

Stolperstein installation - In Remembrance and Commemoration



Hugo Segal 1937



Segal family in the USA



Segal family 1938
in Germany

Sunday February 15, 2026
10367 Berlin, Kielblockstraße 2/Am Stadtpark 12

In Remembrance of the Segal Family



Erna Segal, née Klahr

Erna Ester Klahr was born on May 22, 1898, in Stare Brusno in Galicia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. She was the youngest daughter of an Orthodox rabbi and grew up with seven siblings. She always had a close and loving relationship with her father. Around the beginning of 1900, the family moved to Vienna. As a child, Erna was deeply impressed by the metropolis, but it was also there that she first encountered open antisemitism. Erna was an excellent student; however, further education was not envisaged for a girl from a conservative household. Instead of attending a domestic science school, she asserted her own will and worked as a sales assistant in a fur shop.

The First World War (1914–1918) and the subsequent collapse of political and social structures shaped her early awareness of political violence, disenfranchisement, and flight.

In 1920, at the age of twenty-two, she married Aron Adolf Segal in Vienna, a timber merchant from the city. Three children were born in quick succession: Hugo (1921), Gerda (1924), and Manfred (1926). After initial contact and visits to Berlin, the family decided in 1927 to relocate to the German capital. The Segals lived a solidly middle-class life in a spacious five-room apartment at Stadtpark 12 in Berlin-Lichtenberg, with domestic staff. They owned several apartment buildings and operated a fur business.

By the late 1920s, Erna had already become aware of the growing influence of National Socialism. After Hitler's rise to power in 1933, what she later described as "*the worst chapter of her life*" began. Boycotts, denunciations, violence, summonses by the Gestapo, and gradual expropriation dominated daily life. While her husband long underestimated the danger, Erna recognized the threat early on. Her children were marginalized at school, the business had to be closed, properties were sold below value, and in 1937 the family was forced to leave their apartment in order to avoid further trouble with a quarrelsome neighbor. They moved around the corner to Kielblockstrasse 2—within the same building complex, but a different entrance. In 1940, they were forced to leave again when the apartment was "Aryanized." After that, they rented a few rooms in the same building as subtenants of a so-called "mixed-marriage couple."

With the "Anschluss" of Austria in 1938, the family lost their citizenship and became stateless.

In 1939, their eldest son Hugo fled to Belgium. An attempt to emigrate to Chile in mid-1939 failed because Hugo did not receive a visa; unwilling to leave without him, the family stayed behind. Later, the visas were revoked altogether. From 1942 onward, Erna was subjected to forced labor, sewing fur vests and coats for the army.

In the spring of 1942, a pivotal moment occurred when Erna was warned by a Wehrmacht soldier about the systematic extermination of Jews in the East. He described mass shootings, mass graves, conditions in ghettos and camps, forced prostitution, medical selections, and experiments—everything he had witnessed in Poland and Russia. He told her, "*Go underground. It's your only chance.*" Erna verified these reports—and they proved to be true. She then asserted herself against her husband and resolved to go into hiding, even without him. As Erna later recalled: "*Every day, other Jewish tenants were taken away, and some disappeared—probably, like us, into illegality.*"

Through her contacts and persistence, Erna was able to prevent the issuance of a deportation order for the family. From June 1942 onward, they were assigned to a so-called "Jewish apartment" (a collective housing facility) at Prenzlauer Strasse 16, near Alexanderplatz.

At the end of November 1942, the family went into hiding. Living "illegally" meant total deprivation of rights: no identification papers, no ration cards, no permanent shelter, no protection. The family lived mostly separated. Erna devised cover stories, organized money, accommodations, and contacts. During the day, she wandered through Berlin—parks, railway stations, underground and suburban trains—while at night she slept in strangers' apartments, basements, garden sheds, or at times even in subway stations. Air raids, identity checks, denunciations, and hunger were constant companions.

With remarkable social intelligence and insight into human character, Erna—who was the driving force—built a network of around forty-two, forty-five non-Jewish helpers. Trust was a matter of survival, and every shelter was precarious. Particularly dangerous was a denunciation by the husband of one helper in July 1944; only by chance did the family escape arrest.

Despite severe illness, exhaustion, and fear, Erna remained capable of action.

In April 1945, she and her children experienced the final bombings of Berlin and, finally, liberation. Erna Segal lived in hiding for 882 days.

After the war, Erna assisted other Jewish survivors, searched for missing persons, and took in refugees. Approximately eighty relatives were murdered—including her son Hugo, who was killed in Auschwitz in 1942. The physical and psychological consequences of persecution shaped the postwar years.

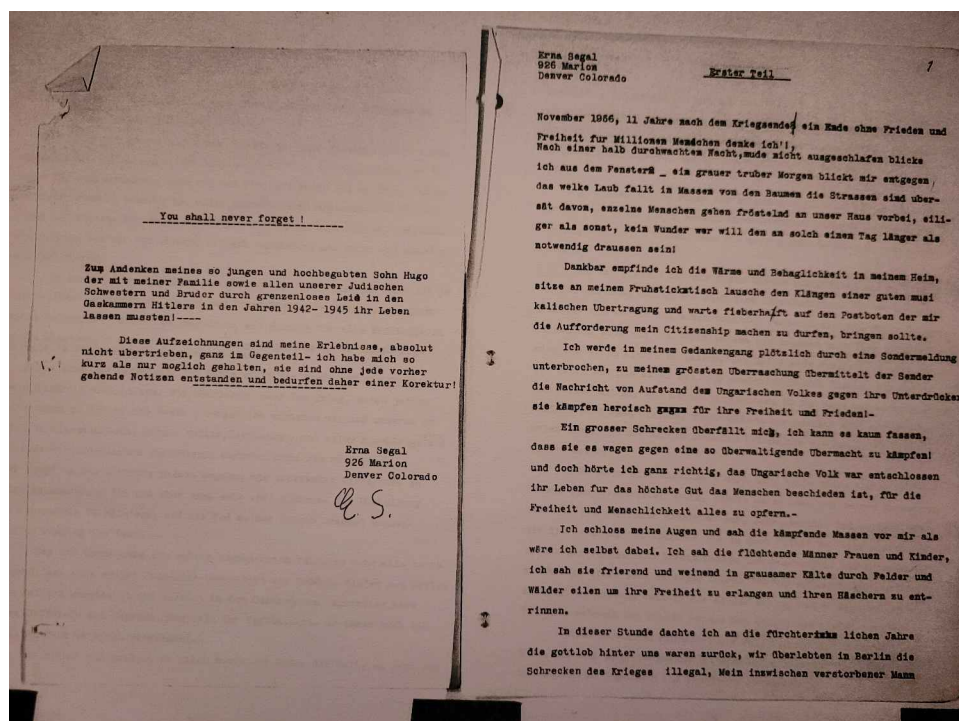
On July 20, 1949, the family emigrated to the United States.

Erna Ester Segal died on August 15, 1989, in Denver, Colorado.

Remembrance as a Duty

Triggered by the events of the Hungarian Uprising of 1956, Erna committed her memories to writing in „You Shall Never Forget“, dedicated to the dead, the survivors, and future generations. In her memoirs—approximately 300 pages long—Erna Segal left behind a powerful testimony of what persecution means, and of what it takes not to give up despite fear, powerlessness, and loss.

In most cases, she used pseudonyms for her children and for those who helped her, often choosing names that began with the same initial letter as the real one.



© Memoires by
Erna Segal :

„You shall never
forget !“



Aron Segal

Aron Adolf Segal was born on February 3, 1887, in Kamionka in Silesia (then part of Austria-Hungary). He came from a large Jewish family with twelve siblings. His father was a timber merchant in Lemberg (today Lviv). During the First World War, Aron served as a soldier in the Austro-Hungarian army. After the war, he moved to Vienna, where he married Erna Klahr in 1920. Aron ran his own timber export business. The couple lived between Vienna and Styria and had three children: Hugo, Gerda, and Manfred.

In 1923, due to a payment default, a rental apartment building in Berlin was transferred to Aron.

During a visit in early 1925, the family decided to relocate permanently to Berlin. By 1926, Aron had acquired a total of three rental buildings—Revaler Strasse 4 and Weserstrasse 24 in Friedrichshain, and Rupprechtstrasse 38 in Lichtenberg—and they also opened a small fur shop at Revaler Strasse 4. The family lived comfortably in a large apartment am Stadtpark 12 in Lichtenberg, with a housekeeper and a nanny.

In 1932, Aron was assaulted and beaten by Nazis in front of his shop. In 1934, he was forced to close the fur business, and in 1937 one of the rental buildings had to be sold below value because Jews were no longer granted bank loans to service debts.

Following the “Anschluss” of Austria in March 1938, the family became stateless, and German racial laws were now applied to the Segals as well.

In 1939, the family attempted to emigrate to Chile. They sold their household belongings and one rental building and paid special levies such as the so-called “Jewish fine” (“Judenbuße”). A few months later, they even received the required visas. However, the escape failed because their son Hugo did not receive a visa, and the family refused to leave without him.

In 1942, they were warned by a soldier about the mass murder of Jews in the East. The family then decided to go into hiding—despite Aron's initial resistance, as he had long underestimated the danger.

From November 28, 1942 onward, the family lived underground. Over the next nearly two and a half years, they stayed in constantly changing locations, often separated from one another. Aron found temporary refuge in several places, always moving between them: for example, in the apartment and later the commercial building of an acquaintance (referred to as “Mr. Zeller” in Erna's memoirs) near Kurfürstendamm and Moritzplatz; in a garden hut belonging to Mrs. Prasser (“Mrs. Post”) in Velten near Berlin; with the Schneider family at Warschauer Strasse 80; and later in other emergency shelters, including bunkers.



© Private, tombstone of Aron Segal

In February or March 1945, Aron was seriously injured during an air raid at the Memeler Strasse underground station (today Weberwiese) and required surgery. Thanks to forged papers and helpers such as Dr. Aub, he received the necessary treatment at St. Hedwig's Hospital in Mitte (Grosse Hamburger Strasse 5–11). In April 1945, he went to stay with his former landlady, Mrs. Reiche, in Schöneiche outside Berlin to wait out the end of the war.

From 1946 onward, Aron worked as a property manager for real estate that had previously belonged to Jewish owners. In 1949, Aron and Erna emigrated to the United States with their children. In the postwar years, Aron suffered from several serious illnesses, including diabetes and heart problems. He died on November 22, 1954, in Denver, Colorado.



Hugo Segal

Hugo Segal was born on March 21, 1921, in Vienna, the eldest child of Aron and Erna Segal. As a young child, he moved with his family to Berlin-Lichtenberg in the mid-1920s.

Hugo was artistically gifted: he painted and sculpted, played several musical instruments, and spoke English, French, and Spanish. From the age of twelve, he attended a music-focused secondary school—most likely the Georg Friedrich Handel Gymnasium on Frankfurter Allee 6a.

From 1933 onward, antisemitic harassment at school became part of everyday life. In December 1937, Hugo

was expelled. During a discussion with his history teacher, he openly contradicted the antisemitic claim that Jews sought world domination, challenging him by asking: *“If you claim that Jews are arrogant and strive for world domination, what should other nations say about National Socialist slogans such as ‘Germany, Germany above all’ and ‘Today Germany belongs to us, tomorrow the whole world?’”*

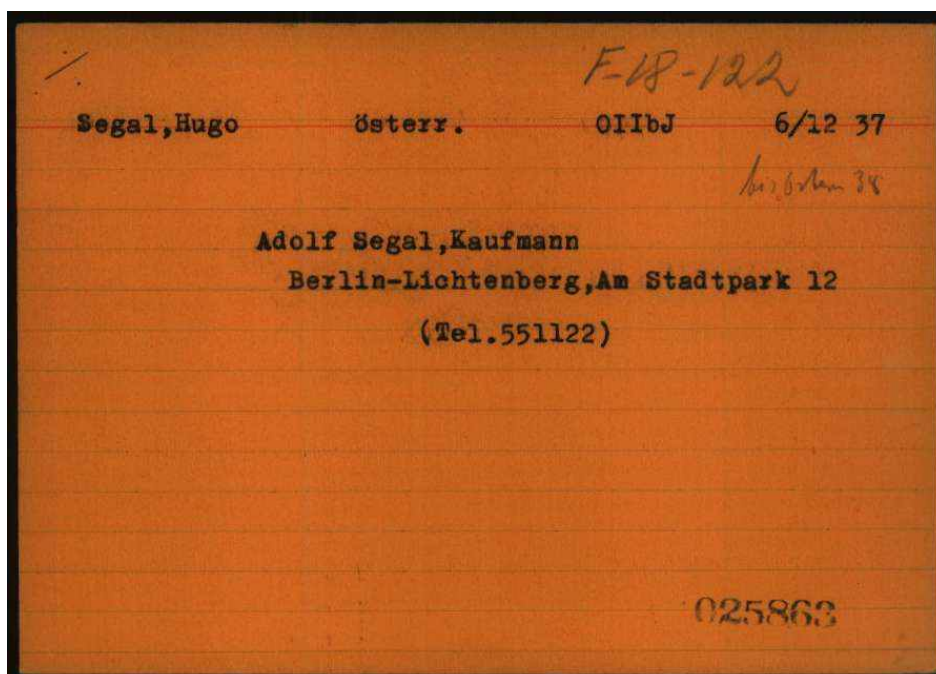
After leaving school, Hugo was accepted to the School of Arts and Crafts in Basel, Switzerland, with enrollment scheduled for March 1938. However, following the “Anschluss” of Austria on March 11, 1938, Hugo became stateless, making legal entry into Switzerland impossible.

In April 1939, Hugo fled illegally to Belgium, joining Erna's brothers in Antwerp, where he unsuccessfully sought visas to the United States. An attempt to emigrate to Chile in 1939 also failed, as Hugo could not obtain a visa due to his lack of legal status in Belgium. The family refused to emigrate without him.

After German troops invaded Belgium on May 10, 1940, Hugo fled once more, this time to southern France. In 1941, under the Vichy regime, he was interned—first in the notorious Camp de Gurs in the Pyrenees, and later in the Saint-Cyprien camp on the Mediterranean coast. During this time, Erna was still able to correspond with him by letter.

On August 22, 1942, Hugo was deported to Auschwitz together with his uncles and their families. He was murdered in the concentration and extermination camp on October 28, 1942.

Only after the end of the war did his family learn of his fate.



© Private, index card (detention notice) of Hugo Segal



Gerda Segal

Gerda Segal was born on February 19, 1924, in Vienna, the second child of Erna and Aron Segal. From 1927 onward, she grew up in Berlin-Lichtenberg. Gerda most recently attended the Jewish Theodor Herzl School, which was closed in 1939. After its closure, the fourteen-year-old Gerda worked in the shop of an acquaintance. That same year, an attempt to emigrate to Chile failed. From 1940 onward, Gerda was forced to perform compulsory labor in a shoe factory. In 1942, the family received a deportation order and went into hiding on November 28, 1942. During most of this period of “illegality”, Gerda lived in the allotment garden

colony “Dreieinigkeit” in Fennpfuhl, Lichtenberg, with Wanda Feuerherm I—a courageous opponent of the Nazi regime—and her children. Erna and Wanda had known and respected one another for many years. As a cover identity, Gerda was presented as the daughter of a deceased relative; her father was allegedly serving as a soldier in France.

During this time, grave danger also came from Jewish informants working for the Gestapo, such as the notorious Stella Goldschlag. Gerda and her friend Ursel knew her personally; Ursel was betrayed by Goldschlag and arrested. Gerda herself was actively sought by the Gestapo.

In 1943, Gerda met Ilse, with whom she lived for a time in exchange for rent, and together they worked—illegally—as sales assistants in a bakery. Their payment consisted of bread.

A denunciation occurred on July 20, 1944, when Wanda's husband discovered Gerda's personal belongings and informed the Gestapo. Wanda and her daughter Vera were interrogated but revealed nothing. The Gestapo waited for Gerda in the apartment, but Wanda's father-in-law managed to intercept her at a tram stop in time and warn her. During her time in hiding, Gerda moved between numerous shelters. She stayed with supportive acquaintances such as Hedwig Kähler and Martel Köpke (under the pseudonyms “Hilde and Marie”), Mrs. Hamann (“Mrs. Moos”), “Mrs. Braun,” as well as in cellars, bunkers, and at times in bombed-out buildings.

In April 1945, at the age of twenty-one, Gerda experienced the liberation of Berlin while sheltering in an air-raid bunker.

After 1946, the family moved to Berlin-Friedenau. Gerda recovered only slowly from the years of deprivation. She worked as a milliner (hat maker) and, on July 20, 1949, emigrated to New York together with her parents and her brother Manfred.

Gerda married twice—first to a man named Plaut, and later to Mr. Weiss. She had three children and twelve grandchildren. She remained in contact with Vera Feuerherm after the war.

Gerda Segal died in Israel on February 12, 2024, just days short of her 100th birthday.



Manfred Segal

Manfred Segal was born on November 2, 1926, in Vienna, the third child of Aron and Erna Segal. While Manfred was still an infant, the family moved to Berlin-Lichtenberg.

In September 1933, Manfred was enrolled in the Volksschule at Roederplatz in Lichtenberg. There, he was repeatedly abused and subjected to antisemitic harassment. In 1935, his mother withdrew him from the school and enrolled him instead at the Jewish elementary school on Kaiserdamm. From 1937 onward, Manfred attended a Jewish middle school in Moabit.

In 1938, following the Anschluss of Austria, Manfred—like the rest of the family—was rendered stateless.

An attempt by the family to emigrate to Chile in 1939 failed.

Because of his Jewish origin, Manfred was barred from completing his schooling. From June 1941 onward, he was forced to perform Zwangsarbeit (compulsory labor) in an SS “retraining camp” (SS-Umschulungslager) at Wannsee, where he was subjected to heavy physical labor. Possession of a special permit was mandatory in order to use public transportation for this work.

In the spring of 1942, a disillusioned Wehrmacht soldier warned Manfred's mother of the impending destruction of the Jews. On November 28, 1942, the family went into hiding permanently, after Manfred had been forcibly taken by the SS onto a truck and, in panic, jumped off near Potsdamer Platz to escape.

During the period of illegality, Manfred lived in numerous hiding places, often together with his mother. These included the Holzhüter family in Motzen-Mühle, later a Catholic monastery in Strausberg, and the homes of trusted acquaintances such as Hedwig Kähler and Martel Köpke (“Hilde and Marie”), the Bergemann family (“Family Brahm”), the Sieroslowski family, Mrs. Hamann, and others. In the final years of the war, the danger increased significantly, as Manfred— as his age meant he should have been in the Hitler Youth or, from October 1944, in the Volkssturm.

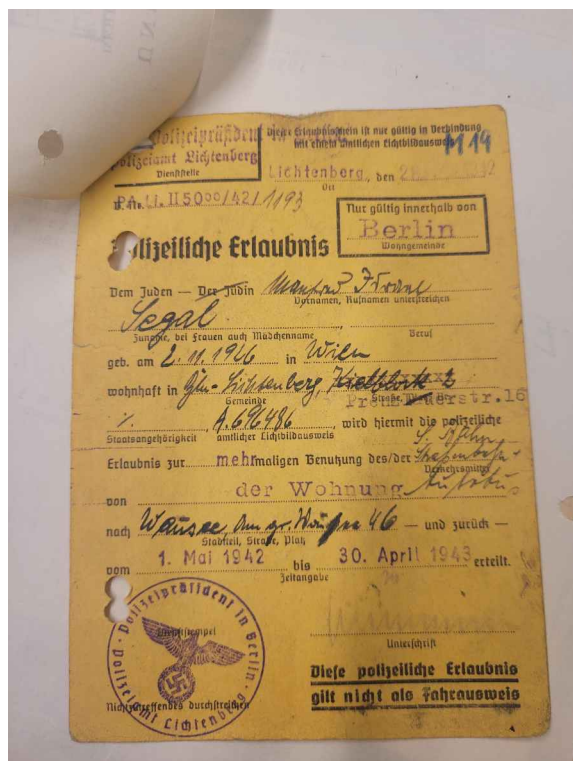
On April 25, 1945, Manfred experienced the liberation of Berlin.

After the war, Manfred moved with his family to Berlin-Friedenau. He suffered severely from the psychological and physical consequences of his experiences and required hospitalization.

In 1948, he began training as a radio technician. He was unable to pursue the studies necessary to become a high-frequency engineer.

In July 1949, Manfred emigrated to the United States together with his parents and his sister. In 1954, he founded his own radio and television repair workshop in New York. In the early 1950s, the family relocated to Denver, Colorado.

Manfred married and had children. He died in Denver in December 19, 2010.



©private, public transport-permit, from Manfred Segal's liability compensation file



© private, tombstone Manfred Segal

Helpers Network of the Segal family

According to estimates, around 15,000 people—primarily Jewish women and men—went into hiding in Nazi Germany within the borders of 1937. Roughly 5,000 of them survived; about 1,500 in Berlin alone. Their survival was made possible with the help of several tens of thousands of supporters, among them the four-member Segal family.

This assistance included, among other things, hiding places, food, forged documents, employment opportunities, or help in fleeing.

Although aiding persecuted Jews was not explicitly illegal, the authorities exposed helpers to severe risks by constructing criminal offenses such as “Judenbegünstigung” (favoring Jews), document forgery, or “illegaler Grenzverkehr” (illegal border crossing). Such accusations could result in Schutzhaft (protective custody), penitentiary sentences (Zuchthaus), or imprisonment in a concentration camp.

Most helpers were “ordinary” Germans of middle age, the majority of them women.

Finding a shared hiding place underground was nearly impossible for married couples or entire families. The Segal family, too, was unable to secure a single refuge for all four members and therefore had to rely on several sleeping places at the same time. Throughout their entire life in illegality, they were forced to constantly organize new accommodations.

In doing so, Erna Segal in particular drew on a network from her former non-Jewish circle of friends, acquaintances, and colleagues. In the case of the Segal family, these included representatives of various professions: a physician, a property owner, several building managers, a member of the NSDAP, two employees of a company who were also part of a “small” resistance group, the owner of a grocery store, the proprietor of a laundry, brothers and sisters of the Johannesbund, a countess, a tailor couple, a widow, other single women, former employees, two additional married couples who owned a business, a baker couple, a Social Democratic functionary and his wife, and a cobbler couple. Striking is the high proportion of women, who made up about two thirds. Altogether, around 42 to 45 non-Jewish helpers in and around Berlin supported them—slightly more than the historical average of about ten helpers per person in hiding. Some supporters, such as Wanda Feuerherm or Dr. Aub, accompanied them almost continuously throughout the two and a half years underground. Others provided shelter for only a few nights or helped unknowingly by asking no—or not too many—questions.

While some helpers acted out of humanity or political conviction, there were also those who demanded substantial compensation for their assistance. Erna repeatedly reports having to pay “considerable sums.” That such resources were still available to them while in hiding was due to the fact that they had converted large portions of their assets into jewelry at an early stage.

For 882 days—from 28 November 1942 to 28 April 1945—Erna, Aron, Gerda, and Manfred survived in various hiding places, lived under false names, and endured constant fear and danger. The perspective of the Segal family demonstrates that Jews in hiding, despite their dependence on non-Jewish individuals, should not be seen as passive victims. It must remain clear that the overwhelming efforts required for survival lay with the persecuted themselves. Endurance, courage, ingenuity, and steadfastness had to be displayed—despite their own fear and despair—over months and years in the extreme conditions of life underground.

Those who assisted people in hiding belonged to a tiny minority during the period of National Socialism. Yet their actions show that alternative courses of action, though risky, were possible. Their conduct refutes the oft-repeated excuse, voiced in many variations, that “there was nothing one could do.”

Small selection of helpers (identified by their real names):

- Hedwig Kähler, née Schmidt, born 2 January 1893 in Berlin, and Martel (Martha) Köhler, later married Köpke, residents of Am Comeniusplatz 5
// accommodation (“Hilde and Marie”)
- Charlotte Pauline Reiche (née Paul), born 29 August 1878 in Berlin, former landlady of the Segal family
// contacts, accommodation, hiding place (“Mrs Berg”)
- Mrs Schütz, resident of Möllendorfstraße 102
- Elisabeth Helene Emma Prasser, née Schikora, born 26 June 1898, resident of Oranienburger Straße 7 in Velten
// accommodation for Aron (“Mrs Post”)
- Dr. Fritz Aub, born 26 December 1890 in Munich, lived with his wife Hedwig and their son Walter at Frankfurter Allee 336
// medical assistance and contacts
- Marie Sieroslowski (née Jarnaczak, from 1950 Richter), born 21 February 1895 in Marienborn
// accommodation and food supplies (“Mrs Weil”)
- Magdalena Schneider, Warschauer Straße 80
// accommodation
- Countess Margarete von Norman, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Geisenheimer Straße 14
// support and contacts (“Countess L.”)
- Convent / Immaculata House of the Johannesbund in Strausberg, Father Johannes M. Haw, Sister Lioba, Sister Stephana
// accommodation and contacts

A special helper: Wanda Feuerherm

Wanda Feuerherm, born on 2 September 1905 in Poland, was a Volksdeutsche (ethnic German) and worked as a seamstress. She lived with her husband Willi and their two children, Vera (born 1934) and Heinz (born 1936), in the “Dreieinigkeit” allotment garden colony near Fennpfuhl in Berlin-Lichtenberg. The colony was also where the later television host and entertainer Hans Rosenthal survived the war and persecution while in hiding. Through the fur shop on Revaler Straße, Wanda had already become acquainted with the Segal family before 1933. A relationship of trust quickly developed between Wanda and Erna Segal. Until 1938, Wanda also worked for the Jewish fashion house Horn. When the Segals began preparing to go underground, Erna Segal asked Wanda for help. From November 1942 onward, Wanda took in the 18-year-old daughter Gerda, officially presenting her as a “cousin.” To avoid arousing suspicion, Gerda left the colony every day and slept in a garden bunker, as she was not permitted to use public air-raid shelters and discovery would have been too dangerous. Wanda secretly supplied her and the Segal family with food from her garden and helped arrange contact with additional supporters. Wanda's children immediately took Gerda into their hearts. Later, they recalled being questioned at school in ways that hinted at denunciation. The death of Wanda's son Heinz (Polio) in 1943 was a devastating blow to the family. In July 1944, Gerda was denounced to the Gestapo after Willi passed on a photograph of the Segal family. Two officers came to Wanda's home. She sent her young daughter Vera ahead to warn Gerda, but Vera arrived too late. That evening, however, Gerda was just in time warned by Wanda's father-in-law. After the war, Wanda broke off contact with Willi because of his betrayal; he died shortly thereafter. Wanda herself suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of the strains of the war years. The Feuerherm and Segal families later renewed contact: they were invited, for example, to dinner on Jewish holidays, and after Gerda's emigration, she and Vera exchanged letters for many years. They met again in 1980 in East Berlin and once more in 1990 in Israel. By then, Wanda had already passed away.

In 1987, Wanda Feuerherm and Vera Lagrange (née Feuerherm) were honored by Yad Vashem as Righteous Among the Nations in recognition of their courage and humanity. Vera died in Berlin in 2005.



© photo: private, Wanda with her son Heinz
In the garden colony »Dreieinigkei«



© photo from the book "Juden in Lichtenberg",
6-year-old Vera in front of the garden house

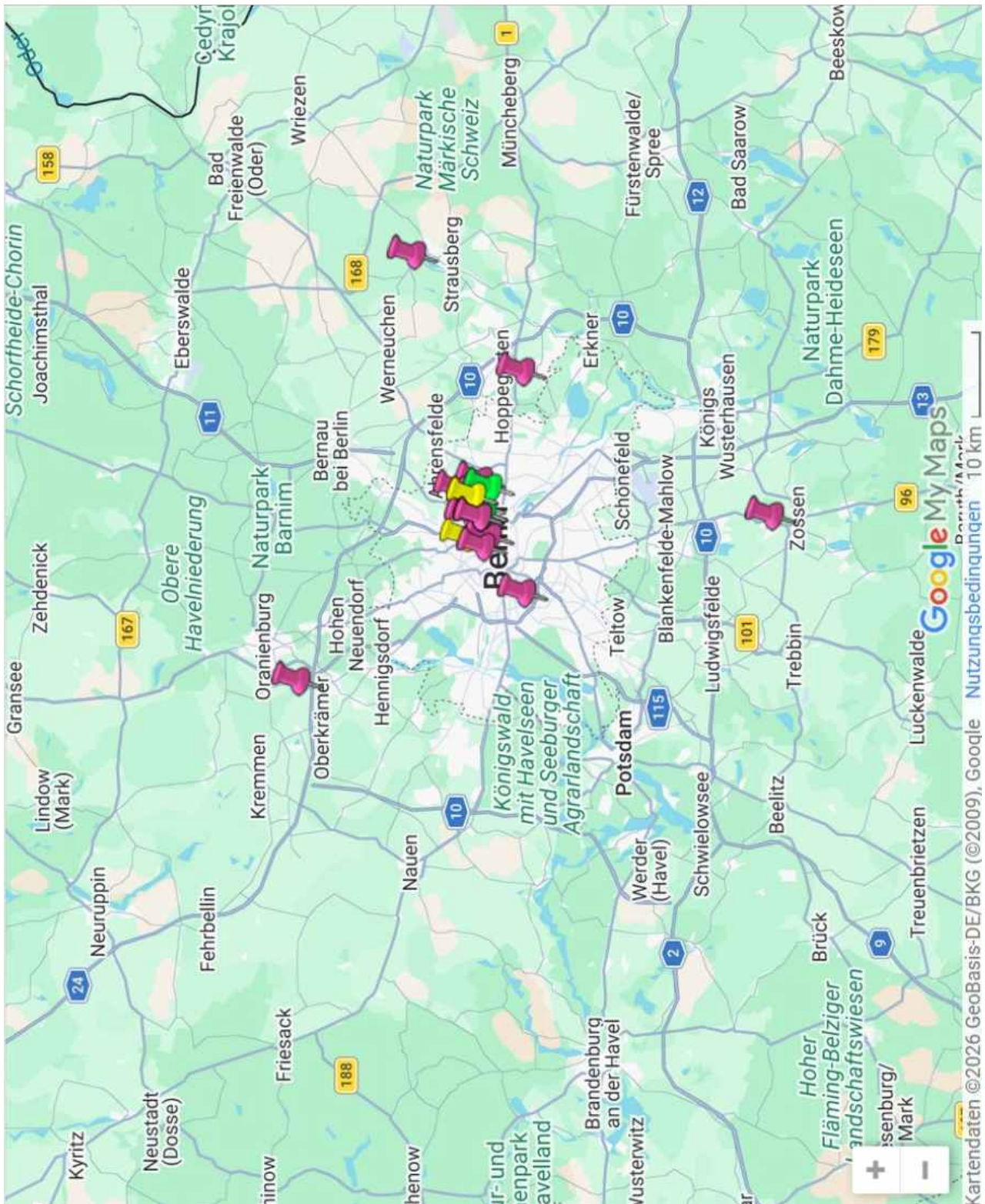


© photo: private, Vera Lagrange an (2nd from right) Gerda Weiss Segal (2nd from left), in Yad Vashem

Map of various locations – Segal's hideouts and apartments:

- Yellow: Segal's apartments
- Green: Segal's apartment buildings
- Purple: Segal's hideouts

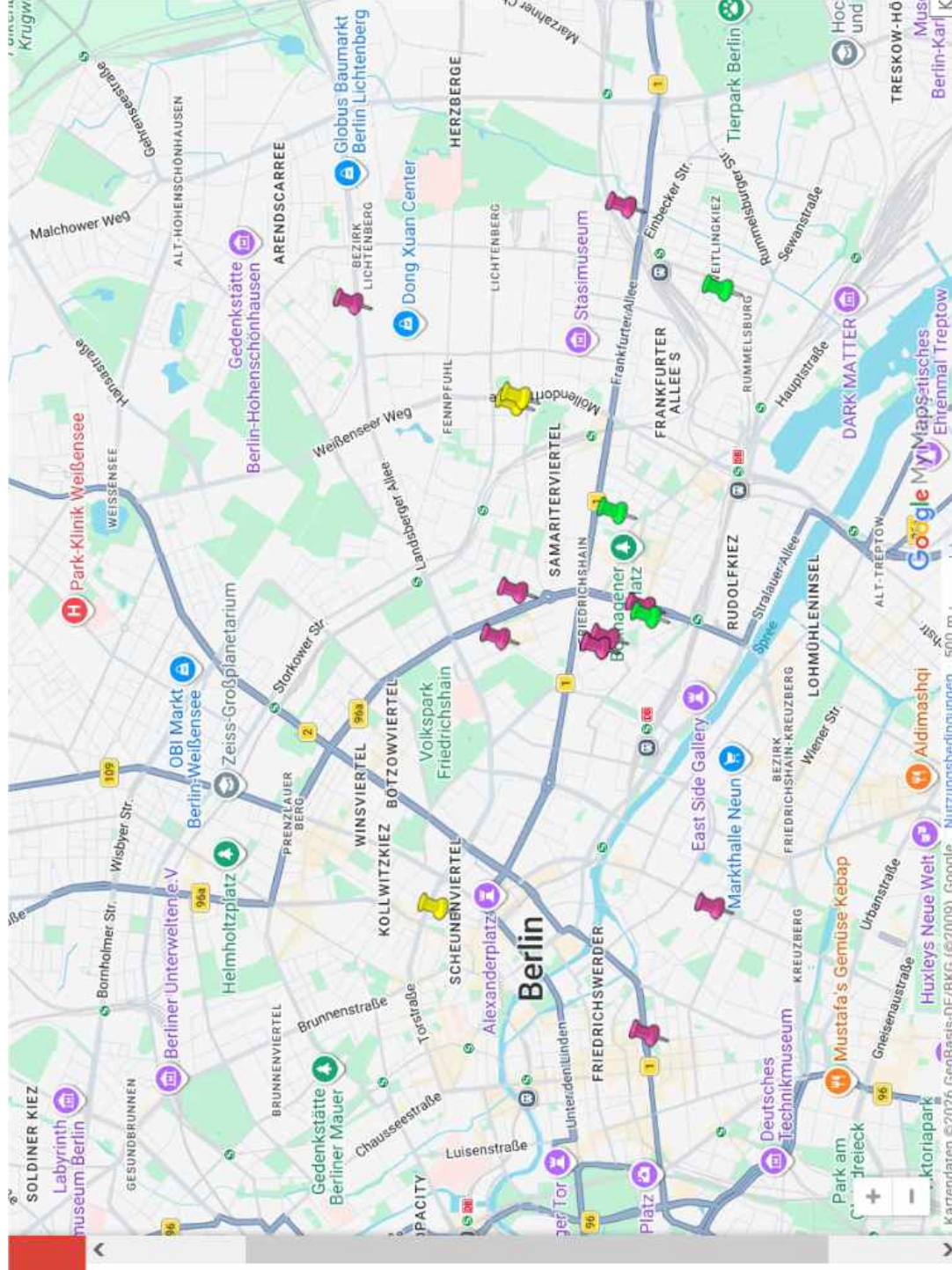
Full map at:
<http://maps.google.com/maps/ms?hl=de&ie=UTF8&msa=0&msid=216279639922996681997.0004930925f1b720156a4&z=8>



Wichtige Orte für Segals

-  Christkönigshaus
-  Praxis Dr. Aub
-  Versteck bei Wanda Feuerherm
-  1. Wohnung Segals
-  Versteck bei Herrn "Worm"
-  Versteck beim Ehepaar "Scholz"
-  3. Wohnung Segals
-  Immaculatahaus
-  Mietshaus der Segals
-  Mietshaus der Segals
-  Versteck bei Marie Slesowski
-  Versteck bei Elisabeth Prasser
-  Versteck bei Frau Reiche
-  Versteck bei Frau "Paul"
-  Versteck bei Hedwig und Martha
-  Mietshaus der Segals
-  Anlaufstelle Gräfin Norman
-  2. Wohnung Segals
-  Versteck bei "Brahms"
-  Versteck Ehepaar
-  Versteck bei Jakubowski

© Carmen Schucker, Magisterarbeit (master's thesis M.A.)

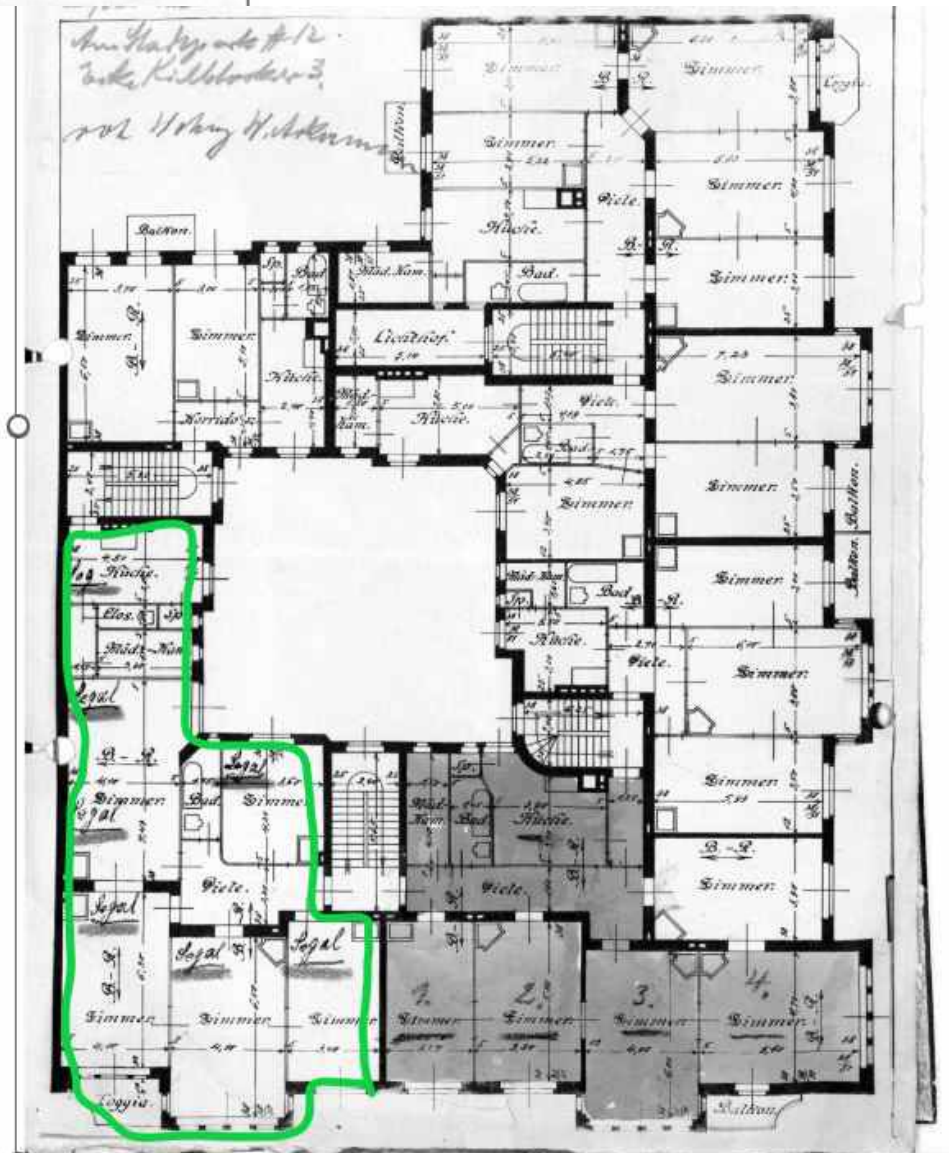


(Translations - Important places of the Segal family:

Christkönigshaus = catholic community centre, Praxis = doctor's office, Versteck = Hideouts/ accommodation, Wohnung = [private] apartment, Immaculatahaus = convent, Mietshaus = apartment building/ rental house, Anlaufstelle = contact point)



© compensation file Erna Segal,
1st photo: exterior view Am Stadtpark 12



© compensation file
Erna Segal,
2nd photo:
Floor plan of apartment (green)
Am Stadtpark 12

Further information

*compilation of biographies by Dagmar Poetzsch, Sandy Rohsmann,
Carmen Schucker*

Additional sources:

- Erna Segal: "You shall never forget", 1956, 1984 transkribiert von der „Leo Baeck Foundation“, NY.
- "Juden in Lichtenberg" ...mit den früheren Ortsteilen in Friedrichshain, Hellersdorf und Marzahn (Reihe Deutsche Vergangenheit), von Thea Koberstein, Norbert Stein, 1995
- Beate Kosmala: Stille Helden. In: Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung: Dossier Nationalsozialismus. <https://www.bpb.de/themen/nationalsozialismus-zweiter-weltkrieg/dossier-nationalsozialismus/39566/stille-helden/>
- Carmen Schucker: Jüdisches Leben unter Nationalsozialisten: Untergetaucht in Berlin: Wir waren Freiwillig. <https://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/untergetaucht-in-berlin-wir-waren-freiwild-3597964.html>
- Carmen Schucker, Magisterarbeit, Judenretter in Berlin. Das »Retter«-Netzwerk der Familie Segal, 2011, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg
- Kulturring Berlin: Erna Segal: <https://www.kulturring.org/frauenpersoenlichkeiten/index.php?bezirk=friedrichshain-kreuzberg&frauen=in-der-gesellschaft&info=43>
- Widerständige Frauen gegen den Nationalsozialismus in Lichtenberg (Runden Tisches für Politische Bildung Lichtenberg), Koop. Mit Trille Schünke-Bettinger und Fritzi Jarmatz, 2025, <https://licht-blicke.org/erna-und-gerda-segal-juedinnen-mutter-und-tochter-lebten-in-lichtenberg-und-ueberlebten-versteckt-in-berlin/>
- Yad Vashem – The World Holocaust Remembrance Center, <https://www.yadvashem.org/>
- Entschädigungsakten Manfred Segal, Aron Segal, Erna Segal
- Segal, Manfred: Hidden in Berlin. In: The Hidden Child. Newsletter published by Hidden Child Foundation/Anti-Defamation League, hrsg. Rachelle Goldstein, Vol. XV, New York 2007.
- new - Video Interview from Manfred Segal on USC Shoah Foundation, Visual history archive: <https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/25281?from=search>

Coordination Office Stolpersteine Berlin

***We would like to express our sincere thanks to
Michelle Segal - daughter of Manfred Segal
for the wonderful support.***

***Special thanks go to Dagmar Janke,
because her donation made it possible to finance the
stumbling stones.***

*Supported by the
Specialist and network unit Licht-Blicke (pad gGmbH)*

*contact:
stolpersteine@licht-blicke.org*

STOLPERSTEINE
in Lichtenberg



*Graficdesign by Marcel Guttzeit from
Repro- und Werbezentrum Prenzlauer Berg GmbH*