partner institutions abroad, primarily while attending specialized workshops in Brussels and Bad Arolsen (Federal Republic of Germany).

Last year also saw the launching of the EHRI (European Holocaust Research Infrastructure) project, an all-European program aimed at creating an Internet portal accessing archive and museum collections and documents relating to the Holocaust. The Memorial's Department of History participates in one part of the project involving an information system on archive funds dealing with the history of the Terezín Ghetto.

As for research into the specific aspects of the history of the Terezín Ghetto, main efforts were focused last year primarily on clarifying the methods employed by the Nazi occupation authorities when preparing the genocide of the Jews, on the position of the Ghetto's Self-Administration, and on economic exploitation of the Terezín Ghetto by the SS authorities.

As concerns the history of the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, research continued into the system of the Nazi repressive machinery, with accent placed on its specific components operating in Terezín. The output of the research project, studying the large-scale Nazi round-up operation "Gitter" in 1944 and its relationship to the history of the Small Fortress, was completed last year just as a study examining the role of Dr. Kamil Krofta, former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister and later prisoner in the Small Fortress. Working in co-operation with the National Museum in Prague, the Memorial continued processing the estate of Zdeněk Jelínek.

To cater for the needs of the Department of Education, a virtual guide through the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress began to be built last year, and a document on the so-called Holocaust deniers was also prepared.

Research into the history of the concentration camp in Litoměřice set its sights especially on clarifying the role of prisoners' self-administration in the camp.

A new edition of the Terezín Memorial's specialized publication *Terezínské listy* (Terezín Yearbook) was edited by an employee of the Department of History, while her colleagues prepared articles and reports for the yearbook. The staff of the Department also wrote articles for other periodicals and the media.

The Department of History worked with the Department of Documentation on processing a file of the Gestapo Police Prison and identifying cards bearing records on the inmates of the Litoměřice concentration camp.

The Department of History's employees also prepared specialized lectures for the Terezín Memorial educational programs, and gave lectures at the J. E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem and consultations to university students on given topics. They also retrieved information on former inmates at the request of different authori-

ties or the relatives of the former prisoners, also giving consultations to researchers, journalists and other interested parties.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In addition to its research, collecting and museological activities, since 1993 the Terežín Memorial has also been devoting itself to educational programs for elementary school pupils and secondary students. In 2010, the Department of Education organized as many as 101 one-day and 36 longer seminars for Czech schoolchildren, complete with their visits to exhibitions, lectures, debates with Holocaust survivors, workshops, and free creative activities. As many as 5,060 elementary school pupils and secondary students attended those seminars. The overall offer of the Department of Education's programs is not aimed solely at groups of Czech pupils but also at students from abroad. Last year, foreign students came to Terežín to attend a total of 25 one-day and 26 longer seminars (all in all, 1,627 people). Volunteers from Austria and Germany, sent by the organizations Aktion Sühnezeichen/Friedensdienste and Gedenkdienst who regularly come to Terežín for a one-year spell of duty, took a major share in its educational programs.

In 2010, just as in the previous years, the Department of Education did not focus its activities exclusively on school youth but also on further education of teachers, working in close association with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training of the Czech Republic and using its well-established structure comprising four to five follow-up seminars. Two elementary 3-day seminars in the series "How to Teach about the Holocaust", provided by lecturers from the Terežín Memorial, the Educational and Cultural Center of the Jewish Museum in Prague and the Museum of Romany Culture in Brno, were held in the spring of 2010. A follow-up meeting to the above-mentioned seminar entitled "Holocaust in Education" then took place in the fall of 2010. Its underlying purpose was to broaden teachers' knowledge of the varying methods of the Holocaust practiced in the different conditions of the countries in Nazi-occupied Europe, and introduce them to the teaching methods about this particular subject used in other countries. In addition to 6 Czech lecturers, 7 foreign pedagogues were also involved in the project. Selected teachers who had attended the above-mentioned seminars in the past years were then invited to follow-up seminars held at the Ravensbrück Memorial, the Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem, and the Mémorial de la Shoah in Paris. On the whole, the above educational seminars in 2010 were attended by as many as 215 teachers. However, in addition to these basic types of training, the Department staged other educational events for teachers as well, programs lying outside the structure of the Memorial's project focused on further education of teachers and supported by the Czech Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Training. This applies primarily to the seminar designed for German and Czech teachers, carried out in conjunction with the Tandem organization – Coordinating Center for Czech-German Youth Exchanges based in Prague and Regensburg (25 participants), the seminar for Slovak teachers organized in association with the Bratislava-based Holocaust Documentary Center (30 participants), and the seminar for teachers from France and Italy, held in partnership with the French institution Maison d'Izieu (20 people).

In the first half of 2010, the Terezín Memorial prepared for elementary school pupils and secondary students in the Czech Republic an art competition devoted to issues of racial and political persecution during this country's Nazi occupation in WW II, and the problems facing the world today. This was the 16th literary contest and the 14th fine art competition on the subject "How Can We Go on Living?" This particular topic referred to the situation faced by the people who had just survived the horrors of Nazi imprisonment and were returning to ordinary life immediately after the war. Seven hundred and forty entries arrived. The competitions could once again materialize thanks to a financial gift from Mrs. Hana Greenfield, a former inmate of the Terezín Ghetto. Just as in the past years, it was the Terezín Initiative that was also involved in financing the contests, covering the Erich Polák Special Award given to particularly successful entries.

A selection of the artworks sent in to the contest in the past years was displayed at a total of 8 exhibitions (two held in Louny, and one each in Prague, Žatec, Most, Litoměřice, Teplice and Terezín, respectively).

As for new projects, work got under way on an educational program called "A Pupil in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia". Its underlying idea is to bring home to the youngest Czech generations the reality of the Nazi totalitarian regime, using an example, which is closest to their mentality – the school. The project aims to make today's schoolchildren aware of the methods used by the Nazi regime to punish pupils and students of the same age in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. It seeks to show how today's children themselves could have been affected had they lived in that totalitarian regime. In addition to presenting general situations at schools in the Protectorate, the project also introduces specific extreme repressive measures used by the Nazis against the Czech youth of school age. As a matter of fact, the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín's Small Fortress is known to have played no small role in this repression. Work on the project is expected to be completed at the end of 2011.

During the past year, the staff of the Department of Education also participated in the educational programs for university students, not only through consultations on their seminar papers or diploma theses but also through other methods, i.e. methodological guidance provided to history students of the Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem who did part of their teacher-training in the Terezín Memorial.

As for publishing, four issues of the Terezín Memorial's "Newsletter. Educational and Informative Bulletin" were prepared in 2010.

Throughout last year, the Department of Education employees also attended several scholarly conferences and seminars, and they also published their own articles in specialized and daily newspapers.

DOCUMENTATION AND COLLECTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF DOCUMENTATION

Last year, the Department of Documentation acquired new written documents and photographs either by gift or purchase. A major new acquisition is the zero issue of the publication "Terezín Ghetto 1941–45", prepared for publishing in 1947 by the Ministry of Information in co-operation with the Council of the Jewish religious communities in the Czech and Moravian-Silesian lands. The booklet, based on documents collected by Josef Polák, member of the Terezín Ghetto's Self-Administration, could not be published at that time for political reasons.

Another major new arrival is the package of correspondence of the inmates of the Terezín Ghetto and the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress as well as written documents of Otakar Hájek, who was incarcerated in the Prague Pankrác Prison and in Terezín's Small Fortress (for instance notification of his imprisonment in Pankrác Prison and notification of his death in the Small Fortress). An album of 34 members of the Nachrichtenschule der Waffen SS in Litoměřice who guarded the inmates of the Gestapo Police Prison in Terezín during trenchwork in 1945 was added to the Department's collection of photographs.

A total of 54 new items were entered into the Department's collection of auxiliary documents in the photo archive (e.g. documentary films and pictures showing major events in the Terezín Memorial).

Forty-eight inventory numbers of written documents were processed in the second-level registration, while 42 inventory numbers of written documents were transferred from the Department of Collections to the Department of Documentation.

As many as 1,107 records on collection items in the database of written documents and 863 records in the database of photographic and film materials were checked and corrected.

A total of 1,307 inventory numbers of collection items (814 inventory numbers of photographs, 493 inventory numbers of written documents) were checked during a regular stocktaking. At the same time, a considerable amount of damaged written documents was selected for conservation, and some written documents were recommended for elimination from the collections as superfluous (these are written documents without any collector value).

In the past year, the Terezín Memorial's archive and photo archive were visited by and rendered their services to 88 researchers, while 29 visitors were people seeking information on the fate of their family members. Other requests for information were answered by mail.

The Memorial's documentation specialist made 1,517 digital pictures, mostly photographs taken at different events staged by the Memorial (previews of exhibitions, Terezín Commemoration, seminars etc.).

The Department of Documentation also made 732 sheets of Xerox copies and 318

scans for external applicants. 1,519 sheets of Xerox copies were made for the internal needs of the Memorial.

A total of 6,858 scans were also made for internal requirements, most of them during digitalization of the collections (4,744 scans of documents from the Terezín Ghetto funds) and auxiliary documents (1,585 scans of photographs).

External conservators conserved written documents selected for treatment during a regular stocktaking in 2009 (all in all 1,170 sheets or covers etc). The Terezín Memorial's own conservator treated 44 plans from the Collection of Maps and Plans, damaged during the 2002 flood, and 550 sheets of predominantly written documents from the collections.

The specialized library of the Terezín Memorial continued its systematic thematic build-up of Czech as well as foreign book fund. Its retrospective book catalogization (transcription of original records on cards) into electronic form was finished last year. The online catalog in the Clavis program, containing approximately 15,000 entries, is now accessible to the employees of the Memorial. A list of Terezín thematic bibliography was elaborated and published in *Terezínské listy* (Terezín Yearbook) No. 38/2010 for information of the general public. Ten damaged books were also treated in the Memorial's restoration workshop.

DEPARTMENT OF COLLECTIONS

In the past year, the Department of Collections acquired primarily works of art from the Terezín Ghetto. The new arrivals were obtained by gift, purchase and ownership transfer. Gifts comprised 3 drawings by Bedřich Fritta and one gouache by an unknown author. The collections were enriched by 3 sculptures by Emil Filla, Václav Markup and Josef Malejovský by transfer from the former Czechoslovak exhibition in the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum in Oświęcim. One sculpture by Jiří Sozanský was purchased. The Terezín Memorial's collections also received several 3D objects – prisoner numbers and identifications of inmates from the Mauthausen concentration camp, and a transport case of a former inmate of the Terezín Ghetto. These objects were all gifts.

Twenty-nine inventory items were processed in the Department's chronological documentation network in 2010. Transcription of all the existing collection items into a database of the Terezín Memorial was completed, and work continues on supplementing scans and photographs for individual collection objects. A total of 2,611 catalog records of individual works of art, 3D objects and archival documents were computerized, revised and completed.

Stocktaking was performed in depositary No. 7, which now contains 2,285 registration numbers of collection items. The individual objects were compared with the corresponding records in the collection register for identification. The Department of Documentation received 42 inventory numbers (archive material), 10 inventory numbers were transferred to depositary No. 3 (textile), and 257 inventory numbers relating to the Terezín Ghetto were transferred to depositories Nos. 9 and 10.

Furthermore, the employees of the Department of Collections also arranged loans of collection items for exhibition purposes, complete with their transport. They also pre-

pared an exhibition called “Fates and Creation” featuring new acquisitions from the collections of the Terezín Memorial in the years 2004–2009.

Last year, the staff of the Department of Collections rendered their services to 22 Czech and foreign researchers. Written replies were sent to 46 applicants who had requested specific information. Throughout the year, the Department made 504 Xerox copies of drawings and documents for external applicants. A total of 228 digital photos and scans of collection items were also made for various exhibition, study and publishing purposes.

In 2010, 114 works of art were restored by external art restorers. The Department’s own art restorer treated 126 3D exhibits, having also restored 131 drawings and paintings. Moreover, he treated exhibits for various displays on an ongoing basis, and restored an album of children’s drawings and a list of dead inmates in the Ghetto. He also conserved newly acquired sculptures by Emil Filla, Václav Markup and Josef Malejovský.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Terežín Memorial succeeded in meeting all the binding economic indicators, and its accounting year 2010 ended with a positive result amounting to 957,668.94 CZK. This was accomplished thanks to maintaining the introduced stringent austerity measures and to securing quality, cost-effective services from suppliers. This positive economic result was also achieved thanks to the fact that, after several years, proceeds from entrance fees did not decrease but remained at the 2009 levels. (In actual fact, the Terežín Memorial originally anticipated a declining trend in this category, just as in the previous years).

Savings were made in the chapter “repairs and maintenance” where the overall budgeted sum amounted to 4 million CZK for the repair of Ravelin 16 (repair of the object of the former Columbarium from the time of the Ghetto). This particular repair was originally planned in two stages. Owing to the fact that, as of June 30, 2010, the Terežín Memorial’s economic performance still registered red figures, only the first stage of the planned repair amounting to 2.5 million CZK was launched in September.

Since its economic performance was still in the red, the Memorial introduced additional austerity measures, mostly cuts in some services. These concerned primarily expenditures in promotion, publicity and exhibition activities.

The other items registered as of December 31, 2010 corresponded to the budget following adjustment.

During 2010 the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic made a total of 9 budgetary adjustments, of which 4 budgetary measures involved an internal budget adjustment. The other budgetary measures pertained to support for cultural activities, support for education in the languages of national minorities and multicultural education, security of the Memorial’s objects, restoration of its collection as part of the program ISO-Protection against adverse effects, and support within the program Preservation of Architectural Heritage.

INCOME AND EXPENSES IN 2010 IN THOUSANDS CZK:

Income :

a) entrance fees	31,506
b) funds provided by the Czech Ministry of Culture	31,358
c) reserve funds	4,710
d) other incomes	8,089
Total incomes:	75,663

Expenses :

a) material expenses and energy	11,233
b) personal expenses	32,845
c) other expenses (services, repairs)	30,627
Total expenses:	74,705

GIFTS AND DONATIONS IN 2010:

The overall funds received from gifts and donations in 2010 totaled 515,774.75 CZK.
The following donors sent the largest contributions:

- Patrick Mehr and Helen Epstein, United States
- Federation of Jewish communities, Czech Republic
- Terezín Initiative, Czech Republic
- Hanne-Lore Cars, Federal Republic of Germany
- Ron Hicks, United States
- Vlastimila Potocky, United States
- Viliam Bartoš, Czech Republic
- Lenka Bartošová, Czech Republic
- Milan Flosman, Czech Republic
- Dáša Matušíková, Czech Republic
- Růžena Velecká, Czech Republic
- Blanka Raclová, Czech Republic
- Marek Šteigl, Czech Republic
- Defiant Requiem Foundation, United States
- International Coalition of Sites of Conscience, United States
- Schweizerische Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft, Switzerland
- Hana Janíčková, Czech Republic

Many other donors, most of whom have remained anonymous, made smaller contributions. Nonetheless, our sincere thanks are due to them, just as to all those mentioned above.

The funds obtained from gifts were used for the following purposes:

Terezín Commemoration	20,000.00 CZK
Literary and fine art competition for youth	43,564.69 CZK
Salaries	990,704.00 CZK
Department of Education's work with young people	97,294.76 CZK
Repairs of cemeteries	4,186.00 CZK
Restoration work in the interiors of the Prayer Room	46,320.00 CZK
Repairs of Ravelin 16	937,811.78 CZK

■ TECHNICAL AND CONSTRUCTION WORK

CONTINUED REMOVAL OF THE AFTERMATH OF THE FLOODS IN 2002 AND 2006 CONTINUED:

- Repairs of the underground fortification system in the Small Fortress;
- Renovation of greenery in the Terezín Memorial – hedges, trees;
- Repairs of the facades of the Small Fortress buildings – object of the administrative courtyard;
- ³⁷ Repair of the dilapidated former Columbarium (originally Ravelin 16 in the Main Fortress).

ADDITIONAL MAINTENANCE AND TECHNICAL WORK:

- Installation of a group of statues by academic sculptor Ladislav Chochole – completion of park adjustment around the statues;
- Extension of the security camera system monitoring and recording movement in the object of the Crematorium in the former concentration camp in Litoměřice;
- Upkeep of the greenery in the Terezín Memorial objects and cemeteries;
- Weeding out self-sowing woody plants on the dikes of the Small Fortress;
- ³⁸ Routine upkeep of the Memorial's objects;
- Technical measures providing for the acts of remembrance, educational programs, exhibitions etc.;
- Providing car transport services, material and technical provisions for the operation of the Terezín Memorial etc.;
- Various operative tasks.



OUTLOOK FOR 2011

- Terezín Commemoration and other acts of remembrance;
- meeting of former inmates to mark the 70th anniversary of the formation of the Terezín Ghetto;
- continued research into the history of the Nazi repressive facilities in Terezín and Litoměřice;
- continued digitalization of the Terezín Memorial's collections and making them accessible on the Internet;
- supplementing the databases listing former inmates;
- building up collections;
- publishing *Terezínské listy* (Terezín Yearbook) No. 39;
- publishing the quarterly *Zpravodaj. Vzdělávací a informační bulletin* (Newsletter. Educational and Informative Bulletin);
- installation of six short-term fine art and documentary exhibitions;
- holding seminars for teachers, students and pupils;
- holding a fine art and literary competition for youth on the topic "It Can't Happen Here";
- performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in the Fourth Courtyard in the Small Fortress on June 12;
- implementation of a project documenting the current status of the sites of the former Nazi camps in the Czech lands, called "Searching for Memorials".



TEREZÍN MEMORIAL
Annual Report for 2010



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