



Hanalisa Omer חנה עליזה עומר

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1947 - Born in Czechoslovakia in a Holocaust survival's family
1967 - Immigrated to Israel
Studies: School of industrial design in Bratislava (Slovakia),
The Bezalel academy of art – graphic design,
Wingate Institute – Yoga teachers course
Since 1972 works as a graphic designer and illustrator
Since 1983 member of Ein Hod Artists village
Since 1985 Yoga teacher

Individual Exhibitions

1987 - Kibbutz Ein Hachosh
1999 - Ein Hod Artist's Gallery
2005 - "Heavenly & Earthly Jerusalem" - Gallery Kumkum, Jerusalem
2006 - "The Rescuers" - Hebrew University, Jerusalem
2006 - "Heritage Gate" - The House of Quality, Jerusalem
2007 - Galeria Art ma - Dunajska Streda, Slovakia
2008 - "The Tree of Life" - Museum Detske Kresby, Prague

נולדה ב- 1947 במשפחה של ניצולי שואה בצ'כוסלובקיה
עליה לישראל ב- 1967
לימודים: ב"ס של אמנות תעשייתית בבראטיסלבה (סלובקיה), אקדמיה בצלאל –גרפיקה,
מכון וינגייט – קורס מורי יוגה
מ- 1972 גרפיקאית ומאירת
מ- 1983 חברת כפר אמנים עין הוד
מ- 1985 הוראה של יוגה.

תערוכות יחיד:

1987 קיבוץ עין החורש
1999 גלריית האמנים עין הוד
2005 גלריה קומקום, ירושלים
2006 Sendevlopment, Prague, Czech Republic
2006 בית אות המוצר, ירושלים
2007 Galeria Art Ma, Dunajska Streda, Slovakia
2008 מוזיאון של ציור ילדים - פראג

Help from the New World

Image Foreground: Washington, DC

Hillel Kook was a young emissary sent to America from the Yishuv. After learning about the tragedy in Europe he set up an important rescue group: "*The Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe*". He made America aware of the Holocaust through creative, high impact Public Relations campaigns. He led a spectacular march of 400 Orthodox rabbis to the White House on October 6, 1943 calling for immediate rescue action. His continuous and inspired lobbying broke through apathy and forced America to finally face the tragedy of European Jewry. Hillel Kook's group had dedicated supporters in Congress and the Senate. Persistent pressure resulted in President Roosevelt's creation of the War Refugee Board in January 1944, which is estimated to have helped rescue over 200,000 Jews, in part thru the Wallenberg mission.

Image Background: Budapest during Winter 1944

Under the pro-Nazi Szálasi regime, the last reservoir of Hungarian Jewry struggled to survive Eichmann's efforts to complete the Final Solution in Hungary. Despite great personal danger Raoul Wallenberg (Swedish diplomat, right) and Carl Lutz (Swiss Consul, left) valiantly fought to protect the remnants of Hungary's Jewry. Recha Sternbuch (middle), Swiss representative of the New York-based Orthodox Rabbis' Rescue Committee, distributed protective papers, smuggled Jews to safety across the Austrian-Swiss border and was involved in late-1944 ransom negotiations with Himmler to save the lives of concentration camp inmates as Germany retreated.

Switzerland Awakens

Image Background: Bratislava (in Slovakia)

Daily deportations of 12,000 Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz began on May 15, 1944. The following day a desperate Rabbi Michael Ber Weissmandl of the Slovak Jewish underground "Working Group" co-headed by Gisi Fleischmann, sent copies of the "Auschwitz Report" to the major Jewish organizations in the free world. It was based on testimony of two escapees from Auschwitz and included Rabbi Weissmandl's plea for the Allies to bomb the rail lines to Auschwitz and the crematoria.

Image Foreground- George Mantello and Pastor Paul Vogt

Little was done with the Auschwitz Report until George Mantello (Mandl György, right), Secretary of El Salvador's Consulate in Switzerland, obtained a copy via Budapest, long after others have already received it. He publicized it within 24 hours. This led to major grass roots protests in Switzerland, including an extraordinary Swiss press and church activism. Swiss newspapers ignored strict Swiss censorship rules. There were 440 articles in 120 papers. Under leadership of Swiss theologians, including Pastor Paul Vogt (left), church sermons called for the end of the atrocities. An aroused Swiss people, university students, members of labor unions and women's leagues staged unprecedented street demonstrations in Swiss cities. Within a few days this critical Swiss public outcry about the atrocities evoked the first major public response by political and religious leaders of the free world. Finally, the Swiss government and the International Red Cross went into action in Budapest. Despite Eichmann's renewed attempts to deport the Jews Wallenberg, Lutz and the other neutral diplomats were able to rescue an estimated 140,000 Jews in Budapest.



Switzerland Awakens



Help from the New World