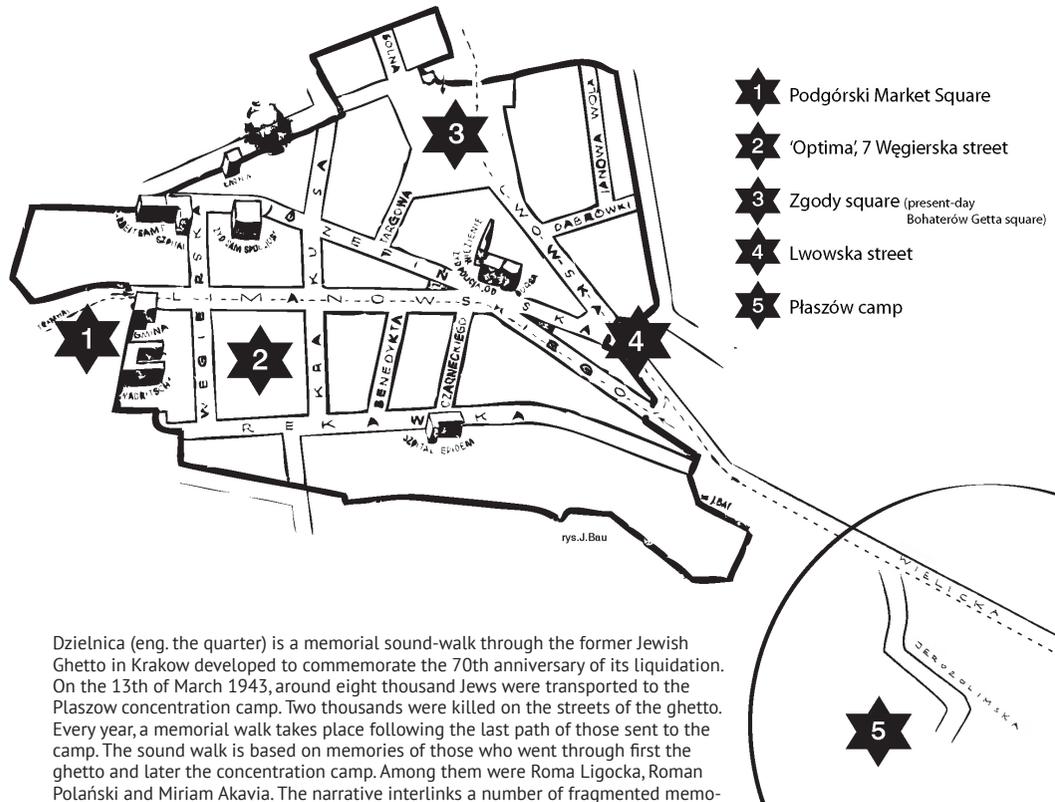


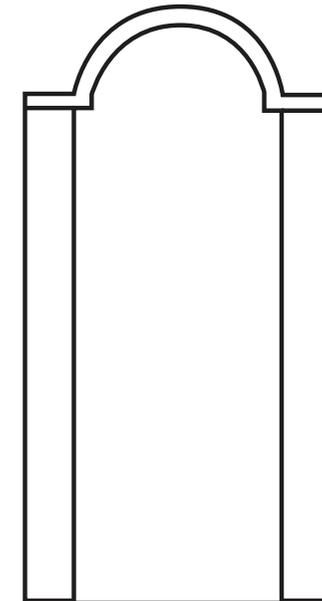
# KRK



Dzielnica (eng. the quarter) is a memorial sound-walk through the former Jewish Ghetto in Krakow developed to commemorate the 70th anniversary of its liquidation. On the 13th of March 1943, around eight thousand Jews were transported to the Plaszow concentration camp. Two thousands were killed on the streets of the ghetto. Every year, a memorial walk takes place following the last path of those sent to the camp. The sound walk is based on memories of those who went through first the ghetto and later the concentration camp. Among them were Roma Ligocka, Roman Polański and Miriam Akavia. The narrative interlinks a number of fragmented memories, announcements, reviews and texts from the local Jewish newspaper as well as sound-scapes illustrating the reality of everyday life in the ghetto, also based on the accounts of survivors. In contrast to many narratives revolving only around the tragic side of being trapped between the ghetto walls, this project focuses to a big degree on the cultural life of the community, the strong will to cultivate tradition, social activities and deep spiritual life among its members.

You are welcome to download the files onto your mobile device such as a smart-phone or a mp3-player, and take them with you along with high quality headphones to the memorial walk.

Sound files are available at [www.1941-1943.pl](http://www.1941-1943.pl)  
Compositions for violin were performed by Agnieszka Reiner.



## DZIELNICA 1941-1943

### Dzielnica (The Quarter), 1941-1943

within the framework of „Memory Spaces”

Organizer: Jewish Culture Festival Society in Krakow

Authors: Jacek Smolicki, Katarzyna Zimmerer

Partners: JCC Kraków, Żydowskie Muzeum Galicja

[www.1941-1943.pl](http://www.1941-1943.pl)

A lecture related to the project and a collective, memorial sound walk will take place on the 16th of June 2013. The event will start at noon at the Jewish Museum Galicja, Kraków, ul. Dajwór 18.

ORGANIZER

PARTNERS



1941-1943.pl

The "Jewish residential district" was created by virtue of a decree of the governor of the Kraków district of the 3rd of March 1941. All the Jews inhabiting Kraków were required to move there by the 20th of March. By that date Christian inhabitants of the area earmarked for the ghetto had to vacate their flats and work establishments.

The "district" consisted of several streets in Podgórze. The 320 houses, mostly one- or two-storey, were previously inhabited by approximately 3,000 people. Now they had to suffice for 15,000.

In the first days of April 1941, groups of bricklayers began the construction of a wall around the "ghetto". It had four gates guarded by the German, Polish and Jewish police. From the 15th of October 1941, Jews who were found outside of the "district" without permission could be punished by death.

Within the ghetto were such organisations as the Jewish Council, the Jewish Order Service, the Jewish Social Self-help and the Employment Office, as well as an educational establishment for Jewish orphans, a dormitory for orphaned boys over 14, a community centre for children, an old people's home, and hospitals (including a general hospital, infectious diseases hospital and a hospital for the chronically ill). There was also a chemist, the 'Pod Orłem', run by a Pole, Tadeusz Pankiewicz, who after the war was awarded the Righteous Among the Nations medal.

Also in the "district" there were a dozen or so shops, several hair salons, laundrettes, tailor's workshops, crafts workshops, and at least three cafés. Trams on lines 3 and 6 passed through without stopping.

The Social Care Department of the Jewish Council tried to provide help for those who needed it most. Public collections and charity concerts were also organised there. Religious Jews tried their best to remain faithful to tradition. They gathered for prayers, usually in private flats. It happened, however, for such holidays as Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur in 1941, that services were organised in larger halls, for example in the 'Optima' factory.

Inhabitants of the "Jewish district" were mostly employed outside of its borders, for example in Oskar Schindler's Enamelware Factory.

In the autumn of 1941 Jews from 27 communities that had been annexed to Kraków in May, had to move to the ghetto. The Jewish Council was in charge of organising collective accommodation, also in the 'Optima' factory.

In November 1941 the first resettlement action was conducted in the "district", during which approximately 1,500 people were taken to the Lublin area, where they were set free.

Between the 1st and the 8th of June 1941, around 7,000 Jews were taken from the "district" to the gas chambers at the extermination camp in Bełżec. It is impossible to tell how many were killed. Among the victims were Mordkhe Gebirtig, a famous Kraków bard, and Abraham Neumann, a renowned painter.

After the June resettlement the area of the ghetto was reduced. Jewish shops and companies functioning outside of the "district" were liquidated, whereas the 'Optima' chocolate factory was transformed into crafts workshops.

On the 28th of October 1942 another 4,000 Jews were taken from the ghetto to the extermination camp in Bełżec. Several hundred people, including patients of the old people's home and younger children from the establishment for orphans were also murdered actually in the "district".

On the 6th of December 1942 the ghetto was divided into part A – for those who had work and B – for those who weren't assigned any work.

On the 13th of March 1943 the inhabitants of ghetto A had to move to the camp that was being constructed in Płaszów.

On the 14th of March 1943 the inhabitants of ghetto B were gathered in Zgody square. In the afternoon they were loaded onto lorries and driven to KL Auschwitz. The entire transport was taken directly to the gas chambers.

Before the war, there were approximately 60,000 Jews living in Kraków, which constituted a quarter of all the inhabitants of our city. Only about 3,000 survived the Nazi occupation

## PLACES:

### 1. Podgórski Market Square

The main gate to the ghetto was constructed across the entire width of Limanowskiego street. It was used by delivery vans, dustcarts, lorries transporting people to work outside of the "district", and tram number 3. The gate for pedestrians was used by people with passes.

### 2. 'Optima', 7 Węgierska street

Chocolate and confectionery factory, which went bankrupt at the end of the 1930s and fell into ruin. The building was refurbished during the existence of the "Jewish residential district".

### 3. Zgody square

Now, Bohaterów Getta square (Ghetto Heroes Square). It was here that inhabitants of the "Jewish residential district" were gathered before being resettled.

### 4. Lwowska street

Here, a fragment of the walls surrounding the ghetto has been preserved until now. People who were being "resettled" from the "district" were led along this street.

### 5. Płaszów camp

This German labour camp, which in the summer of 1943 was transformed into a concentration camp, was created in the autumn of 1942. Initially, it was only meant for the Jews, but later Poles were also imprisoned there. It was liquidated on the 16th of January 1945, when the last group of prisoners was sent to KL Auschwitz-Birkenau.