

Auschwitz

Immigration



Czechoslovak survivor George Brady (far right) with friends on the SS Goya, on his way to Canada in January 1951. George was a survivor of Auschwitz and had been living in a displaced persons camp after he was liberated. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of the Brady family)

Belgian survivor Anne Eidlitz on a ship headed for Canada. Anne lost her parents in the Holocaust and came to Canada as an orphan with her aunt and uncle. Anne attended high school in London, Ontario. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Anne Eidlitz)



Polish survivors Nathan and Norma Dimitry (left and third from left), and their son, Joel (between them), arrived in Halifax on October 8, 1948. This was their first photo taken in Canada. Notice the identification tags that the family is wearing on their clothing, which helped Canadian officials identify them even if they did not speak English. (Toronto Holocaust Museum)

Jewish immigrants on board the USS General S. D. Sturgis arrive in Halifax, 1948. Most were former displaced persons brought over as tailors through the government sponsored Tailor Project with the aid of the Canadian Jewish Congress and Jewish Immigrant Aid Services (JIAS). (Ontario Jewish Archives)

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Auschwitz

Integration



Polish Auschwitz survivor Nate Leipciger's education was interrupted because of the Holocaust. He and his father (also an Auschwitz survivor) arrived in Canada in 1948. Nate attended Harbord Collegiate Institute for high school in Toronto. Here Nate (seated, center) attends Harbord's Commencement Dance on November 3, 1950. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Nate Leipciger)

Romanian Auschwitz survivor Hedy Bohm (far left) visits Niagara Falls with her friends, after she arrived in Canada following the war. Some survivors would travel around Canada as it was their first time in the country. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Hedy Bohm)



Night classes for English Language Learners at Harbord Collegiate, 1948. Pictured on the far right in a sweater vest is Polish survivor Howard Chandler, who immigrated to Canada under the War Orphans Project in 1947. The government mandated that the Jewish community assume full responsibility for the orphans. Most of the orphans were teenage boys, as very few younger children survived the Holocaust. For many of the recent immigrants, English was a third or fourth language. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Howard Chandler)

Czechoslovak Auschwitz survivor Miriam Frankel with a group of fellow displaced persons in an English class at Central Technical School in Toronto. Miriam did not stay in the class for long because her English was already advanced beyond others in the class. Miriam is positioned in the front row of the photograph on the right, wearing a black, long-sleeved shirt. (Toronto Holocaust Museum)

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Rebuilding Professional Lives



Polish survivor Miriam Frankel met her husband Eric in a displaced persons camps and they were married in 1945. After immigrating to Canada in 1948, the two owned a small grocery store at Bellevue Avenue and Nassau Street in Toronto (pictured). (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Miriam Frankel)

Polish survivor Anita Ekstein fulfilled a 40-year dream when she graduated with her bachelor's degree at age 51 alongside her son, Peter, from York University in 1985. Anita's schooling was interrupted as a young child in Poland and again as a teenage immigrant to Canada, when she had to leave high school to earn money. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Anita Ekstein)



1. Survivor Sam Pacht (born in Poland, today Ukraine) came to Canada through the government sponsored Tailor Project, which allowed countless survivors in displaced persons camps after the war to immigrate to Canada to work in the garment industry. Sam then became a builder and built many new homes in the north end of Toronto around Bathurst Street. This picture shows him on a construction site, ca. 1960. (Toronto Holocaust Museum)

1. Dutch survivor Leonard Vis first immigrated to the United States in 1954, where he served in the US Army. He came to Canada in 1967 to fill a job posting. After working in advertising, Leonard worked as an estate planner. Pictured is Leonard (right) receiving his insurance diploma in 1981. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Leonard Vis)

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Community and Family



Serbian survivor Bill Glied and his wife Marika, a Hungarian survivor who immigrated to Canada during the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. The couple had three daughters. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Bill Glied)

Hungarian survivor Judy Weissenberg (standing middle) with her family in Toronto in the 1980s. Seated is her husband Sidney, who was from Toronto and whom Judy had married in 1961. Standing next to Judy is her daughter Michelle and her son Jonathan. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Judy Weissenberg Cohen)



Polish Auschwitz survivor Nate Leipziger with his wife Bernice (née Collins) from Canada. Nate met Bernice at a dance in 1950, and the two began dating in 1953. The couple married in 1954 and had three daughters. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Nate Leipziger)

While studying commercial art at Central Technical School in Toronto, Czechoslovak Auschwitz survivor Miriam Frankel (née Grünklas) met her future husband Aaron, also a Holocaust survivor. This photograph is from their engagement party with family and friends in 1950. Miriam is seated, fifth from the left, with Aaron next to her on the right. (Toronto Holocaust Museum courtesy of Miriam Frankel)

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