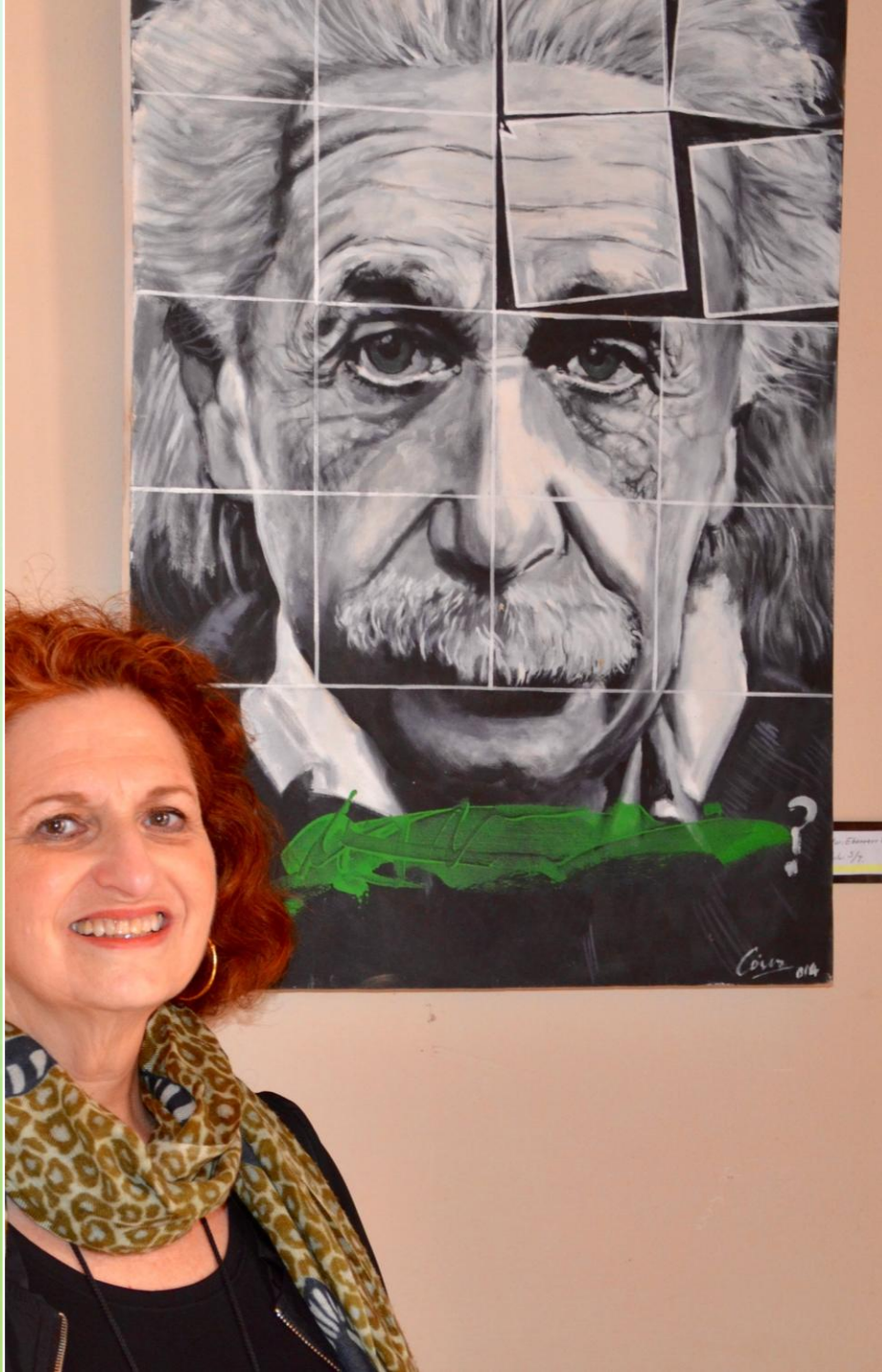




DO YOU KNOW YOUR HISTORY? How Albert Einstein Saved My Family and Changed My Life

Karen Glinert Carlson, Ph.D.

Fit 4 Democracy Project

ILEU

11.11.2025

TODAY'S GOALS

- 1. Share some family history**
- 2. Discuss how rescue and migration makes you build a new identity**
- 3. Reflect ways family trauma affects future generations of families, including our own.**
- 4. Standing up for civil engagement, democracy and antiracism**

WHO AM I?



GLIKSMAN JOSIF
GLIKSMAN NIKOLA
GLIKSMAN MAKSA
GLINERT ILKA
GOLDBERGER LADISLAV
GOLDBERGER IRMA
GOLDBERGER HEDVIGA
GOLDBERGER ERIH
GOLDBERG(ER) MIHAJLO
GOLDBERG(ER) EVGENIJA
GOLDMAN ALEKSANDAR
GOLDMAN DR JOSIF
GOLDMAN MAKSA



Growing up.....

I did not know the Holocaust had anything to do with me or my family.

As I found in my research, some people do grow up in a culture of silence.



My Parents

Anneliese Hirsch

Dr Armin V. Glinert

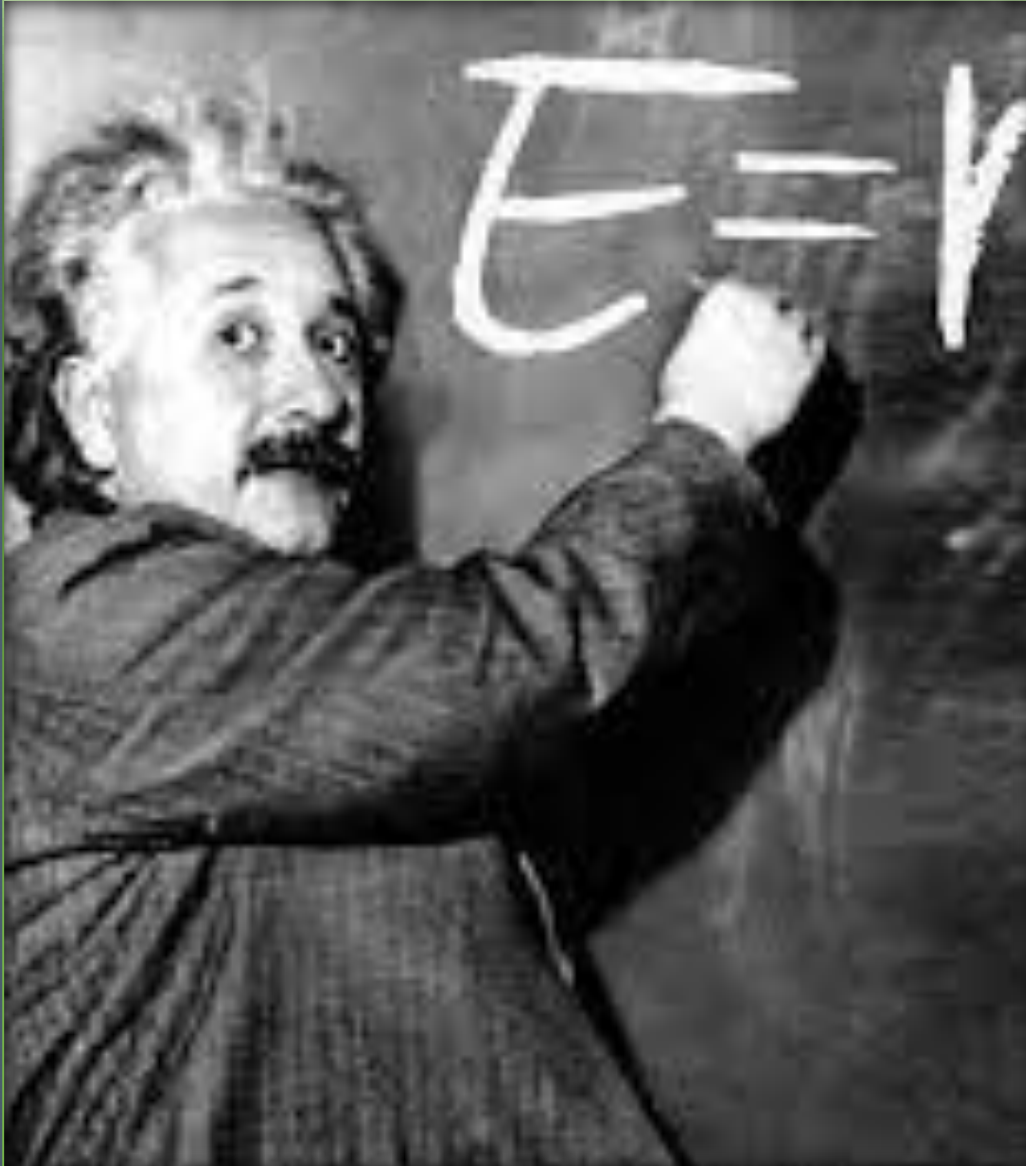


My mother
always talked
about Ulm as a
magical place.



Anonymous Letter Arrives March 1966





What do you
think of
when you see
this picture?



He was soal great humanitarian.

**Without Albert Einstein,
I would probably
not have been born.**

Invitation to Ulm, 2018



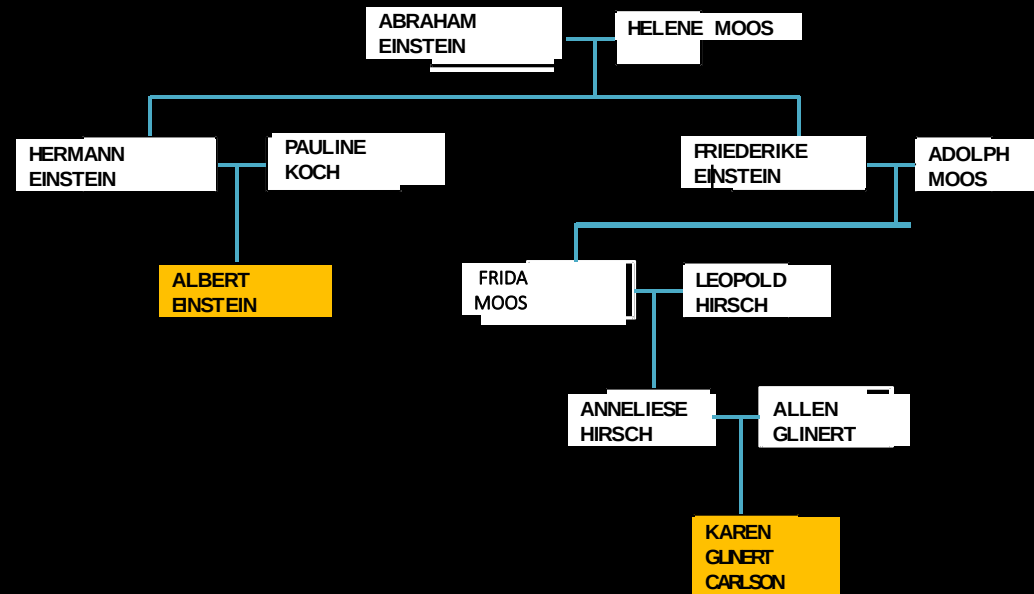
EINSTEIN
EINSTEIN
UND ULM

Einstein –
der relative
Talk 23. Nov. 19 Uhr

„Unsere Ulmer“ – wie
Einsteins Ulmer Verwandte
im Exil ein neues Leben
begannen

Studio der Sparkasse Ulm
Hans-und-Sophie-Scholl-Platz 2

Why did Einstein care? Because my family was his family.



My great-grandmother and his father were siblings.

My grandmother Frida was his first cousin, just like his second wife Elsa was his first cousin.

Learning about Einstein and meeting family



Our Family in the German Empire
1871-1918
and the Weimar Republic
1918-1933

Rebeka Einstein, 1759- 1834, great grandmother of Friederike and Hermann Einstein and great, great grandmother of Albert & Frida, in Buchau. There are over 100 Einstein and Moos graves in Bad Buchau!



CREATING IDENTITY

Beginning in 1871,
Jews were allowed
to live in Ulm and
become citizens.

In January 1886,
Adolf Moos, born in
Kappel, near
Buchau, fought to
become a citizen of
Ulm.

4. Januar 1876

Beifügung kauft werden.
Liniert

beistehen
zu versichern, daß man nicht
in der Lage sei, in der ungeschütz-
ten Richtung irgend einer gewalt-
samsten Macht Regel beistehen
zu können, sondern den Schutz
selbst der Staatsgewalt von der
Spezierung der auf der Frei-
heit der Staatsgewalt stehenden
Gesetze müßte.

S. 44.

Beif. Folgende Personen sind in der
Lage, in der Staatsgewalt
der Gemeindegewalt zu beistehen -
sich zu beistehen - das heißt die
Gemeindegewalt zu beistehen und
zu sein:

a. gemäß Art. 45. Abs. 2. gegen
Regierungsmacht beistehen zu
- 3. -

Real. Obmann, Regierungsrat,
Bürger, Landgerichtsrat a. d.

1. 21. Januar 1886.

3. Klein Lili, Regierungsrat
4. Klepzig Otto, Regierungsrat
5. Krichel Emil, Regierungsrat
6. Schenck Lili, Regierungsrat
7. Vogel Georg, Regierungsrat
8. Klein Emil, Regierungsrat
9. Schäfer Wilhelm, Regierungsrat
10. Kallberg Georg, Regierungsrat
11. Krichel Gottfried, Regierungsrat
12. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
13. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
14. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
15. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
16. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
17. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
18. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
19. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
20. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
21. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
22. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
23. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
24. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat
25. Krichel Lili, Regierungsrat

The Moos family had a long history as merchants. This advertisement is from the store of my great-grandfather Adolf Moos, 27 August 1887, Ulm

Anfertigung nach Mass.

Korsetten = Ausverkauf.

Eine große Partie

empfehle ich von 70 Pfg. an per Stück bis zu den besten Qualitäten.

Adolph Moos, A 197 & A 186
b. d. Hauptwache.

Es befinden sich bei der Partie Fischbein Korsetten die früher M 3.— und M 3.50 kostete, jetzt aber zu 2 Mark 20 Pfg. wegen zu heller Farben ausverkauft werden.

Wäsche & Reparaturen.

En gros & en detail.

En gros & en detail.

My great-grandfather's Moritz Hirsch's store, M. u. H. Hirsch, Hafengaße 8-10. He established an identity in Ulm.





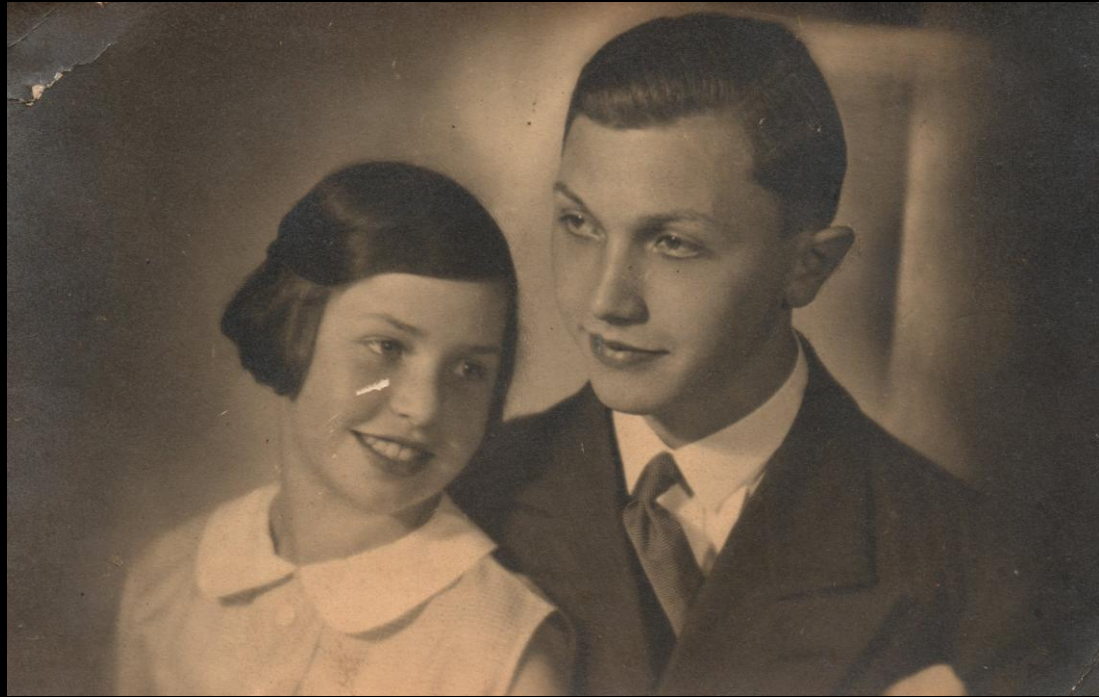
My mother's house
Neutorstraße 36.





Sommer 1928 in Käfers Garten
Sieglinde Knecht
Margret Scharrer
Edith Kamparter
Hilma Knecht
Anneliese Hirsch
Hedwig Scharrer

**Anneliese Hirsch with friends, 1928.
This was the world she knew where
Jews and Gentiles played together.**



Anneliese and Fritz Hirsch

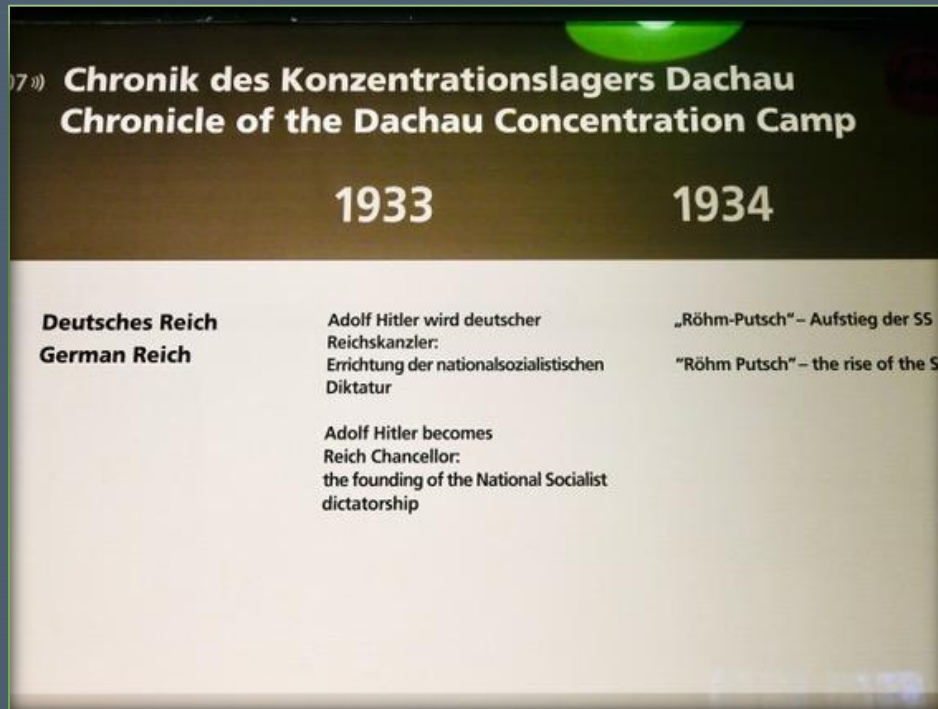
Hitler and National Socialism Come to Germany 1933

Verfolgung und Flucht



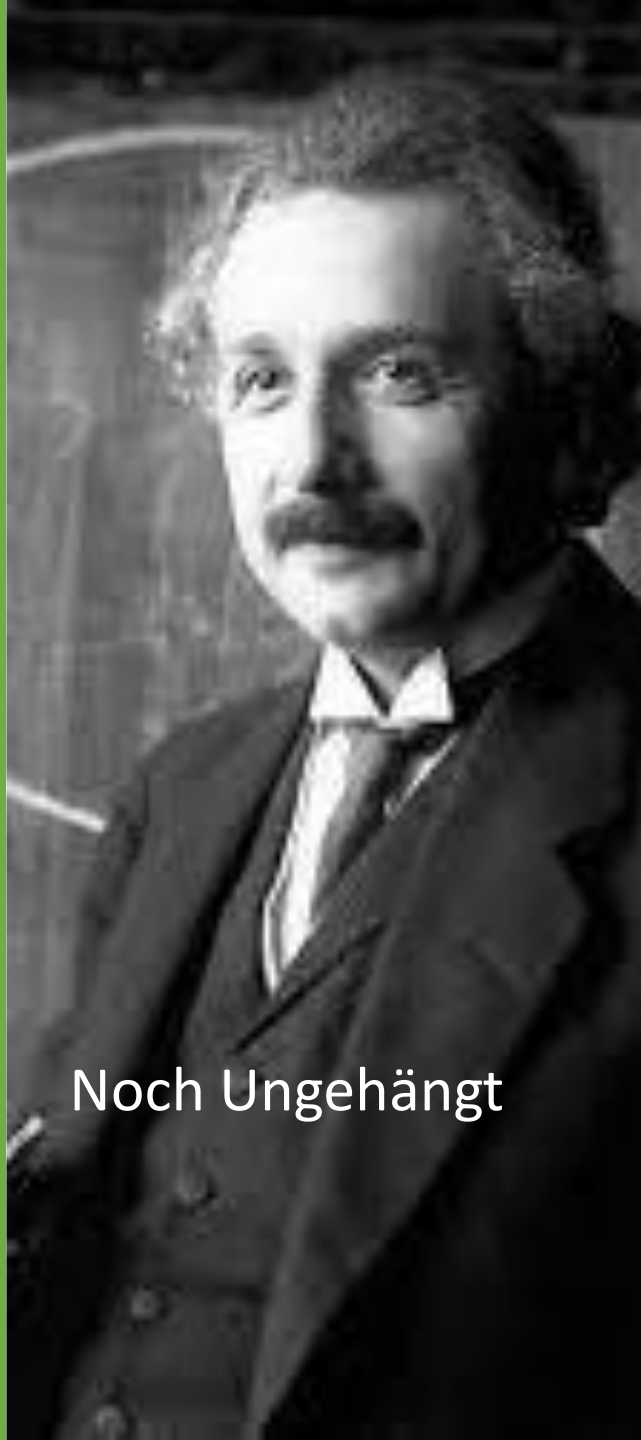
PERSECUTION AND ESCAPE

Hitler Imprisons Opposition: KZ Camps Oberer Kuhberg and Dachau



	1933	1934
Deutsches Reich German Reich	Adolf Hitler wird deutscher Reichskanzler: Errichtung der nationalsozialistischen Diktatur Adolf Hitler becomes Reich Chancellor: the founding of the National Socialist dictatorship	„Röhm-Putsch“ – Aufstieg der SS „Röhm Putsch“ – the rise of the SS

- Communists
- Socialists
- Clergy
- Outspoken Critics



Noch Ungehängt

Einstein experiences racism and discrimination

1922. Einstein receives 1921 Nobel Prize in physics "for service to theoretical physics" not for relativity which was called Jewish Science. Many hated him for being a Jew and for his pacifism. He was nominated in ten of the previous twelve years but passed over because of antisemitism on the committee.



1929 Leipzig publishing house: One Hundred Authors Against Einstein.



December 1932, Einstein receives warning from German general his life "is not safe here anymore." Leaves for US to teach at Pasadena for semester with 30 pieces of luggage.



January 1933. Adolf Hitler takes power.



March 1933. Hitler begins imprisoning his opponents: communists, socialists, clergy, and other critical leaders. Einstein loses his position at the university.



Einstein becomes the target of an assassination attempt. "Not yet hanged".



Spends summer in Belgium under protection of Belgian government. Upon advice, it was too close to Germany to protect him. They move under constant guard to England.



July 1933 enlists support of prominent Americans to start the International Rescue Committee to help German Jews escape persecution



October 17, 1933: He moves to the USA and gains an appointment at the Center for Advanced Studies at Princeton.



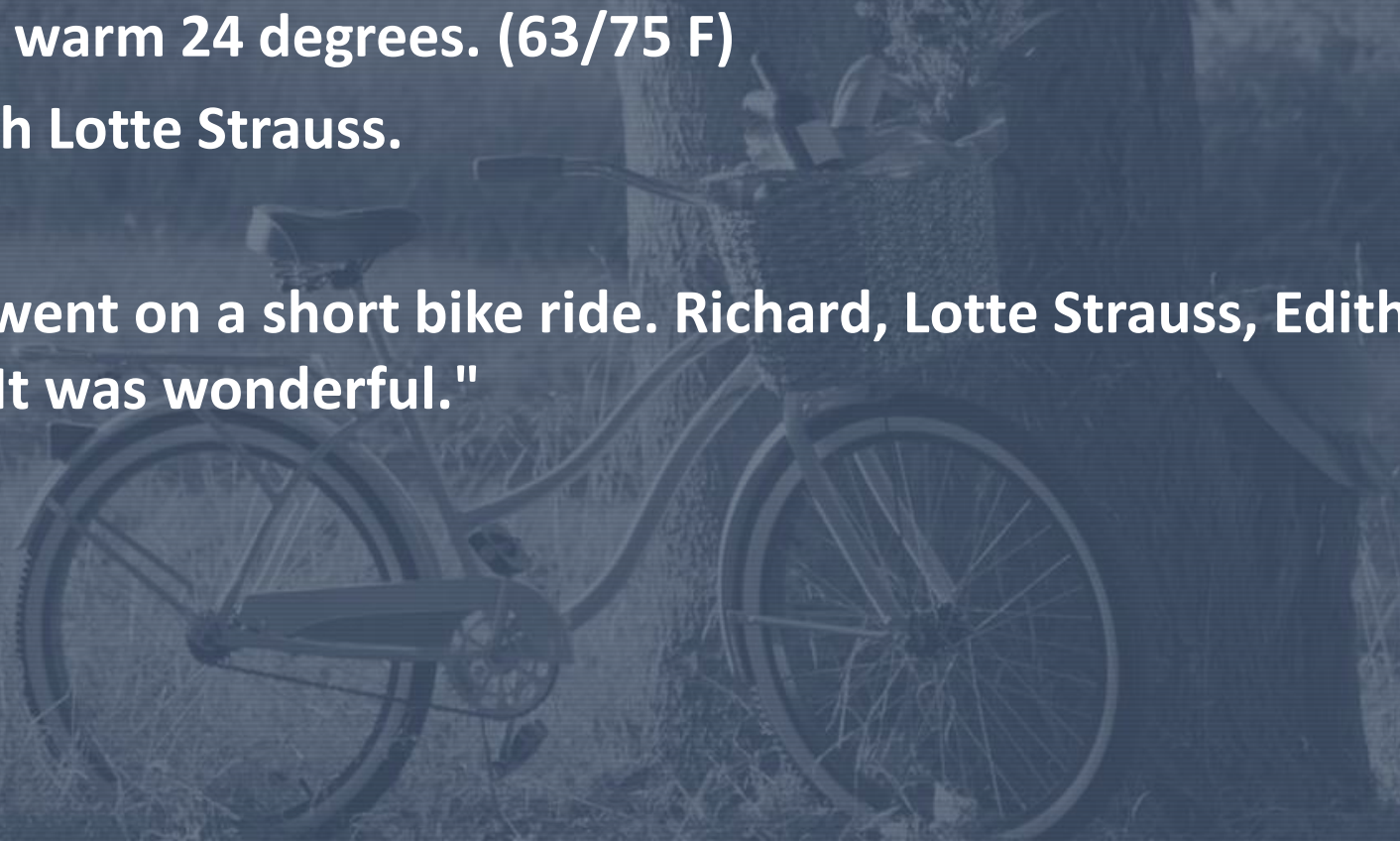
BOYCOTT OF JEWISH BUSINESSES IN ULM 1933

My Mother's Diary: Ulm, 13th May 1934

"Today I went to the Danube pool for the 1st time this year. The water was 17 and the air was a warm 24 degrees. (63/75 F)

I swam down with Lotte Strauss.

In the morning I went on a short bike ride. Richard, Lotte Strauss, Edith Hirsch were also there. It was wonderful."



Jews in Ulm are not welcome!





Diary of Anneliese Hirsch, August 1934

“How hot it is today, and I don’t think I can go back to the pool in the Danube.

Among the cruel people, they don’t want me because I’m Jewish.

What can I do about that?

But Hermi and Mr. Schaalmann have taught me how beautiful Judaism is, so I will be proud and happy to be Jewish (to live for my Judaism).”



Ulm, 20th Aug. 1934 DIARY

1) Being able to laugh constantly and over little.

2) Being strong.

3) Being brave.

4) Maturing and staying pure.

5) Big thoughts, a pure heart.

6) Being devout.

Diary of Anneliese Hirsch, 4 September 1934

“Today we read The Jewish State by Herzl and talked about Zionism.”

23 September 1934

“In the afternoon, Hans Hirsch came from Stuttgart to integrate us all into the German-Jewish Youth Group DJJ...I am dreadfully sad and unhappy, I am completely despondent and don't know why.”

28 September 1934

“Today we debated the difference between Zionism and DJJ.”

10 October 1934

“We saw a movie today, *Palestine*. I thought German Jewish is wrong. At Least the Zionists know what they fight for: A land of freedom and the future. I dreamt of Palestine. But when I woke up, I am still a German Jew.”

7 June 1935

“It's my confirmation today. I got 91 presents. It was festive in the synagogue today and no one got stuck.”

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
FINE HALL
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
21. März 1935

Herr Alfred M o o s ist mir als näherer
Verwandter wohlbekannt. Er ist ein zuverlässiger
und tüchtiger junger Mann, der Hitler-Deutschland
verlassen und in England eine solide kaufmännische
Ausbildung erlangt hat. Es würde mich sehr freuen,
wenn ihm Gelegenheit geboten würde, seine Arbeits-
kraft in Palästina zu bewähren.

Albert Einstein

Professor Albert Einstein

Quelle: Dokumentationszentrum Oberer Kuhberg e.V.

Beginning in the mid 1930s, the Nazi threat became more dangerous. Albert Einstein began using his considerable prestige to help family members leave Germany. This letter was written in 1935 for cousin, Alfred Moos, who emigrated first to England and then to Palestine.

1936

The Nuremberg Laws stripped Jews of political and social rights, prohibited intermarriage, confiscated businesses and at Easter, Jewish children were expelled from school.

My mother was 15.



Anneliese Hirsch und die Jüdische Schulklasse um 1936



In her own way, my mother protested silently through her action. To counter the edict against schooling for Jewish children, my mother taught in a new school for Jewish children. When in their innocence the children could not participate in Hitler Youth, she took them hiking, cycling, skiing and on other sporting adventures.

Here we see her pictured with her students and the cantor/principal.

lich war.

30. 10. 36.

Wieder ist eine Woche verstrichen, aber dies mal giebt es nicht viel nachzutragen. Ausser, dass Lilo in Ulm war, sie fährt nach England.

Heute war ich mit Lotti im Kino, Hans Hild hat es gebucht. Es war ein ganz grosser Hitsch. - - - - -

Wenn ich durch Ulm gehe, oder der Donau

entlang, so überkommt mich ein seltsames Gefühl ich möchte jedes Fleckchen in mir aufzählen, dass wenn ich fort bin, ich es nie vergesse. Ich liebe Ulm u. die Gegend um Ulm einzig schön. Ewig werde ich mich danach sehnen u. mein Ulm u. meine Donau u. mein Traummelwiesle usw. nie vergessen !"

In this touching diary entry from October 1936, my mother wanders about Ulm and has a feeling of departure and loss, overwhelming sadness. She would never forget Ulm and her Danube, and she will always carry it in her heart.



Die Pogromnacht am 9./10. November 1938.

Kristallnacht. Men dragged out of their homes, marched nude in a fountain, beaten, many sent to Dachau.

It was time to make plans. The Hirsch family had lost control of their business, their synagogue was destroyed, their freedom gone.

Anneliese would leave first.

Diary of Anneleise Hirsch, 4th Aug. 1939.

**"I'm 18 ½ years old and soon emigrating alone,
but I still have to produce my papers.**

A disgrace actually, but you do it anyway.

**There is no need to write that there was a 9th
November and that we're living in a terrible,
gruesome time, because I will never forget it.**

**Nor do I need to stir up my feelings about Lotte
no longer being here? What does stir up even
mean? Has that wound ever healed? It will be
with me for as long as I live."**



**She would go to
the US to her
cousin Professor
Albert Einstein in
Princeton, NJ.**

**It took almost a
year to arrange.**

A graphic consisting of a light blue rounded rectangle with a white rounded rectangle inside it. The text "EINSTEIN RESCUES MY MOTHER!" is written in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters, centered within the white rectangle.

**EINSTEIN RESCUES
MY MOTHER!**

My mother left Ulm by train. She was 18. When she crossed the French border, she was detained and interrogated by

[illegible]

Two days after she set sail on the SS. Manhattan,
September 1, 1939, the Nazis invaded Poland.



Name:	Anneliese Hirsch
Arrival Date:	7 Sep 1939
Birth Date:	abt 1921
Birth Location:	Germany
Birth Location Other:	ulm
Age:	18
Gender:	Female
Ethnicity/ Nationality:	German
Friend's Name:	Prof. Albert Einstein
Port of Departure:	Le Havre, France
Port of Arrival:	New York, New York
Ship Name:	Manhattan

Destination 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, NJ

Father Leopold Hirsch Neutor Strasse 36 Ulm Germany	N Y New York Yes	Father 4.-No	Cousin Prof Albert Einstein 112 Mercer St Princeton N J
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Source Citation

Year: 1939; Arrival: New York, New York; Microfilm Serial: T715, 1897-1957; Microfilm Roll: Roll 6395; Line: 22; Page Number: 55
Original data: *Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820-1897*. Microfilm Publication M237, 675 rolls. NAI: [6256867](#). Records of the U.S. Customs Service, Record Group 36. National Archives at Washington, D.C.

Letter from French Policeman

August 1939

My dear girl,

By the time my letter reaches you, you will have arrived in the United States. Thousands of kilometers separate us. You made such an impression on me that I can say, and I'll say it now come what may, that I will never forget you! I will always keep the memory of you deep in my heart as a pious feeling and your gentle image will never fade from my eyes.

After your departure last night, I was happy to see you again but also deeply sad to have left you. The next day, I wanted to run to the train station to beg you to stay. But after considering all the difficulties you have due to your situation, which would have been made even worse by current events, I understand that I should remain reasonable and wait for better days. I think I've done the right thing....

Very latest news: French radio reported today, 1st September at 5:45 am, that Poland was attacked by German troops. In other words, this is the signal for war in Europe. France will honor her obligations to Poland and all her sons will fight for the noble cause of freedom as our fathers did in 1914. You see, my dear little friend, it would have been insane to keep you here, what would have become of you? I dare not think about it. I do not know what my fate will be tomorrow. However, should tragedy prevent me from returning, you may be assured that I shall have your sweet name on my lips before I die.



PRO-AMERICAN RALLY



AMERICA IS NOT SUCH A FRIENDLY PLACE IN 1939



SS. St. Louis

Pro- Nazi Rally, Madison Square Garden

Voyage of the Damned
SS. St Louis Refused Entry

Refusal of Kinder Transports

Lindberg, Ford, Father Coughlin campaign for America First

MY MOTHER RE-INVENTS HERSELF

Destination: Home of Professor Einstein 112 Mercer Street Princeton, NJ





Freedom!

Uncle Albert gave my mother \$200.

Mom felt that to be independent, she must be able to drive.

Uncle Albert thought it was a waste of money.



**MY GRANDPARENTS,
LEOPOLD AND FRIDA HIRSCH**

It took another year to arrange exit visas for my grandparents. The western route was no longer an option.

They traveled six weeks, across three continents, making 12 stops from Ulm to San Francisco via train, air, and ship.

Einstein paid their way, a debt he later forgave in writing.

FLIGHT FROM GERMANY!

9.15.40	Ulm – Berlin (train)	
	Berlin – Moscow (air)	Govt. allowed only \$4 ea (present value is \$73.75 or 68.01 euro)
9.22.40	Trans-Siberian Express to Manchuli	
9.27.40	Trkutsk (Lake Baikal)	
9.29.40	Russian-Manchurian frontier station of Otpor/	cross border to Manchuli
10.1.40	Arrive at Harbin China	
10.2.40	Hsingking (capital	Manchukuo)
10.3.40	Korean peninsula to Fusan	
	Depart for Shimonoseki Japan (boat)	
	Take train to Kobe	
10.4.40	Arrive Kobe, Japan	
10.7.40	Kobe Japan: SS Grover Cleveland to San	Francisco
	Delay to October 10 departure.	
10.10.40	Leave Kobe, Japan	
10.16.40	International dateline	
10.19.40	Arrive Honolulu	
10.25.40	Arrive San Francisco	

den 3. April 1941

Liebe Frida:

Schreib mir möglichst rasch die Adresse des Mannes, der Deinem Sohn das Affidavit vorenthält. Ich schreibe dann sofort an ihn; solche Ermahnungen sind meistens wirksam. Die Empfehlung gebe ich, sobald das Affidavit gesichert ist.

Dir und Frau Kaufmann lass ich freundlich für das Bildchen danken - letzterer auch nochmals für alle Euch erzeigte Freundlichkeit.

Freundlich grüsst Euch

Euer

A. Einstein

My mother's older brother, Uncle Fritz stayed in Ulm working with a lawyer..

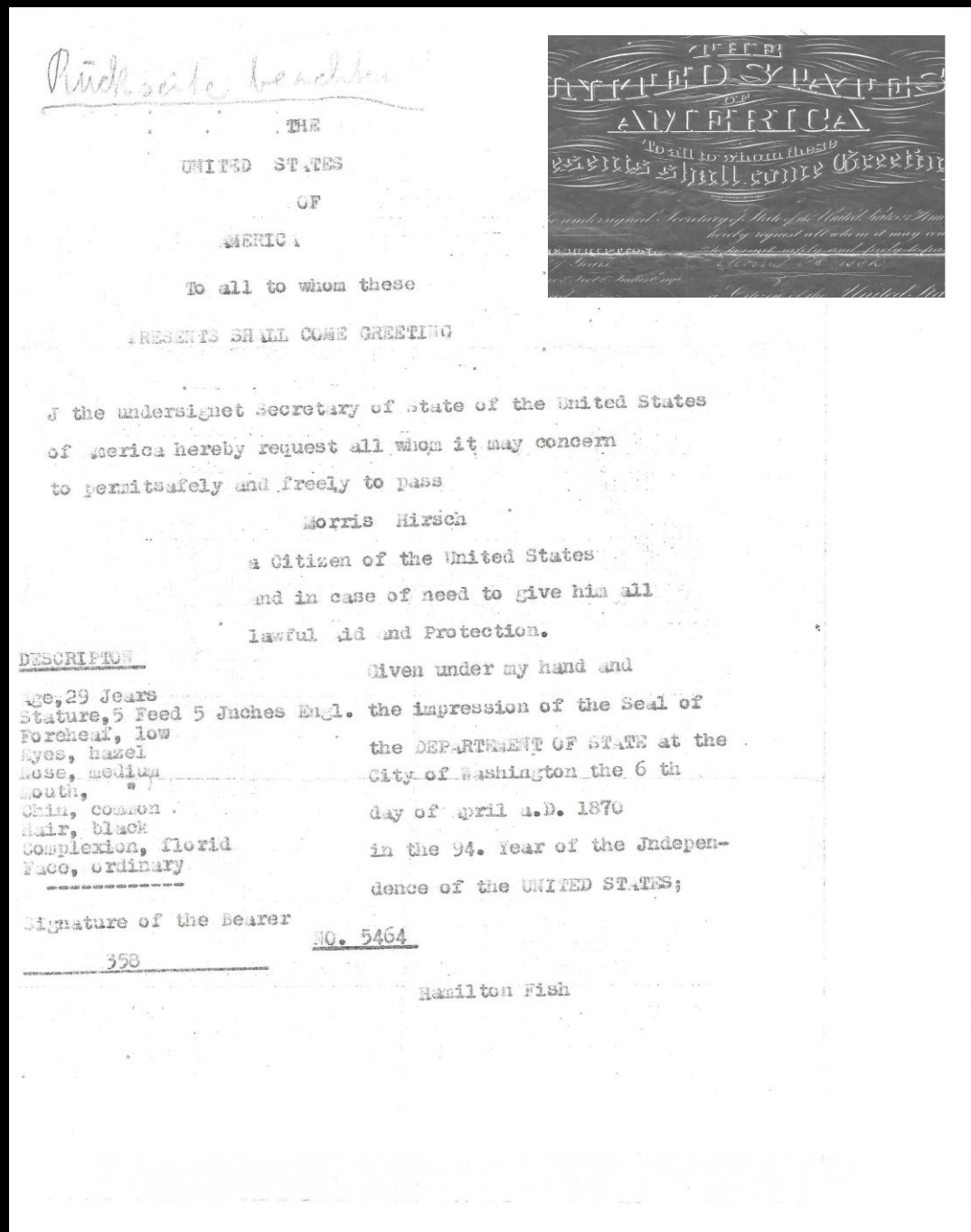
Letter from Albert Einstein to my grandmother, Frida, about getting an Affidavit Uncle Fritz.

Einstein tried to help him leave in 1941 but the affidavit got stuck in the bureaucracy.

Fritz could not get out and was arrested by the Gestapo.

As he boarded the train to Auschwitz, Uncle Fritz produced papers from my great grandfather, Moritz Hirsch, who left Wankheim in 1855 at 14. He become a U.S. citizen, but 20 years later returned to Ulm and started a family and a store.

Fritz convinced the Nazis, he was American by birthright, and so was taken to POW camp, Ilag VII, in Laufen, Germany.





Fritz Hirsch, in Ilag VII, Laufen with American POWs, 1944.

IRONY!

Fritz is
released
in prisoner
exchange

G-VI-1
ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 25



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
SWP 740.00115 E.W.

My dear Mr. Hirsch:

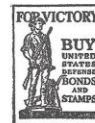
I am pleased to inform you that Fritz Hirsch
has
been released by the German Government in the recent
exchange of nationals between the United States and
Germany. You will be informed when possible of the
place and date of arrival in the United States. For
reasons of security no vessels arriving in this country
can be met by any persons not having official duties
in connection therewith.

You will be informed at later date regarding
communications, transmission of funds, payment of
other costs and allied problems.

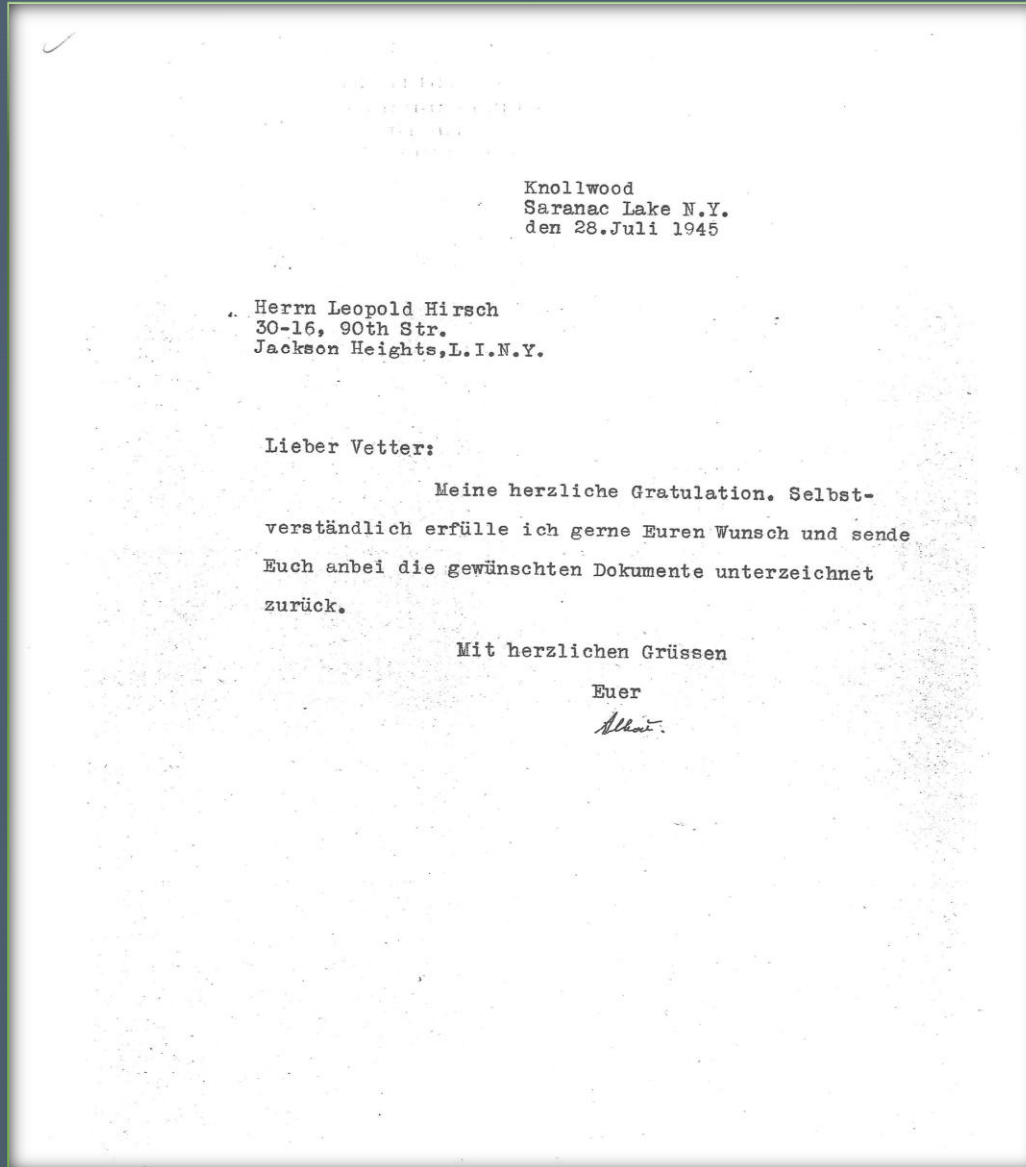
Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:


Gilson G. Blake
Assistant Chief
Special War Problems Division



Mr. Leopold Hirsch,
3294 Clays Street,
San Francisco, California.

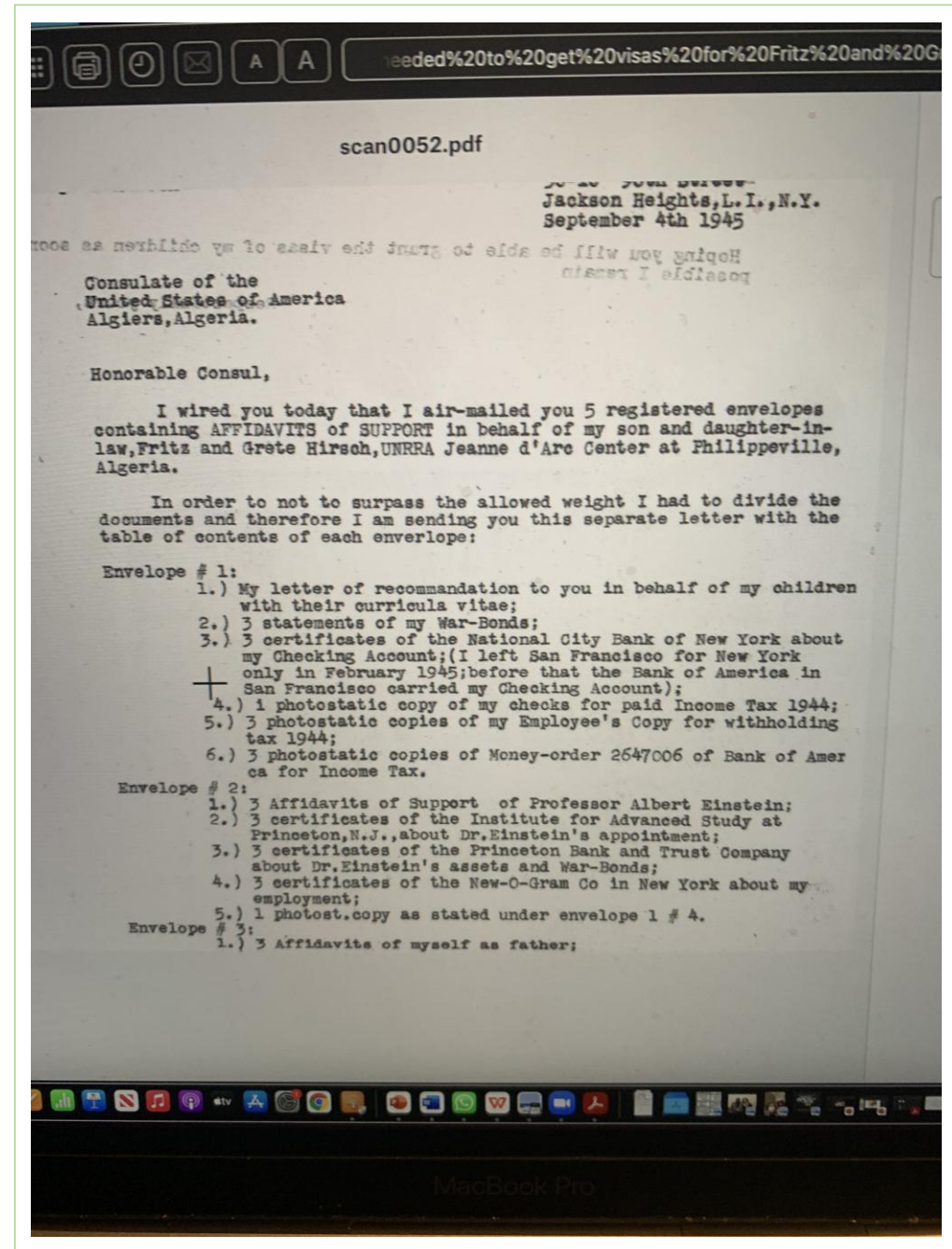


Dear Cousin,
Congratulations.

Of course, I will sign the
requested
documents.

Yours,
Albert

Einstein sponsors
Fritz and Grete if they
marry.
Provides proof of
income and position
at Institute of
Advanced Studies,
assets and pledges
support.



CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

LC	Deferred Cablegram
NLT	Cable Night Letter
	Ship Radiogram

Received at

1945 DEC 1 AM 8 34

N12 INTL=CD ALGIERS VIA RCA 27 NOV 30

NLT OTTO HIRSCH=

11 HILLSIDE (AVE) NEWYORK 34

=LEAVE ALGIERS FOR NEWYORK VIA PHILADELPHIA WITH ILE DE
RE OF COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE ON DECEMBER
THIRD LOVE=

FRITZ GRETE HIRSCH.

11 34

den 6. März 1945

Lieber Vetter:

Selbstverständlich will ich gerne das
Affidavit geben. Ich freue mich sehr über die
Rettung, die wirklich wie ein Wunder ist.

Herzlich grüsst Euch Alle

Euer

A. Einstein.

Antwort umstehend,

When Fritz is
released
from the
camp, 1945
Einstein says
IT'S A
MIRACLE !

New Beginnings



**Leopold, Frida and Anneliese
reunited in the USA**

EINSTEIN HELPED MY
GRANDFATHER GET HIS FIRST
JOB IN THE US!

MY OPA WROTE A FIVE PART
STORY OF THEIR EXODUS
FROM GERMANY, PUBLISHED
IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
NEWS.

#1
"The San Francisco
News"
Tues Dec 1, 1942
Pg 16

#2
"The S.F. News"
Wed Dec 2, 1942
Pg 14

#3
"The SF News"
Thurs Dec 3, 1942
Pg 14

#4
"The S.F. News"
Fri. Dec 4, 1942
Pg 22

#5
"The S.F. News"
Mon. Dec 7, 1942
Pg 22

Flight From Germany to the U. S. A.

—BY LEOPOLD HIRSCH—

First of a series of five instalments recounting the experience of two residents of Ulm, Germany, in search of freedom. —The Editor.

My wife and I ~~are refugees, but we~~ emigrated voluntarily from Germany and entered legally the United States in 1940. We came from Ulm on the Danube River in the south German state of Wuerttemberg, one of the most beautiful countries of Germany. The mountain range of the Swabian Alps, stretching from southwest to northeast throughout the country, divides it into two parts of approximately equal size, the "Lowland" and the "Upland." By a favorable mixture of industry and agriculture, Wuerttemberg is very wealthy. In the Lowland (Unterland) industry is prevalent; the circuit of 50 miles around the capital of Stuttgart is one of the most important industrial districts of Germany. The agricultural Upland (Oberland) is one of the granaries, but it has also some considerable industry.

The city of Ulm is the Upland's cultural, industrial and commercial center. It is an interesting town, more than 1000 years old with about 100,000 inhabitants and a rich hinterland. The famous cathedral of Ulm holds 23,000 people; its steeple is the highest of any other church in the world (491 feet) and its organ with more than 6000 pipes is one of the largest in Europe. The foundation stone of Ulm's cathedral was laid in 1377, a time at which Ulm was one of the most important immediate cities in central Europe and wealthiest of all.

The town's situation in the valley of the "Beautiful Blue Danube" and at the foot of the Swabian Alps is magnificent. Big forests cover the surrounding hills and small rivers full of trout flow through the lovely shadowy valleys. There are many romantic ruins of ancient knight's castles on the heights and rich cloisters and churches with world-famous sculptures and paintings in the plains. The scenes of many beautiful fairy tales, legends and romances were placed in this region.

The unfortunate issue for Germany from World War I changed the hitherto existing situation completely. First to come up was a revolution. Communists and Spartakists and desperadoes took possession of the Government. Then a horrible inflation started, followed by a yet worse deflation. People lost their fortunes and life-long savings. The discontent accrued daily and it would have been difficult to conceive of a Government with less popular consent. Every one was looking for a prophet and it was at that time that Hitler appeared on the scene with

his theories. In the beginning people tended his meetings out of curiosity, but was of great eloquence and thus his herents increased gradually. Even people who didn't agree with him voted finally his party, saying that the political and economic situation couldn't become worse. However, it took 12 years until Hitler came to power and still afterwards the majority of the German people disapproved his internal and foreign policy. It is not true at all that all Germans are Nazis in spite of the 90 per cent votes for the Nazi Party, for the votes are compulsory and controlled. I don't give the smallest evidence of a voting.

* * *

At first the anti-Semitic measures of the Government were tolerable, but by and by the Jews were discriminated in every respect and finally deprived of all their rights. However, a great part of the population remained sympathetic to them and we personally were anxious because our German friends and neighbors sought to relieve their fate. But for long we couldn't endure the increasing legal tormentings and we decided to leave our homeland which we loved with all our hearts, where we were reared and where we had found domestic happiness.

Since January, 1940, we worked on emigration, but every thing that could go wrong with it did go wrong. Our first American visas expired by events ensuing from the war. After we had finally obtained placement visas, the excitement started over. We couldn't pay our passage ourselves because the German lines had stopped shipping and the foreign lines asked payment in U. S. A. dollars. But the sale of dollars was regulated by the Government and no of this precious stuff was available for emigration. Finally an American relative of ours remitted the amount of our passage to Brussels. It arrived there just some days before the German occupation of Belgium and we never could dispose of it. I made innumerable trips to Stuttgart, Berlin and Hamburg without success and the date, which our second visas would expire—at this time definitely—approached rapidly. Therefore, I made a desperate last attempt to get the passage for my wife and me from the Jewish Joint (Hilfswerein) in Berlin and finally I succeeded in getting two tickets first class on the American liner President Cleveland, scheduled from Kobe, Japan, for San Francisco, Cal., on Oct. 7, 1940. The railroad tickets to Kobe we could pay ourselves in German money, but besides that we were not allowed to take along with us more than 1000, 10 (\$4) each.

SEA

EINSTEIN REFUSED REPAYMENT FOR HIS FINANCIAL HELP

den 23.Oktober 1941

Lieber Vetter:

Ich sehe mit Freuden aus Deinen Mitteilungen, dass Ihr Euch wacker durchbringt und Euch in die neuen Verhältnisse gut hineingefunden habt. Ich weiss, dass man in unserem Alter schwer etwas zu tun bekommt. Ich bewundere Dich, dass Du die Sprache so gut beherrschst, dass Du auf Englisch Deine Erlebnisse niederschreiben kannst. Mir würde das keinesfalls gelingen.- Das Geld, das ich Euch zur Reise gegeben habe, bitte ich nicht zurückzugeben. Es ist so gut angewendet als nur denkbar und ich freue mich darüber. Erwähne also bitte nichts mehr davon und schlage Dirs aus dem Kopfe.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen und Wünschen an Euch alle

Dein

Albert

*Off to Nathan
55 E 10th St
NYC. 3*

Translation

Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

October 23, 1941

Dear Cousin:

I am happy to learn from your letters that you are getting along fine and adjusting well to your new environment. I know that it is hard to find work at our age. I admire your ability to know the language so well that you can write down your experiences in English. I most certainly could not do that.

Please do not give back the money that I have given you for the trip. It could not have been spent in a better way, and I am happy about that. Please do not mention it anymore and forget about it.

Heartfelt greetings and wishes to all of you,

Your

signed Albert

I herewith testify to my best knowledge and belief that this is a true and correct translation of the German original.

Munich, October 14, 1987

Ilse Kamrath
Viktor-Scheffel-Str. 13
8000 München 40
West Germany





Anneliese und ihr erster Ehemann Fred Rosendahl

den 2. April 1943

Lieber Vetter:

Wir haben hier mit grösstem Interesse Deine interessante Schilderung des "Auszugs aus Mizrajim" gelesen. Was mich dabei mit besonderer Freude erfüllte, ist die Selbstverständlichkeit, mit der unsere jüdischen Volksgenossen in der ganzen Welt zusammenhalten. Das ist mehr wert und solider als ein Land und eine Armee.

Ich freute mich sehr mit dem Besuche von Anneliese und ihrem prächtigen Mann. Er sieht aus wie ein solides Ueberbleibsel aus der Makkabäerzeit, d.h. wie ein fester Brocken.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen an Euch Beide

Euer

Albert

Einstein writes to my grandparents how much he likes my mother's first husband Fred Rosendahl. On April 2, 1943, he writes, "I was very happy about the visit of Anneliese and her wonderful husband. He looks like a robust left over from the Maccabee's time, i.e. Like a solid rock. Very best regards to both of you."

Reunited in NY: Anneliese, Jerry (baby) in Leopold's arms,
Frida (Fred Rosendahl's mother, Fritz, Grete and Frida. Fred
Died in 1948 in Miami. My mother was a widow at 27.

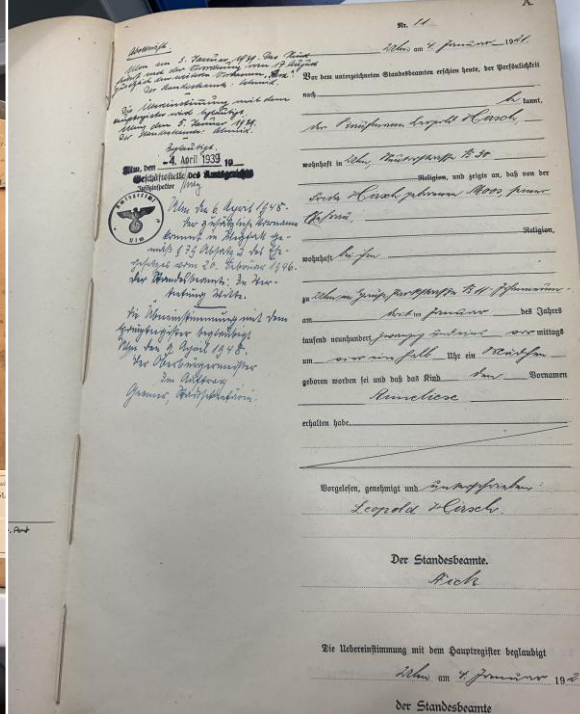


The
following
year I
am born.



Widowed at 27, Anneliese is introduced to a Yugoslav doctor, Armin Glinert, by her mother-in-law. He proposes on the first date. Six months later they marry and Ann moves to Chicago.





INVITATIONS AND AND TRIPS TO ULM

1977

On my own

1997

Reunion

2004

Albert Einstein's 125th
birthday

2012

Synagogue opening

2018

Lecture and research

2019

Research

2021-22

Research

2023

Research

2024

Museum Opening

2025

Speaking, Research

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Mr. Carl MOOS who arrived in the U.S.A.
a short time ago is my first cousin. I recommend him
as a reliable and diligent man. I should be grateful
if he could find an opportunity for suitable work.

Princeton N.J.
December 9th, 1939

A. Einstein.
Professor Albert Einstein.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
FINE HALL
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

den 18. Januar 1939

An den amerikanischen
General-Konsul
Stuttgart

re: Affidavit Heinrich & Herta Moos
A.C. 6243, July 26, 1938

Sehr geehrter Herr General-Konsul:-

Ich sende Ihnen anbei ein ergänzendes Affidavit zu dem für meine Verwandten Heinrich und Herta Moos, Göttingen, gegebenen. Die Ergänzung wurde dadurch notwendig, dass die ursprünglich geplante Vermengung des Kindes in Europa sich nicht realisieren liess.

Mit ausgezeichnetster Hochachtung

A. Einstein.

Professor Albert Einstein.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 5th, 1946

To the American Consul
Jerusalem, Palestine

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to support warmly the application for a visa to the United States of my relative, Mr. Daniel Moos of Tel-Aviv, Palestine. Mr. Moos wants to join his brother in San Francisco, Cal. whose immigration to this country I sponsored several years ago. I have sincere esteem and regard for the whole family of Daniel Moos whose father has always been a close friend of mine. I should be grateful if his visa-application would find your favorable consideration.

Yours very sincerely,
A. Einstein
Albert Einstein.



Family found



Remembering Those We Lost



Copy

Moosburg, August 29th 1945.

To the International Red Cross Committee,
G e n e v a .

I request you to give me the possibility to enter into an overseas country.

I was born July 16th 1909 in Martinica, Yugoslavia. I completed my medical studies on the University, Vienna in 1932. April 7th 1933 I received my Diploma as a Doctor of Medicine on the same University.

March 21st 1941 I was drafted in the Yugoslav Army and April 9th I was taken Prisoner Of War and from 1941 until the liberation I was held in different camps. I was registered in the camp Oflag X/C Lübeck No. 1270. For I am Jewish, all my family was put into a concentration camp where they have lost their lives. (Zemun Jewish Camp). All personal belonging was also taken away.

As a single man without family I don't wish more return to my home country. I request you if you could help me to give me a chance to start a new life. My qualifications are: I have 12 years practice as a doctor of medicine (Internal diseases, X-Ray) and I speak seven languages: English, French, Russian, German, Serbian, Hungarian and Italian. I understand all the Slave languages.

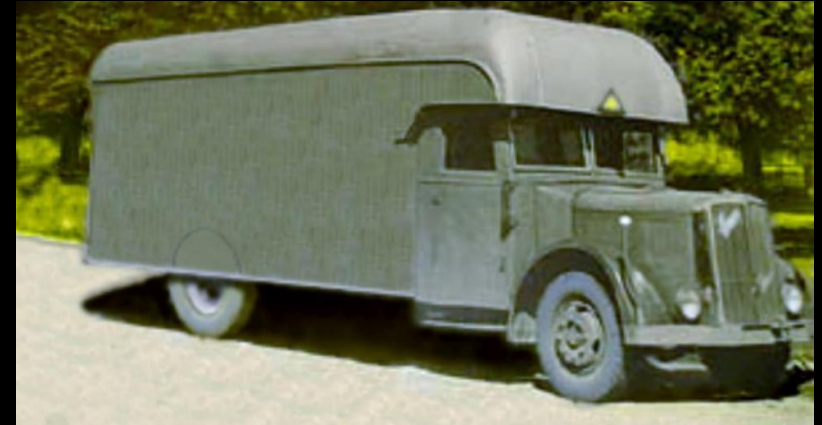
I would like to get a service as a doctor of medicine, if it is possible outside of Europe. I hope you will help me. In occupied Germany is no possibility to get connection to a foreign Consulate. Therefore I address me to you. If you are not able to help me, I request you to pass this request to the Jewish Association in Zürich.

Respectfully yours,
(S) Dr. Armin V. Glinert M.D.
Ass. in charge of the Camp.
Hospital X-1010, Moosburg (Germany)

With thanks to Diane Afoumado of the USHMM, she located my father's records through the ITS:

**"For I am Jewish, all my family was put into a concentration camp where they have lost their lives.....all my property was confiscated."
(Zemun Concentration Camp)"**

Dr. Armin V. Glinert M.D.



Šifra JIM	34943
Prezime	Glinert
Ime	Ilka
Datum rođenja	8 5 1882
Mesto rođenja	Pečuj
Ime majke	Johana r. Vajs
Ime oca	David
Ime supružnika	udovica
Devojačko prezime	Levi
Devojačko prezime supružnika	
Zanimanje	domaćica

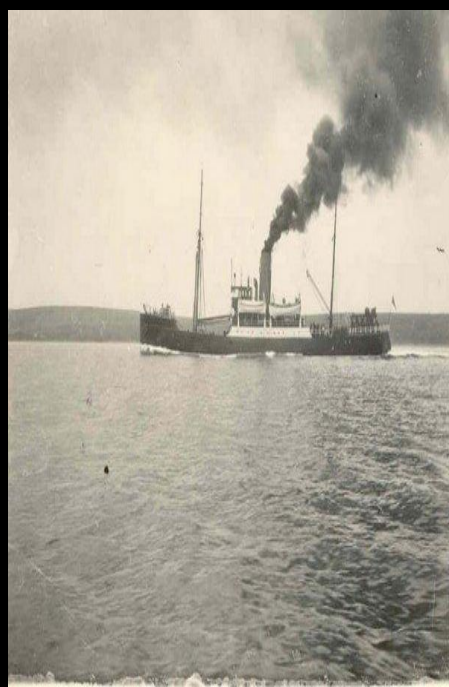
ILKA GLINERT

My Grandmother (Paternal)
Murdered: Sajmiste KZ Camp near Belgrade, 1942

Salomon,
Bertha, and
Harry
Abrahamowicz

[illegible]

1939 Escape from Vienna
Oct 1941 Salomon shot near Sabac
Yugoslavia; Spring 1942 Bertha died in gas
van in Sajmiste; Harry lost.

[illegible][illegible]

YAD VASHEM

The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority

Hall of Names

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AA. Form A.111.
(Revised August, 1941)
(Reprinted October, 1942.)

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES
REPORT ON PRISONER OF WAR INTERVIEW.

1. Identification No. E.39007. Surname ABRAHAMOWICZ. Other Names Richard. Nationality Austrian.

2. Date of Birth 4/1/1923. Private Address 51 Graham Road,
Place of Birth Vienna. Business Address LONDON, E.8.
Occupation Prof. Dancer and P.T. Instructor. If registered, State Place NEWCASTLE.
Religion Jewish. Registration No. NEWCASTLE.

3. Place of Capture LONDON. Date of Internment 6/8/40.
Date of Capture 16/8/1940. Place of Internment May, British Guard.
From whom received British Guard.

Height	Weight	Complexion	Hair	Eyes	Marks and Peculiarities
<u>5'5"</u>	<u>150 lbs.</u>	<u>Fresh</u>	<u>Brown</u>	<u>Brown</u>	<u>Scar on neck.</u>

4. Reason for Internment:—
"BENIGN ALIEN." (Jewish Refugee from Nazi Oppression.)

5. If medically examined? NO. 6. Personal Effects:— NIL.

Medical Report No. _____

7. Marital Condition:— Single. Next of kin Dr. Armin Glinert,
Married or Single Single. Name of Wife Petrovograd,
Name of Wife Petrovograd, Her Address JUGOSLAVIA.
Children None. Male None. Female None.

8. How long resident in Australia Since 26/8/40.
Date of Entry 26/8/40. Ship H.M.S. "LUNDA" Port of Disembarkation SYDNEY.
If any property in Australia (if so, specify place and extent) _____

9. Statement of Service:—
(Reserve, Colour, Naval &c.) _____

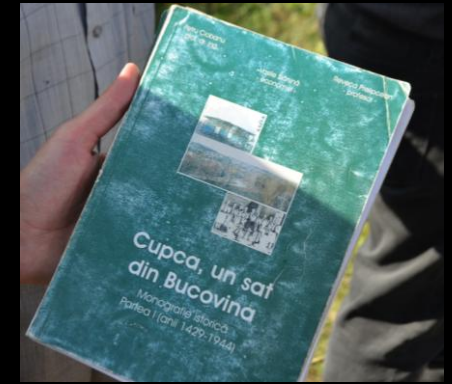
10. Special Observations Salomon ABRAHAMOWICZ.
Father's Name (in full) Salomon ABRAHAMOWICZ.
Mother's pre-marriage name (in full) Berta Schrotter.

Richard Abrahamowicz
(alias Richard George Arlen)
1923-1944
X-Troop
Bayeux Memorial
Normandy, France

Escaped Vienna to England
Put in British Internment Camp
Then shipped to Australia with Nazis.
Offered Commando Opportunity
Killed Normandy June 7, 1944

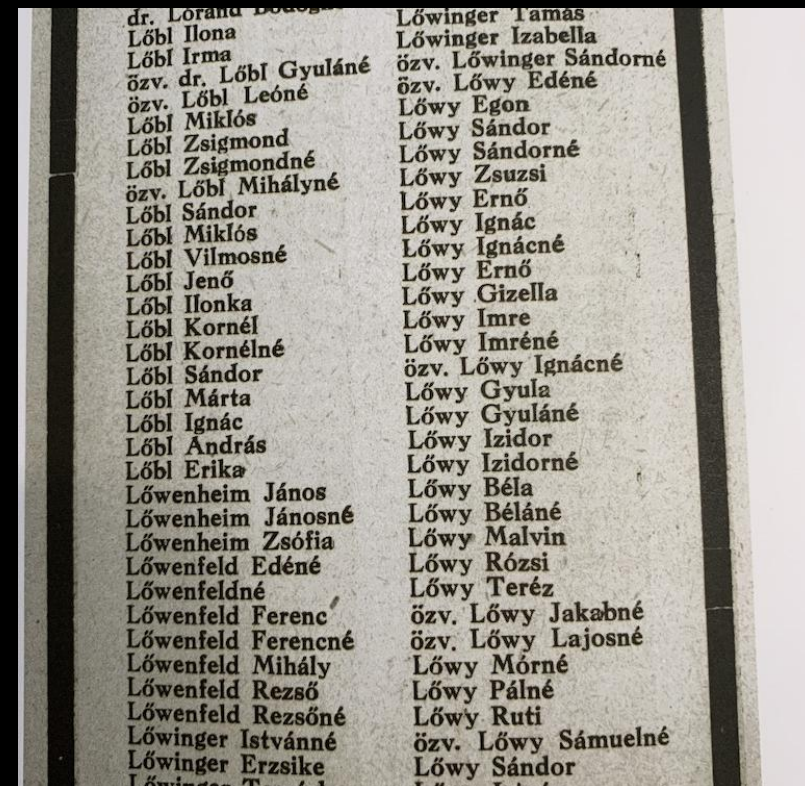
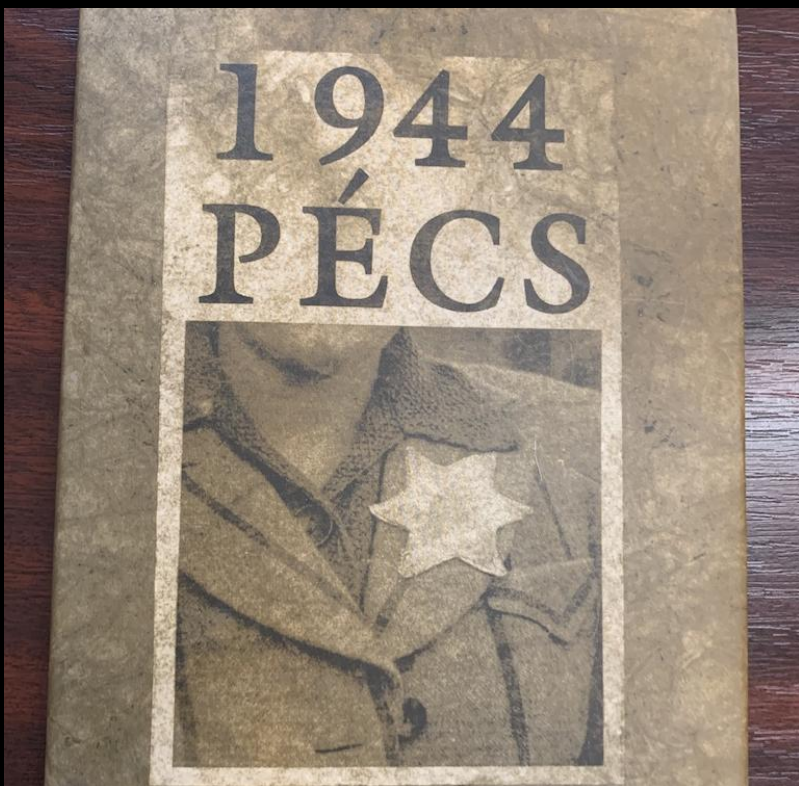
THE
ROYAL SUSSEX
REGIMENT
PRIVATE
ARLEN R.G.

Moses Abrahamowicz
and 13 relatives
(My father's uncle and family)
Kupka, Romania
(now Ukraine)

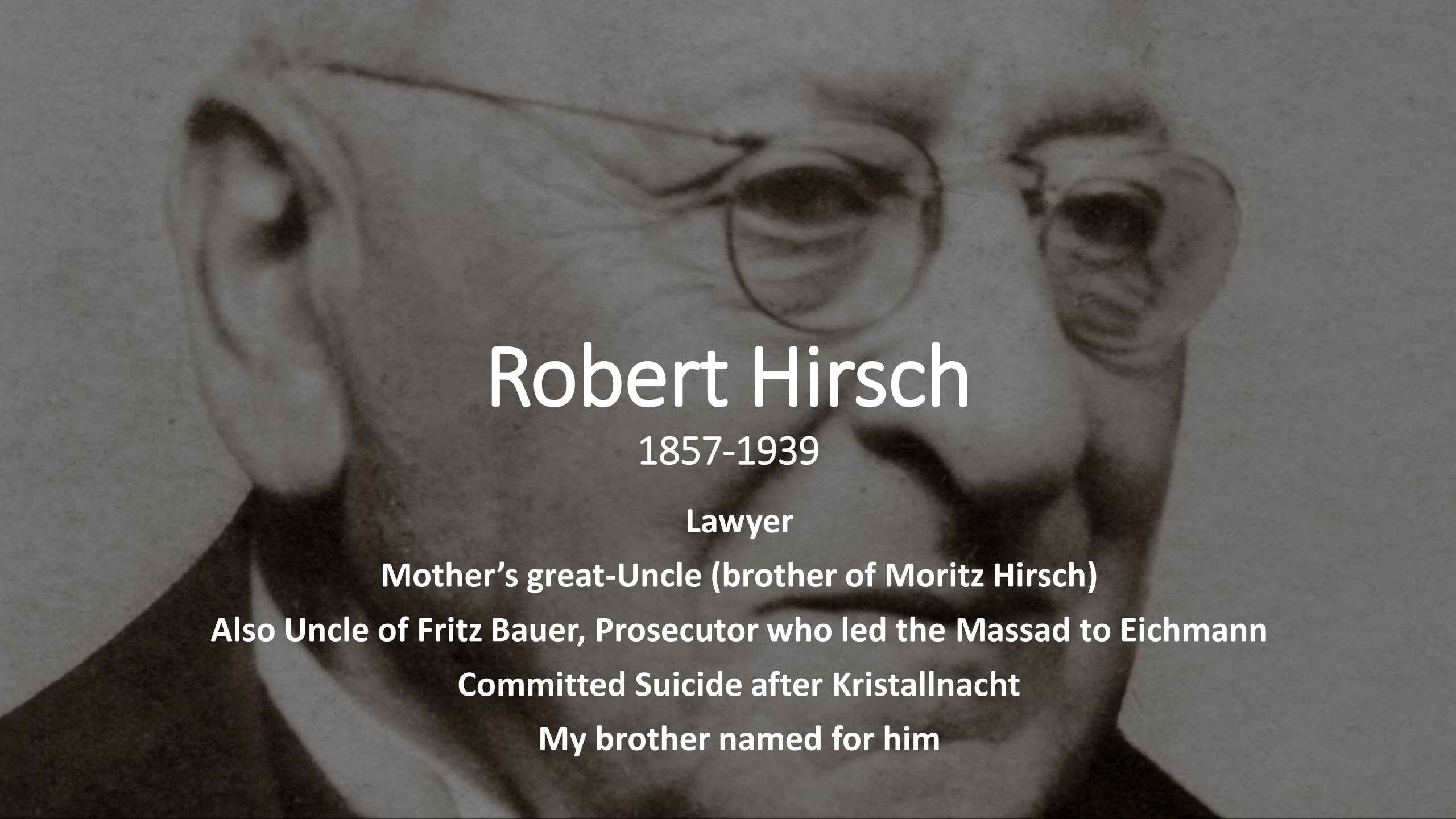


- Mass Shooting /Liquidation of all Jews
- Mass grave
- Report from In Unum: "the shooting was carried out by the 13th Mountain Hunter Battalion (Gebirgsjäger) on July 8, 1941. This unit was led by a Romanian Augustin Marineu. The bodies of the victims were buried in two graves. One of these graves, containing 18 bodies, is on land adjoining the house of ABRAMOVITCH Mozes Davidovich.





27 members of the Löwy family taken to Auschwitz
1944



Robert Hirsch

1857-1939

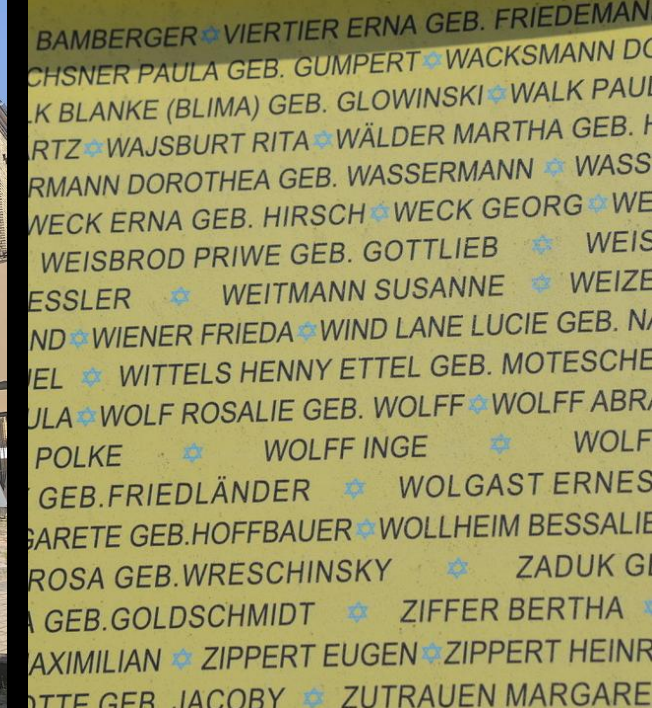
Lawyer

Mother's great-Uncle (brother of Moritz Hirsch)

Also Uncle of Fritz Bauer, Prosecutor who led the Massad to Eichmann

Committed Suicide after Kristallnacht

My brother named for him



WÄLDER MARTHA GEB. HIRSCH
1878-1942
Sister of my Opa Hirsch
Deported to Riga
Shot in the forest

HIER WOHNTE
LEOPOLD HIRSCH
JG. 1876
FLUCHT 1939
SÜDAFRIKA

HIER WOHNTE
JOHANNA HIRSCH
GEB. ROTHSCHILD
JG. 1884
FLUCHT 1939
SÜDAFRIKA

HIER WOHNTE
PAULA HIRSCH
JG. 1897
DEPORTIERT 1941
RIGA
ERMORDET 26.3.1942

HIER WOHNTE
WALTER HIRSCH
JG. 1908
FLUCHT 1935
SÜDAFRIKA

HIER WOHNTE
LORE HIRSCH
VERH. SILBERMANN
JG. 1915
FLUCHT 1938
SÜDAFRIKA

HIER WOHNTE
ERICH HIRSCH
JG. 1924
DEPORTIERT 1941
RIGA
ERMORDET



Report: Theresienstadt-Gedenkbuch 1942-1945

Nr.	Name	Geburts- datum	Stand	Beruf	Letzte Adresse
743	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	Theresienstadt 1942, 1943
744	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
745	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
746	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
747	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
748	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
749	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
750	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
751	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
752	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
753	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
754	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
755	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
756	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
757	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
758	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
759	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"
760	Hilb, Jenny	18.08.78	verh.	Haus- frau	"

750 Moos, Jenny
18.10.77 verh. Kaufmann
Ulm

Hugo Moos was my grandmother's brother and also first cousin to Einstein. Family lore said Hugo and Jenny Moos did not believe they were in danger. They were deported to Theresienstadt on 22.08.1942. Hugo Moos died in Theresienstadt. Jenny Hilb Moos died in Auschwitz.



Hugo Moos and
Jenny Hilb Moos and
many other cousins

Lotte Strauss
18 years old
1921-1939
Suicide



Sophie Scholl and my mother were the same age. They attended the Mädchen Ober Real Schule. All my life, my mother maintained a deep silence when it came to the bitter events leading up to leaving her beloved Ulm. It was only when we returned to Germany together in the 1990s that she began to look back.

One person who stood out, perhaps more than the others, was her school friend, Sophie Scholl, who with her older brother Hans, belonged to a war resistance group, the White Rose. Caught passing out leaflets by a janitor, they were arrested and beheaded four days later. Their bravery and sacrifice affected my mom deeply. She would never forget the White Rose.

In a letter to my grandparents in the 1940s, Albert Einstein sent condolences to Sophie's father, Herr Scholl.

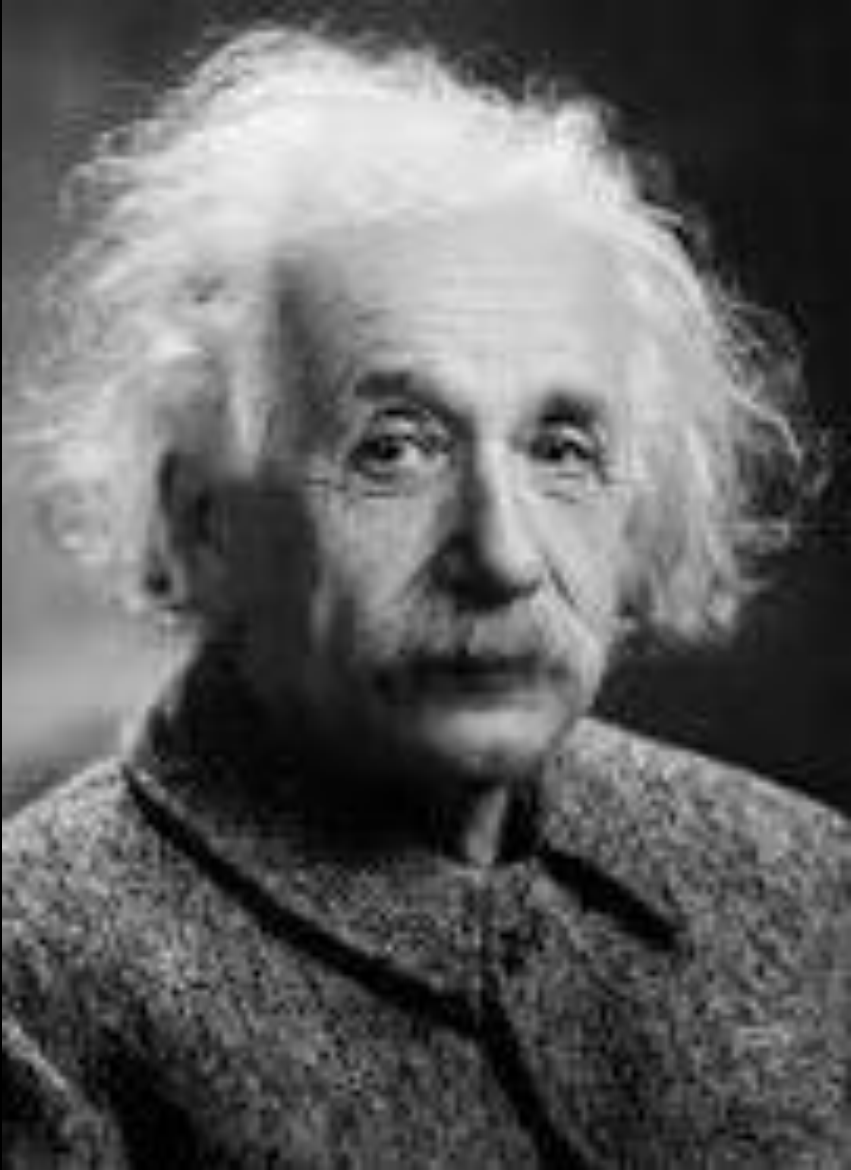


May 9, 1921 –
February 22, 1943
BEHEADED

**Many First Cousins of Albert Einstein
murdered in the Shoa: he could not save them**

- Lina Einstein, daughter of August Einstein, deported to Theresienstadt and Treblinka
- Bertha Hoffheimer
- Marie Wessel(geb. [Jette] Dreyfuss), Theresienstadt
- Hugo Moos, son of Frederike and Adolf Moos, Theresienstadt
- Julius Moos, son of Frederike and Adolf Moos, Theresienstadt
- Family of Robert Einstein, son of Jakob Einstein, [Rignano sull'Arno](#), Italy
- Anna Steiner (geb. Dreyfuss), Theresienstadt

**I thought the Holocaust had nothing
to do with me;
I was wrong!**



Einstein fought against
Facism, Racism and
Antisemitism

Today we feel echoes of the
1930s.

TODAY IN AMERICA AND THE WORLD:

- Rise of the right wing
- Threats to peace, democracy, human rights
- Deportations
- Fake News
- Attacks on “Other-ness”
- Blame Migrants
- Attacks on Diversity, Inclusion and Equity
- Attacks on the poor, on medical care, on food assistance
- Threats to arrest opponents
- Use of the military against citizens
- Attacks on the rule of law
- Book banning
- Attacks on science
- Attacks on free thought

First they came for the socialists, and I did not speak out—
because I was not a socialist.

Then they came for the trade unionists, and I did not speak
out—because I was not a trade unionist.

Then they came for the Jews, and I did not speak out—
because I was not a Jew.

Then they came for me, but there was no one to speak out for
me.

-Martin Niemöller

- What will you do?
- Who will be next?
- Your neighbor?
- Your friend? YOU?
- What can we do?
- What would Einstein do?
- Let's work together.
- We must.



The Next Generation at the Opening of Die Einsteins, July 4, 2024, Ulm, DE



THANK YOU!