



February 2017

## BUKOLINK

Issue 6

,Hello Friends

The Hebrew month of Adar is welcomed happily; not just because of Purim, but the joy of renewal, flowers blooming; the smell of fresh air after a spring rain and warmer weather. We also feel an uplifted; as we continue to .carry out all of this year's plans

First and foremost, continuing a tradition which we introduced two years ago; this year we are going to take a "*Journey on the Path of the Holocaust of the Jews of Greater Romania: from Bukovina to 'The Valley of Death' in Transnistria*". We have reduced the price of the journey as .much as possible

We were surprised by the immediate response received after publicizing this journey and are pleased to announce that many generations from Bukovina (including children from the third-generation) and 'Bukovinians' living abroad have already signed up. Due to logistical issues we must limit the number of participants to travel on two buses; (about 80 people). We believe that this year's journey will be no less than the one that took place two years ago and .will be an incredible life experience for all of the participants

We are planning to hold an exhibition of artists from Bukovina who lived mainly before the Holocaust which will show the terrible face of the Holocaust that the first generation experienced. We welcome any inquiries from friends about their art and their desire to participate in the exhibition. ((Interested parties should contact our offices in writing only).

**The Romanian government pays compensation to Romanian Jews who survived the Holocaust:** Yet because most of the Romanian Jews who survived the persecution during World War II do not hold Romanian citizenship the Romanian government has been persuaded to amend the law and remove the citizenship requirement for claimants under this law. For more details, please contact the Ministry of Social Equality, Public Phone .Center at \*8840

I will not tire you further; it only remains for me to wish everyone a happy .Purim, fun and flowers

(: Happy Purim

Yochanan Ron Singer; President and Chairman

### Mr. Abraham Ivanir: A treasured Jew from Bukovina



A Notable Certificate has been granted to our friend; Abraham Ivanir, for the invaluable activities he has done to commemorate the Holocaust against the Romanian Jews, with an emphasis on the Holocaust in Bukovina. Among other things, he serves in a variety of positions to protect survivors and the memories of those who perished: he is a Council member at Yad Vashem; a member of the Israeli Parliamentary Committee which commemorates the Holocaust and assist its survivors; a member of the World Organization of Jews in Bukovina; a member of the Transnistria Survivor's Organization and a member of AMIR

Abraham Ivanir was born in 1937; the only son of Ephraim Fischel and Lottie (Litzie) of the Ansenberg family; in the village of Berhomet near the Hasidic town of Viznitz. The village is located in the Storojinet province, in northern Bukovina, Romania (now Ukraine). Abraham and his parents lived at home with his grandmother and her other children, Yehiel and Berl, the younger brothers of Abraham's father. The family was traditional, keeping the Sabbath and holidays and they spoke Yiddish, Romanian, Ukrainian and German. The family's small farm included vegetables and an orchard of apples, plums and pears; as well as warehouses for grain and agricultural products; a dairy barn with a cow, two horses and a slaughterhouse with an ice cellar. In the winter ice was cut from the Siret River and stored in the basement for the preservation of meat and agricultural produce in the summer

In June 1940, with the annexation of Northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union, the Soviets confiscated much of the family's property and most of the Jews in the village were exiled to Siberia. Deprived of financial support, the family lived in fear of being deported to Siberia. His father prepared backpacks for all of the members of the family with clothing, food, money, gold and jewels sewn into the clothing. A year later, when they were deported to Transnistria, these backpacks were used by the entire family

In July 1941, with the invasion of the German and Romanian Armies into the Soviet ruled areas, Ukrainian-Ruthenians local residents looted their home in Berhomet. While their house was being robbed, Abraham and his family hid in a neighbors' home, the Charney's. After several days, the Jews of the village were sent in a convoy to the district of Storojinet, where most of the

men were taken into forced labor. The Jews who had been expelled from the village walked on foot and went by carts to Vizhnitz and from there to a .camp in Idintz, Bessarabia; a journey which took about a month and a half

Whoever lagged behind was beaten or shot to death. They were marched through fields or through the woods. Many froze to death at night - especially the elderly, the sick, women and children. After one night, his father buried Abraham's uncle and dozens of others in a mass grave. In the camp at Idintz, many of the deportees became ill and died, including Abraham's aunt. Abraham's father stood near the ghetto fence and tried to sell various items to the local peasants in exchange for food and clothes. In October 1941, Abraham, his family and other surviving villagers, were sent to the city of Ataki and from there crossed the Dniester River where they arrived in Mogilev ghetto. The Ghetto was guarded by Ukrainian and Romanian police. In the ghetto three of Abraham's aunts died from disease; .Leah, Pitzi, Rivka as well as other family members

Abraham's father succeeded in getting his family out of the ghetto and brought them to the nearby village of Nemerche near Luchinets, about 30 km north of Mogilev. During 1942, both his father and uncle Yechiel died of illness in the village. Most of his mother's family died in deportations to Transnistria and in Bershad. In early 1944, his uncle, Berl (Boris) Ivanir, joined the partisans in the region, and on the eve of liberation he returned to the family in Nemerche. In the spring of 1944 the Red Army liberated the .area. Out of 49 members of Abraham's immediate family, 28 had died

The survivors returned to Storojinet, and not to the village of Berhomet, due to the murder of Jews in the region being carried out by the Ukrainian Stephan Bandera's anti-Semitic organization. In Storojinet, Abraham went into the first grade. After the war, in the spring of 1945, Abraham, his mother, her sister Sheindel, and her daughter Coca, moved to Râmnicu Sărat in Romania. Abraham began to learn Hebrew. The family moved to Bucharest in preparation for immigrating to Israel and from there to Abraham was sent .to Kibbutz Hafetz Haim of the Israel Workers Union, near Bucharest

In December 1947 Abraham, his mother and several relatives travelled on the Pan Crescent ship on their way to Israel. The ship was captured by the British and in January 1948, Abraham and his mother were deported to a detention camp in Cyprus. In July 1948 they arrived in Israel. Abraham Ivanir became a radio technician; worked in the army and later was in the regular army. During the Yom Kippur War he was in charge of unit headquarters in the communications department. He applied methods of maintenance and control in logistics of the military's communication and electronic systems and review of all communications and electronics equipment in all IDF units, emphasizing competence and emergency preparedness. Abraham also dealt with procurement of electronic and communications equipment for the .Israeli Army

Abraham finished his regular service as a Lieutenant Colonel. Abraham Ivanir and his wife Lily have three children and four grandchildren. We wish him good health and many more years of amazing accomplishments and !important work

## "Dolls"

By Zvi Oren, the son of Hanna Feingold-Sosner



These paper and cloth dolls, were made my mother, by her hands only

When she was eight years old, a poor child

.In Transnistria, during World War II

She brought the dolls to the market in Mogilev to sell them

.And stood next to them like a little pupil on guard duty that day

Suddenly, a bomb; and when the bomb exploded in the market

,Everyone ran, and all of the dolls were knocked down and trampled upon

.And a variety of colored materials spread out on the ground

.She managed to take only one doll

,Maybe my mother cried; maybe she was glad that she had been saved

And perhaps she had made a wish - God, Please

Give me more cloth and paper to make other red, blue and yellow dolls

***.And stay with me and my doll***

Hanna Feingold - Sosner was born in Gura Humora. At eight years old she .was sent to Transnistria with her mother, grandmother and sister

She used to bring the rag dolls to the market to trade them to get a little  
.bit of food to bring to her family

All her years, she continued to create dolls for her children and her  
.grandchildren

## Recipe Corner from the Bukovinian kitchen

### "Haman's ears" - "Humen Taschen"

#### **Filling**

cups finely ground poppy seeds 3

Cup sugar 1

grams butter 40

a little lemon juice

grams ground nuts 50

If desired raisins can be added

#### **Pastry dough**

cups flour 3

cup milk 1/2

Grams soft butter 200

cup sugar 3/4

bag baking powder 1/2

egg yolks 2

tablespoons sour cream or orange juice 2

Tablespoons lemon juice 2

#### **Preparation**

Knead the dough; wrap in plastic wrap and refrigerate for at least half an  
.hour

#### **Preparing the filling**

Mix in a pot: the milk, poppy seeds and sugar, cook over low heat, stirring  
.until the milk is absorbed

.Lower the heat and add the butter, lemon and nuts

.Let cool

Remove the dough from the refrigerator, place flour on a work surface and roll out a thin crust. Using a glass, cut out circles and fill each circle with a teaspoon of the filling

Close each pastry, and spread egg yolk and bake until golden. Sprinkle powdered sugar over each "Ozen

Recipe courtesy of Bruria Klein

BUKOLINK" Translated from the Hebrew edition, "Bukomeyda", by Carol Elias"